Bryan W. Shaw, Ph.D., *Chairman* Carlos Rubinstein, *Commissioner* Toby Baker, *Commissioner* Zak Covar, *Executive Director*





TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution

June 18, 2013

JUN 2 4 2013

Mr. Benjamin Engelhardt, P.E., Area Engineer San Antonio District Texas Department of Transportation 4102 IH 35 South New Braunfels, TX 78132

Re: <u>Edwards Aquifer</u>, Comal County North Walnut Avenue; From Kerlick Lane to Landa Drive; New Braunfels, Texas Request for Approval of a Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 213 Edwards Aquifer Edwards Aquifer Protection Program ID No. 13-13050310

Dear Mr. Engelhardt:

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed its review of the WPAP application for the referenced project submitted to the Austin Regional Office by the Texas Department of Transportation on May 3, 2013. As presented to the TCEQ, the Temporary and Permanent Best Management Practices (BMPs) and construction plans were prepared by a Texas licensed professional engineer to be in general compliance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 213. These planning materials were sealed, signed, and dated by a Texas licensed professional engineer. Therefore, based on the engineer's concurrence of compliance, the planning materials for construction of the proposed project and pollution abatement measures are hereby approved subject to applicable state rules and the conditions in this letter. The applicant or a person affected may file with the chief clerk a motion for reconsideration of the executive director's final action on this WPAP. A motion for reconsideration must be filed no later than 23 days after the date of this approval letter. *This approval expires two (2) years from the date of this letter unless, prior to the expiration date, more than 10% of the construction has commenced on the project or an extension of time has been requested.*

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed alteration to the current roadway design consists of widening traffic to two travel lanes, a center turn lane, with curbs and sidewalks. The project right-of-way (ROW) is approximately 10.0 acres contained on the Recharge Zone. The project extends from Kerlick Lane to Landa Drive.

The project is within the Recharge Zone and into the Transition Zone and approves:

- Widening pavement to four lane widths,
- Adding bike lanes and sidewalks,
- Adding retaining walls and an intersection tie-in and extending culverts,
- Adding storm sewer and StormFilters (SF) to treat highway runoff, and including detention facilities,
- Re-stabilizing the ROW after construction,

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Mr. Benjamin Engelhardt, P.E. Page 2 June 18, 2013

• Exempting treating into the Transition zone where the project does not drain back to the Recharge zone.

In addition to the described activities, temporary erosion and sedimentation controls will be installed prior to commencing site disturbance and maintained during construction. No wastewater will be generated by this roadway project.

PERMANENT POLLUTION ABATEMENT MEASURES

To prevent the pollution of stormwater runoff originating on-site or upgradient of the site and potentially flowing across and off the site after construction a placement of StormFilter (SF) flow-through cartridge systems with detention facilities to assist, designed using the TCEQ technical guidance document, <u>Complying with the Edwards Aquifer Rules: Technical Guidance on Best Management Practices (2005)</u>, will be constructed to treat stormwater runoff. The BMPs for placement on this project are as shown on the WPAP control sheets. A combination of sizes and volumes are utilized. The approved measures meet the required 80 percent removal of the increased load in total suspended solids caused by the project. Design calculations were sealed by Linda Cox P.E., on April 23, 2013 to demonstrate the total treatment load removal to exceed the required 2889 lbs. increase caused by the project by 982 lbs. in those watershed areas traversed by the roadway.

GEOLOGY

According to the geologic assessment included with the application, there is one sensitive karst related feature, the Comal Springs Fault (F18). The fault is however obscured in the streambed paralleling Walnut Avenue by stream alluvium and along the adjoining Floral Avenue and its location is inferred. The feature is one of the major faults and forms the boundary of the Recharge Zone. The Person formation and alluvial deposits of the Quaternary Age underlain by the Pecan Gap Chalk is prevalent on the site. The site visit generally confirms the description given in the assessment. The site slopes are to the south of the project at the streambed and near the fault where it flattens out.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

I. Since this is a roadway construction project, deed recordation of this approval letter is not required.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

1. Pursuant to Chapter 7 Subchapter C of the Texas Water Code, any violations of the requirements in 30 TAC Chapter 213 may result in administrative penalties.

Prior to Commencement of Construction:

2. All contractors conducting regulated activities at the referenced project location shall be provided a copy of this notice of approval. At least one complete copy of the approved WPAP and this notice of approval shall be maintained at the project location until all regulated activities are completed.

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Mr. Benjamin Engelhardt, P.E. Page 3 June 18, 2013

- 3. Modification to the activities described in the referenced WPAP application following the date of approval may require the submittal of a plan to modify this approval, including the payment of appropriate fees and all information necessary for its review and approval prior to initiating construction of the modifications.
- 4. The applicant must provide written notification of intent to commence construction, replacement, or rehabilitation of the referenced project. Notification must be submitted to the Austin Regional Office no later than 48 hours prior to commencement of the regulated activity. Written notification must include the date on which the regulated activity will commence, the name of the approved plan and program ID number for the regulated activity, and the name of the prime contractor with the name and telephone number of the contact person. The executive director will use the notification to determine if the approved plan is eligible for an extension.
- 5. Temporary erosion and sedimentation (E&S) controls, i.e., silt fences, rock berms, stabilized construction entrances, or other controls described in the approved WPAP, must be installed prior to construction and maintained during construction. Temporary E&S controls may be removed when vegetation is established and the construction area is stabilized. The TCEQ may monitor stormwater discharges from the site to evaluate the adequacy of temporary E&S control measures. Additional controls may be necessary if excessive solids are being discharged from the site.
- 6. All borings with depths greater than or equal to 20 feet must be plugged with non-shrink grout from the bottom of the hole to within three (3) feet of the surface. The remainder of the hole must be backfilled with cuttings from the boring. All borings less than 20 feet must be backfilled with cuttings from the boring. All borings must be backfilled or plugged within four (4) days of completion of the drilling operation. Voids may be filled with gravel.

During Construction:

- 7. During the course of regulated activities related to this project, the applicant or agent shall comply with all applicable provisions of 30 TAC Chapter 213, Edwards Aquifer. The applicant shall remain responsible for the provisions and conditions of this approval until such responsibility is legally transferred to another person or entity.
- 8. This approval does not authorize the installation of temporary aboveground storage tanks on this project. If the contractor desires to install a temporary aboveground storage tank for use during construction, an application to modify this approval must be submitted and approved prior to installation. The application must include information related to tank location and spill containment.
- 9. If any sensitive feature (caves, solution cavities, sink holes, etc.) is discovered during construction, all regulated activities near the feature must be suspended immediately. The applicant or his agent must immediately notify the Austin Regional Office of the discovery of the feature. Regulated activities near the feature may not proceed until the executive director has reviewed and approved the methods proposed to protect the feature and the aquifer from potentially adverse impacts to water quality. The plan must be sealed, signed, and dated by a Texas licensed professional engineer.

JUN 2 4 2013

Mr. Benjamin Engelhardt, P.E. Page 4 June 18, 2013

COUNTY FNGINEER

- 10. If sediment escapes the construction site, the sediment must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize offsite impacts to water quality (e.g., fugitive sediment in street being washed into surface streams or sensitive features by the next rain). Sediment must be removed from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds not later than when design capacity has been reduced by 50 percent. Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals shall be prevented from becoming stormwater discharge pollutants.
- 11. Intentional discharges of sediment laden water are not allowed. If dewatering becomes necessary, the discharge will be filtered through appropriately selected best management practices. These may include vegetated filter strips, sediment traps, rock berms, silt fence rings, etc.
- 12. The following records shall be maintained and made available to the executive director upon request: the dates when major grading activities occur, the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.
- 13. Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, and construction activities will not resume within 21 days. When the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day is precluded by weather conditions, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.

After Completion of Construction:

- 14. A Texas licensed professional engineer must certify in writing that the permanent BMPs or measures were constructed as designed. The certification letter must be submitted to the Austin Regional Office within 30 days of site completion.
- 15. The applicant shall be responsible for maintaining the permanent BMPs after construction until such time as the maintenance obligation is either assumed in writing by another entity having ownership or control of the property (such as without limitation, an owner's association, a new property owner or lessee, a district, or municipality) or the ownership of the property is transferred to the entity. The regulated entity shall then be responsible for maintenance until another entity assumes such obligations in writing or ownership is transferred. A copy of the transfer of responsibility must be filed with the executive director through Austin Regional Office within 30 days of the transfer.
- 16. Upon legal transfer of this property, the new owner(s) is required to comply with all terms of the approved Edwards Aquifer protection plan. If the new owner intends to commence any new regulated activity on the site, a new Edwards Aquifer protection plan that specifically addresses the new activity must be submitted to the executive director. Approval of the plan for the new regulated activity by the executive director is required prior to commencement of the new regulated activity.

Mr. Benjamin Engelhardt, P.E. Page 5 June 18, 2013

- 17. An Edwards Aquifer protection plan approval or extension will expire and no extension will be granted if more than 50 percent of the total construction has not been completed within ten years from the initial approval of a plan. A new Edwards Aquifer protection plan must be submitted to the Austin Regional Office with the appropriate fees for review and approval by the executive director prior to commencing any additional regulated activities.
- 18. At project locations where construction is initiated and abandoned, or not completed, the site shall be returned to a condition such that the aquifer is protected from potential contamination.

This action is taken under authority delegated by the Executive Director of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Mr. Kevin Lee Smith, P.E. of the Edwards Aquifer Protection Program of the Austin Regional Office at 512-339-2929.

Sincerely, PMUM

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JUN 2 4 2013

COUNTY ENGINEER

Carolyn Runyon, Water Section Manager Austin Region Office Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

CDR/kls

 Mr. John Bryant, P.G., San Antonio District, Texas Department of Transportation Ms. Lynn Bumgaurdner, Water Section Manager, San Antonio Regional Office Mr. Jim Klein, City Engineer, City of New Braunfels Mr. Thomas Hornseth, P.E., Comal County Engineer Mr. Roland Ruiz, General Manager, Edwards Aquifer Authority TCEQ Central Records, Building F, MC212 Bryan W. Shaw, Ph.D., *Chairman* Carlos Rubinstein, *Commissioner* Toby Baker, *Commissioner* Zak Covar, *Executive Director*



TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Protecting Texas by Reducing and Preventing Pollution May 7, 2013

RECEIVED

Mr. Thomas H. Hornseth, P.E. Comal County Engineer 195 David Jonas Drive New Braunfels, Texas 78132 MAY 1 3 2013 COUNTY ENGINEER

Re: Edwards Aquifer, **Comal County**

PROJECT NAME: North Walnut Avenue; BS46-C, New Braunfels, Texas PLAN TYPE: Application for Approval of a Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP); 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 213; Edwards Aquifer Protection Program ID No. 13-13050310

Dear Mr. Hornseth:

The enclosed WPAP application is being forwarded to you pursuant to the Edwards Aquifer Rules. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is required by 30 TAC Chapter 213 to provide copies of all applications to affected incorporated cities, groundwater conservation districts, and counties in which the proposed regulated activity will be located.

Please forward any comments to this office by June 6, 2013.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Mr. Kevin Smith, P.E. of the Edwards Aquifer Protection Program at the Austin Regional Office (512) 339-2929.

Sincerely,

Carolyn D. Runyon Water Section Manager Austin Regional Office

CDR/pc

Enclosure

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WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN 3 2013

BS 46-C (N. Walnut)

FROM KERLICK LANE TO LANDA STREET NEW BRAUNFELS COMAL COUNTY

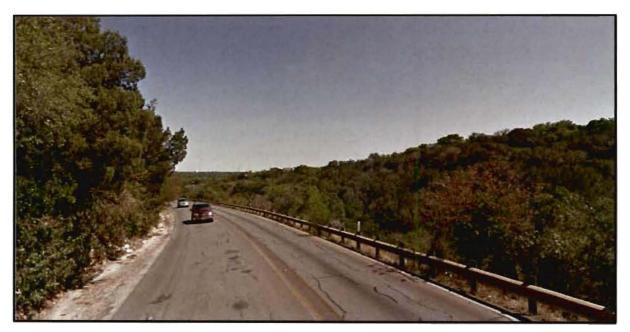
(CSJ: 0215-02-048)

COUNTY ENGINEER

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TCEQ FIELD OPERATIONS AUSTIN REGION 11



Texas Department of Transportation

April 2013

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 - Official Recharge Zone Map
 - Typical Sections & Project Layout
- 2. Geology and Soils Technical Report
 - o Geologic Assessment Form
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 - o Stratigraphic Column
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 - o Feature Table
 - o Photos
- 3. Water Pollution Abatement Application
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 - Attachment C Sequence of Work
 - Attachment I Temporary BMP Inspection and Maintenance Plan
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 - Impervious Cover Calculations on Recharge Zone
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 - Impervious Cover Calculations off Recharge Zone (information only)
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 - Attachment G Permanent Stormwater Maintenance Plan

Attachments

- Plan Sheets (proposed roadway features)
- SW3P Narrative (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan text)
- Environmental Permits, Issues and Commitments Sheet (misc. information)
- WPAP Construction General Notes (TCEQ required notes)
- SW3P Layouts (shows temporary BMPs)
- SW3P Standard Detail (EC) Sheets (details on temporary BMPs)
- Proposed Contour Layout Sheets (show proposed topography)
- Existing Contour Layout Sheets (show existing topography)
- Calculations for BMPs B-1 through B-4 on the Recharge Zone
- Calculations for BMPS B-5 through B-7A/B-7B off Recharge Zone (information only)
- WPAP Layouts (shows all permanent BMPs and their drainage areas)
- Landscape Layouts (re-vegetation plans)

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MAY 1 3 2013

General Information Form

For Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Transition Zones and Relating to 30 TAC §213.4(b) & §213.5(b)(2)(A), (B) Effective June 1, 1999

COUNTY ENGINEER

REGULATED ENTITY NAME: <u>BS 46-C from Kerlick Lane to Landa Drive</u> New Braunfels, Texas			
COUNTY: Comal		STREAM	BASIN: <u>Comal</u>
EDWARDS AQUIFER:	<u>x</u> RECHARGE ZC <u>x</u> TRANSITION ZC		
PLAN TYPE:	_x_WPAP SCS	AST UST	EXCEPTION MODIFICATION
CUSTOMER INFORMATION	N		

1. Customer (Applicant):

Contact Person:	Johr	n Bryant		
Entity:	TxD	ОТ		
Mailing Address:	POE	Box 29928		
City, State:	San Antonio	Zip:	78229	
Telephone:	(210) 615 5838	FAX:		

Agent/Representative (If any):

Contact Person:	
Mailing Address:	
City, State:	Zip:
Telephone:	FAX:

- 2. <u>x</u> This project is inside the city limits of <u>New Braunfels</u>
 - This project is outside the city limits but inside the ETJ (extra-territorial jurisdiction) of
 - This project is not located within any city's limits or ETJ.
- 3. The location of the project site is described below. The description provides sufficient detail and clarity so that the TCEQ's Regional staff can easily locate the project and site boundaries for a field investigation.

See attached road map. The project is located on a section of BS 46-C known locally as North Walnut Avenue. BS 46-C is a TxDOT Road. The project would begin at Kerlick Lane and end at Landa Street.

4. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT A - ROAD MAP. A road map showing directions to and the location of the project site is attached at the end of this form.

TCEQ-0587 (Rev. 10-01-10)

- 5. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT B USGS / EDWARDS RECHARGE ZONE MAP. A copy of the official 7 ½ minute USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale: 1" = 2000') of the Edwards Recharge Zone is attached behind this sheet. The map(s) should clearly show:
 - <u>x</u> Project site.
 - x USGS Quadrangle Name(s).
 - x Boundaries of the Recharge Zone (and Transition Zone, if applicable).
 - x Drainage path from the project to the boundary of the Recharge Zone.
- 6. <u>x</u> Sufficient survey staking is provided on the project to allow TCEQ regional staff to locate the boundaries and alignment of the regulated activities and the geologic or manmade features noted in the Geologic Assessment. The TCEQ must be able to inspect the project site or the application will be returned.
- 7. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT C PROJECT DESCRIPTION. Attached at the end of this form is a detailed narrative description of the proposed project.
- 8. Existing project site conditions are noted below:
 - ____ Existing commercial site
 - Existing industrial site
 - Existing residential site
 - <u>x</u> Existing paved and/or unpaved roads
 - Undeveloped (Cleared)
 - Undeveloped (Undisturbed/Uncleared)
 - Other:

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

- 9. <u>x</u> I am aware that the following activities are prohibited on the **Recharge Zone** and are not proposed for this project:
 - (1) waste disposal wells regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 331 of this title (relating to Underground Injection Control);
 - (2) new feedlot/concentrated animal feeding operations, as defined in 30 TAC §213.3;
 - (3) land disposal of Class I wastes, as defined in 30 TAC §335.1;
 - (4) the use of sewage holding tanks as parts of organized collection systems; and
 - (5) new municipal solid waste landfill facilities required to meet and comply with Type I standards which are defined in §330.41(b), (c), and (d) of this title (relating to Types of Municipal Solid Waste Facilities).
- 10. <u>x</u> I am aware that the following activities are prohibited on the **Transition Zone** and are not proposed for this project:
 - (1) waste disposal wells regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 331 (relating to Underground Injection Control);
 - (2) land disposal of Class I wastes, as defined in 30 TAC §335.1; and
 - (3) new municipal solid waste landfill facilities required to meet and comply with Type I standards which are defined in §330.41 (b), (c), and (d) of this title.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

- 11. The fee for the plan(s) is based on:
 - <u>na</u> For a Water Pollution Abatement Plan and Modifications, the total acreage of the site where regulated activities will occur.
 - <u>na</u> For an Organized Sewage Collection System Plans and Modifications, the total linear footage of all collection system lines.
 - <u>na</u> For a UST Facility Plan or an AST Facility Plan, the total number of tanks or piping systems.
 - <u>na</u> A request for an exception to any substantive portion of the regulations related to the protection of water quality.
 - na A request for an extension to a previously approved plan.

Note: TxDOT fees are paid through interagency agreement.

- 12. Application fees are due and payable at the time the application is filed. If the correct fee is not submitted, the TCEQ is not required to consider the application until the correct fee is submitted. Both the fee and the Edwards Aquifer Fee Form have been sent to the Commission's:
 - na TCEQ cashier
 - na Austin Regional Office (for projects in Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties)
 - na San Antonio Regional Office (for projects in Bexar, Comal, Kinney, Medina, and Uvalde Counties)
- 13. <u>x</u> Submit one (1) original and one (1) copy of the application, plus additional copies as needed for each affected incorporated city, groundwater conservation district, and county in which the project will be located. The TCEQ will distribute the additional copies to these jurisdictions. The copies must be submitted to the appropriate regional office.
- 14. <u>x</u> No person shall commence any regulated activity until the Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan(s) for the activity has been filed with and approved by the Executive Director.

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. This **GENERAL INFORMATION FORM** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review. The application was prepared by:

John Bryant	
Print Name of Customer/Agent	
Signature of Customer/Agent	4 30 13 Date

If you have questions on how to fill out this form or about the Edwards Aquifer protection program, please contact us at 210/490-3096 for projects located in the San Antonio Region or 512/339-2929 for projects located in the Austin Region.

GENERAL INFORMATION FORM

ATTACHMENT A - Road Map See attached

ATTACHMENT B – Official Recharge Zone Map See attached

ATTACHMENT C - Project Description

Existing Facility

From Kerlick Lane to just north of Wood Road, BS 46C is currently a two-lane roadway with one 12-foot-wide travel lane in each direction and 3-foot-wide shoulders. At the intersection with Wood Road, BS 46C consists of one 12-foot-wide travel lane in each direction divided by a 12-to 14-foot-wide center turn lane. South of Wood Road to Landa Street, BS 46C consists of two 12-foot-wide southbound travel lanes, one 12-foot-wide northbound travel lane, and a 14-foot-wide center turn lane. The existing right of way (ROW) width is typically100 feet. The existing facility does not include bicycle or pedestrian accommodations.

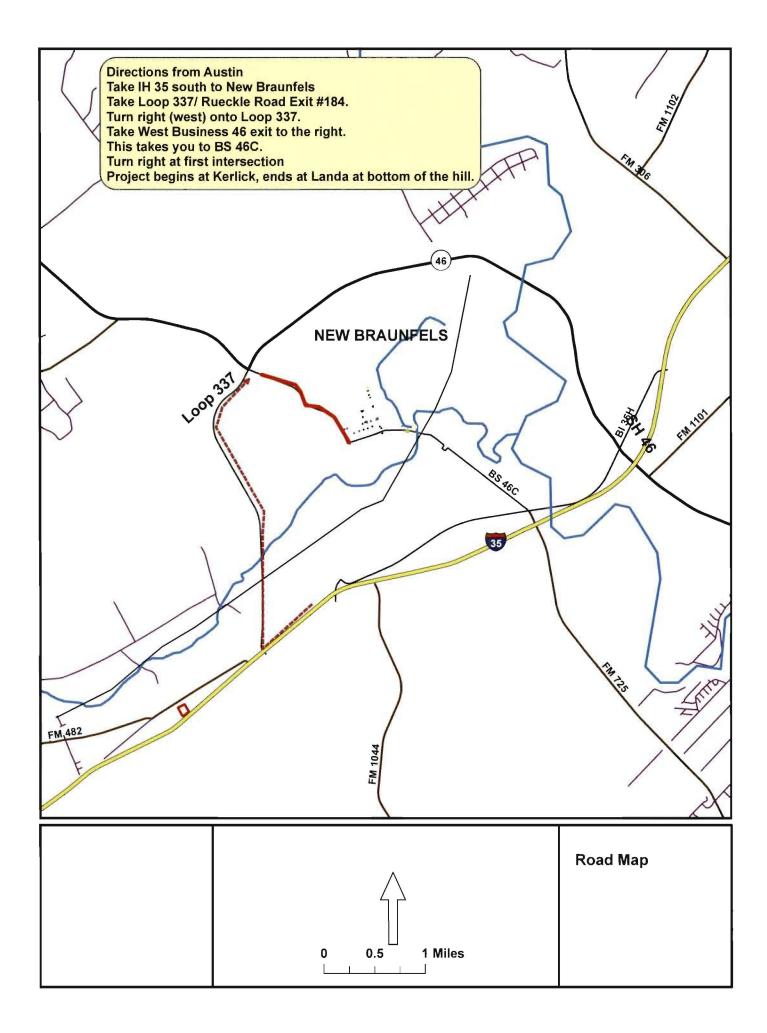
Runoff from most of the existing roadway drains via an open ditch system, but approximately 700 feet from Kerlick Lane south contains a storm drain system. The existing facility does not include catchment basins, hazardous materials traps, or other best management practices (BMPs) that treat storm water runoff before it leaves the ROW.

Proposed Facility

For most of the project length, the proposed four-lane facility would consist of two 11-foot-wide travel lanes in each direction, a 12-foot-wide center turn lane, 1-foot-wide curb offsets, and 8-foot-wide sidewalks on both sides of the roadway to accommodate pedestrians and bicycles. In a 1700-foot-long section beginning approximately 250 feet south of Grandview Avenue (referred to as the hill section of BS 46C), the proposed typical section would narrow to two 11-foot-wide travel lanes in each direction separated by a 4-foot-wide median, with 1-foot-wide curb offsets and 8-foot-wide sidewalks. A retaining wall would need to be constructed to accommodate the widening through the hill section while preserving the existing rock bluff as much as practicable. Two smaller retaining walls would help maintain access to adjoining property. Typical sections for the proposed facility are included herein.

The proposed improvements would replace, extend and/or upgrade six culverts. An underground storm sewer system would collect runoff and convey it to underground BMPs that would treat runoff before it is discharged from the ROW. These BMPs would be designed to meet or exceed the requirements of the Edwards Aquifer Rules [30Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 213]. The storm sewer system would also incorporate underground detention facilities to lessen the impact of runoff from the roadway.

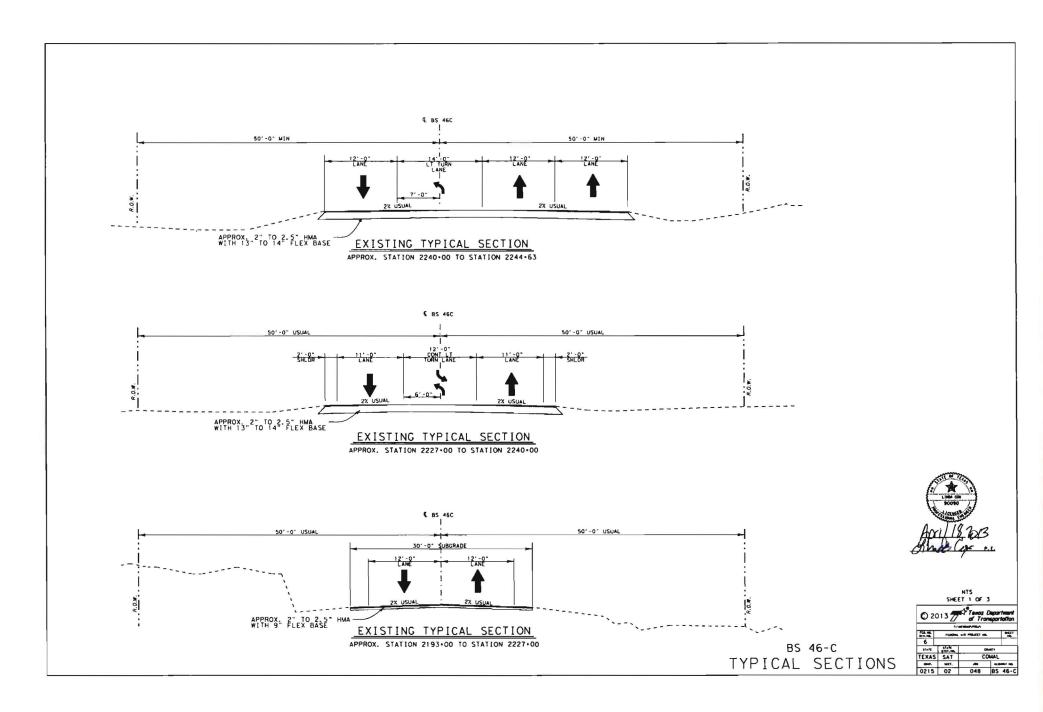
The proposed improvements would require approximately 1 acre of additional ROW, primarily in a narrow (20 feet wide) strip located on the west side of the existing roadway in the hill section.

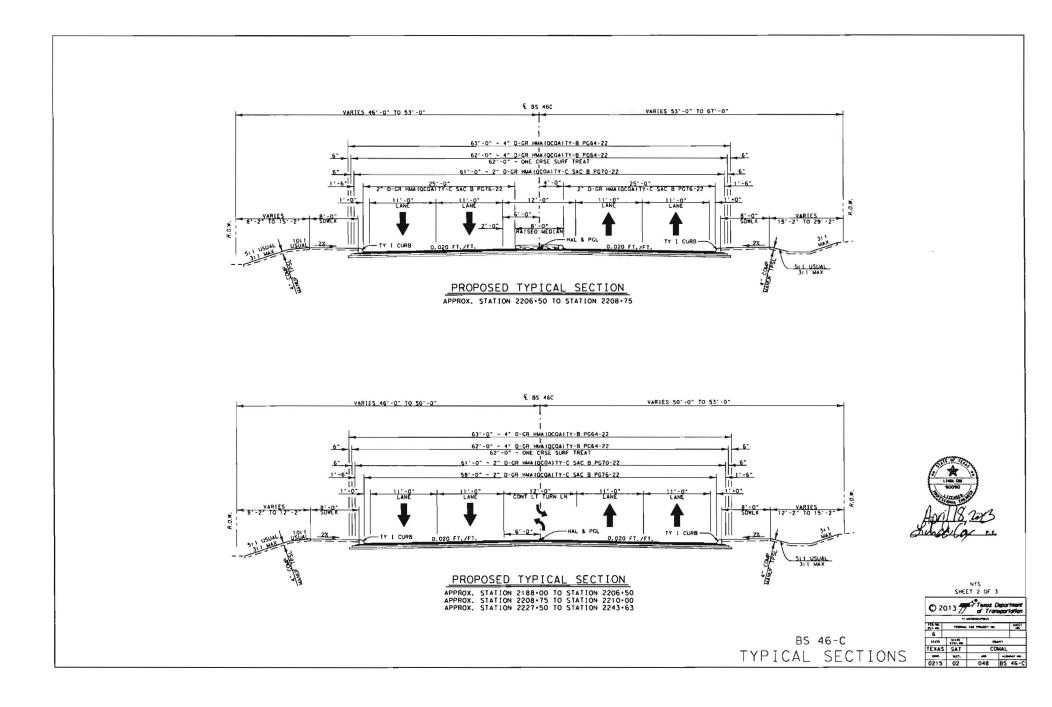


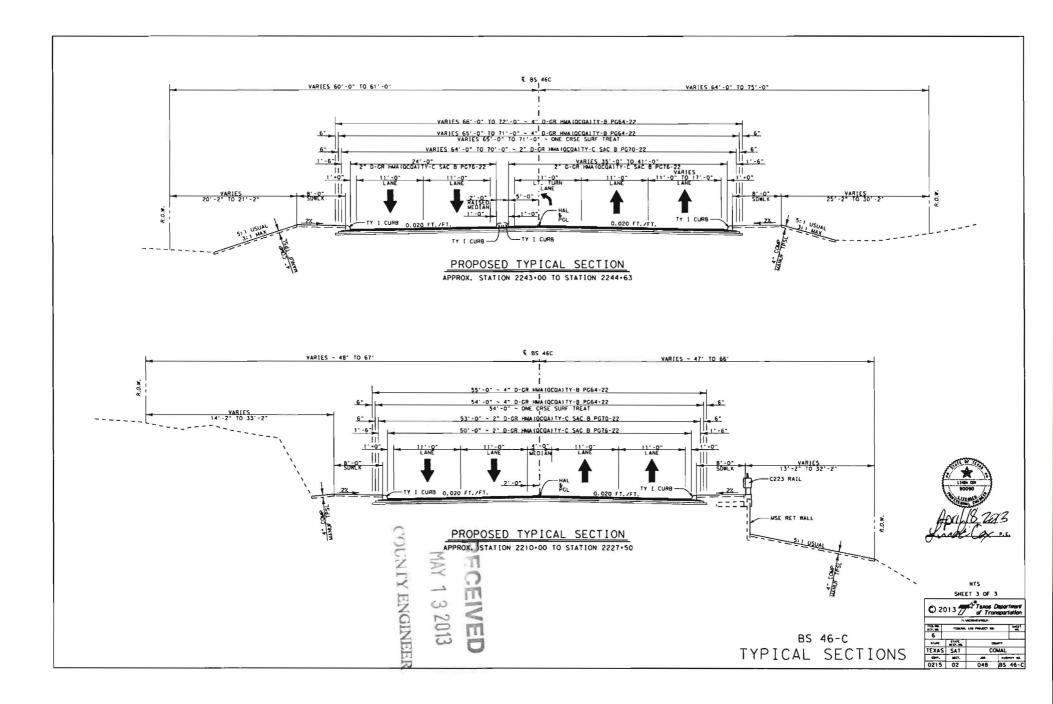


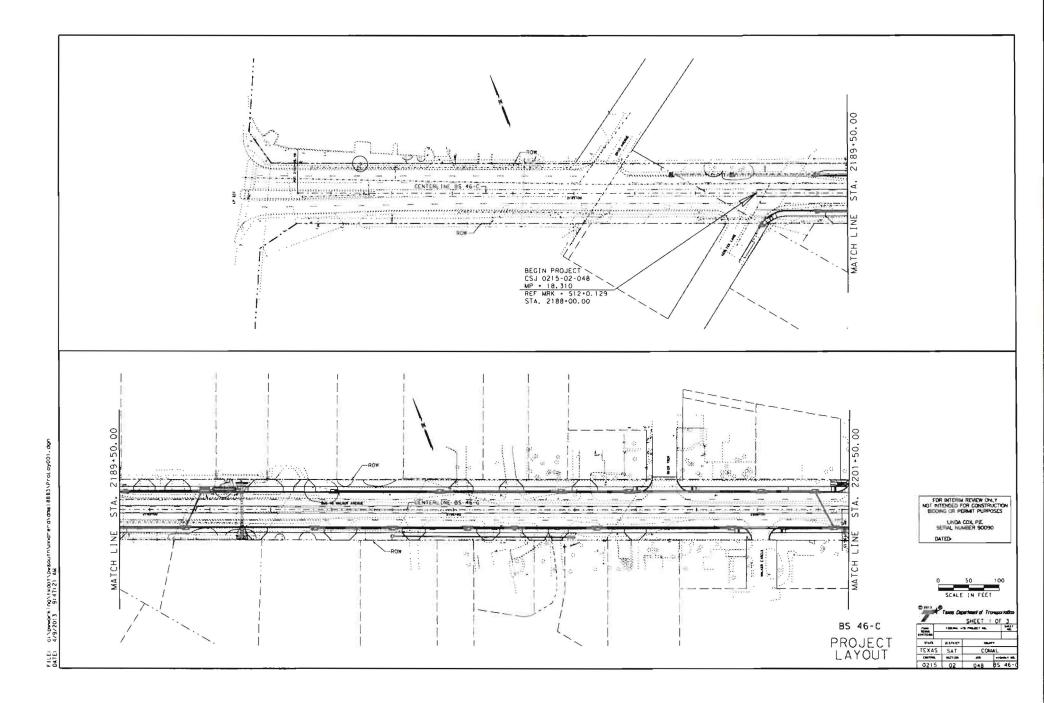
Cropped from official Recharge Zone Map, New Braunfels West, Tx MAY 1 3 2013

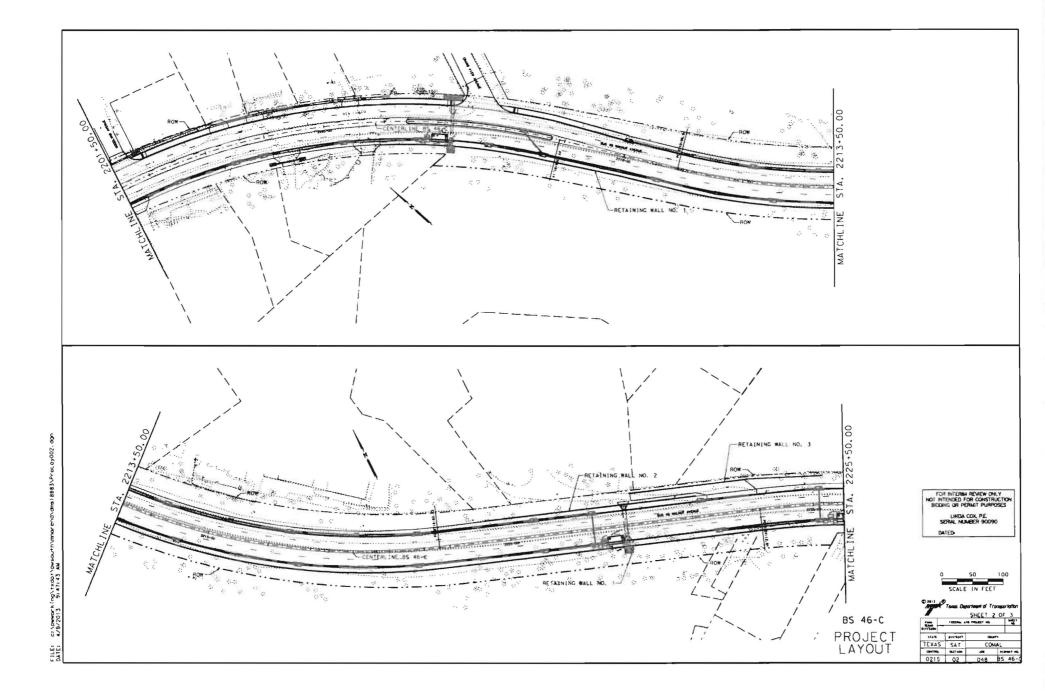
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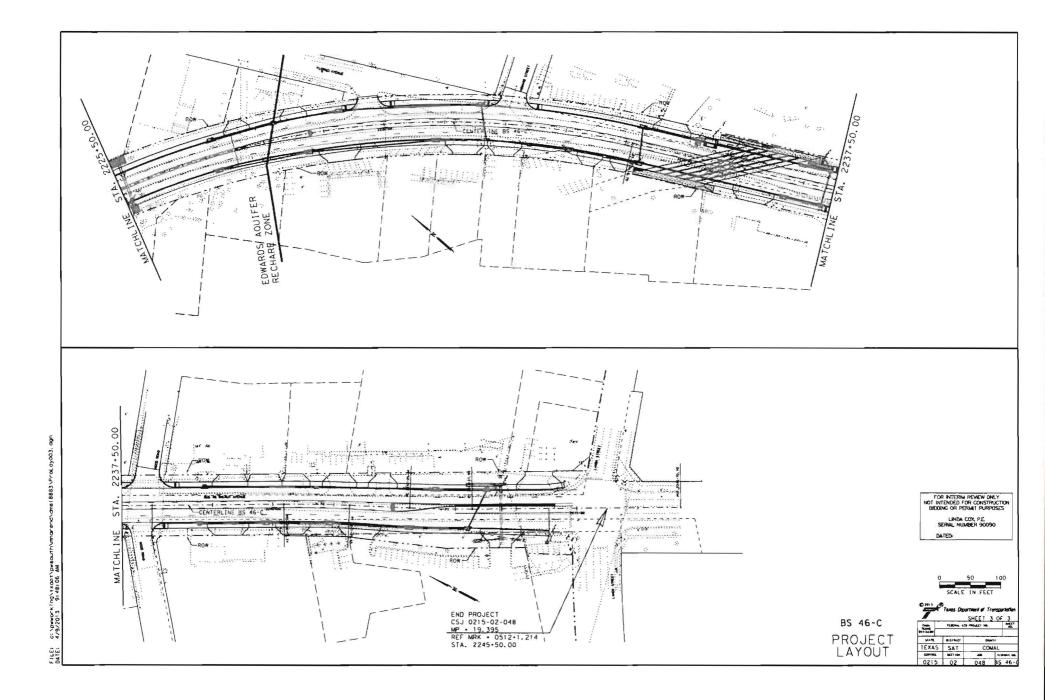












GEOLOGY AND SOILS TECHNICAL REPORT BS 46C FROM KERLICK LANE TO LANDA STREET COMAL COUNTY, TEXAS CSJ: 0215-02-048

Texas Department of Transportation

Environmental Affairs Division and San Antonio District



July 2012

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Technical Report provides a background description of the geology and soils, as well as an evaluation of potential recharge features present within the immediate vicinity of the proposed improvements to Business Highway 46C (BS 46C) in Comal County, Texas. The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) and the City of New Braunfels propose to widen BS 46C between Kerlick Lane and Landa Street within the City of New Braunfels. **Figures 1** and **2** (referenced figures are provided in **Appendix A**) show the project location on a county base map and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map, respectively.

The proposed improvements would be 100 percent funded by state and local monies, and no federal permits that would cover the entire project are required. As a result, there is no significant federal involvement in the project, and this Technical Report focuses on pertinent regulations that apply to state-level projects and provides information that may be used in a state-level environmental document. Section 2.0 describes the proposed project, Section 3.0 lists the applicable regulatory requirements and memoranda, and Section 4.0 provides a description of the project area. Section 5.0 provides an overview of the regional geology, Section 6.0 describes the site-specific geology in the project area, and Section 7.0 discusses anticipated effects. (NOTE: all project related values and estimates included in this report are approximate.)

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TxDOT and the City of New Braunfels propose to widen the existing two-lane BS 46C highway to a fourlane urban arterial from Kerlick Lane to Landa Street, a distance of approximately 1 mile. The purpose of the project is to improve mobility for existing and predicted future traffic demands. The following sections provide a description of the existing and proposed facilities.

2.1 Existing Facility

From Kerlick Lane to just north of Wood Road, BS 46C is currently a two-lane roadway with one 12foot-wide travel lane in each direction and 3-foot-wide shoulders. At the intersection with Wood Road, BS 46C consists of one 12-foot-wide travel lane in each direction divided by a 12- to 14-foot-wide center turn lane. South of Wood Road to Landa Street, BS 46C consists of two 12-foot-wide southbound travel lanes, one 12-foot-wide northbound travel lane, and a 14-foot-wide center turn lane. The existing right-ofway (ROW) width is typically100 feet. **Figure 3** provides typical sections for the existing facility. Runoff from most of the existing roadway drains via an open ditch system, but approximately 700 feet from Kerlick Lane south contains a storm drain system. The existing facility does not include catchment basins, hazardous materials traps, or other best management practices (BMPs) that treat storm water runoff before it leaves the ROW.

2.2 Proposed Facility

For most of the project length, the proposed four-lane facility would consist of two 11-foot-wide travel lanes in each direction, a 12-foot-wide center turn lane, 1-foot-wide curb offsets, and 8-foot-wide

sidewalks on both sides of the roadway to accommodate pedestrians and bicycles. In a 1700-foot-long section beginning approximately 250 feet south of Grandview Avenue (referred to as the "hill section" of BS 46C), the proposed typical section would narrow to two 11-foot-wide travel lanes in each direction separated by a 4-foot-wide median, with 1-foot-wide curb offsets and 8-foot-wide sidewalks. A retaining wall would need to be constructed to accommodate the widening through the hill section while preserving the existing rock bluffs as much as practicable. **Figure 3** provides typical sections for the proposed facility. The proposed improvements would replace, extend and/or upgrade six culverts. An underground storm sewer system would collect runoff and convey it to underground BMPs that would treat runoff before it is discharged from the ROW.

The proposed improvements would require approximately 1.2 acre of additional ROW, primarily in a narrow (20 feet wide) strip located on the west side of the existing roadway in the hill section. **Figures 4.1** through **4.3** show the existing and proposed ROW on aerial photography.

