

FIRM MAP

PANEL 119 AND 332 OF 825

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DRAINAGE CALCULATIONS FOR THE MASTER GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN INCLUDED HERE TO ASSIST THE REVIEW PROCESS.

DRAINAGE PLAN

The following items concerning the Dorsar Industrial Park Drainage Plan are contained herein:

Vicinity Map Grading Plan Drainage Plan

As shown by the Vicinity Map, the site is located between Griegos Road N.W. and Mescalero Road N.W., east of Second Street N.W. and directly west of the A.T. & S.F. Railroad Right-of-Way. At present, the site is undeveloped.

As shown by Panels 119 and 332 of 825 of the National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Maps published by F.E.M.A. for the County of Bernalillo, New Mexico, and Incorporated Areas, dated September 20, 1996, the site does not lie within a designated flood hazard zone. Offsite flows enter the site from the adjacent land to the east, as well as a small amount from the northeast. These offsite flows were calculated to total 2.37 cfs. These flows will not be blocked and will be allowed to pass through the site to their historic outfall. The proposed construction consists of rough grading the site for three future buildings. Also proposed is a 30' face—to—face paved access road with an 8" sanitary sewer line and 6" waterline with services. The road will have a 40' cul—de—sac at the east end.

The Grading Plan shows: 1) existing and proposed grades indicated by spot elevations and contours at 1'0" and 2'0" intervals, 2) supplemental spot elevations, 4) the limit and character of the existing improvements, 3) the elevations, 4) the limit and character of the existing improvements, 3) the limit and character of the proposed improvements, and 5) continuity between existing and proposed grades. As shown by this plan, detention ponding is proposed to mitigate the increase in runoff attributable to the introduction of impervious areas upon the site. The entire site will drain to a pond located at the southwest corner. The pond will drain via an automatic pumping system which will discharge via an existing 4" PVC pump discharge line into an existing private storm drain (forced main). These flows then discharge to an existing storm inlet on the east side of Second Street N.W. The pump has been sized as to allow for the complete evacuation of the developed and offsite V100 within a 24-hour period. The pond has been sized to detain the entire developed V100 for an industrial park scenario sized to detain the entire developed V100 for an industrial park scenario, as well as V100 offsite from adjacent properties contributing. The maximum water surface level was calculated to be one foot below the top of berm, allowing a foot of freeboard (the equivalent of 13,445 cubic feet of excess pond volume) before any overflow situations could occur. The pond was located utilizing zoning requirements for R-1 and M-1 zoning per the Comprehensive City Zoning Code. These requirements call for 15' setbacks from existing as well as proposed buildings. In the event that the pumping system were to temporarily fail, the pond has been sized to detain the full volume of runoff discussed above.

The Calculations which appear hereon analyze both the existing and developed conditions for the 100—year, 6—hour rainfall event. The Procedure for 40 acre and Smaller Basins, as set forth in the Revision of Section 22.2, Hydrology of the Development Process Manual, Volume 2, Design Criteria, dated January, 1993, has been used to quantify the peak rate of discharge and volume of runoff generated. As shown by these calculations, runoff volume and peak discharge rate will increase with the proposed development. However, this increase will not negatively impact downstream conditions due to the detention of flows, as previously noted.

Review of Panels 119 and 332 of 825 of the National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Maps indicates flooding withing Second Street N.W. This flooding demonstrates limited downstream capacity. Street N.W. This flooding demonstrates limited downstream capacity. This fact was recognized by the previous submittal for this site. This submittal requires the relocation of the existing lift station design and built as a result of the previous submittal. The ability to discharge from this site is a function of the existing private forced main in place. As the site is topographically lower than Second Street N.W., the use of a lift station to convey flows offsite, is thereby necessitated. The calculated rate of discharge, determined by the lift station pump, is 140 GPM or 0.31 cfs. The relocated lift station will continue to discharge through this forced main, which which in turn connects into the back of a storm inlet at Second Street N.W. CALCULATIONS

Site Characteristics

- 1. Precipitation Zone = 2
- 2. $P_{6-100} = P_{360} = 2.35$ in.
- 3. Total Area $(A_T) = 140,320 \text{ sf}$; 3.2 ac.

