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An Employee-Owned Company

Post Construction Stormwater Management/Site Restoration Plans Narrative
Atlantic Sunrise Project
Phase 2

Springville Meter Station
Northmoreland Township
Wyoming County
Pennsylvania

Prepared For:

Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC
2800 Post Oak Blvd
Houston, TX, 77251

Issued: August 2015
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BL Project No. 14C4909

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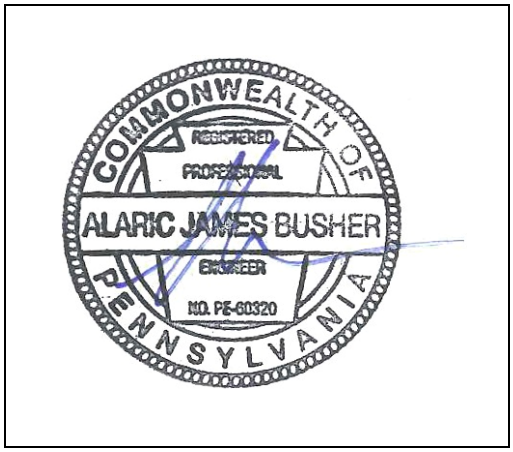

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APPENDICES

Appendix C United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Resource Report

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

The following narrative was prepared as a supplement to the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company, LLC.'s (Transco's) Environmental Construction Plan ((ECP) provided in Section 4 of the Erosion and Sediment Control General Permit 2 (ESCGP-2) Notice of Intent (NOI), which was prepared for the Atlantic Sunrise Project ("Project"). This PCSM/SR narrative is intended to describe the post construction stormwater management/site restoration (PCSM/SR) design for the Springville Meter Station ("Site") to be constructed as part of the Project, within Northmoreland Township, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. Similar narratives were prepared, under separate cover, for facilities in other affected counties, as well as for the pipeline construction.

The facility proposed to be constructed as part of Phase 2 of the Atlantic Sunrise Project in Wyoming County is the following:

Facility Name	Facility Description	Facility Coordinates
Springville Meter Station	Meter Station	N41°26'32.72", W75°55'47.83"

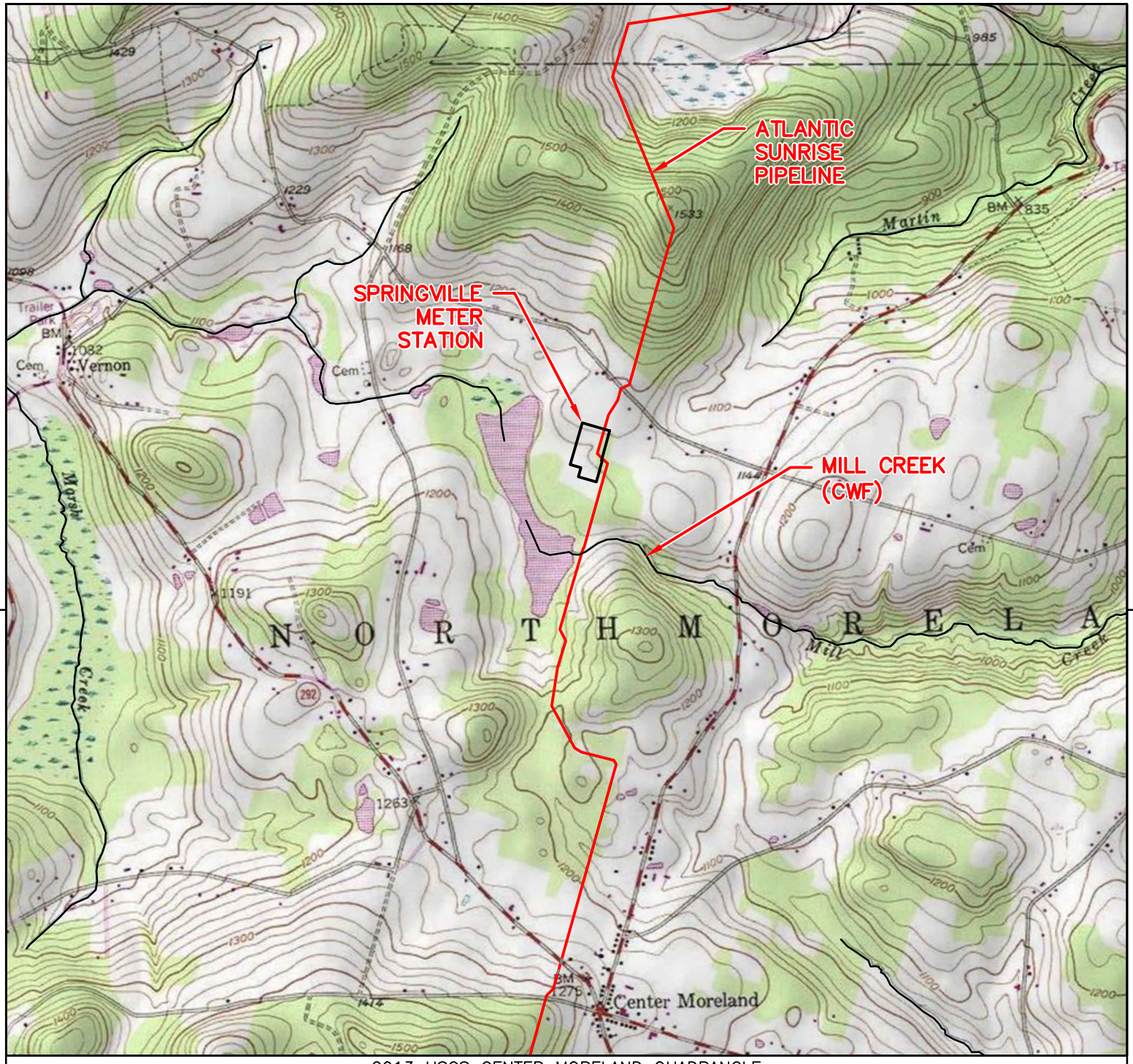
The Springville Meter Station will be approximately 6.70 acres in area including 63,598 square feet (1.46 acre) gravel pad and 64,720 square feet (1.49) of impervious area. The Site will utilize existing public and private roads for access to the Site during and after construction. PCSM/SR Best Management Practices (BMPs), in accordance with the standards and specifications in the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's (PADEP's) "Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control (E&S) Program Manual," Technical Guidance No. 363-2134-008, as amended and updated (E&S Manual) will be implemented to minimize and/or avoid potential adverse environmental impacts due to the construction, operation and maintenance activities associated with the Site. The proposed practices are designed to maximize volume reduction technologies, eliminate or minimize point source discharges to surface waters, preserve the integrity of stream channels, and protect the physical, biological, and chemical qualities of the receiving surface water. The intent is to keep the post construction runoff volume and flow rate no greater than the pre-construction conditions while maintaining water quality. Impervious areas, land clearing and soil compaction are minimized and natural drainage features and vegetation are protected wherever possible. Heavy equipment will be restricted from infiltration areas. E&SC and PCSM BMP measures will be installed and maintained as needed to control stormwater movement in the Site area.

Refer to the ECP (**Section 4 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**) for overall Project information.

There are no impacts to regulated wetlands associated with this proposed Site. Refer to the Wetland Delineation Report provided in **Section 5 of the ESCGP-2 NOI** for

information supporting wetland mapping as shown on the Erosion and Sediment Control (E&SC) Plans (**Section 2 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**).

1.1 Topographic Features



2013 USGS CENTER MORELAND QUADRANGLE

N

GRAPHIC SCALE

2000 1000 0 2000

SCALE IN FEET

ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT

SPRINGVILLE METER STATION

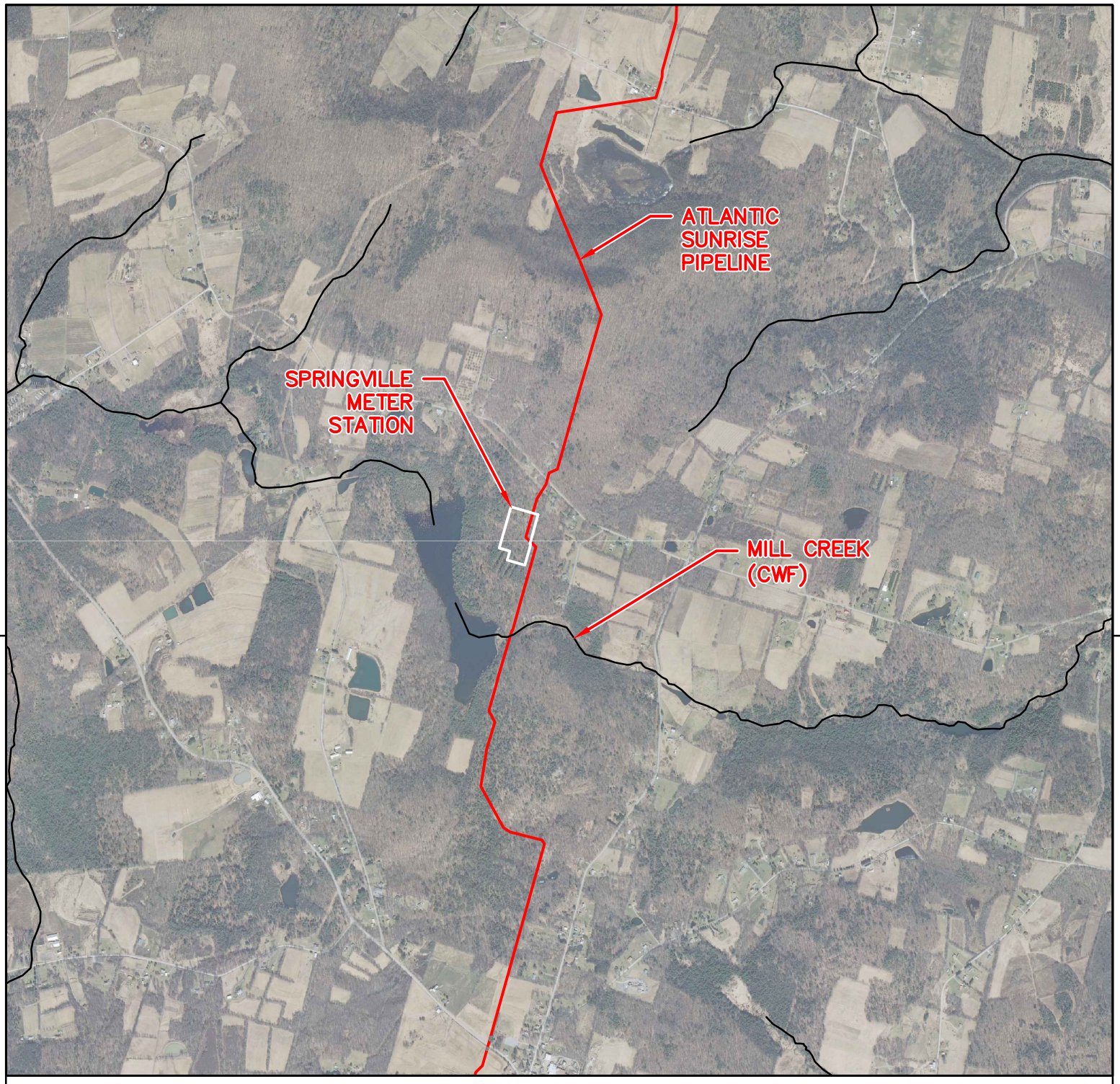
USGS LOCATION MAP

NORTHMORELAND TOWNSHIP
WYOMING COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Williams

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION	W.O. NO.	CHK.	APP.
0	08-28-15	BL	ISSUED FOR PADEP PERMIT SUBMITTAL	1161492	SMK	
1	12-02-15	BL	ISSUED FOR PADEP RESUBMITTAL	1161492	AJB	
2	09-01-16	BL	MOD 1 ISSUED FOR PADEP SUBMITTAL	1161481	AJB	
3	Oct. 2016	BL	PADEP TECHNICAL DEFICIENCY RESPONSE #1	1161481	AJB	

DRAWN BY: JEC	DATE: 04/03/15	ISSUED FOR BID:	SCALE: 1"=2,000'		
CHECKED BY: AJB	DATE: 04/03/15	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION:			
APPROVED BY: AJB	DATE: 04/03/15	DRAWING NUMBER: SPRINGVILLE MS LOCATION	SHEET 1 OF 1		
WO: 1161492					



N

GRAPHIC SCALE

2000 1000 0 2000

SCALE IN FEET

ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT

SPRINGVILLE METER STATION

AERIAL LOCATION MAP

NORTHMORELAND TOWNSHIP
WYOMING COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Williams

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION	W.O. NO.	CHK.	APP.
0	08-28-15	BL	ISSUED FOR PADEP PERMIT SUBMITTAL	1161492	SMK	
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WO: 1161492			

1.2 Soil Characteristics

In addition to the below use limitations and resolutions, refer to Appendix C for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Custom Soil Resource Report for the Site.

Soil Type and Use Limitations

Map Symbol	Soil Name	Slope	Cut Banks Cave	Corrosive to Concrete or Steel	Droughty	Easily Erodible	Flooding	High Water Table	Hydric/Hydric Inclusions	Low Strength	Slow Percolation	Piping	Poor Source of Topsoil	Frost Action	Shrink-Swell	Potential Sinkhole	Ponding	Wetness
LeC	Lordstown channery silt loam	8-15%	X	C	X	X				X	X	X		X				
LfB	Lordstown flaggy silt loam,	8-15%	X	C	X	X				X	X	X		X				
McB	Mardin channery silt loam	3-8%	X	S	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X				X

Source: Appendix E, Table E-1, PADEP, *Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control (E&S) Program Manual* Technical Guidance Number 363-2134-008.

Soil Use Limitations Resolutions

Limitation	Resolution
Cut Banks Cave	Excavations will be properly supported by sheeting and shoring to prevent caves.
Corrosive to Concrete or Steel	No concrete or steel piping is proposed without appropriate coatings and protection.
Droughty	Existing suitable topsoil and soil amendments will be used during construction.
Easily Erodible	Temporary and permanent erosion control BMPs will be employed throughout the Site.
Flooding	Ensure that the Site has proper drainage.
High Water Table	A geotechnical investigation was conducted to minimize conflicts with saturated zones.
Hydric/Hydric Inclusions	A wetland investigation was completed to determine no wetlands are present in the development area.
Low Strength	A maximum of 3:1 slopes are proposed.
Slow Percolation	A field investigation of percolation rates at the infiltration areas was performed to verify the soils percolation capacity.
Piping	Watertight pipe, antiseep collars, clay cores through basin berms, and concrete endwalls will be used to minimize the danger of piping.
Poor Source of Topsoil	Existing topsoil, which has proven to be suitable, will be reused on the Site.
Frost Action	Pavement subbase will be provided to minimize frost effects.
Shrink-Swell	Stone base will be provided to prevent shrink-swell from effecting pavement.
Potential Sinkhole	Geotechnical engineer of record recommendations will be followed for any potential occurrences.
Ponding	Surface grading and drainage facilities will be provided to minimize ponding affects.
Wetness	Wet weather construction recommendations, per the geotechnical engineer's recommendations, will be employed to minimize the effects of wetness during construction, surface grading. Surface grading and drainage will be provided to minimize wetness affects after construction.

1.3 Earth Disturbance Activity Characterization

Proposed Improvements and Land Use

The proposed Springville Meter Station will be constructed in Northmoreland Township, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. Springville Meter Station will include the construction of a meter station. The earthmoving activity will involve the stripping and stockpiling of topsoil, Site grading, Site excavation, placement of fill, trenching and backfill, construction of equipment with gravel pad/parking lot, construction of a gravel access drive, construction of a stormwater management system, finish grading, and stabilization of disturbed surfaces. Approximately 64,720 square feet (1.49 acres) of additional gravel area will result on-site.

Present/Past Land Use

This section identifies the land requirements for construction and operation of the proposed CPL North, CPL South, and Associated Facilities. Table 1.3.1 summarizes the land requirements for the proposed Springville Meter Station associated with the CPL North and CPL South mainlines.

The characterization of land use within the proposed CPL North, CPL South, and Associated Facilities project areas is based on interpretation of aerial photographs taken in the spring of 2014 and information gathered from field surveys conducted during 2014 and 2015. Transco classified land uses within the proposed CPL North, CPL South, and Associated Facilities project areas into the following eight broad types:

- Agricultural Land – land associated with active cultivation of row and field crops; areas of grasses planted for livestock grazing or for the production of hay crops; orchards; and specialty crops, including vineyards, Christmas trees, and fruits and vegetables.

- Upland Forest/Woodland – includes upland deciduous forest, evergreen forest, and mixed (deciduous and evergreen) forest, but does not include forested wetlands.

- Industrial/Commercial Land – land used for mines or quarries and associated processing plants; manufacturing or other industrial facilities; and land developed for commercial or retail uses, including malls, strip plazas, business parks, and medical facilities.

- Transportation Land – land used for transportation purposes, including interstate highways; state, county, and local highways and roads; and railroad lines.

- Residential Land – residential areas, including yards of individual residences.

- Open Land – non-forested and undeveloped land not classified for another use, including land maintained as utility ROWs for overhead and underground electric transmission, natural gas transmission, and oil transmission facilities.

- Wetlands – includes wetlands covered with emergent, scrub-shrub, and forested vegetation.

- Open Water – include rivers, streams, creeks, canals, and other linear waterbodies, as well as lakes, ponds, and other non-flowing waterbodies.

New MLVs will be wholly located within the permanent ROWs for the proposed CPL North and CPL South mainlines. Construction will primarily occur within the proposed CPL North and CPL South construction ROWs. Land uses appear to have been similar over the past 50 years.

Table 1.3.1
Land Requirements for the New Aboveground Facilities[a]

Facility	Milepost	County	Agricultural Land (acres)		Upland Forest / Woodland (acres)		Open Land (acres)		Total (acres)	
			Cons	Op	Cons	Op	Cons	Op	Cons	Op
Springville Meter Station	CPL North 31.5	Wyoming	0.0	0.0	4.8	3.1	<0.1	<0.1	4.8	3.1
Wyoming County Subtotal			**45.0**	**36.0**	**9.9**	**6.3**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**54.9**	**42.3**

Notes:
[a] Land use acreages for construction and operation are provided for reference only. Acreages provided were calculated by using kmz files and prepared as part of the June 8, 2015 FERC Supplement. Refer to plans and ESCGP-2 NOI for actual site conditions.

Key:
Cons = Construction
L = Leidy Line system milepost
Op = Operation

Please refer to the PCSM/SR Plans and Detail Sheets, as provided in **Section 3 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**, and Section 1.2 and Appendix C of this PCSM/SR Narrative for information on the Site soils.

1.4 Stormwater Management Calculation Methodology & Net Change in Volume and Rate of Runoff

Runoff volume and rate calculations have been performed for the Site are included in Appendix A.

Pre-development and post development runoff hydrographs were developed for the 1-, 2-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year storm events using the Soil Conservation Service's TR-55 Method. The PCSM/SR BMPs will meet the volume reduction and water quality requirements of Control Guideline 1 (CG 1). Water Quality Worksheet #4 was used to complete the CG 1 volume analysis for the 2-year storm event. Stormwater models were created using the HydroCAD Version 7.10 computer program produced by HydroCAD Software Solutions, LLC. Stormwater conveyance calculations were performed using Worksheet 11 of the Pennsylvania Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control (E&S) Program Manual. (Analysis of rates and flows at each point of interest (POI) were completed to meet CG 1 Requirements.) National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14 rainfall intensities were used in the calculations. See Appendix A for calculations and results.

The Site area surface water runoff drains to the Bowman Creek Watershed. In analyzing the areas of improvement versus areas of restoration, the runoff from areas of improvement drain to Mill Creek which is a part of the Bowman Creek Watershed. Also, a portion of the Site area with surface water runoff draining to Mill Creek is the existing Puddlefield Meter Station however, work anticipated in this area is pipe installation and restoration only, which requires no PCSM BMP design.

<u>POI Summary:</u>

POI: Low point at the southwestern area of the Site.

Overall Site: Mill Creek

Volume Summary Table

2- YR PRE (FT^3)	2- YR POST (FT^3)	2- YR VOLUME INCREASE (FT^3)	2- YR STRUCTURAL AND NONSTRUCTURAL CREDITS (FT^3)	DIFFERENCE (FT^3)
12,496	***18,866***	***6,371***	***20,394***	***14,023***

*See Appendix A for calculations.

Runoff Rate Summary Table

STORM EVENT	PRE-DEVELOPMENT PEAK FLOW (CFS)	POST-DEVELOPMENT PEAK FLOW (CFS)	REDUCTION (CFS)
1-yr	0.98	***0.21***	***0.77***
2-yr	1.89	***0.60***	***1.29***
5-yr	3.45	***1.61***	***1.84***
10-yr	4.92	***2.45***	***2.47***
25-yr	7.19	***4.62***	***2.57***
50-yr	9.24	***8.80***	***0.44***
100-yr	11.53	***9.97***	***1.56***

*See Appendix A.1 for Pre-Development Calculations with Mapping and Appendix A.2 for Post Development Calculations with Mapping.

Act 167 Summary

The Site is located in the Bowman Creek Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan for Wyoming County. However, this Act 167 Plan was not approved after 2005. Therefore, the Site was designed to meet CG 1 requirements.

1.5 Surface Water Classification

The PCSM/SR drawings in **Section 3 of the ESCGP-2 NOI** depict the locations of the streams and wetlands in and near the LOD for the Site. In both pre-development and post development conditions, the majority of the Site is located in the Bowman Creek Watershed. The majority of Site area surface water runoff drains to Mill Creek. The receiving waters are designated as Cold Water Fishery (CWF) under PA Code 25

Chapter 93. The Site's watershed is not listed as impaired in the PADEP Chapter 93 Integrated List.

1.6 BMP Description Narrative

The structural PCSM BMPs listed below are to be used for this Site. The calculations used to design the PCSM BMPs are included in Appendix A. The locations of the PCSM BMPs are shown on the PCSM/SR Plans and Detail Sheets (**Section 3 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**).

Vegetated Swales with ***Earthen*** Check Dams: A vegetated swale with a total volume of approximately 930 cubic feet will be utilized to infiltrate post construction stormwater runoff.

Infiltration Basin: An infiltration basin with a total volume of approximately ***17,225*** cubic feet will be utilized to infiltrate post construction stormwater runoff and provide runoff rate and volume control.

Minimize Total Disturbed Areas – Grading: The extent of proposed earthwork on the Site will be minimized in order to avoid special value/sensitive areas and reduce disturbed areas. Orange construction fence will be used to protect special value/sensitive areas during construction. This BMP is not proposed to account for any pollutant removal or volume reduction requirements over and above those of the infiltration basin.

Minimize Soil Compaction in Disturbed Areas: Soil compaction within the LOD will be minimized to the extent practicable in order to protect soil quality, preserve permeability and protect the soil from damage where possible. Approximately 15,682 square feet of minimum compaction areas will be surrounded by orange construction fence for the duration of construction activities to ensure minimum compaction. This BMP is proposed to account for a portion of the required volume reduction credits.

Disconnection from Storm Sewers: In order to enhance infiltration and pollutant removal, reduce stormwater runoff volume, slow runoff velocities, and reduce peak discharge rates, stormwater runoff from impervious areas will be directed to infiltration areas and vegetated swales. Approximately 64,904 square feet of impervious area will be disconnected from storm sewers. This will also reduce or eliminate the need for curbs, gutters, inlets and storm sewers. This BMP is proposed to account for a portion of the required volume reduction credits.

Soil Amendment and Restoration: Soil amendments shall be added to infiltration areas after construction in order to restore soil porosity and enhance long term infiltration. Approximately 15,682 square feet of infiltration area will receive soil amendments. This BMP is not proposed to account for any pollutant removal or volume reduction requirements over and above those of the infiltration basin.

Reduce parking impervious area: Impervious parking areas will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. All access roads and pads will be gravel areas. This BMP is proposed to account for a portion of the required volume reduction credits.

Level Spreader: One (1) level spreader will be primarily utilized to reduce erosive energy from concentrated flows. Promotion of infiltration and improved water quality will occur as secondary effects.

1.7 BMP Installation Sequence Narrative

1. At least 7 days prior to starting any earth disturbance activities, including clearing and grubbing, the owner and/or operator shall invite all contractors, Environmental Inspectors, the landowner, appropriate municipal officials, the E&S plan preparer, the PCSM plan preparer, the licensed professional responsible for oversight of critical stages of implementation of the PCSM plan, and a representative from the local conservation district to an on-site preconstruction meeting.

2. At least 3 days prior to starting any earth disturbance activities, or expanding into an area previously unmarked, the Pennsylvania One Call System Inc. shall be notified at 1-800-242-1776 for the location of existing underground utilities.

3. Hold pre-construction conference with the Environmental Inspectors, local County Conservation District (CCD), PADEP, and Design Engineer.

4. Install orange construction fence around areas to be protected.

5. Locate staging areas and access points including construction entrances. Field locate limits of disturbance.

6. Install rock construction entrances (RCEs).

7. Remove brush to effectively install perimeter controls, level side cuts to grant access for vehicles and workers to safely perform the installation of sediment barriers on the Site as shown on the construction drawings.

8. The Compliance Manager shall provide PADEP and CCD at least three days' notice prior to bulk earth disturbance and upon completed installation of perimeter erosion controls.

9. Utilize existing permanent access road.

10. Install filter sock diversions and associated riprap protection.

11. * Install Sediment Trap with temporary riser, including clay core, antiseep collars, slope liners, cleanout stake, and associated improvements. Install orange construction fence at perimeter of trap to prevent compaction of soils.

12. * Install Vegetated Swale 1. Install *Earthen* Check Dams and drainage channel aprons as soon as swale grading is complete.

13. Proceed with major clearing and grubbing.

14. Begin construction staking for grading.

15. Begin grading and strip and stockpile topsoil within the meter station area and install sediment barriers around stockpiles.

16. Upon temporary cessation of an earth disturbance activity or any stage of an activity where the cessation of earth disturbance activities will exceed four days, the Site shall be immediately seeded, mulched, or otherwise protected from accelerated erosion and sedimentation pending future earth disturbance activities. For an earth disturbance activity or any stage of an activity to be considered temporarily stabilized, the disturbed areas shall be covered with one of the following: A minimum uniform coverage of mulch and seed, with a density capable of resisting accelerated erosion and sedimentation, or an acceptable BMP which temporarily minimizes accelerated erosion and sedimentation. Temporary stabilization will not occur on active vehicular travel ways within the ROW. The on-site environmental inspector will log daily activity within the LOD and notify the Contractor of areas requiring temporary stabilization (i.e., areas where work has ceased for at least four days).

17. Rough grade Site.

18. Grade the meter station pad as shown on the E&SC and PCSM/SR Plans (**Sections 2 and 3 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**).

19. Immediately stabilize side slopes with erosion control matting when slopes are 3:1 or greater. See PCSM/SR Plans and Detail Sheets, as provided in **Section 3 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**, (patterns differ by slope category). Install rip rap slope stabilization where shown on the PCSM/SR Plans.

20. Establish final grade.

21. Surface Stabilization, apply permanent stabilization measures immediately to any disturbed areas where work has reached final grade.

22. Upon completion of all earthwork activities and permanent stabilization of all disturbed areas, the Owner and/or Operators shall contact the local CCD for an inspection prior to the removal/conversion of the E&SC BMPs.

23. *** Replace temporary riser with permanent outlet structure. Install emergency spillway and convert Sediment Trap to permanent basin configuration. Place amended soil within basin and install compost filter sock 16 to protect amended soil from siltation.**

24. After finish grading and topsoil placement is completed, disturbed areas shall be fertilized, seeded, and mulched. Seed mixtures, fertilizer and mulch applications rates and dates shall conform to the tables provided on the PCSM/SR Plans and Detail Sheets (**Section 3 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**), land owner agreements and/or the **ECP** (**Section 4 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**).

25. After seeding, fertilizing and mulching is complete, install ECBs as required or ordered or on slopes of than 3:1 or greater.

26. After the Site is permanently stabilized and upon PADEP or local CCD and Owner approval of stabilization and re-vegetation, remove temporary erosion and sediment control measures and stabilize areas disturbed by removal.

27. *** Complete Site stabilization, including soil amendment, seed application, ECB installing in basin, and mulching. Install compost filter sock at interior of basin toe of slope to protect amended soil from siltation.**

28. Upon completion of all earth disturbance activities and permanent stabilization of all disturbed areas, the Owner and/or Operators shall contact the local CCD for a final inspection.

29. Maintain E&SC BMPs until Site work is complete and uniform 70% perennial vegetative cover is established.

30. Remove and properly dispose/recycle E&SC BMPs. Remove orange construction fence. Repair and permanently stabilize areas disturbed during E&SC BMP removal upon establishment of uniform 70% vegetative cover.

*** indicates a critical stage of PCSM installation to be observed by a licensed professional or designee. Contractor to provide three working days' notice to Design Engineer.**

1.8 Supporting Calculations

Supporting calculations are included in Appendix A.

1.9 Plan Drawings

PCSM/SR Plans, including sensitive resource mapping, are included in **Section 3 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**.

1.10 Long Term Operation and Maintenance Schedule

Monitoring

Transco's personnel (Operations) will perform visual inspections on an annual basis after permit closure, by qualified personnel, trained and experienced in PCSM/SR, to ascertain that the BMPs are functioning and operating effectively to ensure Springville Meter Station are causing no undue burden on the property owner or adjacent owners. Repairs of deficiencies will be initiated within ten business days of discovery.

Maintenance

The Contractor will be responsible for the maintenance of the system during construction. After construction, the stormwater management facilities will be owned and maintained by Transco.

Where maintenance of the storm system after acceptance by the Owner will primarily consist of routine cleaning of accumulated sediment and debris by facility staff or private contractors, the specific maintenance steps and schedule are listed below:

1. Detention/Infiltration Facility

Inspect detention/infiltration facility annually and inspect soil, repair eroded areas and remove litter and debris as needed. Inspect twice a year for sediment buildup, erosion and vegetative conditions. Remove and replace dead and diseased vegetation. Any litter, debris, sediment, vegetation, or other items removed during maintenance activities will be disposed of in a manner consistent with the ESCGP-2 requirements. ***Compaction of the basin bottom shall be prevented.***

2. Vegetated Swales with ***Earthen*** Check Dams

Vegetated swales with Earthen Check Dams are to be inspected annually for sediment, build-up, erosion debris, and damage due to traffic. Ditches should be maintained to ensure that the specified design dimensions and vegetative lining are available at all times. No more than one-third of the shoot (grass leaf) shall be removed in any mowing. Grass height shall be maintained between 3 and 6 inches unless otherwise specified. Excess vegetation shall be removed from permanent channels to ensure sufficient channel capacity. Any litter, debris, sediment, vegetation, or other items removed during maintenance activities will be disposed of in a manner consistent with the ESCGP-2 requirements.

3. Minimize Soil Compaction

- ***Protected areas – restrict vehicle access, do not clear vegetation. Avoid earth disturbance.***

- ***Minimum disturbance areas – Restrict vehicle access.***

4. Minimize Total Disturbed Area

Areas of minimum disturbance shall remain undisturbed after construction activities cease. Orange construction fence will be used to protect special value/sensitive areas during construction.

5. Disconnection from Storm Sewers

Disconnected impervious areas shall continue to be directed to infiltration areas and vegetated swales as shown on the PCSM/SR Plans (**Section 3 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**). Infiltration areas and vegetated swales shall be maintained as indicated on the PCSM/SR Plans (**Section 3 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**).

6. Soil Amendment and Restoration

Restrict vehicle access. Monitor water drawdown time in infiltration areas and replace amended soils if dewatering time increases to more than three days. Maintain Infiltration areas and vegetated swales as indicated on the PCSM/SR Plans.

