Appendix IS-4

Hydrology Report

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1235 VINE STREET
LOS ANGELES, CA 90038
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY REPORT
SEPTEMBER 2020

PREPARED BY:

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Table of Contents

Appendix

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Runway, Inc. (Applicant) proposes a new mixed-use development (Project) on an approximately 0.89-acre (39,154 square-feet[1]) site (Project Site) in the Hollywood Community Plan Area of the City of Los Angeles (City). The Project Site includes 8 individual parcels and is bounded by private properties on the north and west, by Vine Street on the east, and by La Mirada Ave on the south. The Project Site also includes the proposed merger of an approximately 1,012 square-feet alley that runs parallel to Vine Street and accessible from La Miranda Avenue. The Project Site is currently occupied by 3 commercial structures and 5 residential bungalows. 4,221 SF of commercial/retail space, 5,658 SF of Bar/ Restaurant Space, 11,620 SF of warehouse space, 2,855 SF of surface parking lots, and 4,985 SF of residential bungalows.

The project proposes to demolish all existing development on the site and construct a 8-story building that would comprise of 109,190 SF for office use and 7,960 SF for restaurant and/or retail use, and approximately 115,900 SF of parking with four below-grade and two fully-enclosed and mechanically ventilated above-grade parking levels.

Project construction would require grading and excavation activities down to a maximum depth of 45 feet below existing grade for building foundations and four levels of subterranean parking. From the provided site plan and sections, we have determined that the estimated amount of earthwork for the project will be 57,675 CY of removal for the excavation of the proposed site. No import of soil is proposed. The construction phasing has not yet been created; therefore, the construction schedule will be presented at a later time.

1.2. SCOPE OF WORK

This report provides a description of the existing surface water hydrology, surface water quality, groundwater level, and groundwater quality at the Project Site. In addition, the report includes an analysis of the Project's potential impacts related to surface water hydrology, surface water quality, groundwater level, and groundwater quality.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1. SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGY

2.1.1. REGIONAL

The Project Site is located within the Ballona Creek Watershed (Watershed) in the Los Angeles Basin. The Watershed encompasses an area of approximately 130 square miles extending from the Santa Monica Mountains and the Ventura-Los Angeles County line on the north, to the Harbor Freeway (110) on the east, and to the Baldwin Hills on the south. Ballona Creek is a 9-mile-long flood protection channel that drains the Watershed to the

[1] Which includes the proposed merger of an approximately 1,012 square-feet alley that runs parallel to Vine Street and accessible from La Miranda Avenue.

Pacific Ocean. The major tributaries to Ballona Creek include Centinela Creek, Sepulveda Canyon Channel, Benedict Canyon Channel, and numerous storm drains. Refer to Figure 8 for the Ballona Creek Watershed Map.

2.1.2. LOCAL

Underground storm drain facilities in the Project vicinity (see Figure 2) consist of the following:

- **Vine Street:** There is an existing 24-inch RCP which flows towards the south.

The underground pipes and catch basins noted above are owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles. The stormwater runoff from the Project Site is discharged into off-site storm drainage catch basins and underground storm drainage pipes which convey stormwater through various underground pipe networks into the Ballona Creek. Ballona Creek flows generally southwest, ultimately discharging into the Pacific Ocean at the Santa Monica Bay. Ballona Creek is designed to discharge to Santa Monica Bay approximately 71,400 cubic feet per second from a 50-year frequency storm event.[2]

2.1.3. PROJECT SITE

Based on the project survey by Hahn and Associates dated January 8, 2020 (see Figure 1) and site observations, it is determined that under the existing conditions the Project Site is divided into three drainage areas, which are described below and shown in Figure 3. These drainage areas are determined by the drainage patterns and flow paths of stormwater that are tributary to a common point or area. The Project Site generally consists of impervious surface parking, buildings, and impervious pavement for pedestrian and vehicular circulation. Landscape areas are accounted for in the percent impervious factor that is utilized to determine estimated runoff. It is generally excluded from these descriptions since they are self-treating and are not expected to generate any contaminants that would require that runoff to be treated

- Area A1 consists of all the residential properties that are located on La Mirada Ave. The stormwater sheet flows down to La Mirada Ave and towards a catch basin located at the corner of La Mirada and Vine St.

- Area A2 consists the surface parking lot and of the roof drainage from the building located on the corner of La Mirada and Vine St. The stormwater flows via roof downspouts out to Vine St. and to catch basin located at the corner of Vine St. and La Mirada Ave.

- Area A3 consists of the roof drainage from the building and warehouse located at 1235 N Vine St. The stormwater flows via roof downspouts out to Vine St. and to catch basin located at the corner of Vine St. and La Mirada Ave.

[2] http://www.ladpw.org/wmd/watershed/bc/; accessed April 19, 2020.

Figure 5 shows all the input parameters used for analyzing the Project Site in its existing conditions. Table 1 summarizes the existing volumetric flow rate generated by an 85th Percentile storm event (Q_{85th}) and the 50-year storm event (Q_{50}).

Table 1- Existing Drainage Stormwater Runoff Calculations				
Drainage Area	Area (Acres)	Percent Imperviousness (%)	Q_{85th} (cfs) (volumetric flow rate measured in cubic feet per second)	Q_{50} (cfs) (volumetric flow rate measured in cubic feet per second)
A1	0.32	85%	0.0993	1.0189
A2	0.20	95%	0.0679	0.642
A3	0.34	95%	0.1134	1.0719
TOTAL	**0.86**	**91.67%**	**0.28**	**2.73**
Notes: Certain portions of the site are excluded from runoff calculations since they flow towards the streets and can't flow inwards towards the site. This runoff is untreated and flows existing drainage patterns				

2.2. SURFACE WATER QUALITY

2.2.1. REGIONAL

As stated above, the Project Site lies within the Ballona Creek Watershed. Constituents of concern listed for Ballona Creek under California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List include Cadmium (sediment), Chlordane (Tissue & Sediment), Coliform Bacteria, Copper (Dissolved), Cyanide, DDT, Lead, PAHs, PCBs, Selenium, Sediment Toxicity, Shellfish Harvesting Advisory, Silver, Toxicity, Trash, Viruses (Enteric), and Zinc. No TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) data have been recorded by EPA for this waterbody.[3]

2.2.2. LOCAL

In general, urban stormwater runoff occurs following precipitation events, with the volume of runoff flowing into the drainage system depending on the intensity and duration of the rain event. Contaminants that may be found in stormwater from developed areas include sediments, trash, bacteria, metals, nutrients, organics and pesticides. The source of contaminants includes surface areas where precipitation falls, as well as the air through which it falls. Contaminants on surfaces such as roads, maintenance areas, parking lots, and buildings, which are usually contained in dry weather conditions, may be carried by rainfall runoff into drainage systems. The City of Los Angeles typically installs catch basins with screens to capture debris before entering the storm drain system. In addition,

[3]https://iaspub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=CAR4051300019980918142302&p_list_id=CAR4051300019980918142302&p_cycle=2012; accessed April 19, 2020.

the City conducts routine street cleaning operations, as well as periodic cleaning and maintenance of catch basins, to reduce stormwater pollution within the City.

2.2.3. PROJECT SITE

Based on the project survey by KPFF dated December 20, 2017 (see Figure 1), site observations, and the fact that the existing site was developed prior to the enforcement of storm water quality Best Management Practices (BMP) design, implementation and maintenance, it appears the Project Site currently does not implement BMPs and has no means of treatment for stormwater runoff.

2.3. GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY

2.3.1. REGIONAL

Groundwater use for domestic water supply is a major beneficial use of groundwater basins in Los Angeles County. The City of Los Angeles overlies the Los Angeles Coastal Plain Groundwater Basin (Basin). The Basin comprises the Hollywood, Santa Monica, Central, and West Coast Subbasins. Groundwater flow in the Basin is generally south-southwesterly and may be restricted by natural geological features. Replenishment of groundwater basins occurs mainly by percolation of precipitation throughout the region via permeable surfaces, spreading grounds, and groundwater migration from adjacent basins, as well as injection wells designed to pump freshwater along specific seawater barriers to prevent the intrusion of salt water.

2.3.2. LOCAL

Within the Basin, the Project Site specifically overlies the Hollywood Subbasin (Subbasin), which underlies the northeastern portion of the Basin. The Subbasin is bounded on the north by the Santa Monica Mountains and the Hollywood fault, on the east by the Elysian Hills, on the west by the Inglewood fault zone, and on the south by the La Brea high, formed by an anticline that brings impermeable rocks close to the surface.[4]

Groundwater in the Subbasin is replenished by percolation of precipitation and stream flow from the Santa Monica Mountains to the north. Urbanization in this area has decreased the amount of pervious surface area allowing direct percolation. Therefore, natural recharge is somewhat limited. The natural safe yield of the Subbasin is estimated to be approximately 3,000 acre-feet per year (AFY).

The primary producer from the Subbasin is the city of Beverly Hills, which currently owns and operates 4 groundwater production wells in the Subbasin. These wells have a combined capacity of 2,083 gallons per minute (gpm) and are treated by a reverse osmosis desalter.[5]

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4 http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/bulletin118/basindescriptions/4-11.02.pdf; accessed April 19, 2020.

5 http://www.water.ca.gov/urbanwatermanagement/2010uwmps/Beverly%20Hills,%20City%20of/Beverly%20Hills%202010%20UWMP_August%202011.pdf; accessed April 19, 2020.

Groundwater flow within the Subbasin generally flows east to west. The Project Site is located in the eastern portion of the Subbasin.

2.3.3. PROJECT SITE

Currently, the Project Site is improved with existing buildings and paved surfaces, and therefore does not contribute to groundwater recharge. The existing pervious surfaces provide a minimal amount of the estimated surface runoff. Our analysis accounts for a worst-case scenario (50 Year Storm Event) and from the analysis the estimated runoff from landscape areas does not have the potential to significantly alter the existing groundwater table under the existing bungalows. The below discussion is based upon a review of relevant previous investigations and on-site explorations conducted as part of the Geotechnical Investigation by Geocon West Inc.

