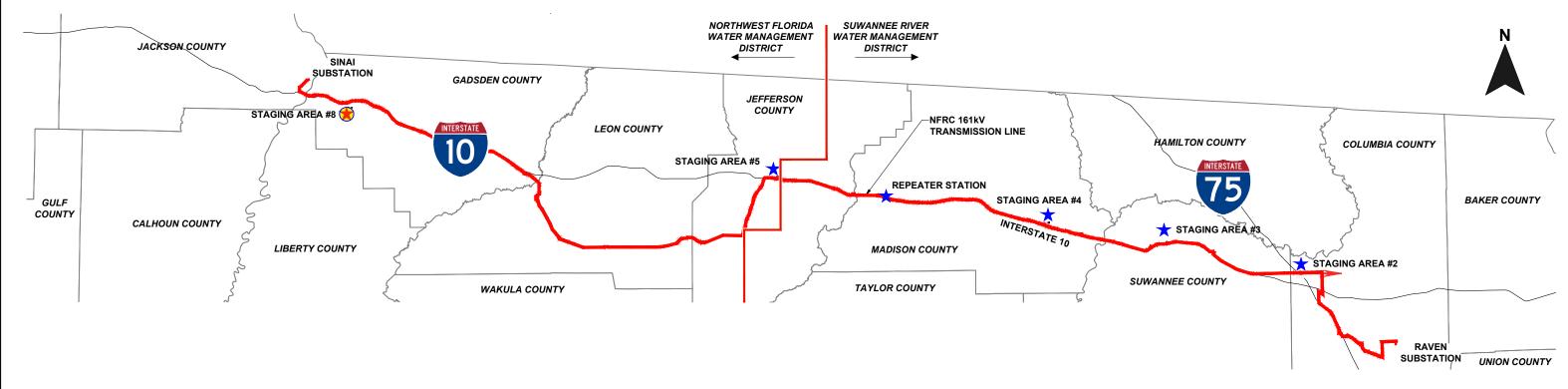
GULF POWER COMPANY

NFRC TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT **TEMPORARY STAGING AREA NO. 8** SITE PLAN EXHIBIT





LEGEND PROPOSED STAGING AREAS & REPEATER STATION



before you dig.

STAGING AREA NO. 8 SITE EXHIBIT **GENERAL NOTES AND SITE INFORMATION PLAN VIEW AND CROSS SECTIONS** TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FENCE AND BMP DETAILS

SHEET 2 SHEETS 3 - 4 SHEET 5 SHEET 6

CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL CONDITIONS ON JOB SITE & NOTIFY PROJECT MANAGER AND ENGINEER OF ANY VARIATIONS FROM DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS
BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY
CONSTRUCTION.



CA #31323 LB #364

THE BEST OF THIS ENGINEER'S KNOW

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	11/22/19	REVISIONS, CLARIFICATIONS FOR RAI RESPONSE 11-22-19	GCC	JJB	MKL
)	DATE	REVISIONS AND RECORD OF ISSUE	BY	CHK	APP
		NODILL ELODIDA DECLIENCY CONNECTION ((VIEDO)		

FOR TEMPORARY USE AS LAYDOWN YARDS

NORTH FLORIDA RESILIENCY CONNECTION (NFRC) TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT STAGING AREA NO. 8 SITE PLAN EXHIBIT

OUNTY:

1 OF 6

GADSDEN

FILE NAME: 191021_EXH_SA_R02.dwg

Gulf Power

STAGING AREA NO. 2 SITE PLAN EXHIBIT

GULF POWER COMPANY

NFRC TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT TEMPORARY STAGING AREA NO. 8 SITE PLAN EXHIBIT

SITE DATA:

STAGING AREA #8 - GADSDEN COUNTY - NWFWMD FLAT CREEK ROAD. CHATTAHOOCHEE. FL PID 2-35-3N-6W-0000-00220-0000

PROJECT NARRATIVE:

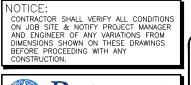
TEMPORARY STAGING AREA NO. 8 IS REQUIRED TO STAGE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS (POLES, CONDUCTOR, INSULATORS, ETC.) AND EQUIPMENT (DRILL RIGS, LINE TRUCKS, CRANES, ETC.) FOR THE NORTH FLORIDA RESILIENCY CONNECTION (NFRC) PROJECT. THE NFRC PROJECT IS A 176 MILE LENGTH CORRIDOR THAT IS BROKEN UP INTO APPROXIMATELY 20 MILE SEGMENTS RESULTING IN THE NEED FOR FIVE (5) TOTAL TEMPORARY STAGING AREAS. EACH STAGING AREA IS SIZED TO BE ABLE TO STORE ITS PRO-RATA SHARE OF THE MATERIAL. THE AVERAGE SITE SELECTION CRITERIA IS FOR EACH STAGING AREA TO BE APPROXIMATELY 16.0 ACRES TOTAL WITH APPROXIMATELY 12.6 ACRES OF DEVELOPED AREA. THE DEVELOPED AREA WILL CONSIST OF AN AT GRADE #57 CRUSHED LIMEROCK SURFACE ON UNCOMPACTED SUBBASE TO FACILITATE THE STORAGE OF POLES AND EQUIPMENT ALONG WITH A GEOWEB SEDIMENT CONTAINMENT CELL PERIMETER ROAD OF #57 CRUSHED LIMEROCK FILL TO FACILITATE ACCESS.

TEMPORARY STAGING AREA NO. 8 SITE PLAN STORMWATER DESIGN HAS BEEN REVIEWED TO ENSURE THAT EXISTING SURFACE WATER FLOW WILL FLOW SIMILAR TO IT'S PREDEVELOPED CONDITION. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRE AND POST-DEVELOPED RUNOFF WILL BE STORED ON SITE WITH DRY RETENTION PONDS AND/OR THE ROCK VOIDS. DISCHARGE WILL NOT EXCEED THE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITION FOR WATER TREATMENT AND RECOVERY. THIS SITE WILL USE A COMBINATION OF THE VOID SPACE BETWEEN THE #57 CRUSHED LIMEROCK AND A SERIES OF CHECK DAMN SYSTEMS MADE WITH WATER AND ROOT BARRIER SYSTEMS FOR STORAGE FOR THE FIRST 1" OR THE FIRST 1/2" OF RUNOFF, WHICH EVER IS GREATER, AS DIRECTED BY THE GOVERNING NORTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL REQUIREMENTS. GULF POWER HAS DONE EXTENSIVE TESTING ON THIS VOID RATIO AND HAS DETERMINED THAT A 35% VOID RATIO PROVIDES A GOOD CONSERVATIVE VALUE. ANY TREATMENT VOLUMES NOT ABLE TO RECOVER IN THE ROCK VOIDS WILL UTILIZE DRY RETENTION PONDS FOR THE REMAINING VOLUME. THE TREATMENT VOLUMES ARE DESIGNED TO RECOVER WITHIN THE 72 HOUR REQUIREMENT. SOIL BORINGS AND DOUBLE RING INFILTROMETER TESTING WAS PERFORMED AT EACH SITE TO FACILITATE THE DESIGN OF EACH DRY POND AND ROCK VOID STORAGE AREA. REFER TO GEOGRAPHICAL REPORT FOR DETAILS.

TEMPORARY STAGING ARE NO. 8 WILL REMAIN IN PLACE FOR THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PROJECT, THIS SITE WILL BE RETURNED TO ITS PRE-CONSTRUCTION STATE BY THE CONTRACTOR. THE ANTICIPATED DURATION IS APPROXIMATELY 12 - 18 MONTHS.

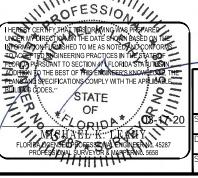
GENERAL SITE NOTES:

- CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE ACCESS TO TEMPORARY STAGING AREA NO. 8 WILL BE GAINED VIA EXISTING ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY OF CAMPGROUND ROAD. CONNECTOR APRONS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COUNTY / STATE REQUIREMENTS.
- TEMPORARY STAGING AREA NO. 8 EXISTS ON EASEMENTS MADE THRU LAND NEGOTIATIONS WITH CURRENT LANDOWNERS. THIS SITE HAS UNDERGONE A FULL EVALUATION / VETTING RELATIVE TO AVOIDANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL, CULTURAL, AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPACT. NO TREE REMOVAL WILL BE NECESSARY TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS SITE.
- TEMPORARY STAGING AREA NO. 8 WILL CONFORM WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS FOR LONG TERM STORAGE MATERIALS
- DELIVERIES AND ACTIVE USE OF THIS SITE WILL BE CONSISTENT WITH CONSTRUCTION HOURS.
- ALL PROPOSED SEMI-PERVIOUS MATERIAL WILL BE INSTALLED AT THE EXISTING NATURAL GROUND ELEVATION THROUGHOUT THE SITE TO MINIMIZE IMPEDANCE OF THE EXISTING WATERSHED.
- WHEN THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES OCCUR ADJACENT TO WETLANDS, APPROPRIATE SEDIMENT CONTROL METHODS WILL BE USED, AS REQUIRED. SEDIMENT CONTROLS INCLUDE THE INSTALLATION OF STAKED SILT FENCES ALONG PROPOSED FILL ADJACENT WETLANDS. NO FILL OR GRADING WORK WILL OCCUR IN WETLAND AREAS.





CA #31323 LB #364



SURVEYOR'S NOTES

- 1. NORTH, THE BEARINGS AND THE COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE REFERENCE TO THE WEST ZONE OF THE FLORIDA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, NORTH AMERICAN **DATUM OF 1983 (NAD 83/ FLW-83) CORS 2011..**
- 2. ELEVATIONS ARE TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 AND ARE FOR REFERENCE AND GRAPHICAL DISPLAY PURPOSES ONLY. TEMPORARY BENCHMARKS WILL BE SET AT EACH CROSSING SITE LOCATION AS REQUIRED.
- 3. SURVEY INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON PERTAINING TO RIGHT-OF-WAY AND EASEMENTS IS BASED ON A SURVEYS PROVIDED BY GULF POWER.
- 4. NO UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND/OR IMPROVEMENTS SHOWN HEREON A SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION WAS NOT PERFORMED AS PART OF THIS SURVEY.
- 5. THE AERIAL IMAGERY SHOWN HEREIN ARE A COMBINATION OF 2015/2016/2017 ORTHOGRAPHIC IMAGES OBTAINED FROM THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION A+PLUS WEBSITE.
- 6. PROPERTY THE PROPOSED STAGING AREA IS LOCATED ON IS THERE BY GRANTED **EASEMENT TO GULF POWER.**

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- 1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN BMP'S PER THE APPROVED SWPPP (STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN, I.E. SILT FENCE, TURBIDITY BARRIER) AND WWACCM MANUAL AROUND THE PERIMETER TO THE WORK ZONES DURING CONSTRUCTION. BMP'S SHALL ONLY BE REMOVED AFTER ALL CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND ESTABLISHED.
- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT PONDS AND/OR SWALES AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWINGS. CONTRACTOR SHALL SOD THE SIDE SLOPES AFTER GRADING TO STABILIZE THE DISTURBED SOIL AND EMBANKMENTS AND TO CONTROL EROSION. SEEDING AND SODDING SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST FDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION, THE SIDES OF POND/SWALE AREAS SHALL BE SODDED AND THE BOTTOMS SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED.CONTRACTOR SHALL DISC THE AREAS TO EMBED THE SEED AND MULCH AND SHALL THEN RE-COMPACT THE SURFACE.CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SOD AND SEED UNTIL FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE WORK.
- 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL CHECK DAMS ALONG THE EXISTING (1) ONE FOOT CONTOUR ELEVATIONS AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND ALONG THE INTERIOR OF THE ROADWAYS BETWEEN THE ROCK LAYDOWN AREAS AND THE EDGE OF GEOWEB ROAD. SEE DETAIL 3 ON SHEET 5.
- 4. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE THE TOP LAYER OF VEGETATION ON THE SITE BEFORE BEGINNING ANY GRADING OR SITE WORK. SITE SHALL MAINTAIN EXISTING SLOPES AND **GENERAL GRADING CHARACTERISTICS.**
- 5. IF ANY OBSTRUCTIONS OR VARIANCES EXIST, CONTRACTOR MUST NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.