3.0 APPLICABLE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND MEMORANDA

There are no regulations directly related to protection of geology and soils that are applicable to the proposed project. Since there is no federal involvement in the proposed project, the Farmland Protection Policy Act, which regulates the conversion of prime farmlands (e.g., soils that are listed as prime farmland soils), does not apply to the project. To protect surface and groundwater quality, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) regulates development within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone (EARZ) through rules contained in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §213. These regulations require the use of best management practices (BMPs), for both temporary and permanent conditions, to capture and treat stormwater runoff from areas of impervious cover. The regulations require the removal of 80 percent of total suspended solids (TSS) in runoff from an increase in impervious cover on a project. The TCEQ implements their rules by requiring the submittal of a Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) prior to conducting site activities.

The TCEQ also protects groundwater quality by assessing and determining how to handle karst and other potential recharge features when they are encountered during construction. The Edwards Aquifer Authority (EAA), which regulates pumping from the Edwards Aquifer and implements rules to protect water quality within the Edwards Aquifer, also reviews WPAPs and provides comments to the TCEQ for their consideration in review of the plans.

4.0 **PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION**

The project area is situated near the boundary of the Edwards Plateau where it meets the Blackland Prairies Physiographic Region to the east (Jordan et al. 1984). The project is located in an urbanized area of the City of New Braunfels that has been largely developed with retail and/or commercial facilities along major roadways (BS 46C and Landa Street), and residential areas in surrounding developments. Undeveloped areas generally contain remnant woodland patches dominated by plateau live oak (*Quercus fusiformis*) and Ashe juniper (*Juniperus ashei*).

The topography of the area consists of rolling hills typical of the Texas Hill Country. The project area is drained primarily by an unnamed tributary of the Comal River that parallels BS 46C to the west. This drainage is an ephemeral feature characterized by rock outcrops, rocky rubble, and debris in the channel. Near the south end of the project, the tributary drains into a city storm sewer system, which conveys water eastward to the Comal River downstream of Landa Lake. (Note that this unnamed tributary historically drained to Dry Comal Creek south of the project area but has been modified to drain into a storm sewer system that conveys water to the Comal River east of the project area; as such, the drainage is referenced as an unnamed tributary to the Comal River in this report).

According to the New Braunfels Utility company (NBU), sanitary sewer lines run parallel to the BS 46C roadway within the project limits except for the "hill-section" of the roadway, generally located between Grandview Avenue and Floral Avenue. In addition to the underground sewer mains, NBU identified several manhole covers in the project vicinity. If necessary, the adjustment and relocation of any utilities would be handled by franchisees and the City of New Braunfels so that no substantial interruptions in service would occur while these adjustments are being made.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGIC FRAMEWORK

5.1 Geologic Setting and Structure

The geology of the project area consists of predominantly Cretaceous age carbonate rocks and the Tertiary age Balcones Fault Zone (BFZ) (Collins 2000). The strata developed from the accumulation of a thick sequence of marine sediments deposited during Cretaceous times on the San Marcos Platform. Primary tectonic uplifting of the Edwards Plateau occurred during Miocene times along the BFZ (LBG-Guyton 2004). The faults in the BFZ are characterized as closely spaced, en echelon, normal faults, typically downthrown to the southeast, with displacements ranging from 100 to 850 feet (Collins 2000). The BFZ trends to the northeast, with most faults striking between N40^o-70^oE and dipping southeast. The primary fault in the project area, the Comal Springs fault, forms part of the Balcones Escarpment that defines the eastern margin of the Texas Hill Country (Edwards Plateau) and the western margin of the rolling Blackland Prairies of Central Texas. Approximately 750 feet of vertical displacement has been measured across the Comal Springs fault (LBG-Guyton 2004). Figure 5 in Appendix A provides a regional cross-section depicting the geologic formations with respect to the BFZ, as provided in LBG-Guyton (2004). Land surface elevations increase abruptly at the escarpment, rising several hundred feet. The terrain consists of rolling uplands dissected by narrow drainageways. The elevations in the study area range from about 640 feet mean sea level (msl) near Landa Street on the southeast end of the project to about 840 feet msl near Kerlick Lane on the northwest end of the project. The project crosses the recharge zone of the Edwards Aquifer, and the Comal Springs fault forms the boundary of the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone to the northwest with the artesian zone southeast of the fault. The dissolution of the carbonate bedrock has formed karst terrain, characterized by sinkholes, caves, solution cavities, losing streams, and large spring complexes (LBG-Guyton 2004).

5.2 <u>Stratigraphy</u>

The strata that outcrop in the vicinity of the project are Lower and Upper Cretaceous age and Quaternary age. The Lower Cretaceous strata include the Kainer and Person Formations of the Edwards group and the Georgetown Formation. The Upper Cretaceous strata include the Del Rio Clay, Buda Limestone, Eagle Ford Group, Austin Group (chalk), and the Navarro and Taylor Groups, undivided (Small and Hanson 1994). A thin veneer (25 to 40 feet) of Quaternary age alluvium deposits overlies the Upper Cretaceous erosional surface, down-dip of the Comal Springs fault (LBG-Guyton 2004). The underlying Glen Rose Limestone of Lower Cretaceous age outcrops west and up-dip of the project area and therefore will not be described in any more detail in this report. **Table B-1** in **Appendix B** is a stratigraphic column depicting the various geologic units in the project area.

The Edwards Group is about 440 feet thick in Comal County and consists primarily of limestone with chert in the form of nodules, lenses, and thin discontinuous beds (Small and Hanson 1994). The Kainer (lower) and Person (upper) Formations of the Edwards Group have been divided into seven members (Rose 1972). The lowermost unit of the Kainer is the basal nodular member, which is about 50 feet thick and consists of a marly, nodular limestone with some grainstone. The next higher member is the dolomitic member, which is about 110 feet thick and consists of mostly dense, crystalline limestone with some layers of grainstone and mudstone. The Kirschberg evaporate member is about 50 feet thick and consists primarily of crystalline limestone and chalky mudstone with chert lenses. The uppermost member is the grainstone member, which is about 50 feet thick and is primarily dense, cemented, miliolid grainstone. The Person Formation consists of the lowermost regional dense member, which is about 20 feet thick and consists of a dense argillaceous mudstone. The leached and collapsed members overlie the regional dense member and consist of about 70 feet of burrowed mudstone and grainstone with intervals of hard, crystalline limestone and chert lenses. The collapsed zones form by the collapse of the overlying limestone into voids created by dissolution of thin evaporite layers and are more common in the lower 15 feet of the member (Small and Hanson 1994). The uppermost member is the cyclic and marine members, which are about 80 feet thick and consist of thick beds of mudstone and packstone along with lenses of chert and *miliolid* grainstone.

The Georgetown Formation is composed of thin interbeds of gray to tan, fossiliferous, fine-grained limestone, marly limestone, and marl. The formation is about 10 feet thick in the area. Small vugs (cavities) may occur but generally are not common. The Del Rio Clay overlies the Georgetown Formation and is about 50 feet thick. The unit is a dark green to gray, gypsiferous clay containing an abundance of the fossil oyster *Ilymatogyra arietina*, commonly referred to as "rams horn." The Buda Limestone is about 40 feet thick and is a dense, nodular, porcelaneous mudstone. The Eagle Ford Group overlies the Buda and is about 50 feet thick consisting of a calcareous, sandy shale unit. Some of the shale flags emit a petroliferous odor when fractured (Small and Hanson 1994). The Austin Group consists of about 225 feet of thin to thick-bedded light gray chalk, limestone, marly limestone, and marl and is generally referred to as the Austin Chalk. The overlying Taylor and Navarro group strata consist of about 600 feet of claystone and mud-mudstone. The Pecan Gap Formation is part of the Lower Taylor Group and is about 200 feet thick and consists of marly, argillaceous limestone. The Quaternary alluvium deposits include both

terrace and streambed alluvium, are about 20 feet thick in the area, and are mostly made up of sand and gravel with varying amounts of silt and clay.

5.3 <u>Aquifers</u>

COUNTY ENGINEER

The BFZ Edwards Aquifer and the underlying Upper and Middle Trinity Aquifers are the commonly utilized aquifers in the project area. The Trinity aquifers are present west and up-dip of the site, while the BFZ Edwards is present under the western portion of the project site up to the Comal Springs fault. This portion of the aquifer receives local recharge directly through the outcrop, and the aquifer is considered to be under unconfined, or water table, conditions. Southeast and down-dip of the fault, the Edwards strata are covered with as much as 650 feet of upper confining strata, and the aquifer is considered to be under confined conditions.

The Upper Trinity Aquifer is comprised of the Glen Rose Formation. Since this aquifer outcrops west and up-dip of the project site, there will be no effects to this aquifer from the proposed roadway improvements. The Edwards Aquifer is comprised of the Kainer and Person Formations of the Edwards group and the overlying Georgetown Formation. Groundwater generally flows from the southwest to the northeast in a series of fault blocks associated with the BFZ (LBG-Guyton 2004). Groundwater then discharges from these blocks as springs, with the closest of these, Comal Springs, being located approximately 0.5 mile east of the project area. A separate Water Resources Technical Report contains a more detailed analysis of the Edwards Aquifer and potential effects from the proposed project.

5.4 Soils

Soils in the project area are mapped as Rumple-Comfort Association, undulating (RUD), Eckrant rock outcrop complex, steep (ErG), Purves clay, 1 to 5 percent slopes (PuC), Lewisville silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (LeB), and Krum clay, 0 to 1 percent slopes (KrA) (USDA 1984). The locations of the mapped soils in the area are shown on **Figure 6** in **Appendix A**. The Comfort, Purves, Krum, and Eckrant soils are within the "D" classification of the hydrologic soil groups, which have a very slow infiltration rate (very high runoff potential) when thoroughly saturated. The Rumple soils are in the "C" hydrologic groups, which have a low rate of water transmission. The Lewisville soils are within the "B" hydrologic groups and have a moderate infiltration rate (USDA 1986). Most of these soils are relatively thin and are developed over fractured and marly limestone bedrock.

The RUD soils consist of shallow to moderately deep soils on upland areas within the Edwards Plateau region (USDA 1984). The soils are comprised of about 60 percent Rumple soils and about 20 percent Comfort soils. Typically the surface layer of the Rumple is dark, reddish-brown, loamy clay with numerous rounded chert and limestone cobbles and gravel on the surface extending to about 14 inches below the ground surface. Below this to a depth of about 28 inches is extremely stony clay that is made up of about 75 percent limestone fragments. The underlying material is fractured limestone. Permeability values for the Rumple soils range from 0.2 to 0.6 inch/hour, which would tend to impede water recharge to the underlying bedrock. The Comfort soils consist of a surficial layer, about 7 inches thick, of dark brown, stony clay. Below this to a depth of about 12 inches is reddish-brown, very stony clay overlying

fractured limestone bedrock. Permeability values for the Comfort soils range from 0.06 to 0.2 inch/hour, which would tend to impede water recharge to the underlying bedrock.

The PuC soils consist of shallow, gently sloping soils on upland areas (USDA 1984). Typically, the surface layer is dark gray clay to a depth of about 10 inches. This is underlain by grayish brown clay to a depth of about 19 inches. The underlying material is fractured limestone bedrock. The soil is well drained with permeability values ranging from 0.2 to 0.6 inch/hour, which would tend to impede water recharge to the underlying bedrock.

The LeB soils consist of a deep, soil found on gently sloping terrain and stream terraces (USDA 1984). The soils consist of a dark grayish-brown silty clay surface layer to a depth of about 15 inches. Below this to a depth of about 63 inches is a light brown to reddish-yellow silty clay. The soil is well drained with permeability values ranging from 0.6 to 2 inches/hour, which would result in a moderate amount of water recharge to the underlying bedrock.

The KrA soils consist of deep, nearly level soils found on stream terraces and valley fills (USDA 1984). Typically the surface layer is a dark brown clay to a depth of about 19 inches. This is underlain by brown to yellowish brown clay to a depth of 80 inches. The soil is well drained with permeability values ranging from 0.2 to 0.6 inch/hour, which would tend to impede water recharge to the underlying bedrock.

The ErG complex consists of shallow, clayey soil (Eckrant soil) and rock outcrop on upland areas within the Edwards Plateau region (USDA 1984). Slopes are complex and range up to 30 percent or more. Typically the surface layer of the Eckrant soil is very dark gray extremely stony clay about 10 inches thick. Stone and cobble content increases with depth, up to 75 percent by volume, and the underlying material is fractured limestone bedrock. Permeability values range from 0.2 to 0.6 inch/hour, which would tend to impede water recharge to the underlying bedrock.

6.0 SITE SPECIFIC GEOLOGY

6.1 <u>Geologic Units</u>

The geologic units mapped within the project site include the Cretaceous Age Person Formation of the upper Edwards Group and Quaternary Age alluvium terrace deposits, which are most likely underlain by the Cretaceous Age Pecan Gap Chalk of the Taylor group (Small and Hanson 1994). The members of the Person Formation mapped onsite include the leached and collapsed members and the cyclic and marine members. The Edwards Group deposits are separated from the younger alluvium and Pecan Gap Chalk deposits by the Comal Springs fault, which crosses the southeastern portion of the site. The Comal Springs fault is a major fault within the BFZ and juxtaposes Edwards strata against younger beds of the upper confining unit, which are thought to be barriers or partial barriers to groundwater flow (Small and Hanson 1994). The majority of the project site is located within the Recharge Zone of the Edwards Aquifer, with the southeastern end of the site located within the Transition Zone. The recharge zone boundary is formed by the Comal Springs fault. A stratigraphic column prepared for the site is included as **Table B-1** in **Appendix B**.

6.2 <u>Methodology</u>

A geologic reconnaissance of the site was conducted to identify potential recharge features as well as describe the site-specific geology. Survey methods followed protocols outlined in the TCEQ Instructions to Geologists for Geologic Assessments (TCEQ 2004). The assessment included an evaluation of any significant geologic or manmade features, as defined in 30 TAC §213, that are present within the site. The TCEO only requires inspection of the existing and proposed ROW for features. However, in order to be conservative in protecting the springs in the vicinity of the site, it was determined to expand the reconnaissance to include the area immediately adjacent and downgradient of the proposed ROW (within the unnamed drainage). These features include closed depressions, sinkholes, caves, faults, fractures, wells, borings, and excavations. Particular attention was paid to any sensitive features, which are defined as features where rapid infiltration from the surface to the underlying Edwards Aquifer can occur. An initial survey was conducted by Carlos Swonke, P.G., of Blanton & Associates, Inc., on January 3, 2012, and a follow-up survey was conducted by Russell C. Ford, P.G., of Terracon Consultants, Inc., on February 8, 2012. The surveys were completed by walking parallel transects within and along the ROW and down-gradient to the bed of the unnamed tributary that parallels BS 46C, spaced approximately 50 feet apart, where practicable. Features that were discovered were located using a GPS unit (datum: NAD 83), assigned a unique number, and locations plotted on the attached geologic map (Figures 4.1 through 4.3). Each feature was evaluated and scored using the methods described in the TCEQ Instructions to Geologists for Geologic Assessments (TCEQ 2004), and the resulting scores are shown on the completed Geologic Assessment Table (TCEQ-0585-Table) in Appendix B. The completed Geologic Assessment Form (TCEQ-0585) is also included in Appendix B.

6.3 Geologic Feature Identification

The field reconnaissance of the project area revealed 19 geologic features and one obscured fault (Comal Springs fault) within or adjacent to the existing and/or proposed ROW (**Table 1**). Nine of these features (F2 through F8) are located just outside of the proposed ROW while the remaining features are located within the proposed ROW. None of the features identified were significant caves or sinkholes. The majority of the features are small solution cavities developed along bedding planes, solution-enlarged fractures, and vuggy, fractured rock outcrops within the paralleling streambed. None of the features were excavated to determine their recharge potential, but all were assumed to have some recharge function. Photographs of the individual features are included in **Appendix C**. The following table lists each feature followed by individual feature descriptions:

Feature ID	Feature Type	Setting
FI	Closed Depression/Animal Burrow	Hillside above streambed
F2	Solution Cavity Along Bedding Plane	Hillside above streambed (offsite)
F3	Solution Enlarged Vertical Fracture	Hillside above streambed (offsite)
F4	Solution Enlarged Vertical Fracture	Hillside above streambed (offsite)
F5	Vuggy Rock	Streambed (offsite)
F6	Vuggy Rock	Streambed (offsite)
F6A	Vuggy Rock	Streambed (offsite)
F7	Vuggy Rock	Streambed (offsite)

Table 1. Geologic Features Located in and adjacent to the Project Area

Feature ID	Feature Type	Setting
F7A	Solution Cavity	Hillside above streambed (offsite)
F8	Closed Depression/Animal Burrow	Hillside above streambed (offsite)
F9	Solution Enlarged Fracture	Roadcut
F10	Solution Enlarged Fracture	Roadcut
F11	Vuggy Rock and Solution Features	Roadcut
F12	Solution Cavity Along Bedding Plane	Roadcut
F13	Solution Cavity Along Bedding Plane	Roadcut
F14	Solution Cavity Along Bedding Plane	Roadcut
F15	Solution Enlarged Fracture	Roadcut
F16	Solution Enlarged Fracture	Roadcut
F17	Solution Cavity Along Bedding Plane	Roadcut
F18	Fault	Obscured in Creekbed

Table 1. Geologic Features Located in and adjacent to the Project Area

- Feature F1 is a small, non-karst closed depression formed in the Person Formation, leached and collapsed member, measuring about 8 feet in diameter by 1.5 feet deep. Evidence of animal burrowing was observed, and no significant vertical openings were observed. The feature has a sensitivity score of 10 points.
- **Feature F2** is a small solution cavity formed along a horizontal bedding plane in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is about 0.2 foot by 3 feet and extends into the streambank about 1.5 feet, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- Feature F3 is a small solution-enlarged vertical fracture located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is about 1 foot by 2 feet and extends into the streambank about 0.2 foot, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- **Feature F4** is a small solution-enlarged vertical fracture located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is about 1 foot by 3 feet and extends into the streambank about 0.3 foot, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- **Feature F5** is a vuggy, solutioned outcrop of the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located in the streambed and measures about 15 feet by 6 feet. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 15 points.
- **Feature F6** is a vuggy, solutioned outcrop of the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located in the streambed and measures about 10 feet by 3 feet. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 15 points.
- **Feature F6A** is a vuggy, solutioned outcrop of the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located in the streambed and measures about 6 feet by 6 feet. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 15 points.

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- **Feature F7** is a vuggy, solutioned outcrop of the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located in the streambed and measures about 8 feet by 10 feet. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 15 points.
- **Feature F7A** is a small solution cavity formed along a horizontal bedding plane in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is about 1.5 feet by 1.5 feet and extends into the streambank about 0.5 foot, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- **Feature F8** is a small, non-karst closed depression formed in the Person Formation, leached and collapsed member, measuring about 1.5 feet by 4 feet by 1 foot deep. Evidence of animal burrowing was observed, and no significant vertical openings were observed. The feature has a sensitivity score of 10 points.
- Feature F9 is a small solution-enlarged fracture located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located within a horizontal bedding plane in the road cut for the existing BS 46C and is about 3 to 4 feet above the existing road surface. The feature is about 4 feet by 2 feet and extends into the outcrop about 0.5 foot, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- Feature F10 is a small solution-enlarged fracture located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located within a horizontal bedding plane in the road cut for the existing BS 46C and is about 3 to 4 feet above the existing road surface. The feature is about 0.8 foot by 2 feet and extends into the outcrop about 0.5 foot, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- Feature F11 is a vuggy solutioned outcrop located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located within a horizontal bedding plane in the road cut for BS 46C and is about 3 to 4 feet above the existing road surface. The feature extends for about 50 feet and is about 4 feet from top to bottom. No significant openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 10 points.
- **Feature F12** is a small solution cavity located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located within a horizontal bedding plane in the road cut for BS 46C and is about 3 to 4 feet above the existing road surface. The feature is about 1.5 feet by 1 foot and extends into the outcrop about 1.5 feet, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- Feature F13 is a small solution cavity located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located within a horizontal bedding plane in the road cut for BS 46C and is about 3 to 4 feet above the existing road surface. The feature is about 8 feet by 3 feet and extends into the outcrop about 2 feet, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.

- **Feature F14** is a small solution cavity located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located within a horizontal bedding plane in the road cut for BS 46C and is about 3 to 4 feet above the existing road surface. The feature is about 5 feet by 2 feet and extends into the outcrop about 1 foot, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- **Feature F15** is a small solution-enlarged fracture located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located within a horizontal bedding plane in the road cut for BS 46C and is about 3 to 4 feet above the existing road surface. The feature is about 15 feet by 3 feet and extends into the outcrop about 1.5 feet, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- **Feature F16** is a small solution-enlarged fracture located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located within a horizontal bedding plane in the road cut for BS 46C and is about 3 to 4 feet above the existing road surface. The feature is about 25 feet by 5 feet and extends into the outcrop about 2 feet, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- Feature F17 is a small solution cavity located in the leached and collapsed member of the Person Formation. The feature is located within a horizontal bedding plane in the road cut for BS 46C and is about 3 to 4 feet above the existing road surface. The feature is about 0.5 foot by 2 feet and extends into the outcrop about 0.8 foot, where it pinches closed. No significant vertical openings were observed, and the feature has a sensitivity score of 25 points.
- **Feature F18** is the approximate location of the Comal Springs fault, where it is mapped as crossing the project area. Evidence of the fault is obscured in the streambed paralleling BS 46C by the stream alluvium, and its location is inferred based on a review of available geologic maps and aerial photographs. The feature is one of the major faults in the BFZ and forms the boundary of the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone. The feature has a sensitivity score of 60 points.

6.4 Feature Recharge Potential Evaluation

As previously indicated, each feature was scored using the matrix presented in the TCEQ Instructions to Geologists for Geologic Assessments (TCEQ 2004) and these are shown on the completed Geologic Assessment Table (TCEQ-0585-Table) in **Appendix B**. A feature scoring in excess of 40 total points is considered a sensitive feature that might require protection in the form of a setback or an engineering control, such as BMP implementation. The relative infiltration rate for each feature identified in the project area and paralleling streambed was estimated based on the characteristics of the feature and its estimated catchment area. Since none of the features observed had any evidence of significant vertical openings present, they were generally considered to have a low infiltration potential and were scored accordingly. Additionally, features located along the vertical road cut or on the steep hillside above the dry streambed were also given relatively low infiltration rate scores due to the limited catchment area for these features. The few features present within the streambed were given slightly higher infiltration rates; however, due to the lack of any observable significant vertical portals at those locations that could readily

transmit surface water into the underlying aquifer, they were not scored as sensitive. The only feature that scored above a total of 40 points was the surface trace of the Comal Springs fault where it crosses the streambed. The fault scored a total of 60 points and is considered a sensitive recharge feature (per the scoring matrix in the Geologic Assessment Table). This feature probably discharges directly to Comal Springs since it appears to exert an important structural control preventing the movement of groundwater across the fault into the confined portion of the aquifer southeast of the project area (LBG-Guyton 2004). **Figure 7** depicts the boundary of the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone in relation to the proposed project.

7.0 EFFECTS ANALYSIS

The proposed project is not expected to have substantial effects on the geology or soils of the area. Although the project may impact geologic features identified in the existing and proposed ROW, potential impacts would be limited to features that have been determined to have low recharge potential and are not sensitive features (e.g. those features located in the steep road cut), except for the Comal fault trace (ranked as sensitive on the Geologic Assessment Table). The fault trace beneath the streambed is covered with an unknown thickness of alluvium as there is no surface expression observable. However, during project construction, particularly the construction of the storm sewer system, it is possible that the excavation may be deep enough to encounter the bedrock (and thus exposing the fault) beneath the streambed. According to TCEO's WPAP guidelines, sensitive features should be identified and considered during design and construction. If development over a significant point recharge feature and its catchment are proposed, alternatives should be provided to make up for the loss of recharge to the aquifer. TxDOT has schematically designed (i.e., detailed engineering design has not yet begun) the project to minimize excavation and to maximize the buffer zone between construction and the underlying groundwater in the Edwards Aquifer. If karst or other potential recharge features are discovered during construction (including exposing the Comal fault within the streambed), they would be handled in accordance with applicable TCEQ regulations. These require that all regulated activity be stopped within 50 feet of a feature. The feature must then be evaluated by a professional geologist and reported to the TCEQ on appropriate notification forms. Finally, a proposed method of mitigation must be prepared and submitted to the TCEQ for approval prior to implementation.

Indirect and cumulative effects of the project have been assessed in a separate report entitled *Indirect and Cumulative Impacts Analysis, BS 46C from Kerlick Lane to Landa Street, Comal County, Texas, CSJ 0215-02-048.* Research, scoping, and the results of the analysis included herein indicate that the indirect and cumulative impacts of the proposed project on geology and soils would be minor.

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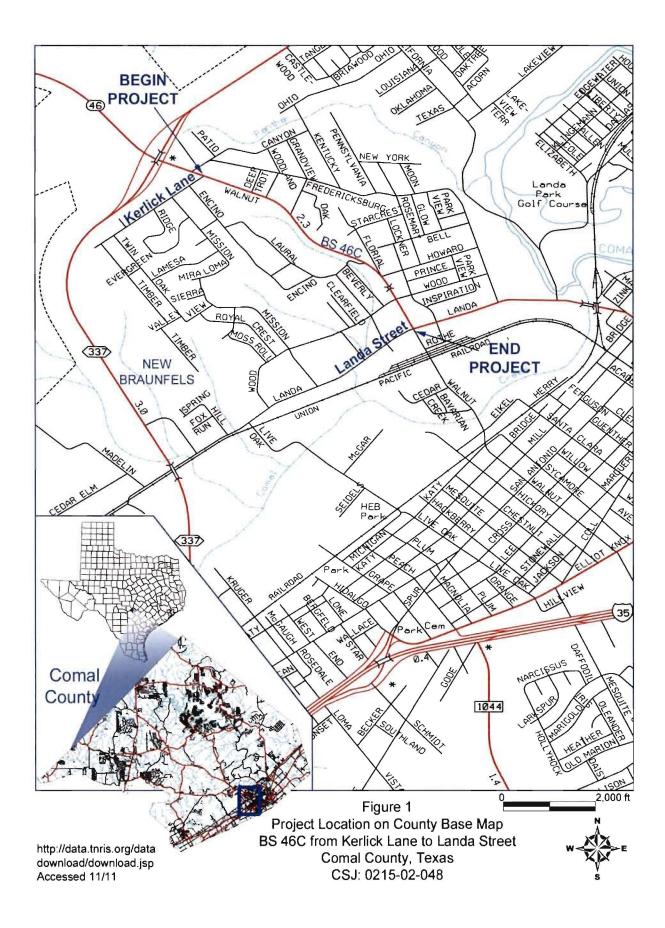
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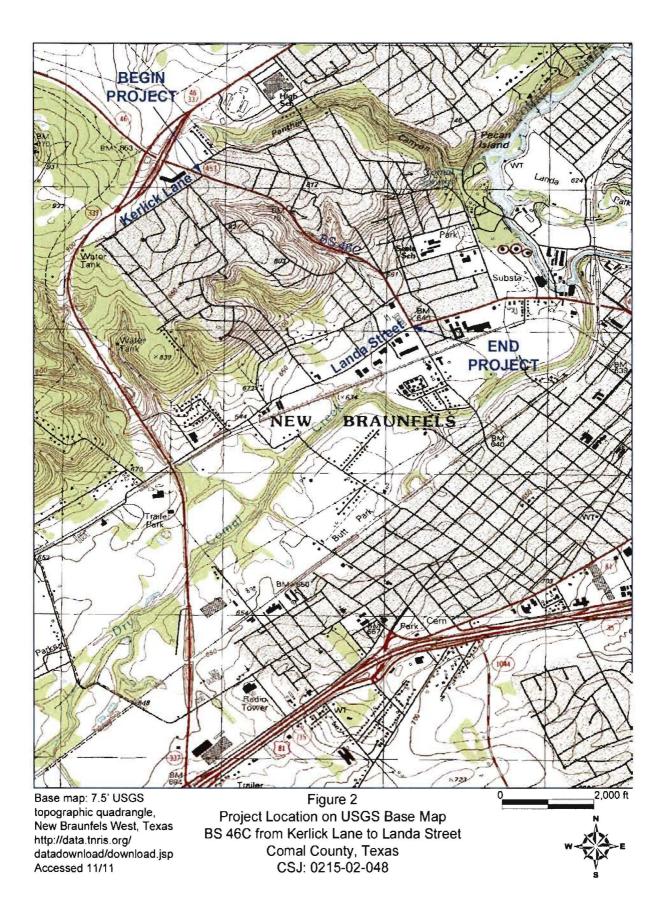
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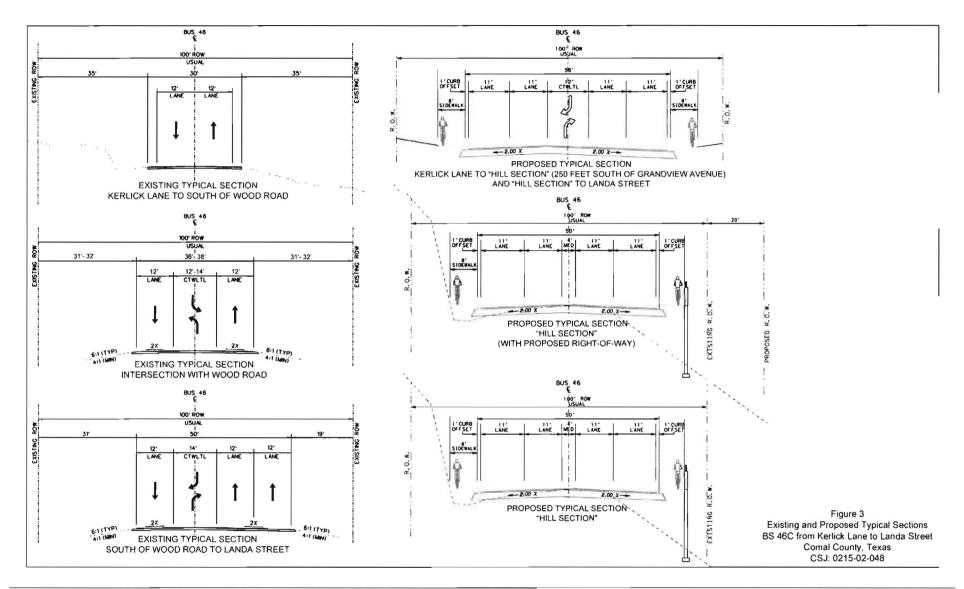
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Appendix A

Project Figures





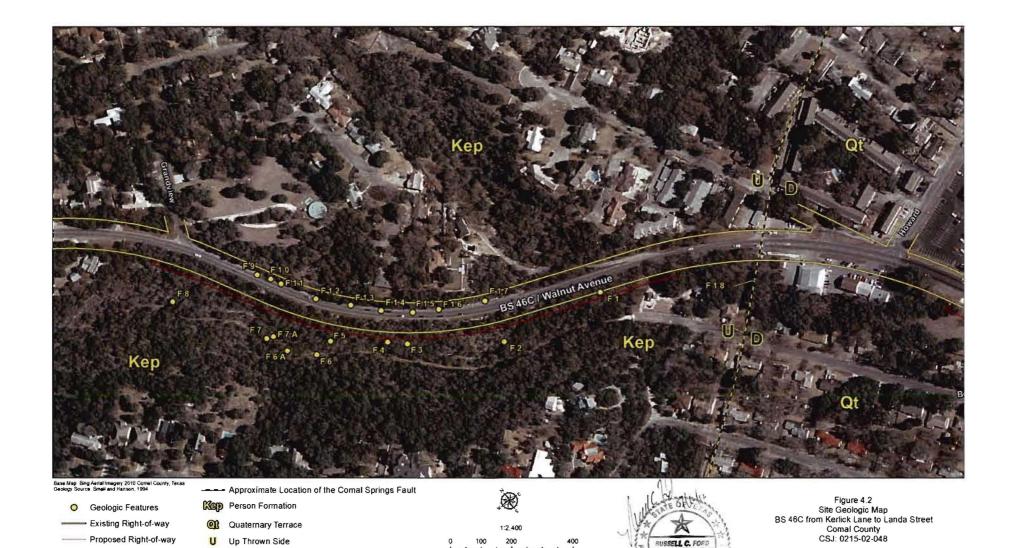


GEOLOGY AND SOILS TECHNICAL REPORT -BS 46C FROM KERLICK LANE TO LANDA STREET-CSJ: 0215-02-048



GEOLOGY AND SOILS TECHNICAL REPORT -BS 46C FROM KERLICK LANE TO LANDA STREET-CSJ: 0215-02-048

APPENDICES



Feet

BEOLOGY #1185

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GEOLOGY AND SOILS TECHNICAL REPORT -BS 46C FROM KERLICK LANE TO LANDA STREET-CSJ: 0215-02-048

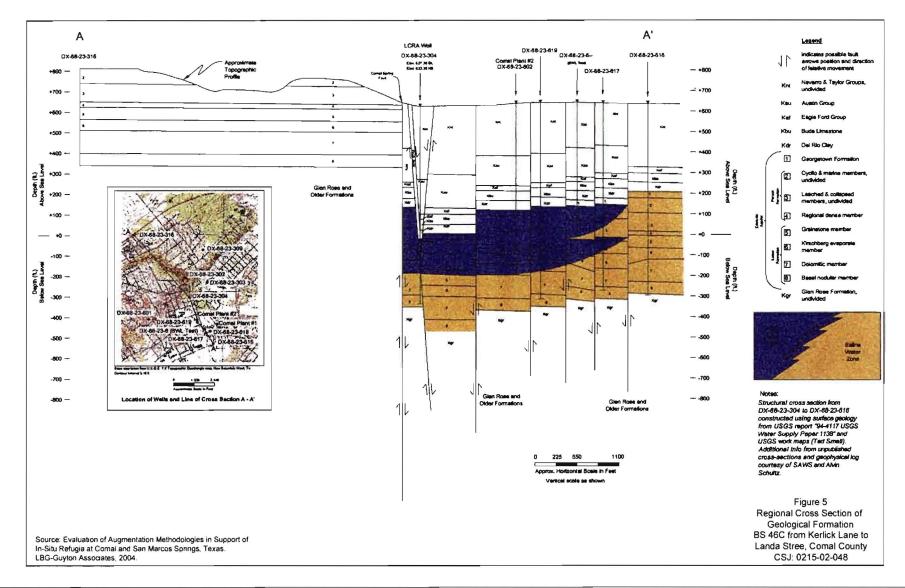
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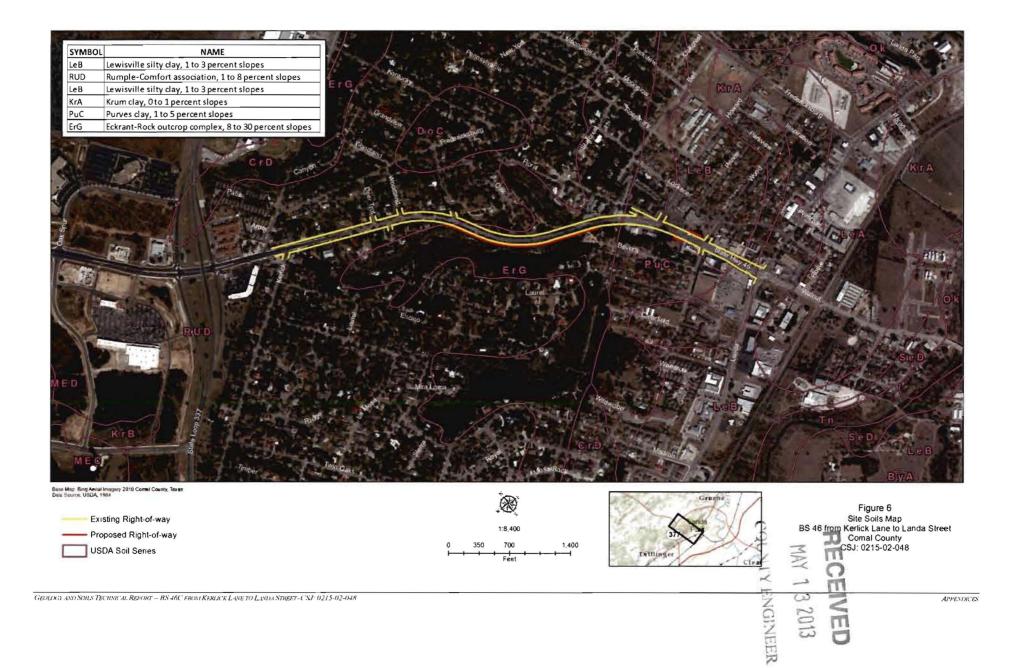
APPENDICES

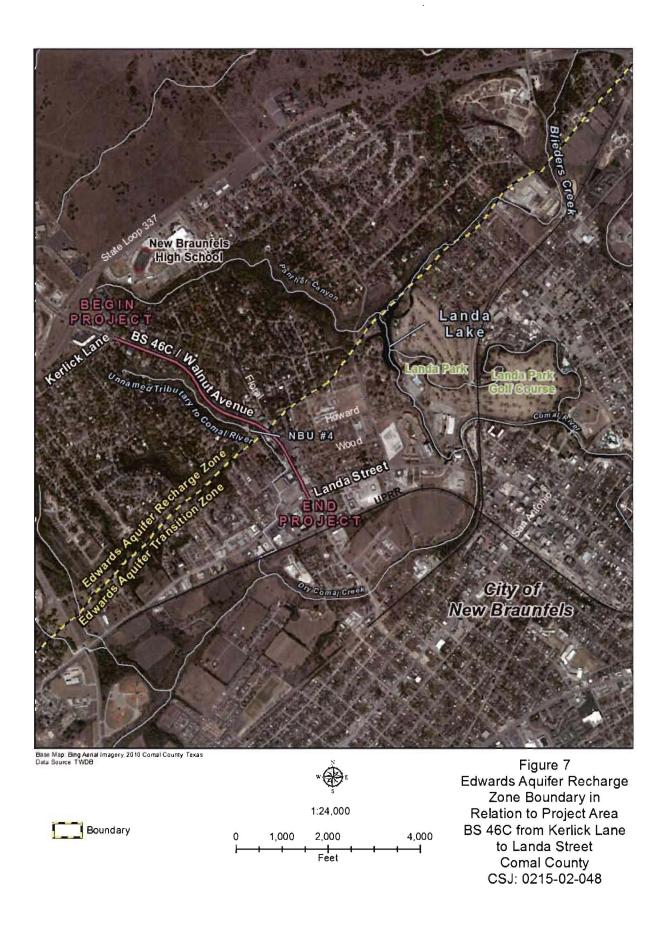


GEOLOGY AND SOILS TECHNICAL REPORT -BS 46C FROM KERLICK LANE TO LANDA STREET-CSJ: 0215-02-048

APPENDICES







Appendix B

Stratigraphic Column and TCEQ Geologic Assessment Forms

Stratigraphic Column								
Period	Hydrogeologic Unit		Thickness (ft)					
			150-200					
r ous	Upper		200-225					
Upper Cretaceous	Confining		30-50					
Cret	Units		40-50					
			40-50					
			2-20					
	Edwards Aquifer	Edwards Group		Cyclic and Marine members, undivided	80-90			
sn			Person Formation	Leached and Collapsed members, undivided	70-90			
aceo				Regional Dense member	20-24			
Lower Cretaceous			Kainer Formation	Grainstone member	50-60			
Lowe				Kirschberg Evaporite member	50-60			
				Dolomitic member	110-130			
				Basal Nodular member	50-60			
	Lower Confining Unit	Trinity G	350-500					

Table B-1 Stratigraphic Column

Source: Modified from Small and Hanson 1994

10/12 RUSSELL C. FORD GEOLOGY 185

	OUIO AOOL	GEOLOGIC ASSESSMENT TABLE PROJECT NAME: BS 46 Improvements, Kerlick Lane to Landa Street, New Braunfels, TX																		
LOCATION				FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS								EVALUATION			PHYSICAL SETTING					
и	18 '	1C*	2 A	28	3		4		5	5A	6	7	8A	88	9	,	0	3	15	12
EATUREID	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FEATURE TYPE	POINTS	FORMATION	DIME	1210143	FEET)	TREND (DEGREES)		DENSITY (NOYFT)	APERTURE (FEET)	INFILL	RELATIVE INFILTRATION RATE	TOTAL	SENSI	TIMTY		HMENT ACRES)	TOPOGRAPHY
						x	Y	Z		10						<40	240	<1.6	<u>≥16</u>	
F1	29° 42' 29.12"	98° 8' 42.84"	CD	5	Кер	8	8	1.5	na	0			C, O	5	10	Х		Х		Hillside
F2	29° 42' 29.66*	98° 8' 46.83"	SC	20	Кер	0.2	1.5	3	na	0			N	5	25	Х		Х		Hillside (offsite)
F3	29° 42' 31.48"	98° 8' 49.80"	SF	20	Кер	1	0.2		N85E	0			Ν	5	25	Х		Х		Hillside (offsite)
F4	29° 42' 31.91"	98° 8' 50.34"	SF	20	Кер	1	0.3	3	N60W	0			Ν	5	25	Х		Х		Hillside (offsite)
F5	29° 42' 33.03"	98° 8' 52.03"	0	5	Кер	15	6		na	0			N	10	15	Х			Х	Streambed (offsite)
F6	29° 42' 32.94"	98° 8' 52.75*	0	5	Кер	10	3		па	0			N	10	15	Х			Х	Streambed (offsite)
F6A	29° 42' 33.61"	98° 8' 53.54*	0	5	Кер	6	6		па	0			N	10	15	X			Х	Streambed (offsite)
F7	29° 42' 34.34"	98° 8' 53.88"	0	5	Кер	8	10		па	0			N	10	15	Х			Х	Streambed (offsite)
F7A	29° 42' 34.26"	98° 8' 53.64"	SC	20	Кер	1.5	0.5	1.5	na	0			0	5	25	Х		Х		Hillside (offsite)
F8	29° 42' 37.13"	98° 8' 55.89"	CD	5	Кер	1.5	1	4	na	0			N, O	5	10	Х		Х		Hillside (offsite)
F9	29° 42' 36.21"	98° 8' 52.75'	SF	20	Кер	4	0.5	2	na	0			Ν	5	25	Х		Х		Cliff/Cut
F10	29° 42' 35.69"	98° 8' 52.56*	SF	20	Кер	0.8	0.5	2	NE	0			Ν	5	25	Х		Х		Cliff/Cut
F11	29° 42' 35.45"	98° 8' 52.37"	0	5	Кер	50	5		na	0			N	5	10	Х		Х		Cliff/Cut
F12	29° 42' 43.44*	98° 8' 51.51"	SC	20	Кер	1.5	1.5	1	na	0			Ν	5	25	Х		Х		Cliff/Cut
F13	29° 42' 33.60"	98° 8' 50.62*	SC	20	Кер	8	2	3	na	0			N	5	25	Х		Х		Cliff/Cut
F14	29° 42' 32.87*	98° 8' 50.34"	SC	20	Кер	5	1	2	па	0			Ν	5	25	Х		Х		Cliff/Cut
F15	29° 42' 32.23"	98° 8' 50.34*	SF	20	Кер	15	1.5	3	na	0			Ν	5	25	Х		Х		Cliff/Cut
F16	29° 42' 31.58"	98° 8' 50.34*	SF	20	Көр	25	2	5	na	0			N	5	25	Х		Х		Cliff/Cut
F17	29° 42' 31.11°	98° 8' 50.34"	SC	20	Кер	0.5	0.8	2	na	0			N	5	25	Х		Х	_	Cliff/Cut
F18	29° 42' 28.36"	98° 8' 39.07"	F	20	Кер-Крд				N45E	10			F, V	30	60		Х		X	Streambed
DATUN	NAD 83																			
A TYPE		TYPE			2B POINTS				_		8A	INFILLIN	łG							
c (Cave				30		N	None	, expose	d bed	drock									
SC S	Solution cavity 20 C Coarse - cobbles, breakdowin, sand, gravel							N. W. W. Z. W. N. N. N.												
	Solution-enlarged fracture(s) 20 O Loose or soft mud or soil, organics, leaves, sticks, dark colors																			
	Fault																			
	Other natural bedrock features 5 V Vegetation. Give details in narrative description																			
	Manmade feature				30															
	Swallow hole				30	2 6 BUSSELL IG. FURD														
	Sinkhole				20		~	00.6	material	5								6.165	1	GEOLOCY
	Sinkhole 20 Non-karst closed depression 5 12 TOPOGRAPHY																			
	Zone, clustered or aligned features 30 Cliff, Hilltop, Hillside, Drainage, Floodplain, Streambed							CENSE												

I have read, I understood, and I have followed the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Instructions to Geologists. The

information presented here complies with that document and is a true representation of the conditions observed in the field. My signature pertilies that I am qualified as a geologist as defined by 30 TAC Chapter 213. Date 7/10/12 Sheet 2 of 2

TCEQ-0585-Table (Rev. 10-01-04)

GEOLOGY AND SOILS TECHNICAL REPORT —BS 46C FROM KERLICK LANE TO LANDA STREET-CSJ: 0215-02-048

Geologic Assessment

For Regulated Activities on The Edwards Aquifer Recharge/transition Zones and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b)(3), Effective June 1, 1999

REGULATED ENTITY NAME: <u>Business 46</u> from Kerlick Lane to Landa Street, New Braunfels, <u>TX</u>

TYPE OF PROJECT: X WPAP AST SCS UST

LOCATION OF PROJECT: <u>X</u> Recharge Zone <u>X</u> Transition Zone <u>Contributing Zone within</u> the Transition Zone <u>PROJECT INFORMATION</u>

- 1. <u>X</u> Geologic or manmade features are described and evaluated using the attached **GEOLOGIC ASSESSMENT TABLE**.
- 2. Soil cover on the project site is summarized in the table below and uses the SCS Hydrologic Soil Groups* (*Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds, Technical Release No. 55, Appendix A,* Soil Conservation Service, 1986). If there is more than one soil type on the project site, show each soil type on the site Geologic Map or a separate soils map.