7. Reduce Parking Area Imperviousness

Gravel areas will be maintained in good condition and will not be paved without obtaining prior approval from the PADEP or the County Conservation District.

8. Level Spreader

Inspect area below the level spreader on a quarterly basis for the first two years after installation and annually thereafter. Remove sediment and debris from the level spreader when it interferes with proper function. Regrade and reseed any channelized or eroded areas that develop below the level spreader. Regrade any newly occurring areas where water stands for longer than 72 hours. Inspect vegetation for the first growing season. Conduct health, diversity and density inspection twice a year after the first growing season. Maintain vegetative cover at 85%.

9. Annual Records of Maintenance Procedures

The facility shall maintain a checklist whenever the storm system is inspected and cleaned. An annual list of inspections and major cleaning operations and repairs (pumping, sweeping parking lots, cleaning catch basin, etc.) shall be maintained. The local CCD or enforcement officials shall have access to those records.

10. ESCGP-2

The facility Owner and Operator shall ensure compliance with ESCGP-2 requirements by meeting all ongoing record, keeping maintenance, and other applicable ESCGP-2 and PADEP permit conditions.

1.11 Material Recycling and Disposal

Transco has prepared a Spill Plan for Oil and Hazardous Materials to assist in prevention of any spills that may occur at the Site and to respond to any spills that do occur. The Contractor will be required to become familiar with the Spill Plan for Oil and Hazardous Materials and its contents prior to commencing any construction-related activities. The Spill Plan for Oil and Hazardous Materials is included as **Attachment 9 to the ECP** provided as **Section 4 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**.

Contractors are required to inventory and manage their construction site materials. The goal is to be aware of the materials on-site; ensure they are properly maintained, used, and disposed of; and to make sure the materials are not exposed to stormwater.

Materials Covered

The following materials or substances are expected to be present on-site during construction **(Note: this list is not an all-inclusive list and the Materials Management Practices can be modified to address additional materials used on-site)**:

- Acids
- Detergents
- Fertilizers (nitrogen/phosphorus)
- Hydroseeding mixtures
- Petroleum based products
- Sanitary wastes
- Soil stabilization additives
- Solder
- Solvents
- Other

These materials must be stored as appropriate and shall not contact storm or non-stormwater discharges. Contractor shall provide a weather proof container to store chemicals or erodible substances that must be kept on the Site. Contractor is responsible for reading, maintaining, and making employees and subcontractors aware of safety data sheets (SDSs).

Material Management Practices

The following are material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to stormwater runoff.

1. Good Housekeeping Practices

   The following good housekeeping practices will be followed on Site during construction:

   - Store only enough material required to do the job.
   - Store materials in a neat, orderly manner.
   - Store chemicals in watertight containers or in a storage shed, under a roof, completely enclosed, with appropriate secondary containment to prevent spill or leakage. Drip pans shall be provided under dispensers.
   - Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the Manufacturer.
   - Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
   - Inspections will be performed to ensure proper use and disposal of materials.
   - Cover and berm loose stockpiled construction materials that are not actively being used (i.e. Soil, spoils, aggregate, etc.).
   - Minimize exposure of construction materials to precipitation.
   - Minimize the potential for off-site tracking of loose construction and landscape materials.

2. Hazardous Products

   These practices will be used to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials. SDSs for each substance with hazardous properties that is used on the job site(s) will be obtained and used for the proper management of potential wastes that may result from these products. A SDS will be posted in the immediate area where such product is stored and/or used and another copy of each SDS will

be maintained in a file at the job site construction trailer office. Each employee, who must handle a substance with hazardous properties, will be instructed on the use of SDS and the specific information in the applicable SDS for the product he/she is using, particularly regarding spill control techniques.

- Products will be kept in original containers with the original labels in legible condition.
- Original labels and SDSs will be produced and used for each material.
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers or local/state/federal recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

3. Hazardous Wastes

All hazardous waste materials will be disposed of by the Contractor in the manner specified by local, state, and/or federal regulations and by the manufacturer of such products. Site personnel will be instructed.

4. Concrete and Other Wash Waters

Prevent disposal of rinse, wash waters, or materials on impervious or pervious surfaces, into streams, wetlands or other water bodies.

Concrete trucks will be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the Site, but only in either (1) specifically designated diked areas which have been prepared to prevent contact between the concrete and/or washout and soil and stormwater having the potential to be discharged from the Site; or (2) in locations where waste concrete can be poured into forms to make riprap or other useful concrete products.

The hardened residue from the concrete washout diked areas will be disposed of in the same manner as other non-hazardous construction waste materials or may be broken up and used on the Site as deemed appropriate by the Contractor and Owner or Owner's representative. The Contractor will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed.

All concrete washout areas will be located in an area where the likelihood of the area contributing to stormwater discharge is negligible. If required, additional E&SC BMPs must be implemented to prevent concrete wastes from contributing to

stormwater discharges. The location of the concrete washout area(s) must be identified, by the Contractor/Job Site Superintendent, on the job site copy of the E&SC Plans (**Section 2 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**) and in the E&SC Narrative.

5. Sanitary Wastes

   All sanitary waste units will be located in an area where the likelihood of the unit contributing to stormwater discharges is negligible. Additional E&SC BMPs must be implemented, such as containment trays (provided by the rental company) or special containment created with 2" x 4" lumber, impervious plastic, and gravel. The location of the sanitary waste units must be identified on the job site copy of the E&SC Plans (**Section 2 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**), in the E&SC Narrative, by the Contractor/Job Site Superintendent.

6. Solid and Construction Wastes

   All waste materials will be collected and stored in a securely lidded metal dumpster. The dumpster will comply with all local and state solid waste management regulations. The dumpster/container lids shall be closed at the end of every business day and during rain events. Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent discharges from waste disposal containers to the receiving water.

7. Construction Access

   A stabilized construction exit will be provided to help reduce vehicle tracking of sediments. The paved roads adjacent to the Site entrance will be inspected daily and swept as necessary to remove any excess mud, dirt, or rock tracked from the Site. Dump trucks hauling material from the construction site will be covered with a tarpaulin as necessary.

8. Petroleum Products

   On-site vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled. Petroleum storage tanks on-site will have a dike or berm containment structure constructed around it to contain spills which may occur (containment volume to be 110% of volume stored). The dike or bermed area shall be lined with an impervious material such as a heavy duty plastic sheet. Drip pans shall be provided for all dispensers. Any asphalt substances used on the Site will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

9. Fertilizers and Landscape Materials

   Fertilizers will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked into the soil to minimize the potential for exposure to stormwater. Storage will be under cover. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to minimize the potential for spills. The bin shall be labeled appropriately.

   Contain stockpiled materials, such as but not limited to, mulches, top soil, rocks and gravel, and decomposed granite, when they are not actively being used.

   Apply erodible landscape material at quantities and application rates according to the manufacturer's recommendations or based on written specifications by knowledgeable and experienced field personnel. Discontinue the application of any erodible landscape material within two days prior to a forecasted rain event or during periods of precipitation.

10. Paints, Paint Solvents and Cleaning Solvents

    Containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not in use. Excess paint and solvents will be properly disposed of according to the manufacturer's recommendations or local, state, and/or federal regulations.

11. Contaminated Soils

    Any contaminated soils (resulting from spills of materials with hazardous properties) which may result from construction activities will be contained and cleaned up immediately in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

1.12 Soil Conditions and Geologic Formations

There are no naturally occurring geologic formations or soils on-site are expected that may have the potential to cause pollution during earth disturbance activities. See E&SC Detail Sheets (**Section 2 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**) for Acid-Producing Soils and Bedrock Control Plan should any unexpected acid runoff producing soils be encountered.

1.13 Thermal Impacts

Thermal impacts associated with CPL North, CPL South, and Associated Facilities will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. The following provisions related to thermal impacts are included in the **E&SC Plan** within **Section 2 of the ESCGP-2 NOI**:

- The minimum permanent changes in land cover, necessary to construct the required facilities are being proposed.

- Runoff from the permanent impervious areas will be collected as part of the Post Construction Stormwater Management/Site Restoration (PCSM/SR) Plan and routed to PCSM/SR BMPs. In addition, impervious areas will be gravel instead of asphalt wherever practical.

- PCSM/SR BMPs incorporate the use of infiltration facilities such as basins and vegetated swales with ***Earthen*** Check Dams.

- The removal of vegetation, especially tree cover, will be limited to only that necessary for construction.

- The amount of impervious surfaces will be limited to only that necessary to support the construction of CPL North, CPL South, and Associated Facilities and/or operation of the pipeline.

1.14 Riparian Forest Buffer Management Plan

There are no regulated riparian buffers within the Site area.

1.15 Antidegradation Requirements

The Project is in a special protection watershed. Therefore, the following non-discharge BMPs will be utilized prior to, during and after earth disturbance activities:

Alternative Siting/Alternative Location: Alternative locations were sought in an attempt to minimize impacts to wetland and streams and wooded areas. Within the limitations of landscape and landowner constraints, the Project was located in areas where wetland and/or stream avoidance was possible.

Limited Disturbed Area: The LOD was minimized to the fullest extent practicable to avoid increased erosion and sediment issues.

Limiting Extent & Duration of Disturbance: As construction progresses, completed areas will be final graded and permanently stabilized. In all areas where construction becomes inactive, temporary stabilization will occur immediately.

1.16 Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan

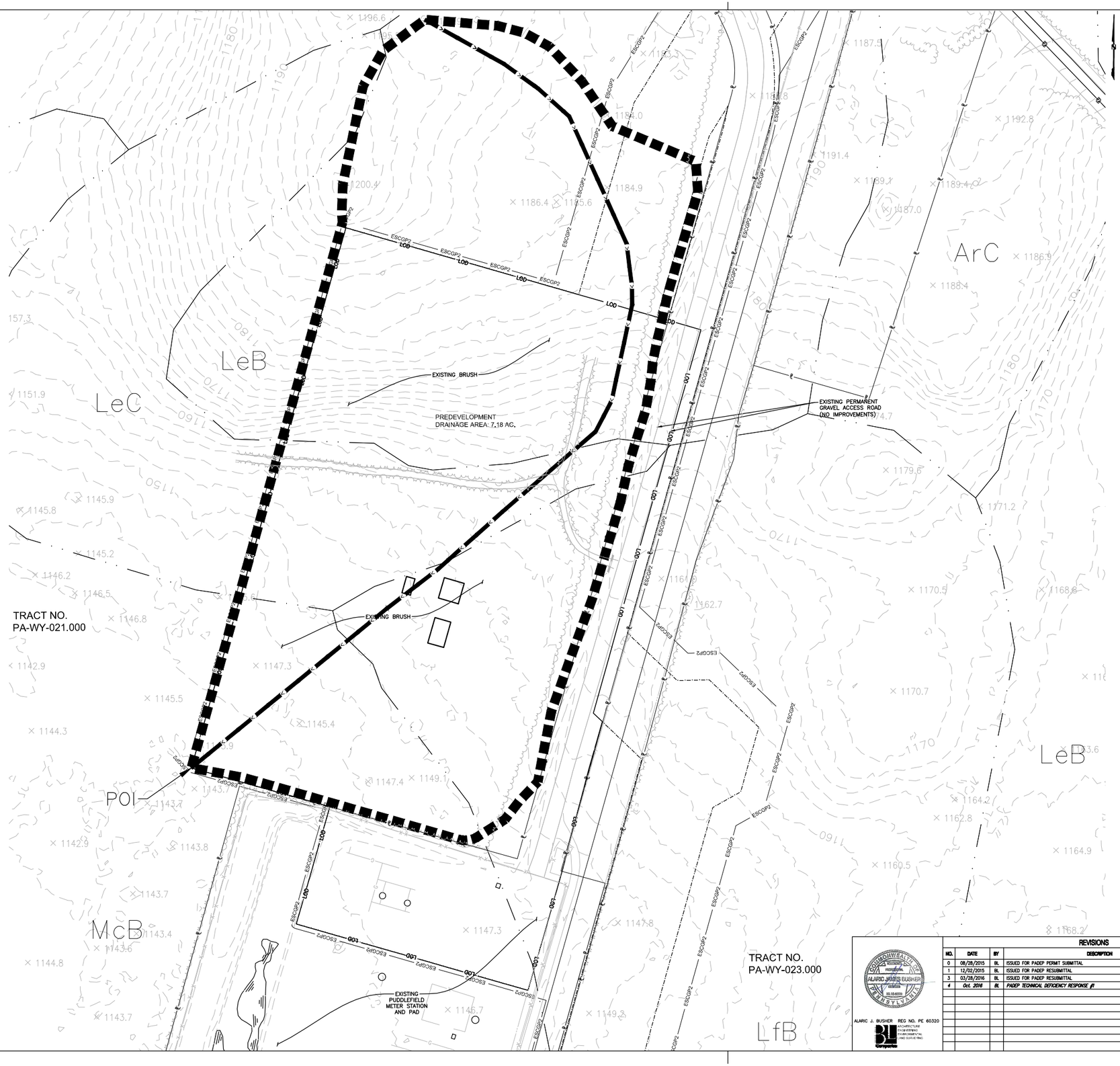
See Attachment 9 of the **ECP** within **Section 4 of the ESCGP-2 NOI** for the Preparedness Prevention and Contingency Plan provided.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Springville Meter Station Supporting Calculations

A.1 Pre-Development Calculations



REVISIONS						
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	W.O. NO.	CHK.	APP.
0	08/28/2015	BL	ISSUED FOR PADEP PERMIT SUBMITTAL	W0161492	DAK	AJB
1	12/02/2015	BL	ISSUED FOR PADEP RESUBMITTAL	W0161492	DAK	AJB
3	03/28/2016	BL	ISSUED FOR PADEP RESUBMITTAL	W0161492	DAK	AJB
4	*Oct. 2016*	*BL*	*PADEP TECHNICAL DEFICIENCY RESPONSE #1*	*W0161492*	*DAK*	*AJB*

ALARIC J. BUSHER REG NO. PE 60320

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY LLC
ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT– PROPOSED 30" NATURAL GAS PIPELINE
POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR
SPRINGVILLE METER STATION & ASSOCIATED PERMANENT ACCESS ROADS
NORTHMORELAND TOWNSHIP, WYOMING COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
PRE–DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA MAP

DRAWN BY:	JEC	DATE:	04/03/15	ISSUED FOR BID:	SCALE: AS NOTED
CHECKED BY:	AJB	DATE:	04/03/15	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION:	REVISION: 4
APPROVED BY:	AJB	DATE:	07/17/15	DRAWING NUMBER: (30–3650)MF–1A–9	SHEET 1 OF 1
W.O.	1161492				

Drawing Location & Name: G:\JOBS\14\14C\14C4909\DWG\010-CPLN\FMS_PCSM14C4909(10)_SPRING.dwg

Summary for Subcatchment 1: PRE

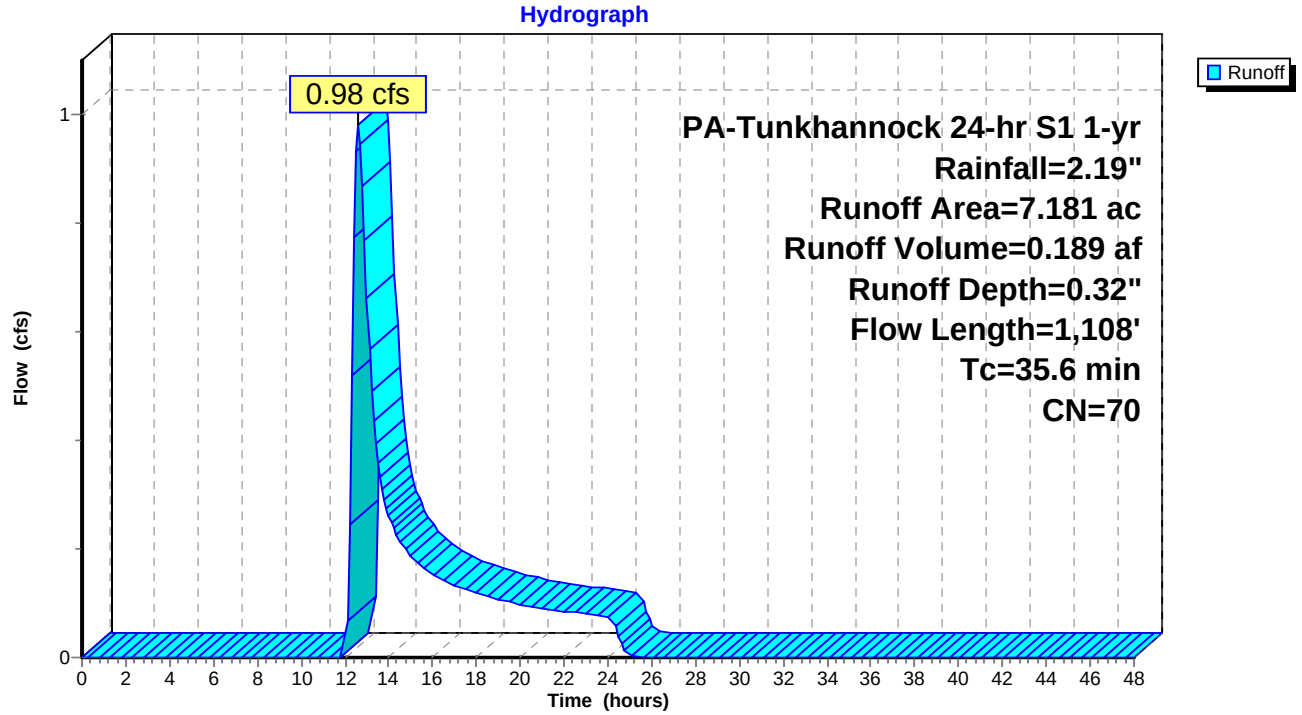
Runoff = 0.98 cfs @ 12.61 hrs, Volume= 0.189 af, Depth= 0.32"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 1-yr Rainfall=2.19"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	7.181	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.000	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	7.181	70	Weighted Average
	7.181		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	100	0.0300	0.09		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.90"
4.7	228	0.0263	0.81		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.8	234	0.0769	1.39		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
8.9	546	0.0421	1.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
35.6	1,108	Total			

Subcatchment 1: PRE



Summary for Subcatchment 1: PRE

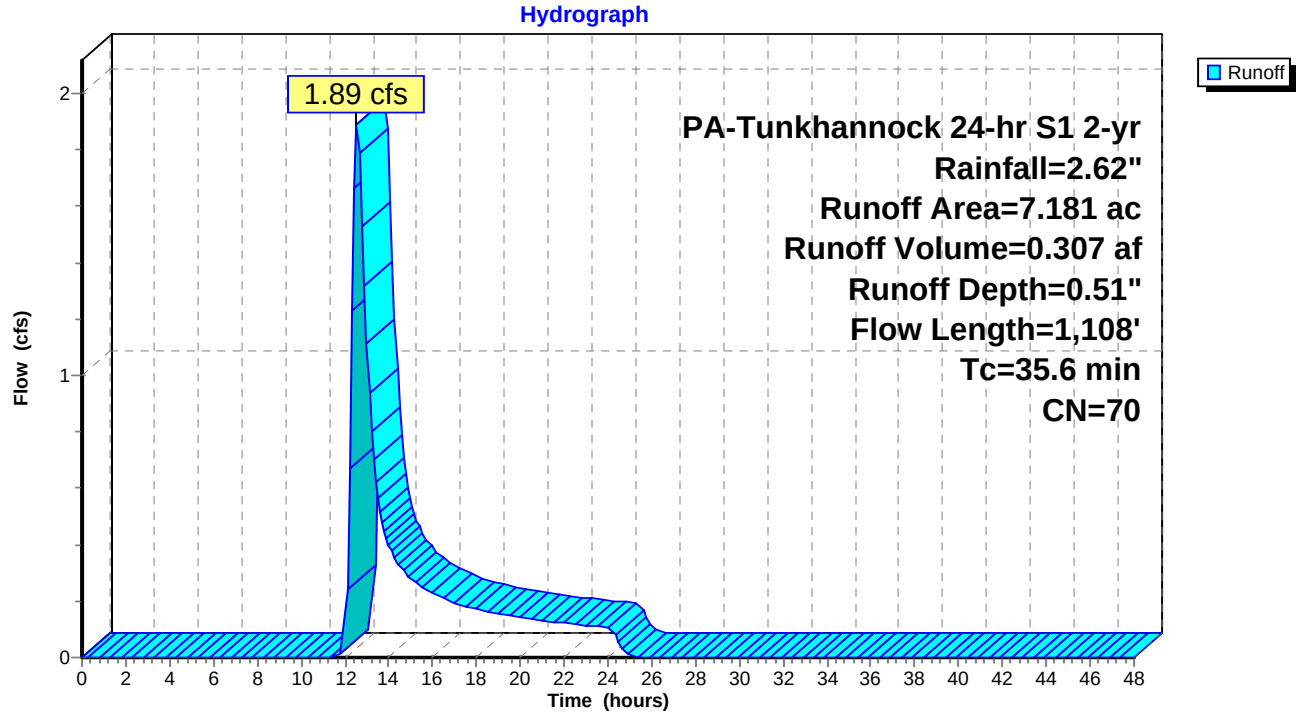
Runoff = 1.89 cfs @ 12.55 hrs, Volume= 0.307 af, Depth= 0.51"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 2-yr Rainfall=2.62"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	7.181	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.000	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	7.181	70	Weighted Average
	7.181		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	100	0.0300	0.09		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.90"
4.7	228	0.0263	0.81		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.8	234	0.0769	1.39		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
8.9	546	0.0421	1.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
35.6	1,108	Total			

Subcatchment 1: PRE



Summary for Subcatchment 1: PRE

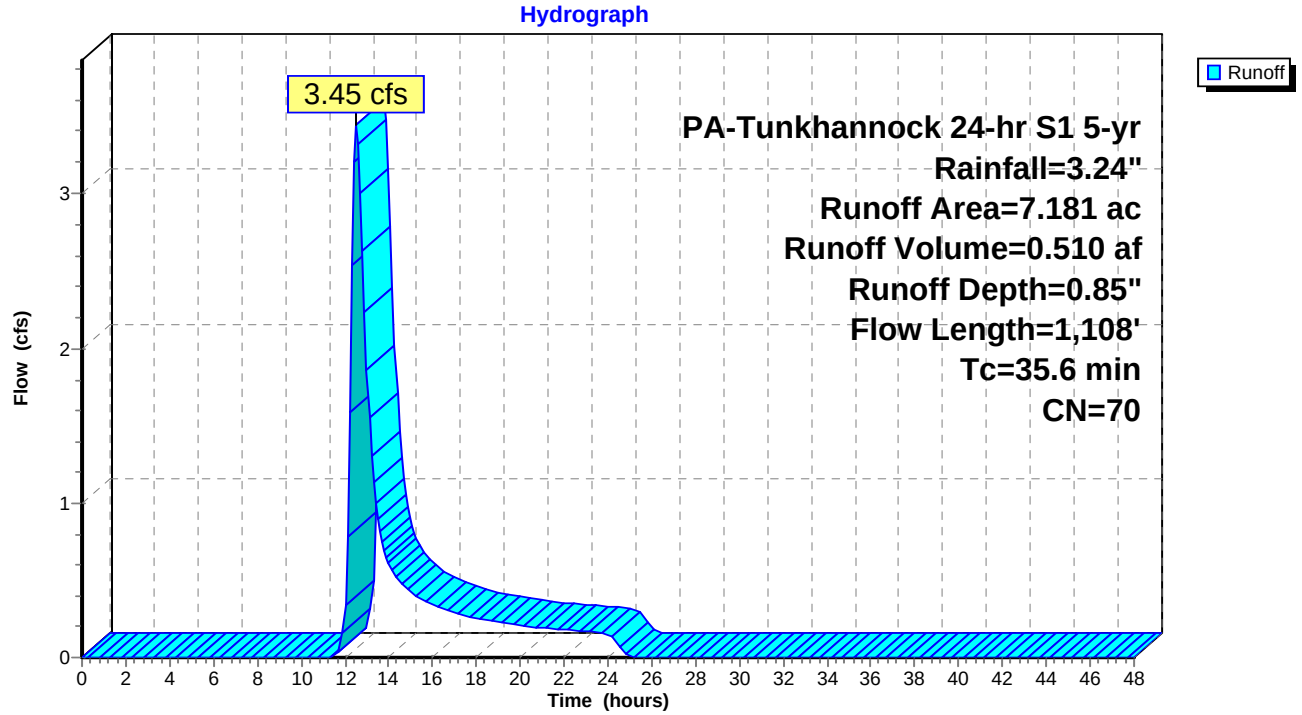
Runoff = 3.45 cfs @ 12.52 hrs, Volume= 0.510 af, Depth= 0.85"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 5-yr Rainfall=3.24"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	7.181	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.000	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	7.181	70	Weighted Average
	7.181		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	100	0.0300	0.09		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.90"
4.7	228	0.0263	0.81		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.8	234	0.0769	1.39		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
8.9	546	0.0421	1.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
35.6	1,108	Total			

Subcatchment 1: PRE



Summary for Subcatchment 1: PRE

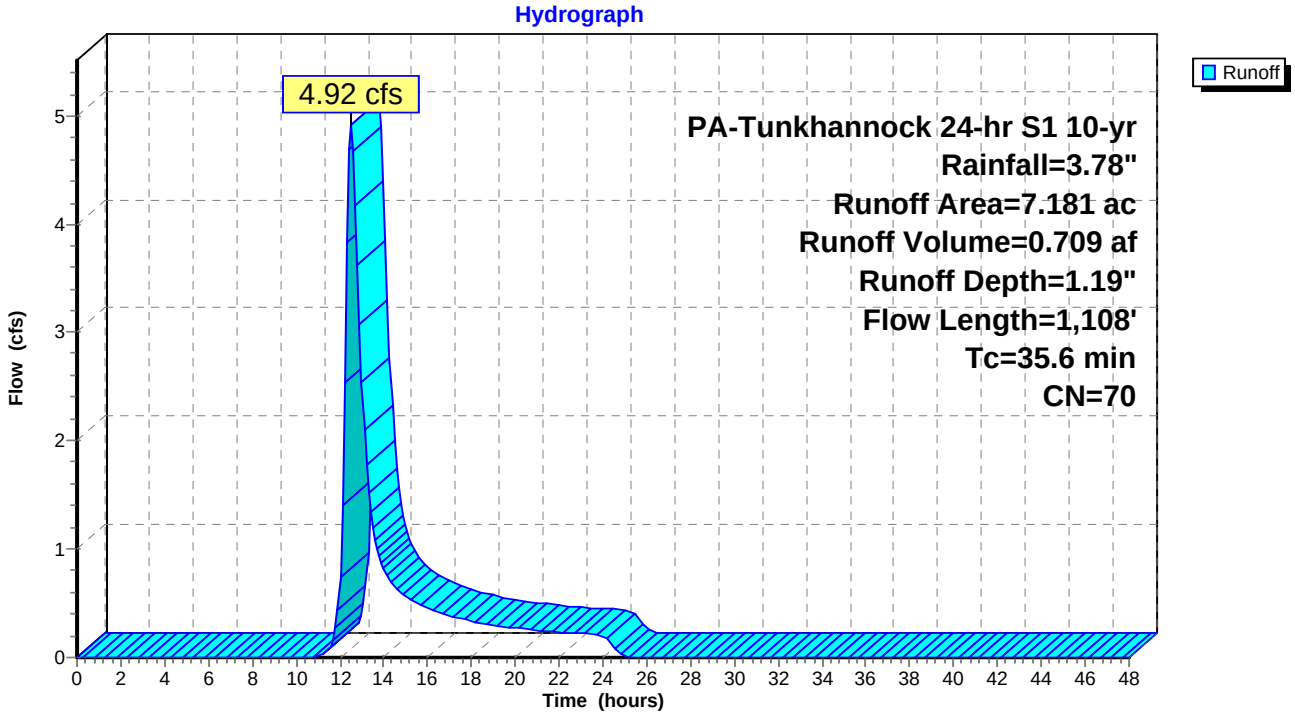
Runoff = 4.92 cfs @ 12.50 hrs, Volume= 0.709 af, Depth= 1.19"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 10-yr Rainfall=3.78"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	7.181	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.000	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	7.181	70	Weighted Average
	7.181		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	100	0.0300	0.09		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.90"
4.7	228	0.0263	0.81		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.8	234	0.0769	1.39		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
8.9	546	0.0421	1.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
35.6	1,108	Total			

Subcatchment 1: PRE



Summary for Subcatchment 1: PRE

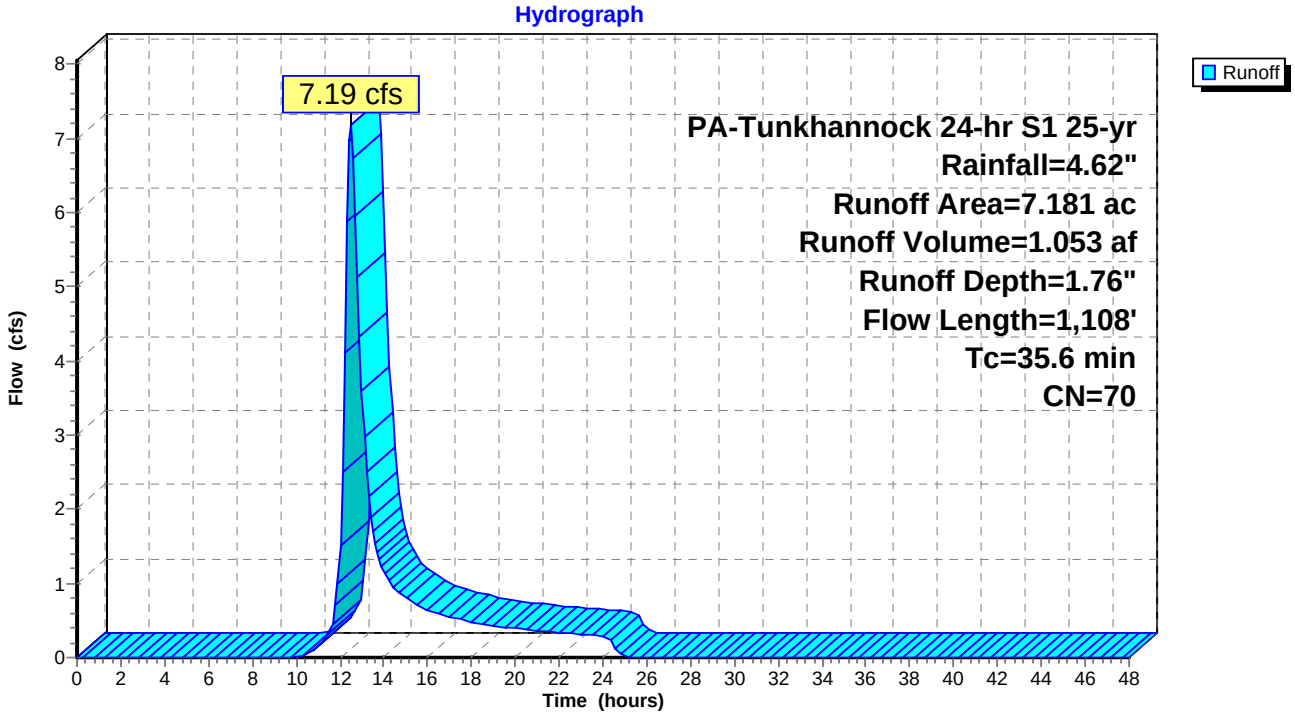
Runoff = 7.19 cfs @ 12.48 hrs, Volume= 1.053 af, Depth= 1.76"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 25-yr Rainfall=4.62"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	7.181	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.000	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	7.181	70	Weighted Average
	7.181		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	100	0.0300	0.09		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.90"
4.7	228	0.0263	0.81		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.8	234	0.0769	1.39		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
8.9	546	0.0421	1.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
35.6	1,108	Total			