Soil borings were drilled to a maximum depth of 80.5 feet below the ground surface during Geocon's field investigation and no groundwater was encountered. Historically[6], highest groundwater in this area of Los Angeles is estimated to be between 45 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater information is generated from data collected in the early 1900's to the late 1990s. Based on current groundwater basin management practices, it is unlikely that groundwater levels will ever exceed historic high levels.

2.4. GROUNDWATER QUALITY

2.4.1. REGIONAL

As stated above, the City of Los Angeles overlies the Los Angeles Coastal Plain Groundwater Basin (Basin), which falls under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB). According to LARWQCB's Basin Plan, objectives applying to all ground waters of the region include bacteria, chemical constituents and radioactivity, mineral quality, nitrogen (nitrate, nitrite), and taste and odor.[7]

2.4.2. LOCAL

As stated above, the Project Site specifically overlies the Hollywood Subbasin. Based upon LARWQCB's Basin Plan, constituents of concern listed for the Hollywood Subbasin include boron, chloride, sulfate, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), and nitrate.[8]

2.4.3. PROJECT SITE

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6 Geotechnical report titled "Geotechnical Investigation Proposed Mixed-Use Development", by Geocon West Inc, dated April 30, 2020.

7 Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, Basin Plan, March 2013, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/electronics_documents/Final%20Chapter%203%20Text.pdf accessed April 19, 2020.

8 Ibid.

Though it is possible for surface water borne contaminants to percolate into groundwater and affect groundwater quality, as the Project Site is 91.7% impervious in the existing condition, no appreciable infiltration of potential contaminants described above is expected to occur. The landscape areas receive runoff from itself and the rooftops of the existing bungalows. The potential for contaminants is minimal. Additionally, compliance with all existing hazardous waste regulations further reduce this potential.

3. PROJECT IMPACT ANALYSIS

3.1. CONSTRUCTION

3.1.1. SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGY

Construction activities for the Project would include demolition of the existing buildings hardscape, and landscape, excavating down to an approximate depth of 45 feet below grade to build up the underground structure, building up the structures, and constructing hardscape and landscape around the structures. It is anticipated that up to approximately 57,675 CY would be graded, most of which would be exported to construct the Project. These activities have the potential to temporarily alter existing drainage patterns and flows on the Project Site by exposing the underlying soils, modifying flow direction, and making the Project Site temporarily more permeable. Also, exposed and stockpiled soils could be subject to erosion and conveyance into nearby storm drains during storm events. In addition, construction activities such as earth moving, maintenance/operation of construction equipment, and handling/storage/disposal of materials could contribute to pollutant loading in stormwater runoff.

As the construction site would be less than one acre, the Project would not be required to obtain coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction stormwater permit.

The Project would be required to comply with all applicable City grading permit regulations that require necessary measures, plans, and inspections to reduce sedimentation and erosion. Thus, through implementation of BMPs, as described below, and compliance with applicable City grading permit plan check process, the Project's potential impact on surface water hydrology is less than significant. It should not substantially alter the Project Site drainage patterns in a manner that would result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on- or off-site. Similarly, adherence to standard compliance measurements in construction activities would avoid flooding, substantially increasing or decreasing the amount of surface water flow from the Project Site into a water body, or a permanent, adverse change to the movement of surface water.

3.1.2. SURFACE WATER QUALITY

Construction activities such as earth moving, maintenance/operation of construction equipment, potential dewatering, and handling/storage/disposal of materials could contribute to pollutant loading in stormwater runoff. BMPs to be used during construction

would include, but would not necessarily be limited to: erosion control, sediment control, non-stormwater management, and materials management BMPs. These BMPs will be included in the Erosion control plan which is generally included as part of the construction documents and is utilized to minimize pollutant discharge during construction. Refer to Exhibit 1 for typical BMPs implemented during the construction of development project.

With the implementation of site-specific BMPs included as part of the required Erosion Plan, the Project would reduce or eliminate the discharge of potential pollutants from the stormwater runoff. In addition, the Applicant would be required to comply with City grading permit regulations, which require implementation of necessary measures, plans (including a wet weather erosion control plan if construction occurs during the rainy season), and inspection to reduce sedimentation and erosion. Therefore, with compliance with City grading regulations, construction of the Project would not result in discharge that would cause: (1) pollution which would alter the quality of the water of the State (i.e. Ballona Creek) to a degree which unreasonably affects beneficial uses of the waters; (2) contamination of the quality of the water of the State by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of diseases; or (3) nuisance that would be injurious to health; affect an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons; and occurs during or as a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes. Furthermore, construction of the Project would not result in discharges that would cause regulatory standards to be violated in Ballona Creek. Therefore, the Project's potential impact on surface water quality is less than significant

3.1.3. GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY

As stated above, construction activities for the Project would include demolition of the existing buildings, landscape, and hardscape, excavating down to an approximate depth of 45 feet below grade to build up the underground structure, building up the structures, and constructing hardscape and landscape around the structures. Dewatering operations may be required temporarily in order to construct the footings and the underground structure. If groundwater is encountered during construction, temporary pumps and filtration would be utilized in compliance with all applicable regulations and requirements, including with all relevant NPDES requirements related to construction and discharges from dewatering operations. Therefore, the Project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies in a manner that would result in a net deficit in aquifer volume or lowering of the local groundwater table. Therefore, the Project's potential impact on groundwater hydrology is less than significant

3.1.4. GROUNDWATER QUALITY

As discussed above, the Project would include excavating down to an approximate depth of 45 feet below grade. The Project would also result in a net export of existing soil material. Although not anticipated at the Project Site, any contaminated soils found would be captured within that volume of excavated material, removed from the Project Site, and remediated at an approved disposal facility in accordance with regulatory requirements.

During on-site grading and building construction, hazardous materials, such as fuels, paints, solvents, and concrete additives, could be used and would therefore require proper management and, in some cases, disposal. The management of any resultant hazardous wastes could increase the opportunity for hazardous materials releases into groundwater. Compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements concerning the handling, storage and disposal of hazardous waste, would reduce the potential for the construction of the Project to release contaminants into groundwater that could affect existing contaminants, expand the area or increase the level of groundwater contamination, or cause a violation of regulatory water quality standards at an existing production well. Therefore, the Project would not result in any substantial increase in groundwater contamination through hazardous materials releases and impacts on groundwater quality would be less than significant.

3.2. OPERATION

3.2.1. SURFACE WATER HYDROLOGY

The Project will nominally increase the percentage of impervious area compared to existing conditions on the Project Site. The Project Site currently consists of residential lots, existing residential and commercial buildings, and paved parking lots with little pervious surface. The Project will develop buildings surrounded by hardscape and landscape. The Project will be approximately 95% impervious after construction. Based on site investigation, under the existing condition it appears that stormwater discharges from the Project Site without treatment or on-site detention.

Under the proposed conditions illustrated in Figure 4, the Project Site would consist of one drainage area that would drain via building roof drains, surface flow, and subterranean drainage to the proposed BMP.

- Area A1 consists of the entire site. The Project will have subterranean parking spanning property line to property line and is therefore considered one drainage area. The general drainage on the podiums would enter various catch basins and area drains to be designed and located by the Architect, Landscape and Plumbing Engineer during the design phase. The captured stormwater will be routed via building conveyance pipes designed by the Plumbing Engineer, and the water will be connected to the LID system.

Proposed runoff was analyzed for an 85th Percentile and 50-year storm event. Refer to Figure 6 for the parameters used for analyzing the proposed site drainage using HydroCalc and Figure 7 for the LA County Hydrology Data Map. Table 2 shows the proposed volumetric flow rates.

Table 2 - Proposed Drainage Stormwater Runoff Calculations				
Drainage Area	Area (acres)	Percent Imperviousness (%)	Q_{85th} (cfs) (volumetric flow rate measured in cubic feet per second)	Q_{50} (cfs) (volumetric flow rate measured in cubic feet per second)
A1	0.86	95%	0.2692	2.72

Table 3 shows the proposed 85th Percentile frequency design storm event peak flow rate within the Project Site. A comparison of the pre- and post-Project peak flow rates indicates a ~4% decrease in stormwater runoff.

Table 3 – Proposed Drainage Stormwater Runoff Calculations Summary		
Pre-Project Q_{85th} (cfs)	**Post-Project Q_{85th} (cfs)**	**Incremental Decrease from Existing to Proposed Condition**
0.28	0.269	3.93%

The Project will meet the requirements of the LID standards.[9] Under section 3.1.3. of the LID Manual, post-construction stormwater runoff from a new development must be infiltrated, evapotranspirated, captured and used, and/or treated through high efficiency BMPs onsite for at least the volume of water produced by the greater of the 85th percentile storm or the 0.75 inch storm event. The LID Manual prioritized the selection of BMPs used to comply with stormwater mitigation requirement. The order of priority is:

1. Infiltration Systems
2. Stormwater Capture and Use
3. Highly Efficient Biofiltration/Bioretention Systems

Feasibility screening delineated in the LID manual is applied to determine which BMP will best suit the Project. Based on the screening criteria, infiltration is not considered feasible at the Project Site. Specifically, LID guidelines require that infiltration systems maintain at least ten feet of clearance to the groundwater, property line, and any building structure. As stated above, the historic high groundwater level is approximately 45 feet below the ground surface. Thus, due to the Project's planned maximum excavation depth of 45 feet below the ground surface, infiltration is not considered feasible. Therefore, the

[9] The Development Best Management Practices Handbook, Part B Planning Activities, 5th edition was adopted by the City of Los Angeles, Board of Public Works on May 9, 2016 to reflect Low Impact Development (LID) requirements.

