## Berwick Township Simplified Design Approach Worksheet B

Step 1: Determine the amount of impervious area created by the proposed projects. This includes any new surface area that inhibits the infiltration of stormwater into the ground. New stone and gravel areas area considered impervious. Existing impervious areas are not included in this calculation.

Table # 1

Surface	Length	X	Width =	Total Impervious Area (SF)
Buildings				111001000000000000000000000000000000000
Buildings				1.1
Driveways				
Parking Areas	Para Ultra Argonia de Caracia			Marie Carlo de Carlo
Patios/Walkways	The second secon	and interested	The state of the s	
Decks				ON METORICS IN CONTROL OF BANKING FOR AN EXCELLENGE IN A MAJORICAL THE ARTHUR PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE
Other				
	TO A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRAC	* ************************************	Total Proposed Impervious Area =	

Step 2: Determine the Disconnect Impervious Area (DIA). All or parts of proposed impervious surfaces may qualify as Disconnected Impervious Area if runoff is directed to a pervious area that allows for infiltration, filtration and increased time of concentration. The volume of stormwater that needs to be managed could be reduced through DIA. Prepare a Minor Stormwater Management Site Plan to determine DIA.

## **Determining Status of DIA**

- a) Determine contributing area of the roof/driveway to each disconnected discharge. If it's 500 ft<sup>2</sup> or less (for a roof) or 1,000 ft<sup>2</sup> or less (for a driveway), continue to "b". If it's greater than these amounts, the area does not qualify as a DIA.
- b) Determine the length of down slope pervious flow path available for each disconnected discharge.
- c) Determine the % slope of the pervious flow path, % slope = (rise/ run)  $\times$  100. Must be 5% or less.
- d) See the table on the next page to determine the percentage of the area that can be treated as disconnected. If the available length of the flow path is equal to or greater than 75 ft, the discharge qualifies as entirely disconnected.

	Partial Disconnections		
Length of Pervious Flow Path* (ft) Lots 10,000 ft <sup>2</sup> and Under	Length of Pervious Flow Path* (ft) Lots >10,000 ft <sup>2</sup>	DIA Credit Factor	
0 7.9	0-14	1.0	
8 – 15.9	15-29	0.8	
16-22.9	30-44	0.6	
23-29.9	45 – 59	0.4	
30-34.9	60-74	0.2	
35 or more	75 or more	0.2	

Using step 2 calculations calculated from the minor stormwater site plan, complete the table below. This will determine the impervious area that may be excluded from the area that needs to be managed through stormwater management BMP's. If total impervious area to be managed is zero, the area can be considered entirely disconnected and further calculations are not needed.

Table #2

Surface	Area (SF)	×	DIA Credit =	Impervious Area to be Managed (SF)
Buildings				
Buildings	The state of the s	1		
Buildings				Manufacture and the second of
Buildings			And and the second seco	And the continues of th
Buildings				
Driveways	A part of the second			
Driveways		1	The state of the s	
Parking Areas			Described and the set of the set	And the same from the same state of the contract of the countries and the same state of the same state
Patios/Walkways				
Decks	The state of the s			
Other		- Constanting		and the statement of the state of the statement of the st
			Total Proposed Impervious Surface Area to be Managed (SF) =	

<sup>\*</sup>If total impervious surface area to be managed is greater than zero, continue to Step 3.

Step 3: Calculate the volume of stormwater runoff created by proposed impervious surfaces.

Impervious Area (SF) to be Managed (Sum from Table 2)	Х	2.8in/12in = 0.233 (from 24hr rainfall)		Volume of Stormwater to be Managed (CF)
	Х	0.233	ightpa Vojsta	

Step 4: Select BMP's and size according to the volume of stormwater that needs to be managed in Step 3.

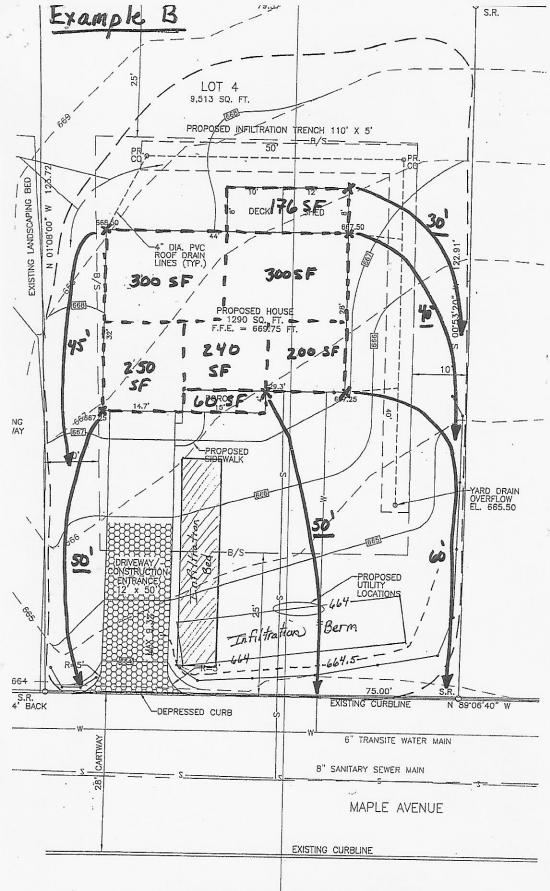
Table # 3 - BMP Sizing Table\*

BMP Type	Necessary Volume** (from Step 3 above)	Length	Width	Depth	Void Ratio	Volume ***
· Infiltration Bed or Trench				The Control of the Co	0.4	
Infiltration Berm				and malayarin (although Yallos and April 2000). The experience of	1	maka minu ana atau maka kuma muun ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana ana
Rain Garden					0.4 in stone 1.0 above ground	a Prince - P
Rain Barrel or other usable storage		Use known volume of rain barrel, etc. 1 cubic foot is equal to 7.48 gallons.			1	
Other					THE RESIDENCE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	

<sup>\*</sup> Chart should only be used when a formal SWM Site Plan is not required.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Should not include areas that were proven to be 100% disconnected

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Volume = Length x Width x Depth x Void Ratio



PROPOSED CONDITIONS
SCALE: 1" == 10'