Subcatchment 1: PRE



Summary for Subcatchment 1: PRE

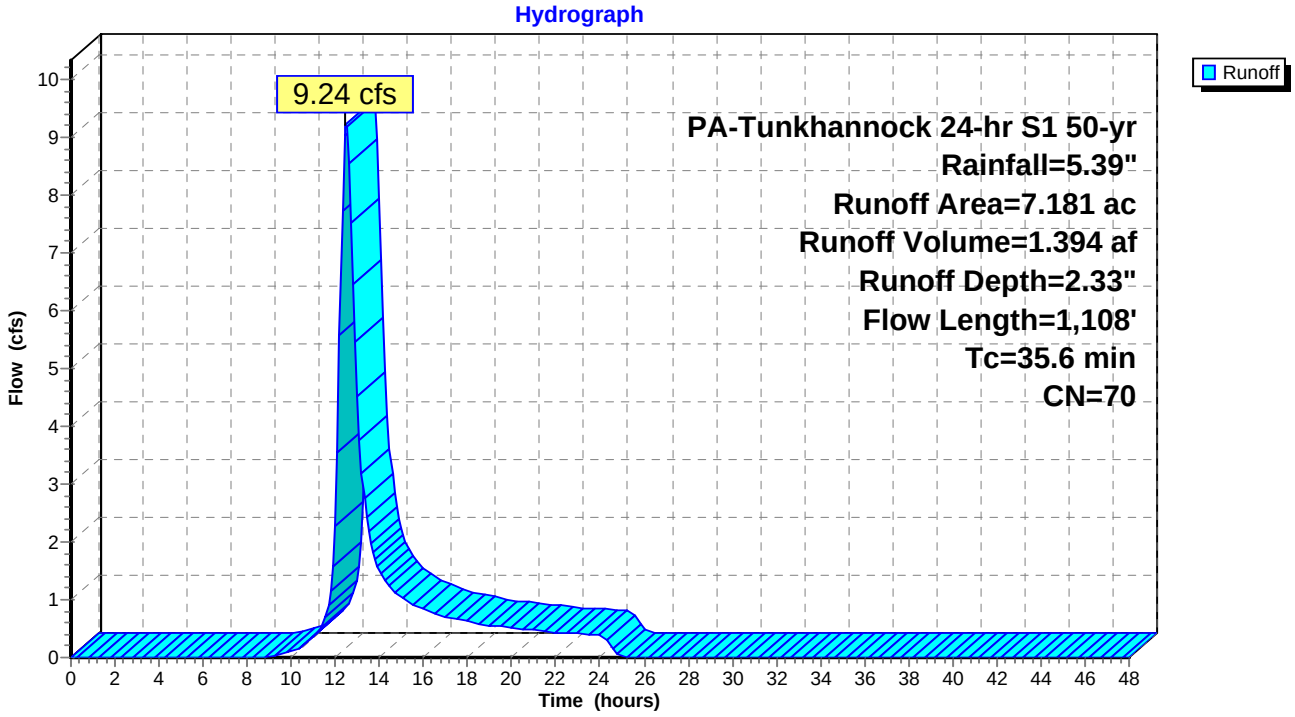
Runoff = 9.24 cfs @ 12.47 hrs, Volume= 1.394 af, Depth= 2.33"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 50-yr Rainfall=5.39"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	7.181	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.000	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	7.181	70	Weighted Average
	7.181		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	100	0.0300	0.09		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.90"
4.7	228	0.0263	0.81		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.8	234	0.0769	1.39		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
8.9	546	0.0421	1.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
35.6	1,108	Total			

Subcatchment 1: PRE



Summary for Subcatchment 1: PRE

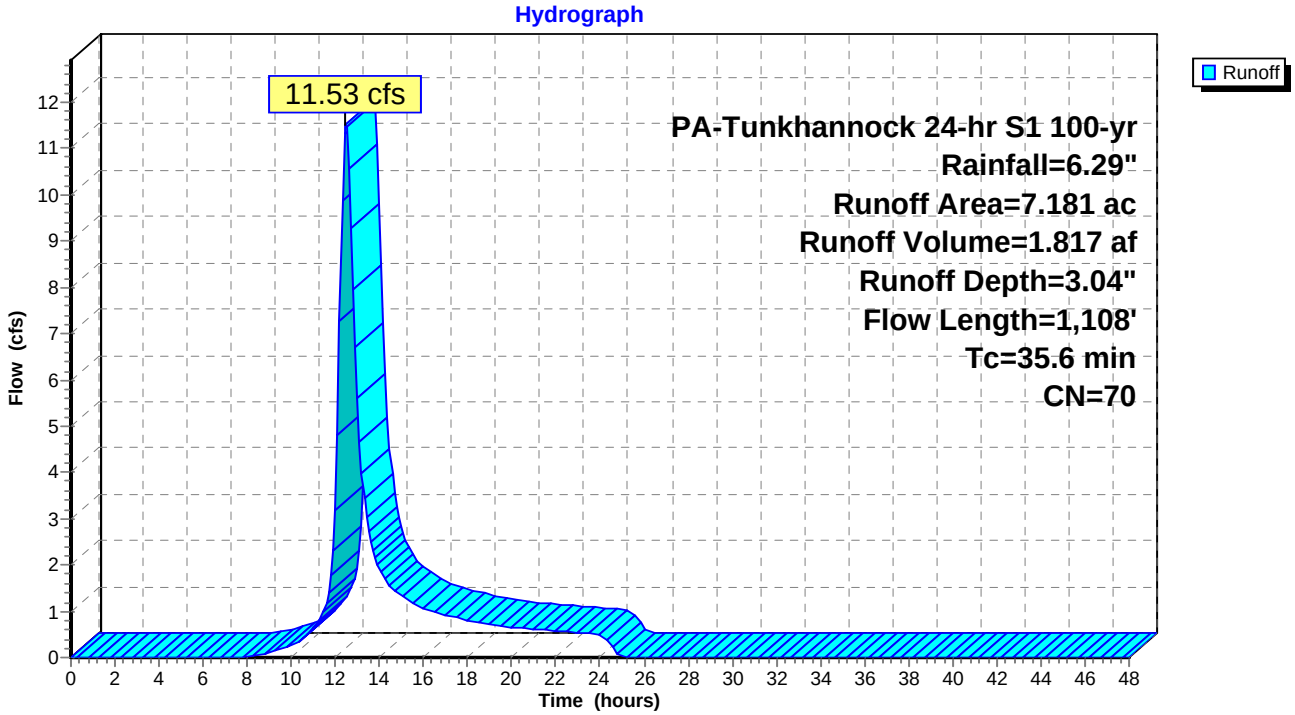
Runoff = 11.53 cfs @ 12.46 hrs, Volume= 1.817 af, Depth= 3.04"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 100-yr Rainfall=6.29"

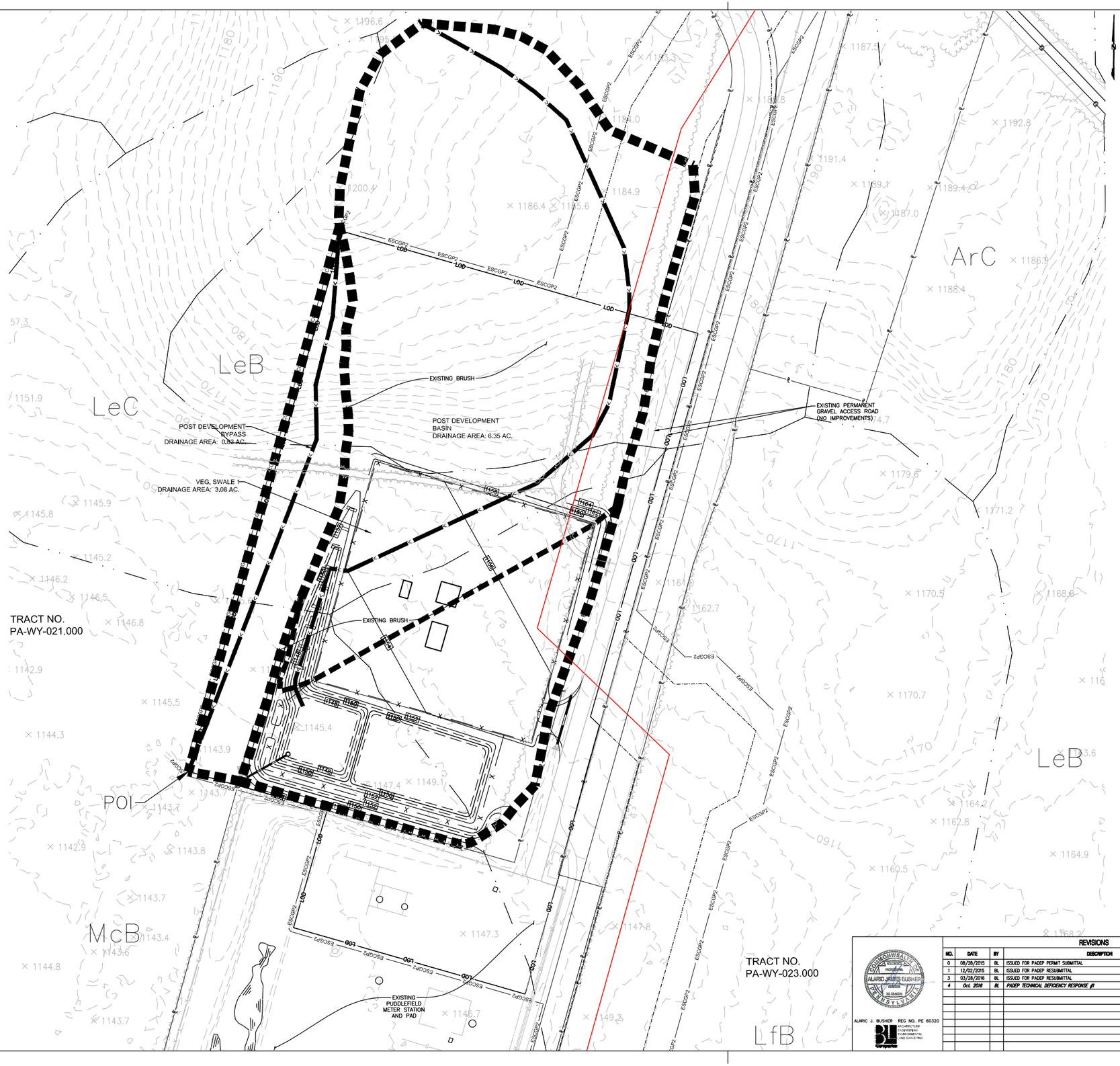
	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	7.181	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.000	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	7.181	70	Weighted Average
	7.181		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
19.2	100	0.0300	0.09		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.90"
4.7	228	0.0263	0.81		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
2.8	234	0.0769	1.39		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
8.9	546	0.0421	1.03		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
35.6	1,108	Total			

Subcatchment 1: PRE



A.2 Post Development Calculations



REVISIONS						
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION	W.O. NO.	CHK.	APP.
0	08/28/2015	BL	ISSUED FOR PADEP PERMIT SUBMITTAL	W01161492	DAK	AJB
1	12/02/2015	BL	ISSUED FOR PADEP RESUBMITTAL	W01161492	DAK	AJB
3	03/28/2016	BL	ISSUED FOR PADEP RESUBMITTAL	W01161492	DAK	AJB
4	Oct. 2016	BL	PADEP TECHNICAL DEFICIENCY RESPONSE #1	W01161492	DAK	AJB

ALARIC J. BUSHER REG NO. PE 60320

BL Companies — ARCHITECTURE ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL LAND SURVEYING

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPELINE COMPANY LLC
ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT– PROPOSED 30" NATURAL GAS PIPELINE
POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR
SPRINGVILLE METER STATION & ASSOCIATED PERMANENT ACCESS ROADS
NORTHMORELAND TOWNSHIP, WYOMING COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
POST DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA MAP

Williams

DRAWN BY:	JEC	DATE:	04/03/15	ISSUED FOR BID:	SCALE: AS NOTED
CHECKED BY:	AJB	DATE:	04/03/15	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION:	REVISION: 4
APPROVED BY:	AJB	DATE:	07/17/15	DRAWING NUMBER: (30-3650)MF-1A-9	SHEET 1 OF 1
W.O.	1161492				

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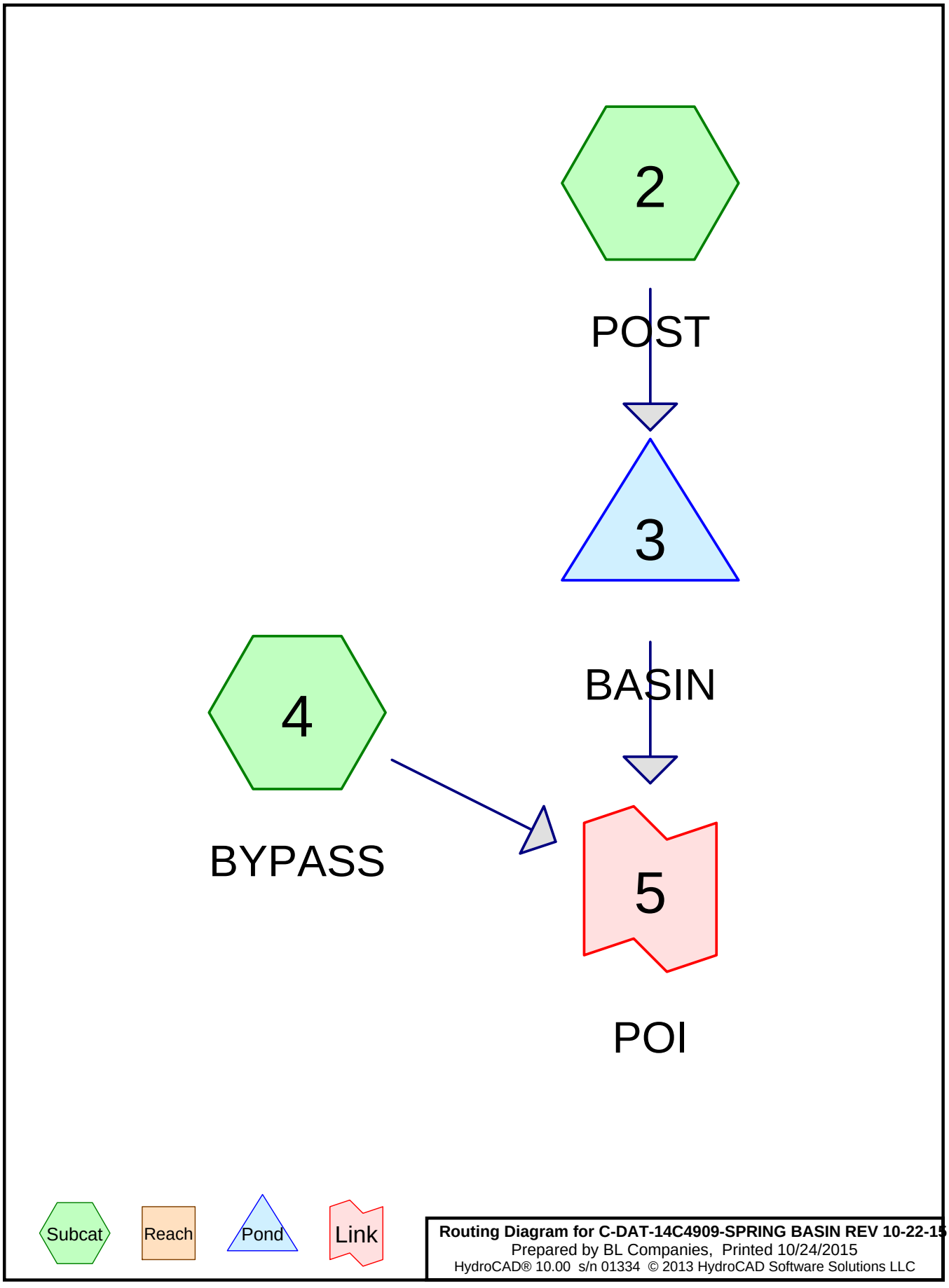


Routing Diagram for C-DAT-14C4909-SPRING BASIN REV 10-22-15
Prepared by BL Companies, Printed 10/24/2015

Summary for Subcatchment 2: POST

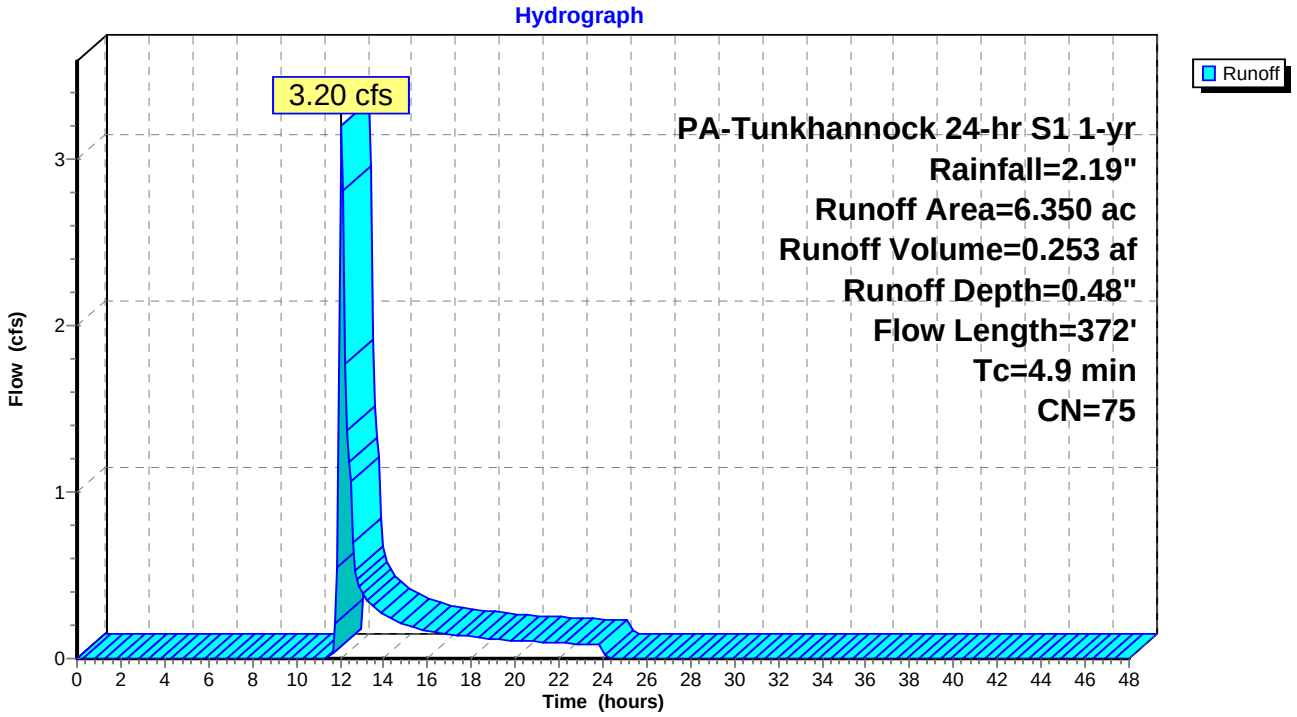
Runoff = 3.20 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 0.253 af, Depth= 0.48"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 1-yr Rainfall=2.19"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	4.864	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	1.486	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	6.350	75	Weighted Average
	6.350		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
2.1	29	0.0690	0.23		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	71	0.0423	1.65		**Sheet Flow, SHT 2** Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.90"
1.0	119	0.0168	2.09		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.1	16	0.2500	3.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	137	0.0219	2.22		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
4.9	372	Total			

Subcatchment 2: POST



Summary for Subcatchment 2: POST

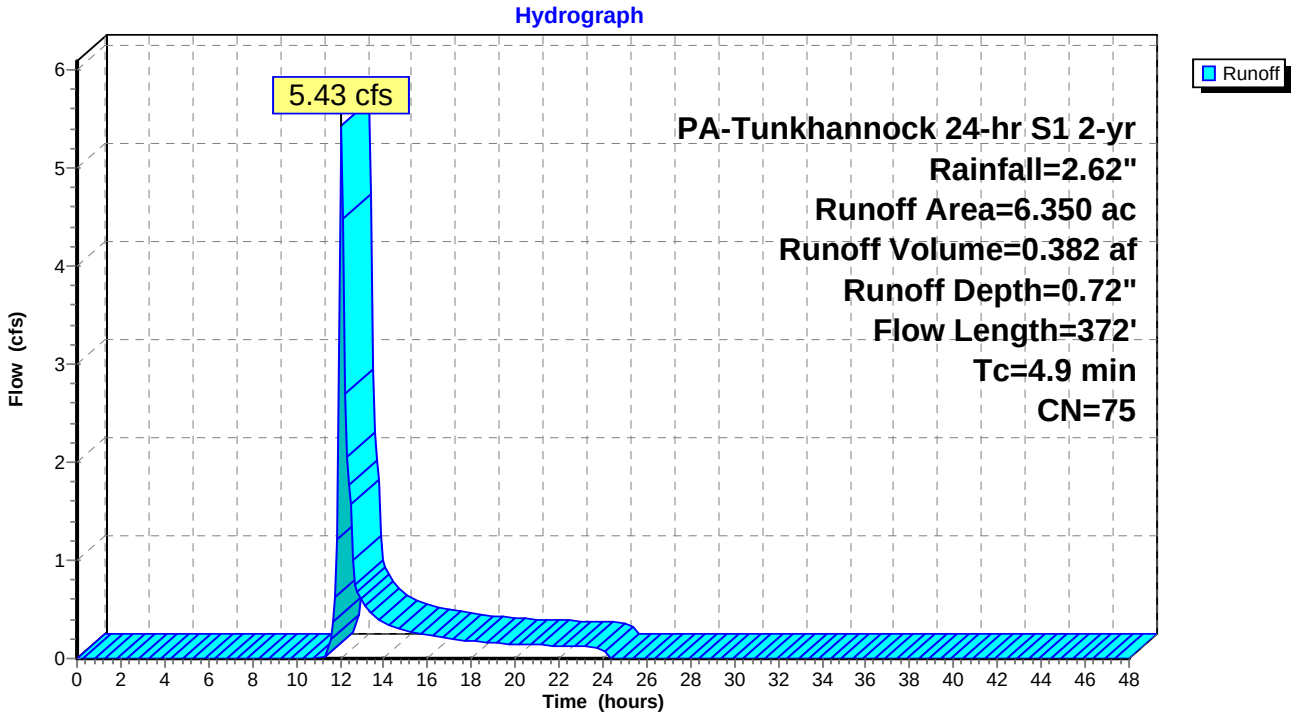
Runoff = 5.43 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 0.382 af, Depth= 0.72"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 2-yr Rainfall=2.62"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	4.864	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	1.486	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	6.350	75	Weighted Average
	6.350		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
2.1	29	0.0690	0.23		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	71	0.0423	1.65		**Sheet Flow, SHT 2** Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.90"
1.0	119	0.0168	2.09		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.1	16	0.2500	3.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	137	0.0219	2.22		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
4.9	372	Total			

Subcatchment 2: POST



Summary for Subcatchment 2: POST

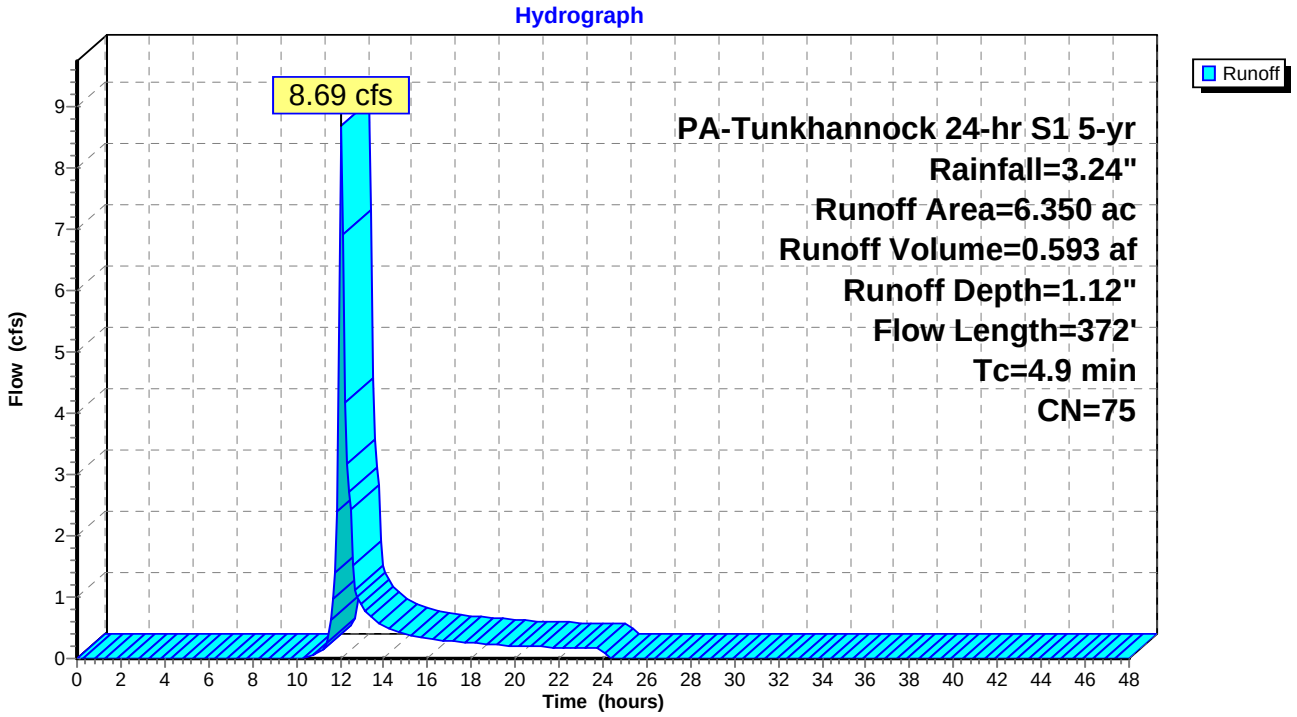
Runoff = 8.69 cfs @ 12.03 hrs, Volume= 0.593 af, Depth= 1.12"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 5-yr Rainfall=3.24"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	4.864	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	1.486	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	6.350	75	Weighted Average
	6.350		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
2.1	29	0.0690	0.23		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	71	0.0423	1.65		**Sheet Flow, SHT 2** Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.90"
1.0	119	0.0168	2.09		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.1	16	0.2500	3.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	137	0.0219	2.22		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
4.9	372	Total			

Subcatchment 2: POST



Summary for Subcatchment 2: POST

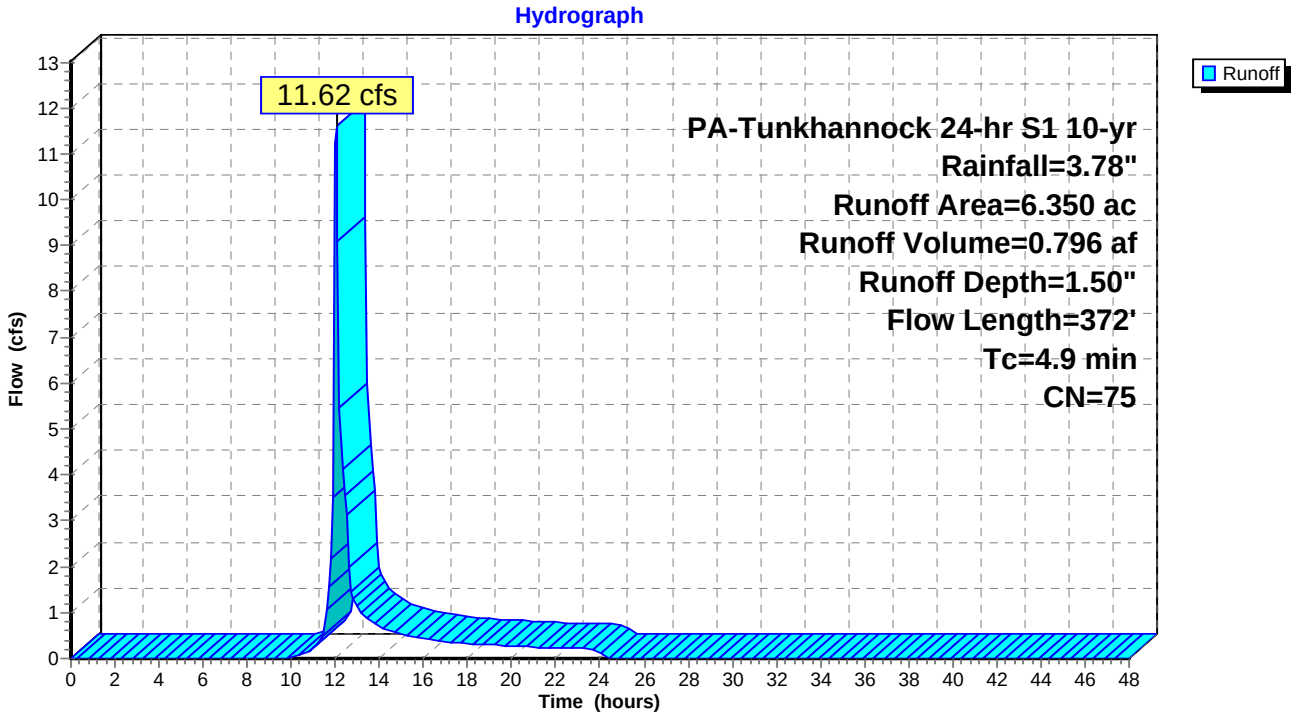
Runoff = 11.62 cfs @ 12.03 hrs, Volume= 0.796 af, Depth= 1.50"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 10-yr Rainfall=3.78"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	4.864	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	1.486	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	6.350	75	Weighted Average
	6.350		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
2.1	29	0.0690	0.23		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	71	0.0423	1.65		**Sheet Flow, SHT 2** Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.90"
1.0	119	0.0168	2.09		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.1	16	0.2500	3.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	137	0.0219	2.22		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
4.9	372	Total			

