

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES REPORT

FOR

MMTTC

3855 Corporate Centre Drive
O'Fallon, Missouri 63368

Prepared for:

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St. Louis, Missouri 63119

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Project No. 1233

April 17, 2013

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INTRODUCTION

Project Description

This storm water management facilities report is being prepared for MMTC, a proposed office/warehouse. The proposed development is a 31,000+/- s.f., 1-story building which located on a 2.41 acre lot.

Existing Site Information

The existing 2.41 acre parcel is located within the Dardenne Creek watershed and is currently undeveloped. The site slopes generally from north to south. The site is bounded by residential properties to the north, commercial buildings to the west and east, and Corporate Centre Drive to the south. Stormwater detention has already been provided for this development so no detention is proposed on the subject lot.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service website, the site contains soil classified as:

60124 Harvester-Urban land complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes
66092 Fishpot-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded
Hydrologic soil group rating = C, C/D

Proposed Development

The storm water ordinance for the City of O'Fallon requires storm water quality measures to be implemented for new developments. The proposed disturbed area for this development is approximately 2.38 acres and storm water quality is proposed to be provided by two proprietary units called a 'Downstream Defender'. The runoff from the first 1.14 inches of rain is directed to the proprietary structure where the water runs through a filtration system and then is drained back into the main storm sewer. The proprietary structures will pick-up the majority of the pavement and roof areas.

The following BMP measures are proposed for this development:

BMP 1

Tributary Area:
BMP Type:
Location:

0.75 acres
Downstream Defender
Western half of site

BMP 2

Tributary Area:
BMP Type:
Location:

1.01 acres
Downstream Defender
Eastern half of the site

II. WATER QUALITY CALCULATIONS

WATER QUALITY CALCULATIONS
BMP 1-DOWNSTREAM DEFENDER #6

Computing Peak Discharge For Water Quality Storm
Appendix D.10 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual)

Tributary Area = 0.75 ac.
 Impervious Area = 0.68 ac.
 Pervious Area = 0.07 ac.
 % Impervious (I) = (0.68 ac. / 0.75 ac.) x 100 = 90.7%
 $R_v = 0.05 + 0.009I$
 $R_v = 0.05 + 0.009(90.7) = 0.87$
 $Q_a = (P)(R_v) \quad P = \text{rainfall} = 1.14 \text{ in.}$
 $Q_a = (1.14) (0.87) = 0.99''$

$CN = 1000 / \{10 + 5P + 10Q_a - 10(Q_a^2 + 1.25Q_aP)^{0.5}\}$
 $= 1000 / \{10 + 5(1.14) + 10(0.99) - 10(0.99^2 + 1.25 * 0.99 * 1.14)^{0.5}\}$
 $= 98.6$

$I_a = 200 / CN - 2 = 200 / 98.6 - 2 = 0.03$

$T_c = 5.0 \text{ min}$

$I_a/P = 0.03 / 1.14 = 0.03$

$Q_u = 1,000 \text{ csm/in (Fig. D.11.1)}$

$A = 0.75 \text{ ac.} = 0.0012 \text{ sq. mi.}$

$Q_p = \text{Peak Discharge}$

$= Q_u \times A \times Q_a$

$= (1,000)(0.0012)(0.99)$

$Q_p = 1.19 \text{ cfs}$

Check Orifice Size

$h = ((Q/Ca)^2) / 2g$

$= ((1.19 / (0.6 * 0.35))^2) / (2 * 32.2)$

$= 0.50'$

Flowline @ Flow Splitter:

Overflow pipe flowline:

$= 517.50$

$= 517.50 + 0.50' + 4''$

$= 518.33$

$C = 0.6$

$g = 32.2 \text{ ft/sec}^2$

$a = 0.35 \text{ ft} \sqrt{2} \text{ (8'' dia.)}$

$Q = 1.19 \text{ cfs}$

**WATER QUALITY CALCULATIONS
BMP 2-DOWNSTREAM DEFENDER #10**

**Computing Peak Discharge For Water Quality Storm
Appendix D.10 Maryland Stormwater Design Manual**

Tributary Area = 1.04 ac.
 Impervious Area = 0.89 ac.
 Pervious Area = 0.15 ac.
 % Impervious (I) = (0.89 ac. / 1.04 ac.) x 100 = 85.6%
 Rv = 0.05 + 0.009I
 = 0.05 + 0.009(85.6) = 0.82
 = (P)(Rv) P = rainfall = 1.14 in.
 Qa = (1.14) (0.82) = 0.93"

CN = $1000 / \{10 + 5P + 10Qa - 10(Qa^2 + 1.25QaP)^{0.5}\}$
 = $1000 / \{10 + 5(1.14) + 10(0.93) - 10(0.93^2 + 1.25 * 0.93 * 1.14)^{0.5}\}$
 = 98.0

Ia = $200 / CN - 2 = 200 / 98.0 - 2 = 0.04$

Tc = 5.0 min

Ia/P = $0.04 / 1.14 = 0.035$

Qu = 1,000 csm/in (Fig. D.11.1)

A = 1.04 ac. = 0.0016 sq. mi.

Qp = Peak Discharge

= Qu x A x Qa

= (1,000)(0.0016)(0.93)

Qp = **1.49 cfs**

Check Orifice Size

h = $((Q/Ca)^2) / 2g$

= $((1.49 / (0.6 * 0.35))^2) / (2 * 32.2)$

= 0.78'

Flowline @ Flow Splitter:
 Overflow pipe flowline:

= 520.60

= 520.60 + 0.78' + 4"

= 521.71

C = 0.6

g = 32.2 ft/sec²

a = 0.35 ft.√2 (8" dia.)

Q = 1.49 cfs

- III. MAINTENANCE PLAN
- A. Maintenance and Operation Plan
 - B. Operation & Maintenance Manual for Downstream Defender
(Structures #6 and #10)

MAINTENANCE PLAN

I. PURPOSE

As set forth by the City of O'Fallon, the owner agrees to the following requirements in exchange for the issuance of a sewer permit:

1. To build and construct the drainage facilities and sewer lines in accordance with the plans submitted and approved by the City of O'Fallon.

2. Maintain all pipes and drains in good working order.

3. To maintain and operate the stormwater management in conformity with the approved Stormwater Management Facilities Report.