4. Existing Land 1	Existing Land Treatment				
Treatment	Area (sf/ac) 128,320/2.9 12,000/0.3	,			
C	128,320/2.9	91			
D	12,000/0.3	09			

Developed Land Treatment

126,290/2.9 Offsite Basin Land Treatment Area (sf/ac) 3,500/0.08 19,550/0.45

14.030/0.3

7. Existing Condition

- A. Volume
- $E_{W} = (E_{A}A_{A} + E_{B}A_{B} + E_{C}A_{C} + E_{D}A_{D})/A_{T}$
- $E_{w} = [(1.13)(2.9) + (2.12)(0.3)]/3.2 = 1.22 in.$
- $V_{100} = (E_{W}/12)A_{T}$
- $V_{100} = (1.22/12)3.2 = 0.3261$ ac.ft.; 14,200 cf
- B. Peak Discharge
- $Q_P = Q_{PA}A_A + Q_{PB}A_B + Q_{PC}A_C + Q_{PD}A_D$
- $Q_P = Q_{100} = (3.14)(2.9) + (4.70)(0.3) = 10.5 \text{ cfs}$

8. Offsite Basin

- A. Volume
- $E_{W} = (E_{A}A_{A} + E_{B}A_{B} + E_{C}A_{C} + E_{D}A_{D})/A_{T}$
- $E_{W} = [(1.13)(0.08) + (2.12)(0.45)]/0.53 = 1.97 in.$
- $V_{100} = (E_{\rm w}/12)A_{\rm T}$
- $V_{100} = (1.97/12)0.53 = 0.0870 \text{ ac.ft.}; 3,790 \text{ cf}$
- B. Peak Discharge
- $Q_P = Q_{PA}A_A + Q_{PB}A_B + Q_{PC}A_C + Q_{PD}A_D$
- $Q_p = Q_{100} = (3.14)(0.08) + (4.70)(0.45) = 2.37 \text{ cfs}$

9. Developed Condition

- A. Volume
- $E_{\mathbf{w}} = (E_{\mathbf{A}}A_{\mathbf{A}} + E_{\mathbf{B}}A_{\mathbf{B}} + E_{\mathbf{C}}A_{\mathbf{C}} + E_{\mathbf{D}}A_{\mathbf{D}})/A_{\mathbf{T}}$
- $E_{w} = [(1.13)(0.3) + (2.12)(2.9)]/3.2 = 2.03 in.$
- $V_{100} = (E_{\rm w}/12)A_{\rm T}$
- $V_{100} = (2.03/12)3.2 = 0.5406$ ac.ft.; 23,550 cf

B. Peak Discharge

 $Q_P = Q_{PA}A_A + Q_{PB}A_B + Q_{PC}A_C + Q_{PD}A_D$ $Q_P = Q_{100} = (3.14)(0.3) + (4.70)(2.9) = 14.6 \text{ cfs}$

10. Comparison

- A. \triangle V₁₀₀ = 23,550 14,200 = 9,350 cf; 0.2145 ac.ft. (increase)
- B. \triangle Q₁₀₀ = 14.6 10.5 = 4.1 cfs (increase)

11. Pond Calculations

- A. Pond Volume
- Vol (cf) Vol (cf) Σ Elev
- 1,880
- 5,510 8,590

6,740

- 8,040 16,630 9,340
- 10,650 27,280
- 13,445 40,725 14,930
- 100 Yr. W.S.L. at 66 therefore: 1 foot freeboard

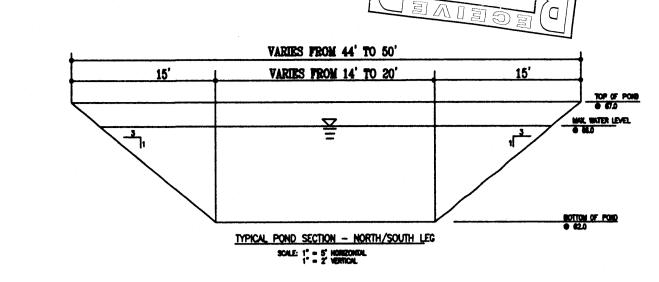
B. Required Volume

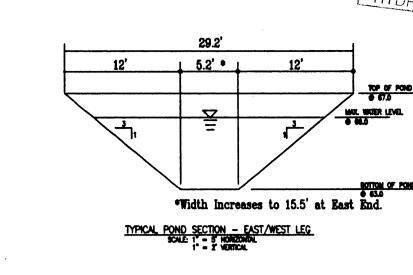
- V~s100~S (Developed) + V~s100~S (Offsite)
- $23,550 + 3,790 = 27,340 = V \sim srequired \sim S$