FLOOD ZONE NOTES

1. FLOOD ZONE INFORMATION BASED ON THE COLUMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS:

MAP NUMBER 12023C0167D (DATED 11-02-18)

2. APPLICABLE FLOOD ZONE DELINEATIONS PER THE ABOVE REFERENCED FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP ARE AS FOLLOWS:

ZONE X AREA OUTSIDE THE 100-YEAR FLOOD PLAIN

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2	3/17/20	REVISIONS, CLARIFICATIONS FOR RAI#2 RESPONSE 12-20-19	GCC	JJB	MKL
1	11/22/19	REVISIONS, CLARIFICATIONS FOR RAI RESPONSE 11-22-19	GCC	JJB	MKL
NO	DATE	REVISIONS AND RECORD OF ISSUE	BY	CHK	APP

NORTH FLORIDA RESILIENCY CONNECTION (NFRC STAGING AREA NO. 8 SITE PLAN EXHIBIT



STAGING AREA NO. 8 SITE PLAN EXHIBIT

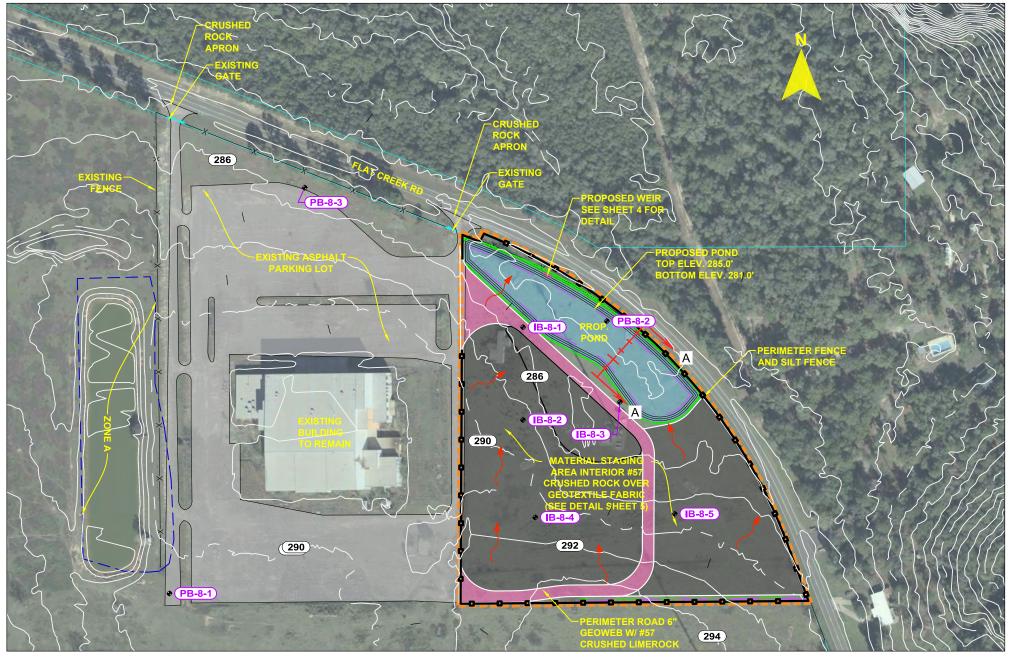
TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

N.T.S AS SHOWN OUNTY: GADSDEN

2 OF 6

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	Table 4: Sumr	mary of Treatme	nt Volume and Recovery	
born but	Treatment	Treatmer	nt Volume Provided (acft)	Recovery
Basin No.	. Volume Required (acft)	Rock Voids	Water Quality Basins	Time (hrs)
1	0.42	1.05	Not Required for Treatment	48



1 INCH = 200 FEET

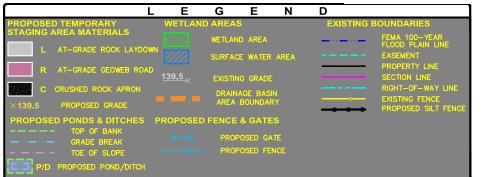
3 OF 6

GADSDEN

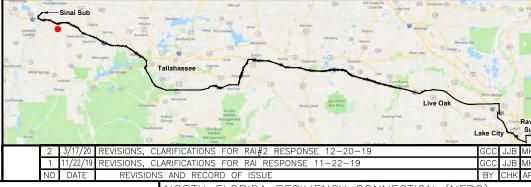
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GENERAL NOTES:

- CHECK DAMS WILL BE INSTALLED ALONG EXISTING (1) ONE FOOT CONTOUR ELEVATIONS AS SHOWN, AND AS A BARRIER BETWEEN THE INTERIOR ROAD EDGE AND GRAVEL LAYDOWN AREA. SEE NOTES ON SHEET 2 AND DETAILS ON SHEET 5.
- INFORMATION OF WATER TABLE DEPTHS FOR SEASONAL HIGH WATER (SHW) ELEVATIONS IS BASED ON GEOTECHNICAL REPORTS PROVIDED BY B.J. ROCK.
- FILL SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN WETLAND AREAS (TYP.).
- INTERIOR CRUSHED ROCK SHALL NOT BE COMPACTED (TYP.). 1. This document has been electronically signed and sealed by Michael Leahy, P.E., P.S.M. using a Digital Signature and date.
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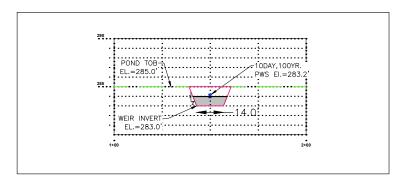
NORTH FLORIDA RESILIENCY CONNECTION (NFRC TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT STAGING AREA NO. 8 SITE PLAN EXHIBIT FOR TEMPORARY LAYDOWN YARDS



NFRC STAGING AREA NUMBER 8 SITE PLAN

SITE BASIN I **CROSS SECTION VIEW A-A**

LOOKING SOUTHEAST HORZ. SCALE = 1" = 50' **VERT. SCALE = 1" = 10**

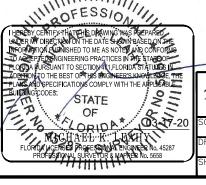


SITE BASIN I **WEIR CROSS SECTION**

HORZ. SCALE = 1" = 50' VERT. SCALE = 1" = 10"

CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL CONDITIONS ON JOB SITE & NOTIFY PROJECT MANAGER AND ENGINEER OF ANY VARIATIONS FROM DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY CONSTRUCTION.





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NO	DATE	REVISIONS AND RECORD OF ISSUE	BY	CHK	APP
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NORTH FLORIDA RESILIENCY CONNECTION (NFRC) STAGING AREA NO. 8 SITE PLAN EXHIBIT

Gulf Power

FOR TEMPORARY LAYDOWN YARDS

NFRC STAGING AREA NUMBER 8 SITE PLAN

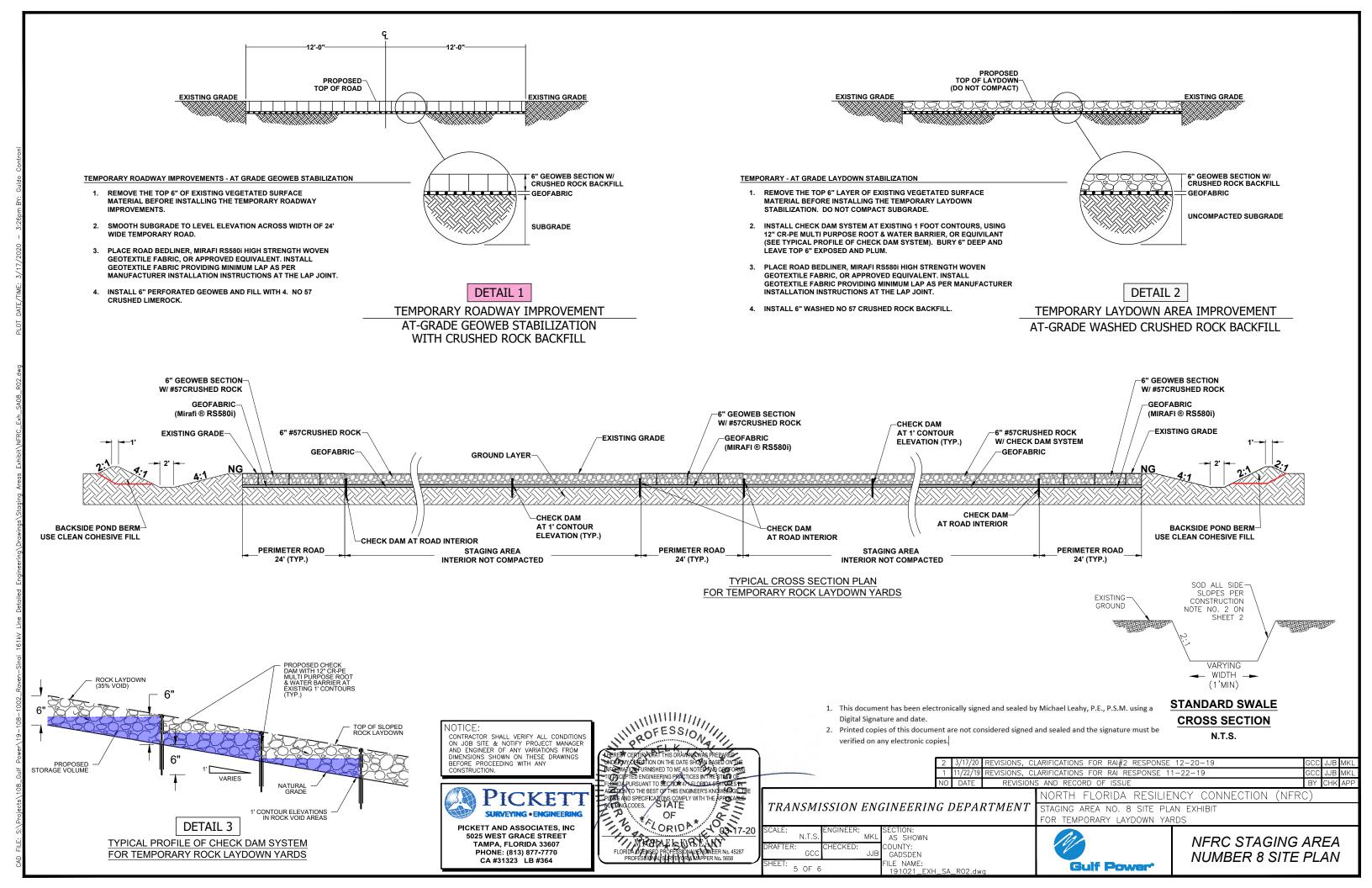
LEGEND

— EXISTING GROUND PROPOSED GROUND

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

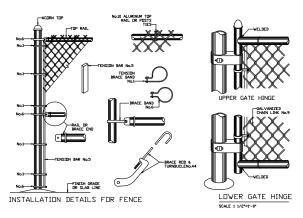
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FILE NAME: 191021_EXH_SA_R02.dwg 4 OF 6



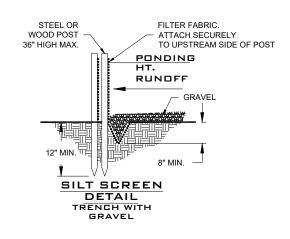
PERIMETER FENCE DETAILS

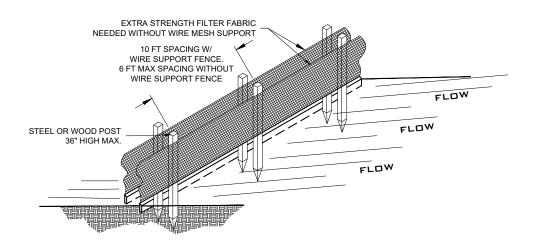
TENSION BANDS BRACE ALL CORNERS & TERMINAL POSTS WITH 1-3/4" DIAMETER GALVANIZED STEEL PIPE & APPROPRIATE DETAIL @ CHAIN LINK FENCE

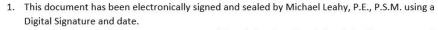


CHAIN LINK FENCE TYPICAL HARDWARE DETAILS

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS







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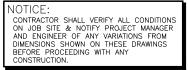
2	3/17/20	REVISIONS, C	LARIFICATION:	S FOR RAI#2	RESPONSE 12-20	0-19		GCC	JJB	MKL
1	11/22/19	REVISIONS, C	LARIFICATION:	S FOR RAI R	ESPONSE 11-22-	19		GCC	JJB	MKL
Ю	DATE	REVISION	IS AND RECO	RD OF ISSUE				BY	CHK	APP
			NORTH	FLORIDA	RESILIENCY	CONNECTION	(NFR	2)		

STAGING AREA NO. 8 SITE PLAN EXHIBIT FOR TEMPORARY LAYDOWN YARDS

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Gulf Power

NFRC STAGING AREA NUMBER 8 SITE PLAN





CA #31323 LB #364



6 OF 6

AS SHOWN COUNTY: GADSDEN FILE NAME: 191021_EXH_SA_R02.dwg

Temporary Staging Area #8

Stormwater Calculations

for the

North Florida Resiliency Connection Project



Gulf Power 15430 Endeavor Drive Jupiter, FL 33478

Prepared by:



Pickett and Associates, Inc. 5025 W. Grace Street Tampa, FL 33607

Table of Contents

1.0	Site Data	.3
2.0	Project Narrative	.3
3.0	Design Criteria	.4
	Appendix A – Geotechnical Report (includes recovery analysis)	
	Appendix B - HydroCAD Report	
	Appendix C – FIRM Map	
	Appendix D – NWFWMD Rainfall Distribution Data	
	Appendix E – NWFWMD Boundary Map	

1.0 Site Data:

Gadsden County – NWFWMD
Flat Creek Road
Chattahoochee, FL
PID 2-35-3N-6W-0000-00220-0000
Basin Area = 8.86 acres
Developed Area = 6.13 acres
Flood Zone X per FIRM Map 12039C0200C effective 02-04-09
Design Storm, 100 year, 24-hour duration.
Recovery (Attenuation)

1. Provide treatment volumes within 72 hours following the end of the design storm event.

2.0 Project Narrative

Temporary Staging Area #8 will stage and store construction materials (poles, conductor, insulators, etc.) and equipment (drill rigs, line trucks, cranes, etc.). The developed area will consist of an at grade #57 crushed limerock surface to facilitate the storage of poles and equipment along with a perimeter road to facilitate access. The site has been reviewed to ensure that existing surface water flow will not be impeded and existing water quality will not be adversely impacted. All proposed semi-pervious material will be installed at the existing natural ground elevation throughout the site to prevent impedance of the existing watershed. The west half of the staging area is existing asphalt and will not be improved.