4. That in the event the owner or its successor in title to said property shall fail to maintain the drainage facilities and sewer lines in accordance with the agreement, the City of O'Fallon shall be permitted to enter onto the property and make the repairs and corrections and perform such maintenance as it deems necessary and bill the owners of said property for the services performed. It is further agreed that in the event said bill or charge for the services performed shall not be paid within a period of thirty (30) days said sum shall become a lien on the real property and shall accrue interest at a rate of eight percent until paid in full.

5. Contact Information for Responsible Party
Troy C. Pohlman Irrevocable Trust
3858 Corporate Centre Drive
O'Fallon, MO 63368
Contact: Mr. Troy Pohlman
Ph. (636) 939-5942

II. MAINTENANCE

The property owner will maintain all private stormwater and sanitary facilities in good working order. Minimum maintenance of the private facilities shall include the routine removal of sediment, debris, oil and foreign material from the storm sewers so that the operation and capacity of the stormwater facilities continues to function properly. The stormwater facilities will have an inspection, maintenance and reporting schedule quarterly as well as after each storm exceeding 1 inch of rainfall in 24 hours or as actually needed, whichever is most restrictive.

This maintenance plan explains the basic tasks that are needed to be sure the proprietary structure (Downstream Defender) works properly.

At a minimum, the property owner should inspect the proprietary structures quarterly as well as after each storm exceeding 1 inch of rainfall in 24 hours. The owner of this property must submit a copy of the inspection checklist to the City of O'Fallon. The annual BMP inspection report should be submitted to the City of O'Fallon within 90 days (March 31st) of completion of the calendar year. A city inspector will also periodically inspect the proprietary structures.

III. INSPECTION OF FACILITIES

The property owner will maintain all private stormwater and sanitary facilities in good working order. The stormwater facilities shall be inspected quarterly as well as after each storm exceeding 1 inch of rainfall in 24 hours. The proprietary structures shall be inspected at least 4 times annually as well as after every storm exceeding one inch of rainfall in 24 hours. Four times annually means every three months. For this facility, it is recommended that the property owner utilize a Monthly Checklist to assure that required maintenance and inspections are being performed.

The property owner shall keep a record of the monthly inspection logs detailing the results of the inspection, and any maintenance or corrective action required. Minimum maintenance of the private facilities shall include the routine removal of sediment, debris, oil and foreign material from the storm and sanitary sewers so that the operation and capacity of the facilities continues to function properly.

Inspection Frequency

In the first year of operation, inspections shall take place at least once each quarter during the spring, summer and early fall. Bi-monthly inspections should be conducted from November through March to determine how leaf litter will impact the flow capacity of the structures. After the first year of operation inspections shall take place at a minimum every 3 months.

Routine (every 3 months) inspections of stormwater facilities shall consist of the following:

1. Inspect each manhole and inlet structure for any silt or debris build-up.
2. Check to see that all sewer structure grates and lids are in place, seated properly and no damage has occurred to the grates or lid
3. Inspection of the proprietary structures in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations

IV. CLEANING OF FACILITIES

The stormwater facility shall be cleaned shortly after the project is completed and erosion control has been removed and vegetation has been established. All silt and debris should be removed from the storm sewer structures and storm sewer lines.

All sediment removed from the site shall be disposed of according to current erosion and sediment control regulations. When cleaning a BMP, standing "clear," "unpolluted water" can be decanted and discharged to the storm system. Water that has become turbid during cleaning should be either:

- 1.) Pumped and hauled to an acceptable wastewater disposal facility or
- 2.) Treated by filtration, such as pumped through a bag filter and discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

The following definitions shall be used as a reference:

Clear water: Water that has settled its solids for 24 hours and can be pumped out of the BMP without re-suspending the solids.

Unpolluted water: Any water that may be discharged under NPDES regulations into waters of the State without having to be authorized by a NPDES permit and which will not cause any violations of State or Federal water quality standards.

A special discharge permit from the City of O'Fallon is not required for discharging to the sanitary system if the total volume is less than 10,000 gallons. The flow rate pumped into the sanitary system shall not exceed 50 gpm.

The owner is responsible for determining whether the filter media and debris are classified as special waste and for properly handling and disposal of the material. Records of the same must be kept and be made available for inspection by appropriate authorities. Use of a qualified, even possibly license and bonded, disposal service is highly recommended, and should be contacted for assistance and direction.

The following general guidance is based on the federal regulations, 40 CFR 262.11-Special Waste Determination. (Note- Regulations are subject to change in the future and this is offered only as general information available at this time.) The generator of the waste should determine if the waste is a special waste using the following method:

1. Determine if the waste is excluded from being a hazardous waste per 10 CSR 25-4.261(2)(A) and 40 CFR 261.4; then
2. Determine if the waste is listed as a hazardous waste per 10 CSR 25-4.261 (2)(D) and 40 CFR 261 subpart D; then
3. Determine if the waste is a characteristic hazardous waste (i.e. ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic). Consider the materials used or the process used to generate the waste.

Based on this knowledge, determine the appropriate testing and analysis in accordance with 10 CSR 25-4.261(2)(C) and 40 CFR 261 subpart C.

Free liquids must have pollutant components removed to or below regulatory thresholds before the free liquid may be discharged to the environment, or pretreatment or treatment facility, as and where allowable by the local authority or jurisdiction. Do not discharge the liquids or liquid slurry, captured by the cleaning and maintenance process, into any storm or sanitary structures.

V. RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

The property owner shall keep an inspection log on-site detailing dates of inspection, structures inspected, results of inspections, and any maintenance or corrective action required. Each inspection should log information on the accumulation of materials within the storm sewers and the proprietary structures and the actions performed.

It is recommended that the property owner assign specific personnel who will be responsible for the inspection, maintenance, and record keeping of the private storm and sanitary sewer facilities. Inspection personnel will fully comply with OSHA confined space safety requirements and all other jurisdictions safety requirements.

