

Water Quality Study
Of the
1577 Roswell Street Lots

In
Land Lot 592, 17th District, 2nd Section,
City of Smyrna, Cobb County, Georgia

For
Brad Thompson

By:



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1 Site Description

This report studies the Water Quality impact of developed run-off on this subject property.

This 0.49 acre site is proposed to be developed with two new detached residential homes.

Access to the property is from Roswell Street.

Typical on-site slopes ranged from flat to some 10% slopes. Drainage is typically northward away from Roswell St.

2 Purpose

The purpose of this study is to calculate and detail the size of individual Water Quality Infiltration ponds, for each lot and sized for each lot at a maximum build-out of 35%, per zoning.

The areas and flow rates calculated for the developed condition are based on the site being developed as shown.

3 Methodology

Watershed area was determined by planimeter from topographic information supplied by the client and compiled from a client-provided topographic map, with surrounding areas enhances by County GIS topo maps.

The hydrological analyses were performed by computer modeling of the appropriate watershed characteristics.

As mentioned above, these ponds are sized for the worst-case scenario, i.e. full, maximum impervious areas of 35% per lot, as permitted by the zoning regulations.

4 Basin Information

As mentioned above, the lots have similar drainage patterns. Houses fronting Roswell Rd drains toward their rear lot lines. Proposed ponds will be located in their rear yards.

5 Recommendations & Water Quality Measures

Due to the increase in introduction of impervious surface (rooftops, walkways and driveways), run-off from these surfaces will have to be captured and treated by means of some water quality device.

We propose the use of individual WQ infiltration ponds on each lot. As mentioned before, the worst-case scenario with the largest amount of impervious surface allowed per individual lot of 35%.

All gutter downspouts off the roofs will be connected, underground, with a collector system and then connected to each pond with a drain pipe. No roof run-off will be allowed to surface drain towards the ponds. Run-off from the driveways will be allowed to surface drain, but it will sheet-flow over sodded yards, cleaning and settling out any debris, prior to reaching the ponds.

These ponds will be constructed at the lowest developed point on each lot, relatively parallel to the contour. They will have no outflow drains. They are sized to capture and detain the first 1.2" of rainfall from all hard, impervious surfaces. If they were to "fill up" and overflow, the length of the pond will cause it to act as a level spreader, allowing overflow to sheet-flow further downhill, in the same manner as the pre-developed condition.

6 Conclusions

With the site developed as shown, and bio-ponds in place, the first flush from all impervious surfaces will be captured, treated and detained.

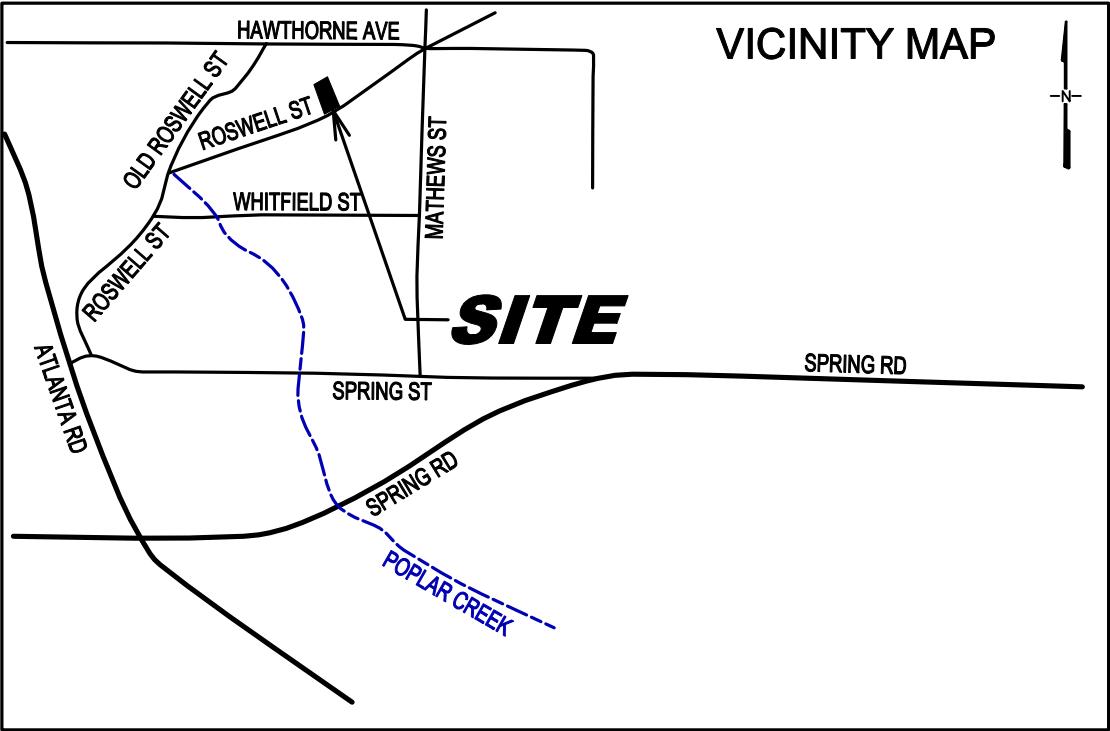
**No adverse WQ effects are being anticipated to any other properties,
downstream of these lots.**