The staging area will use the void space between the #57 crushed limerock for storage for the first 1" of runoff. Gulf Power has done extensive testing on this void ratio and has determined that a 35% void ratio provides a good conservative value. In addition to utilizing the voids for storage, each site will have a swale / berm constructed on the low side(s) of each to ensure no stormwater runoff escapes to adjacent properties. Each site will also have a dry retention pond to account for attenuation. The ponds will be designed to recover within 72 hours. Soil Borings and Double Ring Infiltrometer Testing have been performed at each site to facilitate the design of each dry pond. The site will use the interior uncompacted gravel as additional area for recovery by incorporating the use of a check dam system. Since the site has a slight grade change, an impervious, flexible water barrier (CR-PE12-20) will be installed along each contour line to slow the progression of water over the site to allow recovery within 72 hours. This is detailed in the construction drawings.

The staging area will remain in place for the duration of the project. At the conclusion of the project, each staging area will be returned to its pre-construction state. The anticipated duration is approximately 12 - 18 months.

Construction and maintenance access to each staging area will be gained via existing road right-of-way. Connector aprons will be constructed in accordance with county / state requirements.

Deliveries and active use of staging areas will be consistent with construction hours.

No tree removal will be necessary to facilitate construction of staging area #8.

3.0 Staging Area No.8 Design Criteria

The SCS TR-20 method was used to calculate the pre and post-development peak runoff. The time of concentration was generated from the sheet, shallow concentrated flow and Lag/CN method. A complete list of the procedure follows.

Assumptions and Methodology

Per the NWFWMD Environmental Resource Permit Handbook, Section 3.3, the difference between the 25-year, 24-hour pre-developed and the 100-year, 24-hour post-developed storm volume shall be stored on-site with the maximum release rate not exceed the pre-developed flow, Q.

- Storm Frequency 100 Year, 24-hour storm
- Runoff Curve Number Weighted Curve Numbers were calculated for each area
 - o Existing Conditions Curve Number Range: 58
 - o Post-Developed Condition Curve Number Range: 58-85
- Calculation of Time of Concentrations
 - Lag/CN Method Which is used for areas of 2000 acres or less. The formula is provided below:
 - $T_c = 0.00526 \times L^{0.8} (1000/CN-9)^{0.7} \times S^{-0.5}$
- Peak Flow Rate Calculations HydroCAD Version 10.0
- Pond Recovery Calculations PONDS Version 3.3

Pre-Development Summary

Staging Area 8 has mild slopes of up to 3% and generally consists of grass and shrubs. Table 1 below includes the results of the pre-development drainage area runoff calculations for the peak flow. These were developed using the topography which can be seen on the plan set and HydroCAD (Appendix B). Table 1 summarizes the peak flows for the 25-year, 24-hour Type III design storm in the pre-developed condition. The discharge from the site will not exceed this flow.

Table 1: Pre-Developed Peak Discharge							
Sub- Basin	Area (Acre)	Weighted CN	Time of Concentration (Min.)	Type III, 25-Year, 24- Hour Storm, Q ₂₅ (CFS)			
I	8.86	58	36.8	12.65			

Post-Development Summary

Upon completion of construction, Staging Area 8 will consist of uncompacted gravel laydown yard with compacted gravel drives. The water quality basin will be located at the low point within the site. These were developed using the topography which can be seen on the plan set and HydroCAD (Appendix B). Table 2 below includes the results of the post- development calculations for the 100-year, 24-hour storm. The difference between the pre-development Q_{25} and post-development storm Q_{100} will be contained within the pond, and with the outflow not exceeding the pre-developed Q_{25} through the outflow weir per the Northwest Florida Water Management District Design Requirements.

Table 2: Post-Developed Peak Discharge							
Sub- Area Basin (Acre)		Weighted CN	Time of Concentration (Min.)	Type III, 100-Year, 24-Hour Storm, Q ₁₀₀ (CFS)			
1	8.86	65	22.4	29.62			

Table 3 below summarizes the stormwater quality basin design and key pond elevations with required and provided volumes. It shows that the basin provides the required amount of freeboard (1-foot) and storage required to retain the peak runoff. Peak water surface elevation calculations for detention ponds were developed using HydroCAD (Appendix B).

Table 3: Pond Storage Data									
Basin No.	Basin No. Elevation (ft, NAVD 88)		Area (ac)	Provided Volume (acft)	Required Volume (acft)	Provided Discharge at Weir (cfs)			
	Top of Pond	285.0	1.34	2.45					
	Peak Water Elev.	283.2			2.45				
'	Weir Elev.	283.0		3.15	2.34	4.62			
	Bottom of Pond	281.0	0.88	1					

Water Quality/Treatment Methodology

The NWFWMD Handbook requires that all stormwater management systems provide the minimum state water quality treatment requirements. The method utilized for this project consists of one or a combination of percolation in the existing soils within the rock voids of the laydown storage and/or percolation within the stormwater quality basin. To determine the treatment runoff volume, the first 1.0-inch of rainfall was used along with the composite runoff coefficient for each sub-basin. This was compared with the volume from the first 0.5-inch rainfall without the coefficient. The greater volume was used for treatment evaluation and recovery. The calculations can be found starting on Page 6.

Recovery was calculated utilizing the PONDS software, as approved by the district. The rate of recovery was calculated within both the rock voids and if needed, the water quality basins. To model the rock voids, we calculated the available void space within the laydown area using a 35% uncompacted void ratio. An adjusted stage-storage table was input into the PONDS model utilizing a one-half foot increment stage, which corresponds to the height of the check dam. See Table 4 for a summary of treatment volumes and recovery times for each sub-basin within the staging area. All treatment volumes recover within 72-hours within the rock voids.

Table 4: Summary of Treatment Volume and Recovery								
Treatment		Treatmen	Recovery					
Basin No.	Volume Required (acft)	Rock Voids	Water Quality Basins	Time (hrs)				
I	0.42	1.05	Not Required for Treatment	48				

Water Quality Recovery Volume Calculations

Areas:

Crushed Rock for Laydown Area =
$$(267,023 \text{ S.F.}) \times \left(\frac{1 \text{Ac.}}{43,560 \text{ S.F.}}\right) = 6.13 \text{ Ac.}$$

Crushed Rock Road Area =
$$(37,113 \text{ S.F.}) \times \left(\frac{1 \text{Ac.}}{43,560 \text{ S.F.}}\right) = 0.852 \text{ Ac.}$$

Pond Area =
$$(58,327 \, S.F.) \times \left(\frac{1Ac.}{43,560 \, S.F.}\right) = 1.34 \, Ac.$$

Grass Area =
$$(385,942S.F.) \times \left(\frac{1Ac.}{43,560 S.F.}\right) = 8.86 Ac. -6.13 Ac. -0.852Ac. -1.34 Ac. = 0.539 Ac.$$

Composite Runoff Coefficient:

$$C = \frac{\left[(C_{rock\ laydown}\ x\ Area) + (C_{rock\ road}\ x\ Area) + (C_{pond}x\ Area) + (C_{grass}\ x\ Area) \right]}{Total\ Project\ Area}$$

$$C = \frac{\left[(0.5 \times 6.13 \, Ac.) + (0.7 \times 0.852 \, Ac.) + (1.0 \times 1.34 \, Ac.) + (0.17 \times 0.539 \, Ac.) \right]}{8.86} = 0.57$$

Total Treatment Volume from 1 inch of Rainfall:

Treatment Volume = $(C) \times (1 \text{ inch}) \times (Project Contributing area)$

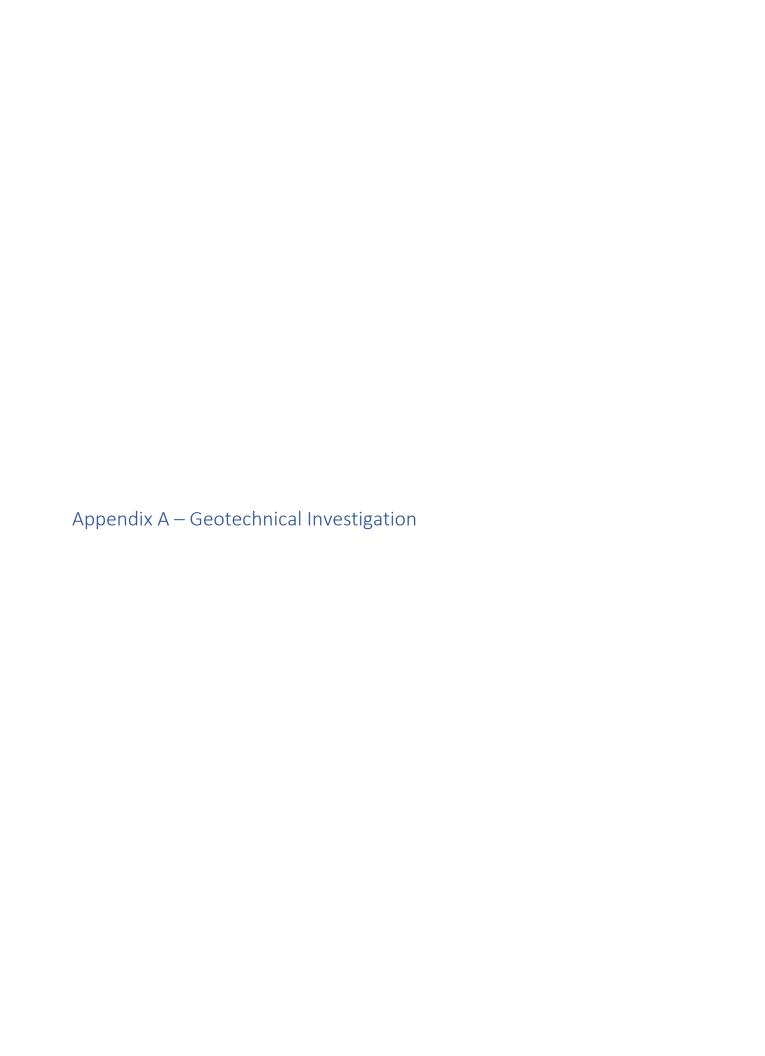
$$Treatment\ Volume\ =\ (.57)\times\ (1\ in.)\times\ (8.86 Ac.)\times\left(\frac{1Ft.}{12\ in.}\right)=0.42\ Ac.-Ft.$$

Total Treatment Volume from ½ inch of Rainfall:

Treatment Volume = $(0.5 \text{ inch}) \times (Project Contributing area)$

$$Treatment\ Volume\ =\ (0.5in.)\times\ (8.86Ac.)\times\ \left(\frac{1Ft.}{12\ in.}\right) =\ 0.37Ac.-Ft.$$

The treatment volume for the project is the larger value, **0.42 Ac.-Ft**.





GEOTECHNICAL REPORT





NFRC STAGING AREA NO. 8



GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA

MARCH 2020 BJR 19-198B





March 13, 2020

Mike Leahy, P.E. **Pickett & Associates** 5025 W. Grace Street Tampa, FL 33607

Geotechnical Exploration Report NFRC Staging Area No. 8 Gadsden County, Florida BJR No. 19-198B

Dear Mr. Leahy:

BJ Rock, **LLC** (**BJR**) has completed the geotechnical exploration for the referenced project as authorized by Pickett & Associates for Gulf Power. The purposes of this study were to explore general subsurface conditions for the proposed staging areas and to use the data obtained to develop engineering recommendations to guide the design of the planned ponds/swales. This report describes our exploration procedure, presents the data obtained, and presents our conclusions and recommendations regarding the geotechnical engineering aspects of the design.