Annual BMP Maintenance Report

To ensure the maintenance of privately owned stormwater management facilities, the City of O'Fallon requires an Annual BMP Maintenance Report to be submitted to the city for these facilities. The Annual Report should provide documentation that maintenance was performed in accordance with the Stormwater Management Facilities Report submitted for your development and approved by the city for the above referenced project. The Annual Report typically consists of the following:

1. Completed inspection checklist and/or maintenance log
2. Narrative description of corrective action measures taken
3. Photographs
4. Any other documentation appropriate for demonstrating compliance with the BMP Maintenance Report and Facilities Report

The annual BMP Maintenance Report should be submitted to the city within 90 days (March 31st) of completion of the calendar year. An city inspector will also periodically inspect the facilities. The Annual Report should be sent to:

City of O'Fallon
 100 North Main Street
 O'Fallon, MO 63426

Stormwater Treatment System

Downstream Defender[®]

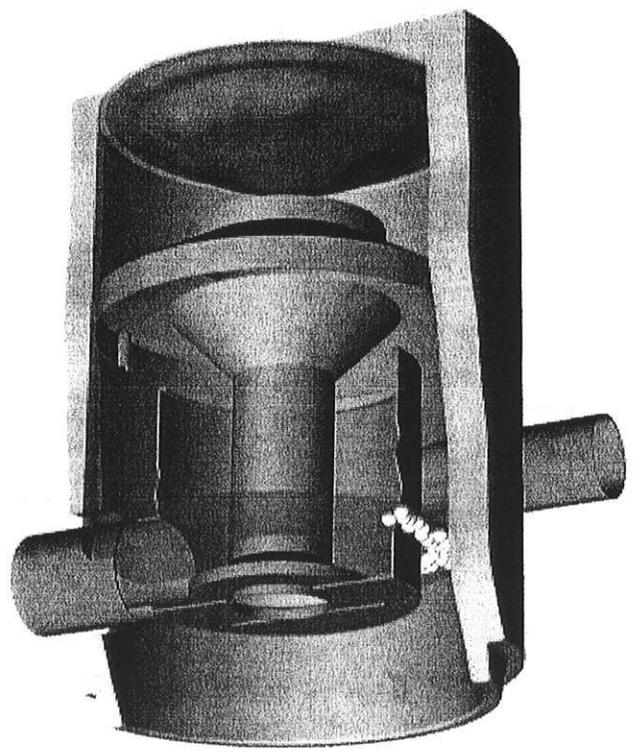


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DISCLAIMER: Information and data contained in this manual is exclusively for the purpose of assisting in the operation and maintenance of Hydro International plc's Downstream Defender. No warranty is given nor can liability be accepted for use of this information for any other purpose. Hydro International plc have a policy of continuous product development and reserve the right to amend specifications without notice.



Downstream Defender® by Hydro International

BENEFITS OF THE DOWNSTREAM DEFENDER

- Removes sediment, floatables, oil and grease
- No pollutant washouts
- Small footprint
- No loss of treatment capacity between clean-outs
- Low headloss
- Efficient over a wide ranges of flows
- Easy to install
- Low maintenance

APPLICATIONS

- New developments and retrofits
- Utility yards
- Streets and roadways
- Parking lots
- Pre-treatment for filters, infiltration and storage
- Industrial and commercial facilities
- Wetlands protection

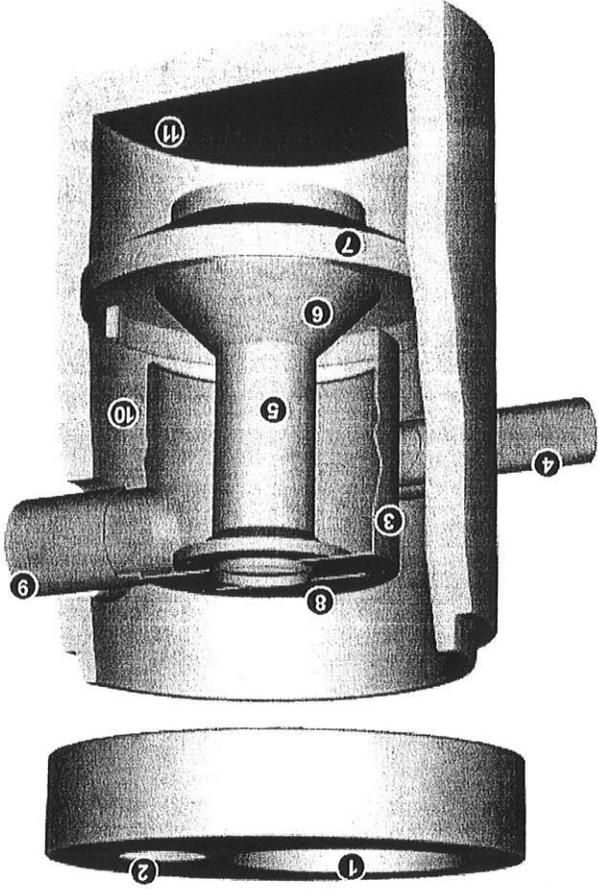
The Downstream Defender is an advanced hydrodynamic Vortex Separator designed to provide high removal efficiencies of settleable solids and their associated pollutants, oil, and floatables over a wide range of flow rates.

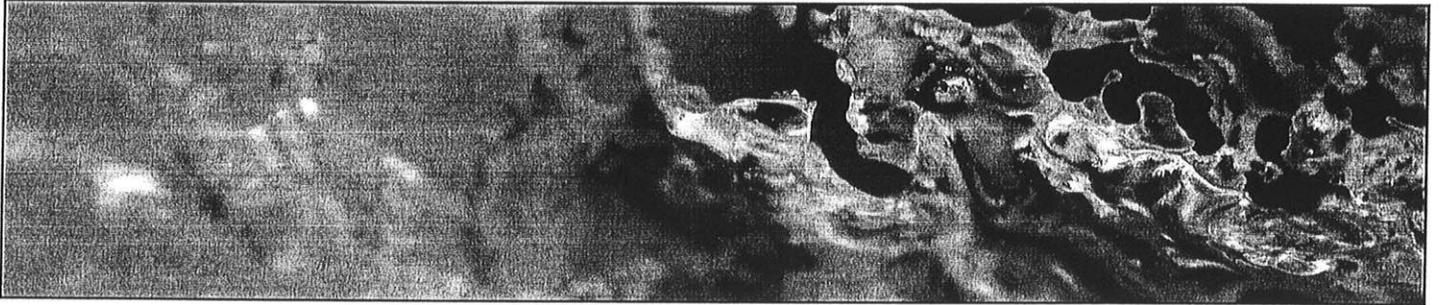
The Downstream Defender has unique, flow-modifying internal components developed from extensive full-scale testing, CFD modeling and over thirty years of hydrodynamic separation experience in wastewater, combined sewer and stormwater applications. These internal components distinguish the Downstream Defender from simple swirl-type devices and conventional oil/grit separators by minimizing turbulence and headlosses, enhancing separation, and preventing washout of previously stored pollutants.