Project will land in priority tier 2 – capture and use. The Project would implement capture and use systems to collect and store the first flush of stormwater runoff to satisfy LID requirements and use it for irrigation. Based on the proposed landscape area and irrigation demands, a capture and reuse system is feasible for the Project Site. The capture and use system will be designed to comply with the latest LID standards. Compliance with the LID requirements for the Project Site would ensure stormwater treatment with post-construction BMPs that are required to control pollutants associated with storm events up to the 85th percentile storm event, per the City's Stormwater Program. It follows that, the Project BMPs would control stormwater runoff and result in a minor decrease in runoff. In order to meet the LID requirements, it is estimated that a total of 2,627 cubic feet of stormwater will need to be mitigated throughout the Project Site.

In addition, as described above to manage post-construction stormwater runoff, the Project would include the installation of building roof drain downspouts, area drains, and planter drains throughout the Project Site to collect roof and site runoff and direct stormwater away from buildings through a series of storm drain pipes. This on-site stormwater conveyance system would serve to prevent on-site flooding and nuisance water on the Project Site.

Consequently, the Project would not cause flooding during the 50-year developed storm event, would not create runoff which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned drainage systems, would not substantially reduce or increase the amount of surface water in a water body, or result in a permanent adverse change to the movement of surface water. Therefore, the Project's potential impact on surface water hydrology is less than significant

Earthquake-induced flooding can result from the failure of dams or other water-retaining structures resulting from earthquakes. According to the City of Los Angeles General Plan Safety Element, Exhibit G: Inundation & Tsunami Hazard Areas (Refer to Figure 10), the Project Site is located in a potential dam inundation area. Dam safety regulations are the primary means of reducing damage or injury due to inundation occurring from dam failure. The California Division of Safety of Dams regulates the siting, design, construction, and periodic review of all dams in the State. In addition, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) operates the dams in the Project Site area and mitigates the potential for over flow and seiche hazard through control of water levels and dam wall height. These measures include seismic retrofits and other related dam improvements completed under the requirements of the 1972 State Dam Safety Act. The City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan,[10] which was adopted in July 2011, provides a list of existing programs, proposed activities and specific projects that may assist the City of Los Angeles in reducing risk and preventing loss of life and property damage from natural and human-caused hazards, including dam failure. The Hazard Mitigation Plan evaluation of dam failure vulnerability classifies dam failure as a moderate risk rating.

[10] City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department, *Local Hazard Mitigation Plan,* dated July 1, 2011.

Therefore, considering the above information and risk reduction projects, the risk of flooding from inundation by a seiche or dam failure is considered low.
Additionally, the Project Site is not located within a Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year floodplain) but is located in a Moderate Flood Hazard Area (500-year floodplain) identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and published in the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM).[11] As shown on Figure 9, the Project Site is located within Zone X (shaded) and is therefore located inside the 500-year floodplain or 0.2% annual chance of flood.[12] There are currently no flood zone compliance requirements for construction in these zones.

3.2.2. SURFACE WATER QUALITY

The Project would not increase concentrations of the items listed as constituents of concern for the Ballona Creek Watershed.

As discussed above, the Project would implement infiltration system as a BMP for managing stormwater runoff in accordance with current LID requirements. Since it appears there are currently no existing onsite BMPs, stormwater run-off during post-Project conditions would result in improved surface water quality.

Due to the incorporation of the required LID BMP(s), operation of the Project would not result in discharges that would cause: (1) pollution which would alter the quality of the waters of the State (i.e., Ballona Creek) to a degree which unreasonably affects beneficial uses of the waters; (2) contamination of the quality of the waters of the State by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of diseases; or (3) nuisance that would be injurious to health; affect an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons; and occurs during or as a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes.

As is typical of most urban existing uses and proposed developments, stormwater runoff from the Project Site has the potential to introduce pollutants into the stormwater system. Anticipated and potential pollutants generated by the Project are sediment, nutrients, pesticides, metals, pathogens, and oil and grease. Release of such pollutants would be minimized by implementation of LID BMPs. Therefore, the Project's potential impact on surface water quality is less than significant

Furthermore, operation of the Project would not result in discharges that would cause regulatory standards to be violated. The existing Project Site is 91.7% impervious and consists of existing building and paved surface lots. The Project will nominally increase the percentage of impervious surface to 95%. As stated above, it appears that the existing conditions on the Project Site discharge without any means of treatment. However, the

[11] FIRMs depict the 100-year floodplain as Zone A, Zone AO, Zone AH, Zones A1-A30, Zone AE, Zone A99, Zone AR, Zone AR/AE, Zone AR/AO, Zone AR/A1-A30, Zone AR/A, Zone V, Zone VE, and Zones V1-V30. FIRMs depict the 500-year floodplain as Zone B or Zone X (shaded).

[12] Based on FIRM Number 06037C1605F, effective on 09/26/2008.

Project would include the installation of LID BMPs, which would mitigate at minimum the first flush or the equivalent of the greater between the 85th percentile storm and first 0.75-inch of rainfall for any storm event. The Project BMPs will control stormwater runoff with no increase in runoff resulting from the Project.

3.2.3. GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY

Regarding groundwater recharge, the Project Site is mostly impervious in the existing condition, and there is minimal groundwater recharge potential. The Project will develop hardscape and structures that cover most of the entire Project Site with impervious surfaces, and therefore the groundwater recharge potential will remain minimal. As stated above, the stormwater which bypasses the BMP systems would discharge to an approved discharge point in the public right-of-way and not result in infiltration of a large amount of rainfall that would affect groundwater hydrology, including the direction of groundwater flow. Therefore, the Project's potential impact on groundwater recharge is less than significant.

As discussed above, Project development would require excavations with a maximum depth of approximately 45 feet below grade. The historic high groundwater level in the vicinity of the Project Site was on the order of 45 feet below grade. If groundwater is encountered during construction, temporary pumps and filtration would be utilized in compliance with the NPDES requirements. The temporary system would comply with all relevant NPDES requirements related to construction and discharges from dewatering operations. Furthermore, there are no existing wells or spreading grounds within one mile of the Project Site and the Project would not include new injection or supply wells

3.2.4. GROUNDWATER QUALITY

The Project does not include the installation or operation of water wells, or any extraction or recharge system that is in the vicinity of the coast, an area of known groundwater contamination or seawater intrusion, a municipal supply well or spreading ground facility.

Operational activities which could affect groundwater quality include spills of hazardous materials and leaking underground storage tanks. No underground storage tanks are currently operated or will be operated by the Project. In addition, while the Project would introduce more density and land uses to the Project Site which would slightly increase the use of potentially hazardous materials as described above, the Project would comply with all applicable existing regulations regarding the handling and potentially required cleanup of hazardous materials. Therefore, the Project would not affect or expand any potential areas of contamination, increase the level of contamination, or cause regulatory water quality standards at an existing production well to be violated, as defined in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15 and the Safe Drinking Water Act. Therefore, the Project's potential impact on groundwater quality is less than significant

Additionally, the Project would include the installation of capture and use system as a means of treatment and disposal of the volume of water produced by the greater of the 85th percentile storm or the 0.75-inch storm event, which would allow for treatment of the on-site stormwater prior to using it for irrigation.

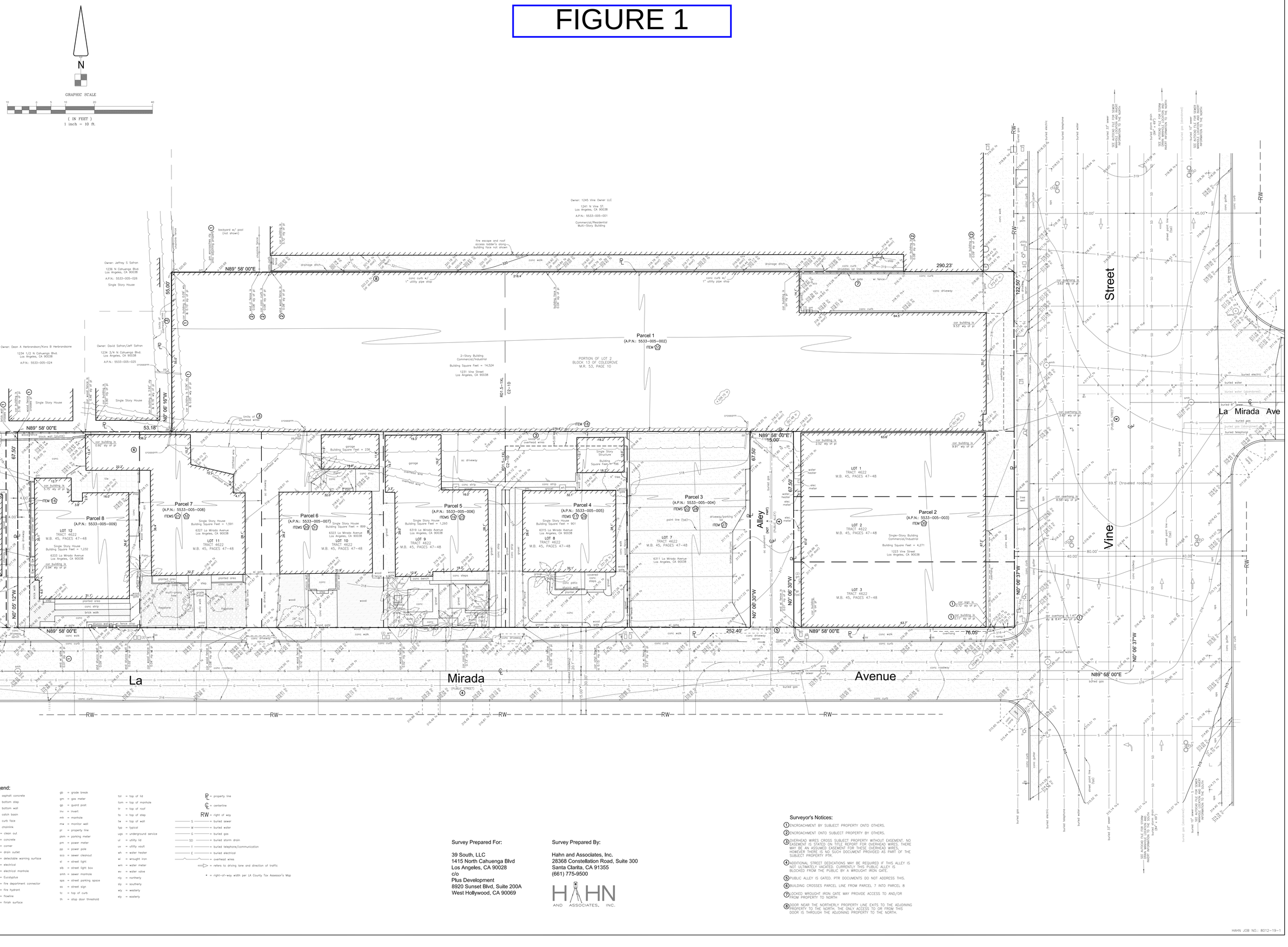
4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Project will improve the Project Site's hydrologic function. The Project design will include implementation of a capture and use system that would comply with the City's LID requirements. Whereas stormwater from the Project Site currently sheet flows without treatment into an underground storm drain network that ultimately discharges to the Santa Monica Bay, implementation of the Project would capture stormwater on-site, and store it for potential re-use, reducing the amount of water discharged from the Project Site.