Soil Units, I Characteristics			
Soil Name	Group*	Thickness (feet)	* Soil Group Definitions (Abbreviated)
Rumple-Comfort (RUD)	C-D	0-2.5	A. Soils having a <u>high infiltration</u> rate when thoroughly wetted.
Purves Clay (PUC)	D	0-1.6	B. Soils having a <u>moderate infiltration</u> rate when thoroughly wetted.
Eckrant-Rock Outcrop (ErG)	D	0-0.8	C. Soils having a <u>slow infiltration</u> rate when thoroughly wetted.
Lewisville Silty Clay (LeB)	В	0-5.2	D. Soils having a <u>very slow infiltration</u> rate when thoroughly wetted.
Krum Clay (KrA)	D	0-6.5	

- 3. <u>X</u> A **STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN** is attached at the end of this form that shows formations, members, and thicknesses. The outcropping unit should be at the top of the stratigraphic column.
- 4. <u>X</u> A NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE SPECIFIC GEOLOGY is attached at the end of this form. The description must include a discussion of the potential for fluid movement to the Edwards Aquifer, stratigraphy, structure, and karst characteristics of the site.
- 5. <u>X</u> Appropriate **SITE GEOLOGIC MAP(S)** are attached:

The Site Geologic Map must be the same scale as the applicant's Site Plan. The minimum scale is 1": 400'

Applicant's Site Plan Scale

Site Geologic Map Scale	1" = _	200'
Site Soils Map Scale (if more than 1 soil type)	1" = _	700'

- 6. Method of collecting positional data:
 - X Global Positioning System (GPS) technology.
 - ____ Other method(s).
- 7. X The project site is shown and labeled on the Site Geologic Map.
- 8. X Surface geologic units are shown and labeled on the Site Geologic Map.
- 9. X Geologic or manmade features were discovered on the project site during the field investigation. They are shown and labeled on the Site Geologic Map and are described in the attached Geologic Assessment Table.
 - ____ Geologic or manmade features were not discovered on the project site during the field investigation.
- 10. X The Recharge Zone boundary is shown and labeled, if appropriate.
- 11. All known wells (test holes, water, oil, unplugged, capped and/or abandoned, etc.):
 - ____ There are ____(#) wells present on the project site and the locations are shown and labeled. (Check all of the following that apply.)
 - _____ The wells are not in use and have been properly abandoned.
 - The wells are not in use and will be properly abandoned.
 - The wells are in use and comply with 16 TAC Chapter 76.
 - X There are no wells or test holes of any kind known to exist on the project site.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

12. <u>X</u> Submit one (1) original and one (1) copy of the application, plus additional copies as needed for each affected incorporated city, groundwater conservation district, and county in which the project will be located. The TCEQ will distribute the additional copies to these jurisdictions. The copies must be submitted to the appropriate regional office.

Date(s) Geologic Assessment was performed: February 8, 2012

Date(s)

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. My signature certifies that I am qualified as a geologist as defined by 30 TAC Chapter 213.

Russell C. Ford, P.G. (512) 442-1122 Print Name of Geologist Telephone 512) 442-1181 Fax RUSSELL C. FORL GEOLOGY Signature of Geologist Date #1185 Representing: Terracon (Name of Company)

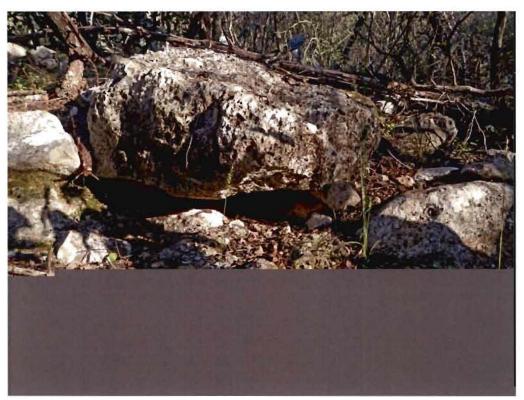
If you have questions on how to fill out this form or about the Edwards Aquifer protection program, please contact us at 210/490-3096 for projects located in the San Antonio Region or 512/339-2929 for projects located in the Austin Region.

Individuals are entitled to request and review their personal information that the agency gathers on its forms. They may also have any errors in their information corrected. To review such information, contact us at 512/239-3282.

Appendix C

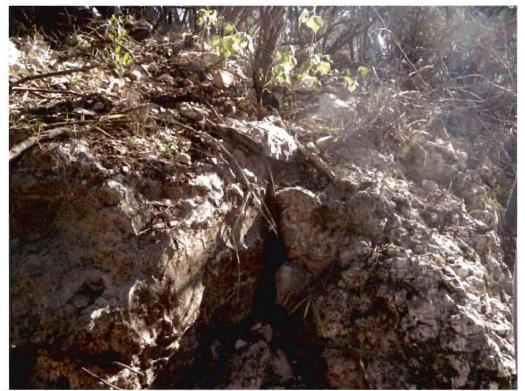
Geologic Feature Photographs

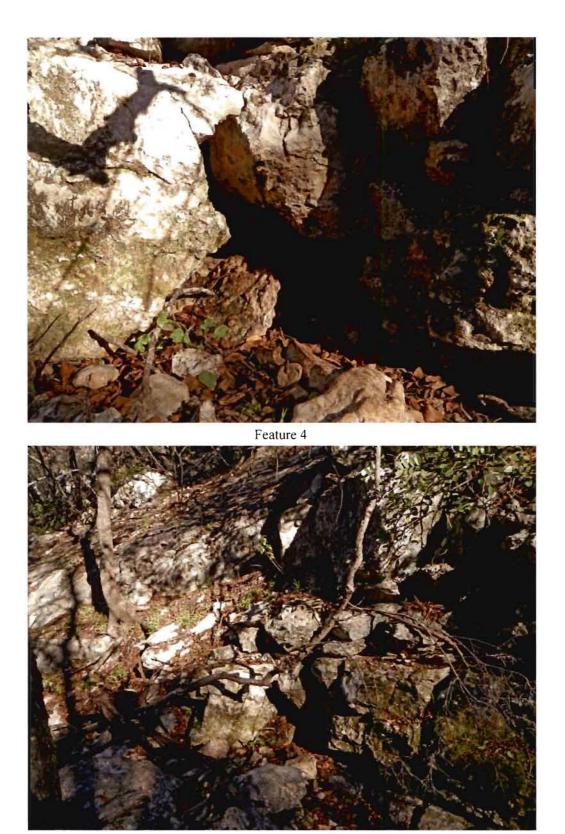


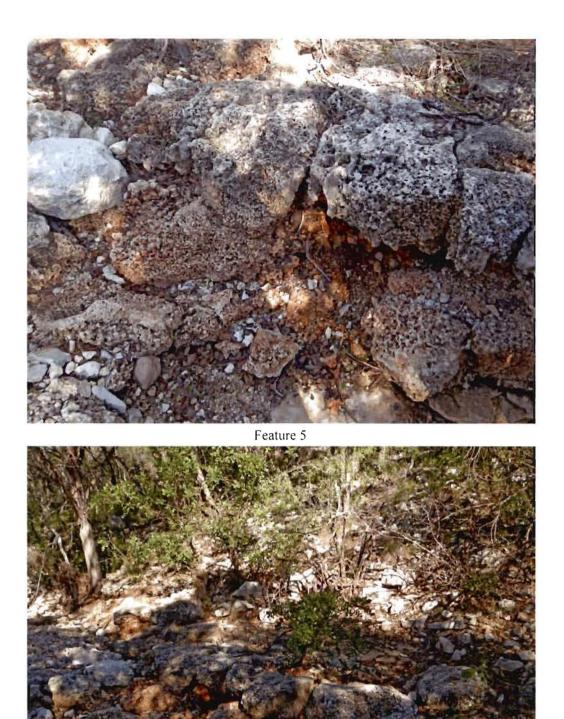












Feature 5





Feature 6

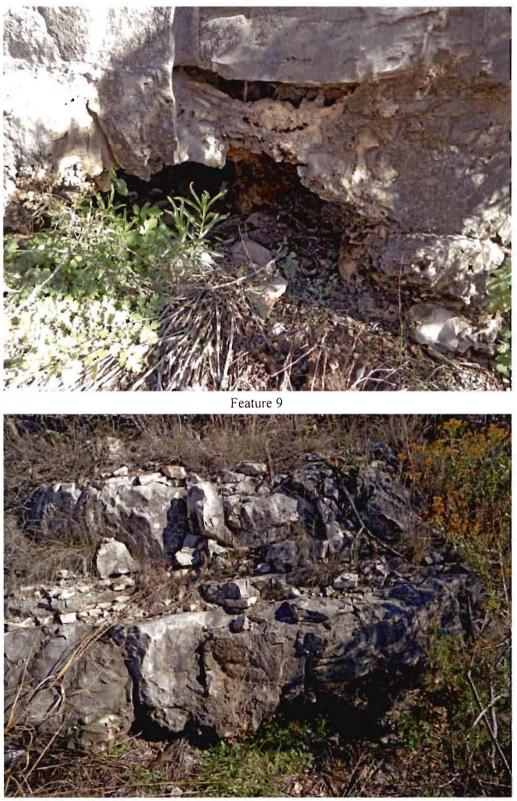






Feature 7A





Feature 9



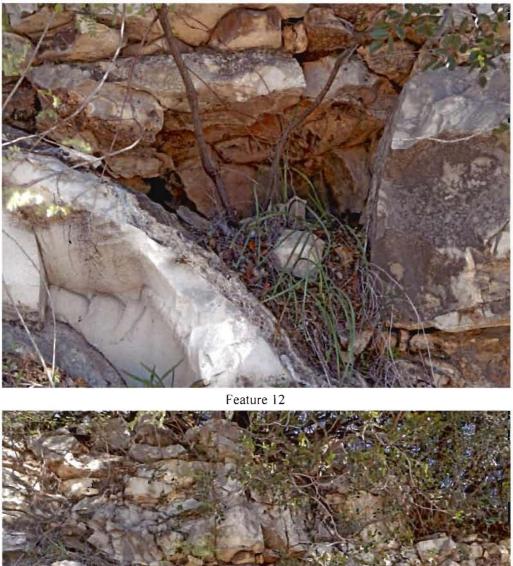
Feature 10

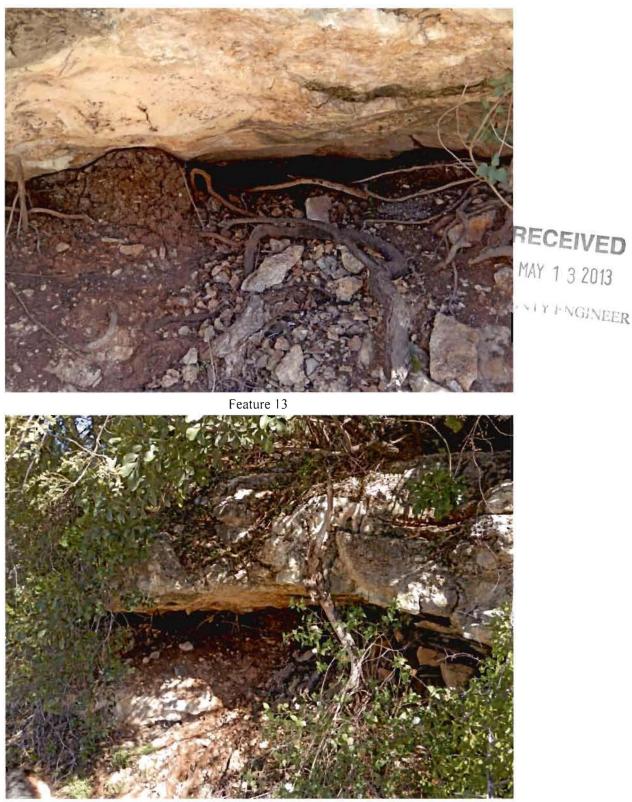


Feature 11



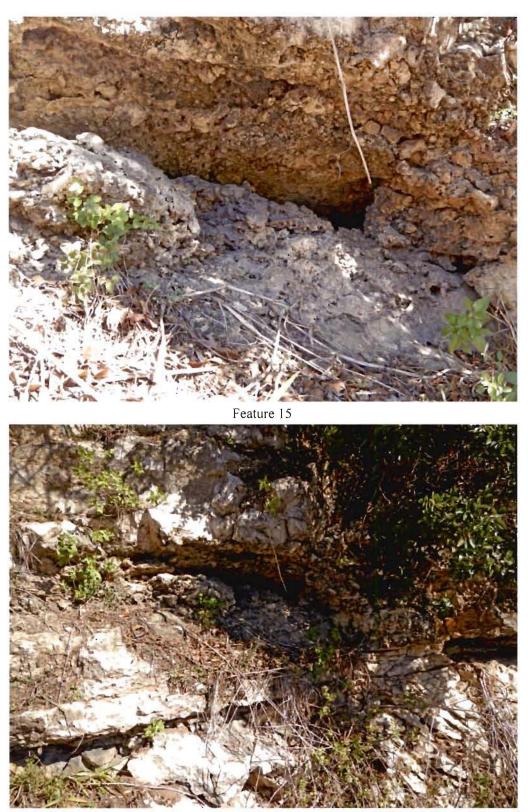
Feature 11



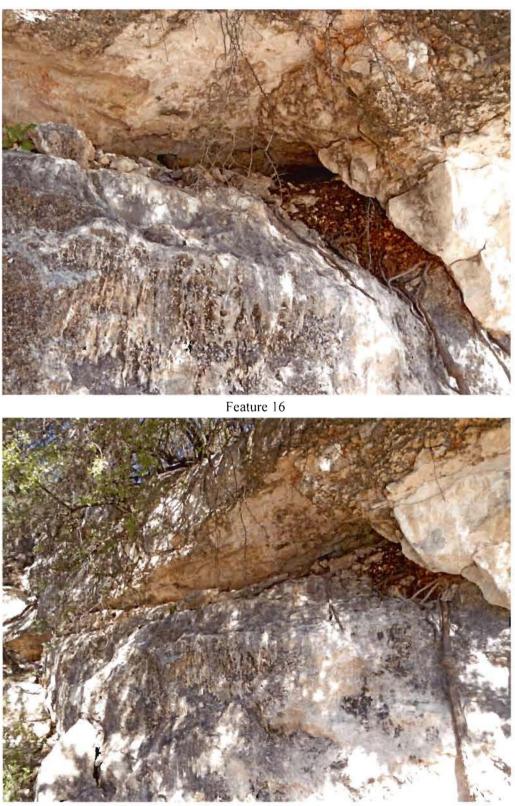


Feature 13

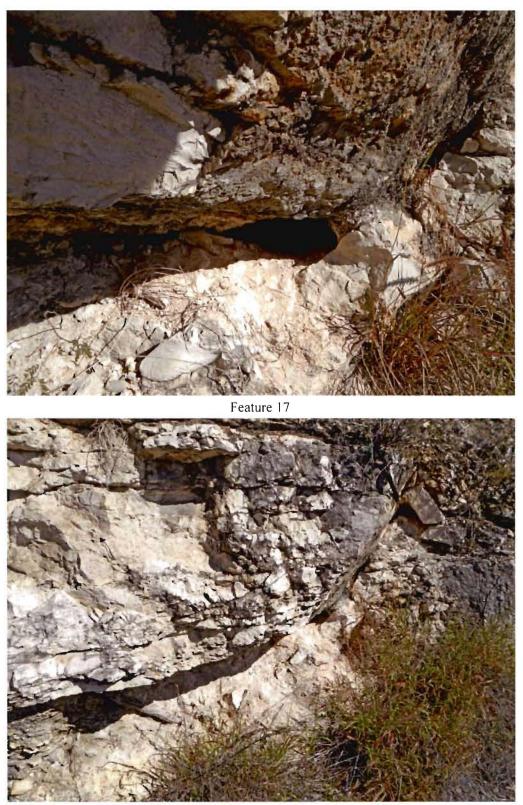




Feature 15



Feature 16



Feature 17

Water Pollution Abatement Plan Application

for Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b), Effective June 1, 1999

REGULATED ENTITY NAME: BS 46-C from Kerlick Lane to Landa Drive, New Braunfels, Texas

REGULATED ENTITY INFORMATION

- 1. The type of project is:
 - ____ Residential: # of Lots:
 - Residential: # of Living Unit Equivalents:
 - ___ Commercial
 - Industrial
 - x Other: TxDOT Road
- 2. Total site acreage (size of property): <u>10.01 acres</u>
- 3. Projected population: ____0
- 4. The amount and type of impervious cover expected after construction are shown below:

Impervious Cover of Proposed Project	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft./Acre	Acres
Structures/Rooftops	0	÷ 43,560 =	0
Parking	0	÷ 43,560 =	0
Other paved surfaces	Not calculated	÷ 43,560 =	6.98
Total Impervious Cover	Not calculated	÷ 43,560 =	6.98
Total Impervious Cover ÷ Total Acr	70%		

Note: Above are proposed post-construction conditions.

- 5. _x_ ATTACHMENT A Factors Affecting Water Quality. A description of any factors that could affect surface water and groundwater quality is provided at the end of this form.
- 6. <u>x</u> Only inert materials as defined by 30 TAC §330.2 will be used as fill material.

FOR ROAD PROJECTS ONLY Complete questions 7-12 if this application is exclusively for a road project.

- 7. Type of project:
 - x TXDOT road project.
 - County road or roads built to county specifications.
 - City thoroughfare or roads to be dedicated to a municipality.
 - Street or road providing access to private driveways.
- 8. Type of pavement or road surface to be used:
 - Concrete

TCEQ-0584 (Rev. 10-01-10)

	<u>x</u> Asphaltic concrete pavement Other:	_
9.	Length of Right of Way (R.O.W.): Width of R.O.W.: L x W = Ft² ÷ 43,560 Ft²/Acre =	feet. feet. acres.
10.	Length of pavement area: Width of pavement area: L x W = $Ft^2 \div 43,560 Ft^2/Acre =$ Pavement area acres \div R.O.W. area	feet. feet. acres. acres x 100 =% impervious cover.

The overall TxDOT project is 14.25 acres. The portion on the Recharge Zone is 10.01 acres and the remaining 4.24 acres is on the Transition Zone. Runoff from the Transition Zone does not flow across the Recharge Zone.

Existing impervious cover (IC) in the Recharge Zone is 3.75 acres. The project would add 3.23 acres of IC for post construction total of 6.98 acres on the Recharge Zone. All values calculated in Microstation[™].

- 11. ____ A rest stop will be included in this project.
 - x A rest stop will **not** be included in this project.
- 12. <u>na</u> Maintenance and repair of existing roadways that do not require approval from the TCEQ Executive Director. Modifications to existing roadways such as widening roads/adding shoulders totaling more than one-half (1/2) the width of one (1) existing lane require prior approval from the TCEQ.

STORMWATER TO BE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT

13. _x_ ATTACHMENT B - Volume and Character of Stormwater. A description of the volume and character (quality) of the stormwater runoff which is expected to occur from the proposed project is provided at the end of this form. The estimates of stormwater runoff quality and quantity should be based on area and type of impervious cover. Include the runoff coefficient of the site for both pre-construction and post-construction conditions.

WASTEWATER TO BE GENERATED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT

14. The character and volume of wastewater is shown below:

% Domestic	na	_ gallons/day
% Industrial	na	gallons/day
% Commingled	na	_gallons/day

TOTAL na gallons/day

- 15. Wastewater will be disposed of by:
 - na **On-Site** Sewage Facility (OSSF/Septic Tank):
 - **ATTACHMENT** C Suitability Letter from Authorized Agent. An on-site sewage facility will be used to treat and dispose of the wastewater. The appropriate licensing authority's (authorized agent) written approval is provided at the end of this form. It states that the land is suitable for the use of an on-site sewage facility or identifies areas that are not suitable.
 - Each lot in this project/development is at least one (1) acre (43,560 square feet)

in size. The system will be designed by a licensed professional engineer or registered sanitarian and installed by a licensed installer in compliance with 30 TAC Chapter 285.

- <u>na</u> Sewage Collection System (Sewer Lines):
 - Private service laterals from the wastewater generating facilities will be connected to an existing SCS.
 - Private service laterals from the wastewater generating facilities will be connected to a proposed SCS.
 - ____ The SCS was previously submitted on _____
 - The SCS was submitted with this application.
 - The SCS will be submitted at a later date. The owner is aware that the SCS may not be installed prior to Executive Director approval.

The sewage collection system will convey the wastewater to the ______ (name) Treatment Plant. The treatment facility is:

- ____ existing.
- ____ proposed.
- 16. <u>na</u> All private service laterals will be inspected as required in 30 TAC §213.5.

SITE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Items 17 through 27 must be included on the Site Plan.

- 17. The Site Plan must have a minimum scale of 1" = 400'. Site Plan Scale: 1" = 50'.
- 18. 100-year floodplain boundaries
 - ____ Some part(s) of the project site is located within the 100-year floodplain. The floodplain is shown and labeled.
 - <u>x</u> No part of the project site is located within the 100-year floodplain.

The 100-year floodplain boundaries are based on the following specific (including date of material) sources(s):

- 19. <u>x</u> The layout of the development is shown with existing and finished contours at appropriate, but not greater than ten-foot contour intervals. Show lots, recreation centers, buildings, roads, etc. Please refer to Existing and Proposed Contour Layout sheets.
 - ____ The layout of the development is shown with existing contours. Finished topographic contours will not differ from the existing topographic configuration and are not shown.
- 20. All known wells (oil, water, unplugged, capped and/or abandoned, test holes, etc.):
 - <u>x</u> There are <u>0</u> (#) wells present on the project site and the locations are shown and labeled. (Check all of the following that apply)
 - na The wells are not in use and have been properly abandoned.
 - na The wells are not in use and will be properly abandoned.
 - na The wells are in use and comply with 16 TAC §76.
 - na There are no wells or test holes of any kind known to exist on the project site.

- 21. Geologic or manmade features which are on the site:
 - <u>x</u> All **sensitive** geologic or manmade features identified in the Geologic Assessment are shown and labeled.
 - No sensitive geologic or manmade features were identified in the Geologic Assessment.
 - **ATTACHMENT D Exception to the Required Geologic Assessment**. An exception to the Geologic Assessment requirement is requested and explained at the end of this form.
- 22. <u>x</u> The drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities. See Proposed Contour Layout Sheets for slopes; SW3P Sheets show flow patterns.
- 23. x Areas of soil disturbance and areas which will not be disturbed.
- 24. <u>x</u> Locations of major structural and nonstructural controls. These are the temporary and permanent best management practices.
- 25. <u>x</u> Locations where soil stabilization practices are expected to occur.
- 26. <u>x</u> Surface waters (including wetlands). The left bank of an ephemeral tributary to the new channel of the Comal River enters the ROW on the Recharge Zone between Sta 2221+70 and 2226+50 (see SW3P Layouts), and it crosses BS 46-C at Sta 2235+50 on the Transition Zone.
- 27. <u>x</u> Locations where stormwater discharges to surface water or sensitive features. There will be no discharges to surface water or sensitive features.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

- 28. <u>x</u> Submit one (1) original and one (1) copy of the application, plus additional copies as needed for each affected incorporated city, groundwater conservation district, and county in which the project will be located. The TCEQ will distribute the additional copies to these jurisdictions. The copies must be submitted to the appropriate regional office.
- 29. <u>x</u> Any modification of this WPAP will require Executive Director approval, prior to construction, and may require submission of a revised application, with appropriate fees.

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. This **WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN APPLICATION FORM** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review and Executive Director approval. The form was prepared by:

Print Name of Customer/Agent

Agent

WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN APPLICATION

ATTACHMENT A - Factors Affecting Surface Water Quality.

The project would excavate rock and soils in the State right of way and make them vulnerable to erosion. Materials used to widen the road, and construction equipment are potential sources of storm water pollutants. Construction materials include roadway base material, new topsoil, and asphalt products which are sprayed onto the widened pavement surface. Construction equipment would run on diesel or gasoline fuels and contain lubricating oils, engine coolants, and hydraulic oils. Incidental releases or accidents may cause construction material and equipment releases into soils, which could then be carried to receiving streams. Newly seeded or sodded soils may A storm water pollution prevention plan implemented per the TCEQ's be fertilized. Construction General Permit TXR150000 would minimize the incorporation of construction related pollutants into storm water runoff during the construction phase. Additional measures intended to reduce risks to water quality during construction are presented on the EPIC Plan sheet (included in back of application). After construction is complete, the additional impervious cover would generate an increase in total suspended solids (TSS) as calculated by TCEO's technical guidance. However, the TSS would be treated with StormFilters to exceed TCEQ requirements.

ATTACHMENT B - Volume and Character of Stormwater

The runoff coefficient describes the ratio of runoff to rainfall. The pre-construction runoff coefficient is 0.74 and the post-construction coefficient would be 0.82 (whole project values). Storm water discharging from the project limits is a combination of runoff from the paved and unpaved portions of the State ROW. Runoff quality is influenced by numerous factors including natural soil chemistry, on-site land use (roadway) and area land use. The project would not cause any significant long term change in the character of the runoff. The project includes underground in-line detention facilities to slow the rate of runoff.

ATTACHMENT C - Suitability Letter from Authorized Agent

Not applicable because the project does not involve sewerage facilities.

ATTACHMENT D – Exception to the Required Geologic Assessment

Not applicable because no exception requested.

Temporary Stormwater Section

for Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b)(4)(A), (B), (D)(I) and (G); Effective June 1, 1999

REGULATED ENTITY NAME: BS 46-C from Kerlick Lane to Landa Drive, New Braunfels, Texas

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

Examples: Fuel storage and use, chemical storage and use, use of asphaltic products, construction vehicles tracking onto public roads, and existing solid waste.

- 1. Fuels for construction equipment and hazardous substances which will be used during construction:
 - ____ Aboveground storage tanks with a cumulative storage capacity of less that 250 gallons will be stored on the site for less than one (1) year.
 - _____ Aboveground storage tanks with a cumulative storage capacity between 250 gallons and 499 gallons will be stored on the site for less than one (1) year.
 - ____ Aboveground storage tanks with a cumulative storage capacity of 500 gallons or more will be stored on the site. An **Aboveground Storage Tank Facility Plan** application must be submitted to the appropriate regional office of the TCEQ prior to moving the tanks onto the project.
 - x Fuels and hazardous substances will not be stored on-site.
- 2. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT A Spill Response Actions. A description of the measures to be taken to contain any spill of hydrocarbons or hazardous substances is provided at the end of this form.
- 3. <u>x</u> Temporary aboveground storage tank systems of 250 gallons or more cumulative storage capacity must be located a minimum horizontal distance of 150 feet from any domestic, industrial, irrigation, or public water supply well, or other sensitive feature.
- 4. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT B Potential Sources of Contamination. Describe in an attachment at the end of this form any other activities or processes which may be a potential source of contamination.
 - ____ There are no other potential sources of contamination.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- 5. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT C Sequence of Major Activities. A description of the sequence of major activities which will disturb soils for major portions of the site (grubbing, excavation, grading, utilities, and infrastructure installation) is provided at the end of this form. For each activity described, an estimate of the total area of the site to be disturbed by each activity is given.
- 6. <u>x</u> Name the receiving water(s) at or near the site which will be disturbed or which will receive discharges from disturbed areas of the project: The left bank of an ephemeral tributary to the new channel of the Comal River enters the ROW on the Recharge Zone between Sta 2221+70 and 2226+50 (see SW3P Layouts) and it crosses BS 46-C at Sta 2235+50 on the Transition Zone.

TEMPORARY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (TBMPs)

Erosion control examples: tree protection, interceptor swales, level spreaders, outlet stabilization, blankets or matting, mulch, and sod. Sediment control examples: stabilized construction exit, silt fence, filter dikes, rock berms, buffer strips, sediment traps, and sediment basins. Please refer to the Technical Guidance Manual for guidelines and specifications. All structural BMPs must be shown on the site plan.

- 7. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT D Temporary Best Management Practices and Measures. A description of the TBMPs and measures that will be used during and after construction are provided at the end of this form. For each activity listed in the sequence of construction, include appropriate control measures and the general timing (or sequence) during the construction process that the measures will be implemented.
 - x TBMPs and measures will prevent pollution of surface water, groundwater, and stormwater. The construction-phase BMPs for erosion and sediment controls have been designed to retain sediment on site to the extent practicable. The following information has been provided in the attachment at the end of this form
 - a. A description of how BMPs and measures will prevent pollution of surface water, groundwater or stormwater that originates upgradient from the site and flows across the site.
 - b. A description of how BMPs and measures will prevent pollution of surface water or groundwater that originates on-site or flows off site, including pollution caused by contaminated stormwater runoff from the site.
 - c. A description of how BMPs and measures will prevent pollutants from entering surface streams, sensitive features, or the aquifer.
 - d. A description of how, to the maximum extent practicable, BMPs and measures will maintain flow to naturally-occurring sensitive features identified in either the geologic assessment, TCEQ inspections, or during excavation, blasting, or construction.
- 8. The temporary sealing of a naturally-occurring sensitive feature which accepts recharge to the Edwards Aquifer as a temporary pollution abatement measure during active construction should be avoided.
 - **ATTACHMENT E Request to Temporarily Seal a Feature.** A request to temporarily seal a feature is provided at the end of this form. The request includes justification as to why no reasonable and practicable alternative exists for each feature.
 - <u>x</u> There will be no temporary sealing of naturally-occurring sensitive features on the site.
- 9. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT F Structural Practices. Describe the structural practices that will be used to divert flows away from exposed soils, to store flows, or to otherwise limit runoff discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Placement of structural practices in floodplains has been avoided.
- 10. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT G Drainage Area Map. A drainage area map is provided at the end of this form to support the following requirements.
 - <u>na</u> For areas that will have more than 10 acres within a common drainage area disturbed at one time, a sediment basin will be provided.

- <u>na</u> For areas that will have more than 10 acres within a common drainage area disturbed at one time, a smaller sediment basin and/or sediment trap(s) will be used.
- <u>na</u> For areas that will have more than 10 acres within a common drainage area disturbed at one time, a sediment basin or other equivalent controls are not attainable, but other TBMPs and measures will be used in combination to protect down slope and side slope boundaries of the construction area.
- <u>na</u> There are no areas greater than 10 acres within a common drainage area that will be disturbed at one time. A smaller sediment basin and/or sediment trap(s) will be used in combination with other erosion and sediment controls within each disturbed drainage area.
- 11. <u>na</u> **ATTACHMENT H Temporary Sediment Pond(s) Plans and Calculations.** Temporary sediment pond or basin construction plans and design calculations for a proposed temporary BMP or measure has been prepared by or under the direct supervision of a Texas Licensed Professional Engineer. All construction plans and design information must be signed, sealed, and dated by the Texas Licensed Professional Engineer. Construction plans for the proposed temporary BMPs and measures are provided as at the end of this form.
- 12. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT I Inspection and Maintenance for BMPs. A plan for the inspection of temporary BMPs and measures and for their timely maintenance, repairs, and, if necessary, retrofit is provided at the end of this form. A description of documentation procedures and recordkeeping practices is included in the plan.
- 13. <u>x</u> All control measures must be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and good engineering practices. If periodic inspections by the applicant or the executive director, or other information indicate a control has been used inappropriately, or incorrectly, the applicant must replace or modify the control for site situations.
- 14. <u>x</u> If sediment escapes the construction site, off-site accumulations of sediment must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize offsite impacts to water quality (e.g., fugitive sediment in street being washed into surface streams or sensitive features by the next rain).
- 15. <u>x</u> Sediment must be removed from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds not later than when design capacity has been reduced by 50%. A permanent stake will be provided that can indicate when the sediment occupies 50% of the basin volume.
- 16. <u>x</u> Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater shall be prevented from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges (e.g., screening outfalls, picked up daily).

SOIL STABILIZATION PRACTICES

Examples: establishment of temporary vegetation, establishment of permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, or preservation of mature vegetation.

- 17. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT J Schedule of Interim and Permanent Soil Stabilization Practices. A schedule of the interim and permanent soil stabilization practices for the site is attached at the end of this form.
- 18. <u>x</u> Records must be kept at the site of the dates when major grading activities occur, the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.
- 19. <u>x</u> Stabilization practices must be initiated as soon as practicable where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

- 20. <u>x</u> All structural controls will be inspected and maintained according to the submitted and approved operation and maintenance plan for the project.
- 21. <u>x</u> If any geologic or manmade features, such as caves, faults, sinkholes, etc., are discovered, all regulated activities near the feature will be immediately suspended. The appropriate TCEQ Regional Office shall be immediately notified. Regulated activities must cease and not continue until the TCEQ has reviewed and approved the methods proposed to protect the aquifer from any adverse impacts.
- 22. <u>x</u> Silt fences, diversion berms, and other temporary erosion and sediment controls will be constructed and maintained as appropriate to prevent pollutants from entering sensitive features discovered during construction.

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. This **TEMPORARY STORMWATER SECTION** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review and executive director approval. The application was prepared by:

John Bryant Print Name of Customer/Agent

Date

TEMPORARY STORMWATER SECTION

ATTACHMENT A – Spill Response Actions

TxDOT's plans require the contractor to remediate any spills that they cause, and to report such spills as follows:

- To the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802,
- To the Edwards Aquifer Authority at (210) 222-2204,
- To the State Emergency Response Center (800) 832-8224 (if after hours), or
- To the TCEQ Regional Office (210) 490-3096. (if during business hours)
- Spills involving sanitary sewers shall be reported to New Braunfels Utilities at 830 608-8800.

Spills shall be reported within 24 hours unless regulations require more expedient notification.

Refer to the EPIC Plan Sheet and SW3P Narrative Sheet for additional information.

ATTACHMENT B – Potential Sources of Contamination

Potential pollutants include disturbed soil/rock and plant matter; fuel and oil from construction equipment; concrete products including curing compounds; asphalt products, and aggregates such as road base and gravel. Sanitary sewer lines are a potential source of pollutants. The 24 hour dispatch phone number for New Braunfels Utilities (NBU), the sanitary sewer owner and operator, is included on TxDOT's EPIC Plan sheet in case of emergency. NBU operates the sanitary sewer lines, public potable water supply lines and nearby Edwards aquifer well NBU #4.

ATTACHMENT C – Sequence of Major Activities

See attached sequence of work (1 sheet)

ATTACHMENT D – Temporary BMPs

Please refer to the TxDOT Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SW3P) narrative sheet, SW3P layouts, and EC sheets which describe the structural practices in detail.

ATTACHMENT E – Request to Temporarily Seal a Feature

Not applicable – no temporary sealing is proposed.

ATTACHMENT F – Structural Practices

Structural practices for this project include silt containment fence and rock filter dams to promote sedimentation and soil retention blankets to minimize erosion.

ATTACHMENT G – Drainage Area Map

The total area of the project limits is approximately 14.25 acres. Approximately 10.01 acres of this lies within the Recharge zone and approximately 4.24 acres is in the Transition Zone. The portion in the Transition Zone does not drain to the Recharge Zone.

Most of drainage in the portion of the project limits within the Recharge Zone outfalls from the State right of way at four (4) cross drainage culverts. These internal drainage areas correspond to BMP basin areas B-1 through B-4, as shown on the WPAP Layouts. The largest of these four drainage areas is 2.56 acres. Thus, 10 acre threshold would not be met. The total estimated soil disturbance for the whole project limits is approximately 9.98 acres. No temporary sediment basins or traps are proposed.

ATTACHMENT H – Temporary Sediment Ponds and Calculations

Not applicable - no temporary ponds are proposed.

ATTACHMENT I -- Inspection and Maintenance for BMPs - See attached

ATTACHMENT J - Schedule of Interim and Permanent Soil Stabilization

All areas not planned for impervious cover (asphalt/concrete) would be permanently stabilized prior to completion of the project. The Landscape Layouts show the project's re-vegetation plans. Attachment C (Sequence of Major Activities) addressed the stabilization task relative to other tasks.