The high removal efficiencies and inherent low headlosses of the Downstream Defender allow for a small footprint making it a compact and economical solution for the treatment of non-point source pollution.

DOWNSTREAM DEFENDER COMPONENTS

1. Central Access Port
2. Floatables Access Port (6-ft., 8-ft. and 10-ft. models only)
3. Dip Plate
4. Tangential Inlet
5. Center Shaft
6. Center Cone
7. Benching Skirt
8. Floatables Lid
9. Outlet Pipe
10. Floatables Storage
11. Isolated Sediment Storage Zone





Operation

INTRODUCTION

The Downstream Defender operates on simple fluid hydraulics. It is self-activating, has no moving parts, no external power requirement and is fabricated with durable non-corrosive components. No manual procedures are required to operate the unit and maintenance is limited to monitoring accumulations of stored pollutants and periodic clean-outs. The Downstream Defender has been designed to allow for easy and safe access for inspection/monitoring and clean-out procedures. Entry into the unit or removal of the internal components is not necessary for maintenance, thus safety concerns related to confined-space-entry are avoided.

POLLUTANT CAPTURE AND RETENTION

The internal components of the Downstream Defender have been designed to protect the oil, floatables and sediment storage volumes so that separator performance is not reduced as pollutants accumulate between clean-outs. Additionally, the Downstream Defender is designed and installed into the storm drain system so that the vessel remains wet between storm events. Oil and floatables are stored on the water surface in the outer annulus separate from the sediment storage volume in the sump of the unit providing the option for separate oil disposal, and accessories such as adsorbent pads. Since the oil/floatables and sediment storage volumes are isolated from the active separation region, the potential for re-suspension and washout of stored pollutants between clean-outs is minimized.

WET SUMP

The sump of the Downstream Defender retains a standing water level between storm events. The water in the sump prevents stored sediment from solidifying in the base of the unit. The clean-out procedure becomes more difficult and labor intensive if the system allows fine sediment to dry-out and consolidate. Dried sediment must be manually removed by maintenance crews. This is a labor intensive operation in a hazardous environment.

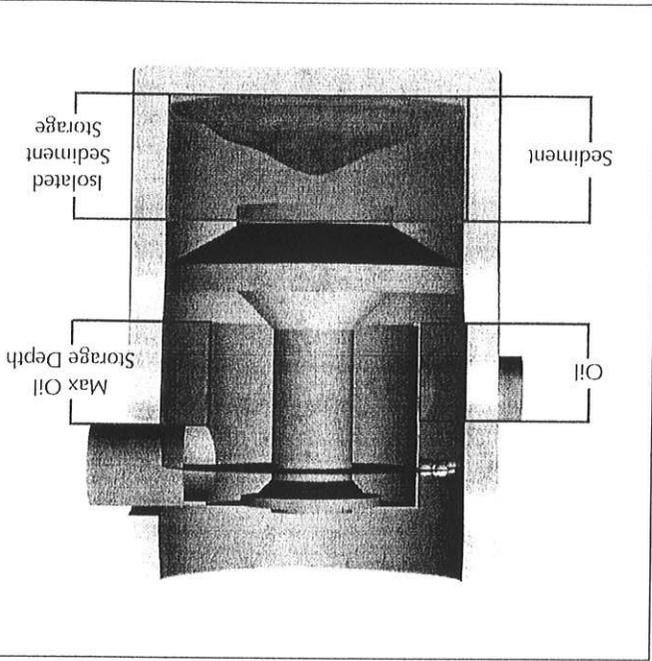


Figure 1: Pollutant storage volumes of the Downstream Defender

Maintenance

OVERVIEW

The Downstream Defender protects the environment by removing a wide range of pollutants from stormwater runoff. Periodic removal of these captured pollutants is essential to the continuous, long-term functioning of the Downstream Defender. The Downstream Defender will capture and retain sediment and oil until the sediment and oil storage volumes are full to capacity. When Defender will no longer be able to store removed sediment and oil, Maximum pollutant storage capacities are provided in Table 1.

BLOCKAGE PROTECTION

The Downstream Defender has large clear openings and no internal restrictions or weirs, minimizing the risk of blockage and hydraulic losses. In addition to increasing the system headloss, orifices and internal weirs can increase the risk of blockage within the unit.

INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Inspection is a simple process that does not involve entry into the Downstream Defender. Maintenance crews should be familiar with the Downstream Defender and its components prior to inspection.

SCHEDULING

- It is important to inspect your Downstream Defender every six months during the first year of operation to determine your site-specific rate of pollutant accumulation.
- Typically, inspection may be conducted during any season of the year

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

- Safety Equipment and Personal Protective Equipment (traffic cones, work gloves, etc.)

- Crow bar or other tool to remove grate or lid

- Pole with skimmer or net

- Sediment probe (such as a Sludge Judge®)

- Trash bag for removed floatables

- Downstream Defender Maintenance Log

The Downstream Defender allows for easy and safe inspection, monitoring and clean-out procedures. A commercially or municipally owned sump-vac is used to remove captured sediment and floatables. Access ports are located in the top of the manhole. On the 6-ft, 8-ft and 10-ft units, the floatables access port is above the outlet pipe between the concrete manhole wall and the dip plate. The sediment removal access ports for all Downstream Defender models are located directly over the hollow center shaft. Maintenance events may include Inspection, Oil & Floatables Removal, and Sediment Removal. Maintenance events do not require entry into the Downstream Defender, nor do they require the internal components of the Downstream Defender to be removed. In the case of inspection and floatables removal, a vactor truck is not required. However, a vactor truck is required if the maintenance event is to include oil removal and/or sediment removal.

DETERMINING YOUR MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The frequency of cleanout is determined in the field after installation. During the first year of operation, the unit should be inspected every six months to determine the rate of sediment and floatables accumulation. A simple probe such as a Sludge Judge® can be used to determine the level of accumulated solids stored in the sump. This information can be recorded in the maintenance log (see page 9) to establish a routine maintenance schedule. The vactor procedure, including both sediment and oil/floatables removal, for a 6-ft Downstream Defender typically takes less than 30 minutes and removes a combined water/oil volume of about 500 gallons.