APPENDICES

A.L.T.A. / N.S.P.S. Land Title Survey

FIGURE 1



Survey Prepared For:

39 South, LLC
1415 North Cahuenga Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90028
c/o
Plus Development
8920 Sunset Blvd, Suite 200A
West Hollywood, CA 90069

Survey Prepared By:

Hahn and Associates, Inc.
28368 Constellation Road, Suite 300
Santa Clarita, CA 91355
(661) 775-9500

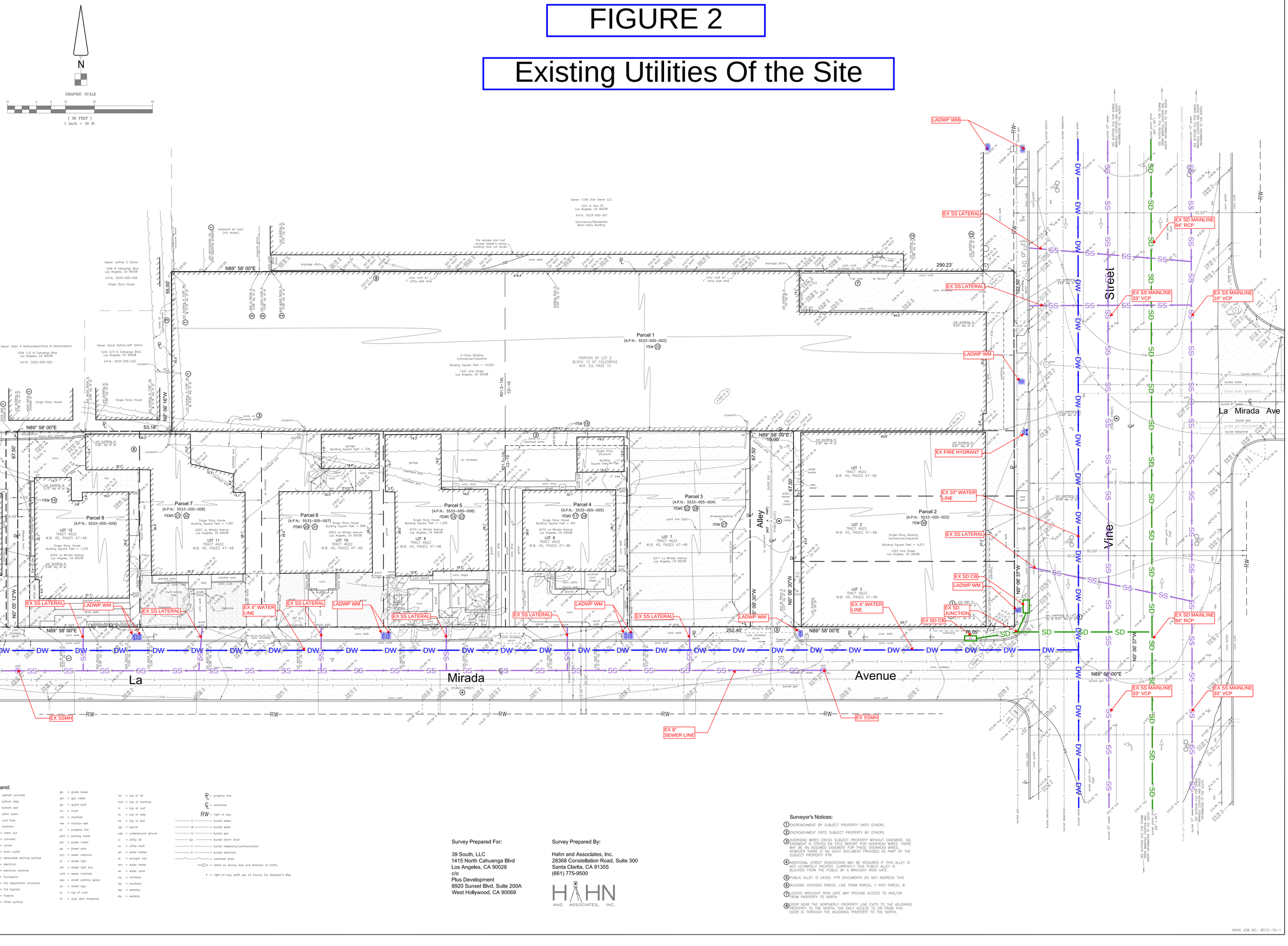
HAHN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

HAHN JOB NO.: 8012-19-1

A.L.T.A. / N.S.P.S. Land Title Survey

FIGURE 2

Existing Utilities Of the Site



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HAHN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Surveyor's Notices:

1. ENCROACHMENT BY SUBJECT PROPERTY ONTO OTHERS.
2. ENCROACHMENT ONTO SUBJECT PROPERTY BY OTHERS.
3. OVERHEAD WIRES CROSS SUBJECT PROPERTY WITHOUT EASEMENT. NO EASEMENT IS STATED ON TITLE REPORT FOR OVERHEAD WIRES. THERE MAY BE AN ASSUMED EASEMENT FOR THESE OVERHEAD WIRES, HOWEVER THERE IS NO SUCH DOCUMENT PROVIDED AS PART OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY PTR.
4. ADDITIONAL STREET DEDICATIONS MAY BE REQUIRED IF THIS ALLEY IS NOT ULTIMATELY VACATED. CURRENTLY THIS PUBLIC ALLEY IS BLOCKED FROM THE PUBLIC BY A WROUGHT IRON GATE.
5. PUBLIC ALLEY IS GATED. PTR DOCUMENTS DO NOT ADDRESS THIS.
6. BUILDING CROSSES PARCEL LINE FROM PARCEL 7 INTO PARCEL 8
7. LOCKED WROUGHT IRON GATE MAY PROVIDE ACCESS TO AND/OR FROM PROPERTY TO NORTH.
8. DOOR NEAR THE NORTHERLY PROPERTY LINE EXITS TO THE ADJOINING PROPERTY TO THE NORTH. THE ONLY ACCESS TO OR FROM THIS DOOR IS THROUGH THE ADJOINING PROPERTY TO THE NORTH.

A.L.T.A. / N.S.P.S. Land Title Survey

FIGURE 3
Existing Site Drainage

GRAPHIC SCALE
10 0 5 10 20 40
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 10 ft.

LEGEND

FLOW LENGTH:
THE LENGTH FROM FURTHEST POINT TO THE LOWEST POINT IN THE DRAINAGE AREA.

FLOW SLOPE:
THE STEEPNESS (%) FROM THE HIGHEST POINT TO THE LOWEST POINT OF THE DRAINAGE AREA.

Area A3
Area: 15,349 SF
Impervious Area: 95%
Flow Length: 200'
Flow Slope: 1.0%

Area A1
Area: 14,020 SF
Impervious Area: 85%
Flow Length: 200'
Flow Slope: 1.0%

Area A2
Area: 8,330 SF
Impervious Area: 95%
Flow Length: 200'
Flow Slope: 1.0%

Parcel 1 (A.P.N.: 5533-005-002) ITEM 13 — 15,348.63 sf — PORTION OF LOT 2 BLOCK 13 OF COLEGROVE M.R. 53, PAGE 10 — A3

Parcel 2 (A.P.N.: 5533-005-003) ITEM 27 — A2

Parcel 3 (A.P.N.: 5533-005-004) ITEMS 27, 28

Parcel 4 (A.P.N.: 5533-005-005) ITEMS 27, 28

Parcel 5 (A.P.N.: 5533-005-006) ITEMS 27, 28

Parcel 6 (A.P.N.: 5533-005-007) ITEMS 27, 28

Parcel 7 (A.P.N.: 5533-005-008) ITEMS 27, 28

Parcel 8 (A.P.N.: 5533-005-009)

Easement Parcel 8-1

Owner: 1245 Vine Owner LLC
1241 N Vine ST
Los Angeles, CA 90038
A.P.N.: 5533-005-001
Commercial/Residential Multi-Story Building

Owner: Jeffrey S Safran
1236 N Cahuenga Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90038
A.P.N.: 5533-005-026
Single Story House

Owner: Dean A Herbrandson/Kora B Herbrandsone
1234 1/2 N Cahuenga Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90038
A.P.N.: 5533-005-024

Owner: David Safran/Jeff Safran
1234 3/4 N Cahuenga Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90038
A.P.N.: 5533-005-025