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	3) LEET SIDE WIDENING CRUSS ORALMACE STRUCTURE STA. 2221-90.11.		61 STORM DRAIN LINE A
	*) LEFT SIDE WIDENING CROSS DRAINAGE STRUCTURE STA. 2225-61.41.		B) STORM DRAIN LINE C
C>	UPON COMPLETION OF THE DETOUR AND STRUCTURE WHITENINGS ABOVE, PLACE DETOUR PAVEMENT MARKINGS, MOVE TRAFFIC TO THE DETOUR AND PLACE UP PCIB AS SHORN ON THE TOP LAYOUTS.		9) STORN DRAIN LINE H
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CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FIELD INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT

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Attachment I



CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FIELD INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REPORT

Temporarily or Permanently Ceased Construction Activities: Where construction activities (grading, excavating, embankment, or other land disturbing activities) have temporarily or permanently ceased, describe why stabilization measures were not initiated within 14 days of when the construction activities ceased or if additional construction activities will not occur within 21 days of when construction activities were temporarily ceased. (Include the general location of the area involved if it is only part of the site)				
Actions to be taken as a result of this	s inspection.			
Furnish a copy of this inspection report SWP3 after the Engineer has approved	to the contractor so necessary maintenance of them.	or improvement actions ca	an be taken.	Document all changes to the
Contractor's Representative Name	Title:			Date:
Compliance Certification (Check only	one) :			
With the maintenance	and improvements actions noted, the site	e is in compliance with	the SWP3	and the CGP regulations.
	non-compliance with the SWP3 or the Co action of this inspection report.	GP regulations. Compl	lete the foli	owing "Potential Non-
TxDOT's Representative Name:	Title.			Date.
TxDOT's Representative Signature:				
Potentlal Non-Compliance Issues:				
Describe potential non-compliance issues (repeated failure of a BMP, failure to install a required BMP, off- site discharges [silt, gravel, sand, oily water, other pollutant], potential off-site discharges, etc.)				
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Forward this inspection report to you	ar Supervisor immediately if any potential	non-compliance issues a	are listed.	
Inspection Certification:				
Leadify under people of low that th	is document and all attachments were p	repared upder my direc	tion or suc	very ision in accordance with a
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information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.				
TxDOT's Certifying Representative Name: Title:				0-1-1
Date.				
Signature:				
1. Buffer Zone	9. Excess Dirt removed from Rdwy Daily	17. Rock Bed at Constru	uction Exit	25 Storm Sewers
2. Channel Liner	10. Haul Roads Dampened for Dust Control	18. Rock Berm		26. Temporary Seeding
3. Cleanup of Possible Contaminants	11 Hay Bales	19. Sediment Basin		27.Timber Mat at Construction Exit
4. Compost Materials	12 Mulch	20. Sediment Trap		28. Velocity Control Devices
5 Curbs and gutters 6. Diversion Dike	13. Paved Flume 14. Permanent Plant, Sod or Seed	21. Silt Fence 22. Soil Retention Blank	(e)	29 30
7 Diversion Dike/Swale	15 Pipe Slope Drain	23. Stone Outlet Structu		31
8 Diversion Swale	16. Preserve Natural Resource	24. Storm Inlet Sedimen		32

Permanent Stormwater Section

for Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b)(4)(C), (D)(II), (E), and (5), Effective June 1, 1999

REGULATED ENTITY NAME: BS 46-C from Kerlick Lane to Landa Drive, New Braunfels, Texas

Permanent best management practices (BMPs) and measures that will be used during and after construction is completed.

- 1. <u>x</u> Permanent BMPs and measures must be implemented to control the discharge of pollution from regulated activities after the completion of construction.
- 2. <u>x</u> These practices and measures have been designed, and will be constructed, operated, and maintained to insure that 80% of the incremental increase in the annual mass loading of total suspended solids (TSS) from the site caused by the regulated activity is removed. These quantities have been calculated in accordance with technical guidance prepared or accepted by the executive director.
 - <u>x</u> The TCEQ Technical Guidance Manual (TGM) was used to design permanent BMPs and measures for this site.
 - A technical guidance other than the TCEQ TGM was used to design permanent BMPs and measures for this site. The complete citation for the technical guidance that was used is provided below:
- 3. <u>x</u> Owners must insure that permanent BMPs and measures are constructed and function as designed. A Texas Licensed Professional Engineer must certify in writing that the permanent BMPs or measures were constructed as designed. The certification letter must be submitted to the appropriate regional office within 30 days of site completion.
- 4. <u>na</u> Where a site is used for low density single-family residential development and has 20 % or less impervious cover, other permanent BMPs are not required. This exemption from permanent BMPs must be recorded in the county deed records, with a notice that if the percent impervious cover increases above 20% or land use changes, the exemption for the whole site as described in the property boundaries required by 30 TAC §213.4(g) (relating to Application Processing and Approval), may no longer apply and the property owner must notify the appropriate regional office of these changes.
 - ____ This site will be used for low density single-family residential development and has 20% or less impervious cover.
 - ____ This site will be used for low density single-family residential development but has more than 20% impervious cover.
 - _ This site will not be used for low density single-family residential development.
- 5. <u>na</u> The executive director may waive the requirement for other permanent BMPs for multifamily residential developments, schools, or small business sites where 20% or less impervious cover is used at the site. This exemption from permanent BMPs must be recorded in the county deed records, with a notice that if the percent impervious cover increases above 20% or land use changes, the exemption for the whole site as described in the property boundaries required by 30 TAC §213.4(g) (relating to Application Processing and Approval), may no longer apply and the property owner must notify the appropriate regional office of these changes.
 - ATTACHMENT A 20% or Less Impervious Cover Waiver. This site will be

used for multi-family residential developments, schools, or small business sites and has 20% or less impervious cover. A request to waive the requirements for other permanent BMPs and measures is found at the end of this form.

- ____ This site will be used for multi-family residential developments, schools, or small business sites but has more than 20% impervious cover.
- ____ This site will not be used for multi-family residential developments, schools, or small business sites.

6. **ATTACHMENT B - BMPs for Upgradient Stormwater.**

- <u>x</u> A description of the BMPs and measures that will be used to prevent pollution of surface water, groundwater, or stormwater that originates upgradient from the site and flows across the site is identified as **ATTACHMENT B** at the end of this form.
- _____ If no surface water, groundwater or stormwater originates upgradient from the site and flows across the site, an explanation is provided as **ATTACHMENT B** at the end of this form.
- _____ If permanent BMPs or measures are not required to prevent pollution of surface water, groundwater, or stormwater that originates upgradient from the site and flows across the site, an explanation is provided as **ATTACHMENT B** at the end of this form.

7. ATTACHMENT C - BMPs for On-site Stormwater.

- <u>x</u> A description of the BMPs and measures that will be used to prevent pollution of surface water or groundwater that originates on-site or flows off the site, including pollution caused by contaminated stormwater runoff from the site is identified as **ATTACHMENT C** at the end of this form.
- _____ If permanent BMPs or measures are not required to prevent pollution of surface water or groundwater that originates on-site or flows off the site, including pollution caused by contaminated stormwater runoff, an explanation is provided as **ATTACHMENT C** at the end of this form.
- 8. <u>x</u> **ATTACHMENT D BMPs for Surface Streams.** A description of the BMPs and measures that prevent pollutants from entering surface streams, sensitive features, or the aquifer is provided at the end of this form. Each feature identified in the Geologic Assessment as "sensitive" has been addressed.
- 9. <u>x</u> The applicant understands that to the extent practicable, BMPs and measures must maintain flow to naturally occurring sensitive features identified in either the geologic assessment, executive director review, or during excavation, blasting, or construction.
 - The permanent sealing of or diversion of flow from a naturally-occurring "sensitive" or "possibly sensitive" feature that accepts recharge to the Edwards Aquifer as a permanent pollution abatement measure has not been proposed for any naturally-occurring "sensitive" or "possibly sensitive" features on this site.
 - <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT E Request to Seal Features. A request to seal a naturallyoccurring "sensitive" or "possibly sensitive" feature, that includes a justification as to why no reasonable and practicable alternative exists, is found at the end of this form. A request and justification has been provided for each feature.
- 10. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT F Construction Plans. Construction plans and design calculations for the proposed permanent BMPs and measures have been prepared by or under the direct supervision of a Texas Licensed Professional Engineer. All construction plans and design information have been signed, sealed, and dated by the Texas Licensed Professional Engineer. Construction plans for the proposed permanent BMPs and measures are provided at the end of this form. Design Calculations, TCEQ Construction Notes, all man-made or naturally occurring geologic features, all

proposed structural measures, and appropriate details must be shown on the construction plans.

- 11. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT G Inspection, Maintenance, Repair and Retrofit Plan. A plan for the inspection, maintenance, repair, and, if necessary, retrofit of the permanent BMPs and measures is provided at the end of this form. The plan has been prepared and certified by the engineer designing the permanent BMPs and measures. The plan has been signed by the owner or responsible party. The plan includes procedures for documenting inspections, maintenance, repairs, and, if necessary, retrofits as well as a discussion of record keeping procedures.
- 12. <u>x</u> The TCEQ Technical Guidance Manual (TGM) was used to design permanent BMPs and measures for this site.
 - Pilot-scale field testing (including water quality monitoring) may be required for BMPs that are not contained in technical guidance recognized by or prepared by the executive director.
 - **ATTACHMENT H Pilot-Scale Field Testing Plan.** A plan for pilot-scale field testing is provided at the end of this form.
- 13. <u>x</u> ATTACHMENT I -Measures for Minimizing Surface Stream Contamination. A description of the measures that will be used to avoid or minimize surface stream contamination and changes in the way in which water enters a stream as a result of the construction and development is provided at the end of this form. The measures address increased stream flashing, the creation of stronger flows and in-stream velocities, and other in-stream effects caused by the regulated activity which increase erosion that results in water quality degradation.

Responsibility for maintenance of permanent BMPs and measures after construction is complete.

- 14. <u>x</u> The applicant is responsible for maintaining the permanent BMPs after construction until such time as the maintenance obligation is either assumed in writing by another entity having ownership or control of the property (such as without limitation, an owner's association, a new property owner or lessee, a district, or municipality) or the ownership of the property is transferred to the entity. Such entity shall then be responsible for maintenance until another entity assumes such obligations in writing or ownership is transferred.
- 15. <u>x</u> A copy of the transfer of responsibility must be filed with the executive director at the appropriate regional office within 30 days of the transfer if the site is for use as a multiple single-family residential development, a multi-family residential development, or a non-residential development such as commercial, industrial, institutional, schools, and other sites where regulated activities occur.

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. This **PERMANENT STORMWATER SECTION** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review and executive director approval. The application was prepared by:

John Bryant Print Name of Customer/Agent

Signature of Customer/Agent

PERMANENT STORM WATER

ATTACHMENT A - 20% or Less Impervious Cover Waiver

Not applicable because this threshold is exceeded.

ATTACHMENT B - BMPs for Upgradient Stormwater

The project does not include features to provide post-construction treatment of runoff from upgradient locations.

ATTACHMENT C - BMPs for On-site Stormwater

StormFilters would be used to remove TSS from on-site stormwater. The treatment is designed to exceed TCEQ requirements. Basins B-1 through B-4 would be located on the Recharge Zone as shown on the WPAP Layouts. The WPAP Layout sheets show each BMP and its corresponding drainage area.

Details on BMPs on the Recharge Zone These BMPs are intended for compliance with 30 TAC 213		
WPAP Basin ID	TSS Removed/yr (lbs)	Number of Cartridges
B-1	316	6
B-2	1,613	27
B-3	1,569	27
B-4	383	7
Total TSS removal on Recharge Zone	3,881 lbs	

Compliance with Edwards Rules would require removal of 2,899 lbs/yr of total suspended solids (TSS) from the Recharge Zone. The proposed project would remove 3,881 lbs/yr of TSS from the Recharge Zone, thereby exceeding the minimum requirement necessary for compliance with 30 TAC 213.

Additional Information

The following information is included for informational purposes. Due to the presence of a nearby public water supply well (NBU #4) and Comal Springs, this project included a voluntary goal to remove more than 100% of the net increase in TSS resulting from the project's increases in impervious cover on the Recharge Zone. Thus, the project's goal was a design that would remove more than 3,624 lbs/yr of TSS, and based on this design, this goal would be met.

The WPAP Layout sheets also show Basins B-5 through B-7A/B-7B. These are located off the Recharge Zone and these would be included in the project for environmental benefits not required by 30 TAC 213.

	s located off the Rechar atended for compliance wi	
WPAP Basin ID	TSS Removed/yr (Ibs)	Number of Cartridges
B-5 – see note below	882	15
B-6	294	5
B-7A	293	5
B-7B	320	6
TSS removal off the Recharge Zone	1,789 lbs	

The drainage area for Basin B-5 includes portions of the Recharge Zone and the Transition Zone. The water captured from the Recharge Zone portion of B-5's drainage area could not be treated and released to the Recharge Zone – it can only be released to the Transition Zone. However, the increased TSS resulting from additional impervious cover to the Recharge Zone in B-5's drainage area was accounted for in Basins B-1 through B-4.

ATTACHMENT D - BMPs for Surface Streams (and sensitive features)

An un-named tributary parallels the road and briefly enters the right of way near the base of the hill in the Recharge Zone, and it later crosses underneath BS 46-C on the Transition Zone. Silt fences and rock filter dams would be used to protect the unnamed tributary from pollutant runoff during construction. Stormfilters would be used to protect the unnamed tributary after construction is complete.

F-18 The Comal Springs Fault, which coincides with the Recharge Zone-Transition Zone boundary, is the only feature in the project limits that ranked as sensitive by the geologist (See Geological Assessment). However, the fault is not visible within the project limits. It is covered by Quaternary deposits, including soil and fill. There are no bedrock exposures or visible voids in bedrock at the mapped fault location.

ATTACHMENT E – Request to Seal Features

No sensitive features would be sealed.

ATTACHMENT F - Construction Plans

See attached plans

ATTACHMENT G - Inspection, Maintenance, Repair and Retrofit Plan See attached plan

ATTACHMENT H - Pilot-Scale Field Testing Plan. - Not applicable

ATTACHMENT I - Measures for Minimizing Surface Stream Contamination.

In addition to StormFilters, which will filter runoff from the pavement, the project includes additional detention devices to minimize the impacts of the project on stream flows. As a result, the project represents only a minor change from existing conditions and would not substantially impact stream flashing, the creation of stronger flows and in-stream velocities.

IMPERVIOUS COVER CALCULATIONS - INSIDE EDWARDS AQUIFER RECHARGE ZONE

BS 46-C FROM KERLICK LANE TO LANDA STREET CSJ: 0215-02-048

Length of Project =	1.09 miles	5,749.92 feet	
EXISTING ROW (Area calculated in microstation) =		435,926.00 ft ²	10.01 acres
EXISTING ROADWAY (Area calculated in microstation) =		163,382.00 ft ²	3.75 acres
EXISTING DRIVEWAYS & PARKING AREAS (Area calculated in microstation) =		0.00 ft ²	0.00 acres
EXISTING RIP-RAP (Area calculated in microstation) =		0.00 ft ²	0.00 acres
TOTAL EXISTING IMPERVIOUS COVER	-	163,382.00 ft ²	3.75 acres
PROPOSED ROW (Same as existing)		435,926.00 ft ²	10.01 acres
PROPOSED ROADWAY (Area calculated in microstation) =		304,115.00 ft ²	6.98 acres
PROPOSED DRIVEWAYS (Area calculated in microstation) =		0.00 ft ²	0.00 acres
PROPOSED RIP-RAP (Area calculated in microstation) =		0.00 ft ²	0.00 acres
TOTAL PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS COVER		304,115.00 ft ²	6.98 acres
Pre-Construction Fraction of Impervious Cover (IC) Post-Construction Fraction of Impervious Cover (IC)			37.48 % 69.76 %
Net increase in Impervious Area (An)		140,733.00 ft ²	3.23 acres

Runoff Coefficient Calculations:

PROJECT NAME

 $\label{eq:resonance} \hline Pre-Construction Runoff \\ Rv = 1.72x(IC)^3 - 1.97x(IC)^2 + 1.23x(IC) + 0.02 \\ Rv = 1.72x(0.3444)^3 - 1.97x(0.3444)^2 + 1.23x(0.3444) + 0.02 \\ Rv = 0.29 \\ \hline Post-Construction Runoff \\ Rv = 1.72x(IC)^3 - 1.97x(IC)^2 + 1.23x(IC) + 0.02 \\ Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^3 - 1.97x(0.4318)^2 + 1.23x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 1.9x(0.4318) + 0.9x(0.4318) + 0.02 \\ \hline Rv = 1.72x(0.4318)^2 + 0.9x(0.4318) + 0.9x(0.4318) + 0.9x(0.4318) \\ \hline Rv = 1.9x(0.4318)^2 + 0.9x(0.4318) + 0$

Rv= 0.50



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TSS Removal Calculations 04-20-2009

Area Within Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone

Project Name: BS 46-C Date Prepared: 4/18/2013

1. The Required Load Reduction for the total project:

Calculations from RG-348

Pages 3-27 to 3-30

Page 3-29 Equation 3.3: L_M = 27.2(A_N x P)

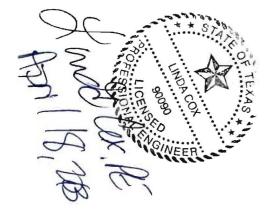
where:

L_{M TOTAL PROJECT} = Required TSS removal resulting from the proposed development = 80% of increased load A_N = Net increase in impervious area for the project P = Average annual precipitation, inches

Site Data: Determine Required Load Removal Based on the Entire Project

	Comal	County =
acres	10.01	Total project area included in plan * =
acres	3.75	Predevelopment impervious area within the limits of the plan * =
acres	6.98	Total post-development impervious area within the limits of the plan* =
	0.70	Total post-development impervious cover fraction * =
inches	33	P =
		-

LM (80%)TOTAL PROJECT	=	2899	lbs.
LM (100%)TOTAL PROJECT	=	3624	lbs.

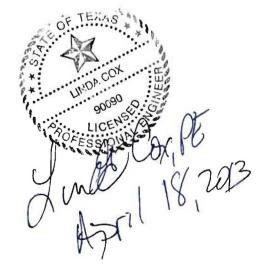


IMPERVIOUS COVER CALCULATIONS - OUTSIDE EDWARDS AQUIFER RECHARGE ZONE

PROJECT NAME	BS 46-C FROM KERLICK LANE TO LANDA STREET CSJ: 0215-02-048		
Length of Project =	1.09 miles	5,749.92 feet	
EXISTING ROW		-2	
(Area calculated in microstation) ≈		184,574.00 ft ²	4.24 acres
EXISTING ROADWAY		125,117.00 ft ²	0.07
(Area calculated in microstation) =		125,117.00 π	2.87 acres
EXISTING DRIVEWAYS & PARKING AREAS		0.00 ft ²	0.00 acres
(Area calculated in microstation) =		0.00 %	0.00 ALIES
EXISTING RIP-RAP		.2	
(Area calculated in microstation) =		0.00 ft ²	0.00 acres
TOTAL EXISTING IMPERVIOUS COVER		125,117.00 ft ²	2.87 acres
PROPOSED ROW			
(Same as existing)		184,574.00 ft ²	4.24 acres
PROPOSED ROADWAY			
(Area calculated in microstation) =		153,398.00 ft ²	3.52 acres
PROPOSED DRIVEWAYS			
(Area calculated in microstation) =		0.00 ft ²	0.00 acres
PROPOSED RIP-RAP			
(Area calculated in microstation) =		0.00 ft ²	0.00 acres
TOTAL PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS COVER		153,398.00 ft ²	3.52 acres
Pre-Construction Fraction of Impervious Cover	(IC)		67.79 %
Post-Construction Fraction of Impervious Cove			83.11 %
Net increase in Impervious Area (An)		28,281.00 ft ^z	0.65 acres
Runoff Coefficient Calculations:			
Pre-Construction Runoff	-		

 $\begin{aligned} &\mathsf{Rv} = 1.72 x (\mathsf{IC})^3 - 1.97 x (\mathsf{IC})^2 + 1.23 x (\mathsf{IC}) + 0.02 \\ &\mathsf{Rv} = 1.72 x (0.3444)^3 - 1.97 x (0.3444)^2 + 1.23 x (0.3444) + 0.02 \\ &\mathsf{Rv} = 0.48 \end{aligned}$ Post-Construction Runoff $\begin{aligned} &\mathsf{Rv} = 1.72 x (\mathsf{IC})^3 - 1.97 x (\mathsf{IC})^2 + 1.23 x (\mathsf{IC}) + 0.02 \\ &\mathsf{Rv} = 1.72 x (0.4318)^3 - 1.97 x (0.4318)^2 + 1.23 x (0.4318) + 0.02 \end{aligned}$

Rv= 0.67



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TSS Removal Calculations 04-20-2009

Area Outside of Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone

Project Name: BS 46-C Date Prepared: 4/18/2013

1. The Required Load Reduction for the total project:

Calculations from RG-348

Pages 3-27 to 3-30

Page 3-29 Equation 3.3: L_M = 27.2(A_N x P)

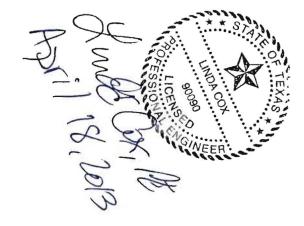
where:

L_{M TOTAL PROJECT} = Required TSS removal resulting from the proposed development = 80% of increased load A_N = Net increase in impervious area for the project P = Average annual precipitation, inches

Site Data: Determine Required Load Removal Based on the Entire Project

County =	Comal	
Total project area included in plan * =		acres
Predevelopment impervious area within the limits of the plan * =		acres
Total post-development impervious area within the limits of the plan* =	3.52	acres
Total post-development impervious cover fraction * =	0.83	
P =	33	inches

LM (80%)TOTAL PROJECT	=	583	lbs.
LM (100%)TOTAL PROJECT	=	729	lbs.



RDWY:BS 46CCSJ:0215-02-048LIMITS:FROM KERLICH LN. TO LANDA ST.COUNTY:COMAL

GENERAL NOTE IN PLANS CALLING OUT TY 5 ROCK FILTER DAM.

--Item 1122--

Rock Filter Dam (Ty 5) (reinforced) constructed as follows:

Height:	6" to 12", as directed by the Engineer, measured vertically from the
	existing ground to the top of the filter dam, with wire mesh
Top Width:	24"
Slopes:	2:1 maximum (outside clear zone)
	6:1 maximum (within clear zone)
Aggregate:	Gradation shall be 3 to 6 inches.

PERMANENT STORM WATER ATTACHMENT G

INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND RETROFIT PLAN BS 46-C (N. Walnut) from Kerlick Lane to Landa Street New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas CSJ: 0215-02-048

These maintenance guidelines were prepared at the request of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) with regard to their approval of an Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan for the above referenced project. These guidelines apply to the permanent storm water controls constructed for this project.

StormFilter® Maintenance Guidelines

The primary purpose of the Volume StormFilter® is to provide both storage and treatment of a design storm. The storage component of the system provides settling of particulates and capture of trash and debris, while the filtration component uses media filled filter cartridges to remove pollutants, including finer particles, nutrients, total and dissolved metals, organics, and oil and grease. The StormFilter® requires regular routine maintenance. Typical designs are intended for an annual maintenance cycle.

Recommended maintenance guidelines include:

Inspections. Inspection of the storage component (and sedimentation manhole, if appropriate) should occur at a minimum of twice a year. It is recommended to wait 7 - 14 days after the last storm event, prior to making an inspection. This should allow for improved water clarity for observations in the storage facility. Sediment depth can be measured with a rod or other means. If sediment depth is greater than 1 foot, sediment removal in the storage facility is warranted.

□ Cartridge Replacement. Cartridges should initially be replaced annually. If inspection of the removed cartridges indicates that their life expectancy exceeds one year, a modified maintenance plan should be provided to TCEQ specifying the new replacement schedule. Cartridge replacement also may be required in the event of a chemical spill or due to excessive sediment loading from site erosion or extreme storms.

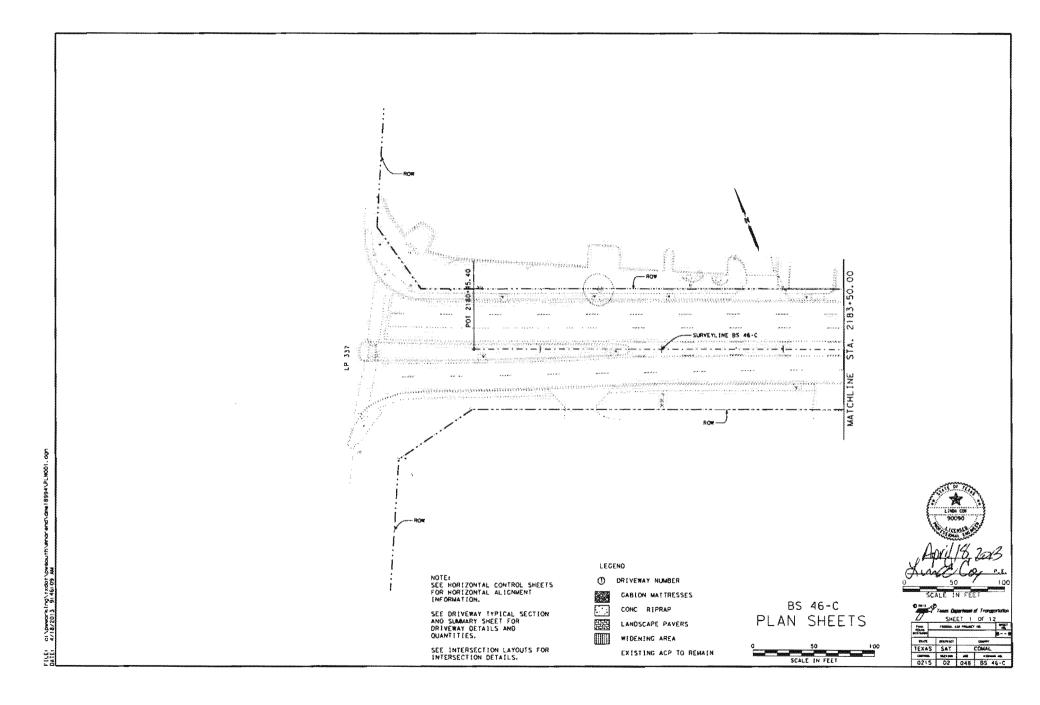
Sediment Removal. Sediment removal should occur before the accumulated sediment occupies 20% of the settling chamber. Typically includes cartridge replacement and sediment removal from the vault.

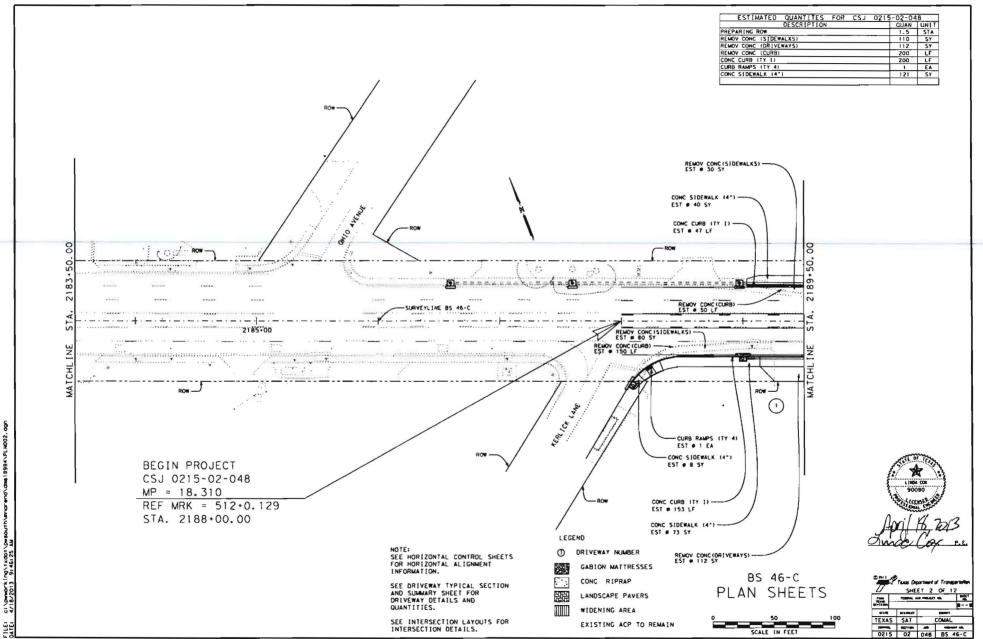
Debris and Litter Removal. Debris and litter must be removed when its presence threatens the proper operation of the system.

Maintenance Contact: The Maintenance Supervisor may be contacted for questions or concerns pertaining to maintenance of the facility.

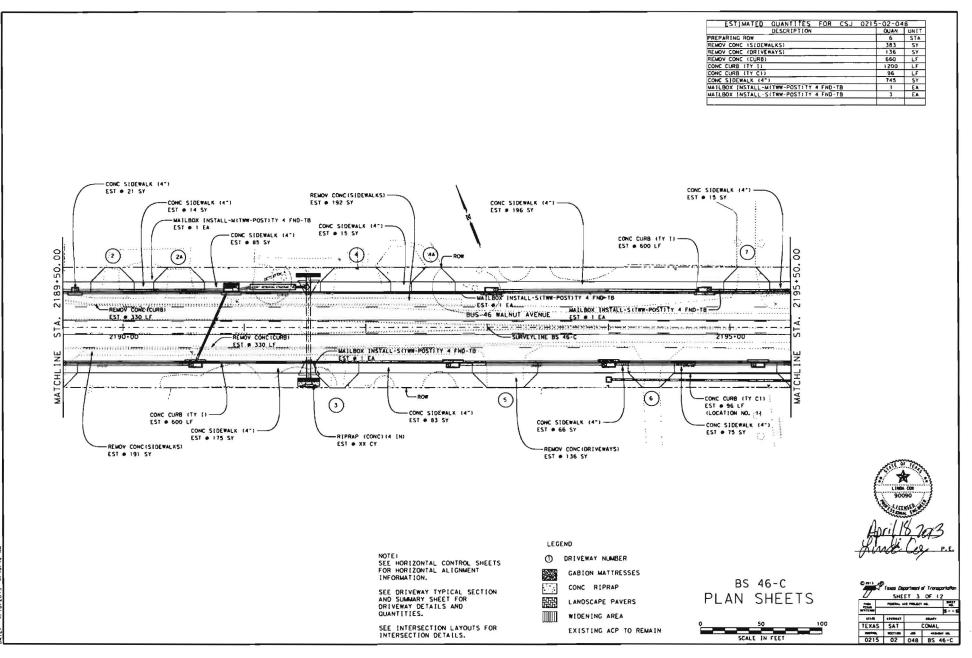
Mr. James Browne TxDOT Department of Transportation 4102 IH 35 South New Braunfels, Texas Tel: (830) 609-0707

msth Signature

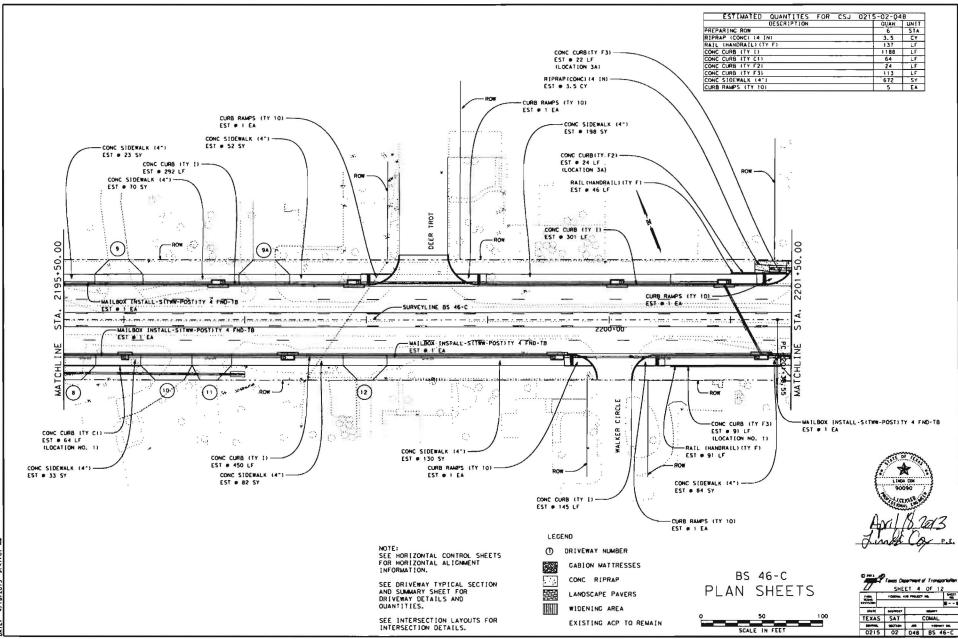




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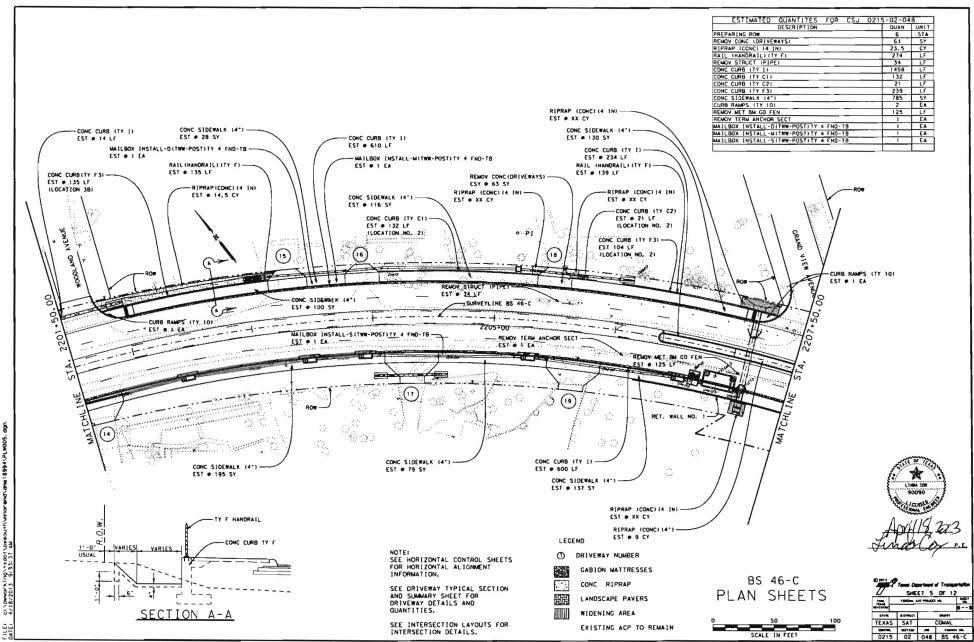


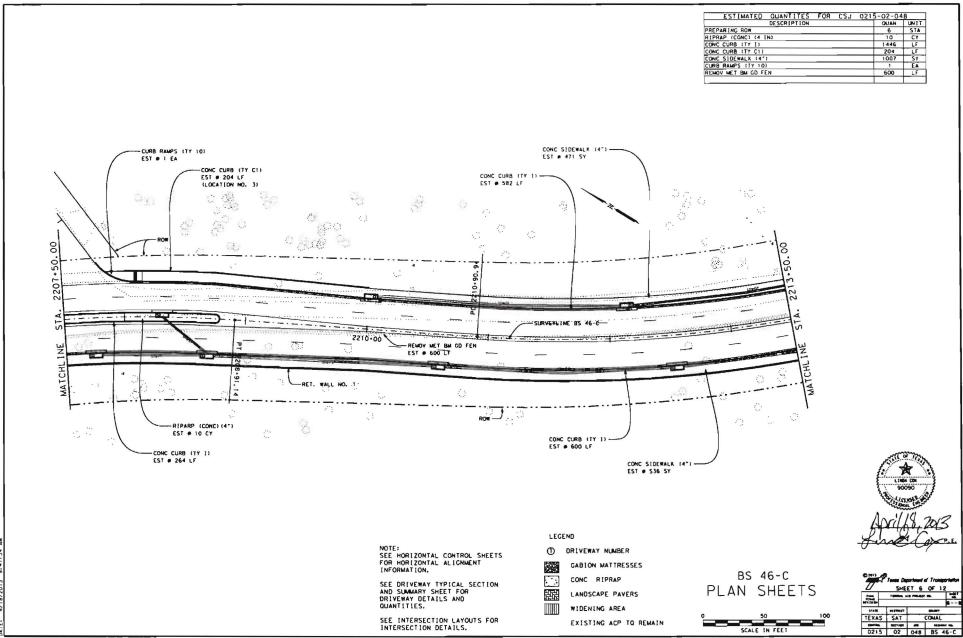
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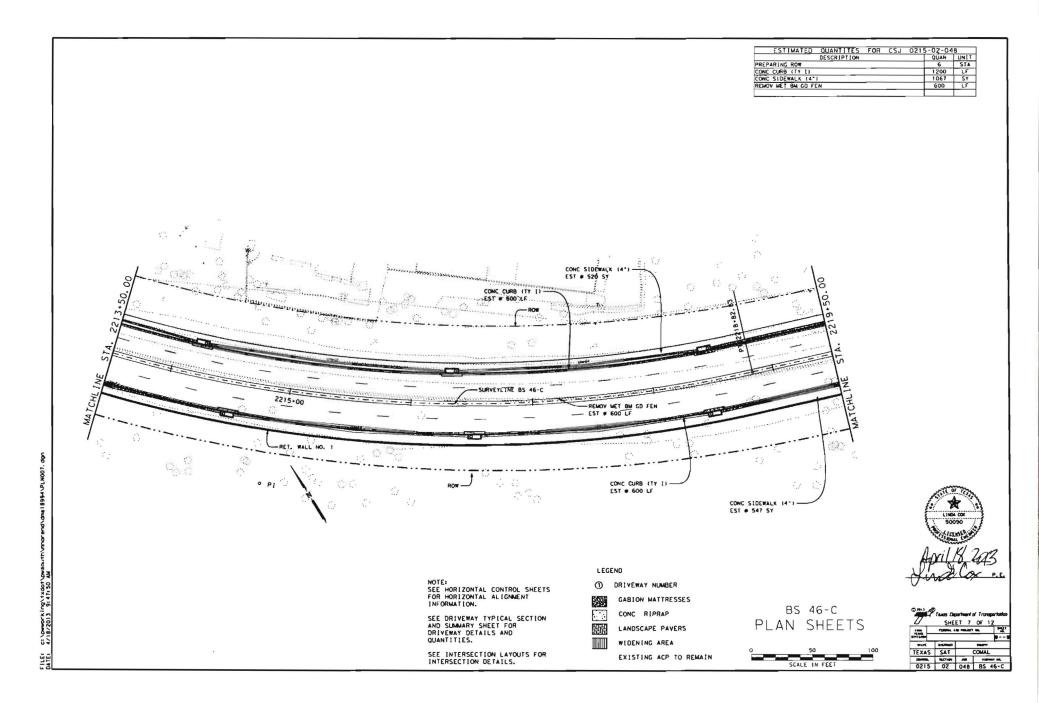


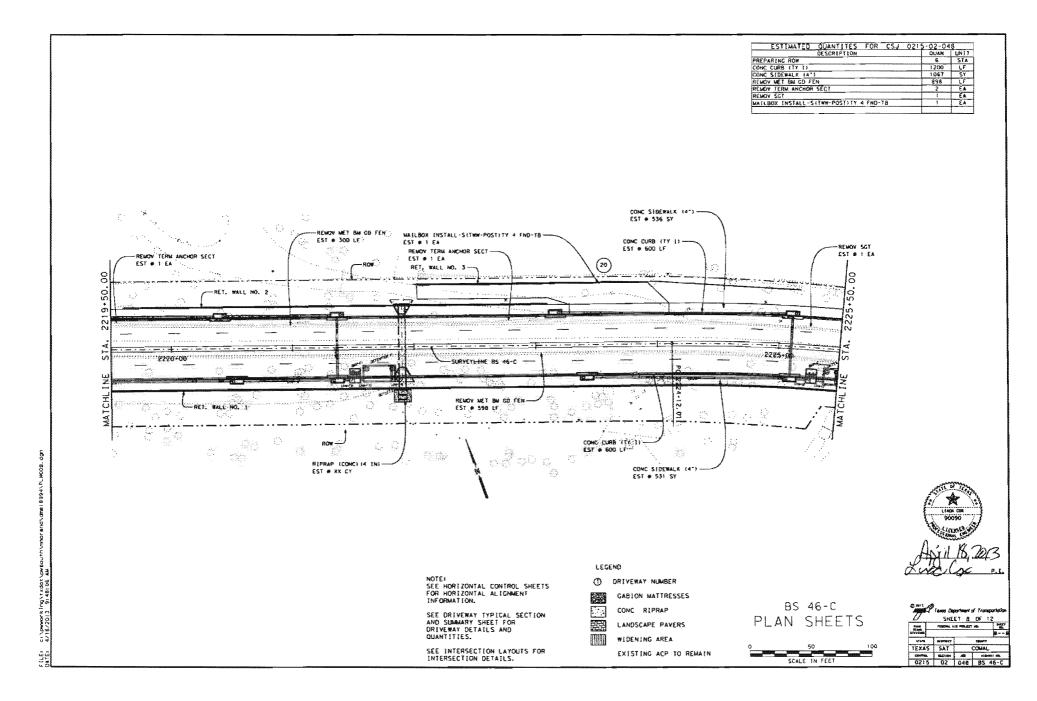
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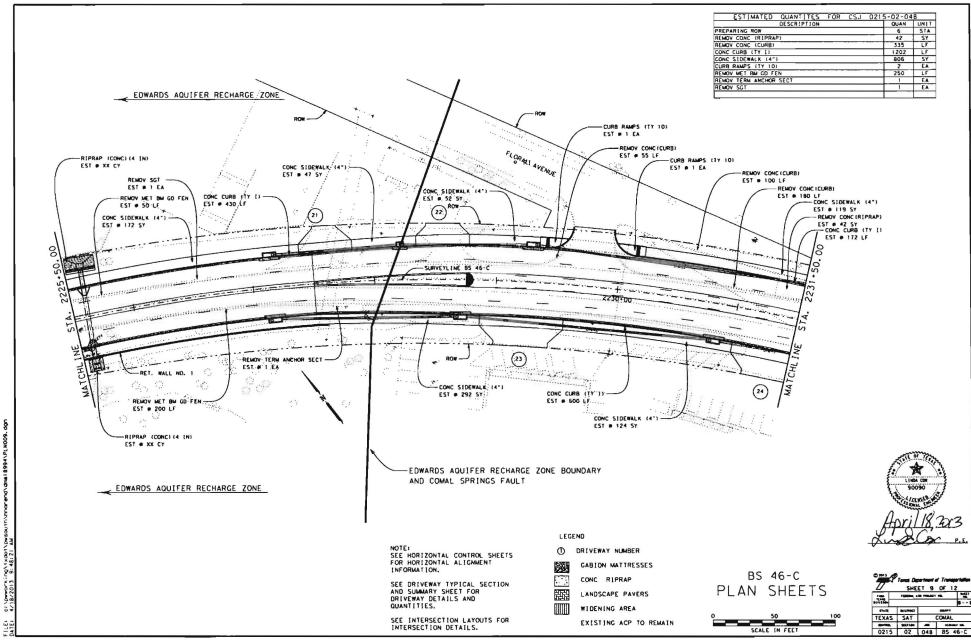
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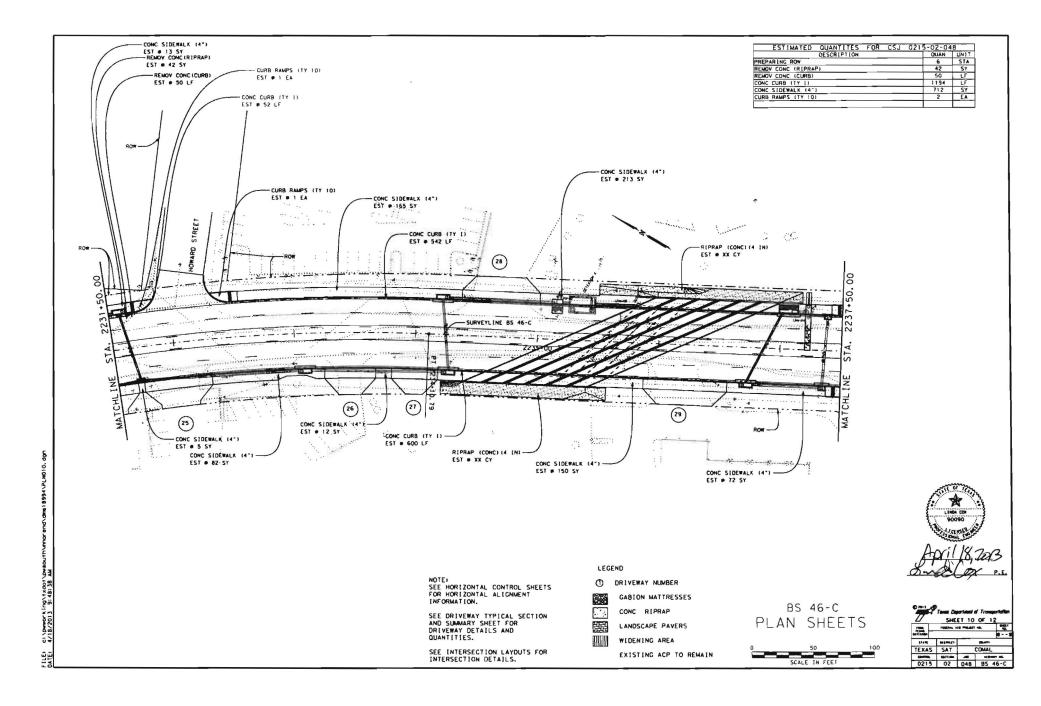