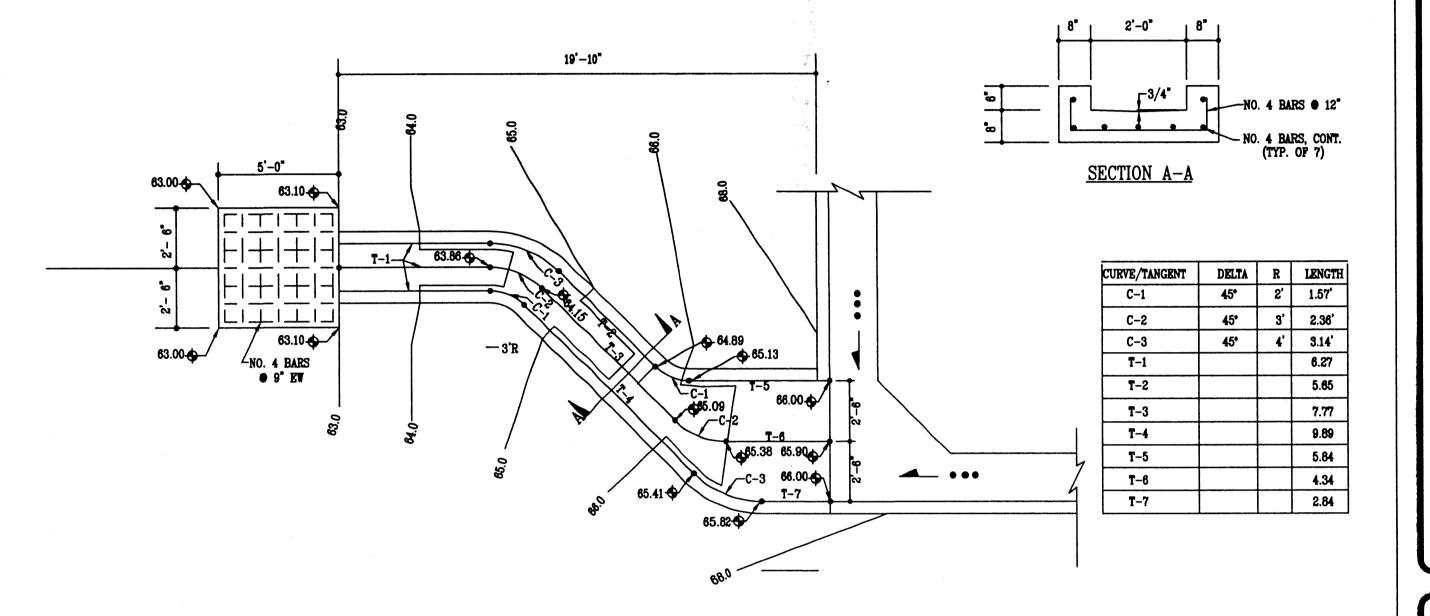
V~spond~S > V~srequired~S C. Required Pump Discharge Rate, R

- R~srequired~S = $V\sim 100$, total~S/(3600 sec/hr * 24 hr.)
- $R\sim srequired \sim S = 27,340 \text{ ft} \sim S3 \sim s/(3600 \text{ sec/hr} * 24 \text{ hr.})$
- $R\sim srequired \sim S = 0.316 ft \sim S3 \sim s/s$; 140 GPM

Therefore: Requires 1.0 HP Hydromatic SPD 100H Submersible Effluent Pump or Approved Equal







CONCRETE RUNDOWN DETAIL

SCALE: 1/4'' = 1' - 0''

CALCULATIONS - THIS PHASE

Percentages of land treatments A and B do not change from the MP calculations. It was necessary to adjust pond volumes slightly to ensure that the pond has adequate capacity and and was within the prescribed setback limits. The revised pond volume calculations follow:

Elev	Area (sf)	Vol (cf)	ΣVol (cf)	
62	1,939			
63	4,477	3,208	3,208	
	,	5,762	8,970	
64	7,048	8,369	17,339	
65	9,690			
66	12,401	11,045	28,384	
67	15,181	13,791	42,175	

100 Yr. W.S.L. at 66 therefore: 1 foot freeboard

DRAINAGE BASIN "B" - PEAK DISCHARGE:

Drainage Basin "B" flows to the pond through the rundown in the SW corner of the Drainage Basin "A" flows to the pond through previously constructed rundowns. Area of Drainage Basin B'' = 70,750 sf (1.6242 acres).