Owner: John E. Anderson
6337 La Mirada Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90038
A.P.N.: 5533-005-010

2-Story Building
Commercial/Industrial
Building Square Feet = 14,524
1231 Vine Street
Los Angeles, CA 90038

Single Story House
Building Square Feet = 1,232
6333 La Mirada Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90038

Single Story House
Building Square Feet = 1,591
6327 La Mirada Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90038

Single Story House
Building Square Feet = 899
6321 La Mirada Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90038

Single Story House
Building Square Feet = 1,293
6315 La Mirada Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90038

Single Story House
Building Square Feet = 801
6315 La Mirada Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90038

Single-Story Building
Commercial/Industrial
Building Square Feet = 4,271
1223 Vine Street
Los Angeles, CA 90038

LOT 12 TRACT 4622 M.B. 45, PAGES 47-48
LOT 11 TRACT 4622 M.B. 45, PAGES 47-48
LOT 10 TRACT 4622 M.B. 45, PAGES 47-48
LOT 9 TRACT 4622 M.B. 45, PAGES 47-48
LOT 8 TRACT 4622 M.B. 45, PAGES 47-48
LOT 7 TRACT 4622 M.B. 45, PAGES 47-48
LOT 1 TRACT 4622 M.B. 45, PAGES 47-48
LOT 2 TRACT 4622 M.B. 45, PAGES 47-48
LOT 3 TRACT 4622 M.B. 45, PAGES 47-48

Legend:

ac = asphalt concrete
bs = bottom step
bw = bottom wall
cb = catch basin
cf = curb face
cl = chainlink
co = clean out
conc = concrete
cor = corner
do = drain outlet
dws = detectable warning surface
elec = electrical
emh = electrical manhole
Euc = Eucalyptus
fdc = fire department connector
fh = fire hydrant
fl = flowline
fs = finish surface
gb = grade break
gm = gas meter
gp = guard post
inv = invert
mh = manhole
mw = monitor well
pl = property line
pkm = parking meter
pm = power meter
pp = power pole
sco = sewer cleanout
sl = street light
slb = street light box
smh = sewer manhole
sps = street parking space
ss = street sign
tc = top of curb
th = otop door threshold
tol = top of lid
tom = top of manhole
tr = top of roof
ts = top of step
tw = top of wall
typ = typical
ugs = underground service
ul = utility lid
uv = utility vault
wh = water heater
wi = wrought iron
wm = water meter
wv = water valve
nly = northerly
sly = southerly
wly = westerly
ely = easterly

PL = property line
℄ = centerline
RW = right of way
S buried sewer
W buried water
G buried gas
SD buried storm drain
T buried telephone/communication
E buried electrical
overhead wires
= refers to driving lane and direction of traffic
* = right-of-way width per LA County Tax Assessor's Map

Survey Prepared For:

39 South, LLC
1415 North Cahuenga Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90028
c/o
Plus Development
8920 Sunset Blvd, Suite 200A
West Hollywood, CA 90069

Survey Prepared By:

Hahn and Associates, Inc.
28368 Constellation Road, Suite 300
Santa Clarita, CA 91355
(661) 775-9500

HAHN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Surveyor's Notices:

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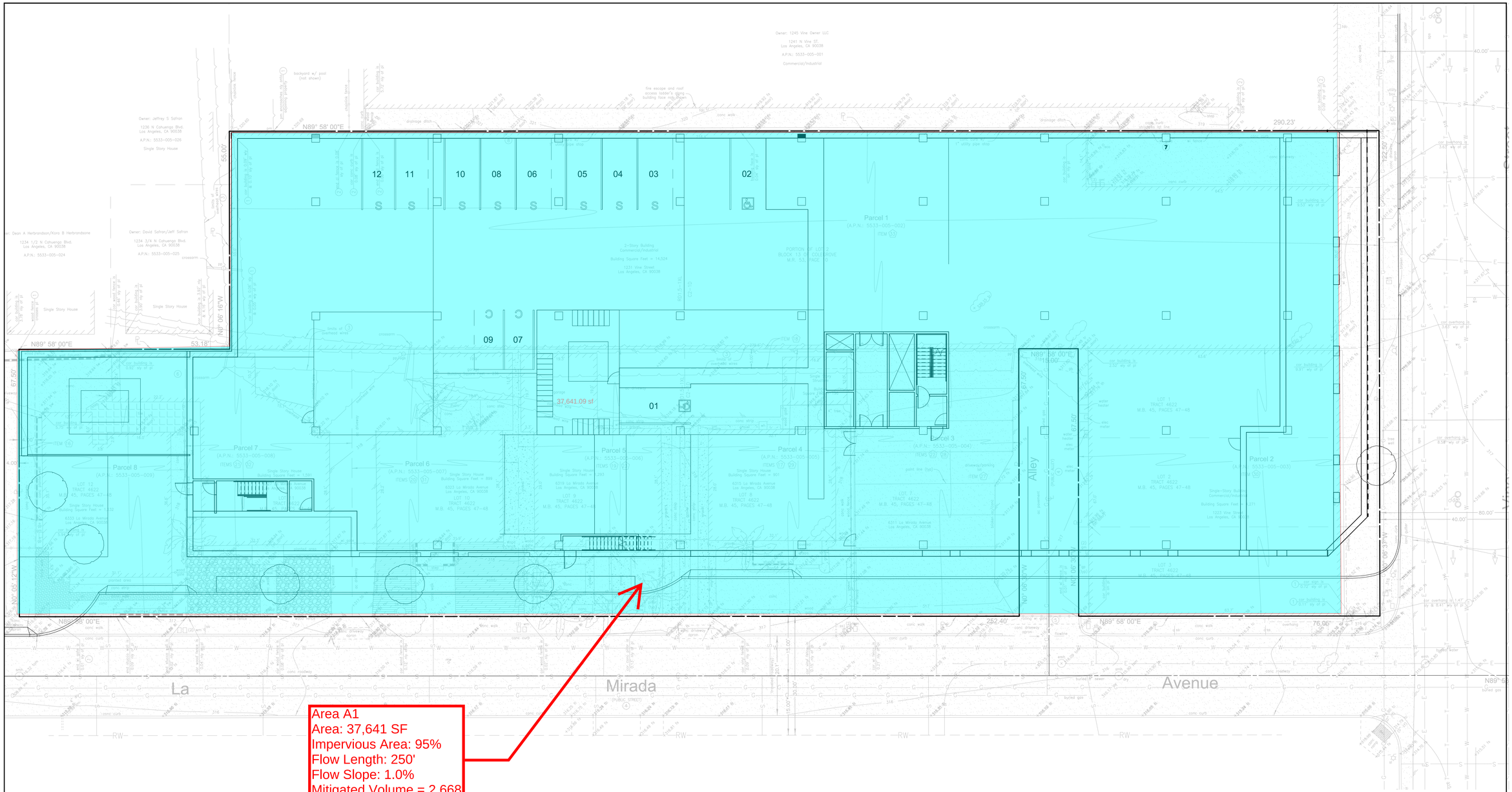


FIGURE 4
Proposed Site Drainage

kpff
700 South Flower Street
Suite 2100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
O: 213.418.0201
F: 213.266.5294
www.kpff.com

CONSULTANTS

STAMP

REVISIONS

DATE		ISSUED FOR
XX/XX/XX	1	DESCRIPTION

DATE	04.20.2020
PROJECT NUMBER	2000069
DESIGNED BY	EA
DRAWN BY	LJ
CHECKED BY	EA
SCALE	AS SPECIFIED

KEY MAP

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
VINE STREET AND LA MIRADA

DRAWING TITLE

SHEET NUMBER (EXHIBIT NUMBER)

N

0 5' 10'
SCALE: 1"=10'

P:\2020\2000069 Vine Street and La Mirada\5 CAD\Sheets\Exhibit\2000069-C-EX-1.dwg, Apr 21, 2020 - 3:19pm

FIGURE 5A

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis
85th Percentile (Existing Site)

Peak Flow Hydrol

File location: P:/2020/2000069 Vine Street and La Mirada/2 ENGR/WATER/Report/Hydrocalc/1235 Vine St - A1 (E).pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.2

Input Parameters

Project Name	1235 Vine St
Subarea ID	A1
Area (ac)	0.3218
Flow Path Length (ft)	200.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.01
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Percent Impervious	0.85
Soil Type	2
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.3677
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.4938
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8391
Time of Concentration (min)	14.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.0993
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.0993
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.0209
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	910.0399

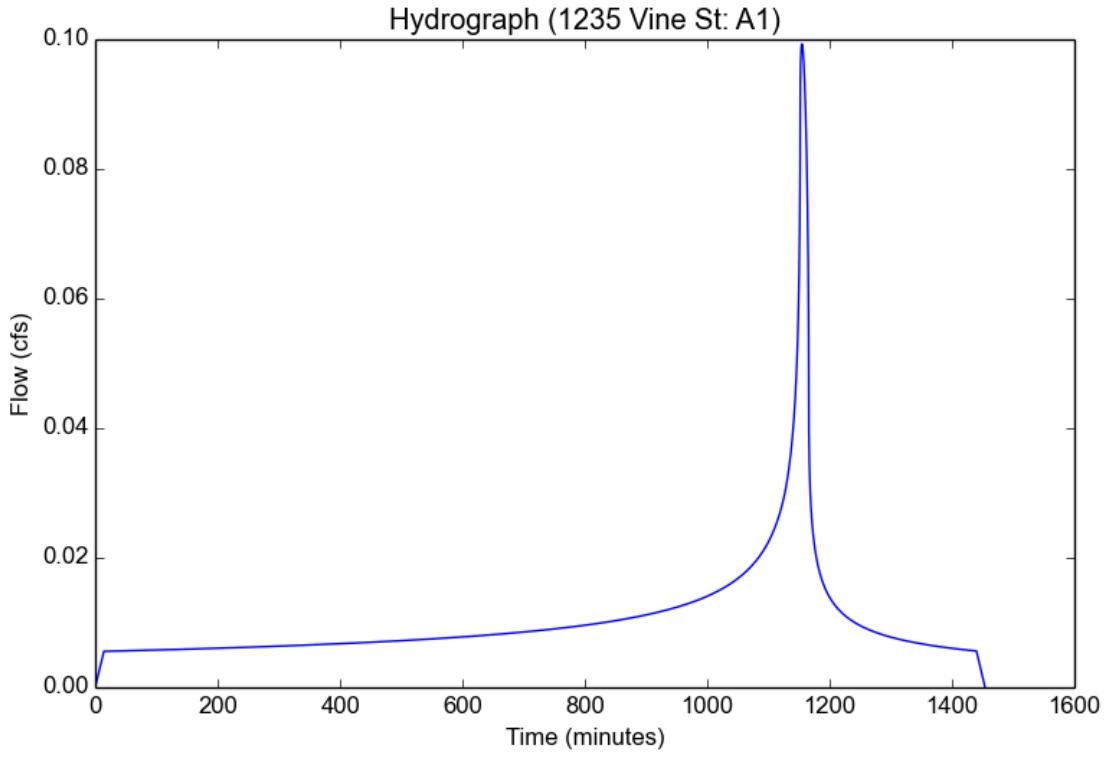


FIGURE 5B

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis
85th Percentile (Existing Site)