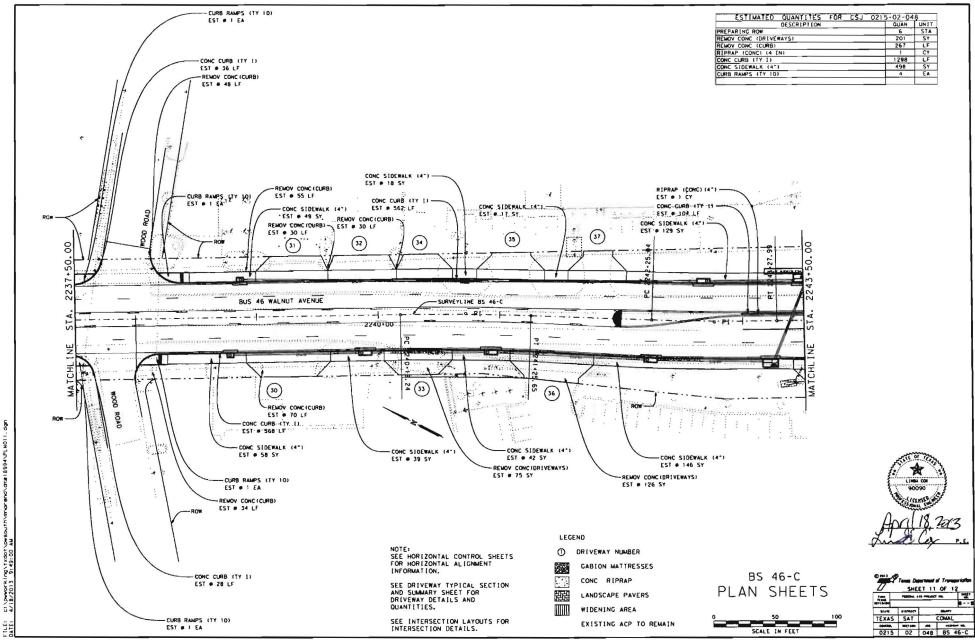




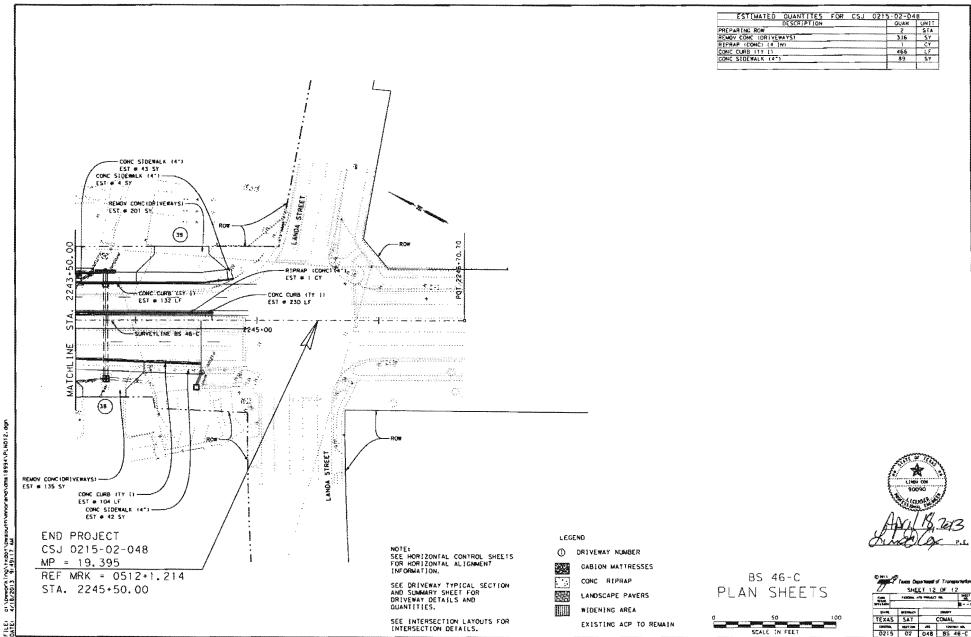


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Keter To Explores: I. To and other Steed Dasign or Ford softer, site or weight - match tent attributes. 2. If additional space is reacted for a numbered section, tenso and od just sections up or down as reacted for proportioning and reactability but do nar relaxate from IT's fuelther position.	 A. <u>GENERAL SITE DATA</u> PROJECT LIMITS: From Kerlick Lane To Londa Street PROJECT LIMITS: From Kerlick Lane To Londa Street PROJECT SITE MAPS: Project latitude '29,1003355 Project Location Map. Streen on Title Steet Project Location Map. Streen on Title Steet Project Location Map. Streen on Title Steet Project Controls and Locatons of Stabilization Practices: Shawn on SVJP Steeds Project Specific Locations. Off stee wates, borrow, or storage areas are not part of This SWJP. Project Descriptions: Off site wates, borrow, or storage areas are not part of This SWJP. Surface Waters and Discharge Locations: Shawn on Drainage and Cutwart Loyau Steeds PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Base. Grad. Str. Surf. & Poweneon Markings Non-Join Bid Utilities are not part of This SWJP. FOR MAJOR SQLL DISTUPBING ACTIVITIES SEQUENCE OF EVENTS: Install controls during construction with Interim stabilization practices. Adjust erosion and sedimentation controls during construction with Interim stabilization practices. Adjust erosion and sedimentation controls during construction in meet requirements and changing conditions and as directed/ approved by the Engineer. Major soil disturbing octivities may include but are not limited far right-of-way preparation, cut and/or fill to Improve roadway profile. Titol grading and placement of tassali and the following III marketh Project Marketh Projecting Constitutions: Description of existing vegetatives cores: 65% Existence Cores: Induke Const. Project disting vegetative cores: 65% Project disting vegetative cores: 65% Projecting of additing activities & BMPSI Stris. Curbs. & Stdewaits. <	B. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES General thing or sequence for Implementation of BMPs shall be as required and/or as directed/approved by the Expinent to provide adequete contrads. BMPs shown, BMPs are to ratues addinents income construction cethilles. SOIL STRAILLATION PRACTICES: (Select 1 + Temporery or P + Permonent, as applicable) JZP SEEDING JZP SEEDING JZP PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES MALCHING (Hey or Streen) JZP PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES MALCHING (Hey or Streen) JZP PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES MALCHING (Hey or Streen) JZP PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES MALCHING (Hey or Streen) JZP PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES MALCHING (Hey or Streen) JZP PRESERVATION BLANKET COMPOSTIVULCH FILTER BERM PLANTING COMPOSTIVULCH FILTER BERM PLANTING COMPOSTIVULCH FILTER BERM PLANTING SOULTERS OTHERSTON, INTERCEPTOR, OR PERIMETER DIXES OTHERSTON FILTER BALLE SOULANT TRAPS SOULANT TRAPS	 C. OTHER REQUIREMENTS & PRACTICES MAINTENANCE: MILTENANCE: Mileracian not sediment controls shall be melhalahed in good working order. If a readi its measure, it is the parformab data for a free and inciplered strem event to its offer than 7 cateriar dogs after the surrounding exposed ground has divide safficiently to prevent further damage from equipment. If it maintenance prior to the next onlicipate strem event to its individual, maintenance must be scheduled in does compliated as soon as prodicable. Disturbed areas on whith construction activities tow cossed, lengtorinity or permanativ, shall be shall led within 14 contendent doys. The events of disturbed areas on whith costinuation activities tow cossed, lengtorinity or permanativ, shall be shall led within 14 construction doys. The events of disturbed oreas on whith costinuation activities structure of and the first new priority behavior. Shall be shall be the other of the stress and dictinoperays shall have priority in the MINP in the SNP must inspect disturbed areas of metal case of least case every fourties (14) calcination days and within heavity four 124 hours of a strend of a storm of 0.5 inches or greater As an alterative in the above-dascribed inspection shells and the stopping of the stress inspections shell be advided to require into these inspections will account on a specifically diffied day, regardiass of whether or not hear has been rainfail since the advised shall be readined in a stress in a stress independent days and within heavity four 124 hours of a stresm or on inspection and the contrast shall be englated in a stable and a stress inspections. MINE SHEMENES MINE the first as the inspection and within heavity or 124 hours of a stresm or on inspection and the contrast shall be readied as a and within heavity or 124 hours of a stresm or on inspection must account on a specifically diffired day, regarditass of whether or not hear has been rainidis stresm the fin
	X A classified stream does not pass through project. A classified stream passes through project. Nome Segment Number Nome of receiving waters that will receive discharges from disturbed oreas of the project; <u>HJNE-Tipbatry to Copy River to Copy Alphane</u> Stie is in a Municipal Separate Storm Sever System (MS4), MS4 Operator Inomeh	 used and where splits or leats of taxls or hazardous meterials have not accurred luniess all splited material has been (enroved). 3. Pioin water used to control dust. 4. Piain water origitaring from palable water sources. 5. Uncoviaminated groundwater, spling water or occumulated stormwater. 6. Foundation or fooling drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents. 7. Other. 	Texas Department of Transportation
		Concrete truck wash water discharges on the site staud be prohibited or minimized, if allowed by the Engineer, they must be managed in a manner so as not to contaminate surface water. They must not be loaded in areas of concentrated flow. Concrete truck washrout locations must be shown on the SMSP Layout and included in the inspections. Hoprofaces meterial split/look shall be prevented or minimized. At a minimum, this includes asphati products, loves, alis, lubicants, soberts, paints, actis, concrete curing compounds and tranlcal additives for sall stabilization. BMPs shall be implemented to the storage areas of these products. All splits must be cleaned and disposed pracetry and reported to the Engineer. Report ony release di or above the reportable quantity during a 24 hour period to the National Response Center of H800-424-8802.	LINDA COX STORM WATER POLLUTION 90090 STORM WATER POLLUTION 90090 PREVENTION PLAN (SW3P) 100000 STORM WATER POLLUTION 100000 PREVENTION PLAN (SW3P) 1000000 STATE 1000000 STATE 10000000 STATE 10000000 STATE 10000000 G 10000000 STATE 10000000 STATE 10000000 G 10000000 STATE 10000000 G 100000000 STATE 100000000 STATE 100000000 STATE 1000000000000000000000000000000000000

SHEET NO. \$--\$

1. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION-CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 402	III. CULTURAL RESOURCES	VI. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR CONTAMINATION ISSUES
Texas Pollutant Discharge Ellmination System (190ES) TXR 1500001 Stormwater Discharge Permit or Canstruction General Permit (CGP) required for projects with t or more ocres distructions doil. Projects with any disturbed soil must protect for erosion and segmentation in accordance with Item 1122.	Refer to TxDOT Standard Specifications in the event historical issues or croneological artifacts are found during construction. Upon discovery of archeological artifacts (banes, burnt rack, filmt, pattery, etc.) cease work in the immediate area and contact the Engineer immediately.	General logpiles to all projects) Comply with the Hazard Communication Act (the Act) for personnel who will be working with hazardous materials by conducting safety meetings prior to beginning construction and making workers owere of patential hazards in the workplace. Ensure that all workers are
No Action Regulred 🛛 Required Action	No Action Required 🗌 Required Action	provided with personal protective equipment appropriate for any nazardous matrials used. Obtain and keep an-site Material Safety Data Sneets (MSDS) for all hazardous products used on the project, which may include, but are not limited to the following categories:
 Prevent stormwater pollution by controlling grasian and sedimentation in accordance with TPDES Permit TXR 150000. 	Action No.	Paints, oclds, solvents, ospholt products, chemical additives, fosis and concrete curing compounds ar additives. Provide protected storage, off bare ground and covered, for products which may be nazardous. Waintain product tobeliling as required by the Act.
Comply with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SW3P) and revise when necessary to control pollution or required by the Engineer.	ι.	Adintain an adequate supply of an-site spill response materials, as indicated in the MSDS.
 Past Construction Site Natice (CSN) with SH3P information on an near the site, accessible to the public and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (ICEQ), 	Ζ.	In the event of a spill, take actions to miligate the spill as indicated in the MSDS, in accordance with sofe work practices, and contact the District Spill Coordinator
Environmental Pratection Agency (EPA) or other inspectors. 4. When Contractor project specific locations (PSL's) increase disturbed soil area	3.	immediately. The Contractor shall be responsible for the proper containment and cleanup of all product spills.
to 5 dares or more, Contractor shall submit Notice of Intent (NOI) to TCEQ and the Engineer.	۹.	Contact the Englneer If any of the follwing are detected:
5, NOI required: XYes No		 Dead or distressed vegetation (not identified as harmal) Trash piles, drums, conister, borrels, etc.
Note: If omount of abli disturbonce changes, permit requirements may change.	IV. VEGETATION RESOURCES	 Undesirable smalls or adors Evidence of teaching or seepage of substances
	Preserve native vegetation to the extent proctical.	Rezordous Materials or Contamination Issues Specific to this Projects
II. WORK IN OR NEAR STREAMS, WATERBODIES AND WETLANDS CLEAN WATER	🗌 No Action Required 🛛 🔯 Required Action	No Action Required Required Action
ACT SECTIONS 401 AND 404	Action No.	Action No.
US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Permit required for filling, dradging, excevaling or other work in ony potential USACE jurisdictional water,	L. Avoid odn minimize removal of mature trees including Lorge Ook	L. Does the project involve the demolition of a span bridge?
such os, rivers, creeks, streoms, or vetlands.	neor Howard St. Z.	Yes 🛛 No (No further oction required)
Ine Controctor shall ownere to all of the terms and conditions associated with the failawing permitter:	3.	If TYes", a pre-demolition notification must be submitted to the Texas Deportment of State Health Services, 20 calendar days prior to the demolition of the
No Permit Regulard		pridges(s) on the project. Contact %x001's nazardous material Coordinator of 21D-615-6486 for assistance with the notification.
Notionwide Permit (NMP) 14 - Pre-construction Notice (PCN) not Required Nationwide Permit 14 - PCN Required	4.	VII. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
Dindividuo: 404 Permit Required		(includes regional lasues such as Edwards Aquifer District, etc.)
Other Nationwide Permit Required: NMP=14 W/PCN DUE TO GC18 (ENDANGERED SPECIES)	V. FEDERAL LISTED, PROPOSED THREATENED, ENDANGERED SPECIES,	No Action Required 🕺 Regulred Action
Required Actions: List woters of the US permit opplies to, location in project	CRITICAL HABITAT, STATE LISTED SPECIES, CANDIDATE SPECIES AND MIGRATORY BIRDS.	Action No. 1. Comply with the TCEO-approved Edwords Aquifer Protection Pion and conditions in the
and check Best Management Proctices (BMPs) planned to control erasion, sedimentation and post-project total suspended solids (ISS),		TCE0-outhorization letter for this project. 2. The Contractor must immediately report spills (including
1. Un-nomed Tributory Abuts or Crosses Project Limits of these oreas:	🗌 No Action Required 🛛 🔀 Required Action	sanitary sever discharge) of reportable quantities to TxDOT and to the following: • State Emergency Response Center (800) 832-8224
 Rt Sta/ 2221-70 to Sto. 2226-50 (t's Ordinory High Water Mark is shown on the SW3P Layouts. 	Action No.	 TCEQ Regional Office (210) 490-3096
 Sto. 2235-50 (Lorge MBC Near Wood St.) 2. 	I, MIGRATORY BIRD NESTS: Schedule construction octivities as needed to meet the following regulation of the schedule construction octivities are needed to meet the following regulations:	 National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 Edwards Aquifer Authority at (210) 222-2204,
3.	A. Do not remove ar destray any active migratory bird nests (nests containing equs and/ar flightless birds) of any time of year. If there are any active nests became inactive.	 New Brownfels Utilities for Sever Spill of 1830) 608-8800 Hozordous subatonces (e.g., fuel, oil, ospholt emulsion, concrete curing compounds)
		shall not be stored on the State ROW or easements. 4. Intentional discharges of sediment laden starm water during construction are not
	8. Orvin structures, if there are ony active nests, they shall not be removed until oil nests pecane inactive, after inactive nests are removed and/ar before nest activity begins, deterrent materials may be applied to the structures to prevent future nest building.	ollowed.
	2.See Item 5 in General Notes.	construction, all regulated activities near the sensitive feature must be suspended
	 No Staging Areas in State ROW Within Ponther Conyon or Blieders Creek. Watersheds. 	immediately and notify the TxDOT Environmental Office. Construction near the sensitive feature may not proceed until the feature has been evoluated and approval
401 Best Management Practices: (Not applicable if no USACE permit)	 No Excess Materials Remove from Project Shall Be Placed in Floodplains or waters of the U.S. 	to continue construction has been received,
Erasion Sedimentation Post-Construction TSS	 Use Appropriate Necoures to Prevent, Minimize and Control Spills of Hozordous Materials 	
Temporary Yegetation 🛛 Silt Fence 🗌 Vegetative Filter Strips	If any of the listed species are abserved, cease work in the immediate area,	Texas Department of Transportation
Blankets/Watting 🛛 Rock Bens 🗌 Retention/Irrigation Systems	do not disturb species or hobitat and contact the Engineer immediately. The work may not remove active nests from bridges and other structures during	Son Antonio District Standard
Wulch □ friongular filter Dike □ Extended Detention Basin ⊠ Sodding □ Sond Bog Berm □ Constructed Wetlands	nesting season of the birds associated with the nests. If caves or sinkholes are discovered, cease work in the immediated area, and contact the	ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS,
Interceptor Svale Straw Bale Dike Ket Basin	Enginwer immediately.	ISSUES AND COMMITMENTS
Diversion Dike Brush Benns Erasion Control Composi		
Erosion Control Compost Erosion Control Compost Witch Filter Berm and Socks Witch Filter Berm and Socks Witch Filter Berm and Socks Campost Filter Berm and Socks		EPIC
Compost Filter Berm and Socks C Compost Filter Berm and Socks Vegetation Lined Dirches		71.0.1 πρ1c August 2012. dgn (m−1.1001 (m−1.11 (m)1(m)) (m−1.11 (m)) (m−1.11 (m)1.11
🗌 Stone Outlies Sediment Traps 🛛 Sond Fliter Systems		401151003 0215 02 048 BS 46-C Brist COUNTY SHEET NO.
Sediment Bosins Sedimentation Chambers		SAT COMAL 08

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Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Water Pallution Abatement Plan General Construction Nates

- I. Written construction notification must be given to the appropriate TCEO regional office na later rhon 48 hours prior to commencement of the regulated activity. Information must include the date, on which the regulated activity will commence, the name of the approved pion for the regulated activity, and the name of the prime contractor and the name and telephone number of the contact person.
- 2. All contractors conducting regulated activities associated with this project must be provided with complete copies of the approved Water Pollution bottement Plan and the TCEQ letter indicating the specific conditions of its approval. During the course of these regulated activities, the contractors are regulated to keep on-site copies of the approved plan and approval letter.
- 3. If ony sensitive feature is discovered during construction, all regulated activities near the sensitive feature must be suspended immediately. The appropriate TCEQ regional office must be immediately notified of any sensitive features encountered during construction. The regulated activities near the sensitive feature may not proceed until the TCEQ has reviewed and approved the methods proposed to protect the sensitive feature on the Edwards Agulfer from any potentially adverse imposts to water guality.
- No temporary aboveground hydrocarbon and hazardous substance storage tank system is installed within 150 feet of a domestic, industrial, irrigation, or public water subbly well, or other sensitive feature.
- 5. Prior to commencement of construction, all temporary erosion and sedimentation (E&S) control mediumes must be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers specifications and good engineering practices. Controls specified in the temporary stram water section of the approved Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan are required during construction. If inspections indicate a control has been used inappropriately, or incorrectly, the applicant must replace an modify the control for site situations. The controls must remain in place until disturbed ands are revegetated on the areas have been paramently stabilized.
- 6. If sediment escapes the construction site, off-site occumulations of sediment must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize offsite impacts to water quality (e.g., fugitive sediment in street being washed into surface streams or sensitive features by the next rain).
- Sediment must be removed from sediment trops or sedimentation pands not later than when design copacity has been reduced by 50%. A permonent stake must be provided that can indicate when the sediment occupies 50% of the basin volume.
- Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater shall be prevented from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges (e.g., screening outfalls, picked up aaily).
- 9. All spoils (excavated material) generated from the project site must be stored on-site with proper E&S controls. For storage or disposal of spoils at another site on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zane, the owner of the site must receive approval of a water pollution apotement plan for the placement of fill material or mass grading prior to the placement of spoils at the other site.
- 10. Stabilization measures and i be initiated as soon as practicable in particus of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permonently coased, but in no case more than 14 days often the construction activity in that particles of the site has temporarily or permonently coased. Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day ofter construction activity temporary or permonently cease is precluded by weather conditions, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable. Where construction activity on a partion of the site is temporarily ceased, and earth disturbing activities will be resumed within 21 days, temporary stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that parties in a construction activity has temporarily or permonently ceased is precluded by weasand of the site construction of site, in areas experiencing droughts where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day ofter construction activity has temporarily or permonently ceased is precluded by seasand or indicabilization measures the initiation measures and is a stabilization measures by the 14th day ofter construction activity has temporarily or permonently ceased is precluded by seasand or id conditions, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as procticable.
- 11. The following records shall be maintained can made avoilable to the TCEO upon request: the dates when major grading activities occur; the dates when construction activities temporarily or permonently case on a partial of the site; and the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.

- 12. The holder of any approved Edword Aquifer protection alon must notify the appropriate regional office in writing and abtain approval from the executive director prior to initiating any of the following:
 - any physical or operational modification of any water pollution abatement structure(s), including but not (imited to ponds, doms, berms, sewage treatment plants, and alversionary structures;

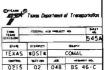
B. any change in the nature or character of the regulated activity from that which was ariginally approved or a change which would significantly impact the ability of the plan to prevent pollution of the Edwards Aculfer;

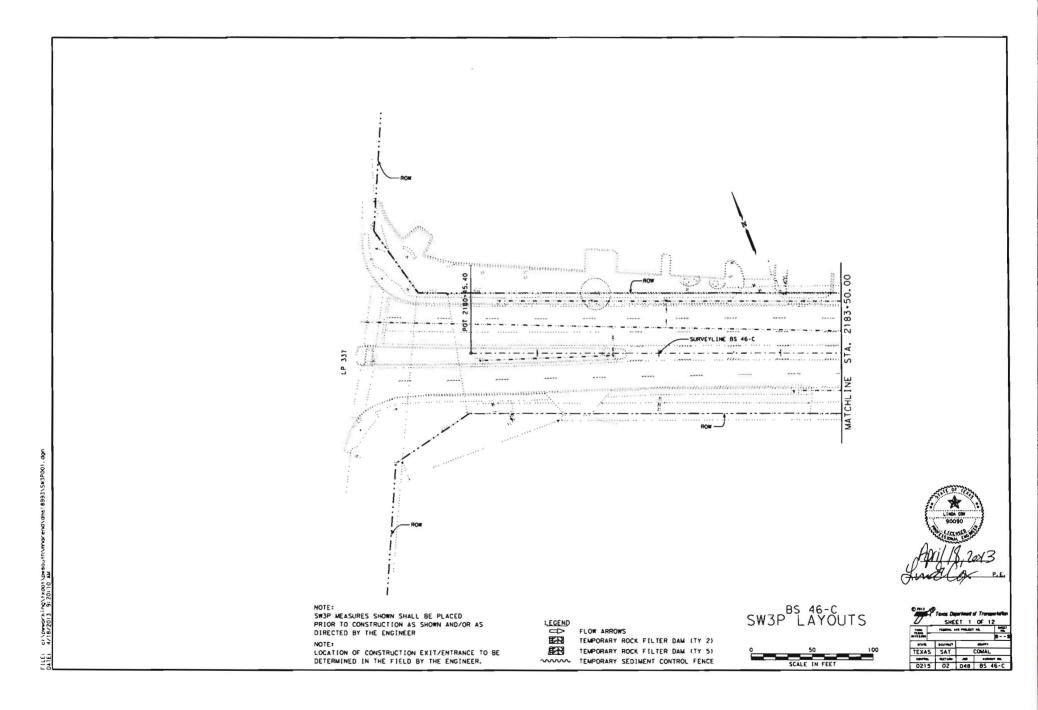
 any development of land previously identified as undeveloped in the original water pollution abatement plan.

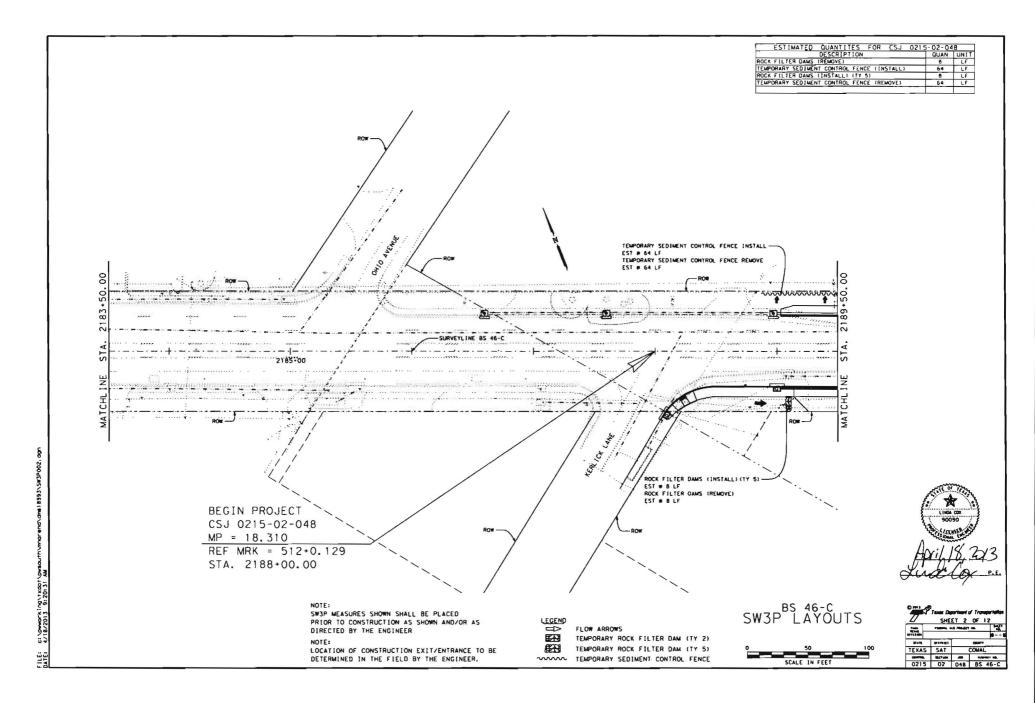
Austin Regional Office	San Antonia Regional Office
2800 S. IH 35, Suite 100	14250 Judson Road
Austin, Texas 78704-5712	San Antonio, Texas 78233-4480
Phone (512) 339-2929	Phone (210) 490-3096
Fox (512) 339-3795	Fox (210) 545-4329

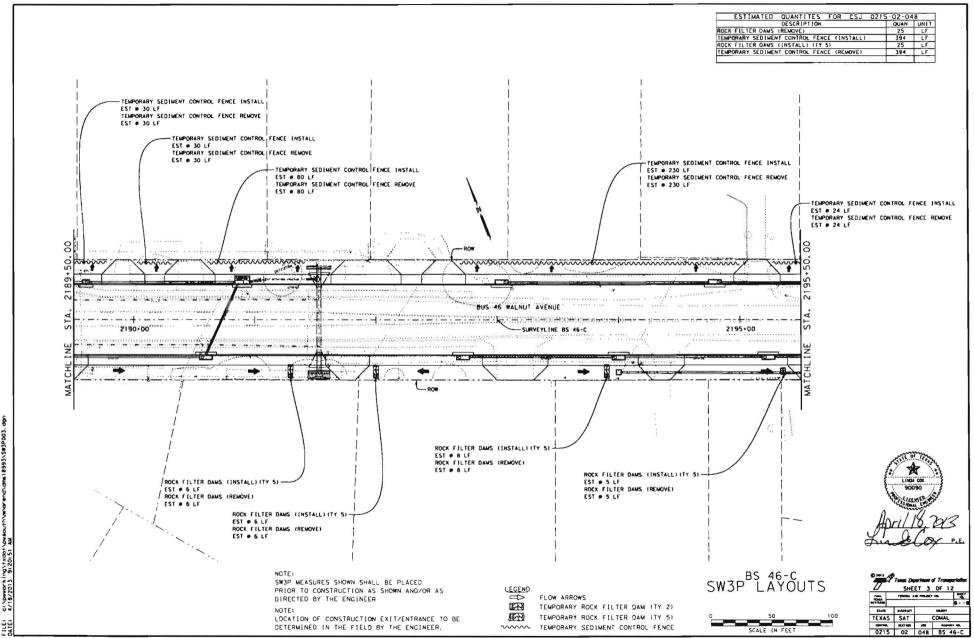
THESE GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES MUST BE INCLUDED ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS PROVIDED TO THE CONTRACTOR AND ALL SUBCONTRACTORS.

BS 46-C TCEQ WPAP GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES

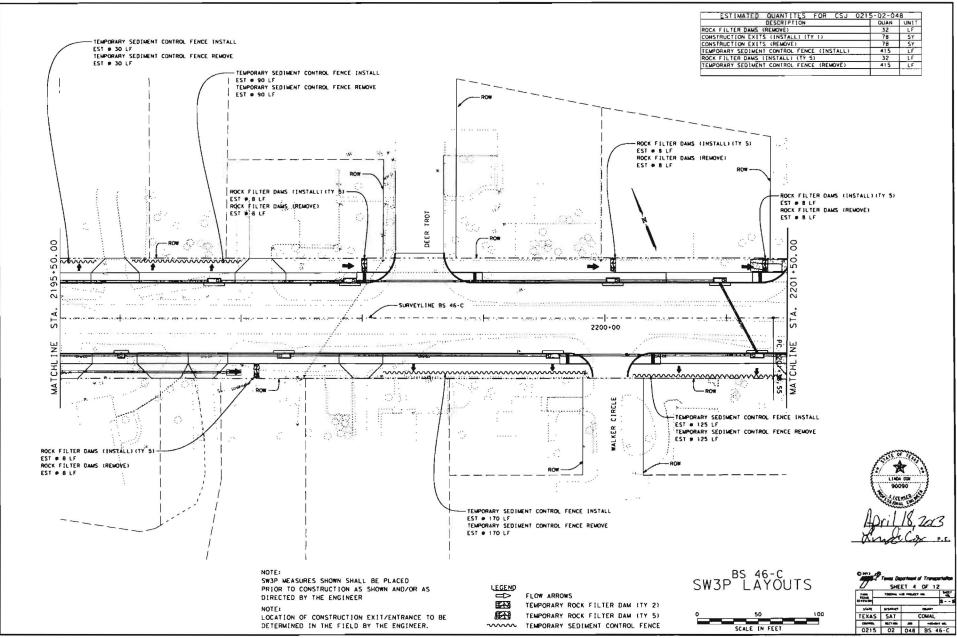






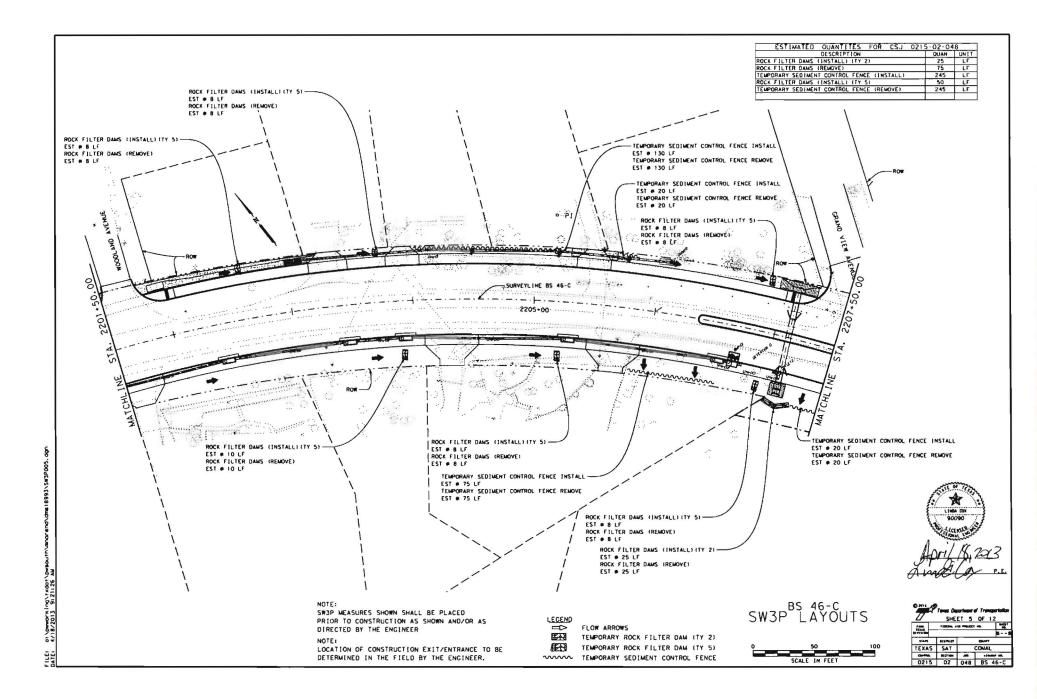


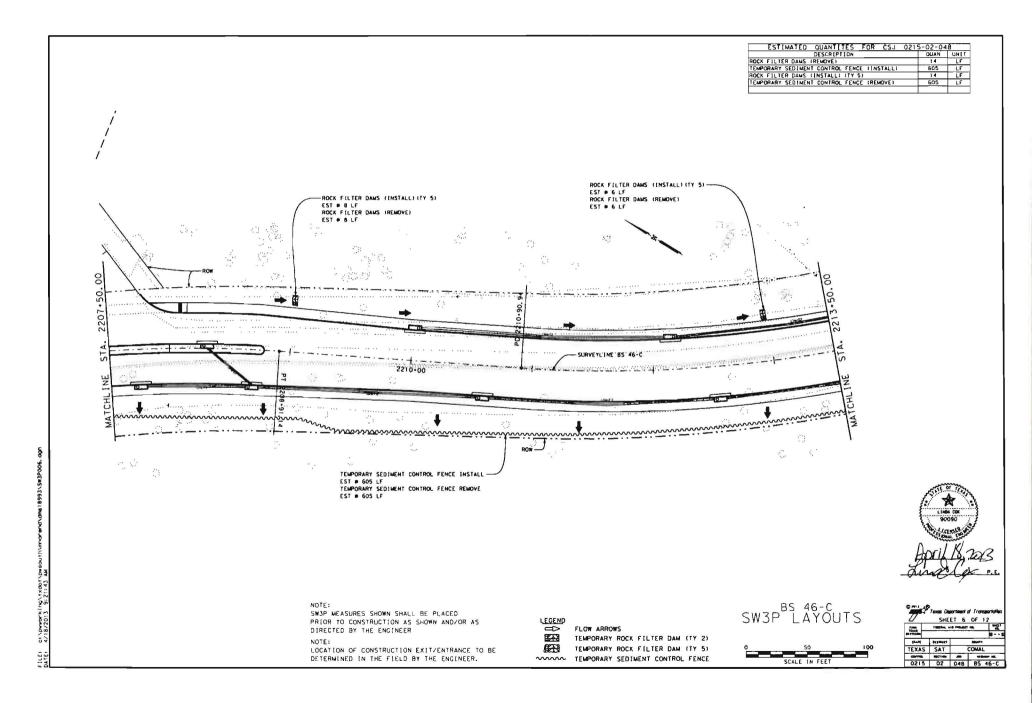
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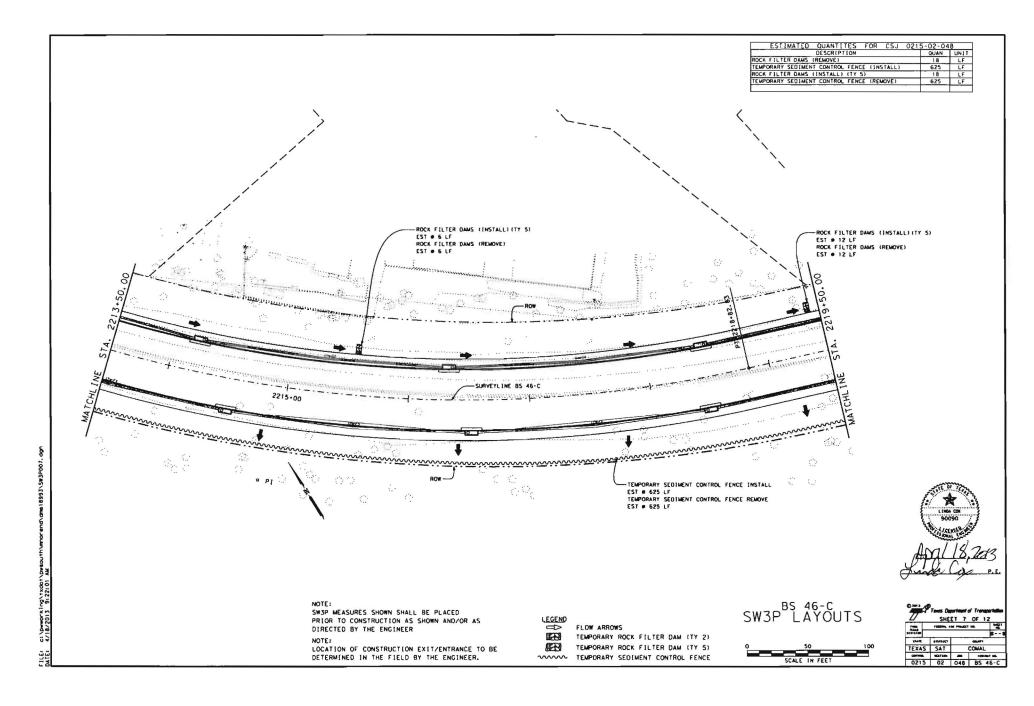