BJR appreciates the opportunity to participate in this project and we trust that the information included in this report is sufficient for your design. If you have any questions or comments concerning the contents of this report, please contact us.

Sincerely,

BJ Rock, LLC

BJR FL Certificate of Authorization No. 29100

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Soil Boring Logs (Figure 2)
Stormwater Pond Recovery Analysis Results
NRCS Soil Survey Data
Field Testing Standards and Procedures



PROJECT INFORMATION

Existing Site

Based on the information provided for our review from Pickett & Associates, we understand a staging area is planned on Flat Creek Road, Gadsden County, Florida (Figure 1).

Project Approach

The objective of the geotechnical investigation for the proposed project was to obtain information concerning the subsurface conditions in order to make geotechnical engineering estimates and recommendations in each of the following areas:

- Soil stratigraphy at the boring locations and the development of the approximate soil profile.
- General location and description of potentially deleterious materials which may interfere with construction or new structure performance, including buried or surficial existing fills, organics, construction debris, etc.
- Identification of some critical design or construction details, including present groundwater levels, estimated wet season levels, and seasonal fluctuations in the specified areas.

Scope of Work

In order to address the above objectives, our scope of work for this project included the following:

- Reviewed available published information on the site, including the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey data for Gadsden County.
- Conducted a subsurface exploration program consisting of the advancement of auger borings with DRI / field permeability testing for the pond/swales, subsurface sampling, and field testing.
- Measured the stabilized groundwater levels at the boring locations.
- Reviewed and visually classified the recovered soils in the laboratory using the Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D 2487). Developed the general soil stratigraphy at the boring locations.
- Performed geotechnical engineering studies and analyses in order to develop geotechnical engineering recommendations for each of the objectives previously discussed for the proposed project.
- Performed stormwater pond recovery analysis per referenced staging area.
 Analysis performed by our subconsultant, Native GeoSciences, Inc.
- Prepared a geotechnical report that summarizes the course of our study, the field and laboratory data generated, the subsurface conditions encountered, stormwater pond recovery analysis results and our geotechnical engineering recommendations for the proposed project.



Soil Survey Review

According to the USDA NRCS "Soil Survey of Gadsden County", the soil types generally present on the site are attached in the appendix and are generalized as follows: *Dothan-Fuquay complex, Troup-Lakeland-Lucy complex, Lucy-Bonifay-Orangeburg complex.*

SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

Field Exploration Procedures

The procedures used by BJ Rock, LLC for field sampling and testing are in general accordance with industry standards of care and established geotechnical engineering practice. BJR performed 8 auger borings to approximate depths of up to 10 feet each with 8 field permeability tests at the proposed locations.

Our staff located the staked borings in the field per the plans and field information provided by Pickett & Associates. The approximate testing locations are noted on the provided Field Test Location Plan (Figure 1) in the Appendix. The standards and procedures for the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) Boring and soil sample handling and classification are described in our Field Testing Standards and Procedures in the Appendix.

Field Exploration Results

Subsurface Conditions

The auger borings generally encountered fine to slightly silty fine sands, clayey fine sands and sandy clays to an approximate depth of 10 feet below existing grade. The soil testing results are shown on the attached Soil Boring Logs (Figure 2) in the Appendix.

Field Permeability Test

The field permeability falling head tests were performed at the specified location on the site as shown on Figure 2 in the Appendix. The tests were performed at approximate depths of 1.5 to 4^{+/-} feet below existing grade. The tests were performed utilizing slotted casing seated in a uniform soil condition. The results of the tests are as follows:

Re	Recommended Existing Groundwater Parameters for Pond Design								
	STAGING AREA 8 - NFRC TRANSMISSION LINE FPL								
PB Test	Test Depth (ft)	Vertical Infiltration (ft/day)	Estimated Horizontal Infiltration (ft/day)*	Recommended SHGWL Depth (ft)					
IB-8-1	3	0.3	0.6	5					
IB-8-2	1.5	0.08	0.16	3					
IB-8-3	4	0.25	0.5	5					
IB-8-4	1.5	0.1	0.2	3					
IB-8-5	2	0.15	0.3	3					
PB 8-1	2	0.04	0.08	4.5					
PB 8-2	3	0.2	0.4	6					
PB-8-3 3 0.2 0.4									
*	Estimated hor	Estimated horizontal permeability rate is 2x the vertical permeability test result.							
Note:	Horizontal and	dorizontal and vertical permeability rates do not include a factor of safety.							



Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered in most borings to an approximate depth of 10 feet; with one boring IB-8-3, encountering existing groundwater at 7.5 feet below existing ground surface in the soil test borings performed in November 2019 and February 2020. Based on our past site experience, the results of our investigation, and our review of the NRCS soil survey, it is our opinion that the seasonal high groundwater table will be encountered at approximate depths of 3 to 6^{+/-} feet below existing ground surface in the areas of borings performed. Significant fluctuations in the groundwater levels should be expected due to seasonal variations in rainfall, runoff, and other site-specific factors across the site such as shallow perched conditions due to encountered clayey soils.

Stormwater Pond Recovery Analysis

Native GeoSciences (NGS) completed the stormwater pond recovery analysis for the staging area(s). NGS utilized the commercially available software PONDS (version 3.3) to perform the stormwater pond recovery analysis. The analysis included recovery of the treatment volume within 30 days. The description of the input parameters and a Copy of the PONDS software outputs are included in the Attachments in the Appendix.

SITE PREPARATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Site Stripping

Prior to any construction, the site must be properly prepared. To prepare the site for construction, all existing topsoil, muck, debris, vegetation, and large roots down to finger-size should be removed, including a 5-foot margin in a horizontal direction away from the footprints of the structures. The resulting excavations should be backfilled with soils as discussed in the structural fill section of this report.

Proofrolling

Following site stripping and any related excavation activity, and prior to any fill placement, proofrolling of the on-site soils should be performed. We recommend using a vibratory roller having a static weight of at least ten tons. Placement of fill materials may then proceed. Compaction of the fill materials should continue until the roller has made at least ten passes over all areas of the site and the soils appear to be relatively firm and unyielding. Half of the roller passes should be perpendicular to the direction of travel of the other passes. Proofrolling should be closely monitored by our engineering technician to look for unusual deflection of the soils beneath the compacting equipment. If unusual or excessive deflection is observed, the areas should be undercut to firm soils and backfilled with structural fill placed in maximum one-foot thick lifts. Backfill soils should be of the same composition and should be compacted to the same criteria as structural fill soils.

Structural Fill

Definition

Soil used for structural fill can be defined as clean fine sand containing less than twelve percent material by weight that is finer than a number 200 sieve (fines) (material conforming to SP to SP-SM in the Unified Soil Classification System) and less than 5 percent organics by weight. However, materials containing up to 25 percent fines (materials conforming to SC or SM in the Unified Soil Classification System) may be utilized as structural fill, if their plasticity index is less than 20 and the working subgrade is at least 2 feet above water or groundwater level.



If fill material with higher fines content is used (< 25 percent fines), the material will require the use of compaction equipment designed for clayey soils. This includes a sheeps foot or vibratory pad foot roller. In addition, a disk could be required to assist with drying the clayey soils in order to place them at or near their optimum moisture content. These materials must be placed in 6-inch thick maximum lifts so that they can be effectively compacted with a vibratory pad foot roller.

Soil Suitability Recommendations

Based on the results of the auger borings in Figure 3, the soil materials encountered in the borings appear to be acceptable general and/or structural fill from ground surface to 1 to 10⁺ feet below existing grade excluding any organic material, clays and unsuitable rock/shell/limestone, etc. Stratum 1 (SP/SP-SM) can be utilized as structural fill material. Stratum 2 (SM/SC) can be utilized as general fill material.

Placement

Fill should be placed in lifts not to exceed one foot thick. The fill material should be compacted to at least 95 percent of its modified Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D 1557). Confined areas, such as utility trenches, should be compacted with manually operated vibratory compaction equipment.

TESTING AND MONITORING

Construction monitoring and testing are essential to proper site construction and performance. Compliance with the recommended foundation specification must be verified by our engineering technician familiar with the project construction. Observation of site preparation work is an integral part of the engineering recommendations contained in this report.

Safe working conditions are necessary. Temporary excavations should be sloped and/or braced as required by applicable local, state, and federal safety regulations, as well as the current Occupational Safety and Health Organization (OSHA) Excavation and Trench Safety Standards. Generally, the grading contractor is responsible for constructing stable, temporary excavations that are dewatered, shored, sloped and/or benched to maintain stability of the sides and bottom of the trench.

LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of **Pickett & Associates and Gulf Power** for the specific application to the project previously discussed. Our conclusions and recommendations have been rendered using generally accepted standards of geotechnical engineering geology practice in the state of Florida. No other warranty is expressed or implied.

Our conclusions and recommendations are based on the design information furnished to us, the data obtained from the previously described subsurface exploration, and our experience. They do not reflect variations in the subsurface conditions that are likely to exist in the region of our boring and in unexplored areas of the site. These variations are due to the inherent variability of the subsurface conditions in this geologic region. Should variations become apparent during construction, it will be necessary to re-evaluate our conclusions and recommendations based upon our on-site observations of the conditions.

The site is underlain by limestone bedrock that is susceptible to dissolution and the subsequent development of karst features such as voids and sinkholes in the natural soil overburden. Construction in a sinkhole prone area is therefore accompanied by some risk that internal soil

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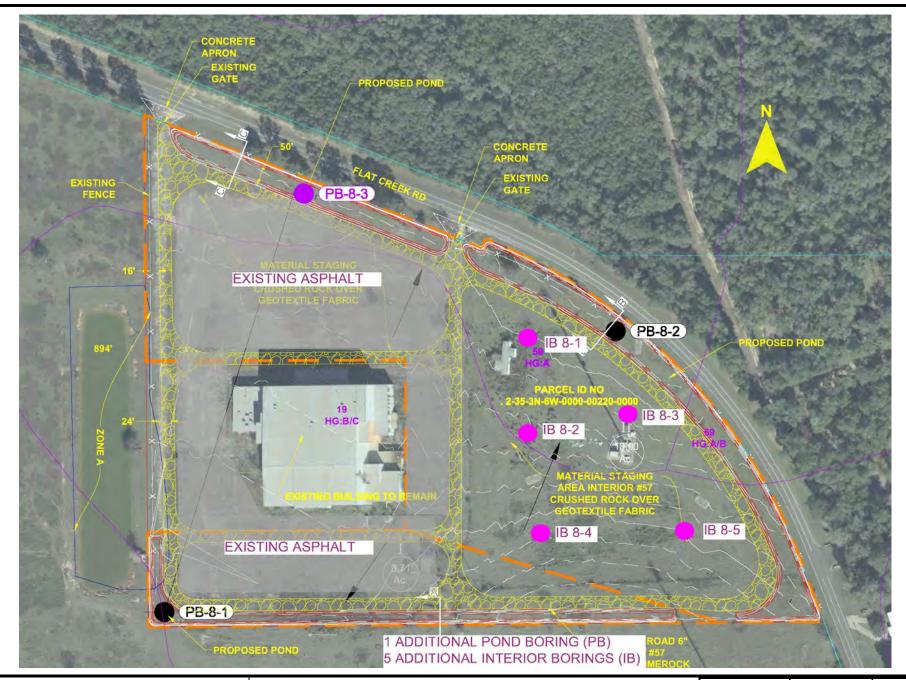


erosion and ground subsidence could affect new structures in the future. It is not possible to investigate or design to completely eliminate the possibility of future sinkhole-related problems. In any event, the Owner must understand and accept this risk.

The scope of our services does not include any environmental assessments or investigations for the possible presence of hazardous or toxic substances in the soil, groundwater, or surface water within or in the general vicinity of the site studied. Any statements made in this report or shown on the test boring log regarding unusual subsurface conditions and/or composition, odor, staining, origin, or other characteristics of the surface and/or subsurface materials are strictly for the information of our client and may or may not be indicative of an environmental problem.

If changes are made in the overall design or the location of the proposed structure(s), the recommendations presented in this report must not be considered valid unless the changes are reviewed by our firm and recommendations modified or verified in writing. We should be given the opportunity to review the foundation plan and the applicable portions of the project specifications when the design is finalized. This review will allow us to check whether these documents are consistent with the intent of our recommendations.