Area of Drainage Basin $^{"}B" = 70,750 \text{ sf } (1.6242 \text{ acres}).$

 $Q_P = + Q_{PD}A_D$

 $Q_p = 4.70 \times 1.6242 = 7.64 \text{ cfs}$

RUNDOWN CALCULATIONS:

Calculate entrance width using Weir Equation:

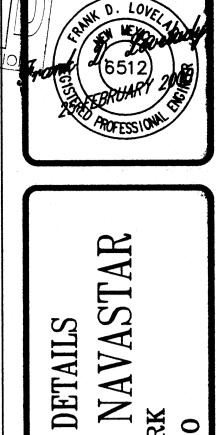
 $Q = C L H^{3/2} C = 3.0 H = 0.67$ $L = Q (C H^{3/2}) = 7.64 / (3.0 \times 0.67^{3/2}) = 4.60' (Use 5.0')$

Calculate Rundown Channel Capacity using Manning's Equation: Assume flow depth = 4° , 0.33' Width is 2.0'

 $Area - 2 \times 0.33 = 0.66$

P = 2 + 2(.33) = 2.66' R = A/P = 0.66/2.66 = 0.2481 $V = (1.486/n) R^{2/3} S^{1/2} = (1.486 / 0.013) (0.2481)^{2/3} (0.1212)^{1/2} = 15.70 \text{ fps}$

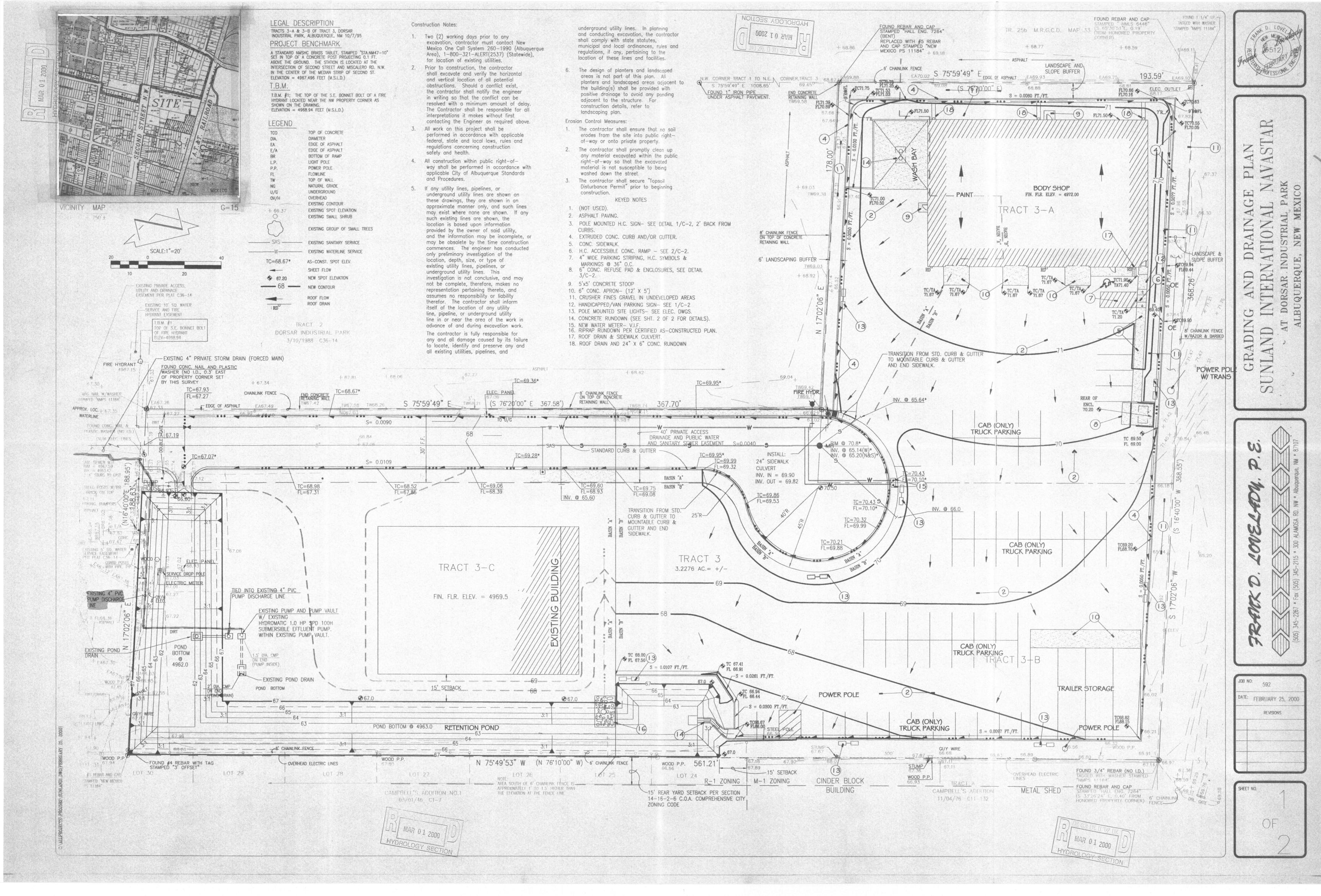
 $Q = AV = 0.66 \times 15.70 = 10.36 \text{ cfs} > 7.64 \text{ cfs}$