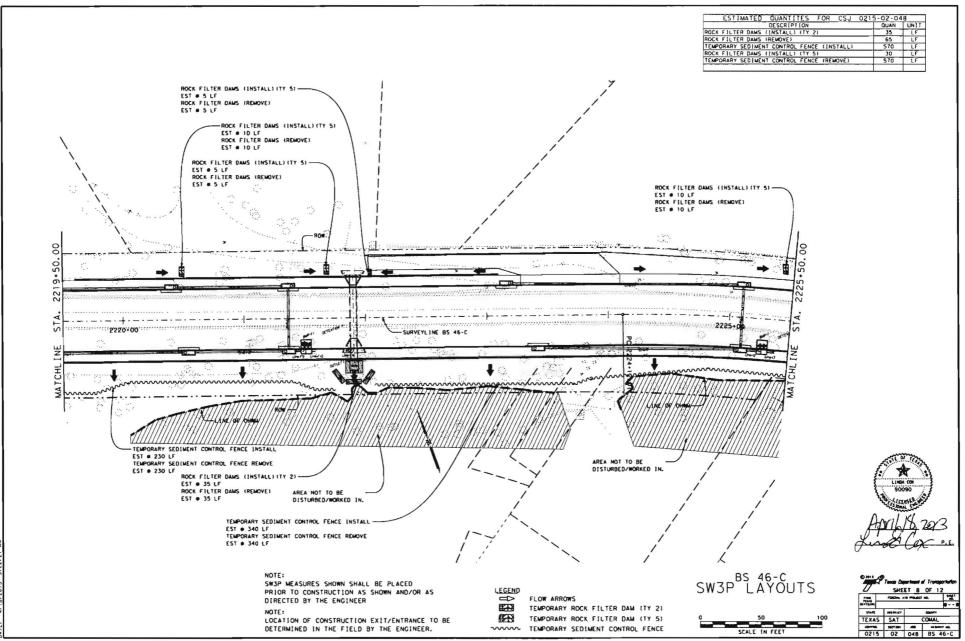
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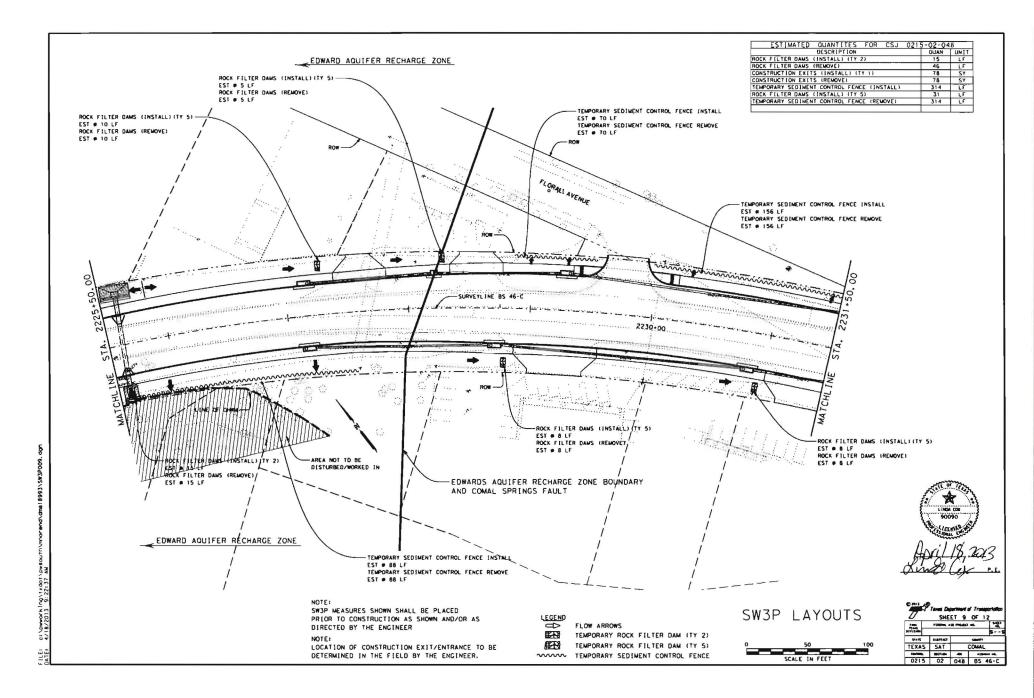
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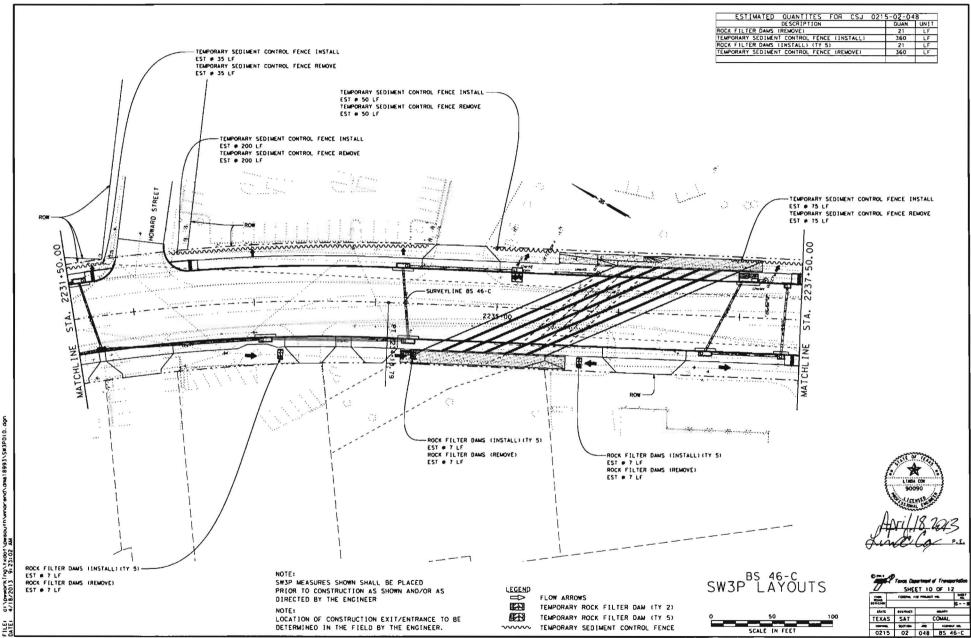


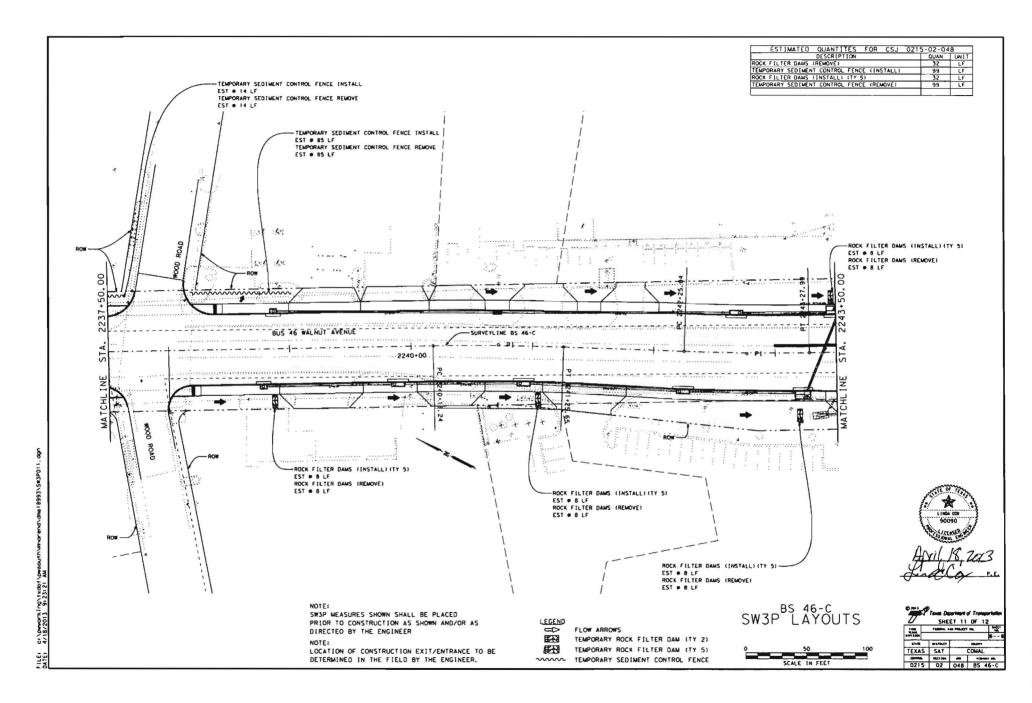


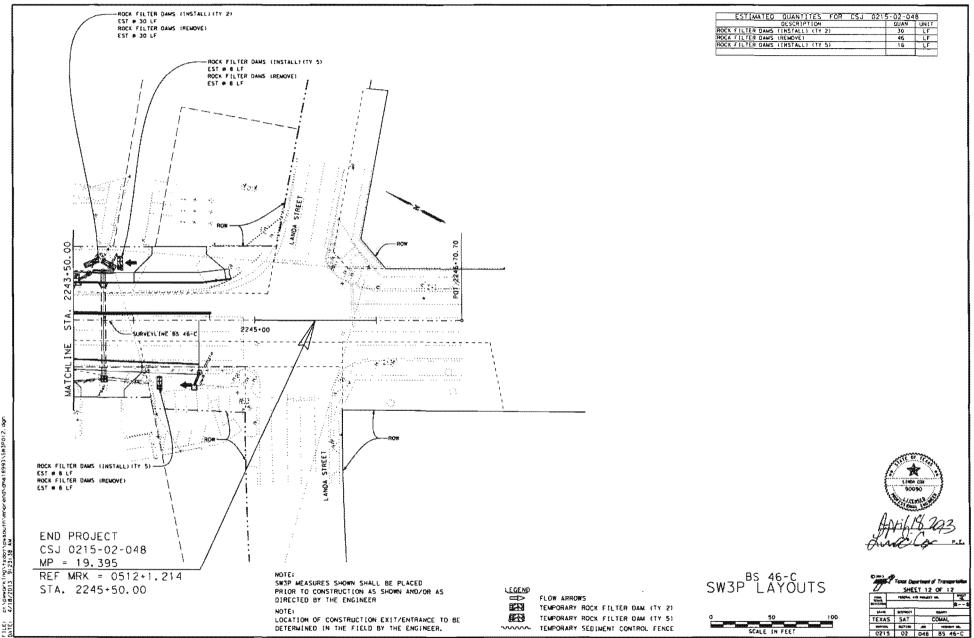


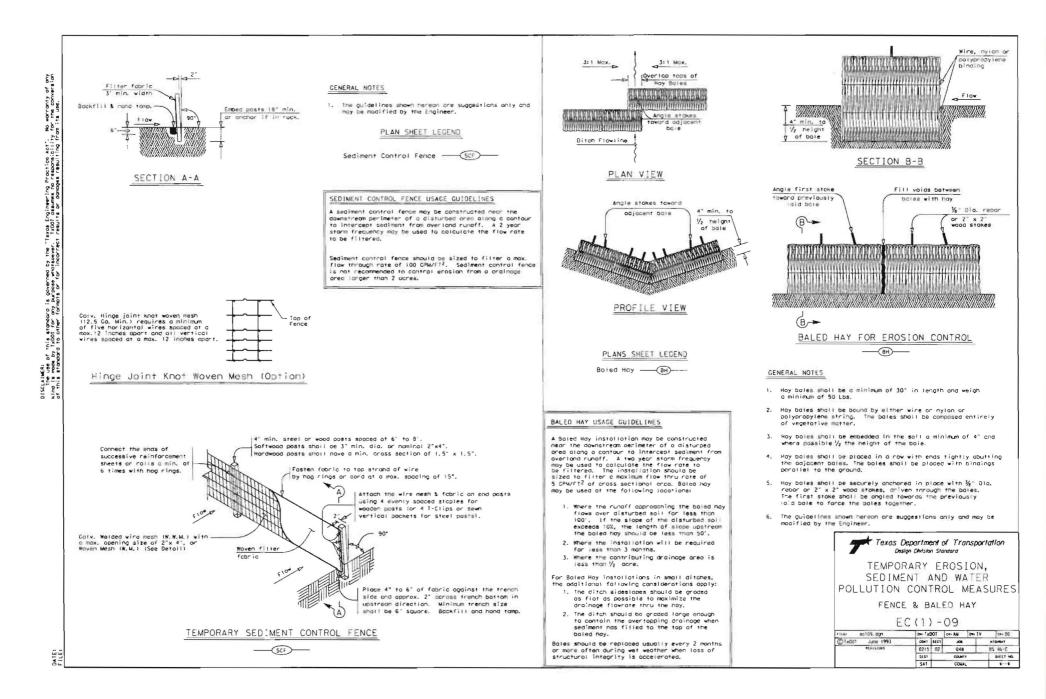


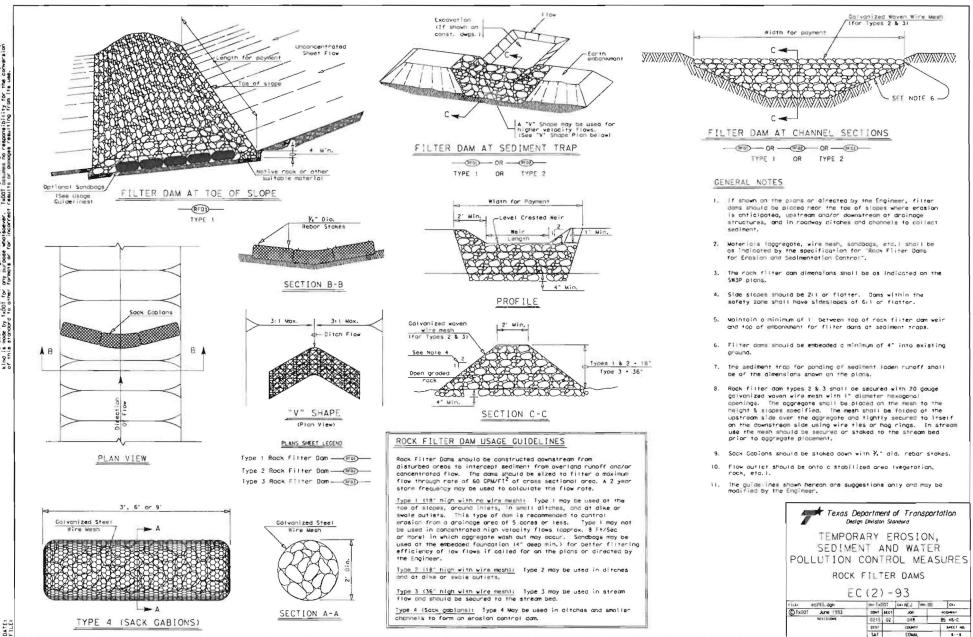




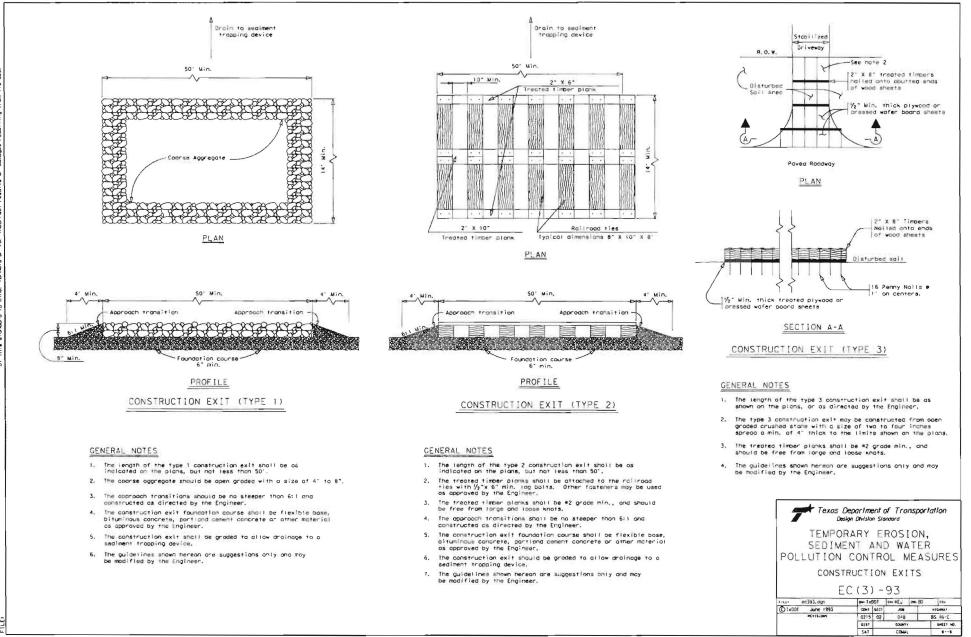








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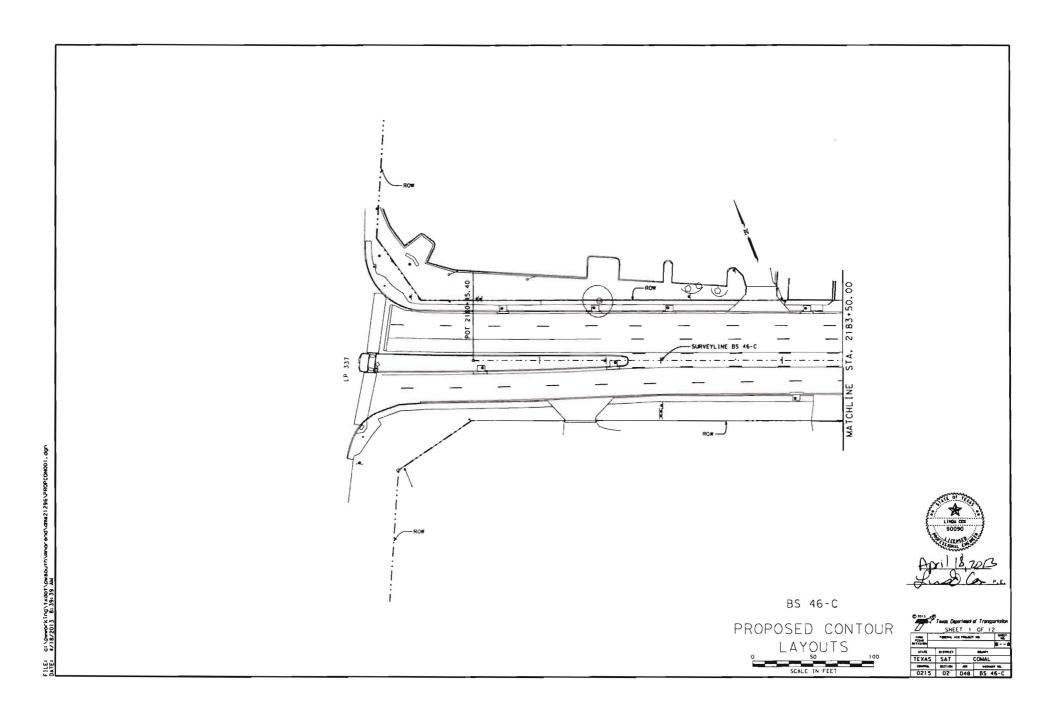
RDWY:BS 46CCSJ:0215-02-048LIMITS:FROM KERLICH LN. TO LANDA ST.COUNTY:COMAL

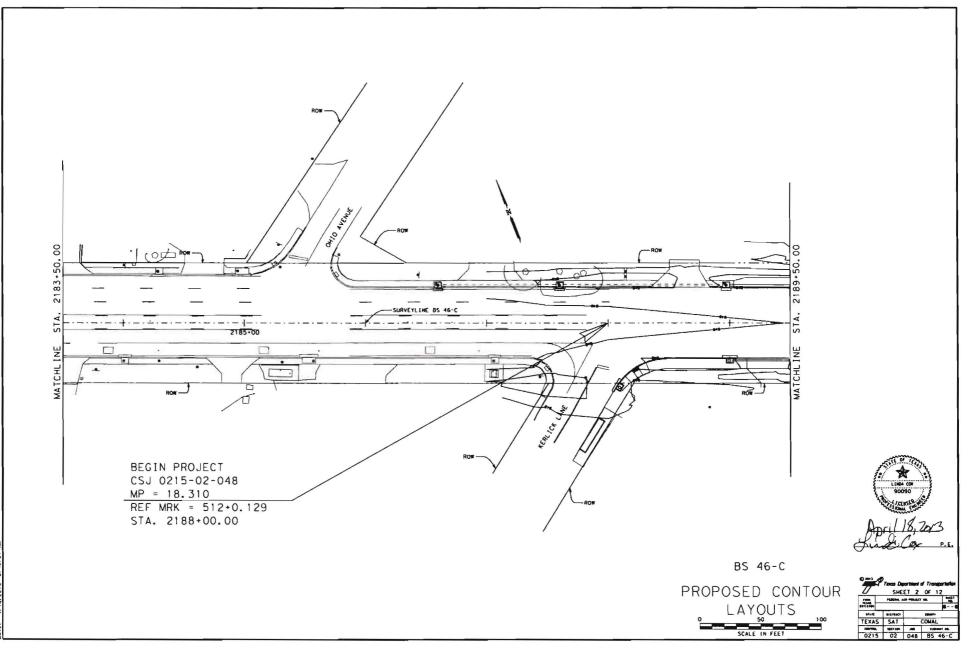
GENERAL NOTE IN PLANS CALLING OUT TY 5 ROCK FILTER DAM.

--Item 1122--

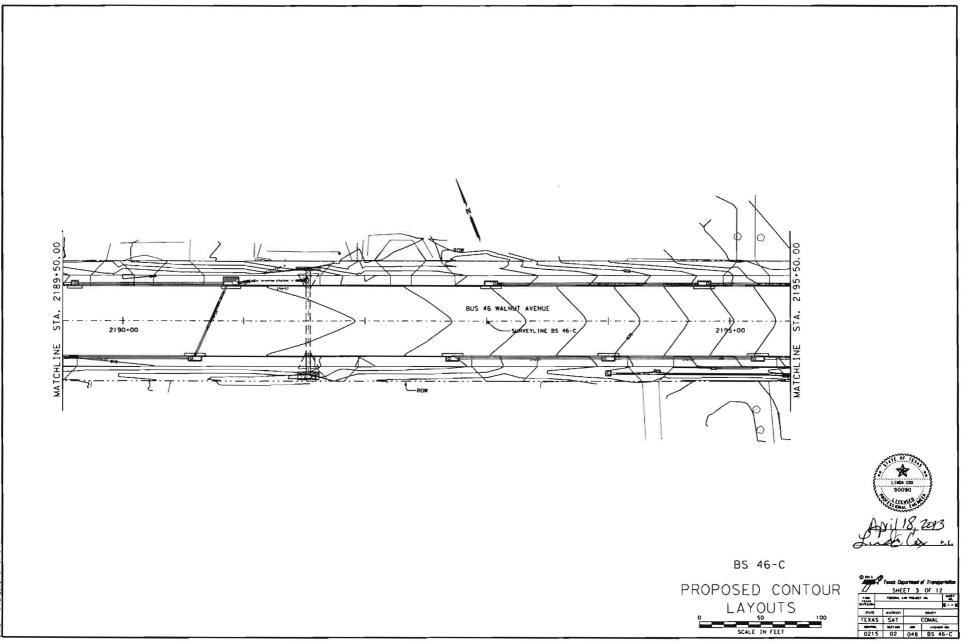
Rock Filter Dam (Ty 5) (reinforced) constructed as follows:

Height:	6" to 12", as directed by the Engineer, measured vertically from the
	existing ground to the top of the filter dam, with wire mesh
Top Width:	24"
Slopes:	2:1 maximum (outside clear zone)
	6:1 maximum (within clear zone)
Aggregate:	Gradation shall be 3 to 6 inches.

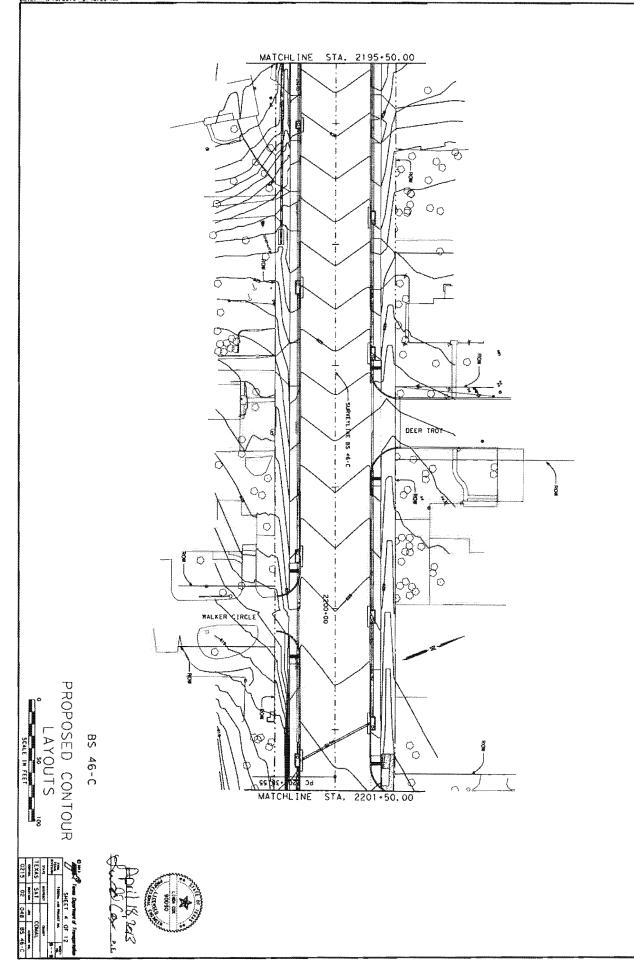


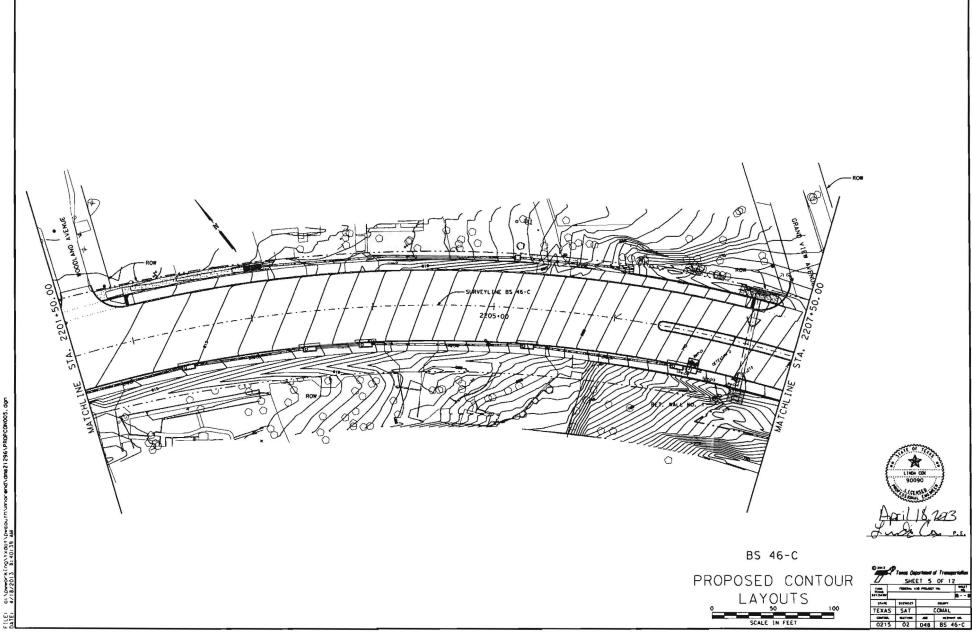


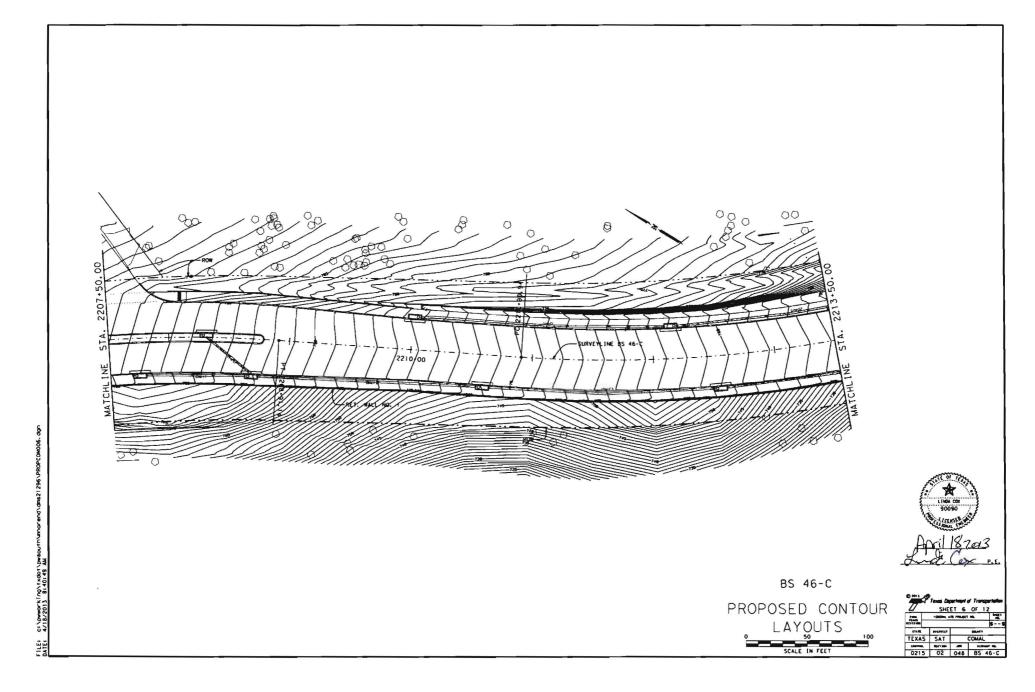
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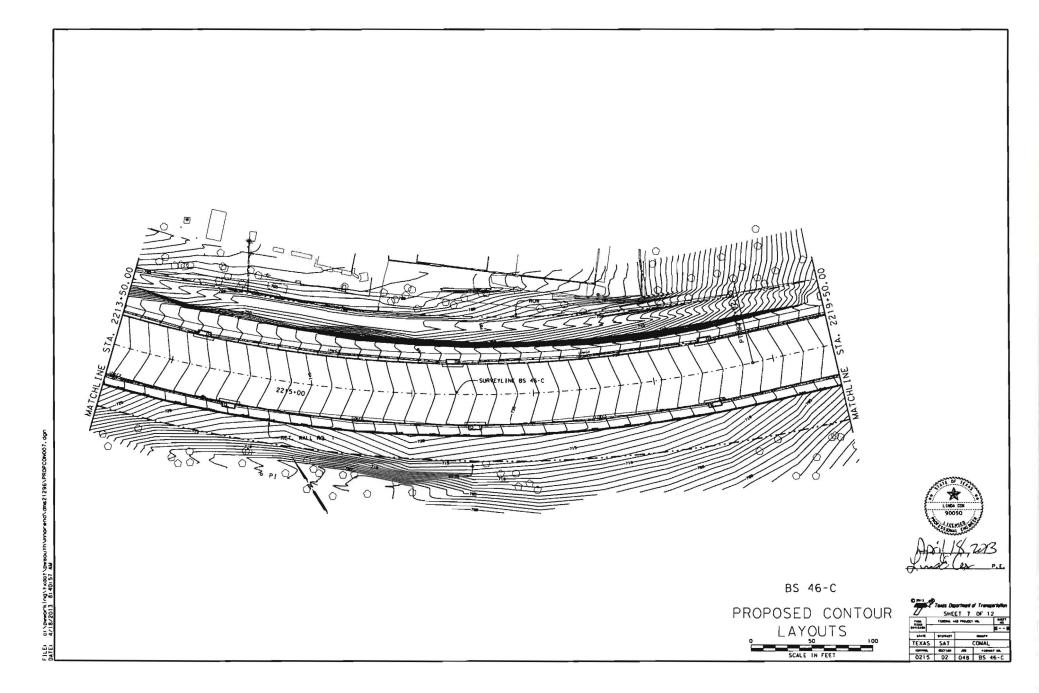


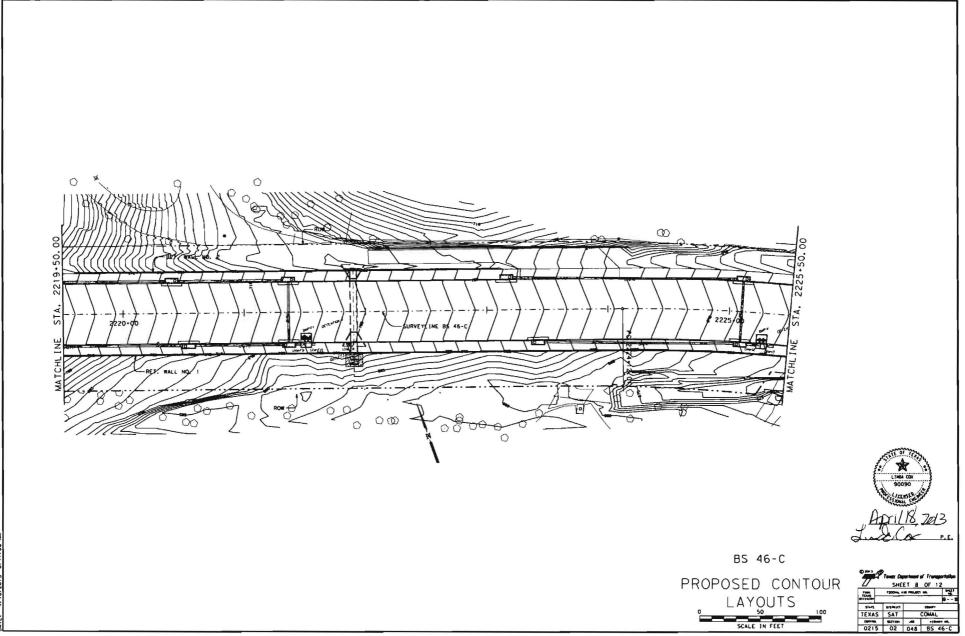
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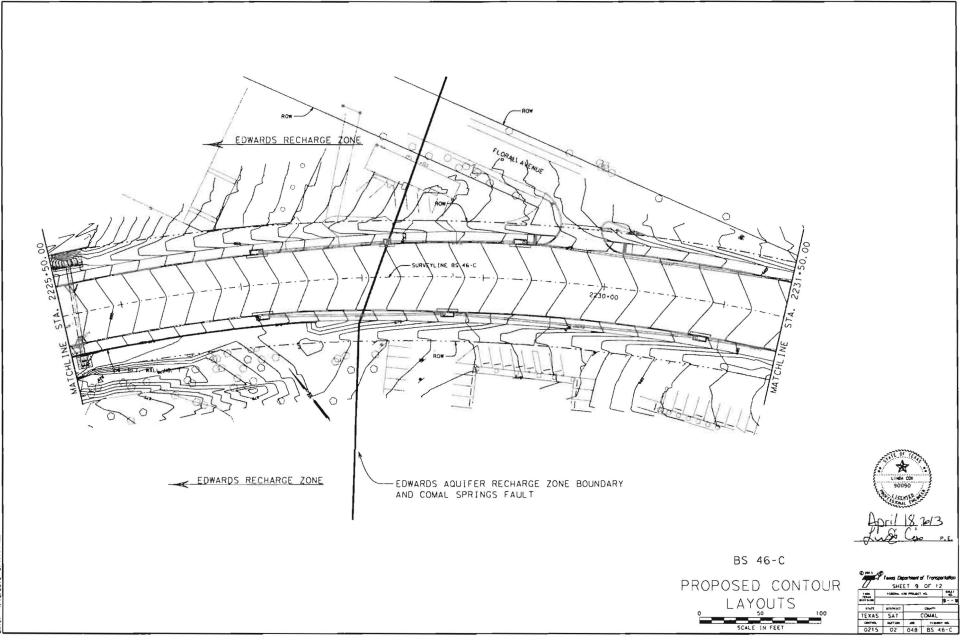




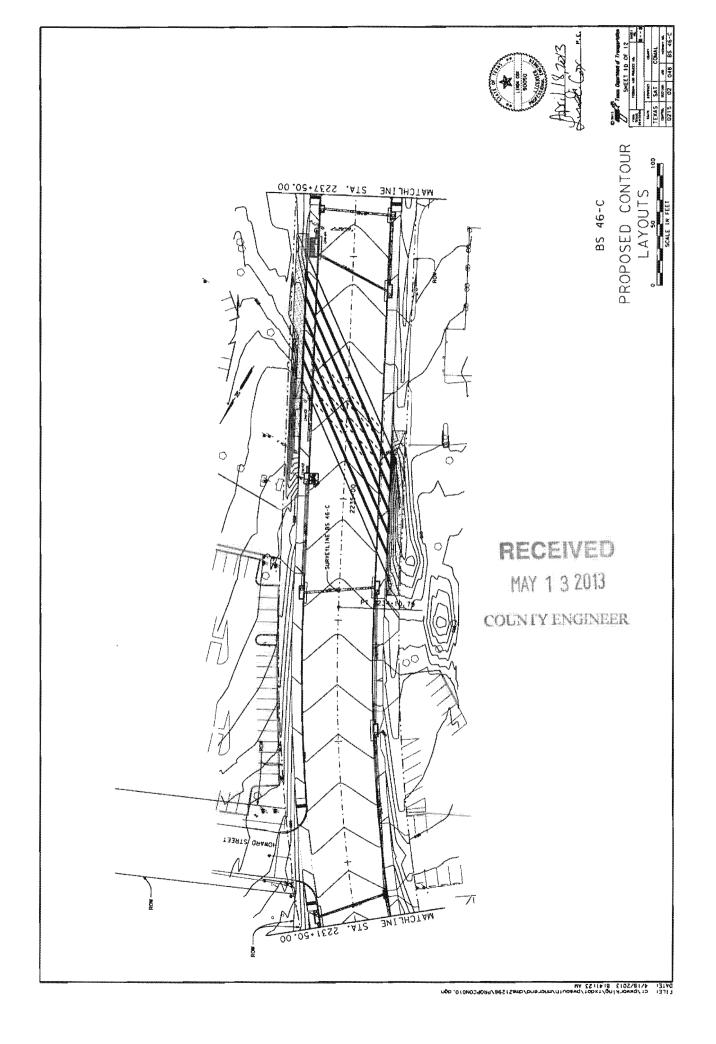


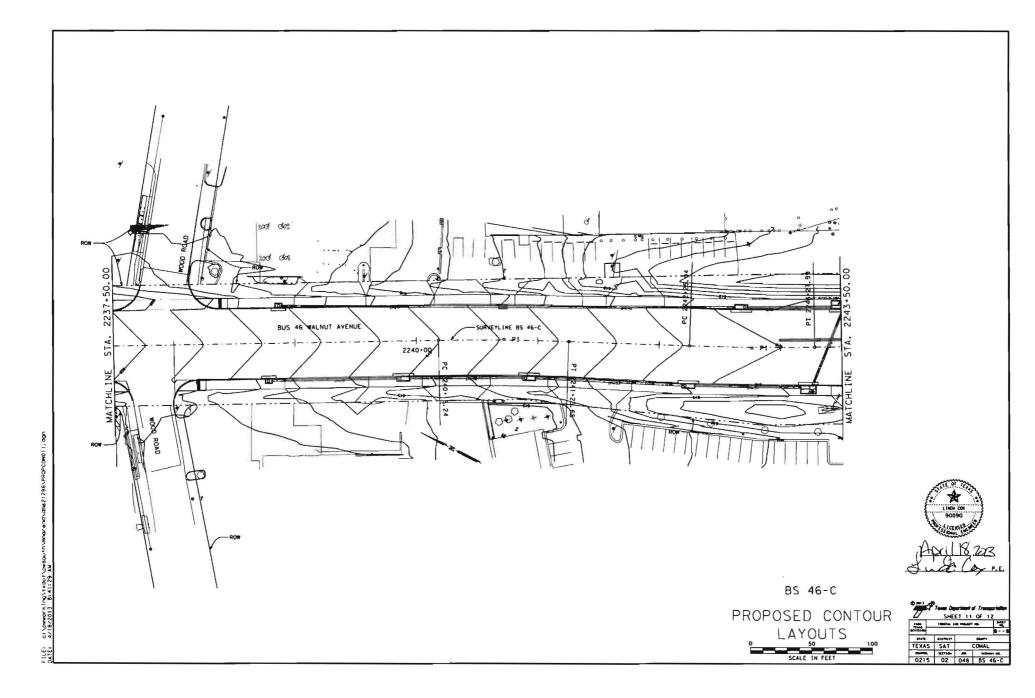


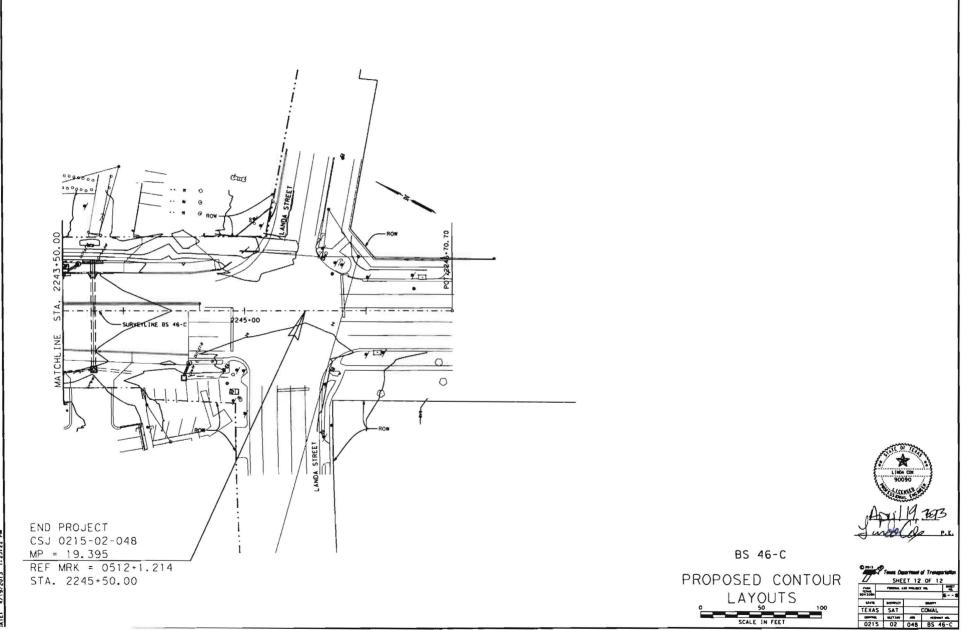
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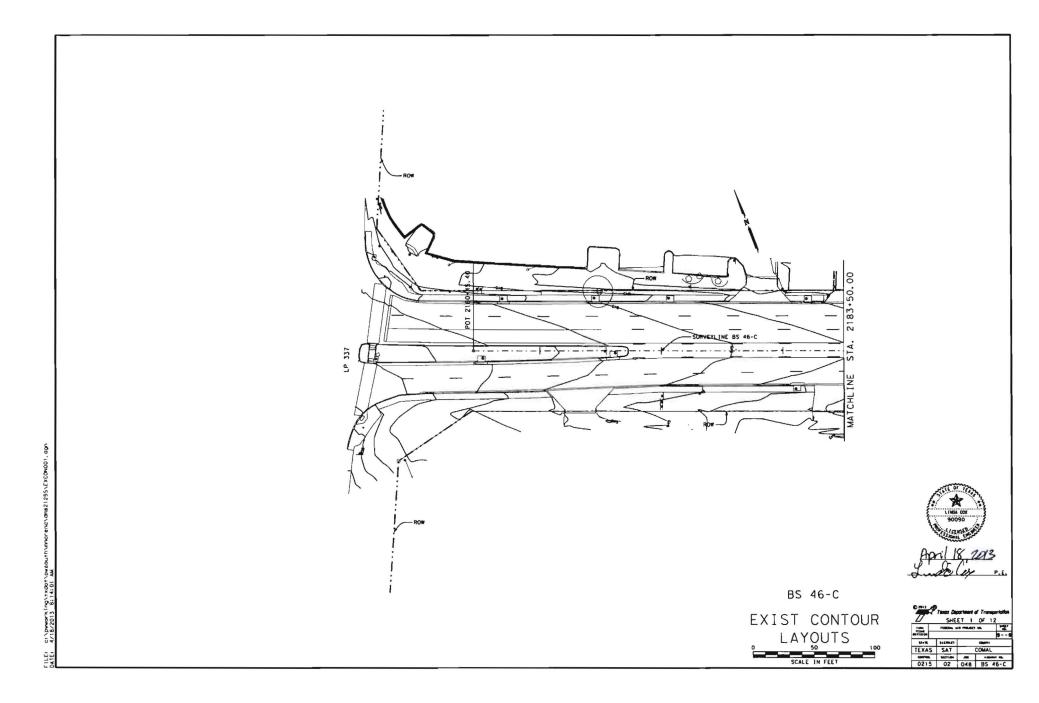