Peak Flow Hydrol

File location: P:/2020/2000069 Vine Street and La Mirada/2 ENGR/WATER/Report/Hydrocalc/1235 Vine St - A2 (E).pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.2

Input Parameters

Project Name	1235 Vine St
Subarea ID	A2
Area (ac)	0.2027
Flow Path Length (ft)	200.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.01
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Percent Impervious	0.95
Soil Type	2
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.3808
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.5059
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8803
Time of Concentration (min)	13.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.0679
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.0679
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.0144
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	628.9218

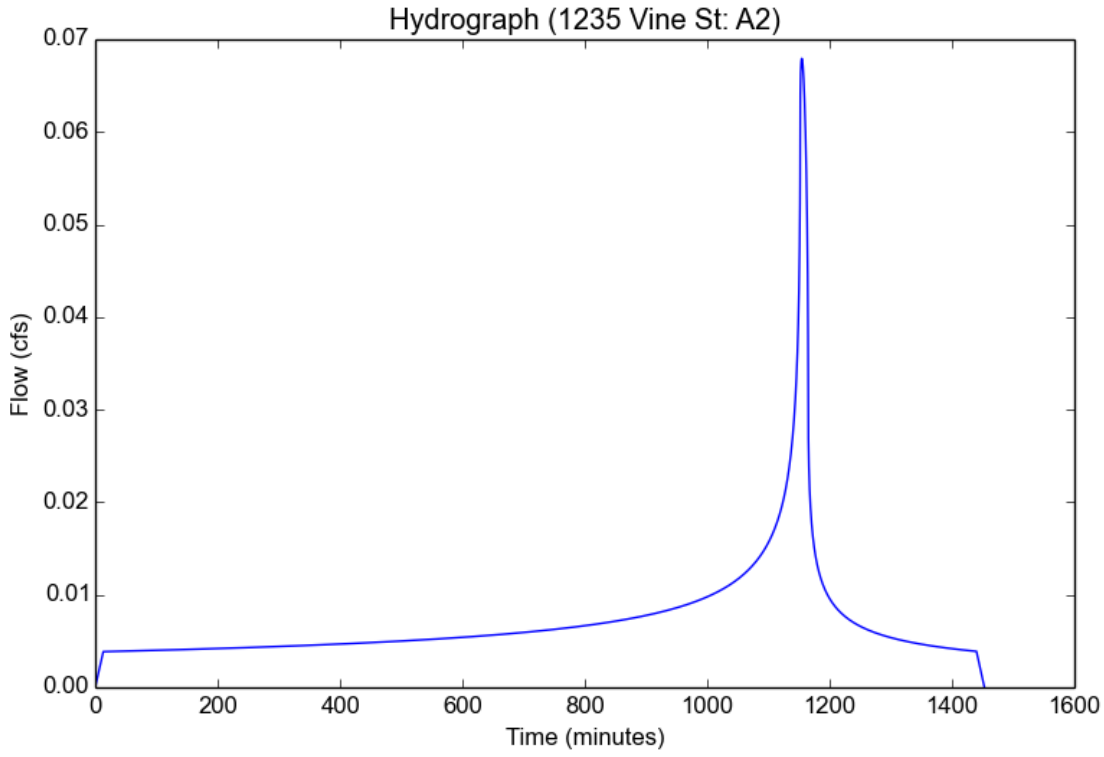


FIGURE 5C

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis
85th Percentile (Existing Site)

Peak Flow Hydrol

File location: P:/2020/2000069 Vine Street and La Mirada/2 ENGR/WATER/Report/Hydrocalc/1235 Vine St - A3 (E).pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.2

Input Parameters

Project Name	1235 Vine St
Subarea ID	A3
Area (ac)	0.3384
Flow Path Length (ft)	200.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.01
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Percent Impervious	0.95
Soil Type	2
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.3808
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.5059
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8803
Time of Concentration (min)	13.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.1134
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.1134
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.0241
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	1049.9612

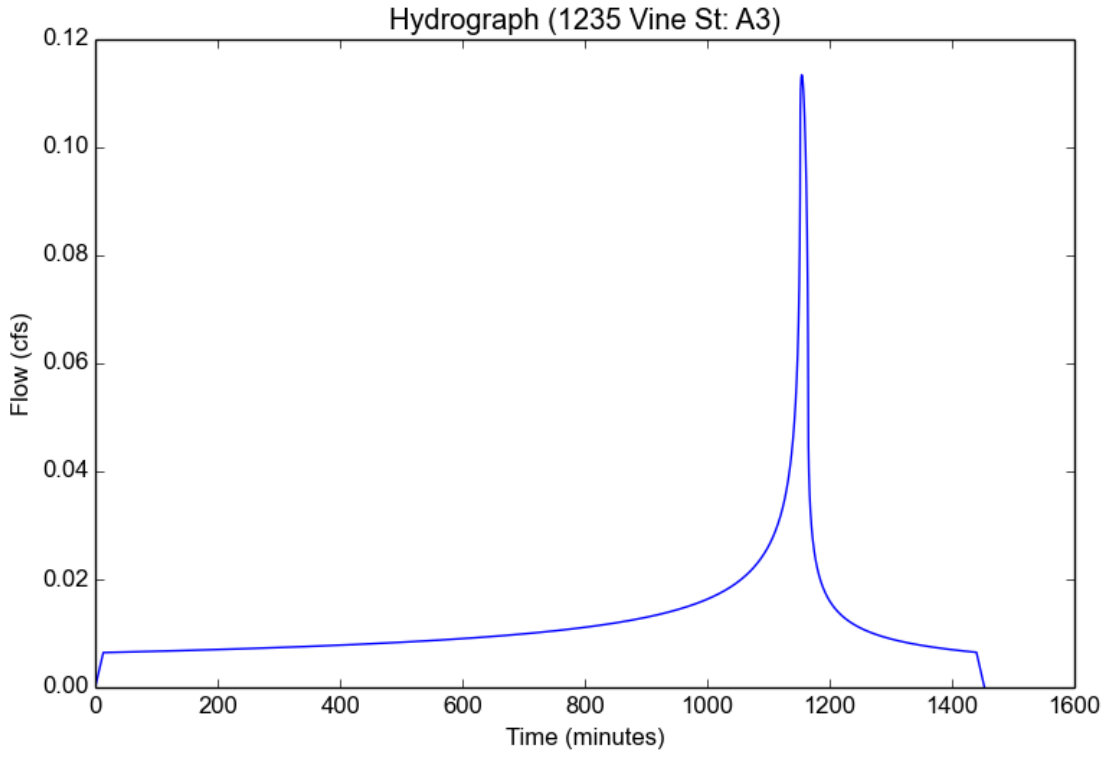


FIGURE 5D

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis
50-year (Existing Site)

Peak Flow Hydrol

File location: P:/2020/2000069 Vine Street and La Mirada/2 ENGR/WATER/CEQA Hydrology Report/Hydrocalc/50-year Calcs/1235 Vine St - A1.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	1235 Vine St
Subarea ID	A1
Area (ac)	0.3218
Flow Path Length (ft)	200.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.01
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	5.9
Percent Impervious	0.85
Soil Type	2
Design Storm Frequency	50-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (50-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	5.9
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	3.5201
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.8962
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8994
Time of Concentration (min)	5.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.0189
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.0189
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.1295
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	5642.4287