8 Attachments

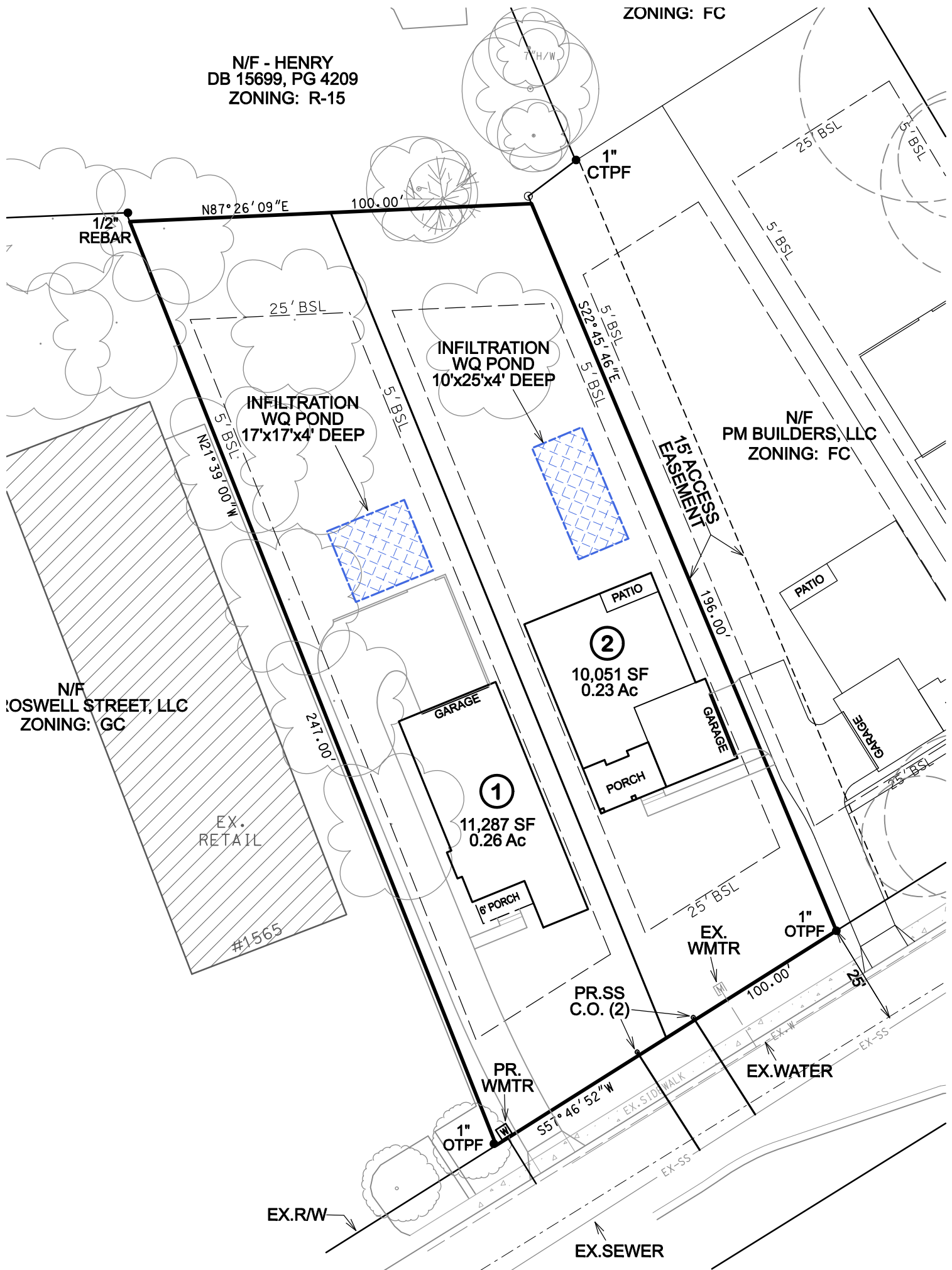
Design Data

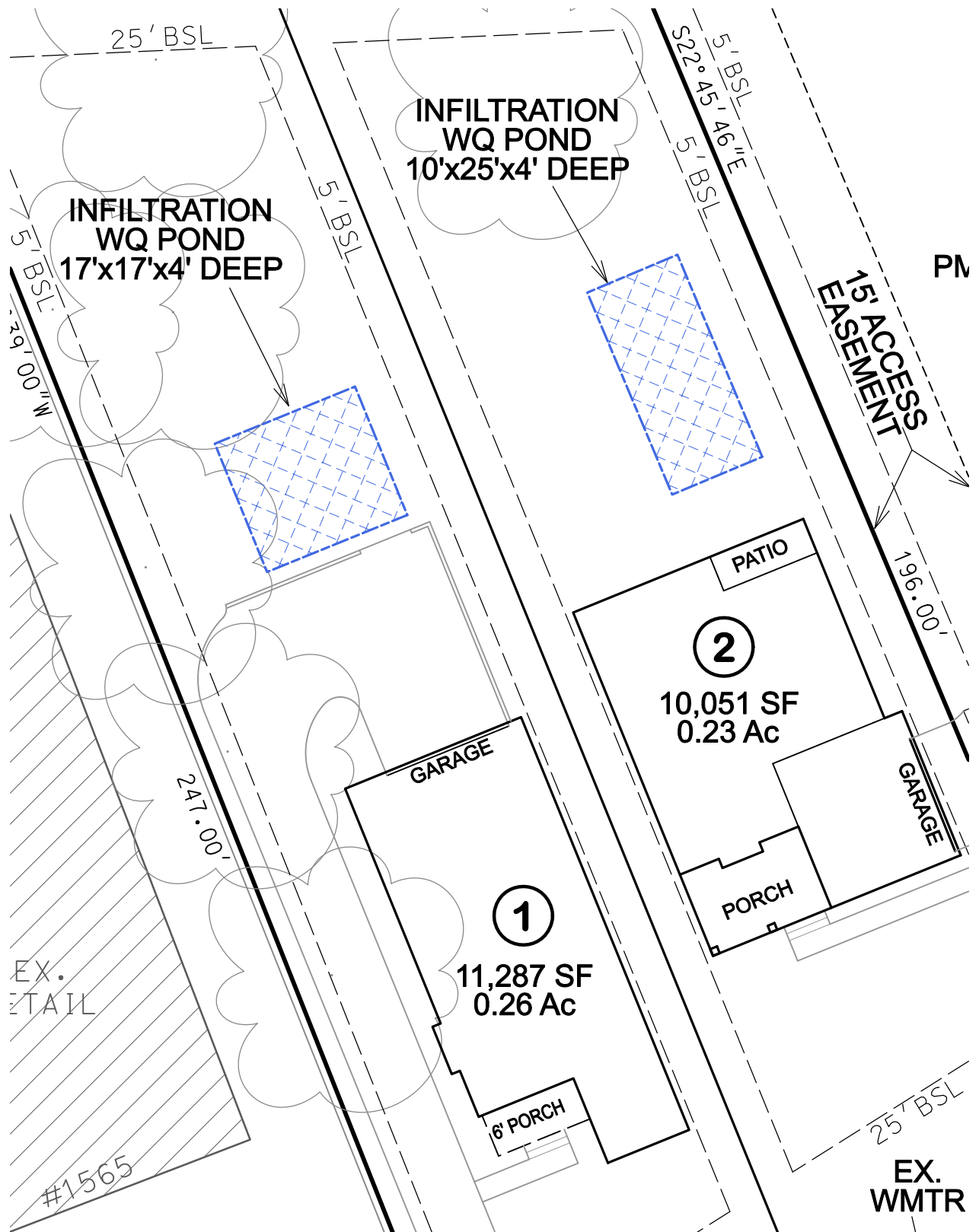
- Location map
- Site Plan
- Pond Plan
- WQ volumes calculations

DESIGN DATA



N/F - HENRY
DB 15699, PG 4209
ZONING: R-15





First Flush Volume (WQv) Calculations

LOT 1

Area # 1

0.26 Ac = Total area
0.091 Ac Impervious (35%)
35.0 % Impervious

Area # 2

0.00 Ac = Total area
0.00 Ac Impervious
0.0 % Impervious

0.3 Ac total area (A), with
0.1 Ac total impervious.
35.0 % impervious (I) to be
captured by 1.2", First Flush

$$R_v = 0.05 + (0.009 \times I)$$

i.e., $R_v = 0.365$ then,

$$WQ_v = (1.2 \times R_v \times A)/12$$

i.e., $WQ_v = 0.009$ Ac-ft

or, 413 cu.ft.
w/ 40% voids = 1033 cu.ft. required

1,156 CF available at
elevation 4 ft in the pond
for storage. Use 0 ft
as typical bottom of pond.

First Flush Volume (WQv) Calculations

LOT 2

Area # 1

0.23 Ac = Total area
0.081 Ac Impervious (35%)
35.0 % Impervious

Area # 2

0.00 Ac = Total area
0.00 Ac Impervious
0.0 % Impervious

0.2 Ac total area (A), with
0.1 Ac total impervious.
35.0 % impervious (I) to be
captured by 1.2", First Flush

$$R_v = 0.05 + (0.009 \times I)$$

i.e., $R_v = 0.365$ then,

$$WQ_v = (1.2 \times R_v \times A)/12$$

i.e., $WQ_v = 0.008$ Ac-ft

or, 366 cu.ft.
w/ 40% voids = 915 cu.ft. required

1,000 CF available at
elevation 4 ft in the pond
for storage 0 ft
as typical bottom of pond.