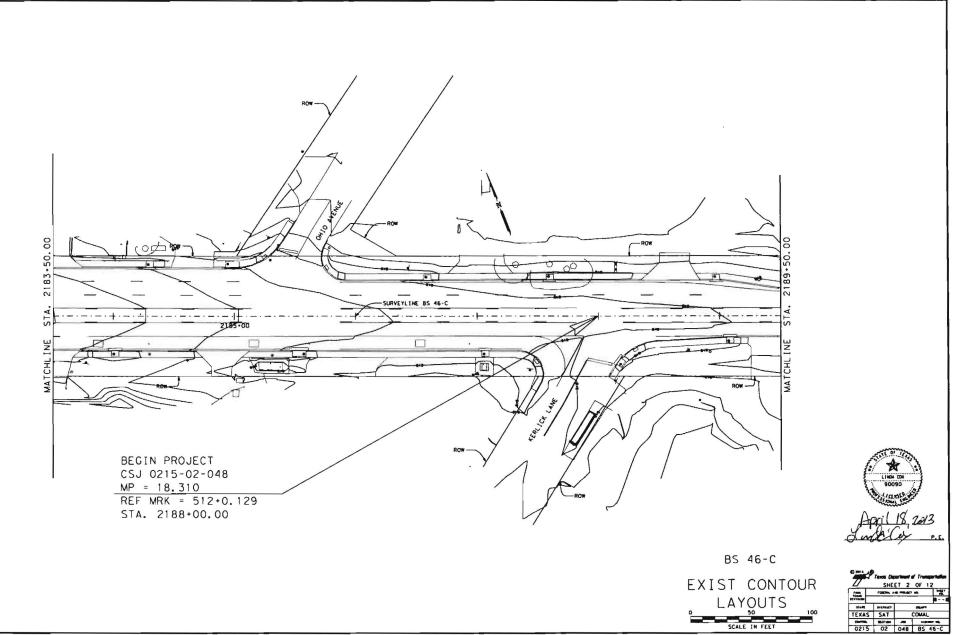




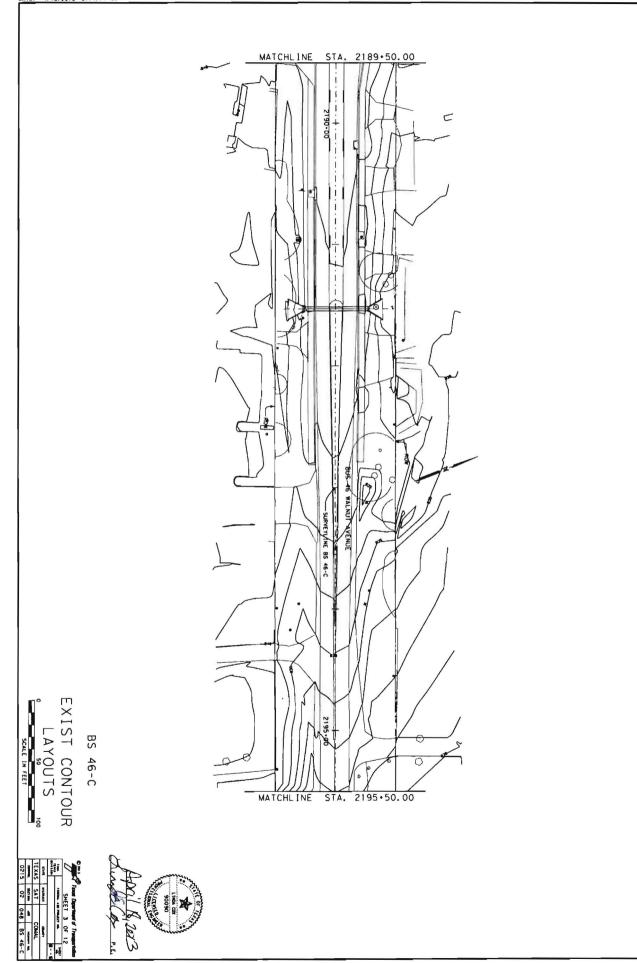
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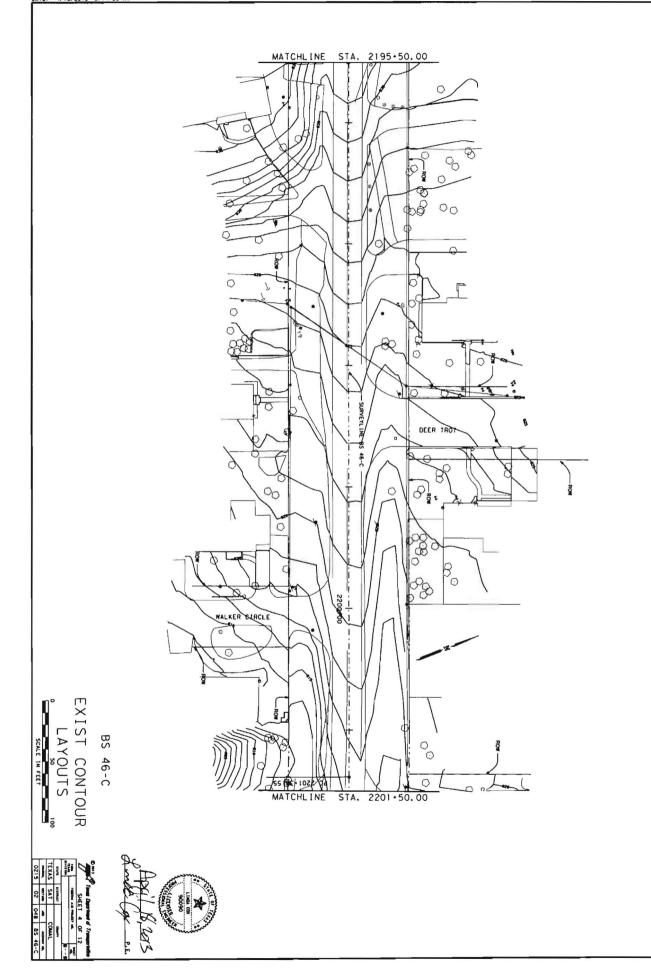
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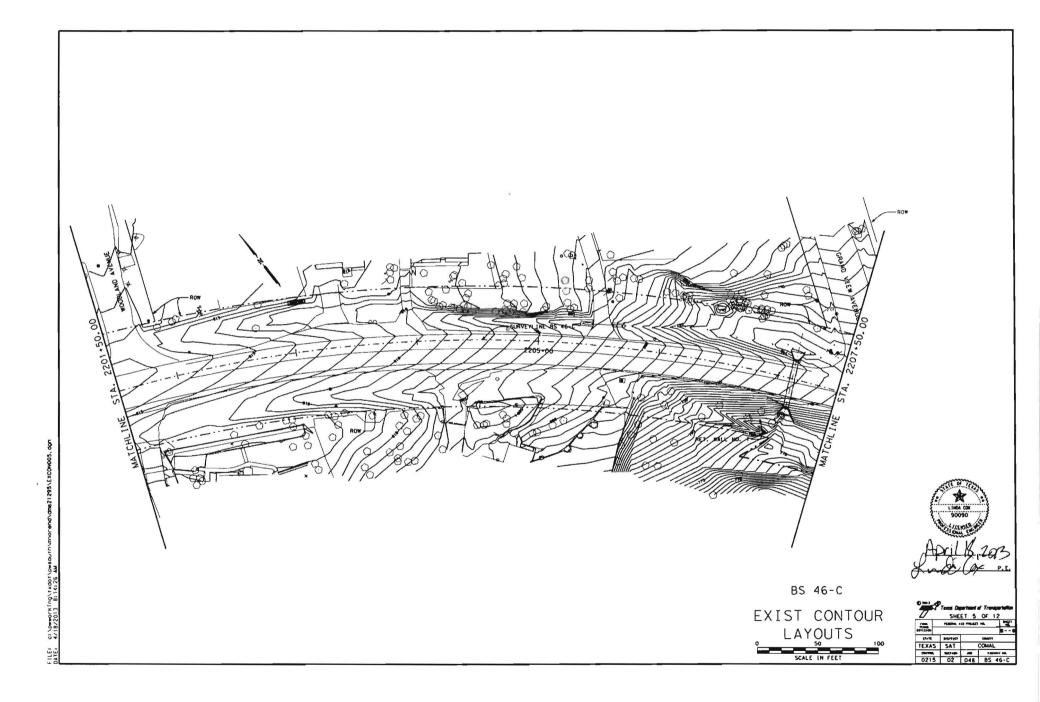


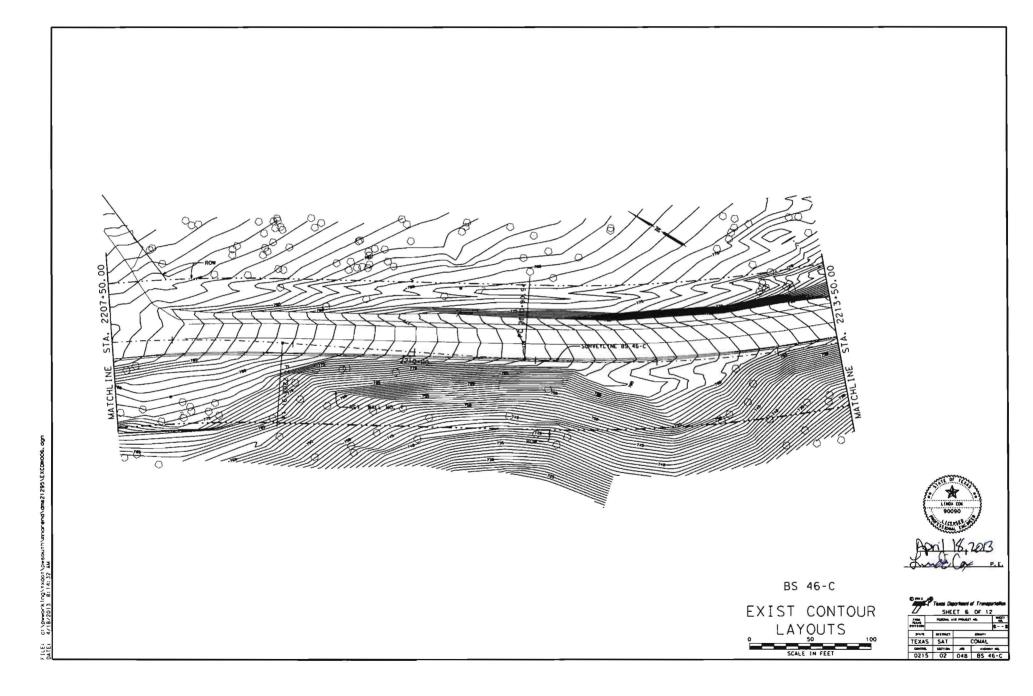


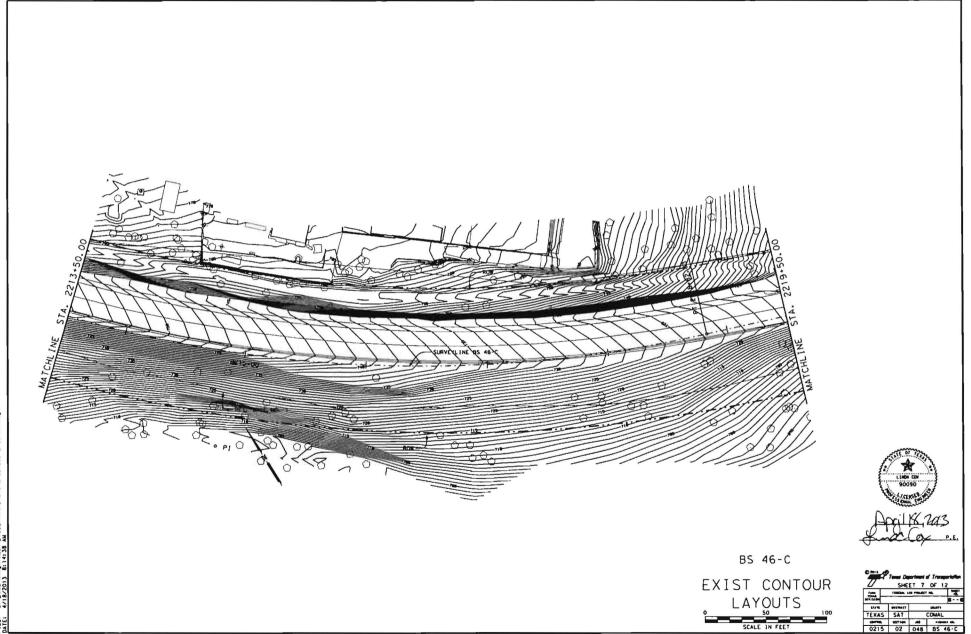
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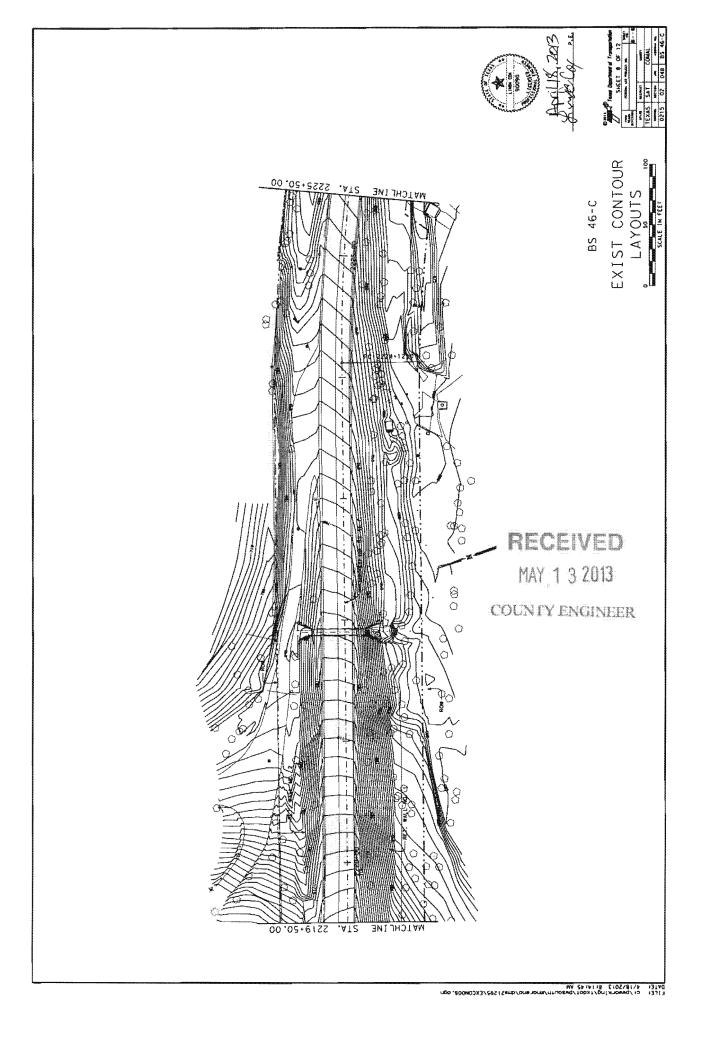


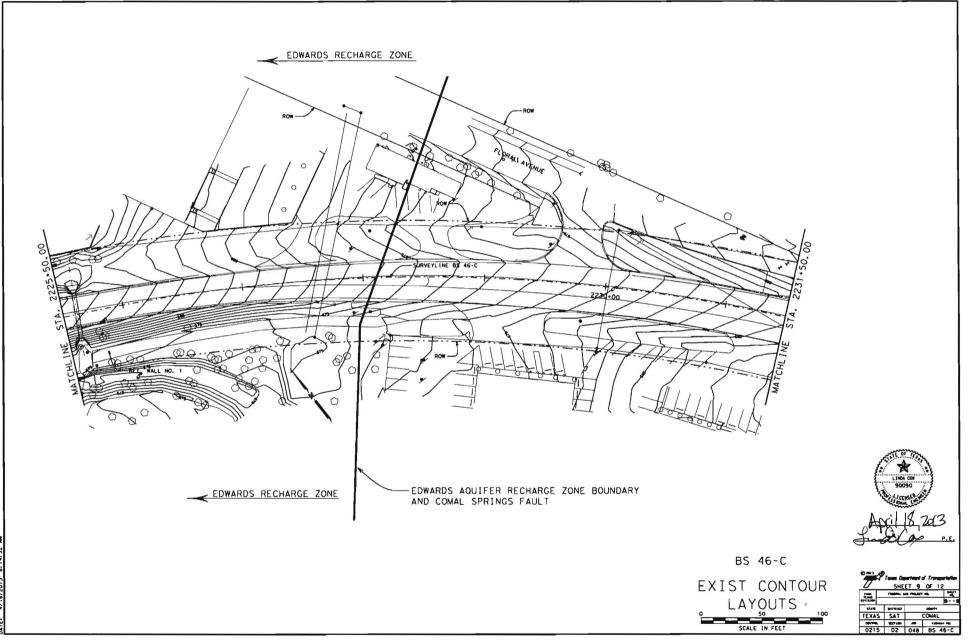




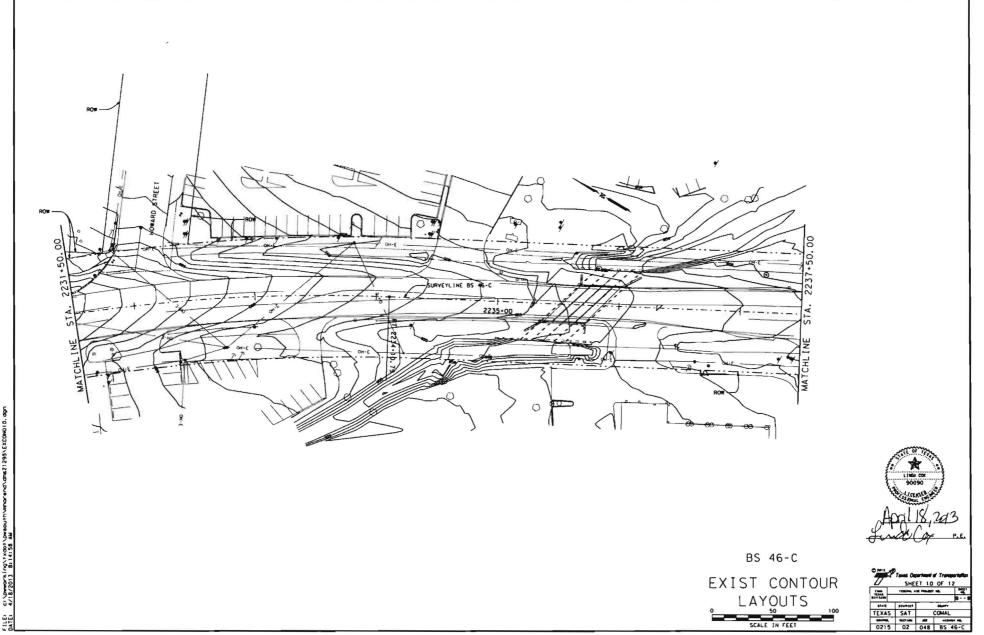


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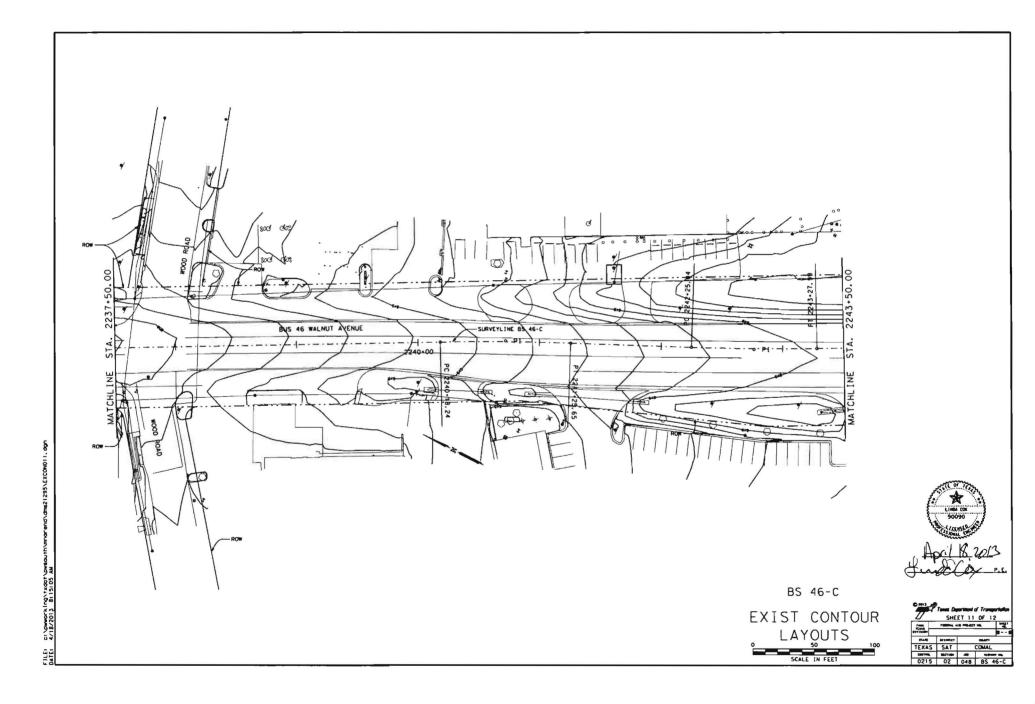


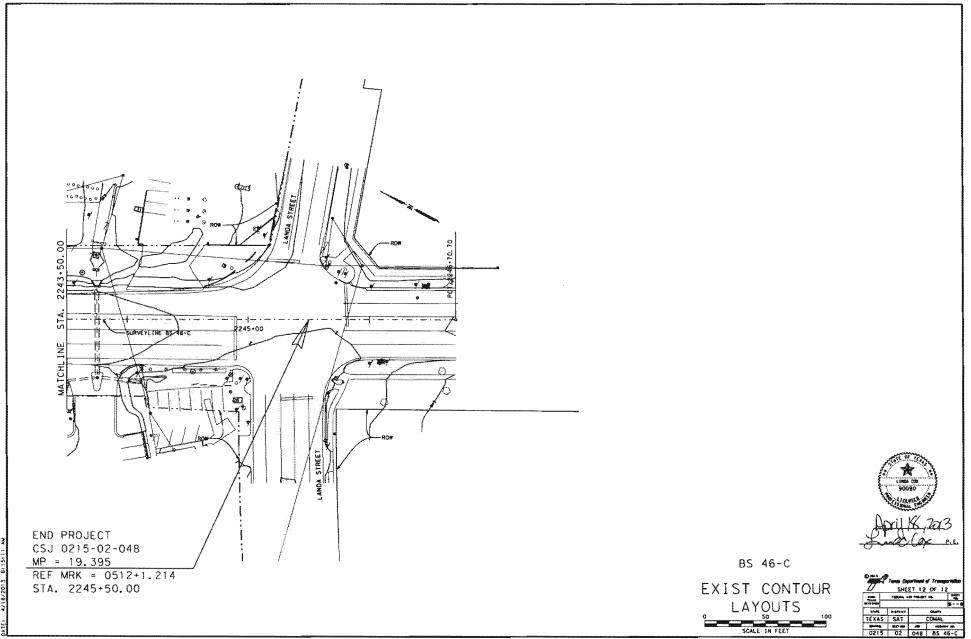


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6. Calculate Treated Flow resu Calculations from RG-345 Pages Section 3-4-4	nired by the fXXP Type for this drainase hasin / contail area,	e.73	actes	6. Calculate Treated How recentred by the EVP Type for this dyname basis / south1 area. Calculateus from EG-348 Pegn Southe 3-6-4 Result of Result Interaction Cogets - 0.48 Inches Pegn Southe 3-6-4 Result Interaction - 0.48 Inches
s. Calculate Fraction of Annual	d Roooff to Treat the drainase basin / outful area Desiros I _{m reason} ~ F =	326 0.68	ta.	3. Calculate Prestion of Annual Renord its Turat See dualness hada / ontial area Descrid its manager of softs Ren. F 0.066
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1. Indicate the proposed BMP	Contracting			s. Indicate the proposed RMP Code for this hadp.
Pa	Total dramage basin/wrbit area - Predevel opsacri tangar twa new mrbin drainage basin/outbit area - Pred-development impervious fraction wrbits drainage basin/outbit area - at-development impervious fraction wrbits drainage basin/outbit area - Le row two	0-49 0-36 0-49 1-00 111	kores kores acres Ibs.	Total dratage basis/partial ana = 3,56 acre Prodevidepment imperiors was with dratage basis/outfull area = 1,56 acres Post-devidepment impervious area writen dramage basis/outfull area = 1,56 acres Post-devidepment impervious fraction writen dratage basis/outfull area = -2,78 ba.
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a Drainaar Barin Parametera	Number of drainage basins / optivils gross lawrong the plan area -	4		Prander 6 drainage banka / ortfalls uwa kwrsag da plan aws - 4 2. Drainawe Banko Parameters (Thisi information should be provided for each basig):
	Le rola franket "	2899	h	Layreansact" 2899 Ra.
Sata Deta:	E Determine Required Load Remoral Based on the Entry Project County - Total project area enclosed in plan *- Prodevelopsmont impervious area within the baset of the plan *- Total post-development impervious count francism *- Total post-development impervious count francism *- p *	Contral 20.05 3.78 6.98 5.70 33	80% अन्य स्वरण स्वरण	Sita Datis: Determine Karçurel Ladi Kanaron Mark Estrict Project Oceanity – Consul Tada spectra transmission frances and the State State of States – so - so - so - so - so - so - Proder-bagmant ingerviews area within the latist of the plane – so - so - so - so - so - so - Total post-development ingerviews area within the limited of the plane – so - so - so - Total post-development ingerviews area within the limited of the plane – so - so - Total post-development ingerviews area within the limited of the plane – so - so
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2. The Remained Load Memories Calculations from RG-348 Pages 3-27 to 3-30	20, 1027 The Initial Streament: Page 3-20 Equation 3-3: Let = 27-2(Au x 2)			L.) ar the matrix from the first from the first from the first from y.p. L ₀ = 27 s(λ, z F) Oddraft from the first Preserver in two
Project Name: Date Prepared: 1. The Remained Load Reduction				Project Nause: Bit al-C (Dr.) Date Prepared: 4/8/2013 4. The Reconcerned: the Intel arcsicci;
Texas Commission on Environ TSS Removal Calculations	ncental Quality			Texas Commission on Eurivonnestal Quality 1353 Reportal Calendations
	BMP NO. 1 CALCULAT	ZONE	<u> </u>	BMP NO. 2 CALCULATIONS. INSIDE EDWARDS AQUIFER RECHARGE ZONE

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BS 46-C WPAP LAYOUTS BMP NO, 1 & BMP NO. 2 CALCULATION DATA BS 46-C SHEET 1 0F 4 TEXAS DOSTB COMAL CALCULATION DATA

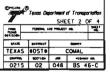
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BMP NO. 3 CALCULATI INSIDE EDWARDS AQUIFER RECHARGE	ZONE	-		BMP NO. 4 CALCULATIONS					
Texas Consumination on Zovbronzaental Quality TSS Removal Calculations			Tessis Commission on Environmental Quality TSS Regional Calculations	Tessa Concentration on Environmental Quality TSS Removal Calculations					
Project Name: BS 46-C (Fz) Date Prepared: 4/8/2013			Project Name: B3 46-C (La) Date Prepared: 4/8/2003						
4. The Required Load Reduction for the total project.			. The Remained Load Reduction for the total predects						
Calculations from R.O. 318 Page 3-29 Equation 3.3: L _o = 27.2(A, 1 P) Page 3-27 to 3-30			Colculations from Rd-3.pd Progr 3-19 Zapanion 3.3: L ₁₄ = rd(A ₂ × P) Progra 3-17 to 3-50						
$L_{\rm M,RM,R}$ = Repaired TSS reports from the proposal development = 80% of $A_{\rm M}$ = 1% increase is singurations area for the project $P = Average simular proposal proposal.$	increased leas	4	L _{at NOLATION} = Registral TSS reason's resulting from the perposed develop point = 80% of increased load A ₄ = Not increases in imperiods area for the project P = A registral access projection, include						
Site Data: Determine Required Load Removel Search on the Entry Project			São Deta: Defastalas Required Lond Require) Rancel na the Entire Project Consta						
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Total post-development impervious cover fraction * - P -	0.70	Inches	Total pear-development largemone over fractice + a., yo P = 3,3 moders						
	33								
Lewes more -	1699	b.	Lu maximum - 2899 Ba						
Number of dramage basins / outfails are as lowing the plan area \sim	4		Number of drainage basins / outlafts stress lowing the plan awa - 4						
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Post-development impervious fraction within drainage been/outing area -	1.00	Da.	Pool-development largeer works fractions within dramage basis/wethill ens L. ton						
3. Indicate the proposed BMP Code for this basin.	20		 Indicate the proposed RVP Code for this basin. 						
Propaged EM2 - Removal efficiency -	63 63	abbreciation percent	Propused EM2 - CS abbreviation Restorni efficiency - 63 percent						
1. Calculate Maximum TSS Load Removed (L_) for this Drainage Basin by the selected BMP Type	<u>.</u>		. Colonized Eductions TSS Load Removed IL. Lose this Darkness Savin by the selected RNP True.						
RC-348 Page 3-33 Equation 3.7. LR = (RMP officency) z P z (A a 34.6 + A x 0.5a)			R45-540 Page 3-33 Denation 3-7. LR = (1549 efficiency) x P x (A, x 3-6 4-A, x 0-54)						
A_c = Total On-Sets dynamese rans in the EMP antichanest area A_c = tangers was area proposed in the EMP antichanest area A_c = Persona area semanaring is the EMP conclusions area A_c = TSS Load removad from the calculatest area by the proposed EMP			$A_c = 100.4$ (los-Site de sinkage area is de BAPC stabilizent area $A_c = 1000.0$ (sinkage area) is de SAPC stabilizent area $A_c = 100000000000000000000000000000000000$						
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<u>.</u> -	3.49	1479	λ₁+ σ,gg κατα λ₂− σ,gg κατα						
1	2360	Ros.	L_ = Ro.						
s. Calculate Practices of Annual Ronoff to Treat the desinant basis / optial area			5. Calculate Fraction of Annual Runoff to Treat the decimant basis / potful area						
Desared Lawrence same -	1569	iba.	Destand La proclassor 3-353 Ba.						
۶-	0.66		Γ= 0.68						
6. Calculate Treated Flow required by the BMP Type for this drainare basin / outfall area.			6. Calculate Treated flow remained by the BMP True for this divisour basis / suffall area.						
Calculations from RG-345 Pages Sectors 3-4-14 Rainfall Depth -	0.69	teches	Calculations from KC-3_LB Pages Sections 9_L+4 Kenskall Depth = 0-73 tacker						
Rainfall Interastly -	0.38	taches per bour	Rainfall Intensity = 0.324 inches per bour						
Post Development Remote Coefficent -	0.82		Post Development Encode Configurate a 0.8, Election Area = 0.8, Election Area = 0.8, Area = 0.8, Election Area = 0.8, Election						
Yeak Flow -	0.61	cable feet over second	Peak New - 0.17 orbit for an unred						
Required Storage -	EUZ	cubac feet	Required Storage - 1378 cubic fact						
Required Storage + 20% -	6135	cubic feet	Registered Starage + 20% = 40% end						
- Storm Tilter			2. Storm. filter						
Denigand ka Revenzed in RG-348 Cartridge Indifferention Rate - Section 34-14 Cartridge Height =	* *7	OPM per ff" toches	Dongtand au Ropperol in RCF-348 Carrudge backbrotsion Rate a GPV por th' Section 3-14 Carrudge Beight = 37 anches						
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			hobdon 3. references non partition	172					
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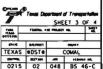
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BS 46-C WPAP LAYOUTS BMP NO. 3 & BMP NO. CALCULATION DATA

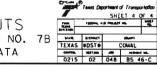


BN	AP NO. 5 CALCULATIONS	<u>S</u>			MP NO. 6 CALCULATION	<u>s</u>			
		E				E			
Texas Commission on Environm TSS Removal Calculations	nestal Quality		Texas Commission on Env TSS Removal Calculations	rousestal Quality					
Project Name: Date Prepared:				Project N Date Prej-	met: 195 46-C (SDgg, SDg6, SDéa & SDéa: Combined at SDgg) red: 1/37/2013				
1. The Received Load Reduction	o for the total project:			. The Required Load Red	ction for the total project.				
Calculations from AG-348 Pages 3-27 to 3-30	Page 3 +9 Equation 3.3: La = 27.2(A, 1 P)			Calculations from RC-348 Pages 3-27 to 3-30	Page 3-29 Equation 3.3: $L_{\mu} = 27.2(A_{\mu} \times P)$				
Lu тоты налест = Ан. = Р =	Respaired 'TSS removal resulting from the proposed development – Bo% of Net increase in impervious area for the project Average annual procipitation, inches	increased k	ad .	Las appear year	$_{47}$ = Required T33 removal resulting from the proposed development – 80% (r_{e} = Not increase in aspections area for the project P = Average moval precipitation, inclus	of increased 3	and .		
Site Data:	Determine Required Load Removal Based on the Eastere Project			3de	Nata: Determine Regulated Load Ramoval Based on the Eatire Project				
-	County = Total project area included to plan * = Predevelopment inspectors area within the insets of the plan * = fotal post-development inspections area within the limits of the plan *	4.24 2.87			County = Total project area included in plan * = Predevelopizant impervison area within the inarts of the plan * = Total post-development impervisors area within the inarts of the plan * =	0-17 0-13 0-47	20768 20782 20785		
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	human many *	683	Da.		La Paris Parity -		b.		
	Number of drainage bases / outfalls areas loaving the plan area -	3			Nymber of drainage bassas / outfalls artat lowing the plan area -				
a. Drainare Basin Parameters (This information abould be provided for each basin):			a. Destroyer Basic Paramet	en (This information should be provided for each bastu):				
	Drainage Basin/Outfall Area No	K-1			Drainage Basis/Outfall Area No.				
	Total drainage basis/outfull area -	140	A115		Total dramage basis/outfull area =	0.47	ACTES		
,	Predevelopment impervices area within drainage basin/outfail area - Post-development impervices area within drainage hasis/outfail area -	0.80	ACTUR.		Parch-velopment impervious area within drainage basis/outfall area - Post-development impervious area within drainage basis/outfall area -	0.47	42761 42769		
Pust	t-development impervious fraction within drainings basin/outfall area - La maximum "	519	24		Peat-development impervious fractions within drainage bana/outfall area -		ka.		
a indicate the proposed SMP C				3. Indicate the proposed 2	MP Code for this basis.				
	Provided RMP a	~	abbrenation		Propand IP-07 -	cs	abhreviation		
	Removal efficiency =	83 83	percent		2emoval efficiency -	33	percent		
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	RC-348 Page 3-33 Equation 3-7: LR = (RHP officiency) x ? x (A, x 34.6 + A, x 0.54)				КС-348 Ред. 3-33 Есрепіна 3-7. LR = (КНР «Вийска») × Р х (А × 346 + А × 6.54)				
4 - 4 - 4 -	Total On-Site deninage area in the RNP catchment area. Importons area proposed in the RNP catchment area Pervates area remarking in the RNP cetchment area T25 Load removed from this natchment area by the proposed RNP				A_c = Total On-Seis dramage area in the EVD catchment area A_r = Importions area proposed in the EVD catchment area A_r = Parvious area remaining in the EVD catchment area L_r = TSS Load removed from this catchment area by the proposed END				
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	2:		ACT65		Å- *-	0.47			
	L.	13.87	ba.		L	444	ha.		
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Calculations from RG-348				Colculations from RG-34B					
Pages Sochots 3-4-44	Reinfall Depth - Reinfall Intranty -	0.69	iachea per bour	Pages Section 3.4.14	Reinfall Depth = Reinfall Interacty =	0.59	techne per bour		
	Post Development Ranoff Coefficent - Effortive Area -	0.83 1.70	10748		Post Development Resolf Coefficient - Effective Area -	0.81	-		
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2. Sheron Filter				7. Storm Filter					
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Section 3-4-14	Cartridge Begit - Curtridge Opparty -	27	taches GPM	Section 3-4-14	Cartridge Haght - Cartridge Capacity -	27	tachas GPH		-
	Option 1. Volume Design				Konting - Volume Divisor	3			Sup
	Number of Carteidges for Volume-Based Configuration - Storage Volume for Volume-Based Configuration -	18	cubic feet		Number of Cartridges for Volume-Based Configuration = Storage Volume for Volume-Based Configuration =	# 55	cubic feet		
	Option 2. Flow Through Design	0.36	ф		Option z. Flow Through Design	8.13	d	A BOOK	10
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options to the right	Option 3. Equalization Design Flow Rate for Flow Through Configuration w/ Equalization -	0.38	da	options to the ng	Option 3. Equalization Design Flow Rate for Flow Through Configuration w/ Equalization -	0.13	<u>с</u> ь	1 AV12	12-
	Number of Cartridges for Flow-Through Configuration w/	0.30			Number of Cartadges for Flow-Through Configuration w/				