Subcatchment 2: POST



Summary for Subcatchment 2: POST

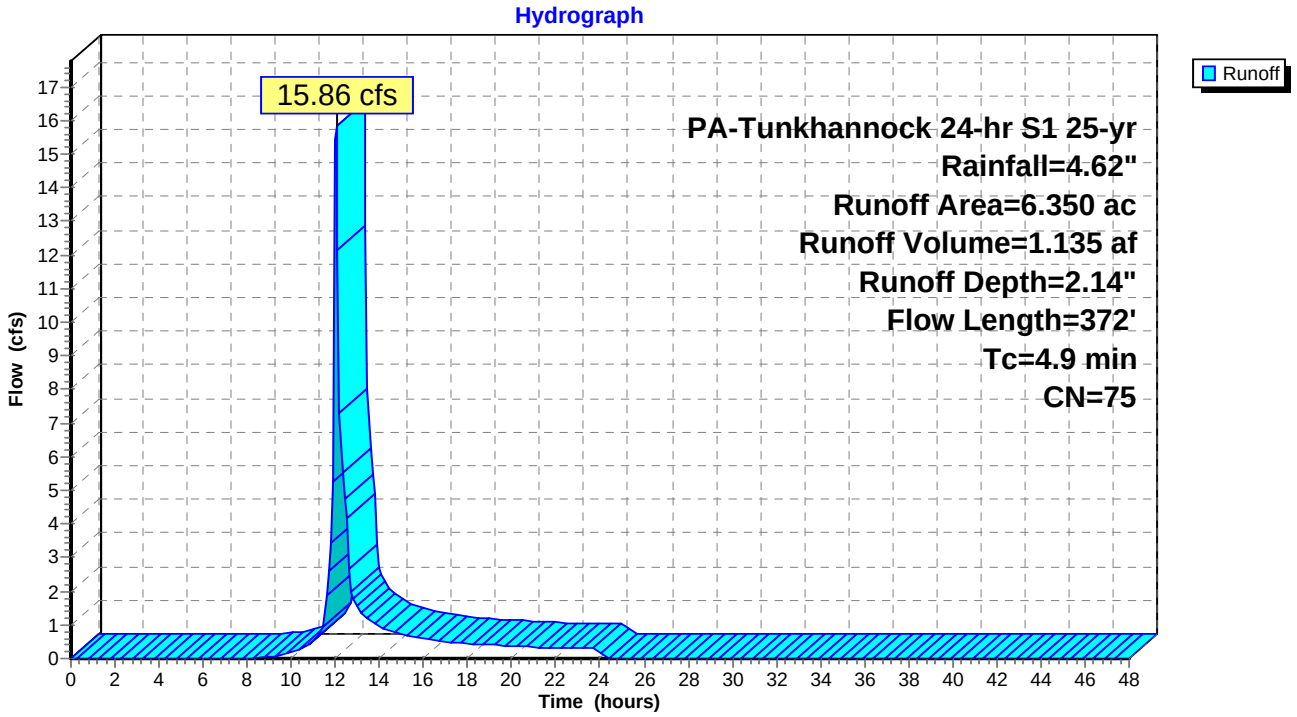
Runoff = 15.86 cfs @ 12.03 hrs, Volume= 1.135 af, Depth= 2.14"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 25-yr Rainfall=4.62"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	4.864	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	1.486	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	6.350	75	Weighted Average
	6.350		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
2.1	29	0.0690	0.23		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	71	0.0423	1.65		**Sheet Flow, SHT 2** Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.90"
1.0	119	0.0168	2.09		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.1	16	0.2500	3.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	137	0.0219	2.22		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
4.9	372	Total			

Subcatchment 2: POST



Summary for Subcatchment 2: POST

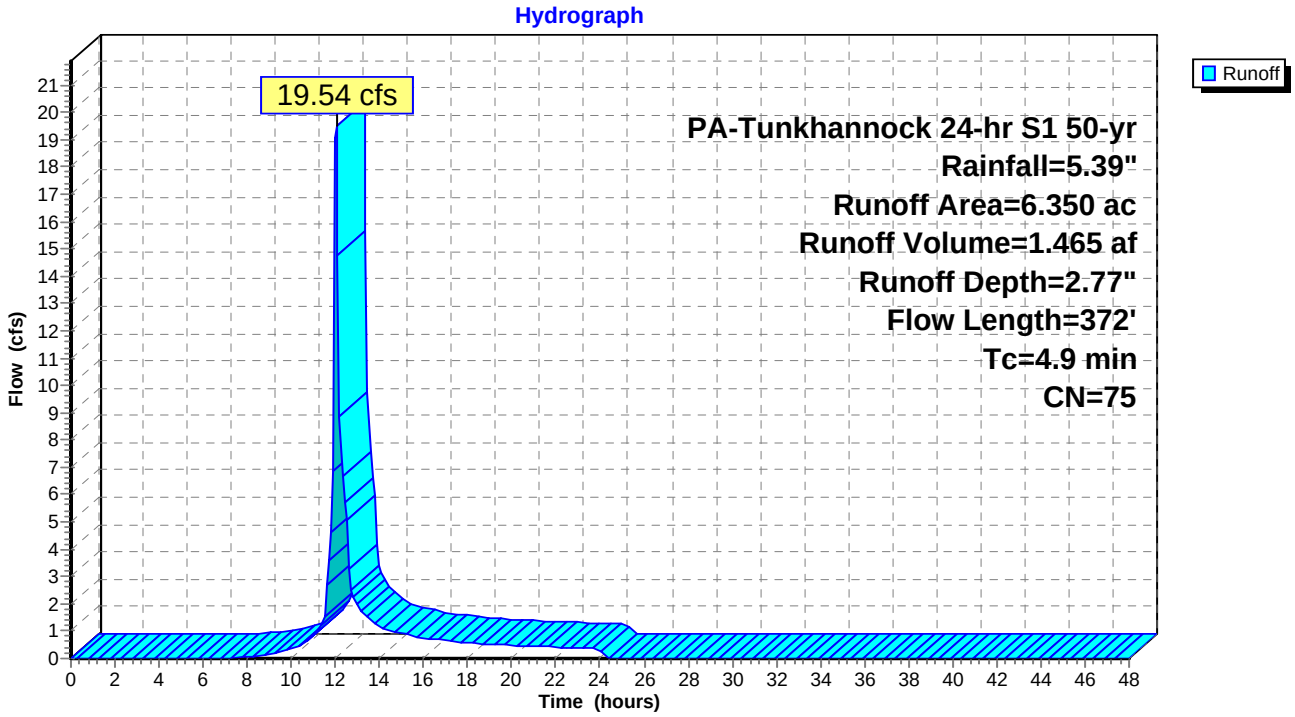
Runoff = 19.54 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 1.465 af, Depth= 2.77"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 50-yr Rainfall=5.39"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	4.864	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	1.486	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	6.350	75	Weighted Average
	6.350		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
2.1	29	0.0690	0.23		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	71	0.0423	1.65		**Sheet Flow, SHT 2** Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.90"
1.0	119	0.0168	2.09		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.1	16	0.2500	3.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	137	0.0219	2.22		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
4.9	372	Total			

Subcatchment 2: POST



Summary for Subcatchment 2: POST

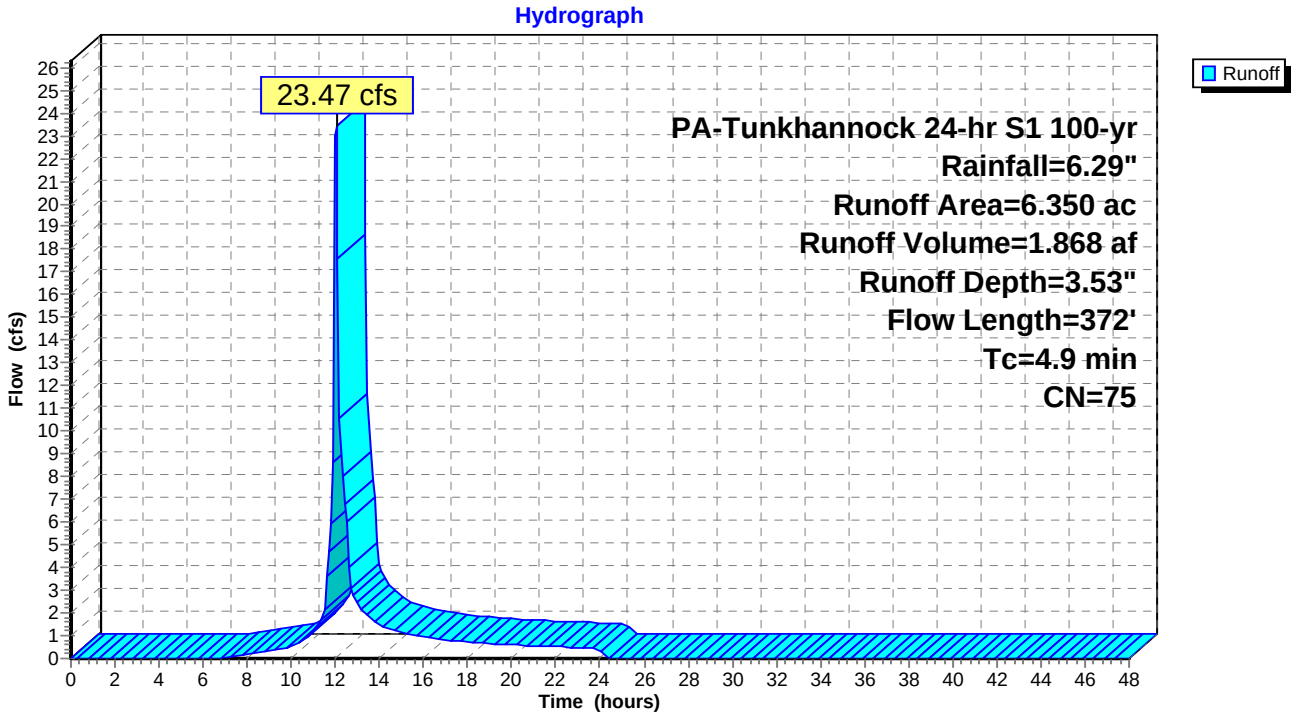
Runoff = 23.47 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 1.868 af, Depth= 3.53"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 100-yr Rainfall=6.29"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	4.864	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	1.486	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	6.350	75	Weighted Average
	6.350		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
2.1	29	0.0690	0.23		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	71	0.0423	1.65		**Sheet Flow, SHT 2** Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.90"
1.0	119	0.0168	2.09		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Unpaved Kv= 16.1 fps
0.1	16	0.2500	3.50		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Short Grass Pasture Kv= 7.0 fps
1.0	137	0.0219	2.22		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
4.9	372	Total			

Subcatchment 2: POST



Summary for Pond 3: BASIN

Inflow Area = 6.350 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 0.48" for 1-yr event
Inflow = 3.20 cfs @ 12.04 hrs, Volume= 0.253 af
Outflow = 0.19 cfs @ 15.22 hrs, Volume= 0.144 af, Atten= 94%, Lag= 190.4 min
Primary = 0.19 cfs @ 15.22 hrs, Volume= 0.144 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
Peak Elev= 1,148.12' @ 15.22 hrs Surf.Area= 7,526 sf Storage= 6,088 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 417.3 min calculated for 0.144 af (57% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 271.3 min (1,166.2 - 894.8)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	1,147.00'	59,522 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)**Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
1,147.00	4,434	0	0
1,148.00	6,057	5,246	5,246
1,149.00	17,901	11,979	17,225
1,150.00	21,230	19,566	36,790
1,151.00	24,233	22,732	59,522

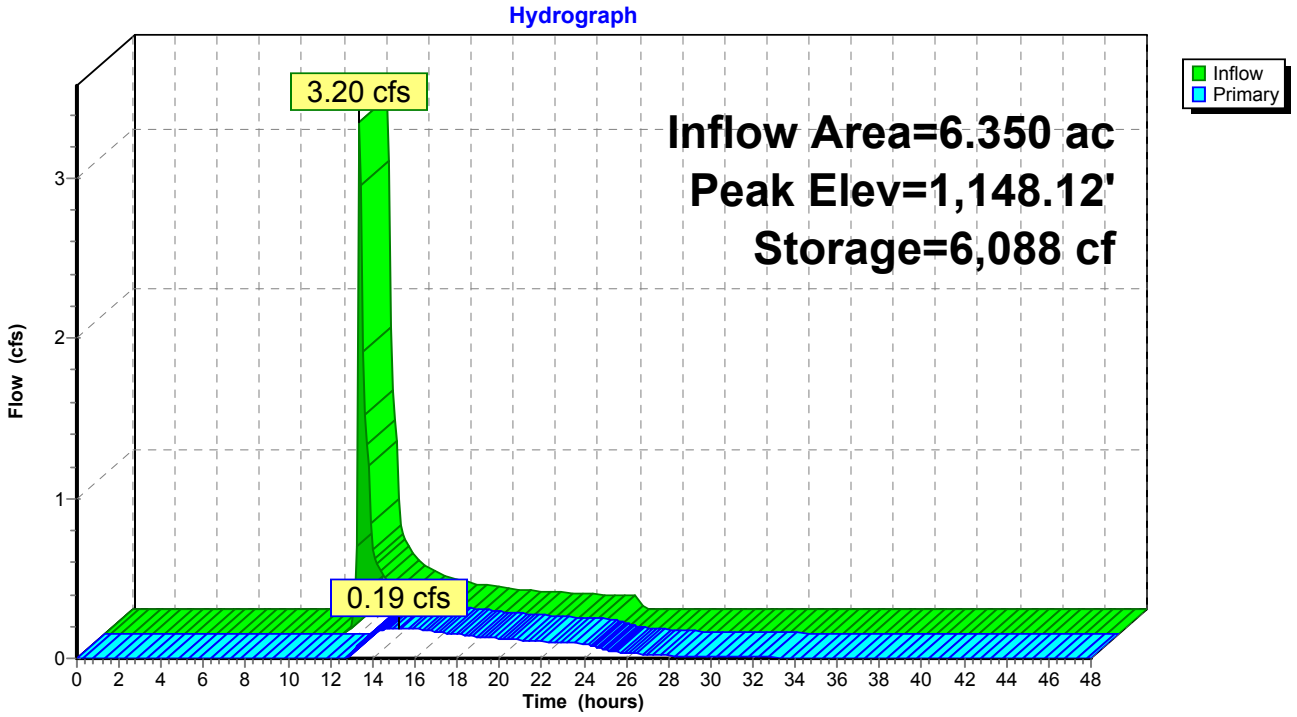
Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	1,147.00'	**15.0" Round Culvert** L= 50.0' RCP, sq.cut end projecting, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 1,147.00' / 1,145.41' S= 0.0318 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.012, Flow Area= 1.23 sf
#2	Device 1	1,147.90'	**10.0" Vert. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600
#3	Device 1	1,149.00'	**24.0" x 48.0" Horiz. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#4	Primary	1,150.00'	**15.0' long x 25.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 Coef. (English) 2.68 2.70 2.70 2.64 2.63 2.64 2.64 2.63

Primary OutFlow Max=0.19 cfs @ 15.22 hrs HW=1,148.12' (Free Discharge)
- **1=Culvert** (Passes 0.19 cfs of 4.20 cfs potential flow)
  - **2=Orifice/Grate** (Orifice Controls 0.19 cfs @ 1.61 fps)
  - **3=Orifice/Grate** (Controls 0.00 cfs)
- **4=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** (Controls 0.00 cfs)

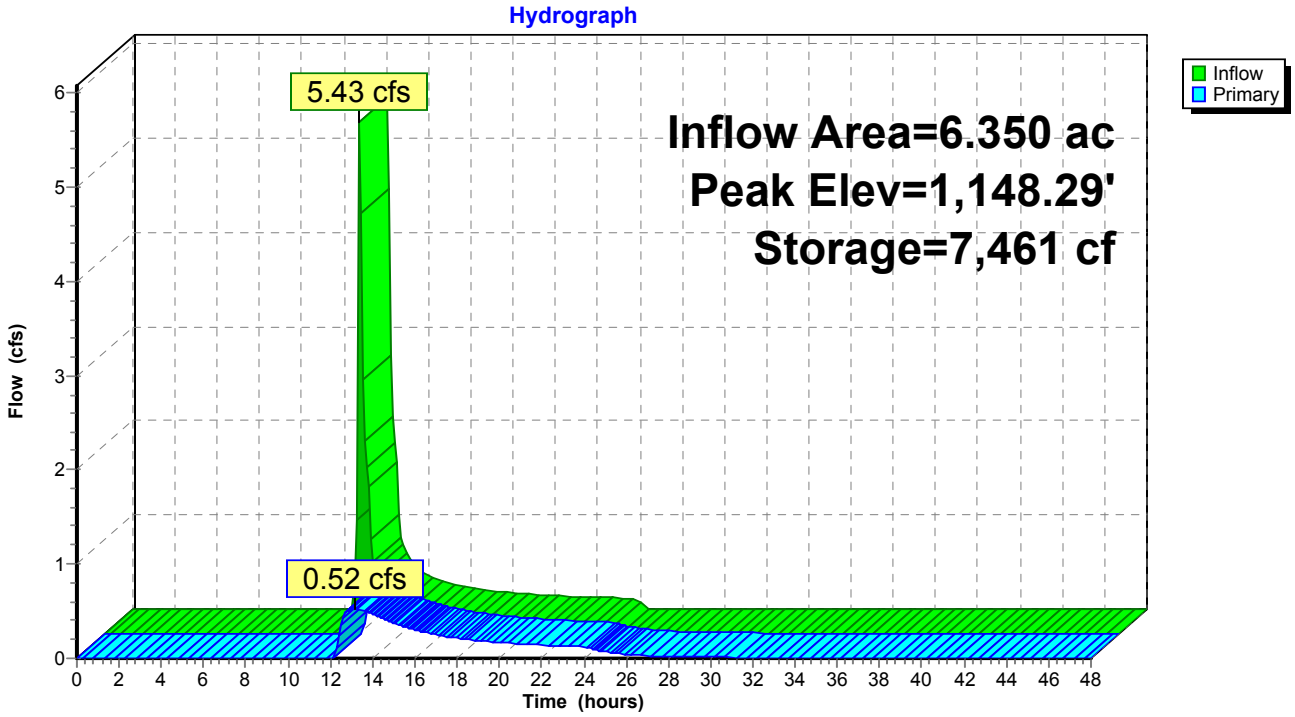
Stage-Area-Storage for Pond 3: BASIN

Elevation (feet)	Surface (sq-ft)	Storage (cubic-feet)
1,147.00	4,434	0
1,147.05	4,515	224
1,147.10	4,596	452
1,147.15	4,677	683
1,147.20	4,759	919
1,147.25	4,840	1,159
1,147.30	4,921	1,403
1,147.35	5,002	1,651
1,147.40	5,083	1,903
1,147.45	5,164	2,160
1,147.50	5,246	2,420
1,147.55	5,327	2,684
1,147.60	5,408	2,953
1,147.65	5,489	3,225
1,147.70	5,570	3,501
1,147.75	5,651	3,782
1,147.80	5,732	4,067
1,147.85	5,814	4,355
1,147.90	5,895	4,648
1,147.95	5,976	4,945
1,148.00	6,057	5,246
1,148.05	6,649	5,563
1,148.10	7,241	5,910
1,148.15	7,834	6,287
1,148.20	8,426	6,694
1,148.25	9,018	7,130
1,148.30	9,610	7,596
1,148.35	10,202	8,091
1,148.40	10,795	8,616
1,148.45	11,387	9,170
1,148.50	11,979	9,755
1,148.55	12,571	10,368
1,148.60	13,163	11,012
1,148.65	13,756	11,685
1,148.70	14,348	12,387
1,148.75	14,940	13,119
1,148.80	15,532	13,881
1,148.85	16,124	14,673
1,148.90	16,717	15,494
1,148.95	17,309	16,344
1,149.00	17,901	17,225
1,149.05	18,067	18,124
1,149.10	18,234	19,031
1,149.15	18,400	19,947
1,149.20	18,567	20,871
1,149.25	18,733	21,804
1,149.30	18,900	22,745
1,149.35	19,066	23,694
1,149.40	19,233	24,651
1,149.45	19,399	25,617
1,149.50	19,566	26,591
1,149.55	19,732	27,574
1,149.60	19,898	28,564
1,149.65	20,065	29,563
1,149.70	20,231	30,571
1,149.75	20,398	31,587
1,149.80	20,564	32,611
1,149.85	20,731	33,643
1,149.90	20,897	34,684
1,149.95	21,064	35,733
1,150.00	21,230	36,790
1,150.05	21,380	37,855
1,150.10	21,530	38,928
1,150.15	21,680	40,008
1,150.20	21,831	41,096
1,150.25	21,981	42,191
1,150.30	22,131	43,294
1,150.35	22,281	44,404
1,150.40	22,431	45,522
1,150.45	22,581	46,648
1,150.50	22,732	47,780
1,150.55	22,882	48,921
1,150.60	23,032	50,069
1,150.65	23,182	51,224
1,150.70	23,332	52,387
1,150.75	23,482	53,557
1,150.80	23,632	54,735
1,150.85	23,783	55,920
1,150.90	23,933	57,113
1,150.95	24,083	58,314
1,151.00	**24,233**	**59,522**

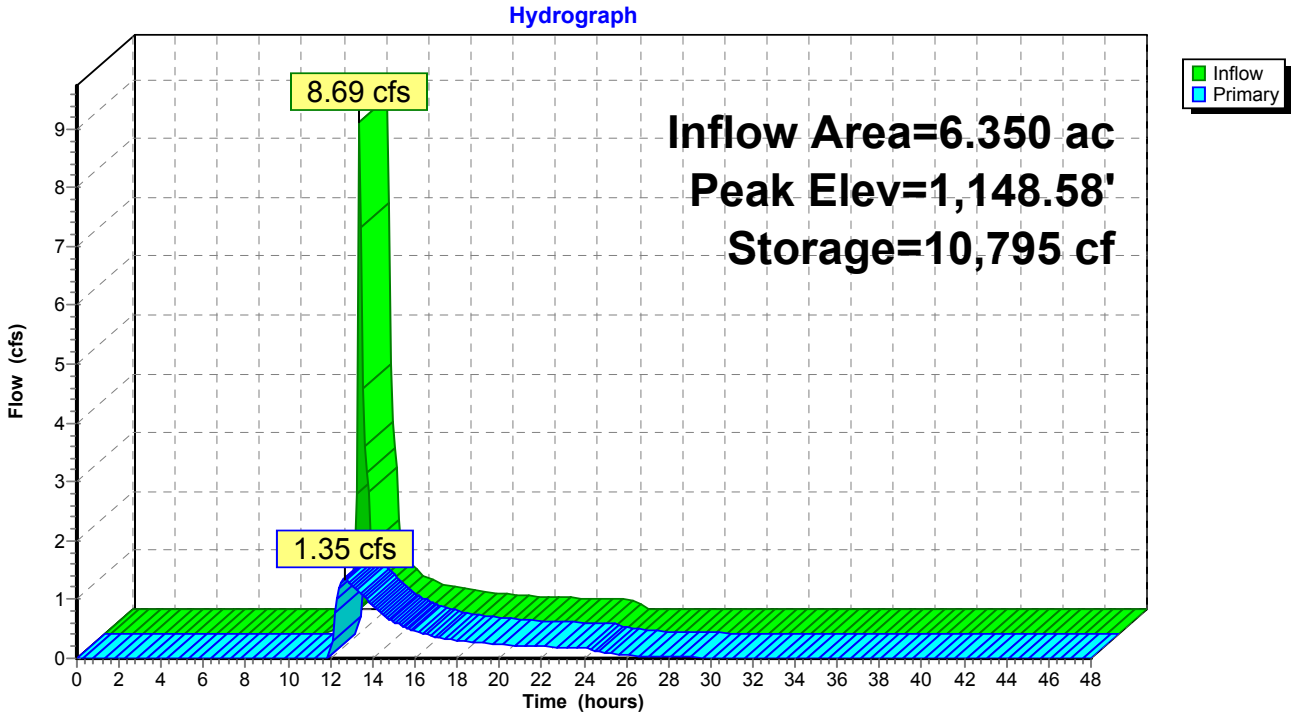
Pond 3: BASIN


Hydrograph
3.20 cfs
0.19 cfs
Inflow Area=6.350 ac
Peak Elev=1,148.12'
Storage=6,088 cf
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0
1
2
3
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

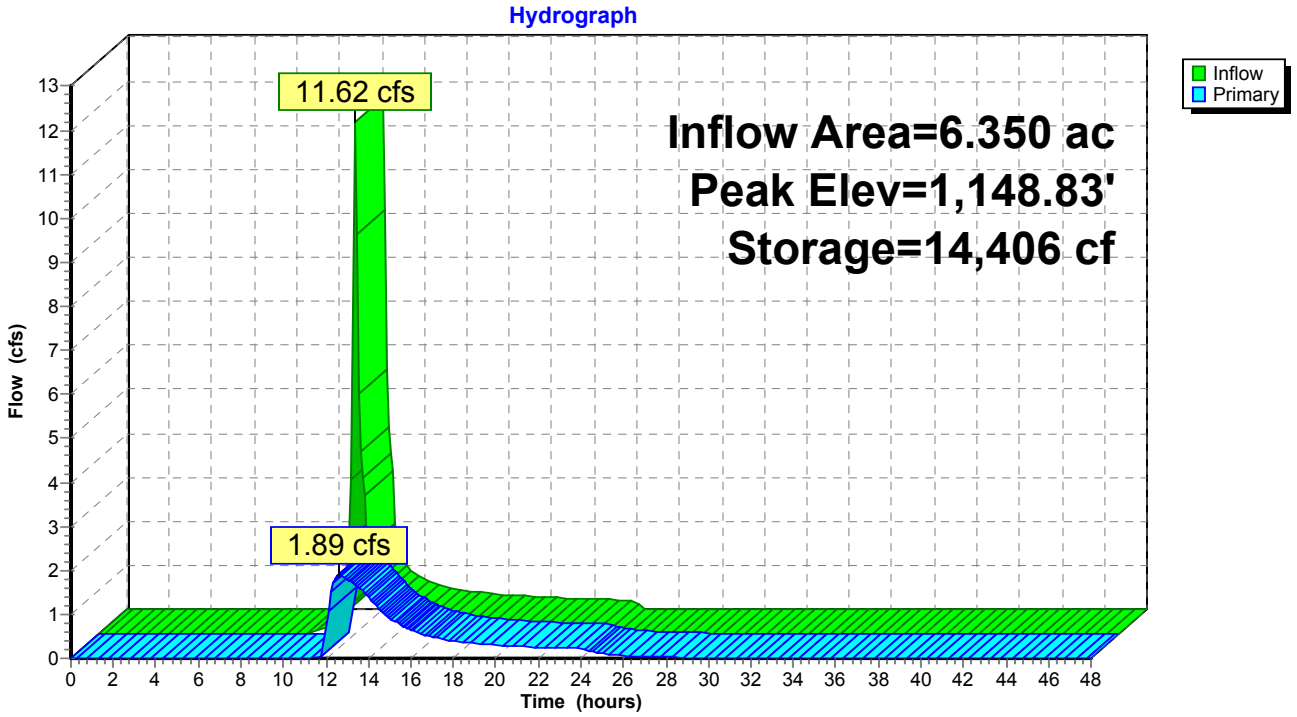
Pond 3: BASIN


Hydrograph
5.43 cfs
0.52 cfs
Inflow Area=6.350 ac
Peak Elev=1,148.29'
Storage=7,461 cf
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

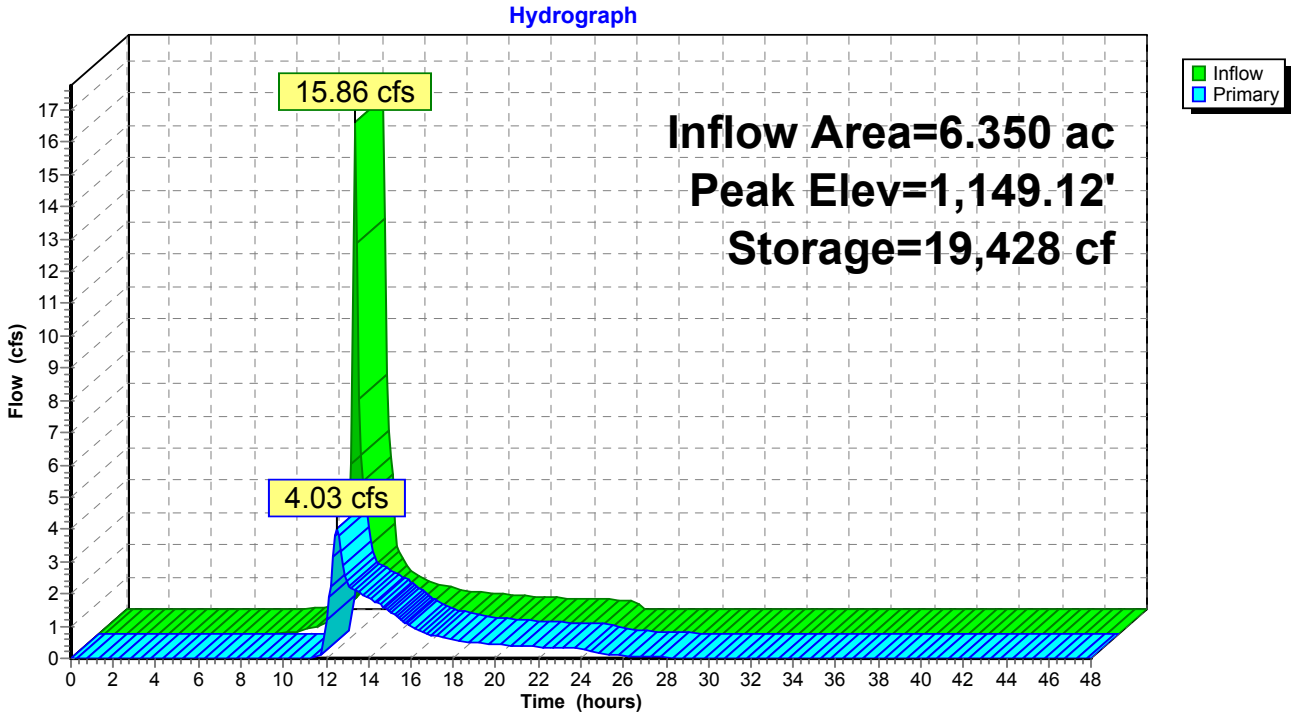
Pond 3: BASIN


Hydrograph
8.69 cfs
1.35 cfs
Inflow Area=6.350 ac
Peak Elev=1,148.58'
Storage=10,795 cf
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

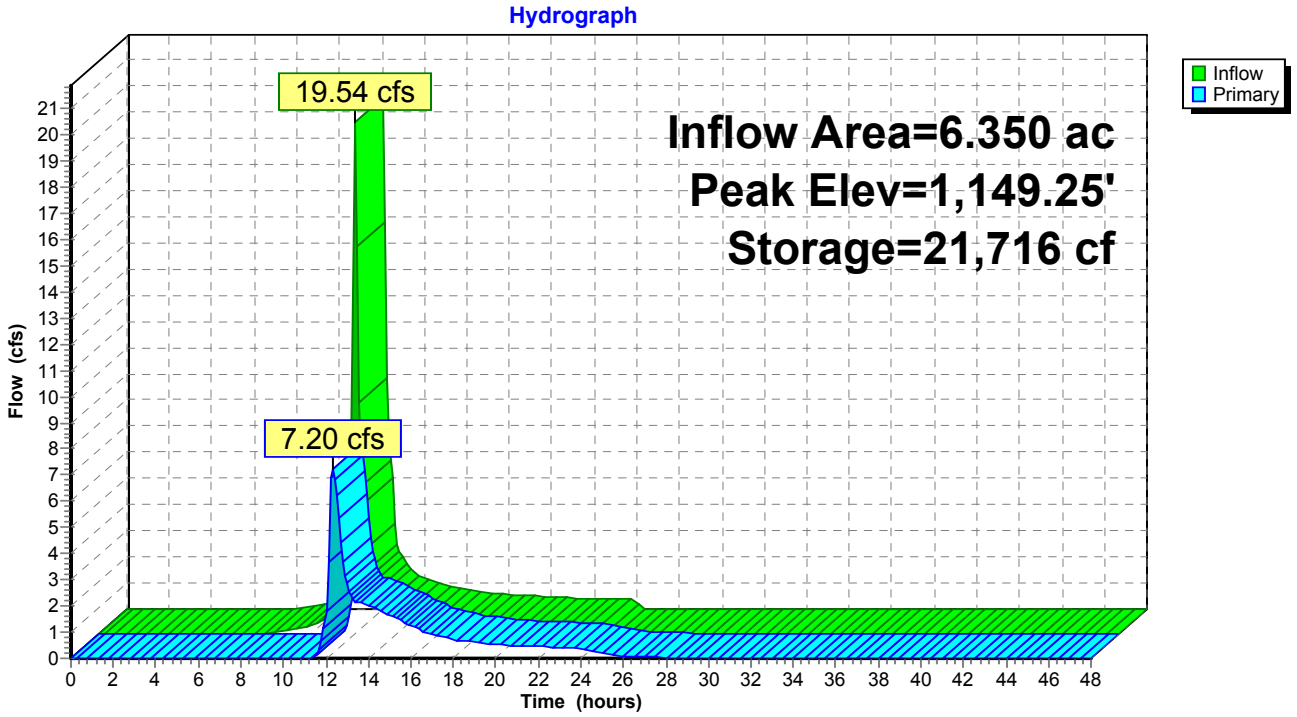
Pond 3: BASIN


Hydrograph
11.62 cfs
1.89 cfs
Inflow Area=6.350 ac
Peak Elev=1,148.83'
Storage=14,406 cf
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