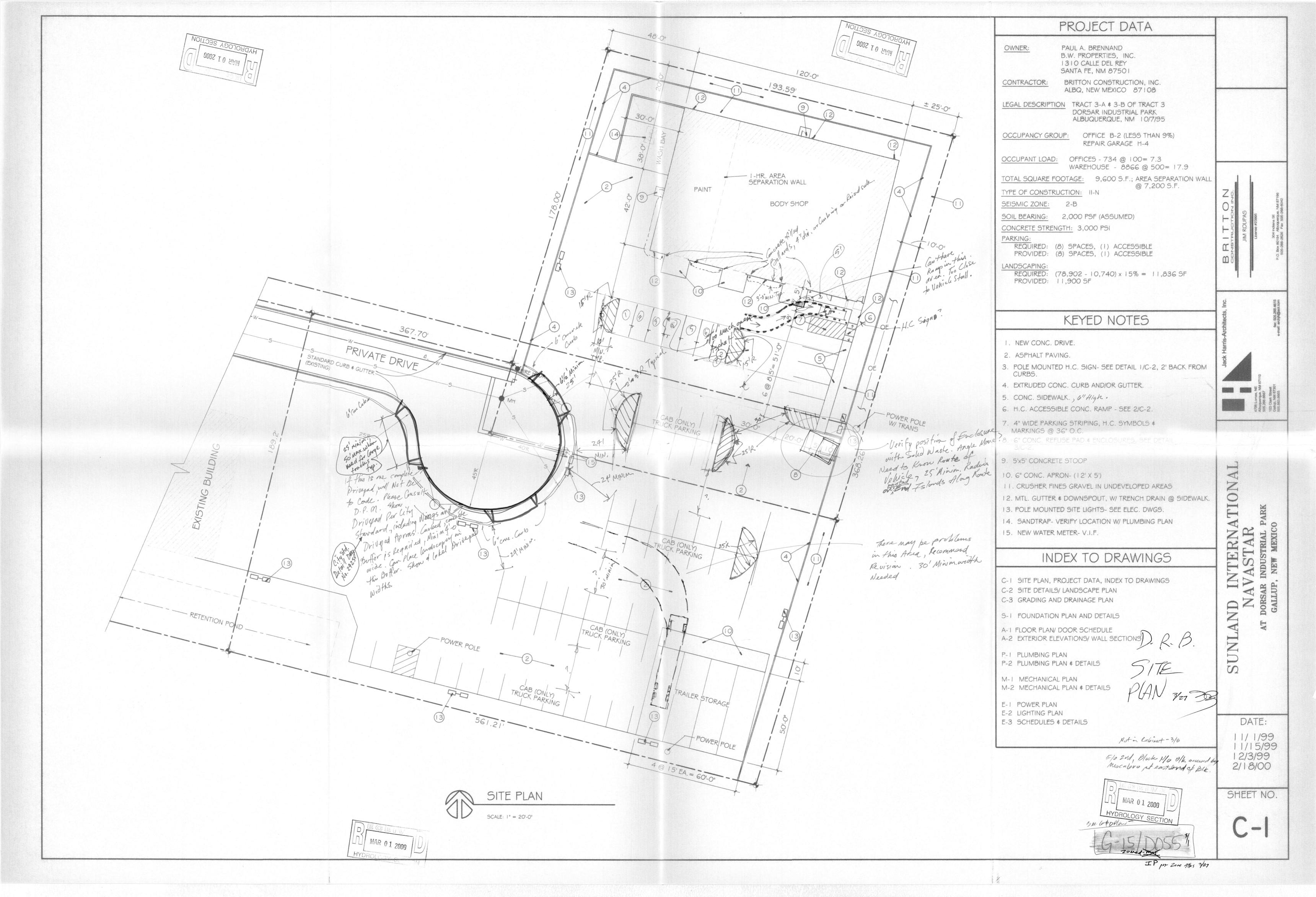


W AND TIO CALCULATIONS DRAINAGE N

A 300 0

JOB NO: DATE: FEBRUARY 25, 2000 REVISIONS





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DRAINAGE PLAN

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- Vicinity Map Grading Plan Drainage Plan
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- 5. Developed Land Treatment 14,030/0.3 126,290/2.9 6. Offsite Basin Land Treatment
- 7. Existing Condition
 - A. Volume

Treatment

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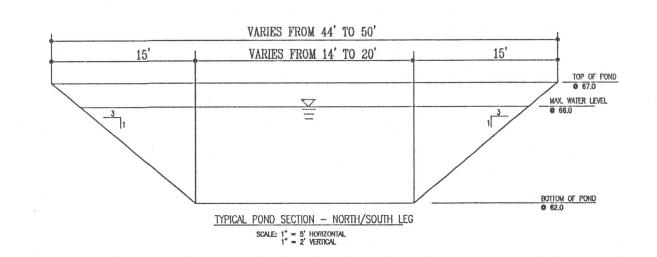
3,500/0.08