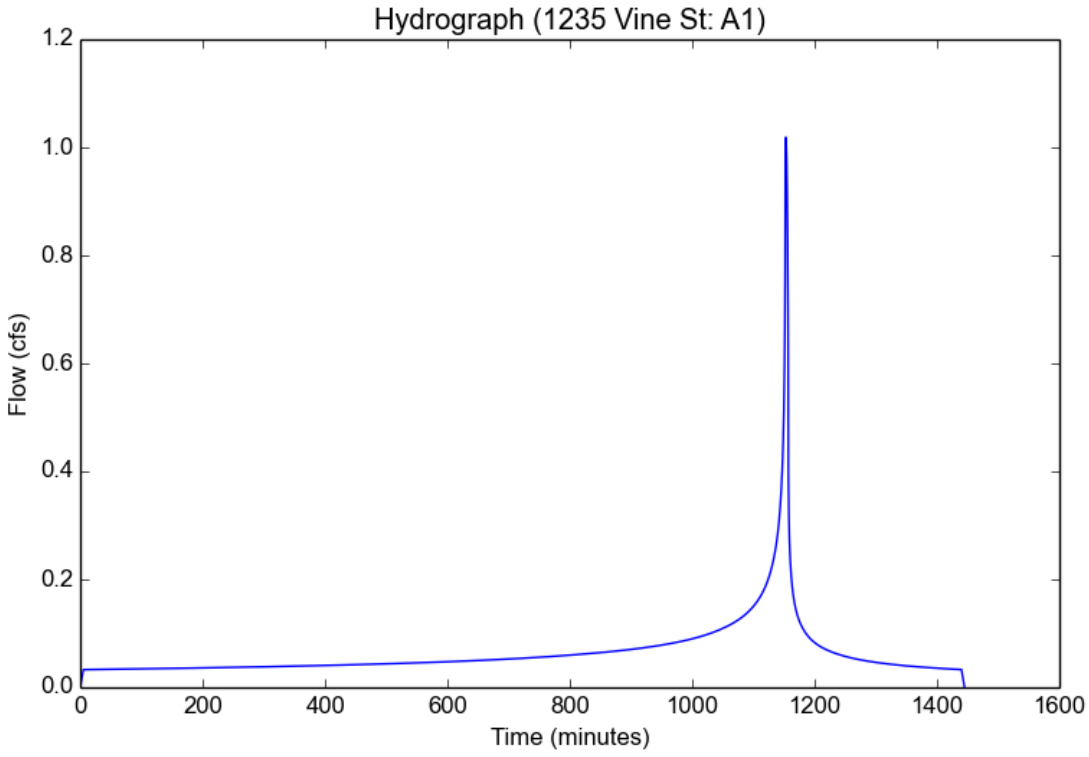


FIGURE 5E

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis
50-year (Existing Site)

Peak Flow Hydrol

File location: P:/2020/2000069 Vine Street and La Mirada/2 ENGR/WATER/CEQA Hydrology Report/Hydrocalc/50-year Calcs/1235 Vine St - A2.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	1235 Vine St
Subarea ID	A2
Area (ac)	0.2027
Flow Path Length (ft)	200.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.01
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	5.9
Percent Impervious	0.95
Soil Type	2
Design Storm Frequency	50-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (50-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	5.9
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	3.5201
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.8962
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8998
Time of Concentration (min)	5.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.642
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.642
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.0865
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	3767.9209

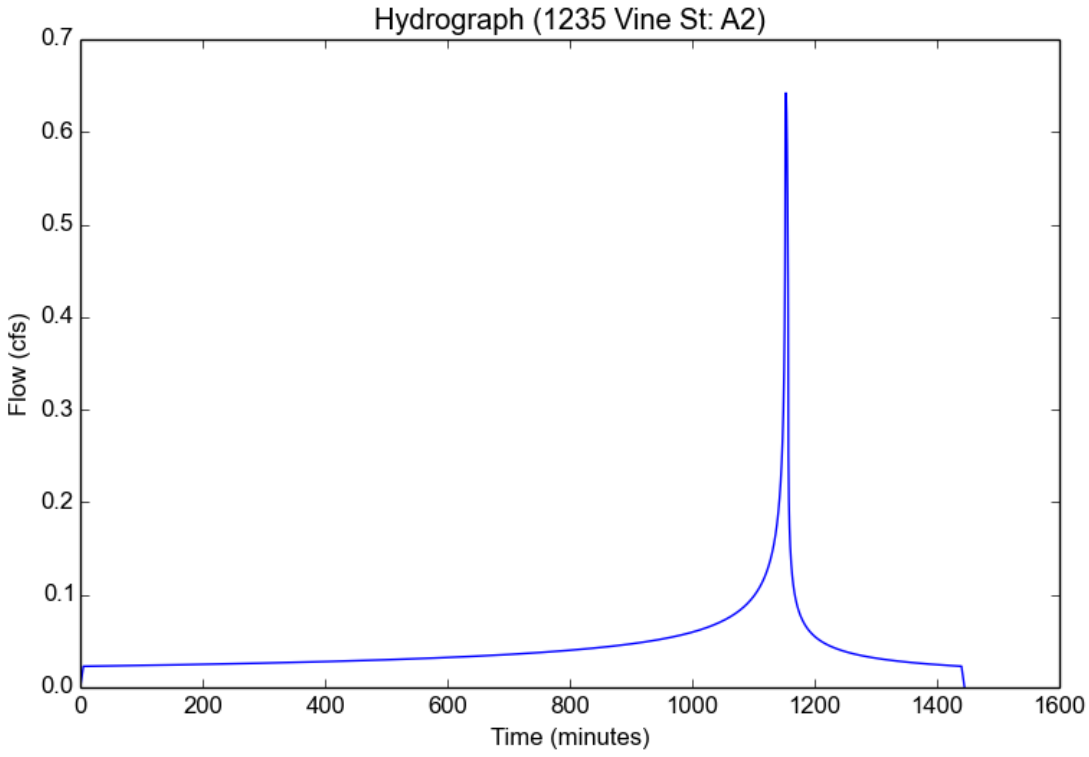


FIGURE 5F

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis
50-year (Existing Site)

Peak Flow Hydrol

File location: P:/2020/2000069 Vine Street and La Mirada/2 ENGR/WATER/CEQA Hydrology Report/Hydrocalc/50-year Calcs/1235 Vine St - A3.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	1235 Vine St
Subarea ID	A3
Area (ac)	0.3384
Flow Path Length (ft)	200.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.01
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	5.9
Percent Impervious	0.95
Soil Type	2
Design Storm Frequency	50-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (50-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	5.9
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	3.5201
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.8962
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8998
Time of Concentration (min)	5.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.0719
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	1.0719
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.1444
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	6290.4018

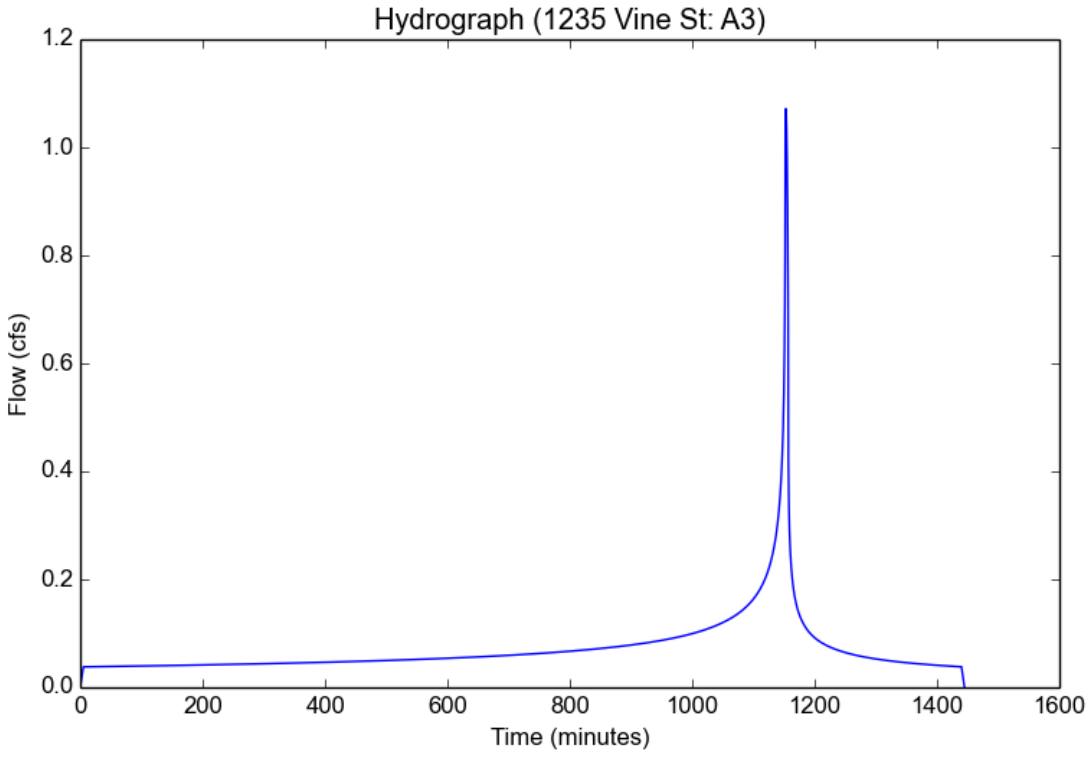


FIGURE 6A

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis
85th Percentile(Post-Project Site)

Peak Flow Hydrol

File location: P:/2020/2000069 Vine Street and La Mirada/2 ENGR/WATER/Report/Hydrocalc/1235 Vine St - Proposed.pdf
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.2

Input Parameters

Project Name	1235 Vine St
Subarea ID	Proposed
Area (ac)	0.86
Flow Path Length (ft)	250.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.01
85th Percentile Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Percent Impervious	0.95
Soil Type	2
Design Storm Frequency	85th percentile storm
Fire Factor	0
LID	True

Output Results

Modeled (85th percentile storm) Rainfall Depth (in)	1.0
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	0.356
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.4829
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8791
Time of Concentration (min)	15.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.2692
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	0.2692
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.0613
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	2668.2407