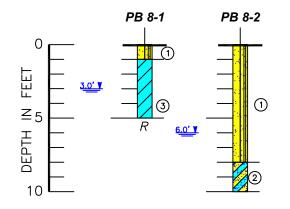






NFRC STAGING AREA NO. 8 FIELD TEST LOCATION PLAN GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA

DATE: 03/10/20	SCALE: NOT TO SCALE	JOB NO. 19-198B
DRAWN BY: J	FIGURE 1	
CK'D BY: B. J		



LEGEND

1 = TAN, BROWN, GRAY, DARK BROWN, ORANGE FINE TO SLIGHTLY SILTY FINE SANDS (SP)/(SP-SM)

(2) = ORANGE, BROWN CLAYEY FINE SAND (SC)

(3) = ORANGE, BROWN, GRAY SANDY CLAY (CL)

(SP) = UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION GROUP SYMBOL

0.0'▼ = ESTIMATED SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER LEVEL

R = REFUSAL MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED WITH HAND AUGER

NOTES: HAND AUGER BORINGS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 18, 2019.

EXISTING GROUNDWATER LEVEL NOT ENCOUNTERED TO 10 FEET.



NFRC STAGING AREA 8 SOIL BORING LOGS GADSDEN COUNTY, FL DATE: 11/19/19 SCALE: AS SHOWN јов *по.* **19-198**A

DRAWN BY: E. COLO'N
CK'D BY: J. PEAK

FIGURE 2

LEGEND



(2) = GRAY, TAN, ORANGE, BROWN SILTY TO CLAYEY FINE SANDS (SM)/(SC)

3 = TAN, ORANGE, BROWN, DARK ORANGE SILTY TO SANDY CLAY (CL)

(A) = WITH SOME ROCK

(SP) = UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION GROUP SYMBOL

 $\mathcal{N}=$ STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE IN BLOWS PER FOOT CORRELATED FROM CPT READINGS

= EXISTING GROUNDWATER LEVEL (IF ENCOUNTERED)

0.0'▼ = ESTIMATED SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER LEVEL

NOTE: TESTING PERFORMED FEBRUARY 17, 2020.

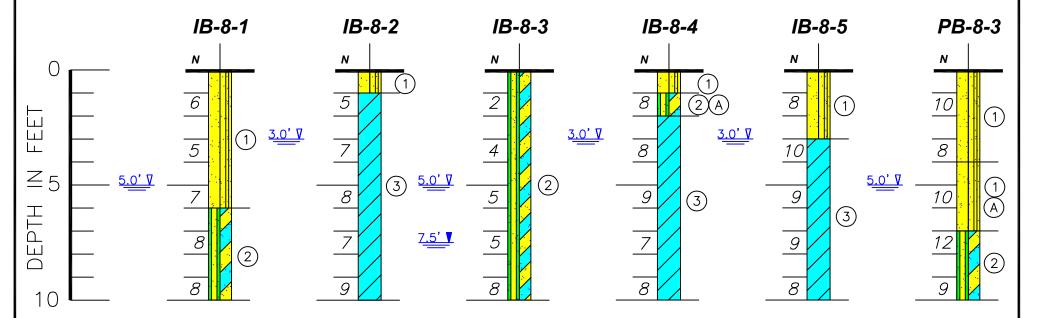


NFRC STAGING AREA 8
SOIL BORING LOGS
GADSDEN COUNTY, FL

DATE: 2-20-20 | SCALE: | JOB NO. | | J

DRAWN BY: E. COLO'N
CK'D BY: J. PEAK

FIGURE 2 SHEET 1 OF 2





NFRC STAGING AREA 8 SOIL BORING LOGS GADSDEN COUNTY, FL DATE: 2-20-20 SCALE: JOB NO. **AS SHOWN** 19-198B

DRAWN BY: E. COLO'N
CK'D BY: J. PEAK

FIGURE 2 SHEET 2 OF 2 Stormwater Pond Recovery Analysis NFRC – Staging Area No. 8 March 13, 2020 Page 1 of 3

March 13, 2020

Re: Stormwater Pond Recovery Analysis

NFRC Staging Areas Staging Area No. 8 – Basin I Gadsden County, Florida BJR Job No: 19-198(B)

As authorized, BJ Rock, LLC (BJR) has completed the stormwater pond recovery analysis for the above-referenced staging area. The project site is located on Flat Creek Road in Gadsden County, Florida.

We understand that two crushed rock material laydown areas will be constructed along with one dry stormwater management pond within the proposed project. The pond will be constructed within the northern portion of the project. The Staging Area consists of one drainage basin (I).

We used soil and groundwater information collected during the geotechnical exploration on the site and provided in the BJR Geotechnical data. In addition, we used site survey data, crushed rock laydown area design, and stormwater pond design information provided by Pickett Surveying and Engineering. We utilized the commercially available software PONDS (version 3.3) to perform the stormwater pond recovery analysis. Copies of the PONDS software outputs are included in the Attachments.

The PONDS software is generally limited to analyzing flat bottom stormwater ponds. Since the rock laydown areas are planned to be constructed at existing grade and will be sloping, it was necessary to analyze each area as flat basins using average soil and groundwater parameters. We understand that you plan to utilize CR-PE Multi-Purpose Root & Water Barrier Molded Rolls by Century Products (or similar) to retain water within the laydown areas for recharge before discharging excess water to the ponds. Based on this plan, it is our opinion that using average soil and groundwater parameters for this analysis is appropriate. Please note that the treatment volume was recovered within the rock laydown basin area within 72 hours. Therefore, discharge and recovery within the stormwater pond was not needed.

Below are Average Soil and Groundwater Calculations and Model Input Parameters for each basin. We assumed a Base of Aquifer depth below the Seasonal High Water Table (SHWT) of 2 feet or less. This depth is generally conservative based on our experience with similar projects in soils with relatively high silt/clay content. The actual Base of Aquifer is likely deeper.

Lastly, we assumed a porosity of 35% for the crushed rock for void space storage.

Stormwater Recovery Analysis – Staging Area No. 8 – Basin I

<u>Average Soil and Groundwater Calculations</u>

Below are the average soil and groundwater calculations for the stormwater pond recovery analysis.

Staging Area No. 8					
Basin I					
	Rock Laydown Elevation				
Low El. (ft)	High El. (ft)	Average El. (ft.)			
285	294	289.5			
Horizontal Saturated Hydraulic		Depth to			
Boring	Conductivity (ft/day)*	SHWT (ft)			
PB-8-2	0.2	5			
IB-8-1	0.3	5			
IB-8-2	0.08	3			
IB-8-3	0.25	5			
IB-8-4	0.1	3			
IB-8-5	0.15	3			
AVG.	0.18	4.0			
Average SHWT Elevation (ft)		285.5			
_		<u> </u>			

^{*} Hydraulic conductivity values include a factor of safety of 2 based on the field test results.

Model Input Parameters

Below are the input parameters used for the stormwater pond recovery analysis.

Aquifer and Geometry Data

Input Parameter	STAGING AREA NO.8 - BASIN I			
Base of Aquifer Elevation (feet)	284.5			
Water Table Elevation (feet)	285.5			
Horizontal Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (ft/day)*	0.18			
Fillable Porosity (%)	25			
Unsaturated Vertical Infiltration Rate (ft/day)*, **	0.09			
Maximum Area for Unsaturated Infiltration (ft ²)	91229.6			
Equivalent Pond Length (ft)	500			
Equivalent Pond Width (ft) 185				
* Hydraulic conductivity values include a factor of safety of 2 based on the field test results.				
** Unsaturated vertical Infiltration rate is 1/2 the field tested Horizontal Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity rate.				

Stage vs Area Data for STAGING AREA 8 - BASIN I

Stage (ft)	Area (ft²)
289.	5	91229.6
290		91229.6

Stormwater Input Data

STAGING AREA NO. 8	Hydrograph Type	slug load
BASIN I	Treatment Volume (ft ³)	18295.2

Results

Based on the results of this analysis, the proposed crushed rock laydown area recovers the associated treatment volume within 72 hours.

Closing

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project and look forward to a continued relationship. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this report, please feel free to call us at (407) 342-1443.

Sincerely,

Native Geoscience, Inc.

Certificate of Authorization No. 30474

John C. Diehl, P.G. Principal Geologist

P.G. 2460

Brian W. Jory, P.E. Principal Engineer

P.E. 46634 3/13/20

Attachments:

PONDS Output – Staging Area No. 8 – Basin I – Rock Voids (7 pages)

284.50

Project Data

Project Name: NFRC Staging Area

Simulation Description: Staging Area No. 8 - Basin I - Rock Voids

Project Number: BJR 19-198A

Engineer: CW

Supervising Engineer: JCD

Date: 03-12-2020

Base Of Aquifer Elevation, [B] (ft datum):

Aquifer Data

Water Table Elevation, [WT] (ft datum):	285.50
Horizontal Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity, [Kh] (ft/day):	0.18
Fillable Porosity, [n] (%):	25.00

Filiable Porosity, [fi] (%).

Unsaturated Vertical Infiltration Rate, [Iv] (ft/day): 0.09

Maximum Area For Unsaturated Infiltration, [Av] (ft²): 91229.6

Geometry Data

Equivalent Pond Length, [L] (ft): 500.0

Equivalent Pond Width, [W] (ft): 185.0

Ground water mound is expected to intersect the pond bottom

Stage vs Area Data

Stage	Area
(ft datum)	(ft²)
289.50	91229.6
290.00	91229.6

Ditch Data

Ditch (or interceptor trench) parallel to length axis is inactive

Ditch (or interceptor trench) parallel to width axis is inactive

Discharge Structures

Discharge Structure #1 is inactive

Discharge Structure #2 is inactive

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Discharge Structures (cont'd.)

Discharge Structure #3 is inactive

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Scenario Input Data

Scenario 1 :: 18295.2 ft3 slug load

Slug Load

Hydrograph Type: Modflow Routing: Routed with infiltration

Treatment Volume (ft³) 18295.2

Initial ground water level (ft datum) 285.50 (default)

| Time After
Storm Event
(days) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0.100 | 4.000 | 8.500 | 16.000 | 25.000 |
| 0.250 | 4.500 | 9.000 | 17.000 | 26.000 |
| 0.500 | 5.000 | 9.500 | 18.000 | 27.000 |
| 1.000 | 5.500 | 10.000 | 19.000 | 28.000 |
| 1.500 | 6.000 | 11.000 | 20.000 | 29.000 |
| 2.000 | 6.500 | 12.000 | 21.000 | 30.000 |
| 2.500 | 7.000 | 13.000 | 22.000 | |
| 3.000 | 7.500 | 14.000 | 23.000 | |
| 3.500 | 8.000 | 15.000 | 24.000 | |

Detailed Results :: Scenario 1 :: 18295.2 ft³ slug load

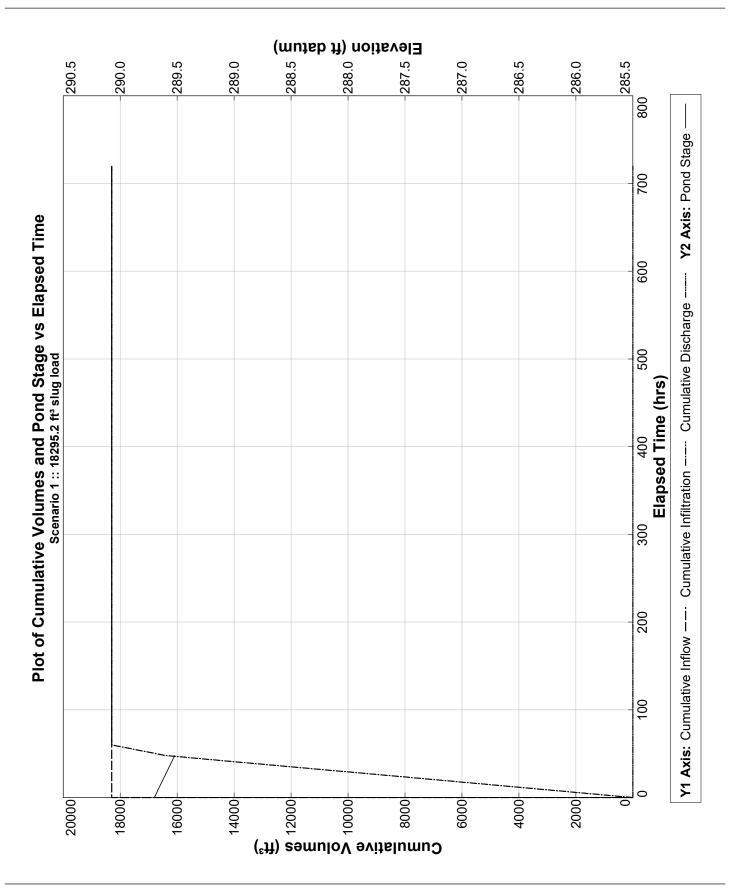
Elapsed Time (hours)	Instantaneous Inflow Rate (ft³/s)	Outside Recharge (ft/day)	Stage Elevation (ft datum)	Infiltration Rate (ft³/s)	Combined Instantaneous Discharge Rate (ft³/s)	Cumulative Inflow Volume (ft³)	Cumulative Infiltration Volume (ft³)	Combined Cumulative Discharge (ft³)	Flow Type
0.000	3049.2000	0.00000	285.50000	0.00000	0	0.000	0.0	0	N.A.
0.002	3049.2000	0.00000	289.70050	0.09503	Ö	18295.200	0.6	0	U/P
2.400	0.0000	0.00000	289.69150	0.09503	Õ	18295.200	821.1	Ö	U/P
6.000	0.0000	0.00000	289.67800	0.09503	Õ	18295.200	2052.7	Ö	U/P
12.000	0.0000	0.00000	289.65550	0.09503	0	18295.200	4105.3	0	U/P
24.000	0.0000	0.00000	289.61050	0.09503	0	18295.200	8210.7	0	U/P
36.000	0.0000	0.00000	289.56560	0.09503	0	18295.200	12316.0	0	U/P
48.000	0.0000	0.00000	289.52050	0.04752	0	18295.200	16421.3	0	U/P
60.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
72.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
84.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
96.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
108.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
120.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
132.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
144.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
156.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
168.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
180.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
192.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
204.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
216.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
228.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
240.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
264.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
288.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
312.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
336.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
360.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
384.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
408.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
432.000	0.0000 0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
456.000 480.000	0.0000	0.00000 0.00000				18295.200 18295.200	18295.2 18295.2	0	dry
								0	dry
504.000 528.000	0.0000 0.0000	0.00000 0.00000				18295.200 18295.200	18295.2 18295.2	0	dry
	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
552.000 576.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
600.000 624.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
648.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry dry
672.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
696.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
720.000	0.0000	0.00000				18295.200	18295.2	0	dry
120.000	0.0000	0.00000				10233.200	10233.2	U	ury