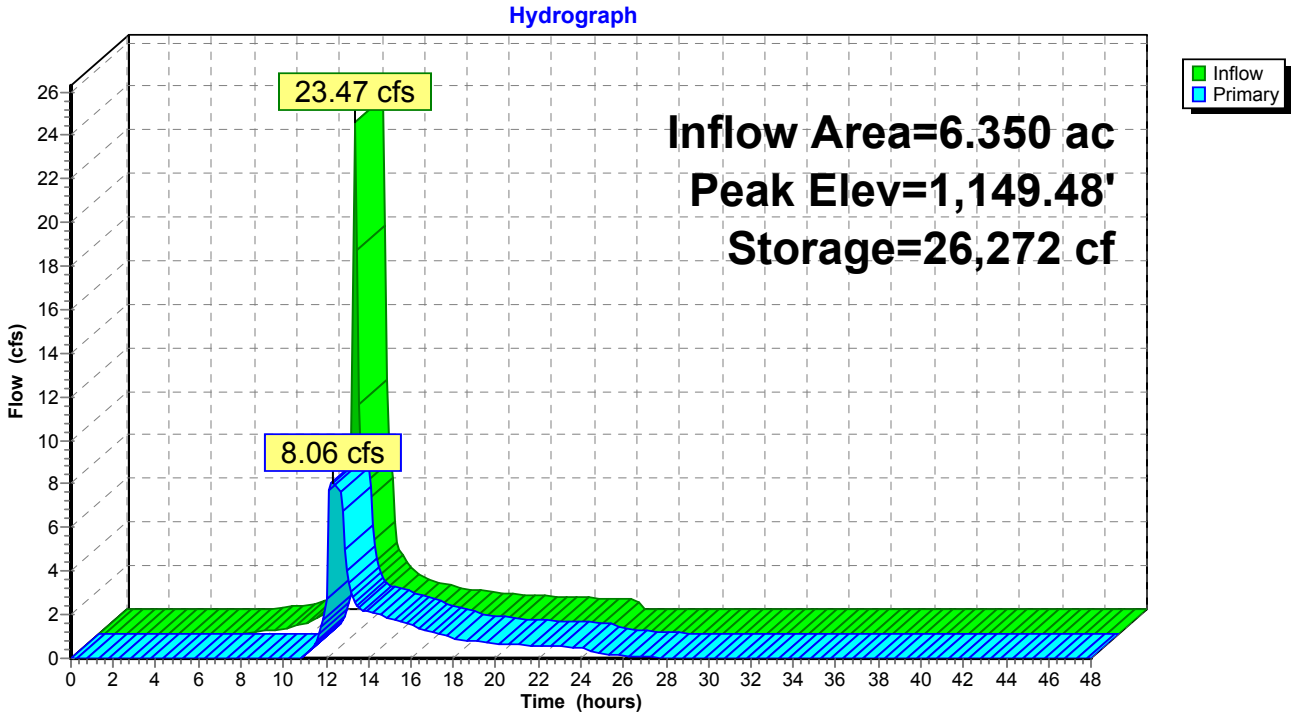
Pond 3: BASIN


Hydrograph
15.86 cfs
4.03 cfs
Inflow Area=6.350 ac
Peak Elev=1,149.12'
Storage=19,428 cf
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)

Pond 3: BASIN


Hydrograph
19.54 cfs
7.20 cfs
Inflow Area=6.350 ac
Peak Elev=1,149.25'
Storage=21,716 cf
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)

Pond 3: BASIN


Hydrograph
23.47 cfs
8.06 cfs
Inflow Area=6.350 ac
Peak Elev=1,149.48'
Storage=26,272 cf
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

Summary for Subcatchment 4: BYPASS

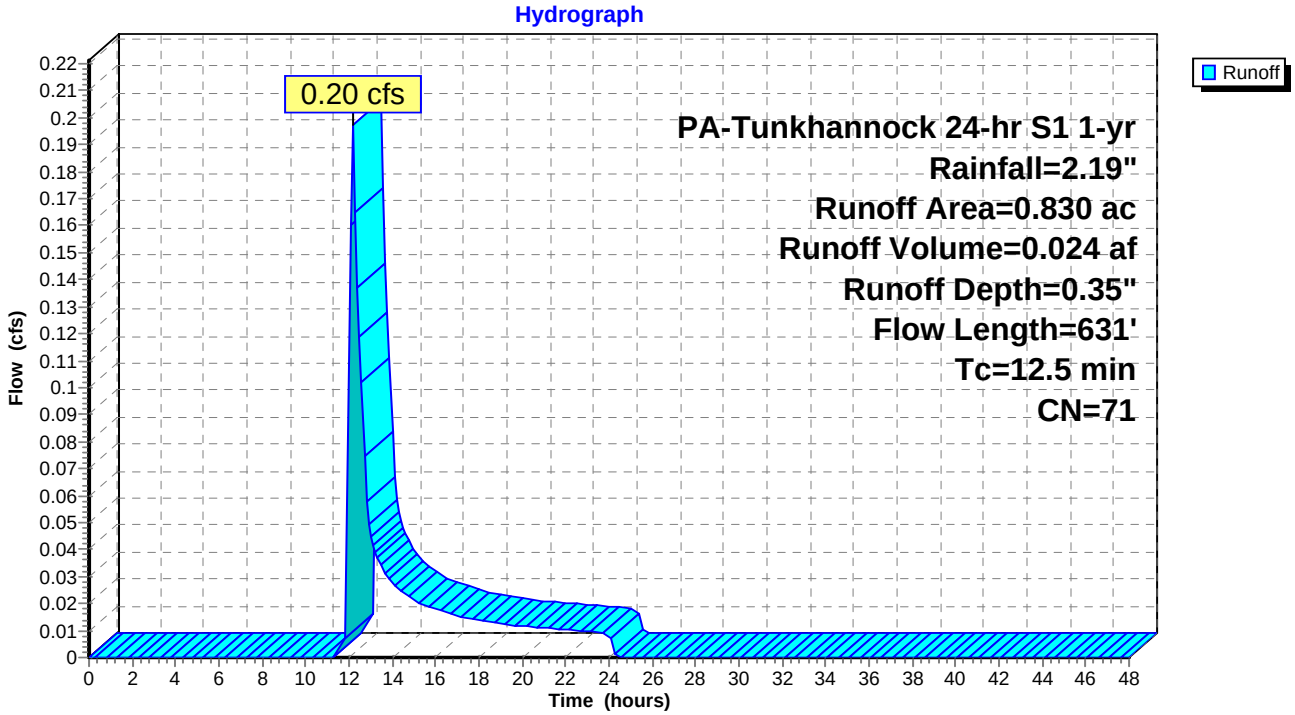
Runoff = 0.20 cfs @ 12.20 hrs, Volume= 0.024 af, Depth= 0.35"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 1-yr Rainfall=2.19"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.830	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	0.830	71	Weighted Average
	0.830		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.7	100	0.1087	0.36		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	78	0.1340	1.83		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.4	59	0.2760	2.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
6.7	394	0.0380	0.97		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
12.5	631	Total			

Subcatchment 4: BYPASS



Summary for Subcatchment 4: BYPASS

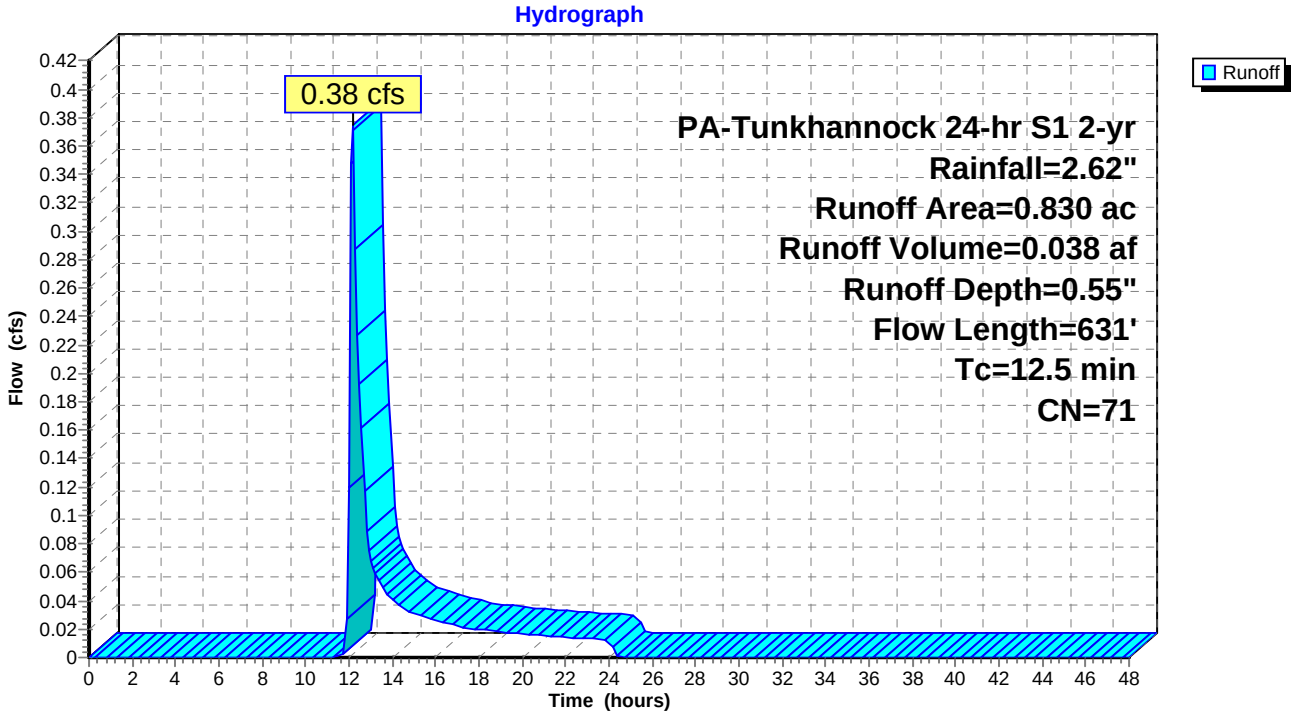
Runoff = 0.38 cfs @ 12.17 hrs, Volume= 0.038 af, Depth= 0.55"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 2-yr Rainfall=2.62"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.830	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	0.830	71	Weighted Average
	0.830		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.7	100	0.1087	0.36		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	78	0.1340	1.83		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.4	59	0.2760	2.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
6.7	394	0.0380	0.97		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
12.5	631	Total			

Subcatchment 4: BYPASS



Summary for Subcatchment 4: BYPASS

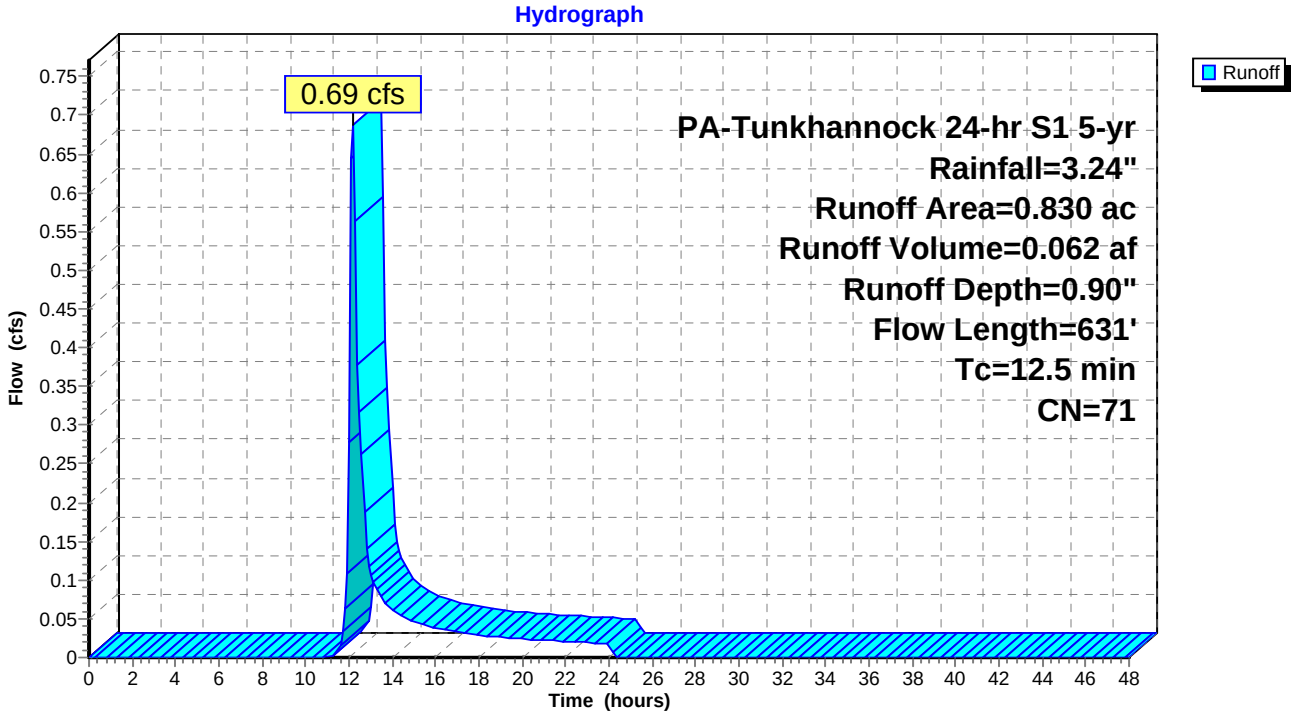
Runoff = 0.69 cfs @ 12.15 hrs, Volume= 0.062 af, Depth= 0.90"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 5-yr Rainfall=3.24"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.830	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	0.830	71	Weighted Average
	0.830		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.7	100	0.1087	0.36		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	78	0.1340	1.83		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.4	59	0.2760	2.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
6.7	394	0.0380	0.97		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
12.5	631	Total			

Subcatchment 4: BYPASS



Summary for Subcatchment 4: BYPASS

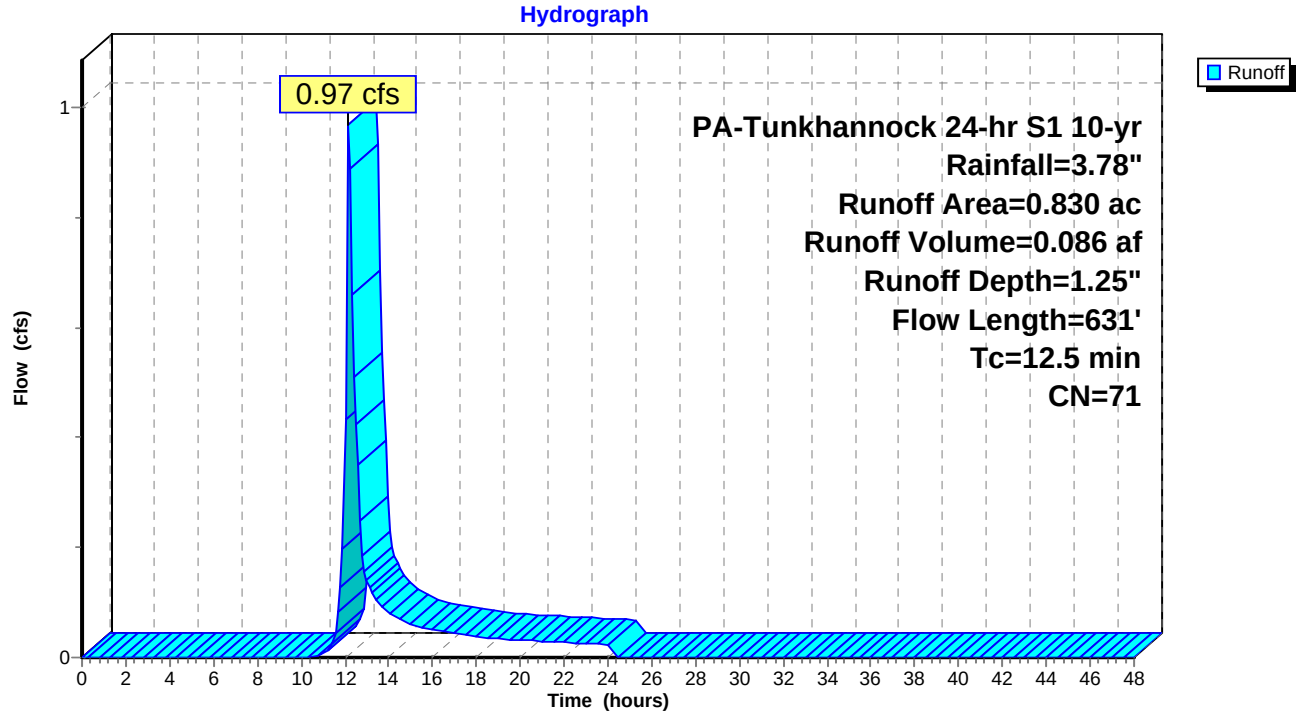
Runoff = 0.97 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 0.086 af, Depth= 1.25"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 10-yr Rainfall=3.78"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.830	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	0.830	71	Weighted Average
	0.830		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.7	100	0.1087	0.36		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	78	0.1340	1.83		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.4	59	0.2760	2.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
6.7	394	0.0380	0.97		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
12.5	631	Total			

Subcatchment 4: BYPASS



Summary for Subcatchment 4: BYPASS

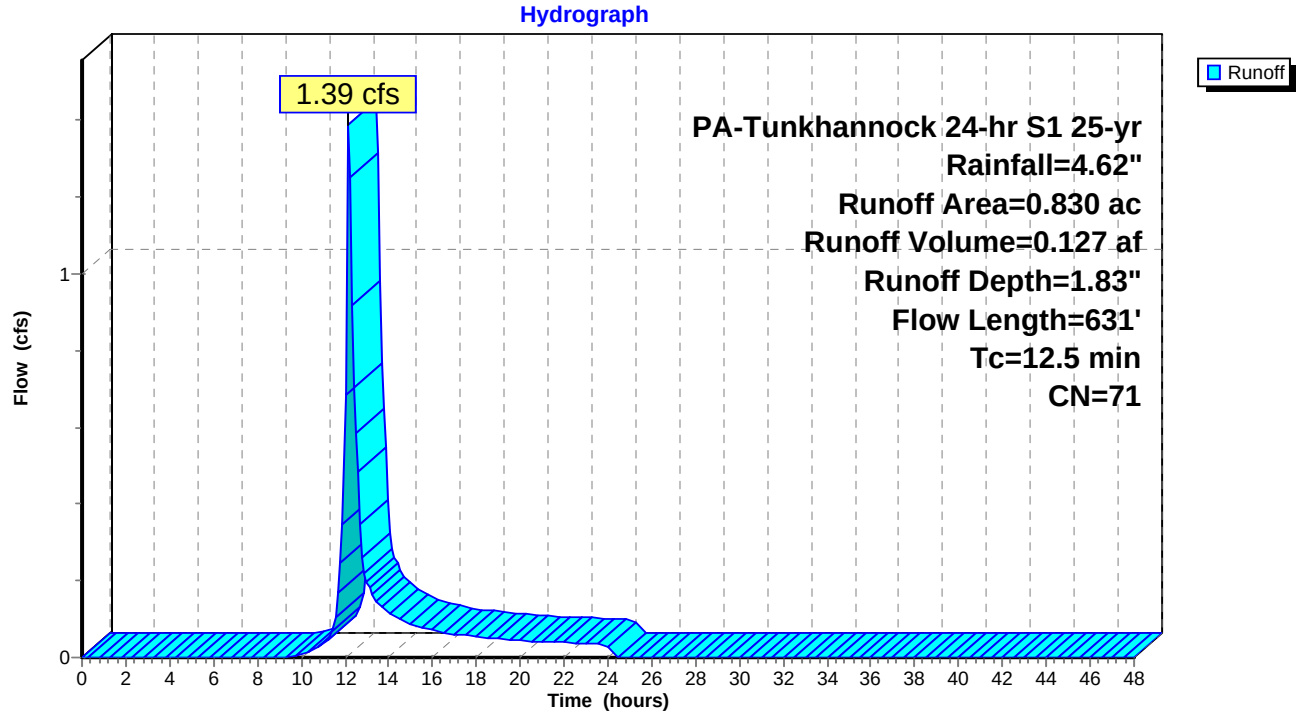
Runoff = 1.39 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 0.127 af, Depth= 1.83"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 25-yr Rainfall=4.62"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.830	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	0.830	71	Weighted Average
	0.830		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.7	100	0.1087	0.36		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	78	0.1340	1.83		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.4	59	0.2760	2.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
6.7	394	0.0380	0.97		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
12.5	631	Total			

Subcatchment 4: BYPASS



Summary for Subcatchment 4: BYPASS

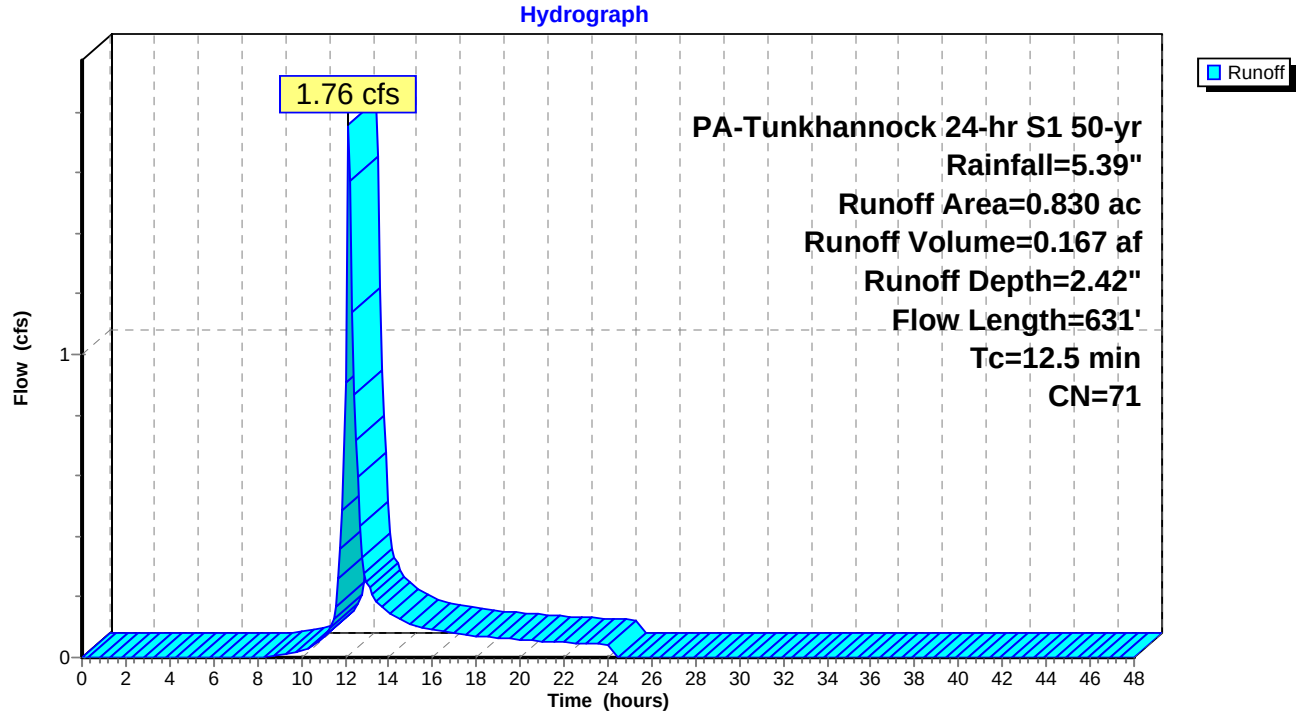
Runoff = 1.76 cfs @ 12.14 hrs, Volume= 0.167 af, Depth= 2.42"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 50-yr Rainfall=5.39"

	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.830	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	0.830	71	Weighted Average
	0.830		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.7	100	0.1087	0.36		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	78	0.1340	1.83		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.4	59	0.2760	2.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
6.7	394	0.0380	0.97		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
12.5	631	Total			

Subcatchment 4: BYPASS



Summary for Subcatchment 4: BYPASS

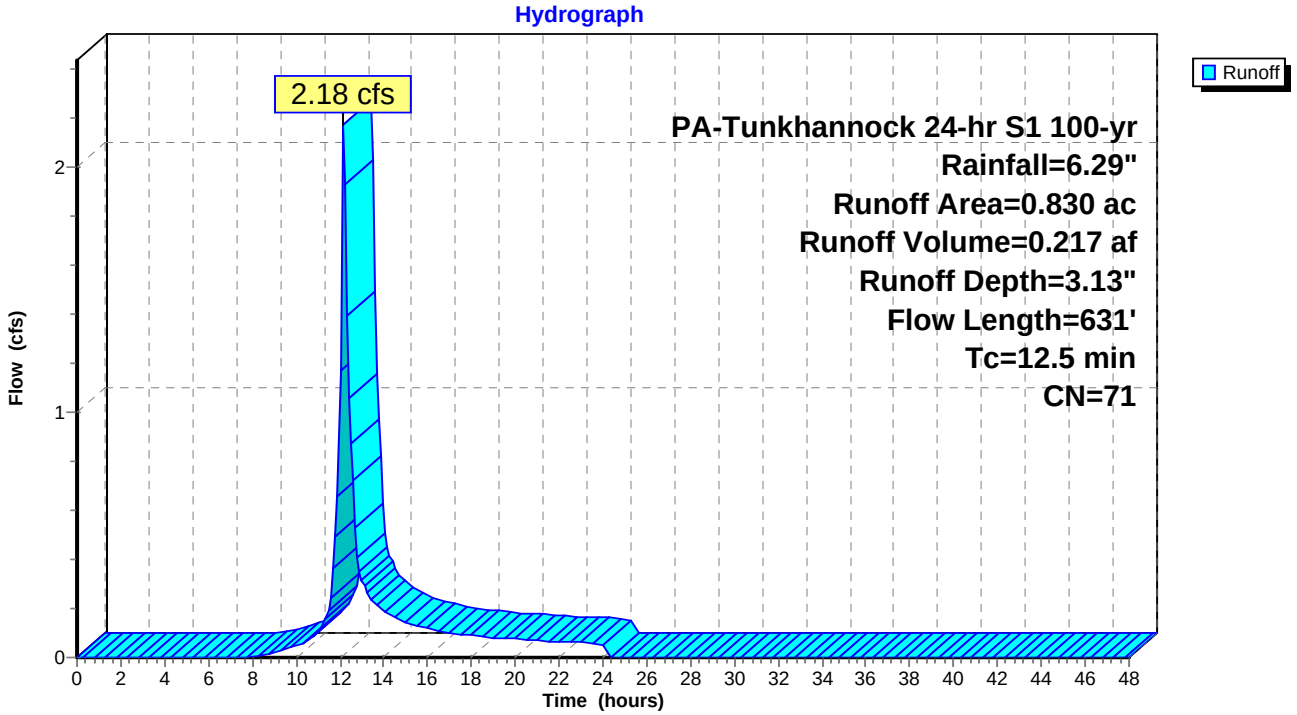
Runoff = 2.18 cfs @ 12.13 hrs, Volume= 0.217 af, Depth= 3.13"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
PA-Tunkhannock 24-hr S1 100-yr Rainfall=6.29"

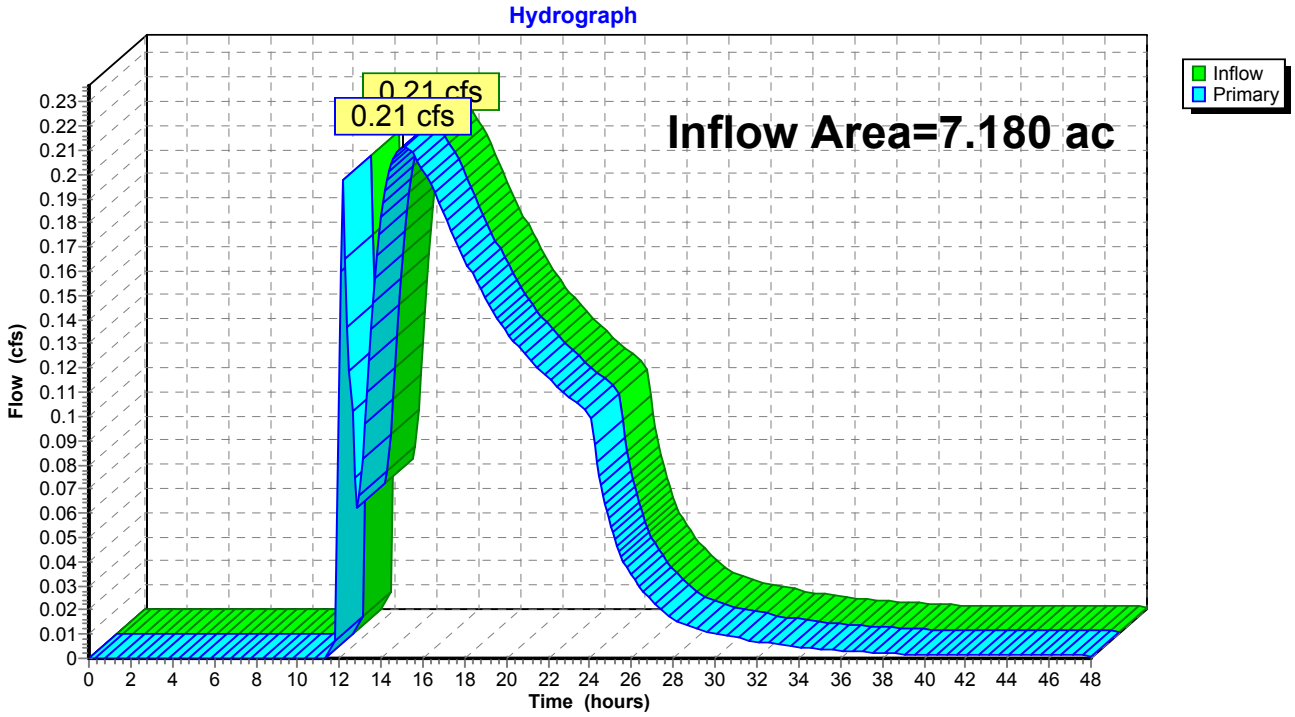
	Area (ac)	CN	Description
	0.000	70	Woods, Good, HSG C
	0.830	71	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG C
*	0.000	89	Gravel areas, HSG C
*	0.000	98	Impervious areas, HSG C
	0.830	71	Weighted Average
	0.830		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
4.7	100	0.1087	0.36		**Sheet Flow, SHT 1** Range n= 0.130 P2= 2.90"
0.7	78	0.1340	1.83		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 1** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
0.4	59	0.2760	2.63		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 2** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
6.7	394	0.0380	0.97		**Shallow Concentrated Flow, SCF 3** Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
12.5	631	Total			