Table 1

Downstream Defender Pollutant Storage Capacities and Max. Cleanout Depths

Unit Diameter	Total Oil Storage (gal.)	Oil Clean-out Depth (inches)	Total Sediment Storage (gal.)	Sediment Clean-out Depth (inches)	Max. Liquid Volume Removed (gal.)
10	1050	<42	1,757	<36	5546
8	525	<33	939	<30	2884
6	230	<23	424	<24	1239
4	70	<16	141	<18	384

NOTES

1. Refer to Downstream Defender Clean-out Detail (Fig. 1) for measurement of depths.
2. Oil accumulation is typically less than sediment, however, removal of oil and sediment during the same service is recommended.
3. Remove floatables first, then remove sediment storage volume.

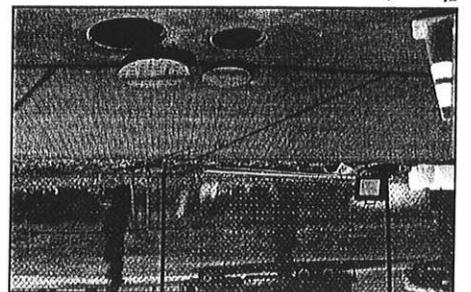


Figure 4



Figure 5

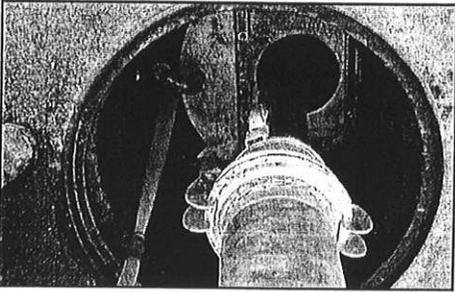


Figure 6

INSPECTION PROCEDURES

1. Set up any necessary safety equipment around the access port or grate of the Downstream Defender as stipulated by local ordinances. Safety equipment should notify passing pedestrian and road traffic that work is being done.

2. Remove the lids to the manhole. Figure 4. (NOTE: The 4-ft Downstream Defender® will only have one lid).

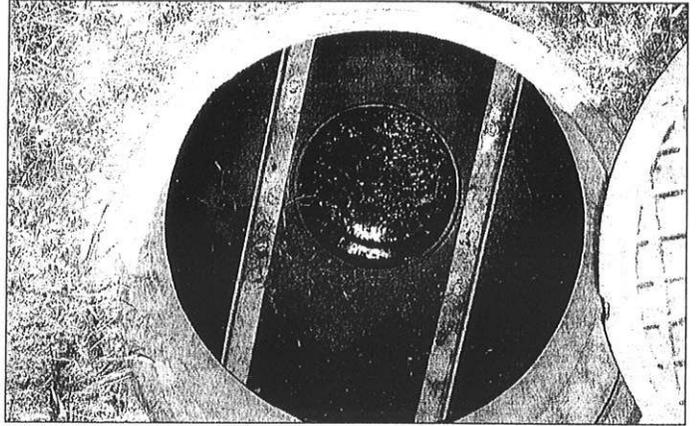
3. Without entering the vessel, look down into the chamber to inspect the inside. Make note of any irregularities. See Figure 7 and 8 for typical inspection views.

4. Without entering the vessel, use the pole with the skimmer net to remove floatables and loose debris from the outer annulus of the chamber.

5. Using a sediment probe such as a Sludge Judge®, measure the depth of sediment that has collected in the sump of the vessel. Figure 5.

6. On the Maintenance Log (see page 9), record the date, unit location, estimated volume of floatables and gross debris removed, and the depth of sediment measured. Also note any apparent irregularities such as damaged components or blockages.

Figure 7: View over Center Shaft into sediment storage zone



FLOATABLES AND SEDIMENT CLEANOUT

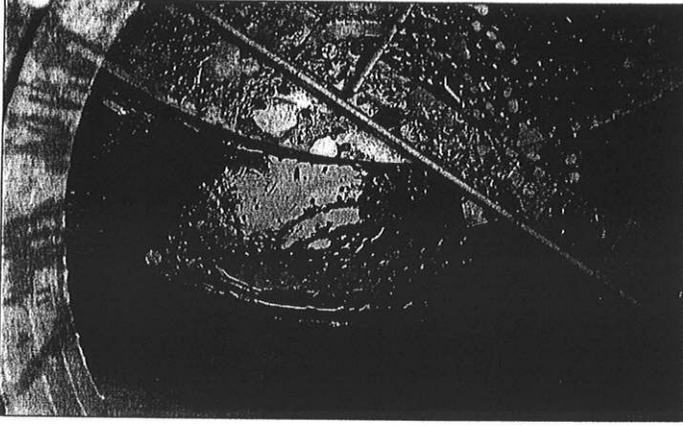
Floatables cleanout is typically done in conjunction with sediment removal. A commercially or municipally owned sump-vac is used to remove captured sediment and floatables. Figure 6.

Floatables and loose debris can also be netted with a skimmer and pole. The access port located at the top of the manhole provides unobstructed access for a vacator hose and skimmer pole to be lowered to the base of the sump.

SCHEDULING

- Floatables and sump cleanout are typically conducted once a year during any season.
- Floatables and sump cleanout should occur as soon as possible following a spill in the contributing drainage area

Figure 8: View of outer annulus of floatables and oil collection zone



RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

- Safety Equipment (traffic cones, etc)

- Crow bar or other tool to remove grate or lid

- Pole with skimmer or net (if only floatables are being removed)

- Sediment probe (such as a Sludge Judge®)

- Vector truck (flexible hose recommended)

- Downstream Defender Maintenance Log

FLOATABLES AND SEDIMENT CLEAN OUT PROCEDURES

1. Set up any necessary safety equipment around the access port or grate of the Downstream Defender as stipulated by local ordinances. Safety equipment should notify passing pedestrian and road traffic that work is being done.

2. Remove the lids to the manhole (NOTE: The 4-ft Downstream Defender® will only have one lid).

3. Without entering the vessel, look down into the chamber to inspect the inside. Make note of any irregularities.

4. Using the Floatables Port for access, remove oil and floatables stored on the surface of the water with the vector hose or the skimmer net. Figure 9.