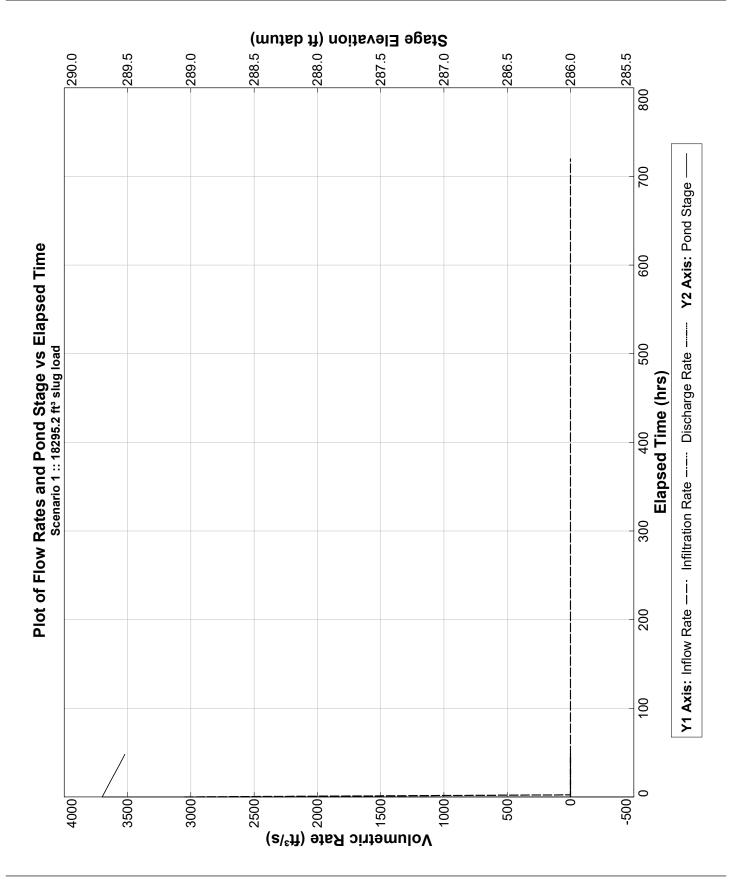
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Summary of Results :: Scenario 1 :: 18295.2 ft³ slug load

	Time (hours)	Stage (ft datum)	Rate (ft³/s)	Volume (ft³)
Stage Minimum Maximum	0.000 0.002	285.50 289.70		
Inflow Rate - Maximum - Positive Rate - Maximum - Negative Cumulative Volume - Maximum Positive Cumulative Volume - Maximum Negative Cumulative Volume - End of Simulation	0.002 None 0.002 None 720.000		3049.2000 None	18295.2 None 18295.2
Infiltration Rate - Maximum - Positive Rate - Maximum - Negative Cumulative Volume - Maximum Positive Cumulative Volume - Maximum Negative Cumulative Volume - End of Simulation	0.002 None 48.000 None 720.000		0.0950 None	16421.3 None 18295.2
Combined Discharge Rate - Maximum - Positive Rate - Maximum - Negative Cumulative Volume - Maximum Positive Cumulative Volume - Maximum Negative Cumulative Volume - End of Simulation	None None None None 720.000		None None	None None 0.0
Discharge Structure 1 - inactive Rate - Maximum - Positive Rate - Maximum - Negative Cumulative Volume - Maximum Positive Cumulative Volume - Maximum Negative Cumulative Volume - End of Simulation	disabled disabled disabled disabled disabled		disabled disabled	disabled disabled disabled
Discharge Structure 2 - inactive Rate - Maximum - Positive Rate - Maximum - Negative Cumulative Volume - Maximum Positive Cumulative Volume - Maximum Negative Cumulative Volume - End of Simulation	disabled disabled disabled disabled disabled		disabled disabled	disabled disabled disabled
Discharge Structure 3 - inactive Rate - Maximum - Positive Rate - Maximum - Negative Cumulative Volume - Maximum Positive Cumulative Volume - Maximum Negative Cumulative Volume - End of Simulation	disabled disabled disabled disabled disabled		disabled disabled	disabled disabled disabled
Pollution Abatement: 36 Hour Stage and Infiltration Volume 72 Hour Stage and Infiltration Volume	36.000 72.000	289.57 Dry		12316.0 18295.2

NFRC Staging Area 03-12-2020 10:19:16 Page 5







MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons



Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

Blowout

Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Candfill

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

OLITE

Spoil Area

Stony Spot

Very Stony Spot

Wet Spot
 Other
 Othe

Special Line Features

Water Features

Δ

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 1:12.000.

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:

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: Gadsden County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 25, Sep 16, 2019

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50.000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 11, 2016—Sep 24, 2017

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
19	Dothan-Fuquay complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	24.5	68.9%
59	Troup-Lakeland-Lucy complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	10.1	28.3%
69	Lucy-Bonifay-Orangeburg complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes	1.0	2.7%
Totals for Area of Interest	,	35.6	100.0%

Gadsden County, Florida

19—Dothan-Fuquay complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hcmf

Elevation: 50 to 700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 53 to 69 inches Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 234 to 320 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Dothan and similar soils: 49 percent Fuquay and similar soils: 39 percent Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of

the mapunit.

Description of Dothan

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand
Bt - 9 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam
Btv - 17 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr) Depth to water table: About 36 to 54 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0

to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Forage suitability group: Loamy and clayey soils on rises and

knolls of mesic uplands (G133AA321FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Fuquay

Setting

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or

fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: sand E - 7 to 30 inches: sand

Bt - 30 to 38 inches: sandy loam Btv - 38 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 48 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0

to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy soils on rises, knolls,

and ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA221FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bonifay

Percent of map unit: 9 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve

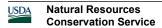
Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock

(R133AY008FL) Hydric soil rating: No

Cowarts

Percent of map unit: 3 percent



Landform: Knolls on marine terraces Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Gadsden County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 25, Sep 16, 2019

Gadsden County, Florida

59—Troup-Lakeland-Lucy complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hcnq

Elevation: 40 to 300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 67 inches Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Troup and similar soils: 50 percent Lakeland and similar soils: 21 percent Lucy and similar soils: 16 percent Minor components: 13 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of

the mapunit.

Description of Troup

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 3 inches: sand E1 - 3 to 15 inches: sand

E2 - 15 to 53 inches: loamy sand Bt - 53 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr) Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0

to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Forage suitability group: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric

uplands (G133AA111FL)

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills

(R133AY002FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lakeland

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand C - 5 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Natural drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to

very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0

to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Forage suitability group: Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric

uplands (G133AA111FL)

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills

(R133AY002FL) Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lucy

Settina

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand E - 7 to 33 inches: loamy sand Bt1 - 33 to 39 inches: sandy loam Bt2 - 39 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr) Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0

to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and

ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA211FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Alpin

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, knolls on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills

(R133AY002FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Fuquay

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, hills on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Gadsden County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 25, Sep 16, 2019

Gadsden County, Florida

69—Lucy-Bonifay-Orangeburg complex, 5 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1hcp0

Elevation: 50 to 500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 53 to 69 inches Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 72 degrees F

Frost-free period: 223 to 320 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Lucy and similar soils: 38 percent Bonifay and similar soils: 28 percent Orangeburg and similar soils: 22 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of

the mapunit.

Description of Lucy

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine and fluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand E - 6 to 28 inches: loamy sand Bt1 - 28 to 35 inches: sandy loam Bt2 - 35 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr) Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0

to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Forage suitability group: Sandy over loamy soils on knolls and

ridges of mesic uplands (G133AA211FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Bonifay

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand
E - 5 to 44 inches: loamy sand
Bt - 44 to 59 inches: sandy loam
Btv - 59 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 54 to 66 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0

to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0 Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Forage suitability group: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of

mesic uplands (G133AA121FL)

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills

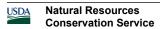
(R133AY002FL) Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Orangeburg

Setting

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope



Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits and/or

fluviomarine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: loamy sand BE - 5 to 11 inches: loamy sand Bt - 11 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Medium

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr) Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0

to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Forage suitability group: Loamy and clayey soils on ridges and

side slopes of mesic uplands (G133AA312FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fuguay

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Marine terraces, ridges

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Troup

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills

(R133AY002FL)

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Gadsden County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 25, Sep 16, 2019



FIELD TESTING STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

Standard Penetration Test (SPT) Boring

The SPT borings were advanced by means of a truck or track mounted drill rig employing wet rotary drilling techniques. The SPT testing was performed continuously in the upper ten feet and at five-foot intervals thereafter. The soil samples were obtained at the depths where the SPT testing was performed. The soil samples were then classified in the field, placed in sealed containers, and returned to our laboratory for further evaluation by a geotechnical engineer.

The SPT borings were performed in general compliance with standard field penetration test procedures (ASTM D 1586-99). After drilling to the sampling depth and flushing the borehole, the standard two-inch O.D. split-barrel sampler was seated by driving it six inches into the undisturbed soil at the bottom of the borehole. The sampler was then driven an additional 12 inches by a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches. The number of blows required to produce the 12 inches of penetration is recorded as the standard penetration test value (N). These values are plotted on the left side of the boring log Figure 3.

In the upper ten feet sampling was performed by driving the split-barrel sampler 24 inches and the blows required to drive the sampler the middle two 6-inch increments were recorded as the "N" value. Through this technique, the upper ten feet of the soil was sampled continuously. Detailed descriptions of the soils encountered during the advancement of the SPT boring are presented in the Boring Logs.

Soil Sample Handling and Classification

The soil samples obtained from the SPT borings were placed in sealed containers to retain moisture and returned to our laboratory. The samples were then reviewed by a geotechnical engineer to confirm classifications, visually estimate the relative percentages of the soil's constituents (sand, clay, etc.), and identify pertinent structural features. We visually classified the soils according to the Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D 2487). The stratification lines shown on the boring logs in Figure 3 represent our interpretation of approximate boundaries between soil types. The transition between strata may be gradual. Our classifications are based on a visual estimation of the soil properties and our engineering experience with the soils found in this geologic area.

The SPT "N" values are presented adjacent along the left side of the boring logs. The correlation of the SPT "N" values with relative density, unconfined compressive strength, and consistency are provided in the following table:

Coarse-Gra	ined Soils	Fine Grained Soils			
Penetration Resistance N (blows/ft)	I Relative Density of Sand		Unconfined Compressive Strength of Clay (tons/ft²)	Consistency of Clay	
0-4	0-4 Very Loose		<0.25	Very Soft	
4-10	4-10 Loose		0.25-0.50	Soft	
10-30	Medium-Dense	4-8	0.50-1.00	Medium	
30-50	30-50 Dense		1.00-2.00	Stiff	
>50 Very Dense		15-30	2.00-4.00	Very Stiff	
		>30	>4.00	Hard	

Hand Auger Borings

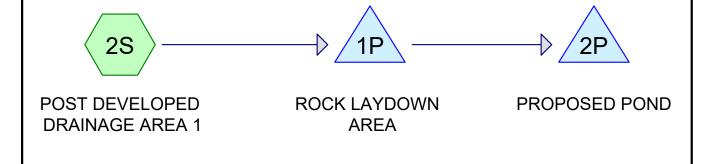
The auger borings were performed with a manually advanced hand auger. The auger was advanced by rotating it into the ground in approximate 6-inch increments. After each incremental penetration, the auger was retracted, and the soils collected in the auger bucket were placed in sealed containers. The samples were then reviewed by a geotechnical engineer and classified as described above. Detailed descriptions of the soils encountered in the auger borings are presented in the Auger Boring Logs.