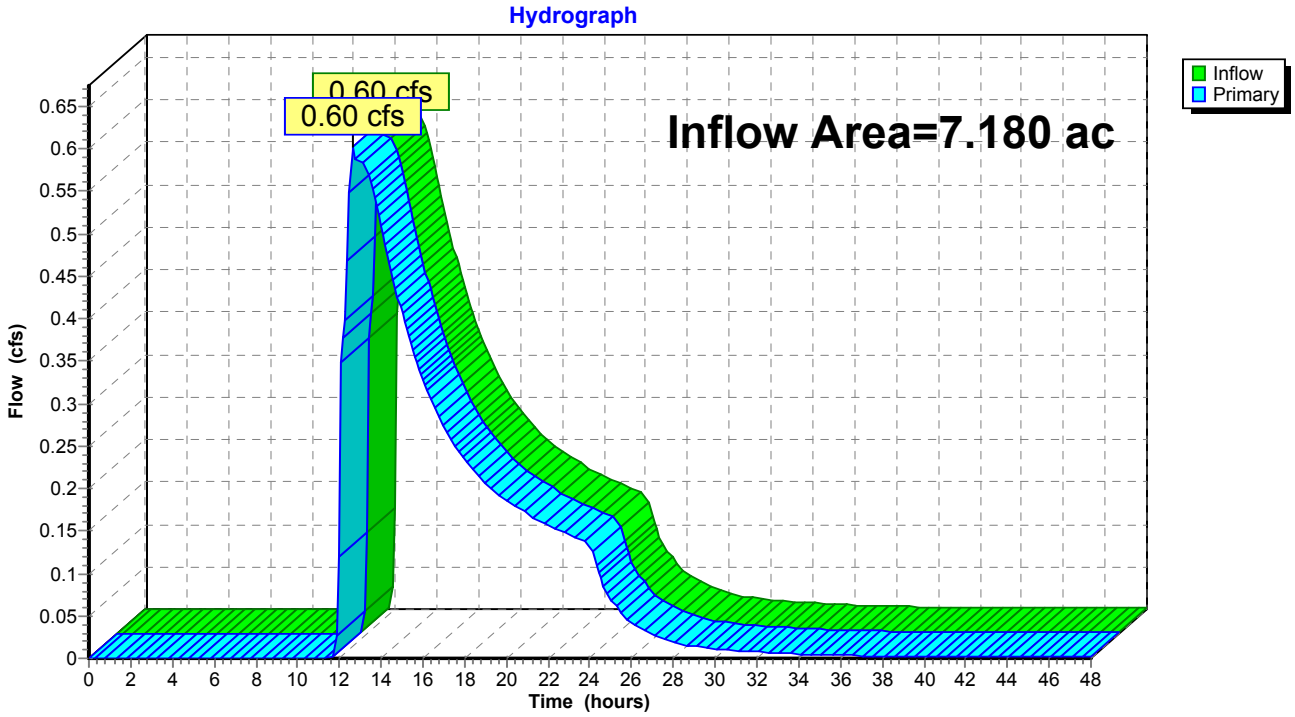
Subcatchment 4: BYPASS



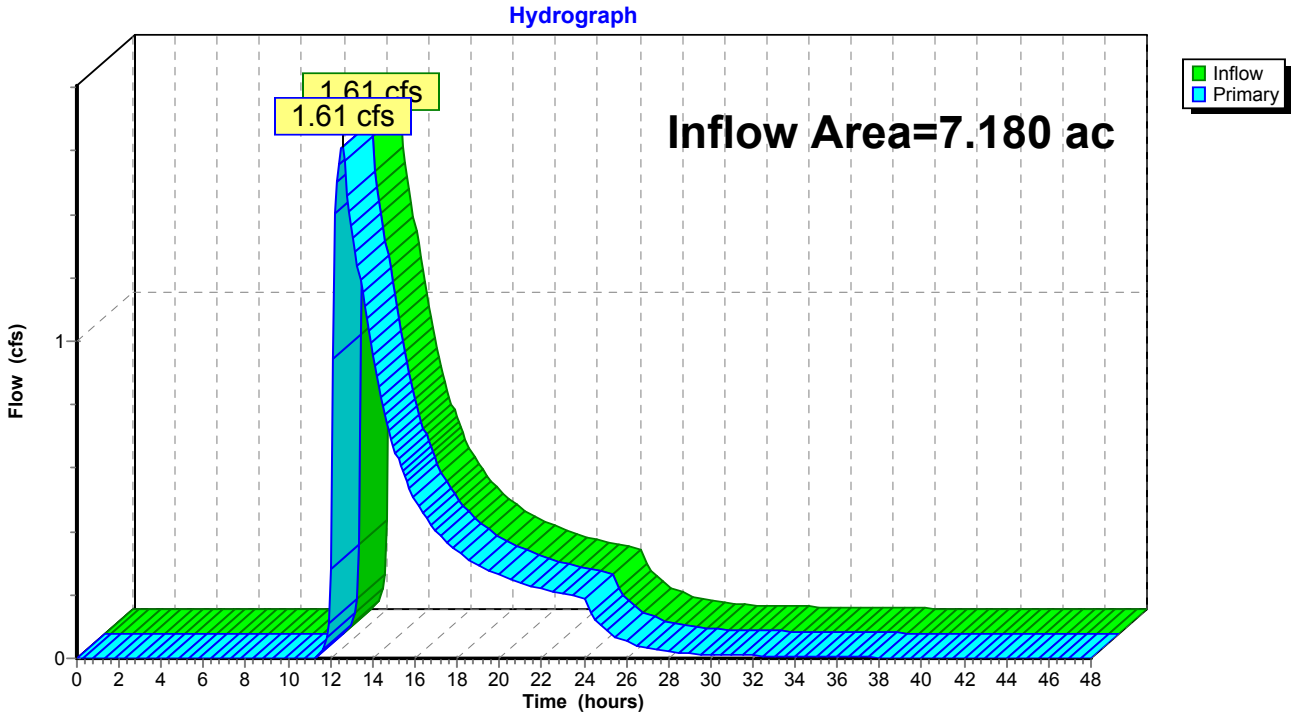
Link 5: POI


Hydrograph
Inflow Area=7.180 ac
0.21 cfs
0.21 cfs
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.1 0.11 0.12 0.13 0.14 0.15 0.16 0.17 0.18 0.19 0.2 0.21 0.22 0.23
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

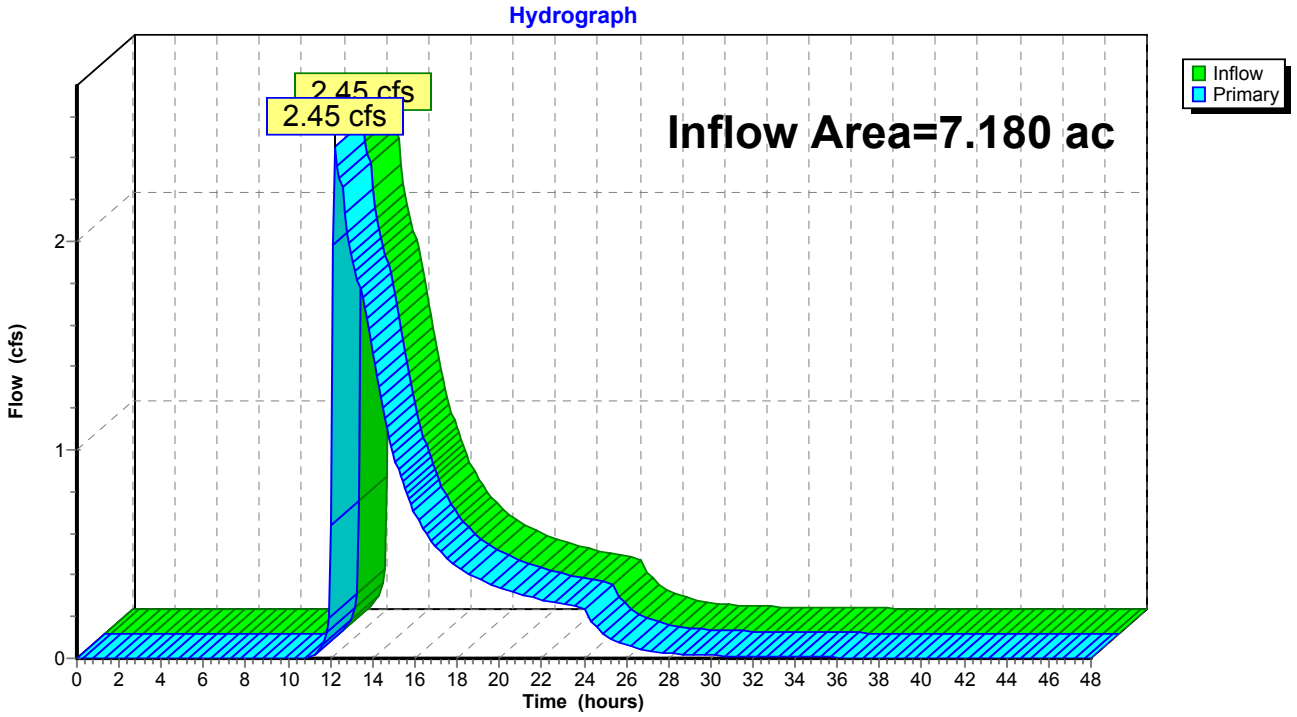
Link 5: POI


Hydrograph
Inflow Area=7.180 ac
0.60 cfs
0.60 cfs
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0
0.05
0.1
0.15
0.2
0.25
0.3
0.35
0.4
0.45
0.5
0.55
0.6
0.65
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

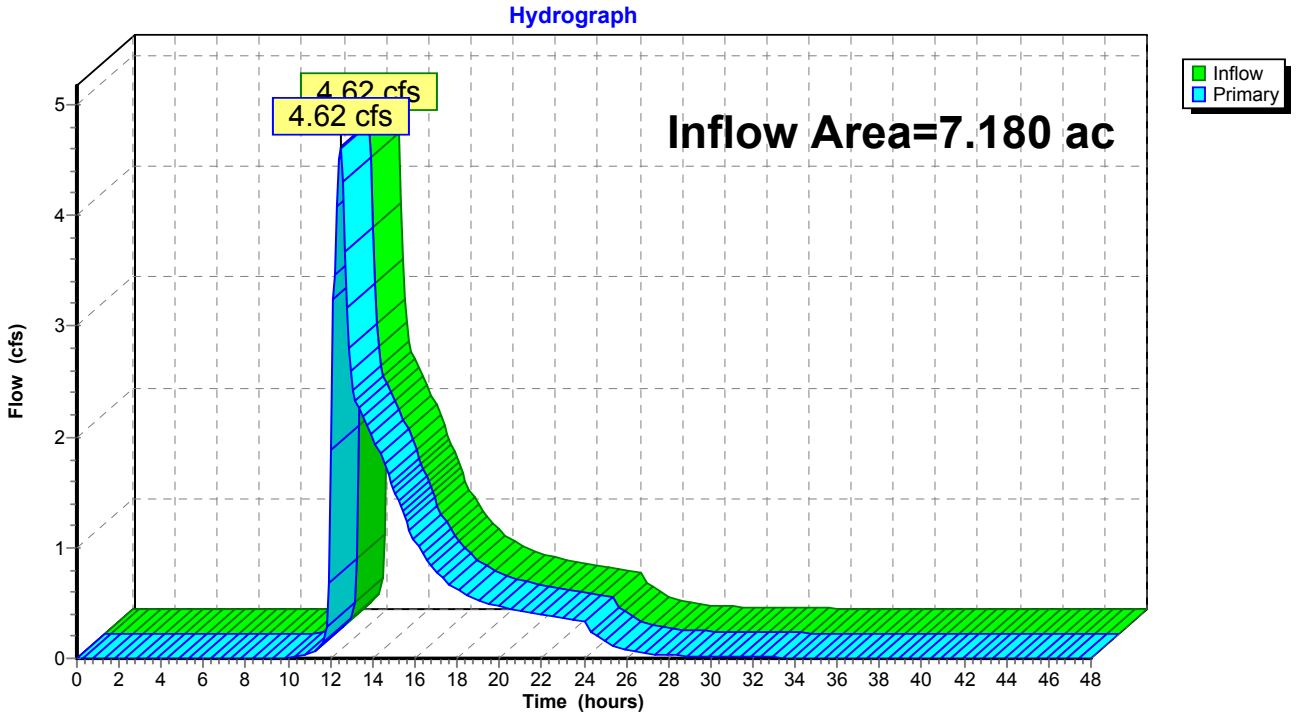
Link 5: POI


Hydrograph
1.61 cfs
1.61 cfs
Inflow Area=7.180 ac
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
0
1
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48
Time (hours)

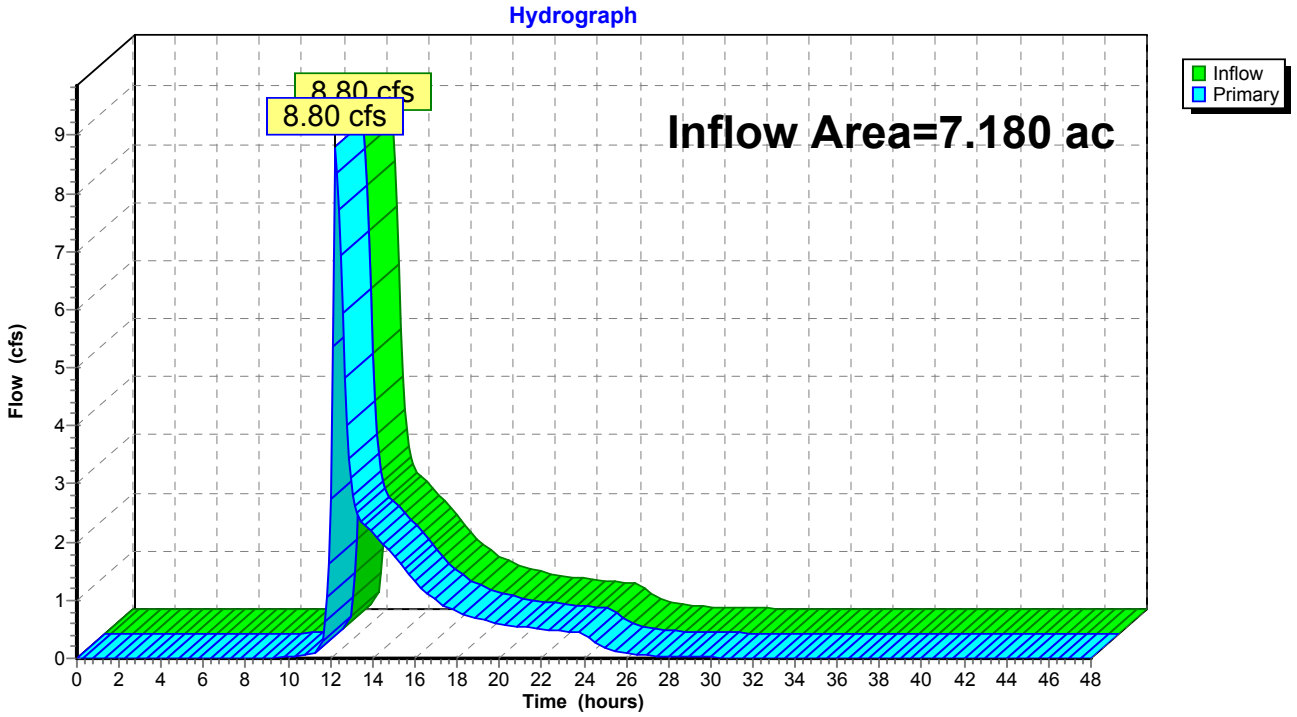
Link 5: POI


Hydrograph
2.45 cfs
2.45 cfs
Inflow Area=7.180 ac
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
0
1
2
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48
Time (hours)

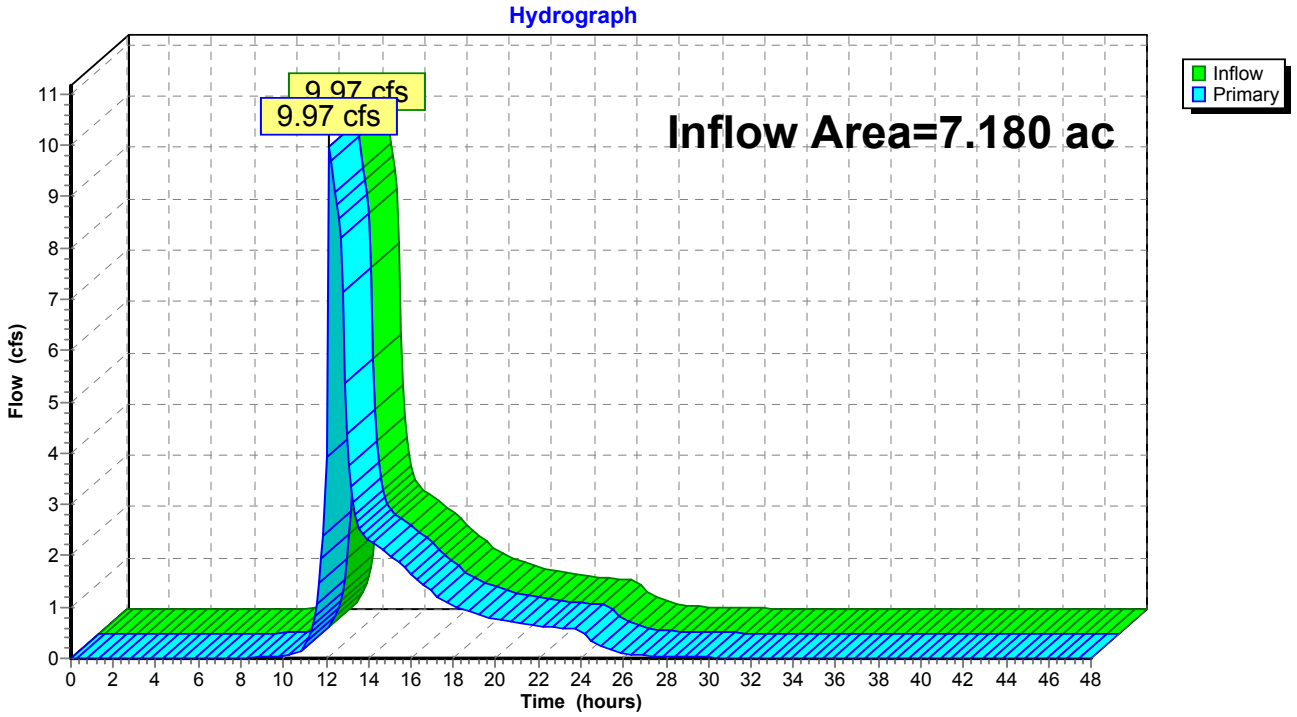
Link 5: POI


Hydrograph
4.62 cfs
4.62 cfs
Inflow Area=7.180 ac
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0
1
2
3
4
5
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

Link 5: POI


Hydrograph
8.80 cfs
8.80 cfs
Inflow Area=7.180 ac
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

Link 5: POI


Hydrograph
9.97 cfs
9.97 cfs
Inflow Area=7.180 ac
Inflow
Primary
Flow (cfs)
Time (hours)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48

A.3 Conveyance Calculations

E&S WORKSHEET # 11

Channel Design Data

PROJECT NAME: ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT - SPRINGVILLE METER STATION

LOCATION: NORTHMORELAND TOWNSHIP, WYOMING COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

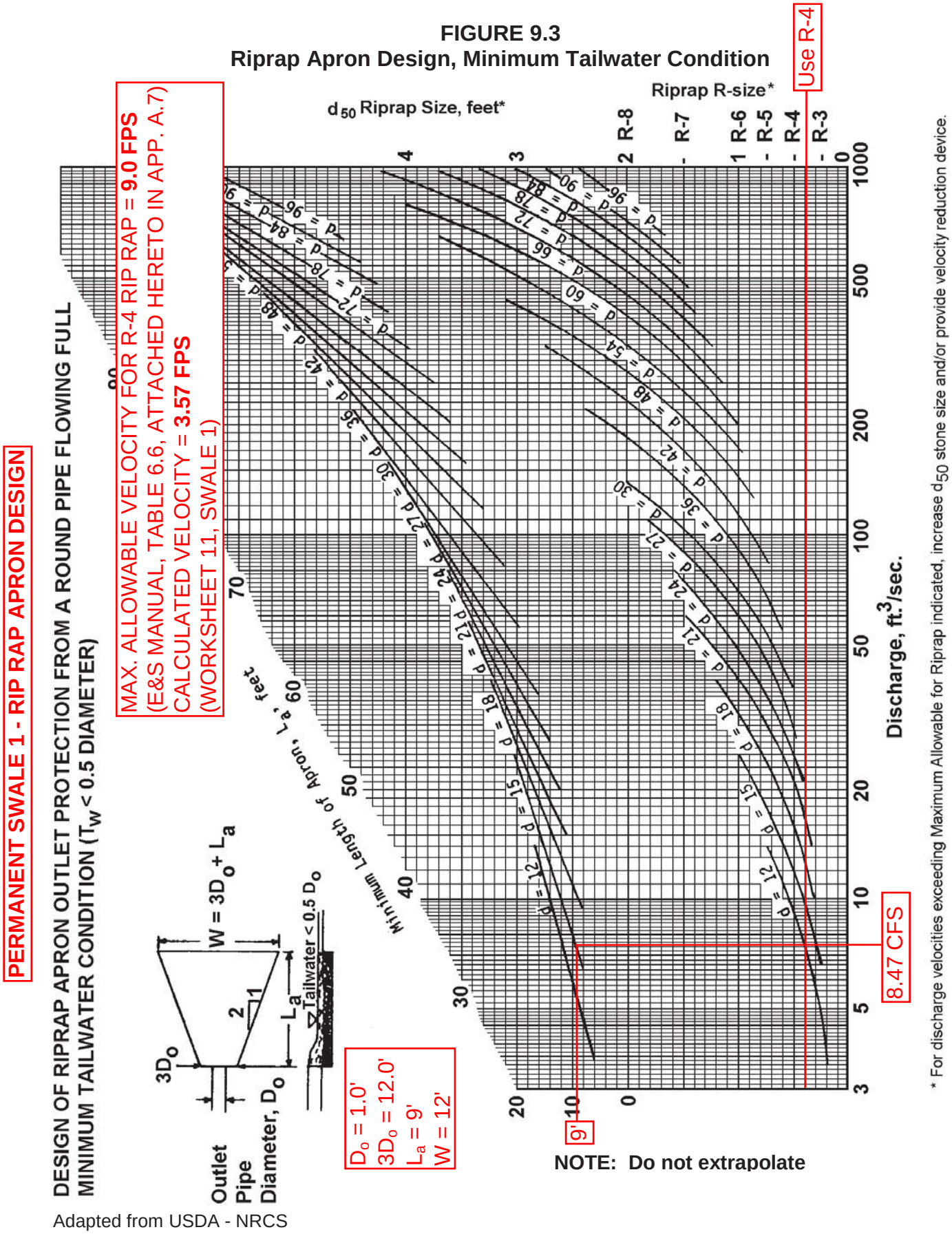
PREPARED BY: JEC DATE: 04/03/2015

CHECKED BY: AJB DATE: 04/03/2015

CHANNEL OR CHANNEL SECTION		VEGETATED SWALE 1 LINING	VEGETATED SWALE 1 GRASS		
TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT?	(T OR P)	P	P		
DESIGN STORM	(2, 5, OR 10 YR)	10	10		
ACRES	(AC)	3.08	3.08		
MULTIPLIER[1]	(1.6, 2.25, or 2.75)[1]	2.75	2.75		
Qr (REQUIRED CAPACITY)	(CFS)	8.47	8.47		
Q (CALCULATED AT FLOW DEPTH d)	(CFS)	8.48	8.50		
PROTECTIVE LINING[2]		SC250	GRASS/ SC250		
n (MANNING'S COEFFICIENT)[2]		0.040	0.086		
Va (ALLOWABLE VELOCITY)	(FPS)	N/A	N/A		
V (CALCULATED AT FLOW DEPTH d)	(FPS)	3.59	2.13		
τa (MAX ALLOWABLE SHEAR STRESS)	(LB/FT^2)	2.50	8.00		
τd (CALC'D SHEAR STRESS AT FLOW DEPTH d)	(LB/FT^2)	1.03	1.58		
CHANNEL BOTTOM WIDTH	(FT)	5	5		
CHANNEL SIDE SLOPES	(H:V)	3	3		
D (TOTAL DEPTH)	(FT)	2.0	2.0		
CHANNEL TOP WIDTH @ D	(FT)	17	17		
d (CALCULATED FLOW DEPTH)	(FT)	0.38	0.59		
CHANNEL TOP WIDTH @ FLOW DEPTH d	(FT)	7.30	8.54		
BOTTOM WIDTH: FLOW DEPTH RATIO	(12:1 MAX)	13.02	8.47		
d50 STONE SIZE	(IN)	N/A	N/A		
A (CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA)	(SQ. FT.)	2.36	3.99		
R (HYDRAULIC RADIUS)		0.32	0.46		
S (BED SLOPE)[3]	(FT/FT)	0.043	0.043		
Sc (CRITICAL SLOPE)	(FT/FT)	0.035	0.143		
.7Sc	(FT/FT)	0.024	0.100		
1.3Sc	(FT/FT)	0.045	0.186		
STABLE FLOW?	(Y/N)	N	Y		
FREEBOARD BASED ON UNSTABLE FLOW	(FT)	0.10	0.1		
FREEBOARD BASED ON STABLE FLOW	(FT)	0.50	0.5		
MINIMUM REQUIRED FREEBOARD[4]	(FT)	0.50	0.5		
DESIGN METHOD FOR PROTECTIVE LINING [5] PERMISSIBLE VELOCITY (V) OR SHEAR STRESS	(S)	S	S		

1. Use 1.6 for Temporary Channels; 2.25 for Temporary Channels in Special Protection (HQ or EV) Watersheds; 2.75 for Permanent Channels. For Rational Method, enter "N/A" and attach E&S Worksheets 9 and 10. For TR-55 enter "N/A" and attach appropriate Worksheets.
2. Adjust "n" value for changes in channel liner and flow depth. For vegetated channels, provide data for manufactured linings without vegetation and with vegetation in separate columns.
3. Slopes may not be averaged.
4. Minimum Freeboard is 0.5 ft. or ¼ Total Channel Depth, whichever is greater
5. Permissible velocity lining design method is not acceptable for channels with a bed slope of 10% or greater. Shear stress lining design method is required for channels with a bed slope of 10% or greater. Shear stress lining design method may be used for any channel bed slope.

FIGURE 9.3
Riprap Apron Design, Minimum Tailwater Condition



Adapted from USDA - NRCS

Not to be used for Box Culverts

Culvert Report

Culvert 1 for Existing Swale

Invert Elev Dn (ft)	=	1152.50
Pipe Length (ft)	=	56.00
Slope (%)	=	1.79
Invert Elev Up (ft)	=	1153.50
Rise (in)	=	15.0
Shape	=	Circular
Span (in)	=	15.0
No. Barrels	=	1
n-Value	=	0.012
Culvert Type	=	Circular Concrete
Culvert Entrance	=	Square edge w/headwall (C)
Coeff. K,M,c,Y,k	=	0.0098, 2, 0.0398, 0.67, 0.5

Embankment

Top Elevation (ft)	=	1155.50
Top Width (ft)	=	50.00
Crest Width (ft)	=	35.00

Calculations

Qmin (cfs)	=	0.00
Qmax (cfs)	=	6.77
Tailwater Elev (ft)	=	(dc+D)/2

Highlighted

Qtotal (cfs)	=	6.00
Qpipe (cfs)	=	6.00
Qovertop (cfs)	=	0.00
Veloc Dn (ft/s)	=	5.17
Veloc Up (ft/s)	=	5.76
HGL Dn (ft)	=	1153.62
HGL Up (ft)	=	1154.49
Hw Elev (ft)	=	1155.28
Hw/D (ft)	=	1.42
Flow Regime	=	Inlet Control

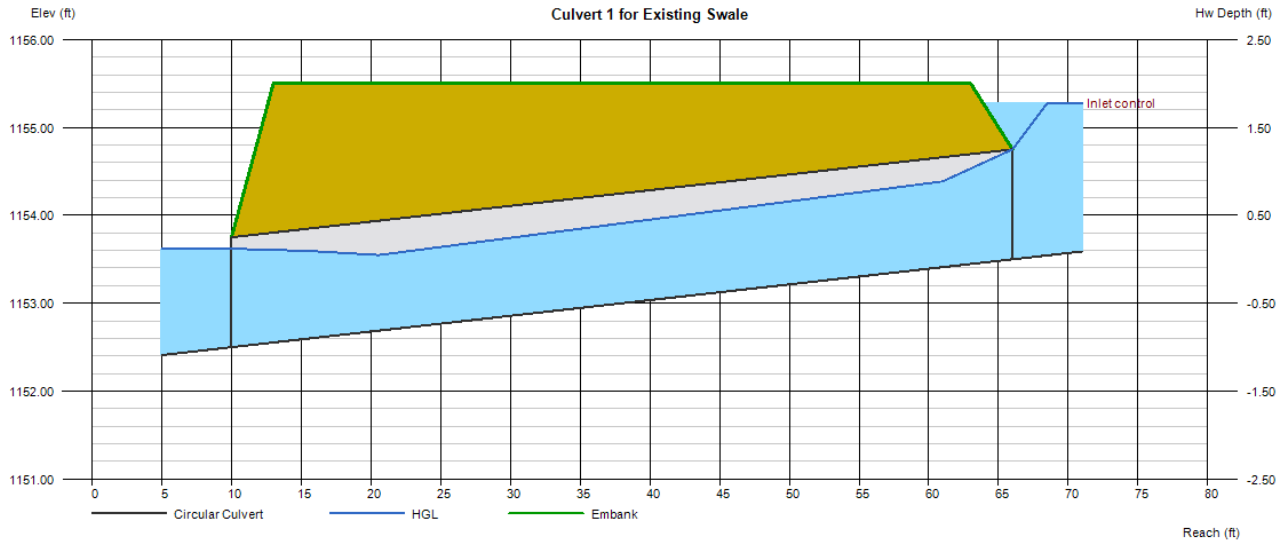
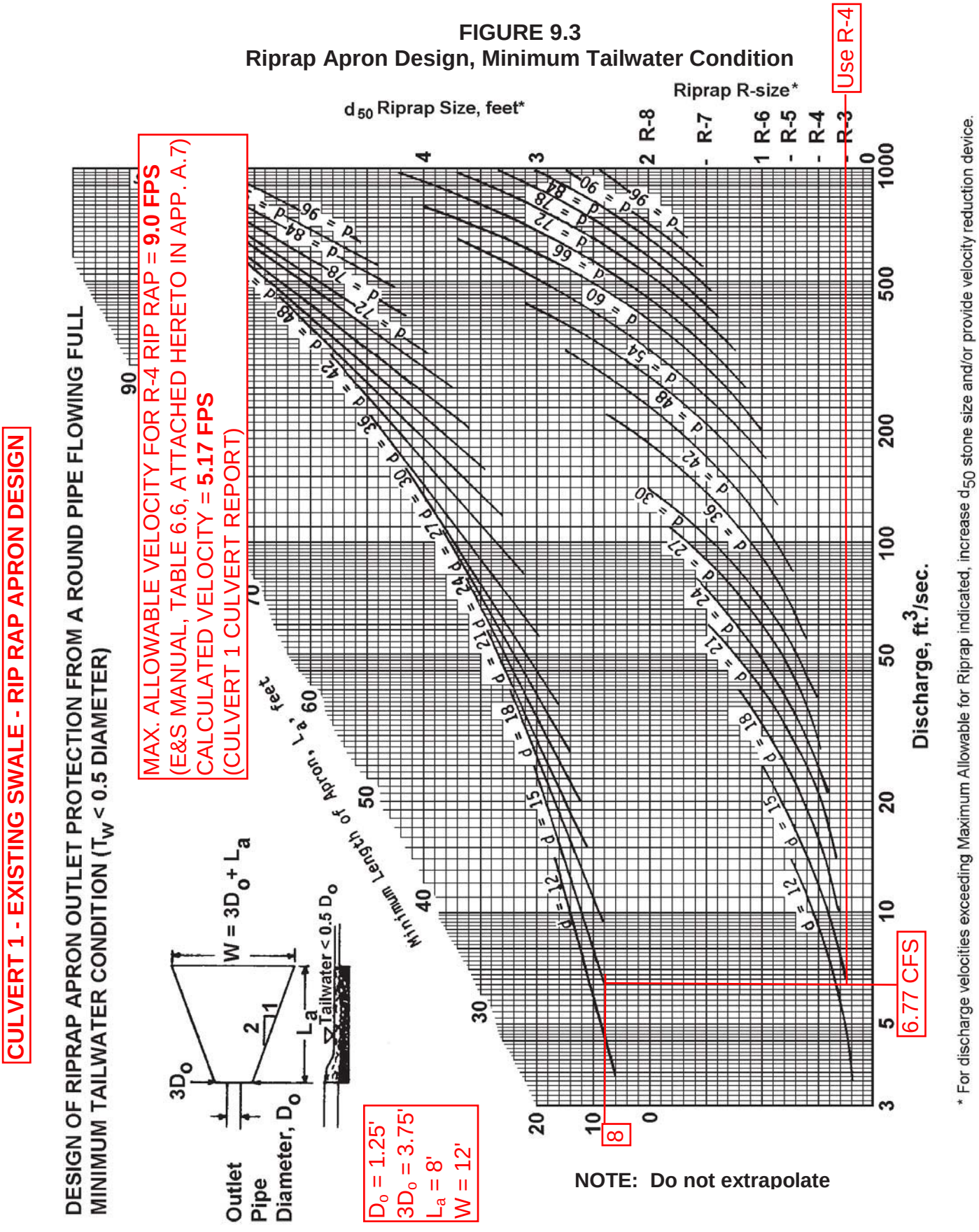