5. Using a sediment probe such as a Sludge Judge®, measure the depth of sediment that has collected in the sump of the vessel and record it in the Maintenance Log (page 9).

6. Once all floatables have been removed, drop the vector hose to the base of the sump via the Central Access Port. Vector out the sediment and gross debris off the sump floor. Figure 6.

Maintenance at a Glance

ACTIVITY		FREQUENCY
Inspection	- Regularly during first year of installation - Every 6 months after the first year of installation	
Oil and Floatables Removal	- Once per year, with sediment removal - Following a spill in the drainage area	
Sediment Removal	- Once per year or as needed - Following a spill in the drainage area	

NOTE: For most cleanouts it is not necessary to remove the entire volume of liquid in the vessel. Only removing the first few inches of oils/floatables and the sediment storage volume is required.

7. Retract the vector hose from the vessel.
8. On the Maintenance Log provided by Hydro International, record the date, unit location, estimated volume of floatables and gross debris removed, and the depth of sediment measured. Also note any apparent irregularities such as damaged components or blockages.
9. Securely replace the grate or lid.

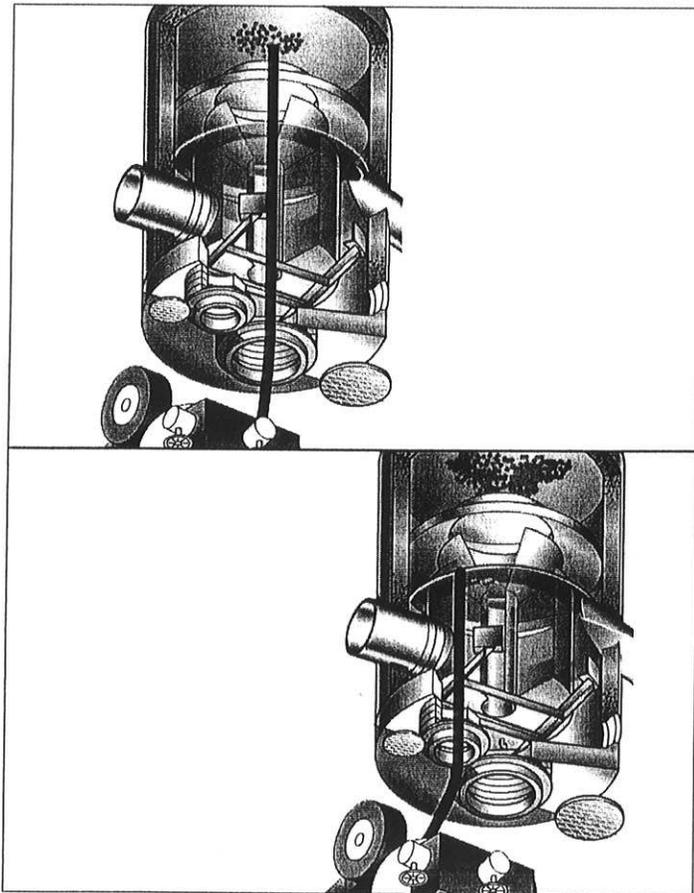


Figure 9: Floatables and sediment are removed with a vector hose



Downstream Defender Installation Log

HYDRO INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE NUMBER:	
SITE NAME:	
SITE LOCATION:	
OWNER:	CONTRACTOR:
CONTACT NAME:	CONTACT NAME:
COMPANY NAME:	COMPANY NAME:
ADDRESS:	ADDRESS:
TELEPHONE:	TELEPHONE:
FAX:	FAX:

INSTALLATION DATE: / /

MODEL (CIRCLE ONE): 4-FT 6-FT 8-FT 10-FT CUSTOM



Ireland
Tootenhill House
Rathcoole • Co Dublin
Tel: +353 (0)1 4013964
Fax: +353 (0)1 4013978

