

EXISTING CONDITIONS			PROPOSED CONDITIONS			
WATERSHED AREA (ACRES)	FREQUENCY STORM (YEAR)	PEAK DISCHARGE (CFS)	WATERSHED AREA(S) (ACRES)	FREQUENCY STORM (YEAR)	PEAK DISCHARGE (CFS)	PEAK DISCHARGE DIFFERENCE
Pre 1	2	0.54	Post 1A and 1B	2	0.54	-0.00
	10	0.86		10	0.86	-0.00
	25	1.04		25	1.04	-0.00
	100	1.36		100	1.36	-0.00

Comparison of Pre- and Post-Development Peak Discharge Rates

The conclusion of the results shows that under post-development conditions, the peak discharge rates are less than the pre-development condition rates for the 2, 10-year, 25-year, and 100-year design frequency storms.

- 3. Loss of annual recharge to groundwater should be minimized through the use of infiltration measures to the maximum extent practicable. The annual recharge from the post-development site should approximate the annual recharge from the pre-development or existing conditions, based on soil types.**

Stormwater recharge for the proposed site is to be provided through infiltration of treated runoff from the proposed driveway. Recharge is provided in a Cultec underground infiltration system.

- 4. For new development, stormwater management systems must be designed to remove 80% of the average annual load (post-development conditions) of Total Suspended Solids (TSS). It is presumed that this is met when:**
- a) Suitable nonstructural practices for source control and pollution prevention are implemented;**
 - b) Stormwater management best management practices (BMP's) are sized to capture the prescribed runoff volume; and**
 - c) Stormwater management BMP's are maintained as designed.**

The project is not a new development however the project has proposed improvements to the stormwater management system. Downstream Defender Hydrodynamic separator units will remove the requisite 80% of the average annual load of TSS.