FIGURE 9.3
Riprap Apron Design, Minimum Tailwater Condition



Adapted from USDA - NRCS

Not to be used for Box Culverts

Channel Report

TEMPORARY FLUME PIPE

Circular

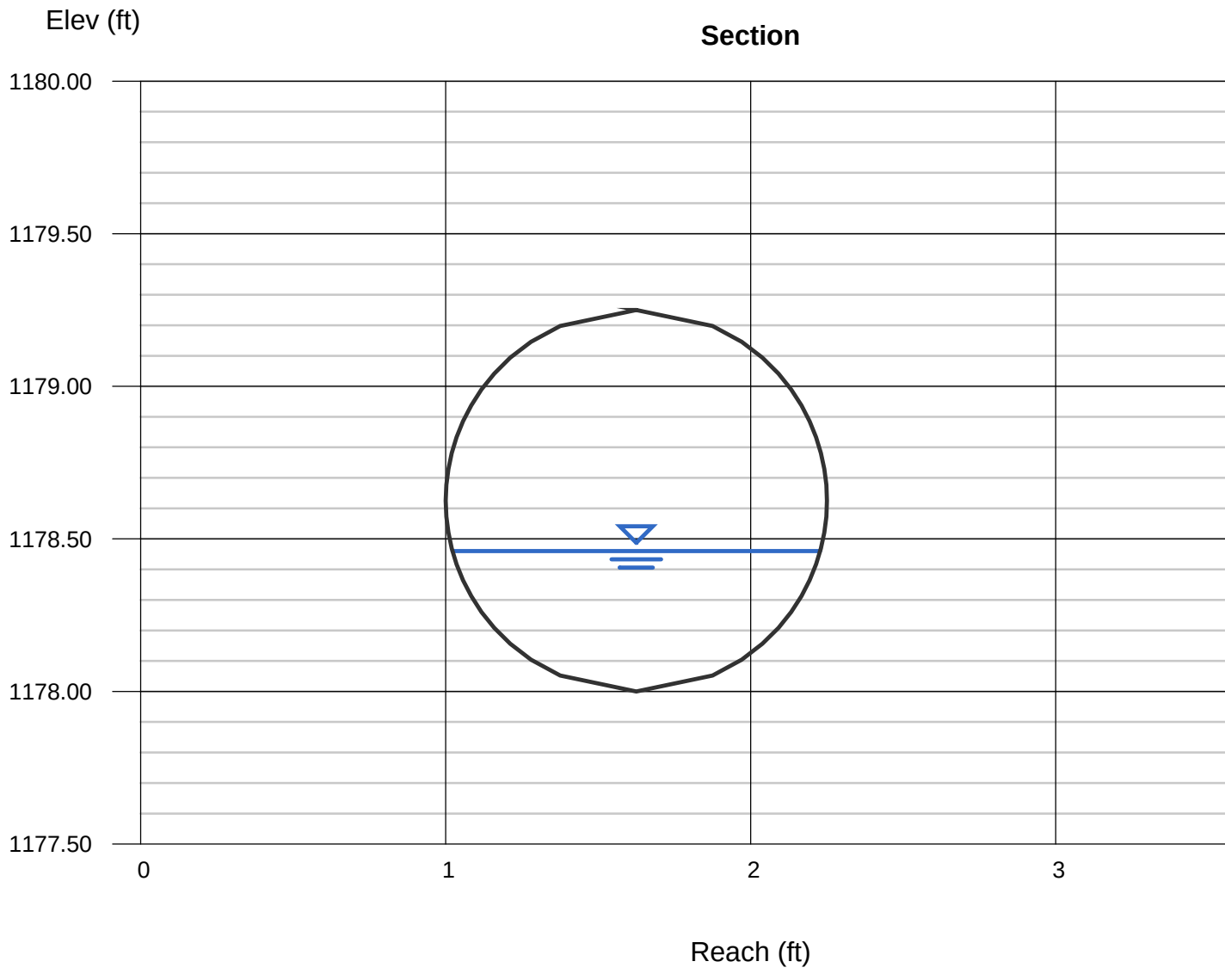
Diameter (ft)	= 1.25
Invert Elev (ft)	= 1178.00
Slope (%)	= 4.90
N-Value	= 0.012

Calculations

Compute by:	Known Q
Known Q (cfs)	= 4.48

Highlighted

Depth (ft)	= 0.46
Q (cfs)	= 4.480
Area (sqft)	= 0.41
Velocity (ft/s)	= 10.91
Wetted Perim (ft)	= 1.63
Crit Depth, Yc (ft)	= 0.86
Top Width (ft)	= 1.21
EGL (ft)	= 2.31



A.4 PCSM BMP Calculations

ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT
SPRINGVILLE METER STATION VEGETATED SWALE INFILTRATION VOLUME

4/3/2015

TOTAL REACH VOLUME = 930 CF Width (W_B): 5 FT. Depth (H): 1 FT.

VEGETATED SWALE 1

Input data

S =	0.043	ft/ft
H =	1	ft
W_B =	5	
z_1 =	3	
z_2 =	3	

Output data

L =	23	ft
W_T =	11	ft
$W_T + W_B$ =	16	ft
V =	93	cf

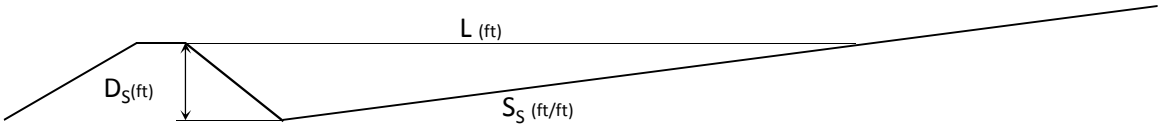
No. of ***check dams*** = 10

Subreach Volume = 930 CF

ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT
SPRINGVILLE METER STATION VEGETATED SWALE INFILTRATION VOLUME
ROCK FILTER VOLUME AND SPACING

12/12/2014

Per the Pennsylvania Stormwater BMP Manual (pg 94), the minimum spacing of rock filter is determined by the length of the storage volume (L). The length of the storage volume is calculated by dividing the height of the rock filter (D_S) by the slope of the channel (S_S):



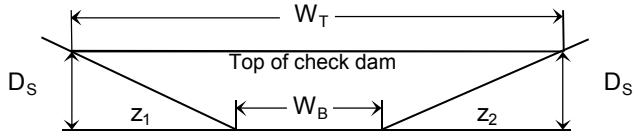
$L = D_S/S_S$

Where: L = Storage Length

S_S = Channel slope

D_S = Height of the rock filter

The volume of runoff that will be stored upstream of a rock filter is dependent on the height of the check dam, the slope of the upstream channel and the dimensions of the upstream channel. The storage volume (V_S) can be calculated with:



$V_S = 0.25 \times L \times D_S \times (W_T + W_B)$

Where:

L = Storage Length

D_S = Height of rock filter

W_T = rock filter top width

W_B = rock filter bottom width

The rock filter top width (W_T) is given by:

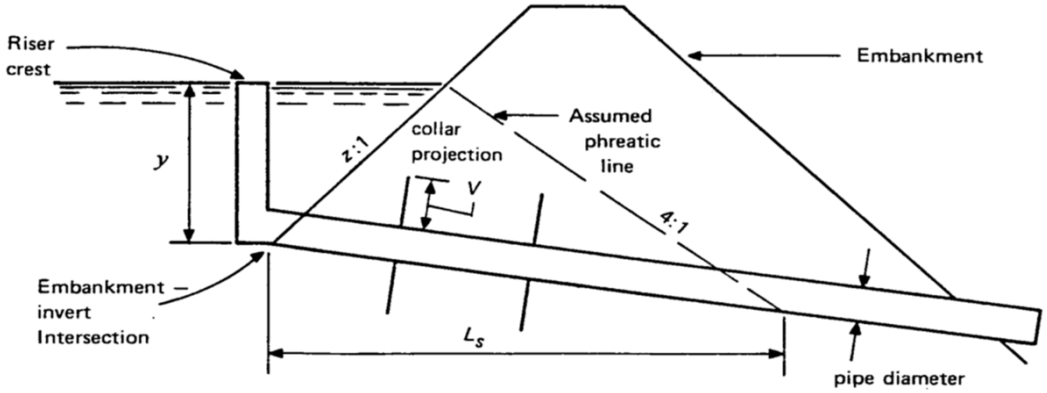
$W_T = W_B + z_1 + z_2$

Where: W_B = rock filter bottom width

z_1 = side slope

z_2 = side slope

WORKSHEET #18
Anti-seep Collar Design



BASIN NO.	TEMP. OR PERM.	Y (FT)	Z	Ls (FT)	Lf (FT)	V (IN)	BARRELL DIA. (IN)	COLLAR SIZE (IN)	NO. COLLARS	COLLAR SPACING (FT)	DISTANCE TO 1ST COLLAR (FT)
1	PERM.	4.00	3	36	5.4	18	24	60	2	6	21

Source: 363-2134-008 / March 31, 2012 / Page 389

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Engineering
Environmental
Land Surveying
Companies

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SPRINGVILLE METER STATION
INFILTRATION BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE FLOTATION CALCULATIONS

Assumptions

24" X 48" concrete inlet box riser

Total area of 24" x 48" inlet box = 10 sf

6" concrete wall thickness

6" thick bottom

Density of water = 62.4 lb/cf

Density of concrete = 150 lb/cf

Area of concrete in a 2' X 4' inlet box with a 6" thick wall = 3.5 sf

Volume of concrete per vertical foot of inlet box = 1' X 3.5 sf = 3.5 cf.

Weight of concrete per vertical foot of inlet box = 3.5 cf X 150 lb/cf = 525 Lbs

Buoyant force from water per vertical foot of inlet box = 62.4lb/cf X 10 sf X 1 ft = 624 lb.

Volume of bottom of inlet = 10 sf X 0.5 ft = 5 cf

Weight of bottom of inlet = 150 lb/cf X 5 cf = 750 lb

Buoyant force on bottom of inlet = 62.4 lb/cf X 5 = 312 lb

Springvillle MS outlet structure height = 2.00 ft

Weight of outlet structure = 2.00 X 525 + 750 = 1,800 lb

Buoyant force = 312 + 624 X 2.00 = 1**,560 lb**

Weight of outlet structure with 6 inches of concrete below invert:

1,800 + 10 X 150 = 3**,300 lb OK**

Summary for Pond 3: BASIN

Inflow Area = 6.350 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth = 3.53" for 100-yr event
Inflow = 23.47 cfs @ 12.02 hrs, Volume= 1.868 af
Outflow = 9.10 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 1.473 af, Atten= 61%, Lag= 14.5 min
Primary = 9.10 cfs @ 12.26 hrs, Volume= 1.473 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 0.00-48.00 hrs, dt= 0.10 hrs
Peak Elev= 1,149.58' @ 12.26 hrs Surf.Area= 19,819 sf Storage= 28,089 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 165.1 min calculated for 1.473 af (79% of inflow)
Center-of-Mass det. time= 71.1 min (912.8 - 841.6)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage Description
#1	1,147.00'	36,790 cf	**Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)** Listed below (Recalc)

Elevation (feet)	Surf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)
1,147.00	4,434	0	0
1,148.00	6,057	5,246	5,246
1,149.00	17,901	11,979	17,225
1,150.00	21,230	19,566	36,790

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	1,147.00'	**15.0" Round Culvert** L= 59.0' RCP, sq.cut end projecting, Ke= 0.500 Inlet / Outlet Invert= 1,147.00' / 1,145.41' S= 0.0269 '/' Cc= 0.900 n= 0.012, Flow Area= 1.23 sf
#2	Device 1	1,149.00'	**24.0" x 48.0" Horiz. Orifice/Grate** C= 0.600 Limited to weir flow at low heads
#3	Primary	1,149.50'	**15.0' long x 25.0' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir** Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00 1.20 1.40 1.60 Coef. (English) 2.68 2.70 2.70 2.64 2.63 2.64 2.64 2.63

Primary OutFlow Max=9.03 cfs @ 12.26 hrs HW=1,149.57' (Free Discharge)
1=Culvert (Inlet Controls 8.25 cfs @ 6.72 fps)
2=Orifice/Grate (Passes 8.25 cfs of 17.00 cfs potential flow)
3=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Weir Controls 0.79 cfs @ 0.72 fps)

FLOW TO LEVEL SPREADER

ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT
SPRINGVILLE METER STATION LEVEL SPREADER DESIGN

9/14/2016

LEVEL SPREADER DESIGN CALCULATIONS

Required Head (H_r)

$Q_r = C \times L \times H_r^{3/2}$ (Weir Equation)

$H_r = \{Q_r / (C \times L)\}^{2/3}$

Weir coefficient (C) = 3.33

Required discharge (Q_r) = 8.05 (Infiltration basin 100 year storm discharge)

Weir length (L) = 20

H_r= 0.24 feet (Height of water over the weir for length (L) and discharge (Q_r))

Velocity (V)

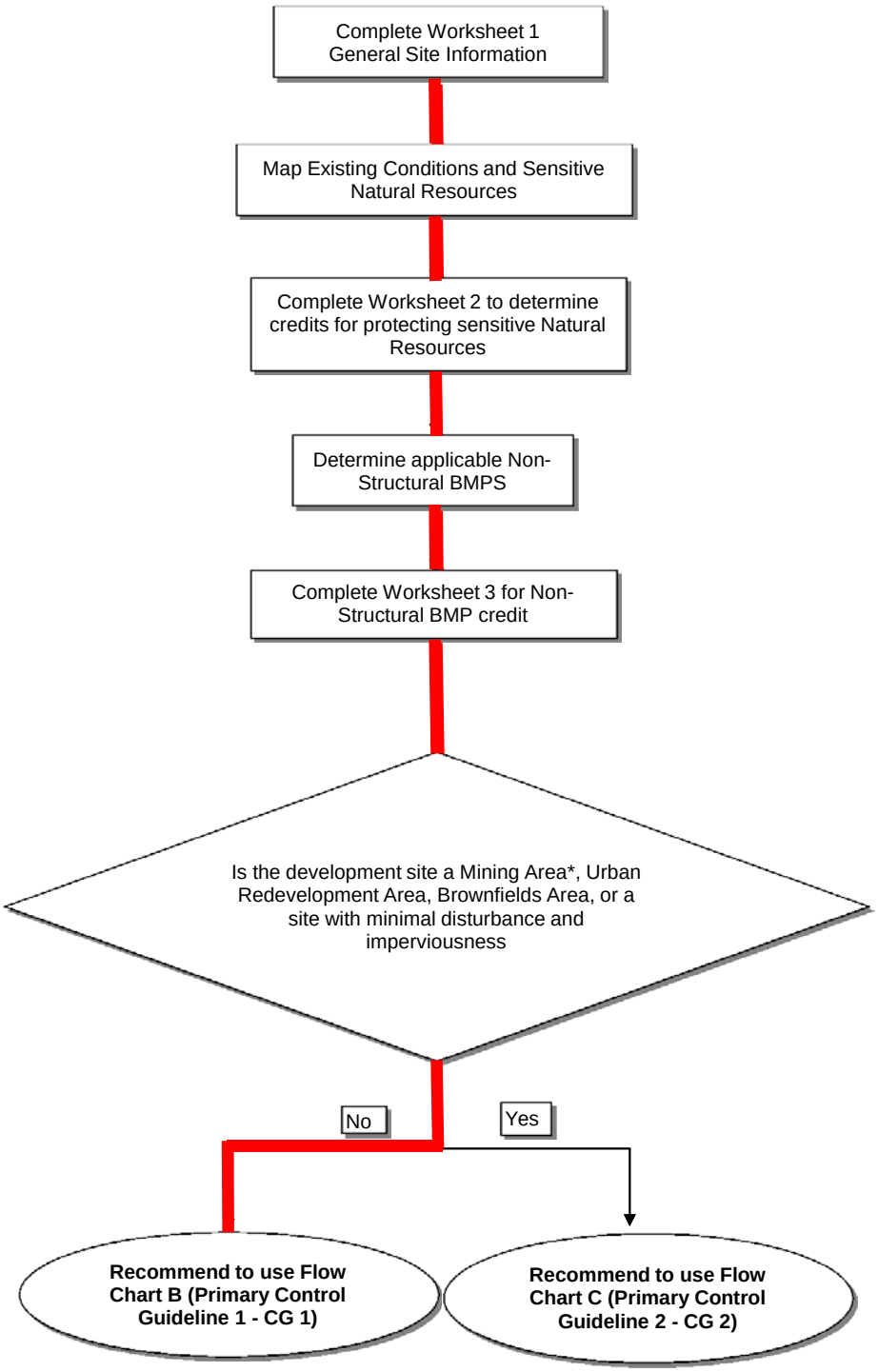
$V = Q_r/A$

Where $A = H_r \times L$

V = 1.65 fps

A.5 Water Quality Worksheets

FLOW CHART A
Stormwater Calculation Process



Worksheet 1. General Site Information

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill out Worksheet 1 for each watershed

Date: 23-Oct-15

Project Name: Atlantic Sunrise Project - Springville Meter Station

Municipality: Northmoreland Township

County: Wyoming County

Total Area (acres): 6.70

Major River Basin: Susquehanna River

http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/depupdate/watermgt/wc/default.htm#newtopics

Watershed: Bowman Creek

Sub-Basin: Bowman Creek

Nearest Surface Water(s) to Receive Runoff: Mill Creek

Chapter 93 - Designated Water Use: CWF

http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/025/chapter93/chap93toc.html

Impaired according to Chapter 303(d) List?	Yes	
http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wqp/wqstandards/303d-Report.htm	No	X

List Causes of Impairment:

Is project subject to, or part of:

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Requirements?	Yes	
http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/StormwaterManagement/GeneralPermits/default.htm	No	X
Existing or planned drinking water supply?	Yes	
	No	X

If yes, distance from proposed discharge (miles):

Approved Act 167 Plan?	Yes	
http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/StormwaterManagement/Approved_1.html	No	X
Existing River Conservation Plan?	Yes	X
http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/brc/rivers/riversconservation/planningprojects/	No	

Worksheet 2. Sensitive Natural Resources

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Provide Sensitive Resources Map according to non-structural BMP 5.4.1 in Chapter 5. This map should identify wetlands, woodlands, natural drainage ways, steep slopes, and other sensitive natural areas.

2. Summarize the existing extent of each sensitive resource in the Existing Sensitive Resources Table (below, using Acres). If none present, insert 0.

3. Summarize Total Protected Area as defined under BMPs in Chapter 5.

4. Do not count any area twice. For example, an area that is both a floodplain and a wetland may only be considered once.

EXISTING NATURAL SENSITIVE RESOURCE	MAPPED? yes/no/n/a	TOTAL AREA (Ac.)	PROTECTED AREA (Ac.)
Waterbodies	n/a	0.00	0.00
Floodplains	n/a	0.00	0.00
Riparian Areas	n/a	0.00	0.00
Wetlands	n/a	0.00	0.00
Woodlands	n/a	0.00	0.00
Natural Drainage Ways	n/a	0.00	0.00
Steep Slopes, 15% - 25%	n/a	0.00	0.00
Steep Slopes, over 25%	n/a	0.00	0.00
Other:			
Other:			
TOTAL EXISTING:		0.00	0.00

Worksheet 3. Nonstructural BMP Credits

PROTECTED AREA

1.1 Area of Protected Sensitive/Special Value Features (see WS 2)	**-**	**Ac.**
1.2 Area of Riparian Forest Buffer Protection	**-**	**Ac.**
3.1 Area of Minimum Disturbance/Reduced Grading	**0.42**	**Ac.**
TOTAL	**0.42**	**Ac.**

Site Area	*minus*	Protected Area	=	Stormwater Management Area
6.70	-	0.42	=	6.28

This is the area that requires stormwater management

VOLUME CREDITS

3.1 Minimum Soil Compaction

Lawn		ft^2	x 1/4"	x 1/12	=	**- ft^3**
Meadow	15682	ft^2	x 1/3"	x 1/12	=	**436 ft^3**

3.3 Protect Existing Trees

For Trees within 100 feet of impervious area:

Tree Canopy		ft^2	x 1/2"	x 1/12	=	**- ft^3**

For Trees within 20 feet of impervious area:

Tree Canopy				x 1/12	=	**- ft^3**

5.1 Disconnect Roof Leaders to Vegetated Areas

For Runoff directed to areas protected under 5.8.1 and 5.8.2

Roof Area		ft^2		x 1/12	=	**- ft^3**

For all other disconnected roof areas

Roof Area		ft^2	x 1/4"	x 1/12	=	**- ft^3**

5.2 Disconnect Non-Roof impervious to Vegetated Areas

For Runoff directed to areas protected under 5.8.1 and 5.8.2

Impervious Area	64904	ft^2	x 1/3"	x 1/12	=	**1,803 ft^3**

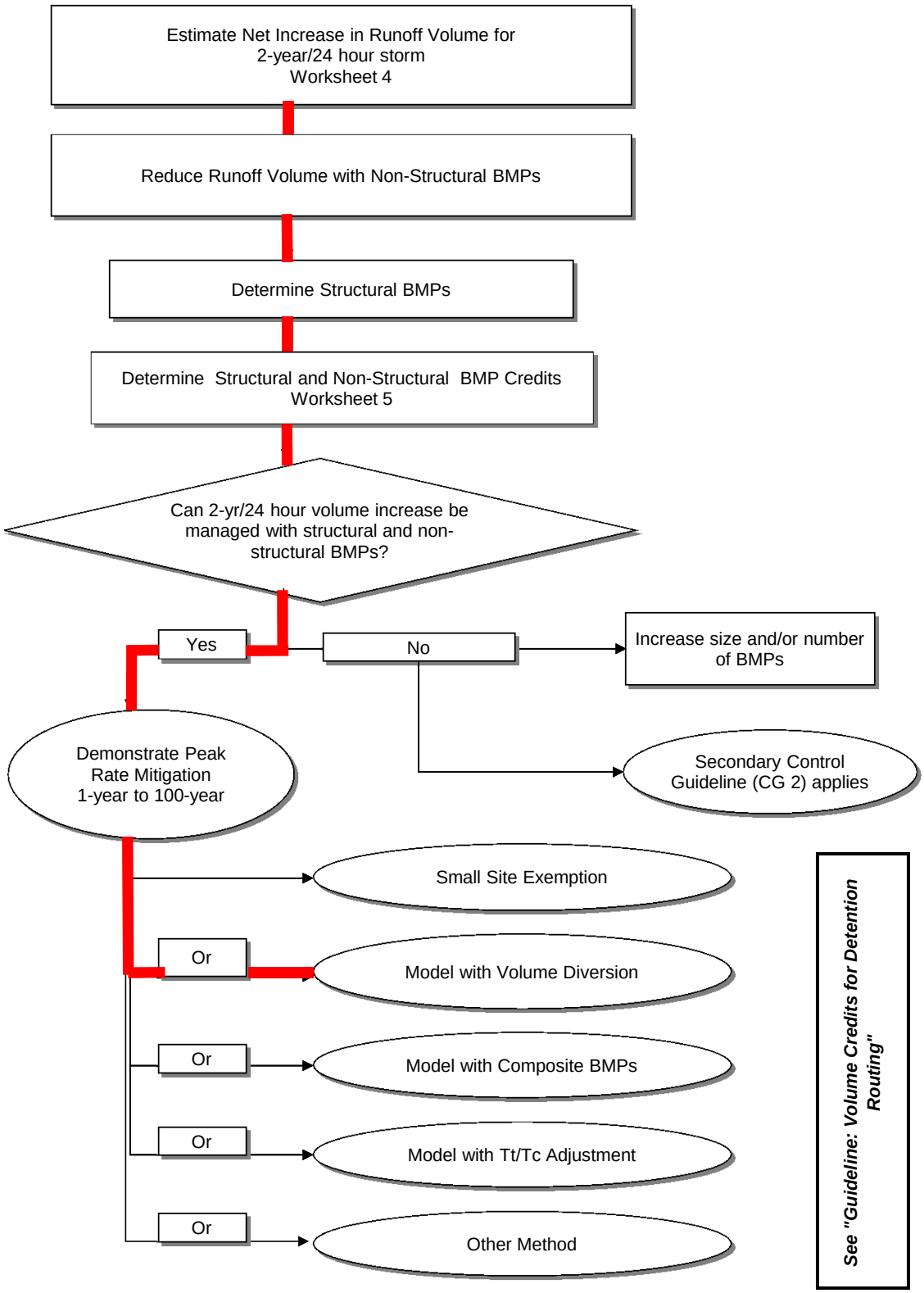
For all other disconnected roof areas

Impervious Area		ft^2	x 1/4"	x 1/12	=	**- ft^3**

TOTAL NON-STRUCTURAL VOLUME CREDIT*	2,239	**ft^3**

** For use on Worksheet 5*

FLOW CHART B
Control Guideline 1 Process



WORKSHEET 4 . CHANGE IN RUNOFF VOLUME FOR 2-YR STORM EVENT

PROJECT: Atlantic Sunrise Project - Springville Meter Station
DA: 7.18 acres
2-Year Rainfall: 2.62 in

Total Site Area: 6.70 acres
Protected Site Area: 0.42 acres
Managed Area 6.28 acres

Existing Conditions:

Cover Type/ Condition	Soil Type	Area (sf)	Area (ac)	CN	S	Ia (0.2*S)	Q Runoff[1] (in)	Runoff Volume[2] (ft^3)
Meadow	C	-	0.00	71	4.08	0.82	0.55	-
Woods	C	291,852.00	6.70	70	4.29	0.86	0.51	12,496
Impervious	C	-	0.00	98	0.20	0.04	2.39	-
TOTAL:		291,852.00	6.70					12,496

Developed Conditions:

Cover Type/ Condition	Soil Type	Area (sf)	Area (ac)	CN	S	Ia (0.2*S)	Q Runoff[1] (in)	Runoff Volume[2] (ft^3)
Meadow	C	227,132.00	5.21	71	4.08	0.82	0.55	10,452
Woods	C		0.00	70	4.29	0.86	0.51	-
Gravel	C	64,720.00	1.49	89	1.24	0.25	1.56	8,414
TOTAL:		291,852.00	6.70				2.63	18,866

2-Year Volume Increase (ft^3)	**6,371**

2-Year Volume Increase = Developed Conditions Runoff Volume - Existing Conditions Runoff Volume

1. Runoff (in) = $Q = (P - 0.2S)^2 / (P + 0.8S)$ where

   P = 2-Year Rainfall (in)

   S = (1000/ CN)-10

2. Runoff Volume (CF) = Q x Area x 1/12

   Q = Runoff (in)

   Area = Land use area (sq. ft.)

Note: Runoff Volume must be calculated for EACH land use type/condition and HSGI.
The use of a weighted CN value for volume calculations is not acceptable.

WORKSHEET 5. STRUCTURAL BMP VOLUME CREDITS

PROJECT: Atlantic Sunrise Project - Springville Meter Station

SUB-BASIN:

Required Control Volume (ft^3) - *from Worksheet 4*:		6,371
Non-structural Volume Credit (ft^3) - *from Worksheet 3*:	-	2,239
Structural Volume Reqmt (ft^3)		4,132

(Required Control Volume minus Non-structural Credit)

	Proposed BMP	Area (ft^2)	Storage Volume (ft^3)
6.4.1	Porous Pavement		
6.4.2	Infiltration Basin	14,539	17,225
6.4.3	Infiltration Bed		
6.4.4	Infiltration Trench		
6.4.5	Rain Garden/Bioretention		
6.4.6	Dry Well / Seepage Pit		
6.4.7	Constructed Filter		
6.4.8	Vegetated Swale	1,140	-
6.4.9	Vegetated Filter Strip		
6.4.10	Berm		
6.5.1	Vegetated Roof		
6.5.2	Capture and Re-use		
6.6.1	Constructed Wetlands		
6.6.2	Wet Pond / Retention Basin		
6.7.1	Riparian Buffer/Riparian Buffer Restoration		
6.7.2	Landscape Restoration / Reforestation		
6.7.3	Soil Amendment	14,539	-
6.8.1	Level Spreader		
6.8.2	Special Storage Areas		
Other	Check Dams in Vegetated Swales	1,140	930

Total Structural Volume (ft^3):	18,155
Structural Volume Requirement (ft^3):	4,132
DIFFERENCE	14,023

Note: The Infiltration Basin area and storage volume is a combination of the lower tier part of the basin and the high tier part of the basin.