BS 46-C WPAP LAYOUTS BMP NO. 5 & BMP NO. 6 CALCULATION DATA

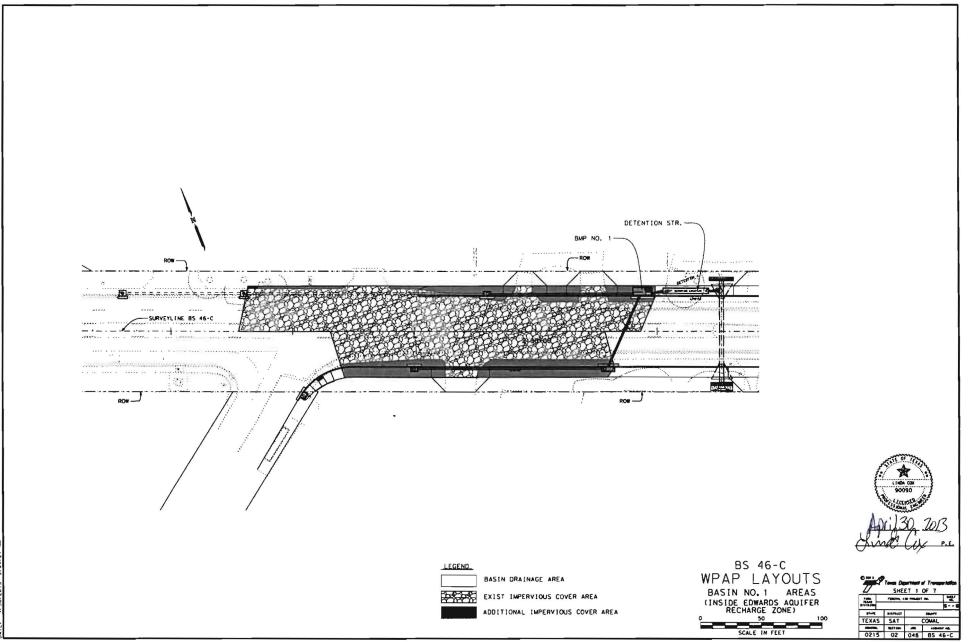


BMP	NO. 78 CALCULATION	S		_8	MP NO. 7A CALCULATION	NS_			
Texas Commission on Environme ESS Removal Calculations		-		Texas Commission on Eur YSS Removal Calculations					
	5 16-C (SD37, SD45, SD49 & SD60; Comhined at SD60)			Project N	2017: 85 46-C (2003, 2004, 2065, 2066 & 2067: Combined at 2067 red: 3/37/2013	0			
1. The Required Load Reduction (for the lotal arriests			L The Required Lond Red	ction for the total project:				
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L DEPENDENT OF THE PARTY OF THE	his information should be neurided for each hasin); Drainare Basin/Detfall Area No	٨		E. DEDATE BEER FAMILY	Cu i luz mornance mone or rivitor ere rant. Drinage Bash/Ostfall Arez No				
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s. Indicate the proposed BMP Co	de for this barin.			1. Indicate the proposed I	MP Code for this barin.				
	Proposed E-IP -	CS 83	abbrettation		Protoand E-IP -	CS	abbreviation		
· Calentale Maximum TSS I and	Removal efficiency - Removed (L.) for this Drainage Basin by the priorited BMP Type		percent	· Calculate Maximum TS	Removal efficiency - Load Removed (I_) for this Drainage Basin by the selected BMP T		percent		
					8.0-345 Page 3-33 Equation 3-7. 1.8 - (2017 ethoracy) x P x (A, x 34.5 + A, x 0.54)				
	RG-345 Page 3-35 Equation 3.7. LR = (856P efficiency) x Px (A x 34.6 + A, x 0.54)								
A-1 A-1	Iotal Car-Site durings area us the 20-07 catchment area mperiosa area proposed in the XD-107 catchment area Periosa area sensateda ja the KCP catchment area 155 Load reasoved from this catchment area by the proposed IS-09				$A_{\rm P}$ - Total On-Site dratager area in the RPP catchment area $A_{\rm P}$ - Important area proposed in the RPP catchment area $A_{\rm P}$ - Previous area recenting in the RPP catchment area $I_{\rm R}$ = Table are recenting in the RPP catchment area $I_{\rm R}$ = Table and removed from this catchment area by the proposed RPP				
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(a)-b	f -	0.69		4 Columbra Travital Data	Γ = maked by the BMP Type for this drainage basis / outfall area.	0.00			
Calculations from RG-348	FU /T GP AMP IND REIDIS GE/DATE DAME / BUILDE ATAL			Calculations from RG-348					
Pigue Section 3.4 Le	Resultab Depth - Reinfall Intensity -	0.75	inches workes per hour	Pages Section 3-4-14	Ramfall Depth - Rainfall Internety -	0.69	inches soches per bour		
	Post Development Runoff Coefficient -	0.81	475		Pust Development Renall Coefficient = Effective Area -	0.82	100		
	Peak How -	0.15	oubic feet per second		Peak Flow -	0.12	cubit feet pur second		
	Required Storage + 20% -	1080	cubic feet cubic feet		Required Storage = Required Storage + 20% <	954	cubic feet cubic feet		
2. Storm Filter		_,		7. Storm Filter					
Designed as Repaired in RG-3.8	Cartifidge Infibration Rote -	r.	GPM per ft	Dusigned as Required in RG-1	A Curtisidge Indistruction Rate -		GPM per A*		
Section 3.4.14	Cartridge Height - Cartridge Ospacity -	37 14.38	Carters.	Section 3414	Cartridge Hotplat - Cartridge Capacity -	17 11_16	GPM GPM		
[]	Option 1. Violance Design	6			Option . Volume Design			1	1 +
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ontions to the right	Number of Certridges for New-Through Configuration - Volume for Stow-Through Configuration - Option 3. Equalization Design	6	cable lost	options to the rig	Number of Cartridges for How-Through Configuration + Volume for How-Through Configuration +	8	cubic feat	4	A Constant
100 A.	Flow Rate for Flow Through Configuration w/ Equalization -	0.15	đ	1.75	Of Option 3. Equalization Design How Rate for How-Through Configuration = Number of Cartradges for How-Through Configuration =/	a.13	da]	Apr 123'
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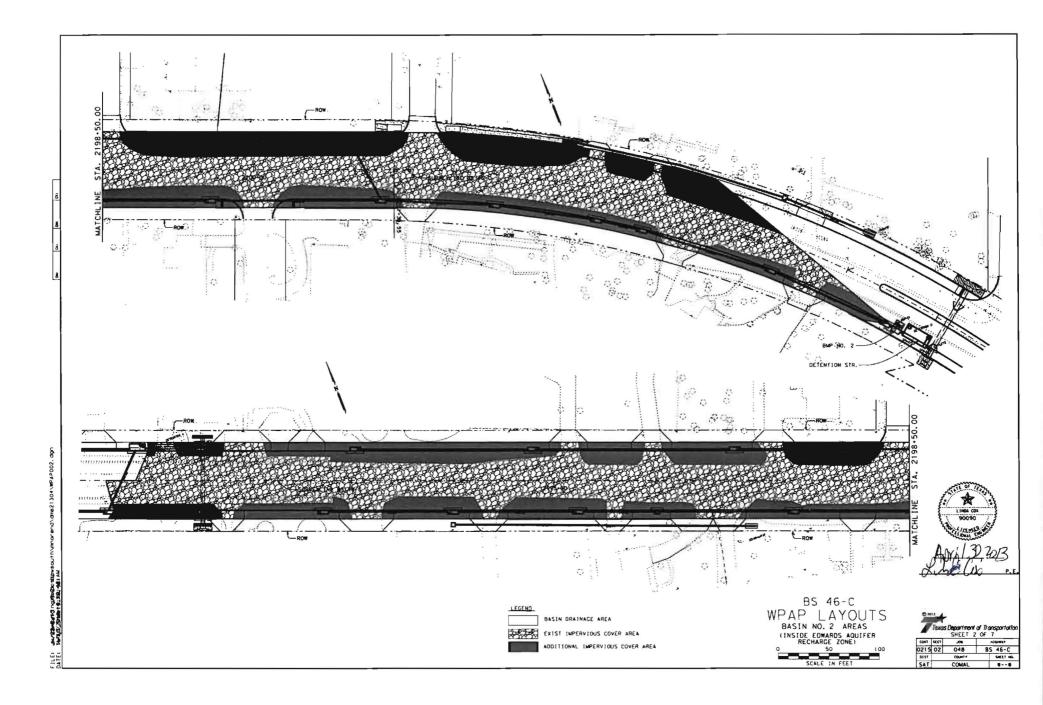


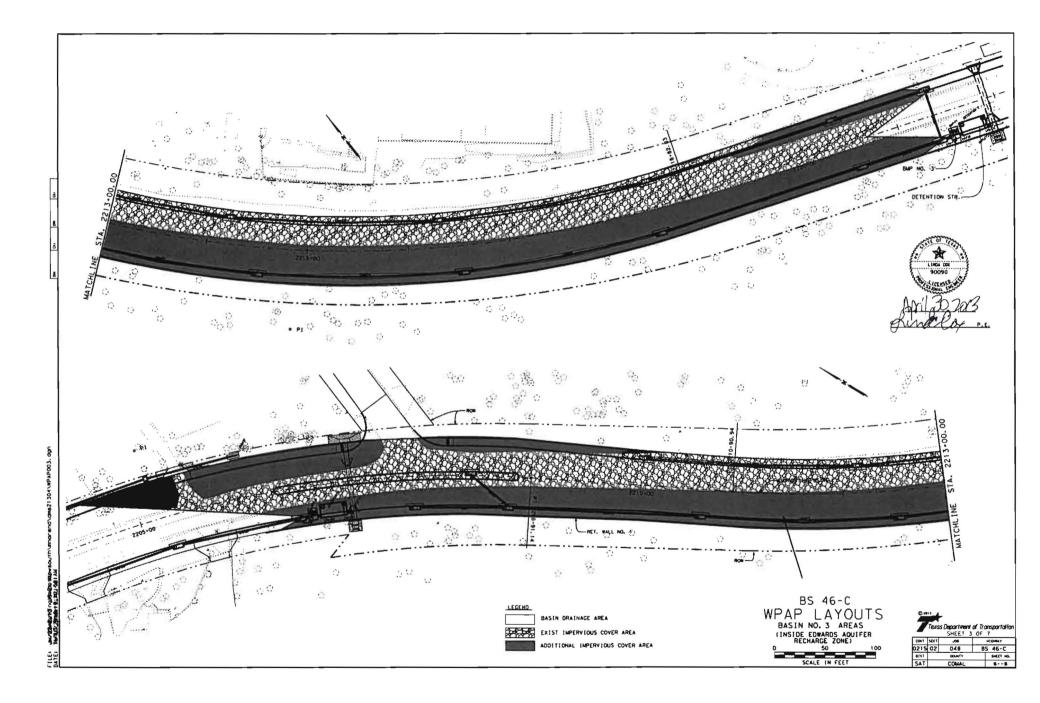
BS 46-C WPAP LAYOUTS BMP NO. 7A AND BMP NO. 7B CALCULATION DATA

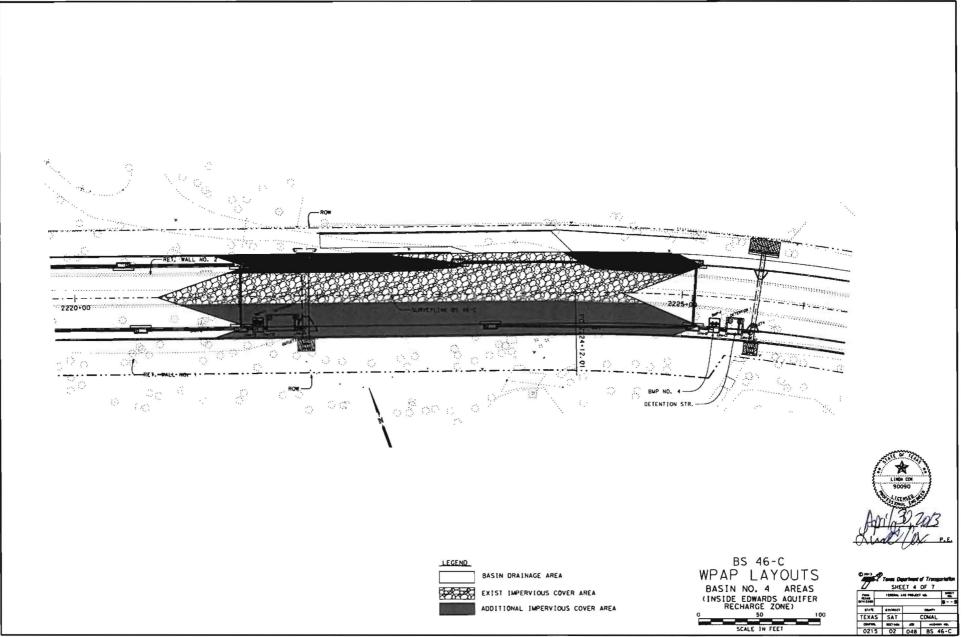




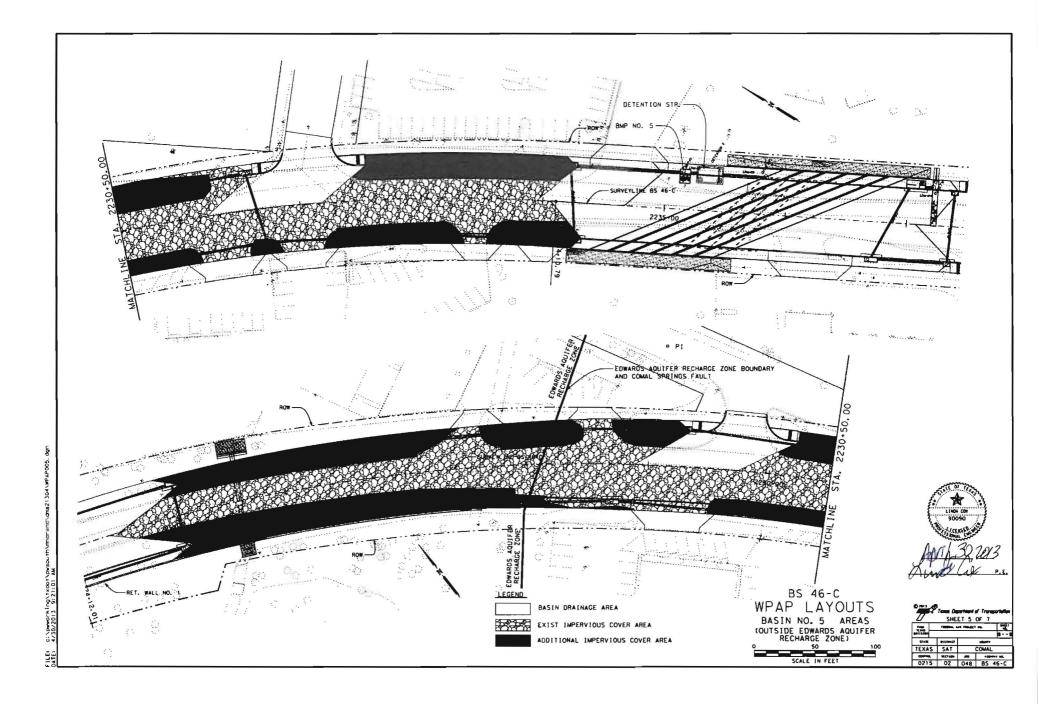
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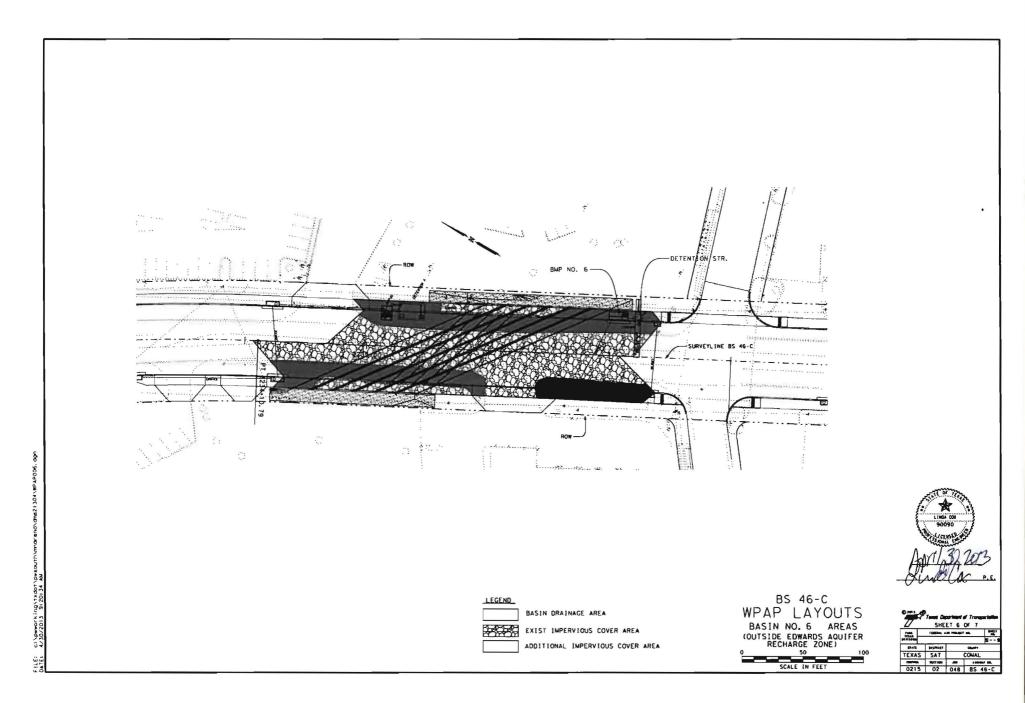


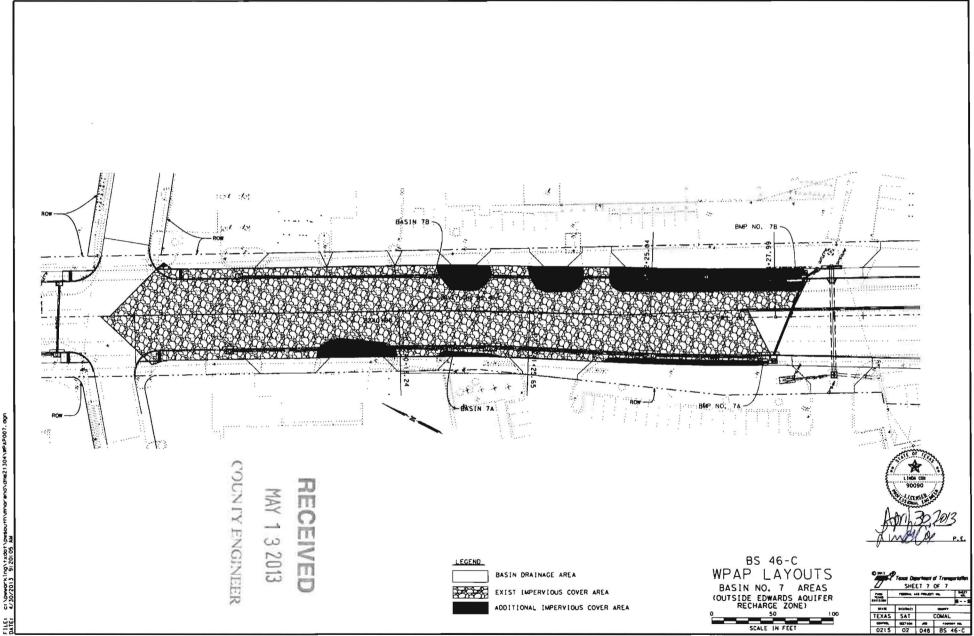




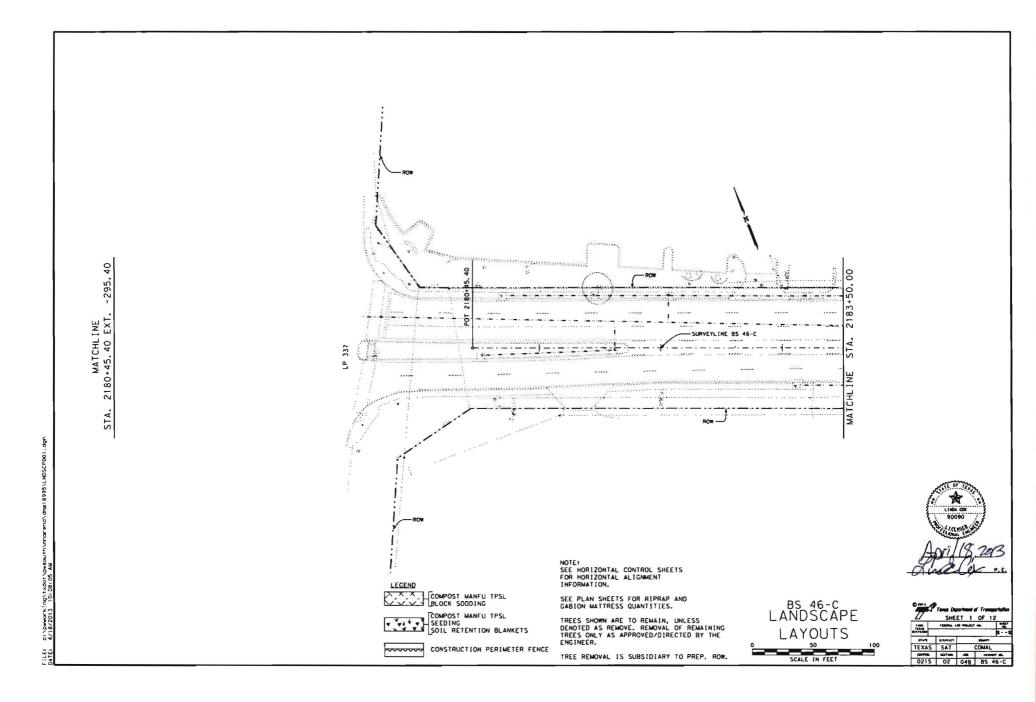
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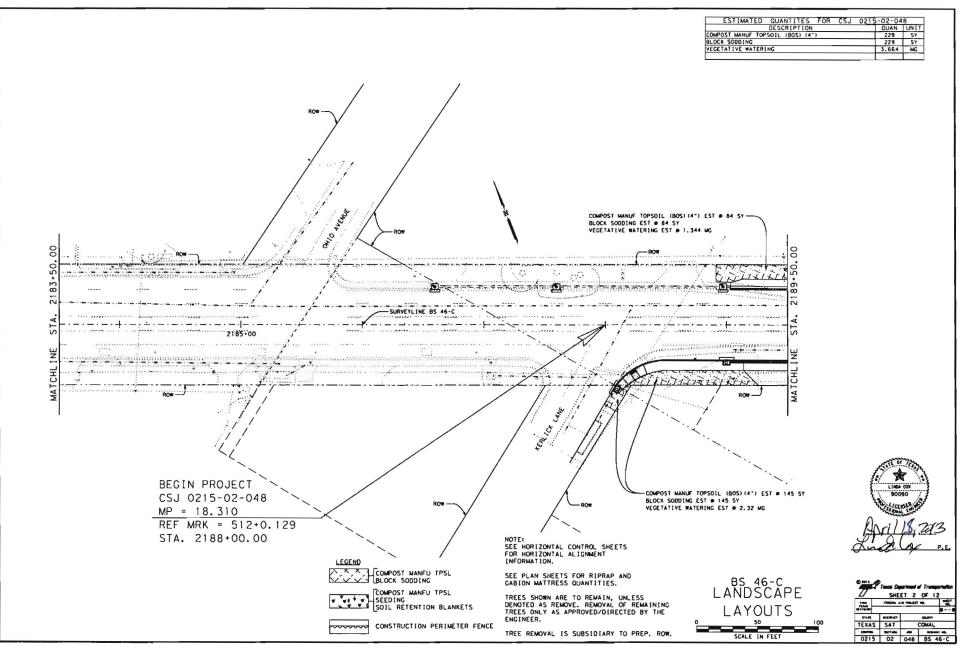






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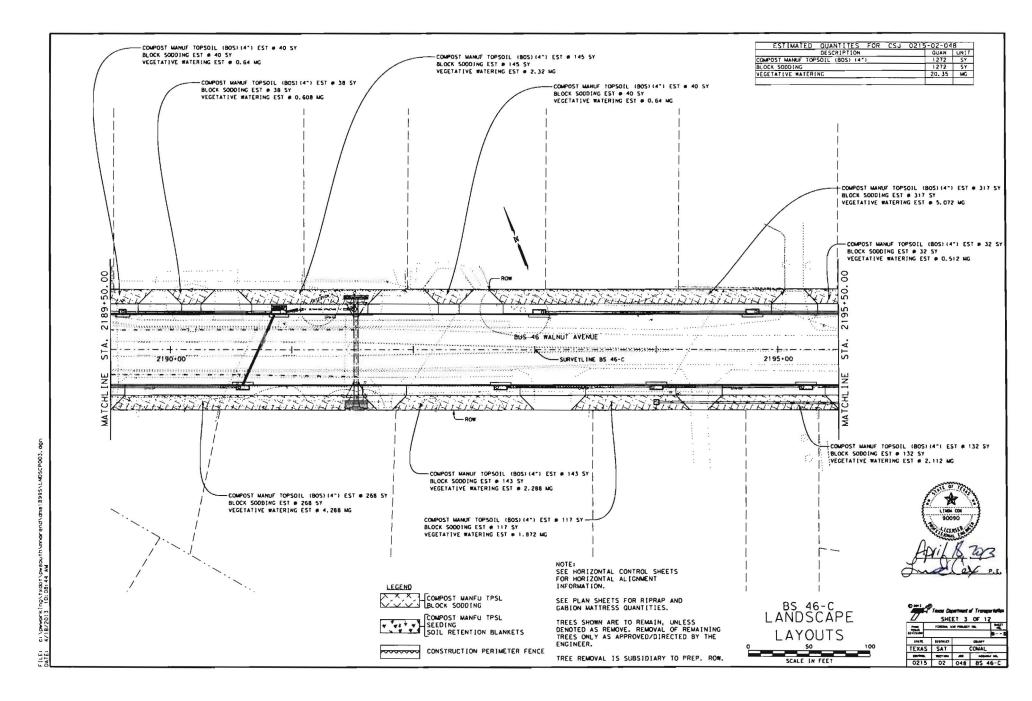


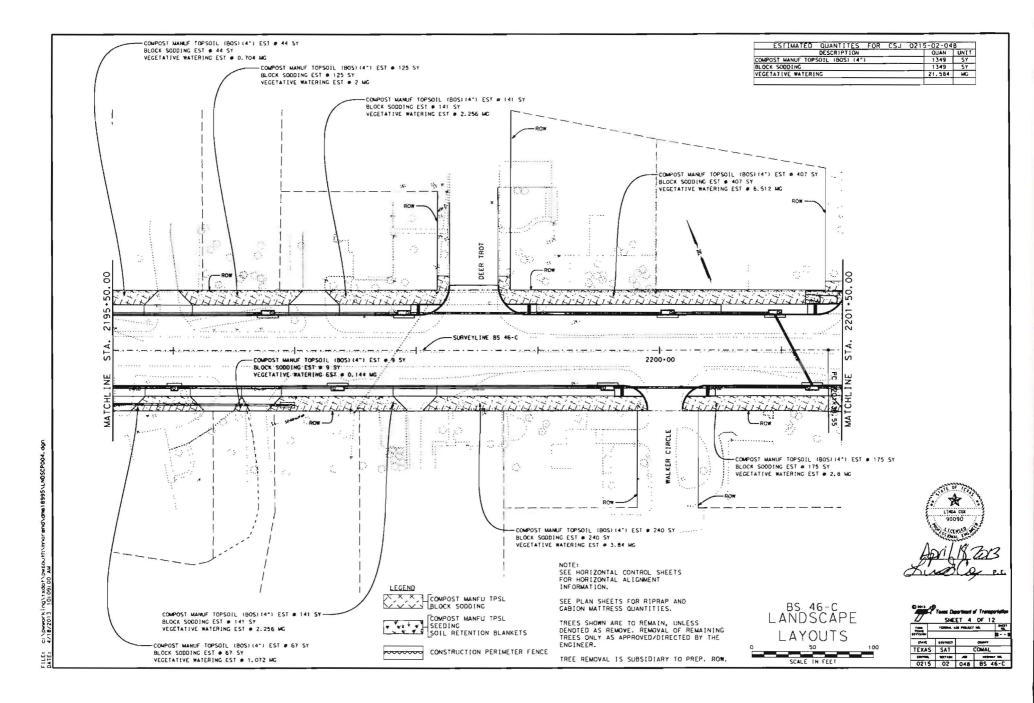


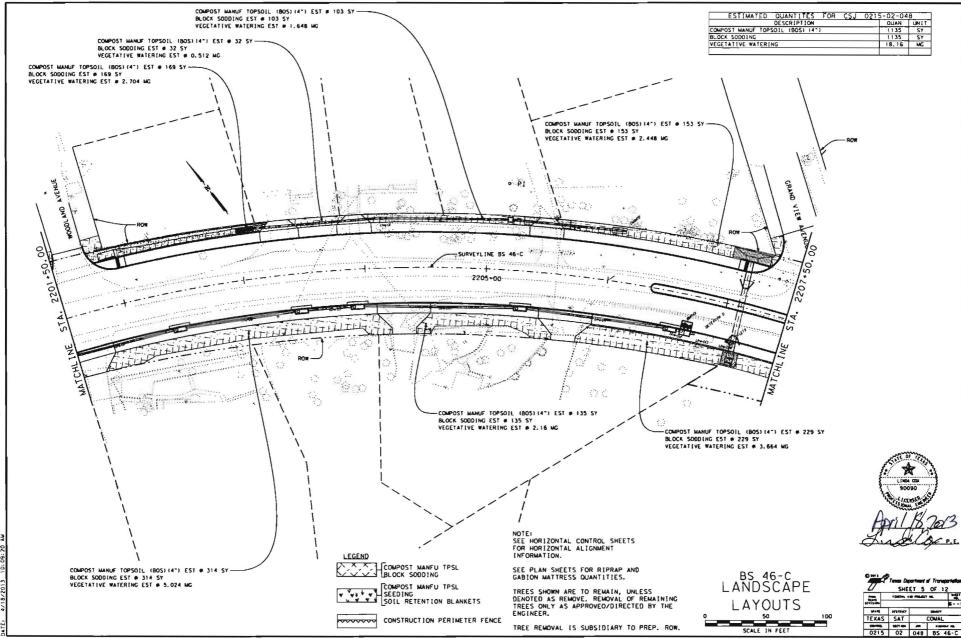
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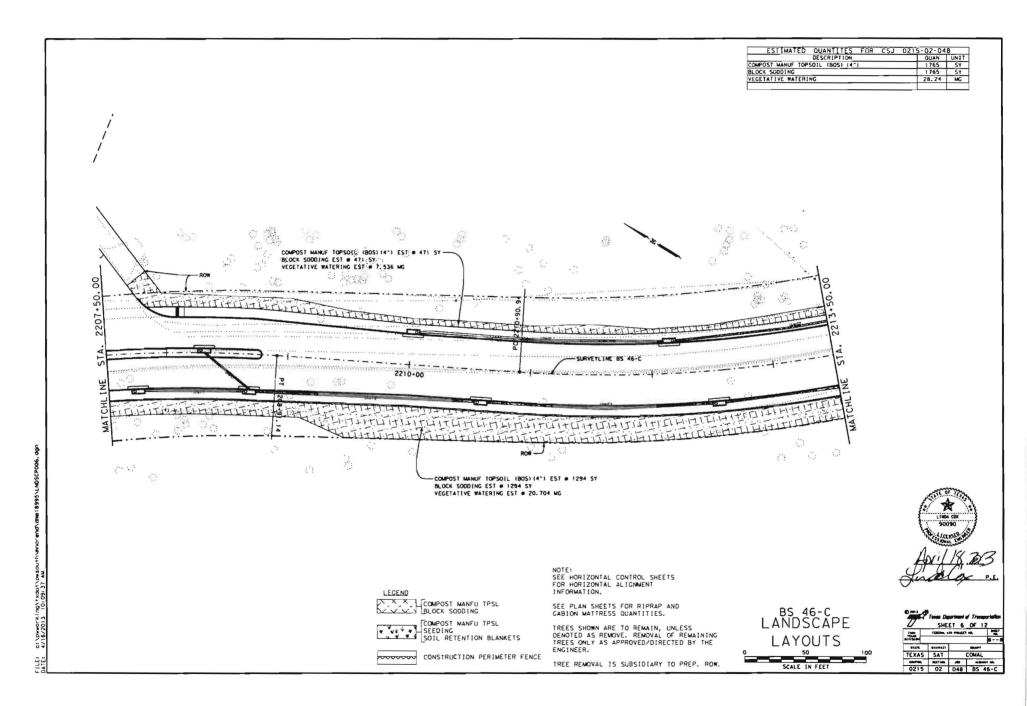
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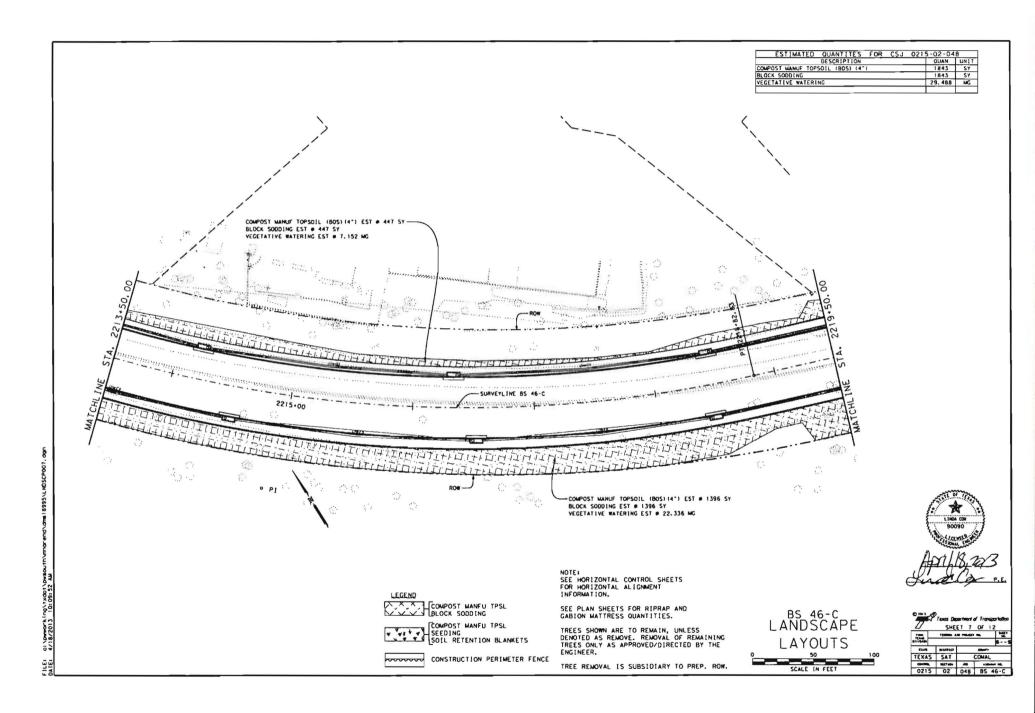
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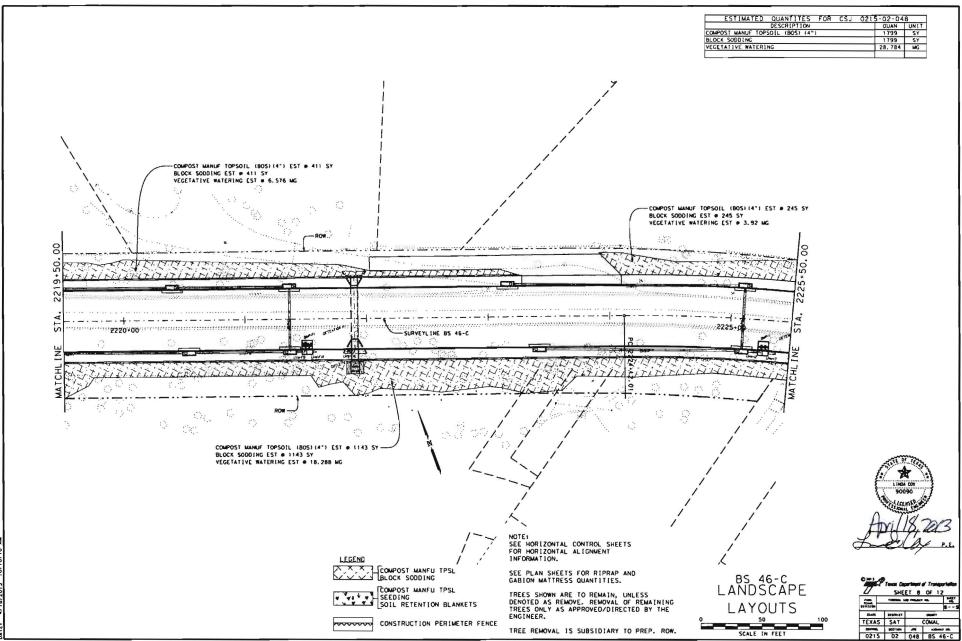




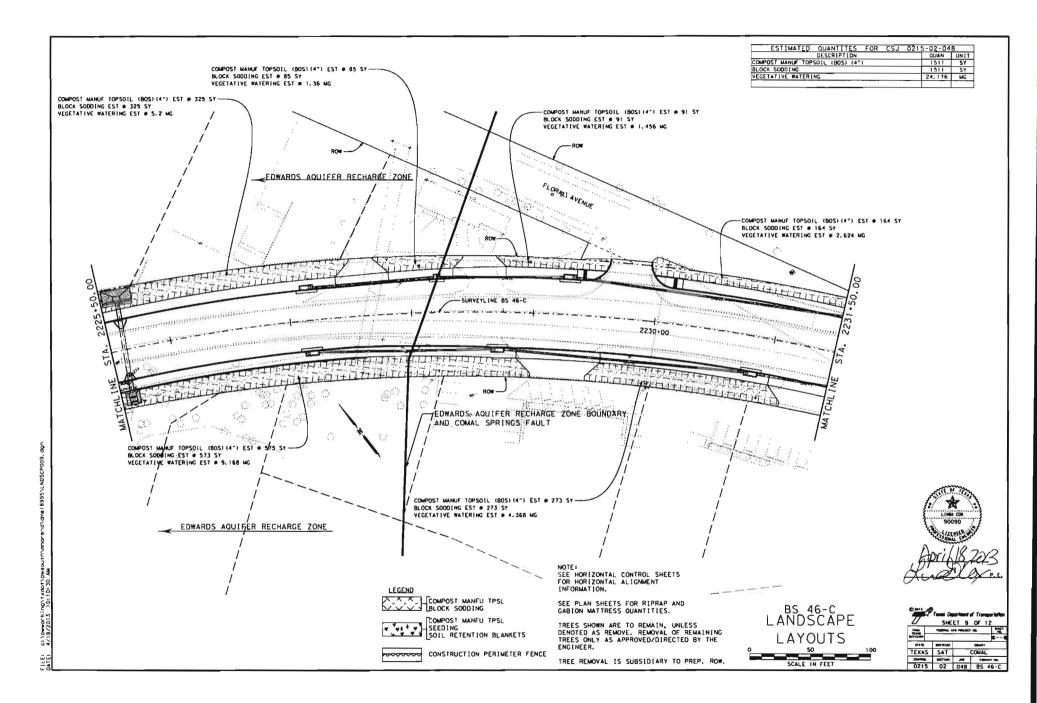


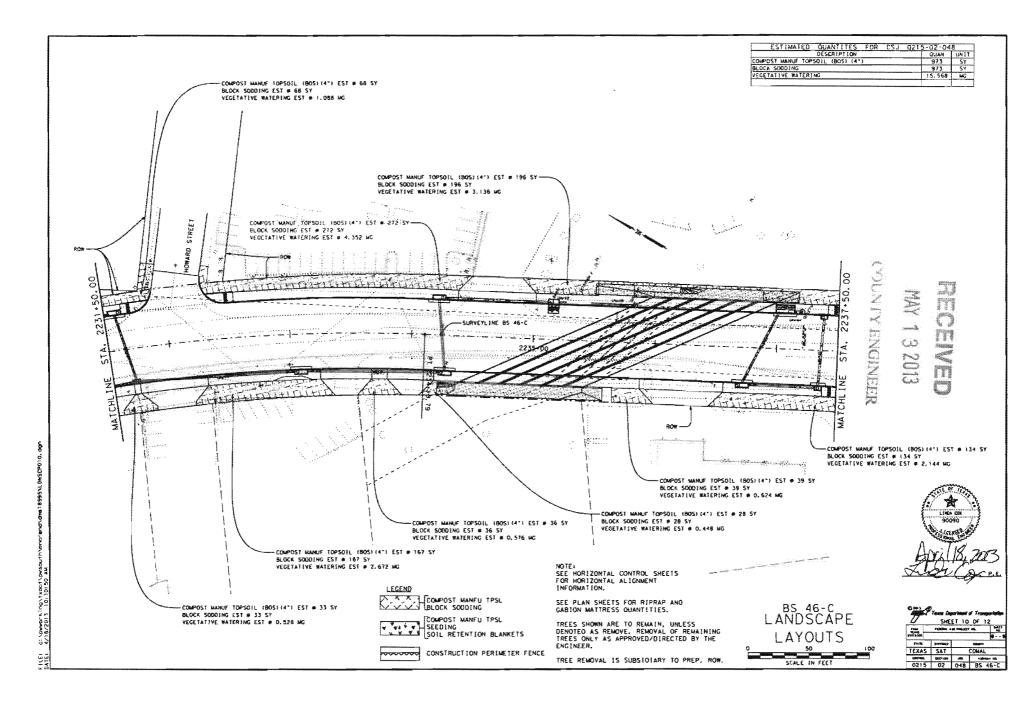


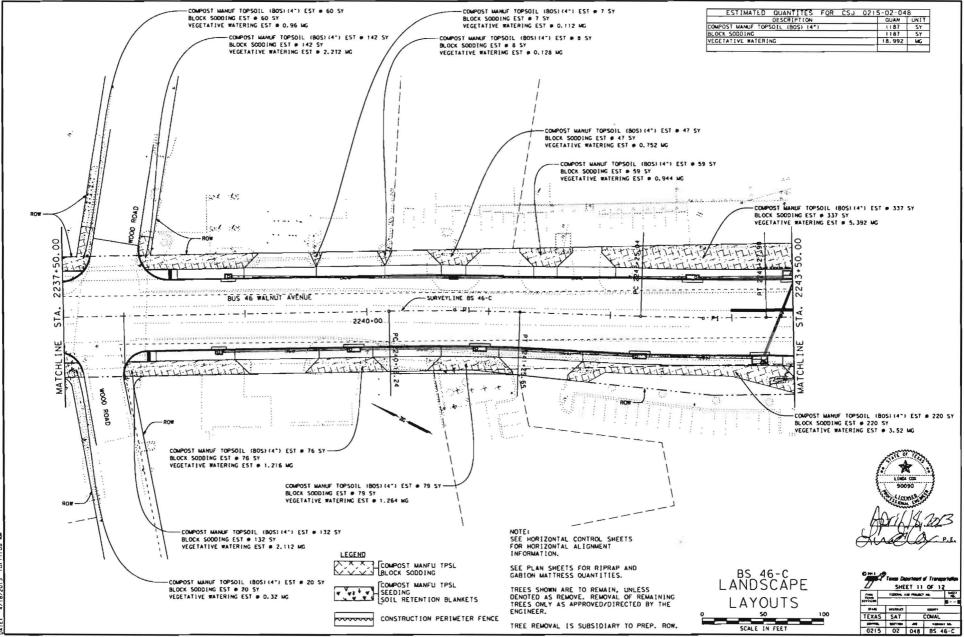




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