Appendix B – HydroCAD Report

PRE-DEVELOPED **SITE**



POST DEVELOPED SITE











Staging Area 8 HydroCAD Report

Type III 24-hr 25-YR - 24HR. Rainfall=7.92" Printed 3/16/2020

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Time span=5.00-20.00 hrs, dt=0.20 hrs, 76 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=Georgia-323, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1S: PRE DEVELOPED Runoff Area=385,959 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth>2.77"

Flow Length=732' Slope=0.0150 '/' Tc=36.8 min CN=58 Runoff=12.65 cfs 2.043 af

Subcatchment2S: POST DEVELOPED Runoff Area=385,959 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth>3.53"

Flow Length=588' Slope=0.0200 '/' Tc=22.4 min CN=65 Runoff=20.83 cfs 2.607 af

Pond 1P: ROCK LAYDOWN AREA Peak Elev=286.49' Storage=7,464 cf Inflow=20.83 cfs 2.607 af

Discarded=0.03 cfs 0.026 af Primary=22.21 cfs 2.421 af Outflow=22.24 cfs 2.448 af

Pond 2P: PROPOSED POND Peak Elev=283.09' Storage=90,893 cf Inflow=22.21 cfs 2.421 af

Discarded=0.03 cfs 0.022 af Primary=1.16 cfs 0.335 af Outflow=1.19 cfs 0.357 af

Link 1L: EXISTING OUTFALL LOCATION Inflow=12.65 cfs 2.043 af

Primary=12.65 cfs 2.043 af

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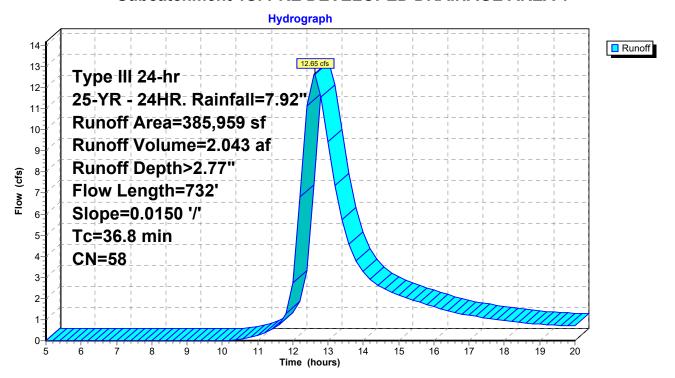
Summary for Subcatchment 1S: PRE DEVELOPED DRAINAGE AREA 1

Runoff = 12.65 cfs @ 12.62 hrs, Volume= 2.043 af, Depth> 2.77"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=Georgia-323, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-YR - 24HR. Rainfall=7.92"

_	Α	rea (sf)	CN [Description				
	3	85,959	58 I	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B				
	3	85,959	,	100.00% Pervious Area				
_	Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description		
	36.8	732	0.0150	0.33		Lag/CN Method,		

Subcatchment 1S: PRE DEVELOPED DRAINAGE AREA 1



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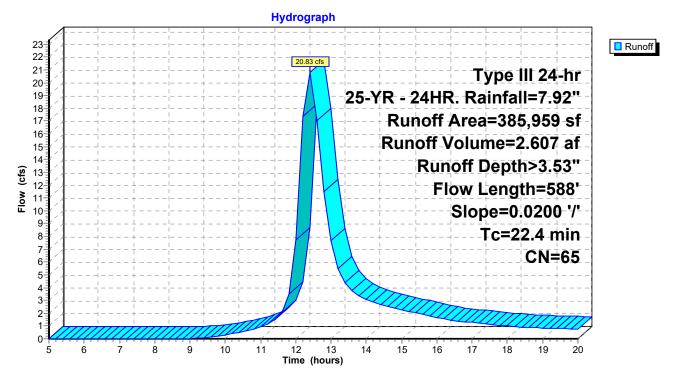
Summary for Subcatchment 2S: POST DEVELOPED DRAINAGE AREA 1

Runoff = 20.83 cfs @ 12.40 hrs, Volume= 2.607 af, Depth> 3.53"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=Georgia-323, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs Type III 24-hr 25-YR - 24HR. Rainfall=7.92"

_	Α	rea (sf)	CN [Description					
*	2	60,656	65 l	Uncompacted Gravel(35% Void Ratio)					
		87,922	58 N	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B					
		37,381	85 (Gravel roads, HSG B					
	3	85,959	65 V	Veighted A	verage				
	3	85,959	1	00.00% Pe	ervious Are	ea			
	т.	ما العرب ال	Clana	Valaaitu	Consoitu	Decemintion			
	Tc	Length	Slope	,	Capacity	Description			
_	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)				
	22.4	588	0.0200	0.44		Lag/CN Method.			

Subcatchment 2S: POST DEVELOPED DRAINAGE AREA 1



Staging Area 8 HydroCAD Report

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Summary for Pond 1P: ROCK LAYDOWN AREA

Inflow Area = 8.860 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 3.53" for 25-YR - 24HR. event

Inflow = 20.83 cfs @ 12.40 hrs, Volume= 2.607 af

Outflow = 22.24 cfs @ 12.40 hrs, Volume= 2.448 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.1 min

Discarded = 0.03 cfs @ 9.80 hrs, Volume = 0.026 afPrimary = 22.21 cfs @ 12.40 hrs, Volume = 2.421 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs Peak Elev= 286.49' @ 12.40 hrs Surf.Area= 42,654 sf Storage= 7,464 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 30.4 min calculated for 2.415 af (93% of inflow)

Center-of-Mass det. time= 11.4 min (826.5 - 815.1)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Storage	Storage De	scription	
#1	285.50'	7,464 cf		Custom Stage Data (Prismatic)Listed below (Recalc) 21,327 cf Overall x 35.0% Voids	
Elevation	Surf A	rea Inc	Store	Cum Store	

eet)	(sq-ft)	(cubic-feet)	(cubic-feet)	
5.50	42,654	0	0	
5.00	42,654	21,327	21,327	
	eet) 5.50	eet) (sq-ft) 5.50 42,654	eet) (sq-ft) (cubic-feet) 5.50 42,654 0	

Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices
#1	Primary	285.90'	16.0' long x 0.5' breadth Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir
	•		Head (feet) 0.20 0.40 0.60 0.80 1.00
			Coef. (English) 2.80 2.92 3.08 3.30 3.32
#2	Discarded	285.50'	0.030 in/hr Exfiltration over Surface area above 278.20'
			Excluded Surface area = 0 sf. Phase-In= 0.01'

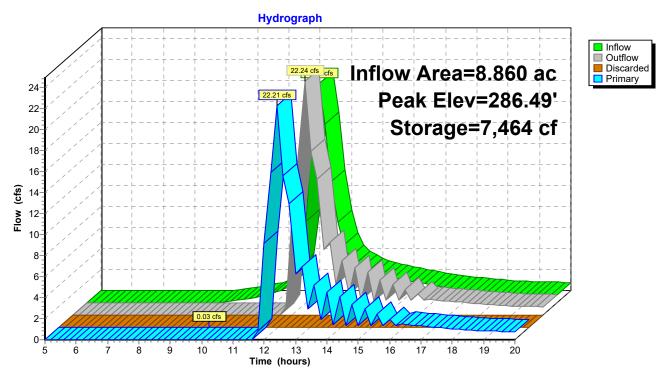
Discarded OutFlow Max=0.03 cfs @ 9.80 hrs HW=285.52' (Free Discharge) **2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.03 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=22.11 cfs @ 12.40 hrs HW=286.49' (Free Discharge)
—1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Weir Controls 22.11 cfs @ 2.35 fps)

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Pond 1P: ROCK LAYDOWN AREA



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Summary for Pond 2P: PROPOSED POND

Inflow Area = 8.860 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 3.28" for 25-YR - 24HR. event
Inflow = 22.21 cfs @ 12.40 hrs, Volume= 2.421 af
Outflow = 1.19 cfs @ 17.41 hrs, Volume= 0.357 af, Atten= 95%, Lag= 300.7 min
Discarded = 0.03 cfs @ 17.41 hrs, Volume= 0.022 af
Primary = 1.16 cfs @ 17.41 hrs, Volume= 0.335 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs Peak Elev= 283.09' @ 17.41 hrs Surf.Area= 48,652 sf Storage= 90,893 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 346.5 min calculated for 0.357 af (15% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 245.9 min (1,071.8 - 825.9)

Volume	Inver	t Avail.Sto	rage Storage	e Description		
#1	281.00	' 193,18	34 cf Custor	n Stage Data (Prisma	tic)Listed below (Recalc)	
Elevatio		urf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)		
281.0	00	38,532	0	0		
282.0	00	43,320	40,926	40,926		
283.0	00	48,219	45,770	86,696		
284.0	00	53,219	50,719	137,415		
285.0	00	58,319	55,769	193,184		
Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Device	es		
#1	Discarded	281.00'	0.030 in/hr E	xfiltration over Surfa	ace area Phase-In= 0.01'	
#2	Primary	283.00'	0' 43.6 deg x 14.0' long x 2.00' rise Sharp-Crested Vee/Trap W Cv= 2.56 (C= 3.20)			

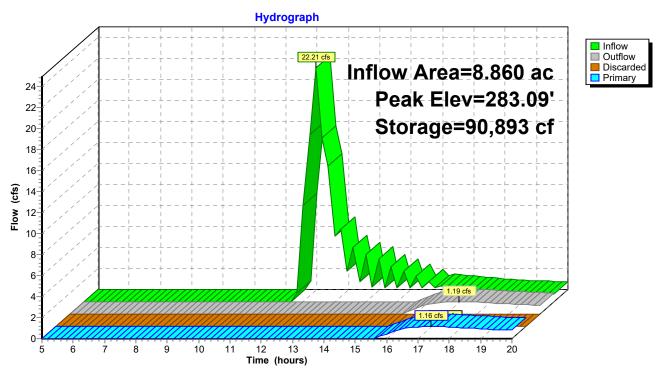
Discarded OutFlow Max=0.03 cfs @ 17.41 hrs HW=283.09' (Free Discharge) **1=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.03 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=1.14 cfs @ 17.41 hrs HW=283.09' (Free Discharge) 2=Sharp-Crested Vee/Trap Weir (Weir Controls 1.14 cfs @ 0.94 fps)

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Pond 2P: PROPOSED POND



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Summary for Link 1L: EXISTING OUTFALL LOCATION

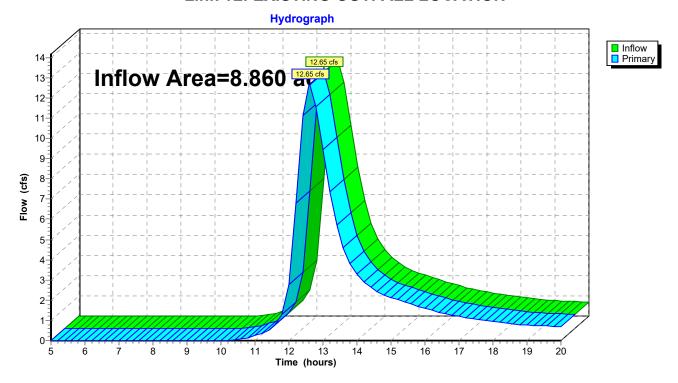
Inflow Area = 8.860 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 2.77" for 25-YR - 24HR. event

Inflow = 12.65 cfs @ 12.62 hrs, Volume= 2.043 af

Primary = 12.65 cfs @ 12.62 hrs, Volume= 2.043 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs

Link 1L: EXISTING OUTFALL LOCATION



Staging Area 8 HydroCAD Report

Prepared by HP Inc.