WORKSHEET 10. WATER QUALITY COMPLIANCE FOR NITRATE

Does the site design incorporate the following BMPs to address nitrate pollution? A summary "yes" rating is achieved if at least 2 Primary BMPs for nitrate are provided across the site or 4 secondary BMPs for nitrate are provided across the site (or the

PRIMARY BMPs FOR NITRATE:

	YES	NO
NS BMP 5.4.2 - Protect / Conserve / Enhance Riparian Buffers		
NS BMP 5.5.4 - Cluster Uses at Each Site		
NS BMP 5.6.1 - Minimize Total Disturbed Area	X	
NS BMP 5.6.3 - Re-Vegetate / Re-Forest Disturbed Areas (Native		
NS BMP 5.9.1 - Street Sweeping / Vacuuming		
Structural BMP 6.7.1 - Riparian Buffer Restoration		
Structural BMP 6.7.2 - Landscape Restoration		

SECONDARY BMPs FOR NITRATE:

NS BMP 5.4.1 - Protect Sensitive / Special Value Features		
NS BMP 5.4.3 - Protect / Utilize Natural Drainage Features		
NS BMP 5.6.2 - Minimize Soil Compaction	X	
Structural BMP 6.4.5 - Rain Garden / Bioretention		
Structural BMP 6.4.8 - Vegetated Swale	X	
Structural BMP 6.4.9 - Vegetated Filter Strip		
Structural BMP 6.6.1 - Constructed Wetland		
Structural BMP 6.7.1 - Riparian Buffer Restoration		
Structural BMP 6.7.2 - Landscape Restoration		
Structural BMP 6.7.3 - Soils Amendment/Restoration	X	

A.6 Site Characterization Assessment

Field Observation Report

Project Number: 14C4909

Project Name: Atlantic Sunrise Project – Springville Meter Station

Date of Field Visit: March 5, 2015

Weather Conditions: Cloudy Temperature: Approximately 20°F

Prepared By: Krystal Bealing, APSS and Joseph Kempf

Copies of Report Have Been Sent To: ☒ Client ☐ Contractor ☐ Other

Client:
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line
Company, LLC
2800 Post Oak Blvd
Houston, TX 77251

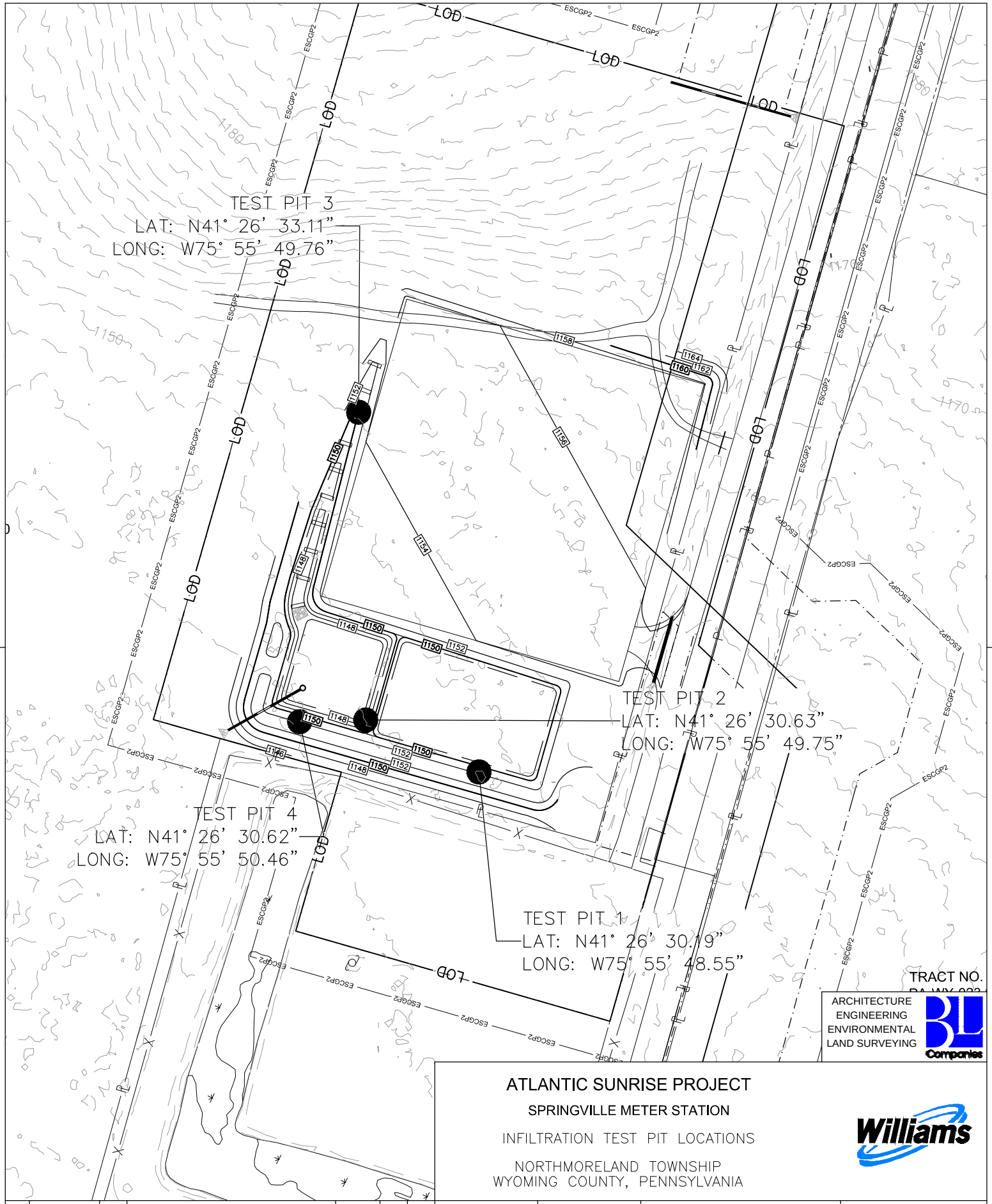
Contractor:
BL Companies
4242 Carlisle Pike, Suite 260
Camp Hill, PA 17011

Three soil pits were excavated by backhoe and described to varying depths. Additionally, infiltration tests using the double ring infiltrometer method were conducted at each pit location, at depths ranging from the surface to three feet.

Infiltration testing did not appear to be hindered by weather conditions. Pit #4 was not dug due to accessibility limitations.

The test pit location map, soil profile descriptions, infiltration worksheet and photographs are attached. Determined limiting layer depths are listed below:

Pit #1: 45 inches deep, Limiting Layer observed at 45 inches
Infiltration conducted at 36 inches, Infiltration Rate = 1.344 inches/hour
Pit #2: 55 inches deep, Limiting Layer observed at 36 inches
Infiltration conducted at 36 inches, Infiltration Rate = 3.938 inches/hour
Pit #3: 54 inches deep, No Limiting Layer observed
Infiltration conducted at 24 inches, Infiltration Rate = 1.594 inches/hour
Pit #4: Test pit was not dug.



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ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT

SPRINGVILLE METER STATION

INFILTRATION TEST PIT LOCATIONS

NORTHMORELAND TOWNSHIP
WYOMING COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Williams

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION	W.O. NO.	CHK.	APP.

DRAWN BY: AOE	DATE: 3/27/15	ISSUED FOR BID:	SCALE: 1"=100'
CHECKED BY: AJB	DATE: 3/27/15	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION:	
APPROVED BY: AJB	DATE: 3/27/15	DRAWING NUMBER: SPRINGVILLE MS TEST PITS	SHEET 1 OF 1
WO:			

Soil Profile Log

Project	14C4909-A Atlantic Sunrise Project - Springville Meter Station	**Elevation**	1150.00 AMSL
Test Pit #	1	**Soil Type**	Mardin channery silt loam, 3-8% slopes
Name	Krystal Bealing	**Geology**	Catshill Formation
Date	March 5, 2015	**Landscape Position/Slope**	Summit, 0-3%
Weather	20°F; Cloudy	**Land Use**	Woods
Equipment	Mini Excavator	**Additional Comments**	Approximately 12" snow

Horizon	Upper Boundary (inches)	Lower Boundary (inches)	Soil Textural Class	Type, Size, Coarse Fragments, etc.	Soil Matrix Color	Color Patterns	Pores, Roots, Structure	Depth to Bedrock	Depth to Water	Comments
A	0	10	SiL	-	10YR 3/4	-	Roots present; Weak, Granular	-	-	-
Bw1	10	24	SiL	-	10YR 4/4	-	Weak, Granular	-	-	-
Bw2	24	36	SiL	15-35% Channery	10YR 4/4	-	Weak, Subangular blocky	-	-	-
C	36	45+	L	35-60% Channery	7.5YR 4/3	-	Strong, Subangular blocky	45*	-	*Assumed due to excavation limitations. Limiting Layer - Bedrock

Note: Unless stated otherwise, horizon strike and dip was not observed to have a significant impact on water flow within the profile.

Soil Profile Log

Project 14C4909-A Atlantic Sunrise Project - Springville Meter Station
Test Pit # 2
Name Krystal Bealing
Date March 5, 2015
Weather 20°F; Cloudy
Equipment Mini Excavator

Elevation 1148.00 AMSL
Soil Type Mardin channery silt loam, 3-8% slopes
Geology Catshill Formation
Landscape Position/Slope Summit, 0-3%
Land Use Woods
Additional Comments Approximately 12" snow

Horizon	Upper Boundary (inches)	Lower Boundary (inches)	Soil Textural Class	Type, Size, Coarse Fragments, etc.	Soil Matrix Color	Color Patterns	Pores, Roots, Structure	Depth to Bedrock	Depth to Water	Comments
Oa	1	0	-	-	10YR 2/2	-	-	-	-	-
A	0	10	SiL	-	10YR 3/4	-	Roots present; Weak, Granular	-	-	-
Bw1	10	23	SiL	-	10YR 5/6	-	Weak, Granular	-	-	-
Bw2	23	36	SiL	-	10YR 5/6	-	Moderate, Subangular blocky	-	-	-
Bw3	36	42	L	15-35% Channery	10YR 5/2	40% 10YR 5/8	Weak, Subangular blocky	-	-	Limiting Layer - Seasonal Hig Water Table
Bx	42	55+	SiL	15-35% Channery	2.5Y 5/2	10% 2.5YR 4/2, 15% 7.5YR 5/8	Weak, Subangular blocky	-	-	-

Note: Unless stated otherwise, horizon strike and dip was not observed to have a significant impact on water flow within the profile.

Soil Profile Log

Project	14C4909-A Atlantic Sunrise Project - Springville Meter Station	**Elevation**	1152.00 AMSL
Test Pit #	3	**Soil Type**	Lordstown channery silt loam, 8-15% slopes
Name	Krystal Bealing	**Geology**	Catshill Formation
Date	March 5, 2015	**Landscape Position/Slope**	Summit, 0-3%
Weather	20°F; Cloudy	**Land Use**	Woods
Equipment	Mini Excavator	**Additional Comments**	Approximately 12" snow

Horizon	Upper Boundary (inches)	Lower Boundary (inches)	Soil Textural Class	Type, Size, Coarse Fragments, etc.	Soil Matrix Color	Color Patterns	Pores, Roots, Structure	Depth to Bedrock	Depth to Water	Comments
A	0	9	SiL	-	10YR 3/4	-	Roots present; Weak, Granular	-	-	-
Bw1	9	25	SiL	-	10YR 4/4	-	Weak, Subangular blocky	-	-	-
Bw2	25	40	SiL	15-35% Channery	10YR 4/3	-	Weak, Subangular blocky	-	-	-
Bw3	40	54+	SiL	35-60% Channery	5YR 4/3	-	Weak, Subangular blocky	-	-	-

Note: Unless stated otherwise, horizon strike and dip was not observed to have a significant impact on water flow within the profile.

ATLANTIC SUNRISE PROJECT - SPRINGVILLE METER STATION													
SOIL INFILTRATION WORKSHEET - DOUBLE RING INFILTROMETER METHOD													
Hole Number	Drop >2 inches after 30 minute presoak?[1]	Reading Interval (minutes)	Reading 1 (Inches of Drop)	Reading 2 (Inches of Drop)	Reading 3 (Inches of Drop)	Reading 4 (Inches of Drop)	Reading 5 (Inches of Drop)	Reading 6 (Inches of Drop)	Reading 7 (Inches of Drop)	Reading 8 (Inches of Drop)	Average Stabilized Reading[2] (Inches of Drop)	Infiltration Rate[3] (in/hr)	Comments
1	No	30	0.688	0.625	0.688	0.688					0.672	1.344	20 degrees, cloudy. Test done at 36" below surface.
2	Yes	10	0.75	0.625	0.625	0.625					0.656	3.938	20 degrees, cloudy. Test done at 36" below surface.
3	No	30	0.75	0.813	0.875	0.75					0.797	1.594	20 degrees, cloudy. Test done at 24" below surface.

[1]Inches of drop greater than 2 inches after the 30 minute presoak? Yes, use 10 minute interval; No, use 30 minute interval.

[2]Calculated as the average of the last four stabilized (less than 0.25-inch difference overall) readings.

[3]Calculated as the average stabilized reading x 2 for 30 minute intervals; x 6 for 10 minute intervals.

View of Pit #1.

View of Pit #2.

View of Pit #3.

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SPRINGVILLE METER STATION
INFILTRATION RATE/DEWATERING TIME

Note: the infiltration tests were performed with a double ring infiltrometer. Therefore, no reduction factors were applied.

INFILTRATION BASIN

Test pit 1	1.34	in/hr
Test pit 2	3.94	in/hr
Average	2.64	in/hr
Safety factor	3.00	
Adjusted rate	0.88	in/hr
Basin depth	12	in
Dewatering time	13.6	hr

Upper Basin Limiting Layer

The limiting layer for the upper basin area was found to be bedrock at approximately 45 inches below existing grade (± 1147.00). The elevation of the bottom of the upper basin will be 1149.00. This elevation is expected to provide the recommended 24 inches of clearance to the limiting layer for the upper basin. The entire basin bottom, both upper and lower, will receive 24 inches of amended soil. In the event bedock is encountered within 2 feet of the final basin bottom, the bedrock will be removed and amended soil will provide the required buffer between the bedrock and infiltration suface. This will provide the recommended clearance to the limiting layer.

Lower Basin Limiting Layer

The limiting layer for the lower basin area was found to be seasonal high water table at 36 inches below existing grade (± 1145.00). The elevation of the bottom of the lower basin will be 1147.00. This elevation will limit the depth of cut to 1 foot and provide the recommended 24 inches of clearance to the limiting layer.

As a result, it is our belief that the proposed design will meet the standards recommended in the PCSM Manual.

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SPRINGVILLE METER STATION
INFILTRATION LOADING RATIO

Total drainage area to infiltration area =	276,606	sf.	Infiltration Facilities
Impervious area to infiltration area =	64,730	sf.	Infiltration Facilities
Infiltration area provided =	15,679	sf.	Infiltration Facilities
Impervious loading Ratio =	4.1	:	1
Total DA loading Ratio =	17.6	:	1

SUMMARY

The site will comply with the recommended 5:1 ratio for impervious areas to infiltration area guidelines as suggested in the PA PCSM BMP Manual. However, the site does not comply with the recommended 8:1 ratio for overall drainage area to infiltration areas. It is our opinion that strict adherence to the recommendation is not necessary to meet the standards of the PCSM Manual. The following alternative practices are included in the design to achieve an acceptable level of perfomance:

--The footprint of the infiltration basin has been maximized to provide the greatest infiltration area feasible. Any further enlargement would require the procurement of additional property as well as neccesitate the clearing of more undisturbed land.

--The design utilizes gravel to reduce parking area imperviousness. The PCSM BMP Manual recommends the ratio, based on roof, concrete, or asphalt pavement. The majority of the 'impervious' area is actually gravel, resulting in a greater effective ratio impervious area to infiltration ratio.

--A factor of safety of 3 was applied to the infiltration rates to provide a conservative design infiltration rate.

--All infiltration areas will be monitored to ensure detection of any reduction in infiltration rates and repairs will be performed to restore the infiltration characteristics of the soil.

Maintaining these measures will keep the infiltration BMPs operational for the life of the installation and result in a design that meets the standards of the PCSM BMP Manual.

A.7 Supporting Documentation

TABLE 6.6
Riprap Gradation, Filter Blanket Requirements, Maximum Velocities

Percent Passing (Square Openings)						
Class, Size NO. / **Rock Size (Inches)**	**R-8**	**R-7**	**R-6**	**R-5**	**R-4**	**R-3**
42	100					
30		100				
24	15-50		100			
18		15-50		100		
15	0-15					
12		0-15	15-50		100	
9				15-50		
6			0-15		15-50	100
4				0-15		
3					0-15	15-50
2						0-15
Nominal Placement Thickness (inches)	63	45	36	27	18	9
Filter Stone[1]	AASHTO #1	AASHTO #1	AASHTO #1	AASHTO #3	AASHTO #3	AASHTO #57
V_{max} (ft/sec)	17.0	14.5	13.0	11.5	9.0	6.5

Adapted from PennDOT Pub. 408, Section 703.2(c), Table C

1 This is a general standard. Soil conditions at each site should be analyzed to determine actual filter size. A suitable woven or non-woven geotextile underlayment, used according to the manufacturer's recommendations, may be substituted for the filter stone for gradients < 10%.

TABLE 6.7
Comparison of Various Gradations of Coarse Aggregates

Total Percent Passing															
AASHTO NUMBER	**6 ½**	**4"**	**3 ½"**	**2 ½**	**2"**	**1 ½ "**	**1"**	**3/4 "**	**1/2"**	**3/8"**	**#4**	**#8**	**#16**	**#30**	**#100**
1		100	90-100	25-60		0-15		0-5							
3				100	90-100	35-70	0-15		0-5						
5						100	90-100	20-55	0-10	0-5					
57						100	90-100		25-60		0-10	0-5			
67							100	90-100		20-55	0-10	0-5			
7								100	90-100	40-70	0-15	0-5			
8									100	85-100	10-30	0-10	0-5		
10										100	75-100				10-30

PennDOT Publication 408, Section 703.2(c), Table C

Tables 6.6 and 6.7 should be placed on the plan drawings of all sites where riprap channel linings are proposed.

NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 2, Version 3
Location name: Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, US*
Latitude: 41.4419°, Longitude: -75.9300°
Elevation: 1150 ft*
* source: Google Maps

POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

G.M. Bonnin, D. Martin, B. Lin, T. Parzybok, M.Yekta, and D. Riley

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland

PF_tabular | PF_graphical | Maps_&_aerials

PF tabular

PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches)[1]

Duration	Average recurrence interval (years)									
	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000
5-min	**0.303** (0.274-0.334)	**0.358** (0.324-0.396)	**0.422** (0.381-0.467)	**0.471** (0.425-0.520)	**0.532** (0.478-0.587)	**0.580** (0.519-0.642)	**0.629** (0.560-0.694)	**0.679** (0.601-0.752)	**0.752** (0.658-0.835)	**0.808** (0.701-0.900)
10-min	**0.470** (0.425-0.519)	**0.558** (0.506-0.618)	**0.656** (0.593-0.726)	**0.726** (0.656-0.802)	**0.813** (0.731-0.897)	**0.880** (0.787-0.973)	**0.946** (0.842-1.04)	**1.01** (0.897-1.12)	**1.11** (0.968-1.23)	**1.18** (1.02-1.31)
15-min	**0.576** (0.521-0.636)	**0.683** (0.619-0.756)	**0.805** (0.728-0.891)	**0.894** (0.808-0.987)	**1.00** (0.903-1.11)	**1.09** (0.974-1.20)	**1.18** (1.05-1.30)	**1.26** (1.12-1.40)	**1.38** (1.21-1.53)	**1.47** (1.27-1.64)
30-min	**0.762** (0.690-0.842)	**0.914** (0.828-1.01)	**1.10** (0.996-1.22)	**1.24** (1.12-1.37)	**1.42** (1.27-1.56)	**1.56** (1.39-1.72)	**1.70** (1.51-1.88)	**1.84** (1.63-2.04)	**2.04** (1.79-2.27)	**2.21** (1.91-2.46)
60-min	**0.931** (0.842-1.03)	**1.12** (1.02-1.24)	**1.38** (1.25-1.53)	**1.58** (1.43-1.74)	**1.84** (1.65-2.03)	**2.05** (1.83-2.27)	**2.27** (2.02-2.51)	**2.50** (2.21-2.76)	**2.83** (2.48-3.14)	**3.10** (2.68-3.45)
2-hr	**1.08** (0.985-1.20)	**1.30** (1.18-1.44)	**1.62** (1.47-1.79)	**1.87** (1.69-2.07)	**2.24** (2.02-2.48)	**2.56** (2.29-2.83)	**2.92** (2.59-3.23)	**3.31** (2.91-3.68)	**3.91** (3.39-4.37)	**4.43** (3.79-4.97)
3-hr	**1.18** (1.08-1.30)	**1.41** (1.29-1.56)	**1.75** (1.59-1.93)	**2.02** (1.84-2.24)	**2.44** (2.20-2.69)	**2.80** (2.50-3.09)	**3.20** (2.84-3.55)	**3.66** (3.21-4.06)	**4.36** (3.76-4.86)	**4.97** (4.23-5.57)
6-hr	**1.49** (1.35-1.65)	**1.77** (1.61-1.97)	**2.18** (1.98-2.42)	**2.52** (2.28-2.79)	**3.03** (2.72-3.35)	**3.48** (3.10-3.84)	**3.98** (3.51-4.40)	**4.56** (3.97-5.04)	**5.44** (4.67-6.06)	**6.22** (5.26-6.95)
12-hr	**1.84** (1.67-2.05)	**2.19** (1.99-2.44)	**2.70** (2.45-3.00)	**3.14** (2.83-3.48)	**3.79** (3.40-4.20)	**4.38** (3.88-4.85)	**5.04** (4.43-5.58)	**5.80** (5.03-6.44)	**6.98** (5.95-7.80)	**8.04** (6.75-9.01)
24-hr	**2.19** (2.00-2.44)	**2.62** (2.39-2.92)	**3.24** (2.95-3.61)	**3.78** (3.43-4.19)	**4.62** (4.17-5.10)	**5.39** (4.82-5.92)	**6.29** (5.57-6.87)	**7.33** (6.44-7.99)	**9.01** (7.79-9.78)	**10.5** (9.01-11.4)
2-day	**2.58** (2.36-2.87)	**3.09** (2.83-3.44)	**3.82** (3.48-4.23)	**4.45** (4.04-4.92)	**5.44** (4.90-5.98)	**6.34** (5.68-6.95)	**7.39** (6.56-8.07)	**8.62** (7.58-9.39)	**10.6** (9.18-11.5)	**12.4** (10.6-13.4)
3-day	**2.74** (2.52-3.02)	**3.27** (3.01-3.61)	**4.02** (3.69-4.42)	**4.67** (4.27-5.13)	**5.69** (5.16-6.21)	**6.61** (5.96-7.19)	**7.69** (6.88-8.33)	**8.94** (7.92-9.67)	**10.9** (9.57-11.8)	**12.8** (11.0-13.7)
4-day	**2.90** (2.68-3.17)	**3.46** (3.19-3.79)	**4.23** (3.90-4.62)	**4.90** (4.50-5.34)	**5.93** (5.42-6.44)	**6.88** (6.25-7.44)	**7.98** (7.19-8.59)	**9.26** (8.27-9.95)	**11.3** (9.96-12.1)	**13.2** (11.5-14.0)
7-day	**3.42** (3.17-3.72)	**4.07** (3.77-4.43)	**4.92** (4.55-5.35)	**5.65** (5.21-6.14)	**6.79** (6.23-7.34)	**7.81** (7.12-8.43)	**8.98** (8.14-9.68)	**10.3** (9.29-11.1)	**12.5** (11.1-13.4)	**14.4** (12.7-15.4)
10-day	**3.95** (3.67-4.28)	**4.68** (4.35-5.08)	**5.61** (5.20-6.07)	**6.40** (5.92-6.91)	**7.60** (7.00-8.19)	**8.66** (7.94-9.32)	**9.86** (8.98-10.6)	**11.2** (10.2-12.0)	**13.4** (11.9-14.3)	**15.2** (13.5-16.3)
20-day	**5.40** (5.07-5.78)	**6.36** (5.96-6.80)	**7.42** (6.95-7.93)	**8.32** (7.78-8.87)	**9.65** (9.00-10.3)	**10.8** (10.0-11.5)	**12.1** (11.2-12.9)	**13.5** (12.4-14.4)	**15.7** (14.3-16.6)	**17.5** (15.9-18.6)
30-day	**6.72** (6.34-7.17)	**7.88** (7.44-8.39)	**9.04** (8.53-9.62)	**10.0** (9.44-10.7)	**11.5** (10.8-12.2)	**12.7** (11.9-13.5)	**14.0** (13.1-14.8)	**15.5** (14.4-16.4)	**17.6** (16.2-18.7)	**19.4** (17.8-20.6)
45-day	**8.57** (8.12-9.07)	**9.98** (9.46-10.6)	**11.3** (10.7-11.9)	**12.4** (11.7-13.1)	**13.9** (13.2-14.7)	**15.2** (14.4-16.1)	**16.6** (15.6-17.6)	**18.1** (17.0-19.1)	**20.3** (18.9-21.4)	**22.0** (20.4-23.3)
60-day	**10.3** (9.83-10.9)	**12.0** (11.4-12.7)	**13.5** (12.8-14.2)	**14.7** (14.0-15.5)	**16.5** (15.6-17.4)	**17.9** (17.0-18.9)	**19.5** (18.4-20.5)	**21.1** (19.9-22.2)	**23.5** (22.0-24.7)	**25.4** (23.7-26.8)

[1] Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS).

Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values.

Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

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PF graphical

APPENDIX B

Preparer Qualifications

STANDARD E&S WORKSHEET # 22
PLAN PREPARER RECORD OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN EROSION AND SEDIMENT POLLUTION CONTROL METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

NAME OF PLAN PREPARER: Alaric J. Busher, PE, CPESC

FORMAL EDUCATION:

Name of College or Technical Institute: The Pennsylvania State University

Curriculum or Program: Civil Engineering

Dates of Attendance: **From:** 9/1995 **To:** 5/1999

Degree Received Bachelor of Science - Civil Engineering

OTHER TRAINING:

Name of Training:	Annual Oil and Gas Training	Chapter 102 Update Training for the Regulated Community
Presented By:	PADEP	PADEP
Date:	7/10/2013	11/12/2010

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

Current Employer: BL Companies

Telephone: 717-651-9850

Former Employer: N/A

Telephone:

RECENT E&S PLANS PREPARED:

Name of Project:	Constitution Pipeline, Access Roads and Meter Station (ES, PCSM)	Reynolds Alford Pipeline (E&S, PCSM)	Annville Medical Office (E&S, PCSM)
County:	Susquehanna	Susquehanna	Lebanon
Municipality:	Multiple	Brooklyn, Harford	Annville Twp
Permit Number:	ESG0011540002	ESX13-115-0152(01)	PAG-02-0038-15-010
Approving Agency:	Susquehanna CCD	PADEP (O&G)	Lebanon CCD

Architecture
Engineering
Environmental
Land Surveying
Companies

An Employee-Owned Company

APPENDIX C

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
Custom Soil Resource Report

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 Wyoming County, Pennsylvania

Springville Meter Station

July 6, 2015

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 (http://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).

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 alternative means

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Contents

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.

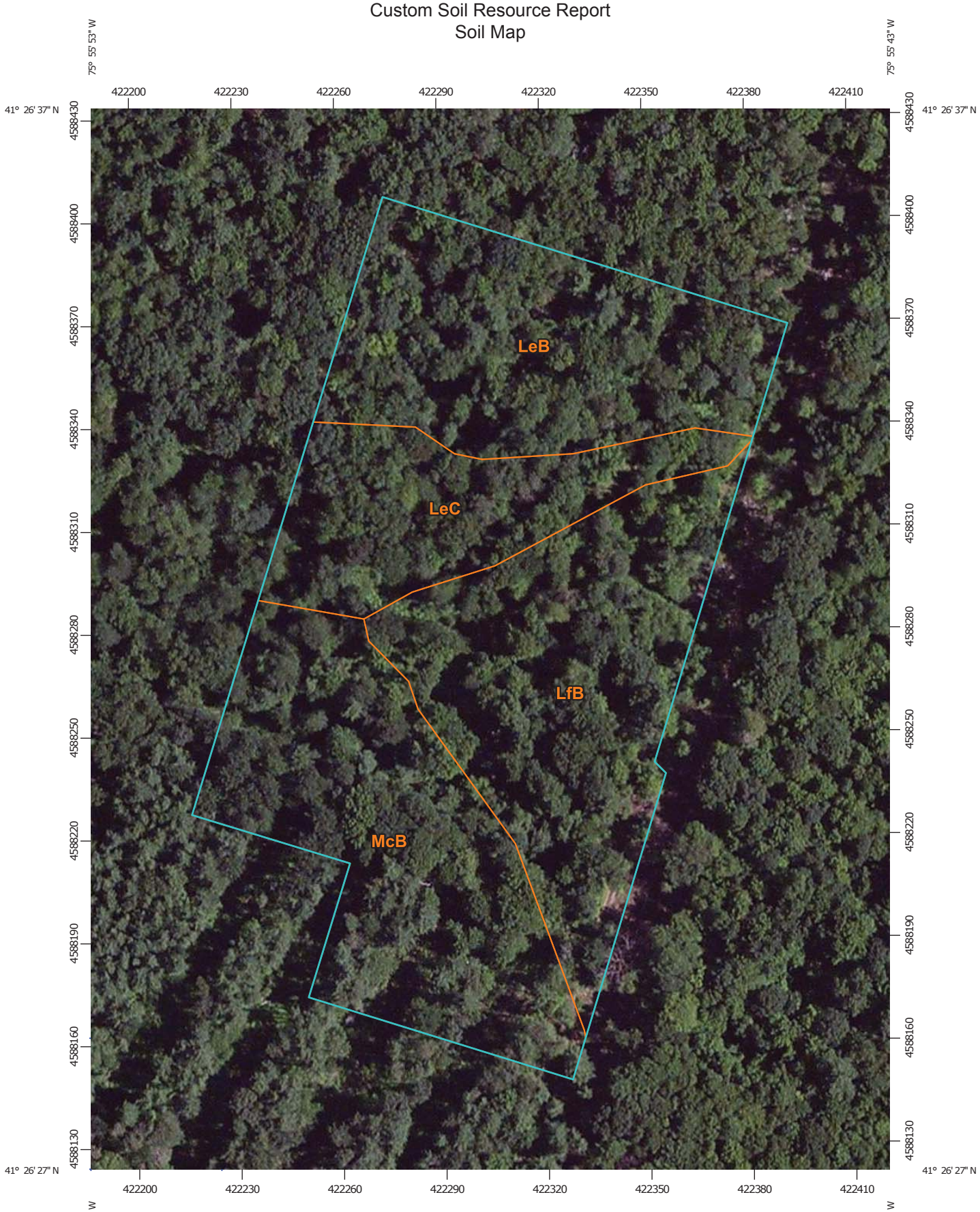
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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 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

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



Map Scale: 1:1,510 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 20 40 80 120

Feet
0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

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 1:20,000.

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: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
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: Wyoming County, Pennsylvania
Survey Area Data: Version 7, Sep 22, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Mar 20, 2011—Jul 5, 2011

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

Wyoming County, Pennsylvania (PA131)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
LeB	Lordstown channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.7	25.3%
LeC	Lordstown channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1.1	15.7%
LfB	Lordstown flaggy silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.0	29.6%
McB	Mardin channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.0	29.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		**6.7**	**100.0%**

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.

Wyoming County, Pennsylvania

LeB—Lordstown channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: b45l
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lordstown

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
Bw - 7 to 26 inches: channery silt loam
C - 26 to 30 inches: very channery silt loam
2R - 30 to 42 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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 storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Minor Components

Arnot

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Oquaga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Bath

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

LeC—Lordstown channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: b45m
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Lordstown

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: channery silt loam
Bw - 7 to 26 inches: channery silt loam
C - 26 to 30 inches: very channery silt loam
2R - 30 to 42 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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 storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Minor Components

Arnot
Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Oquaga
Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Bath
Percent of map unit: 5 percent

LfB—Lordstown flaggy silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: b45p
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 110 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

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

Description of Lordstown

Setting
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Typical profile
A - 0 to 7 inches: flaggy silt loam
Bw - 7 to 26 inches: flaggy silt loam
C - 26 to 30 inches: very channery silt loam
2R - 30 to 42 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities
Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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 storage in profile: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Minor Components

Arnot

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Bath

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Oquaga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

McB—Mardin channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2srhb
Elevation: 330 to 2,460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Mardin

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: channery silt loam
BE - 8 to 12 inches: channery silt loam
Bw1 - 12 to 16 inches: channery silt loam
Bw2 - 16 to 20 inches: channery silt loam
Bx1 - 20 to 36 inches: channery silt loam
Bx2 - 36 to 57 inches: channery silt loam
C - 57 to 72 inches: channery silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Percent of area covered with surface fragments: 0.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 14 to 26 inches to fragipan
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 13 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Minor Components

Volusia

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Bath

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Hills, till plains, drumlinoid ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Lordstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear

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