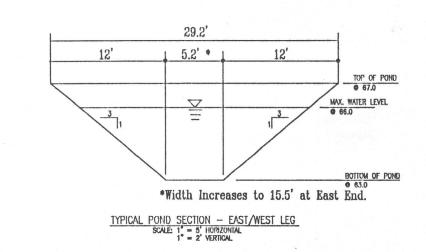
19,550/0.45

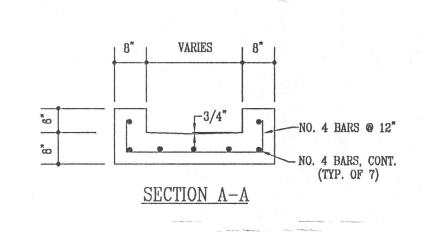
15

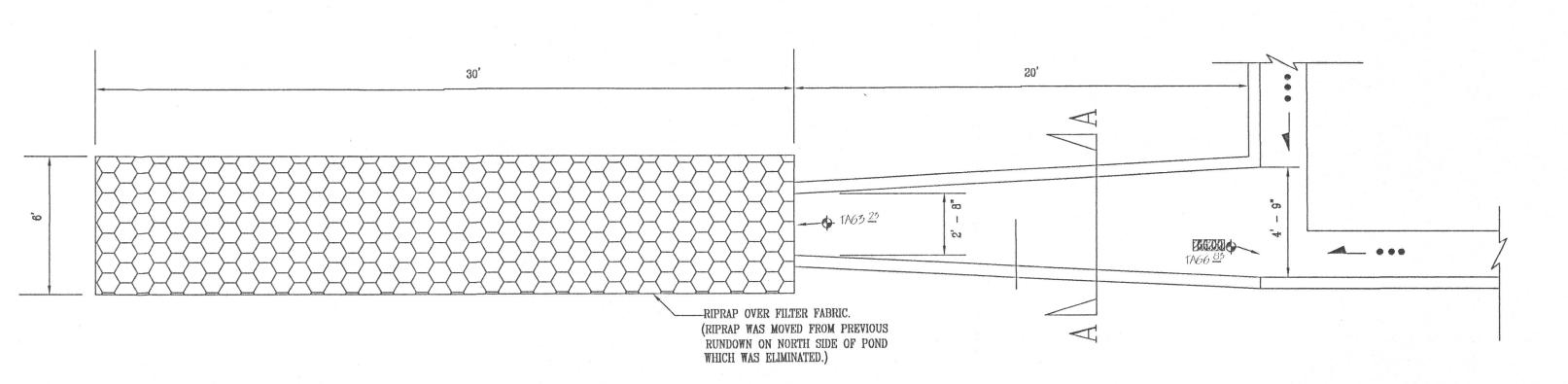
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- A. Pond Volume
 - Area (sf) Vol (cf) Vol (cf)

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 - 6,740 8,040 16,630
- 9,340 65 10,650 27,280
- 11,960 13,445 40,725 14,930
- 100 Yr. W.S.L. at 66 therefore: 1 foot freeboard
- B. Required Volume
- V~s100~S (Developed) + V~s100~S (Offsite)
- $23,550 + 3,790 = 27,340 = V \sim srequired \sim S$
- V~spond~S > V~srequired~S
- C. Required Pump Discharge Rate, R
- R~srequired~S = V~s100, total~S/(3600 sec/hr * 24 hr.)
- $R \sim srequired \sim S = 27,340 \text{ ft} \sim S3 \sim s/(3600 \text{ sec/hr} * 24 \text{ hr.})$
- R~srequired~S = 0.316 ft~S3~s/s; 140 GPM
- Therefore: Requires 1.0 HP Hydromatic SPD 100H Submersible Effluent Pump or Approved Equal









CONCRETE RUNDOWN DETAIL

SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

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DRAINAGE BASIN "B" - PEAK DISCHARGE:

Drainage Basin "B" flows to the pond through the rundown in the SW corner of the Drainage Basin "A" flows to the pond through previously constructed rundowns. Area of Drainage Basin B'' = 70,750 sf (1.6242 acres).