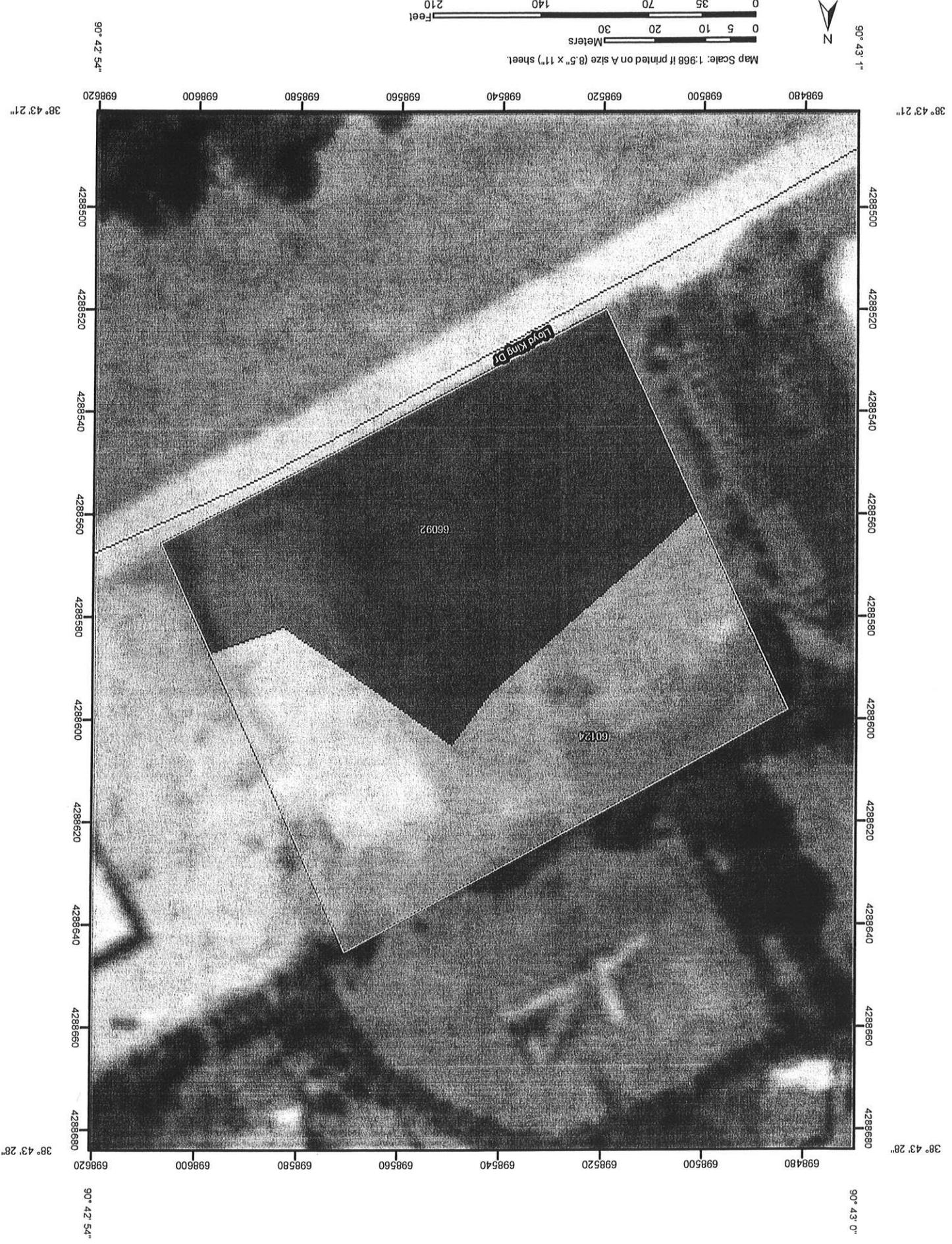


www.hydrointernational.biz

United States
94 Hutchins Drive
Portland, ME 04102
Tel: 207 756 6200
Fax: 207 756 6212

United Kingdom
Shearwater House • Clevedon Hall Estate
Victoria Road • Clevedon, BS21 7RD
Tel: +44 (0) 1275 878371
Fax: +44 (0) 1275 874979

- IV. REFERENCE INFORMATION
- A. Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey
 - B. C4- Site and Grading Plans
 - C. C10-Drainage Area Plan
 - D. C11-BMP Plan



Map Scale: 1:968 If printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)  Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils  Soil Map Units
- Soil Ratings
- A 
 - A/D 
 - B 
 - B/D 
 - C 
 - C/D 
 - D 
- Not rated or not available 
- Political Features
- Cities 
- Water Features
- Streams and Canals 
- Transportation
- Rails 
 - Interstate Highways 
 - US Routes 
 - Major Roads 
 - Local Roads 

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:968 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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 accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: St. Charles County, Missouri
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Sep 24, 2012

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/10/2007

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.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Hydrologic Soil Group—Summary by Map Unit—St. Charles County, Missouri (MO183)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
60124	Harvester-Urban land complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes	C	1.0	47.5%
66092	Fishpot-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, rarely flooded	C/D	1.1	52.5%
Totals for Area of Interest			2.1	100.0%

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

NEW BUILDING FOR

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CORPORATE CENTER DRIVE
OFFALON, MO 63368

ARCHITECT

GWA

900 NORTH ROCK HILL ROAD
OFFICE SUITE 200
OFFALON, MO 63301
TEL: 636-447-4478
WWW.GWAARCHITECTS.COM

CONTRACTOR

ARCO

THE REMEDIATION GROUP
900 NORTH ROCK HILL ROAD
OFFICE SUITE 200
OFFALON, MO 63301
TEL: 636-447-4478
WWW.ARCONATIONAL.COM

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

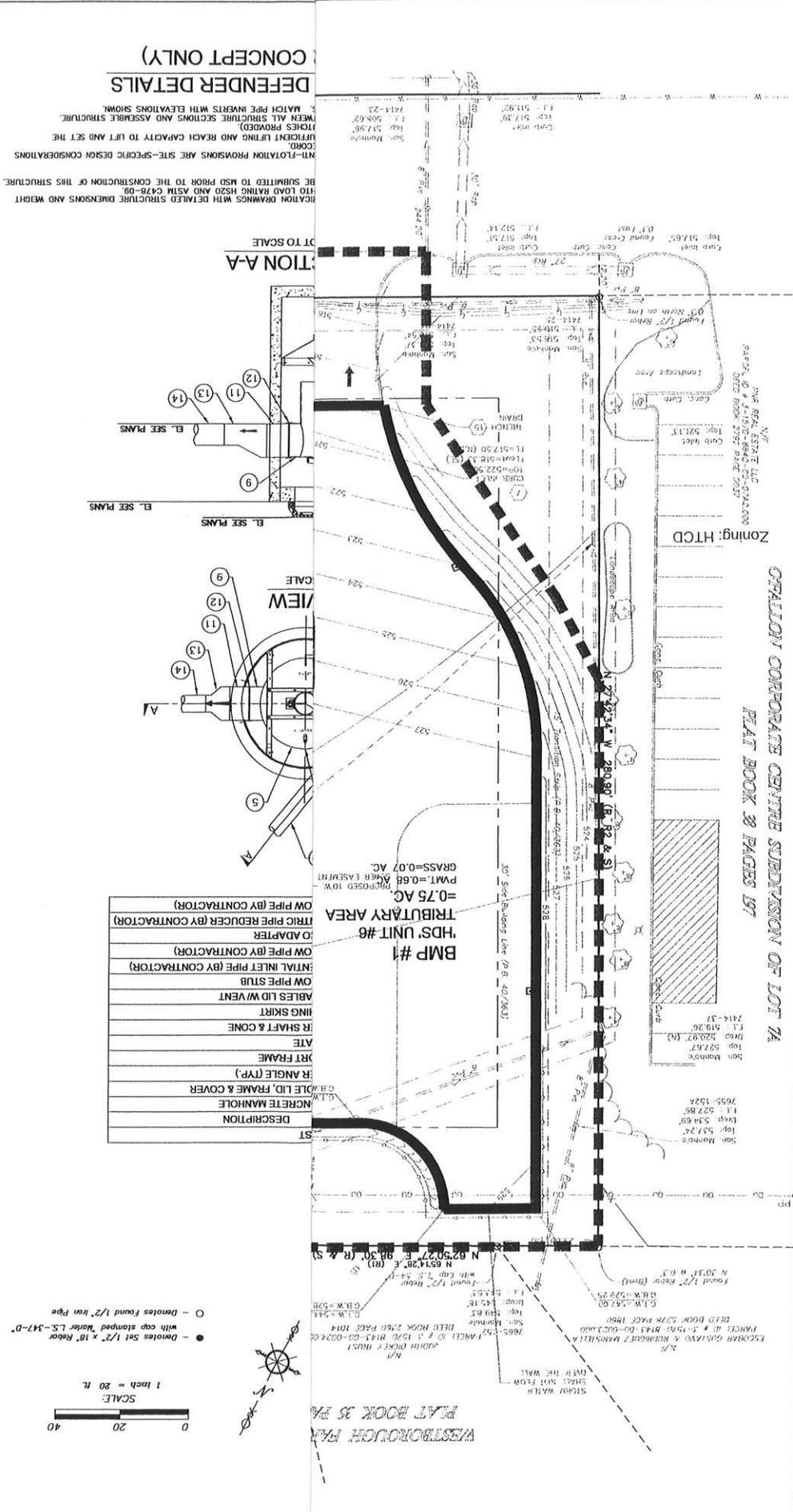
ELECTRICAL:
GREG CAIN, ENGINEER
11402 GRAYSON ROAD SUITE 100
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63128
TEL: 314-432-5181

