APPENDIX A STORM DRAINAGE RUNOFF CALCULATION

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The following guidelines shall be used for subdivisions and land developments within watersheds that do not have an approved Act 167 Storm Water Management Plan. In subdivision and land developments that are within an approved Act 167 area, the requirements of that plan shall be followed.

A. Rational Formula

The rational formula used in calculating runoff is Q=CiA. In this equation, Q is the peak runoff in cubic feet per second, C is a runoff coefficient which depends on the nature of the land cover, i is the intensity of rainfall in inches per hour for a duration equal to the time of concentration for the drainage area involved, and A is the watershed area in acres. The time of concentration is the time required for runoff from the upper reaches of the watershed to reach the point for which runoff rates are being calculated.

1. Values of Coefficient "C"

Runoff coefficients used in the Rational Formula shall be consistent with Table A-1.

2. Values of Rainfall Intensity "i"

Rainfall intensities to be used in the Regional Formula shall be consistent with the Intensity-Duration-Frequency (I-D-F) Curves as shown in Figure A-1. Time of concentration values to be used with the I-D-F curves shall be based upon a segmental velocity/travel time calculation along the most remote path. The flow path should be broken down into flow type (overland, shallow concentrated, open channel) based upon site evaluation and velocities and travel times calculated with methods acceptable to the Township Engineer. The time of concentration would be the sums of the segmental travel times.

B. Manning's Equation

1. Manning's equation to determine the velocity of flow in open channels and closed drains not under pressure is listed below. The second equation is used to determine the capacity after the velocity has been determined.

$$V = 1.486 \times r \frac{2}{3} \times S \frac{1}{2}$$

q = va

v = velocity in feet per second

n = coefficient of roughness

a = cross-sectional area of flow in square feet

p = wetted perimeter, the length of the line of contact between the water and the bottom and sides of the channel or pipe around the cross-section in feet

- r = hydraulic radius = a/p
- s = slope of the channel or pipe in feet per foot
- q = capacity of the channel or pipe in cubic feet per second
- 2. The coefficient of roughness used shall be in accordance with the United States Department of Transportation Hydraulic Design Series #3.

C. Maximum Stream Velocities in Open Channels

Maximum permissible velocities in channels shall be based upon the DEP <u>Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual</u>, as amended.

	R	UNOFF	COEFFIC	TENTS I	RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS FOR THE RATIONAL METHOD*	RATION	AL MET	HOD*				
		æ	DROLO	GICSOI	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP AND SLOPE RANGE	P AND SI	OPE RAI	VGEAR			-	
•		¥			B			S			A	
LAND USE	0-5%	2-6%	+%9	0-2%	2-6%	6%4	0-2%	2-6%	+%9	0-2%	2-6%	+%9
Cultivated^	*0.18 *0.23	0.23	0.28	0.24	0.29	0.33	0.30	0.34	0.38	0.33	0.37	0.41
Pasturc ^B	0.09	0.13 0.17	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.29	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.31	0.35	0.39
Meadow, Lawn ^c	0.05	0.08	0.12 0.17	0.15 0.19	0.20 0.25	0.24	0.23	0.28	0.32	0.28	0.32	0.36
Forest, Woods	0.03	0.05	0.08	.0.11 0.15	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.30	0.34
Gravel	0.24	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.35	0.39	0.43	0.37	0.41	0.44
Parking, Other Impervious	0.72	0.76 · 0.88	0.80	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.72	0.76	0.80
Residential, Commercial, Industrial And Other "Developed"	Runoff & coefficies	efficients and the from all	should be sove base	calculated d upon soi	Runoff coefficients should be calculated based upon weighted average of impervious area coefficients and pervious area coefficients and pervious area coefficients from above based upon soil type, slope and the particular development proposal.	n weighte se and the	d average particular	of impervi developm	ous area c	oefficients	and pervi	ous area

*Based on Rossmiller Equation for translating NRCS curve numbers into Rational Method 'c' values.
**Hydrologic Soil Group based on the county soil survey latest edition.

a—Runoff coefficients for storm recurrence intervals less than 25 years. b—Runoff coefficients for storm recurrence intervals of 25 years or more.

ARepresents average of cultivated land with and without conservation treatment from TR-55, January 1975. These values are consistent with several categories of cultivated lands from TR-55, June 1986.

^BRepresents grasslands in fair condition with 50% to 75% grass cover. ^CRepresents grasslands in good condition with greater than 75% grass cover.