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 $Q_p = 4.70 \times 1.6242 = 7.64 \text{ cfs}$

RUNDOWN CALCULATIONS:

Calculate entrance width using Weir Equation:

 $Q = C L H^{3/2} C = 3.0 H = 0.67'$

 $L = Q (C H^{3/2}) = 7.64 / (3.0 \times 0.67^{3/2}) = 4.60' (Use 4.75)$ Revised 11/17/2000

Calculate Rundown Channel Capacity using Manning's Equation:

Assume flow depth = 4", 0.33' Width is 2.0' $Area - 2 \times 0.33 = 0.66$

P = 2 + 2(.33) = 2.66' R = A/P = 0.66/2.66 = 0.2481 $V = (1.486/n) R^{2/3} S^{1/2} = (1.486 / 0.013) (0.2481)^{2/3} (0.1212)^{1/2} = 15.70 \text{ fps}$

 $Q = AV = 0.66 \times 15.70 = 10.36 \text{ cfs} > 7.64 \text{ cfs}$

ALTERNATE RUNDOWN - TYPE "VL" RIPRAP:

Calculate Rundown Channel Capacity using Manning's Equation: Assume flow depth = 3", 0.25' Width is 5.0' Area $-0.25 \times 5.0 + 0.25 \times 0.25 = 1.31 \text{ SF}$ P = 5.0 + 2 (0.35) = 5.7' R = A/P = 1.31/5.7 = 0.2298 $V = (1.486/n) R^{2/3} S^{1/2} = (1.486 / 0.035) (0.2298)^{2/3} (0.1398)^{1/2} = 5.95 \text{ fps}$ $Q = AV = 0.66 \times 15.70 = 10.36 \text{ cfs} > 7.64 \text{ cfs}$



REVISED 11/17/00

AVASTIANR AG DATA RAIN V

R 121 W 0

DATE: NOVEMBER 17, 2000 REVISIONS