PLUMBING:
KONRADY ENGINEERING INC.
11457 OLE CUBAN ROAD, STE 300
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63143
TEL: 314-432-5181

Mechanical:
ICON MECHANICAL
GRANITE DRIVE MANOR
4021 E. ROAD RD # 12
OFFALON, MO 63301
TEL: 636-442-2200

Fire Protection:
EFCB ELECTRIC
700 N. HOFFER DR.
EUREKA, MO 63025
TEL: 636-461-1441

Structural:
KENT P. KUMMER, P.E.
2448 S. BIG BEND BLVD.
ST. LOUIS, MO 63114
TEL: 314-731-6900



REVISIONS

DATE: 03.18.2013

PE: B. HARP

JOB NO.: 1233

DATE: 04/19/13 Per City

Grading Permit

C11

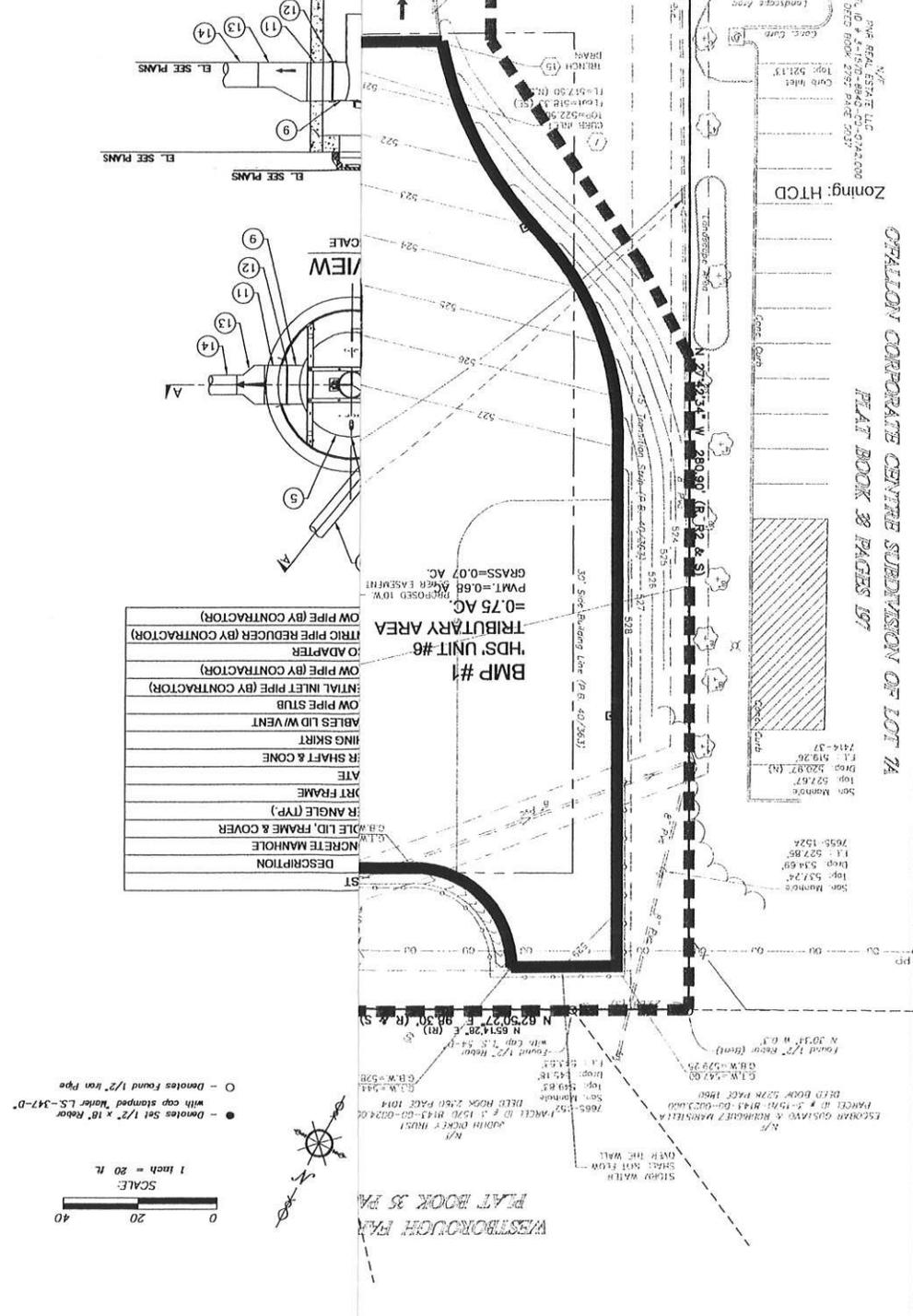
BMP PLAN & DETAILS

DEFENDER DETAILS

CONCEPT ONLY

REGULATION PROVISIONS ARE SITE-SPECIFIC DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS (CHECK CODES).
 SUFFICIENT LIFTING AND REACH CAPACITY TO LIFT AND SET THE
 (TRENCHES PROVIDED).
 ALL STRUCTURE SECTIONS AND ASSEMBLY STRUCTURE.
 MATCH PIPE INVERTS WITH ELEVATIONS SHOWN.

REGULATION DRAWINGS WITH DETAILED STRUCTURE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT
 BE SUBMITTED TO MSD PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS STRUCTURE.
 HTO LOAD RATING HS20 AND ASTM C478-09



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