Type III 24-hr 100-YR - 24HR. Rainfall=9.84" Printed 3/16/2020

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Time span=5.00-20.00 hrs, dt=0.20 hrs, 76 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=Georgia-323, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment1S: PRE DEVELOPED Runoff Area=385,959 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth>4.12"

Flow Length=732' Slope=0.0150 '/' Tc=36.8 min CN=58 Runoff=19.03 cfs 3.038 af

Subcatchment2S: POST DEVELOPED Runoff Area=385,959 sf 0.00% Impervious Runoff Depth>5.03"

Flow Length=588' Slope=0.0200 '/' Tc=22.4 min CN=65 Runoff=29.62 cfs 3.716 af

Pond 1P: ROCK LAYDOWN AREA Peak Elev=286.60' Storage=7,464 cf Inflow=29.62 cfs 3.716 af

Discarded=0.03 cfs 0.028 af Primary=29.62 cfs 3.524 af Outflow=29.65 cfs 3.552 af

Pond 2P: PROPOSED POND Peak Elev=283.22' Storage=97,368 cf Inflow=29.62 cfs 3.524 af

Discarded=0.03 cfs 0.024 af Primary=4.62 cfs 1.419 af Outflow=4.66 cfs 1.443 af

Link 1L: EXISTING OUTFALL LOCATION Inflow=19.03 cfs 3.038 af

Primary=19.03 cfs 3.038 af

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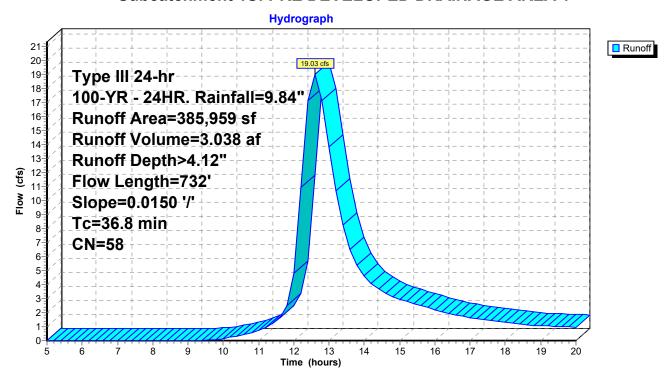
Summary for Subcatchment 1S: PRE DEVELOPED DRAINAGE AREA 1

Runoff = 19.03 cfs @ 12.60 hrs, Volume= 3.038 af, Depth> 4.12"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=Georgia-323, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs Type III 24-hr 100-YR - 24HR. Rainfall=9.84"

_	Α	rea (sf)	CN [Description					
	3	85,959	58 N	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B					
	3	85,959	1	100.00% Pervious Area					
	Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description			
_	36.8	732	0.0150	0.33		Lag/CN Method.			

Subcatchment 1S: PRE DEVELOPED DRAINAGE AREA 1



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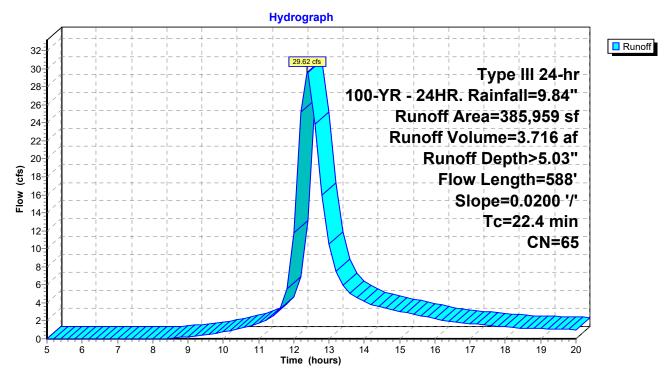
Summary for Subcatchment 2S: POST DEVELOPED DRAINAGE AREA 1

Runoff = 29.62 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 3.716 af, Depth> 5.03"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=Georgia-323, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs Type III 24-hr 100-YR - 24HR. Rainfall=9.84"

_	Α	rea (sf)	CN [Description					
*	2	60,656	65 l	Uncompacted Gravel(35% Void Ratio)					
		87,922	58 I	Meadow, non-grazed, HSG B					
		37,381	85 (Gravel roads, HSG B					
	385,959 65 Weighted Average			verage					
	3	85,959	•	100.00% Pe	ervious Are	ea			
	Tc	Longth	Slope	Volocity	Canacity	Description			
	(min)	Length (foot)	Slope	,	Capacity	Description			
_	(111111)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)				
	22 4	588	0.0200	0 44		Lag/CN Method.			

Subcatchment 2S: POST DEVELOPED DRAINAGE AREA 1



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Summary for Pond 1P: ROCK LAYDOWN AREA

Inflow Area = 8.860 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 5.03" for 100-YR - 24HR. event
Inflow = 29.62 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 3.716 af
Outflow = 29.65 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 3.552 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min
Discarded = 0.03 cfs @ 9.20 hrs, Volume= 0.028 af
Primary = 29.62 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 3.524 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs Peak Elev= 286.60' @ 12.39 hrs Surf.Area= 42,654 sf Storage= 7,464 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 23.5 min calculated for 3.505 af (94% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 9.4 min (816.6 - 807.2)

Volume	Invert	Avail.Stor	rage Storage [Description	
#1	285.50'	7,46		Stage Data (Pri Overall x 35.0°	ismatic)Listed below (Recalc) % Voids
Elevatio (fee		ırf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)	
285.5 286.0		42,654 42,654	0 21,327	21,327	
Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Devices		
#1	Primary	285.90'	Head (feet) 0.	20 0.40 0.60 0	
#2	Discarded	285.50'	0.030 in/hr Ex		08

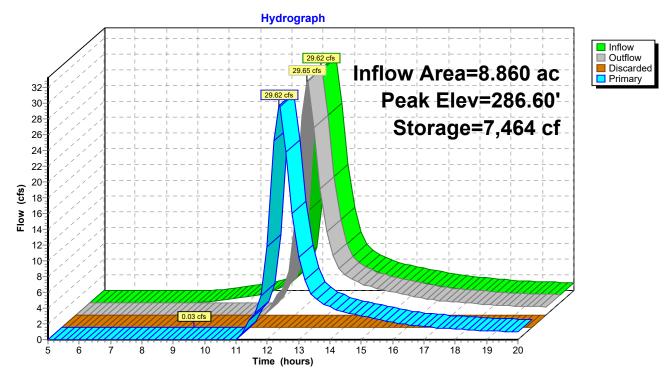
Discarded OutFlow Max=0.03 cfs @ 9.20 hrs HW=285.53' (Free Discharge) **2=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.03 cfs)

Primary OutFlow Max=29.28 cfs @ 12.39 hrs HW=286.59' (Free Discharge)
1=Broad-Crested Rectangular Weir (Weir Controls 29.28 cfs @ 2.65 fps)

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Pond 1P: ROCK LAYDOWN AREA



Type III 24-hr 100-YR - 24HR. Rainfall=9.84"

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Summary for Pond 2P: PROPOSED POND

Inflow Area = 8.860 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 4.77" for 100-YR - 24HR. event
Inflow = 29.62 cfs @ 12.39 hrs, Volume= 3.524 af
Outflow = 4.66 cfs @ 13.77 hrs, Volume= 1.443 af, Atten= 84%, Lag= 83.3 min
Discarded = 0.03 cfs @ 13.77 hrs, Volume= 0.024 af
Primary = 4.62 cfs @ 13.77 hrs, Volume= 1.419 af

Routing by Stor-Ind method, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs Peak Elev= 283.22' @ 13.77 hrs Surf.Area= 49,313 sf Storage= 97,368 cf

Plug-Flow detention time= 209.8 min calculated for 1.443 af (41% of inflow) Center-of-Mass det. time= 125.7 min (941.9 - 816.3)

Volume	Inver	t Avail.Sto	rage Storage	e Description		
#1	281.00	' 193,18	34 cf Custor	n Stage Data (Prisma	tic)Listed below (Recalc)	
Elevatio		urf.Area (sq-ft)	Inc.Store (cubic-feet)	Cum.Store (cubic-feet)		
281.0	00	38,532	0	0		
282.0	00	43,320	40,926	40,926		
283.0	00	48,219	45,770	86,696		
284.0	00	53,219	50,719	137,415		
285.0	00	58,319	55,769	193,184		
Device	Routing	Invert	Outlet Device	es		
#1	Discarded	281.00'	0.030 in/hr E	xfiltration over Surfa	ace area Phase-In= 0.01'	
#2	Primary	283.00'	0' 43.6 deg x 14.0' long x 2.00' rise Sharp-Crested Vee/Trap W Cv= 2.56 (C= 3.20)			

Discarded OutFlow Max=0.03 cfs @ 13.77 hrs HW=283.22' (Free Discharge) **1=Exfiltration** (Exfiltration Controls 0.03 cfs)

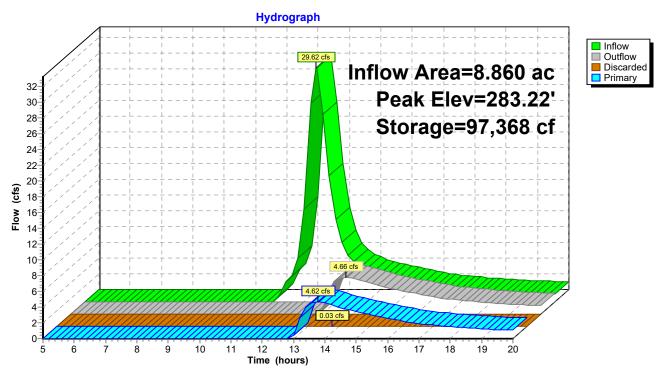
Primary OutFlow Max=4.60 cfs @ 13.77 hrs HW=283.22' (Free Discharge)

2=Sharp-Crested Vee/Trap Weir (Weir Controls 4.60 cfs @ 1.49 fps)

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Pond 2P: PROPOSED POND



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Summary for Link 1L: EXISTING OUTFALL LOCATION

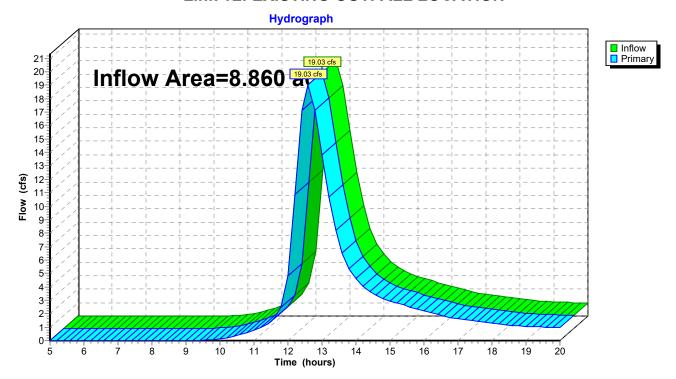
Inflow Area = 8.860 ac, 0.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 4.12" for 100-YR - 24HR. event

Inflow = 19.03 cfs @ 12.60 hrs, Volume= 3.038 af

Primary = 19.03 cfs @ 12.60 hrs, Volume= 3.038 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.20 hrs

Link 1L: EXISTING OUTFALL LOCATION



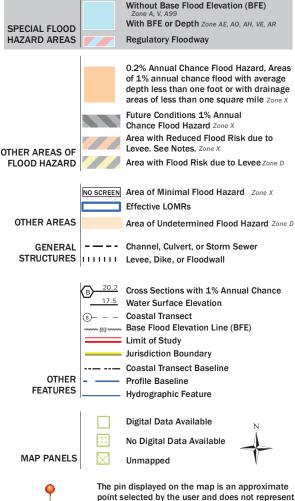
Appendix C – FEMA Firm Map

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette





SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT



This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

an authoritative property location.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 10/26/2019 at 2:12:16 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.



Appendix D – Rainfall Distribution Data

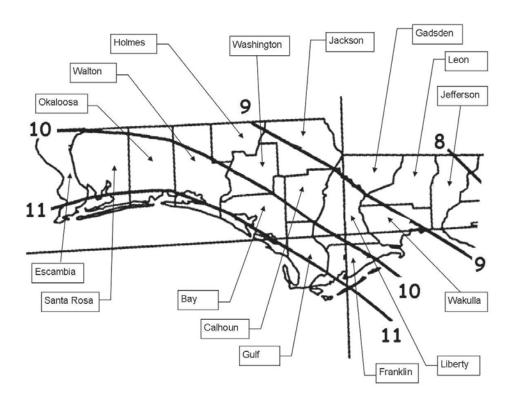


Figure 3.3-1 Rainfall Depths Associated with the 25-year, 24-hour Storm Event

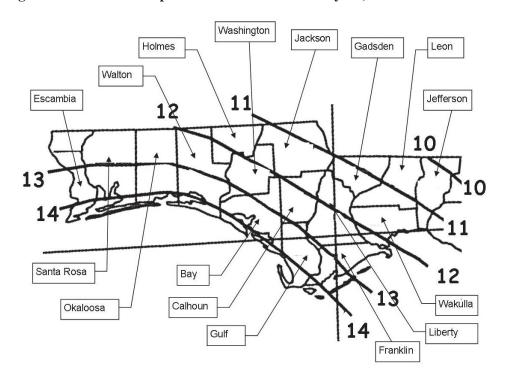


Figure 3.3-2 Rainfall Depths Associated with the 100-year, 24-hour Storm Event