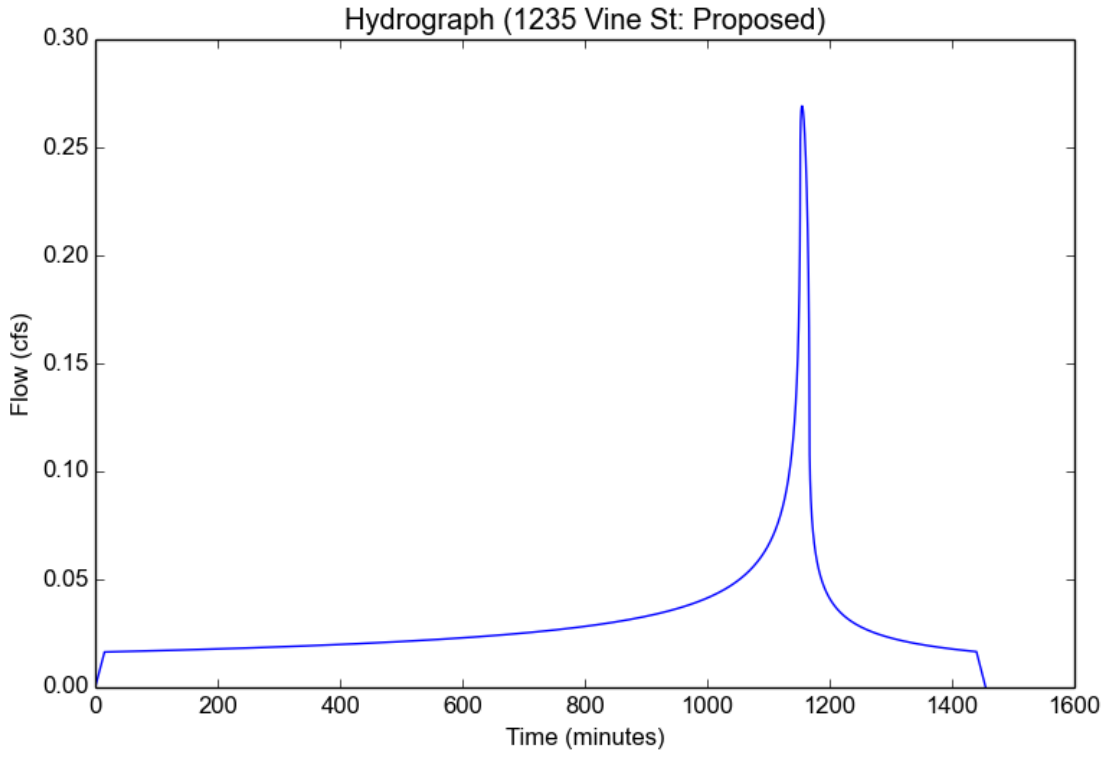


FIGURE 6B

Peak Flow Hydrologic Analysis
50-year (Post-Project Site)

Peak Flow Hydrolog

File location: P:/2020/2000069 Vine Street and La Mirada/2 ENGR/WATER/CEQA Hydrology Report/Hydrocalc/50-year Calcs/1235 Vine St - Proposed.p
Version: HydroCalc 1.0.3

Input Parameters

Project Name	1235 Vine St
Subarea ID	Proposed
Area (ac)	0.86
Flow Path Length (ft)	250.0
Flow Path Slope (vft/hft)	0.01
50-yr Rainfall Depth (in)	5.9
Percent Impervious	0.95
Soil Type	2
Design Storm Frequency	50-yr
Fire Factor	0
LID	False

Output Results

Modeled (50-yr) Rainfall Depth (in)	5.9
Peak Intensity (in/hr)	3.5201
Undeveloped Runoff Coefficient (Cu)	0.8962
Developed Runoff Coefficient (Cd)	0.8998
Time of Concentration (min)	5.0
Clear Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	2.724
Burned Peak Flow Rate (cfs)	2.724
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (ac-ft)	0.367
24-Hr Clear Runoff Volume (cu-ft)	15986.2456

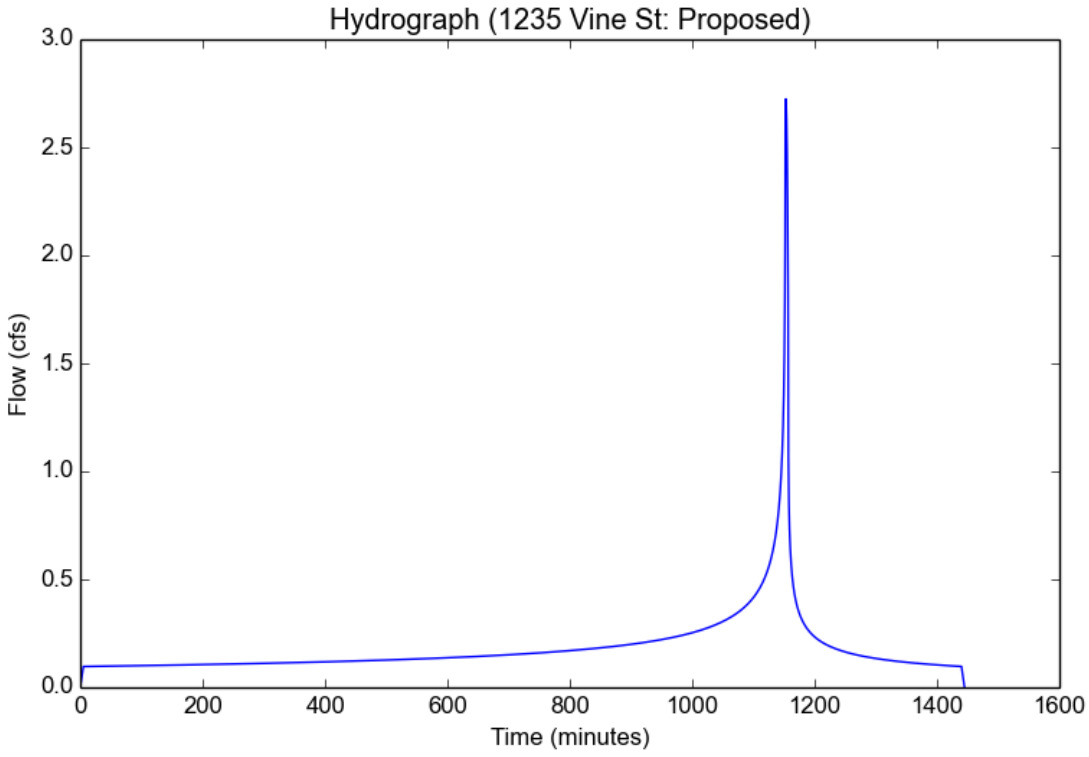
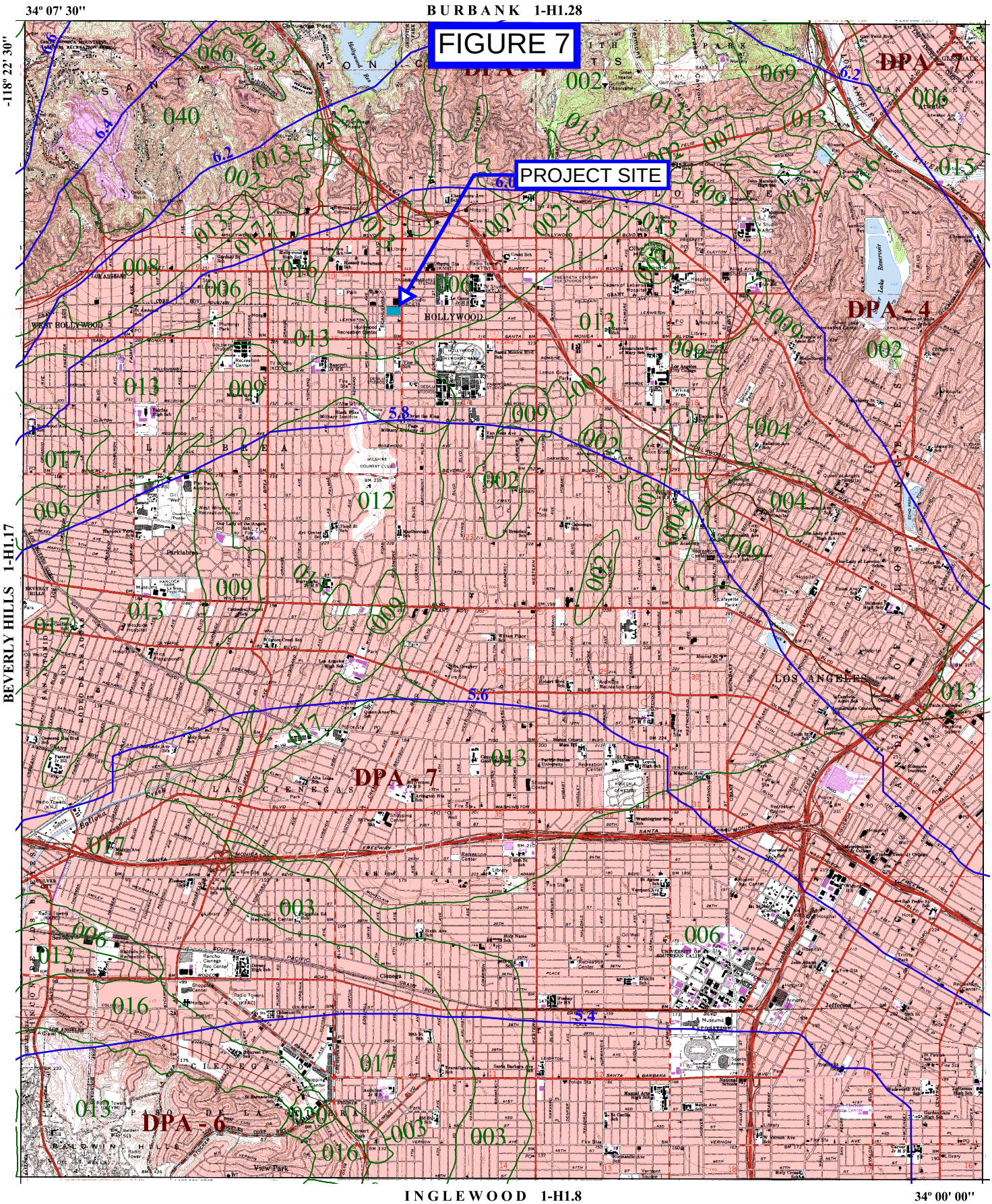


FIGURE 7



016 SOIL CLASSIFICATION AREA

7.2 INCHES OF RAINFALL

DPA - 6 DEBRIS POTENTIAL AREA

N W E S

1 0 1 2 Miles

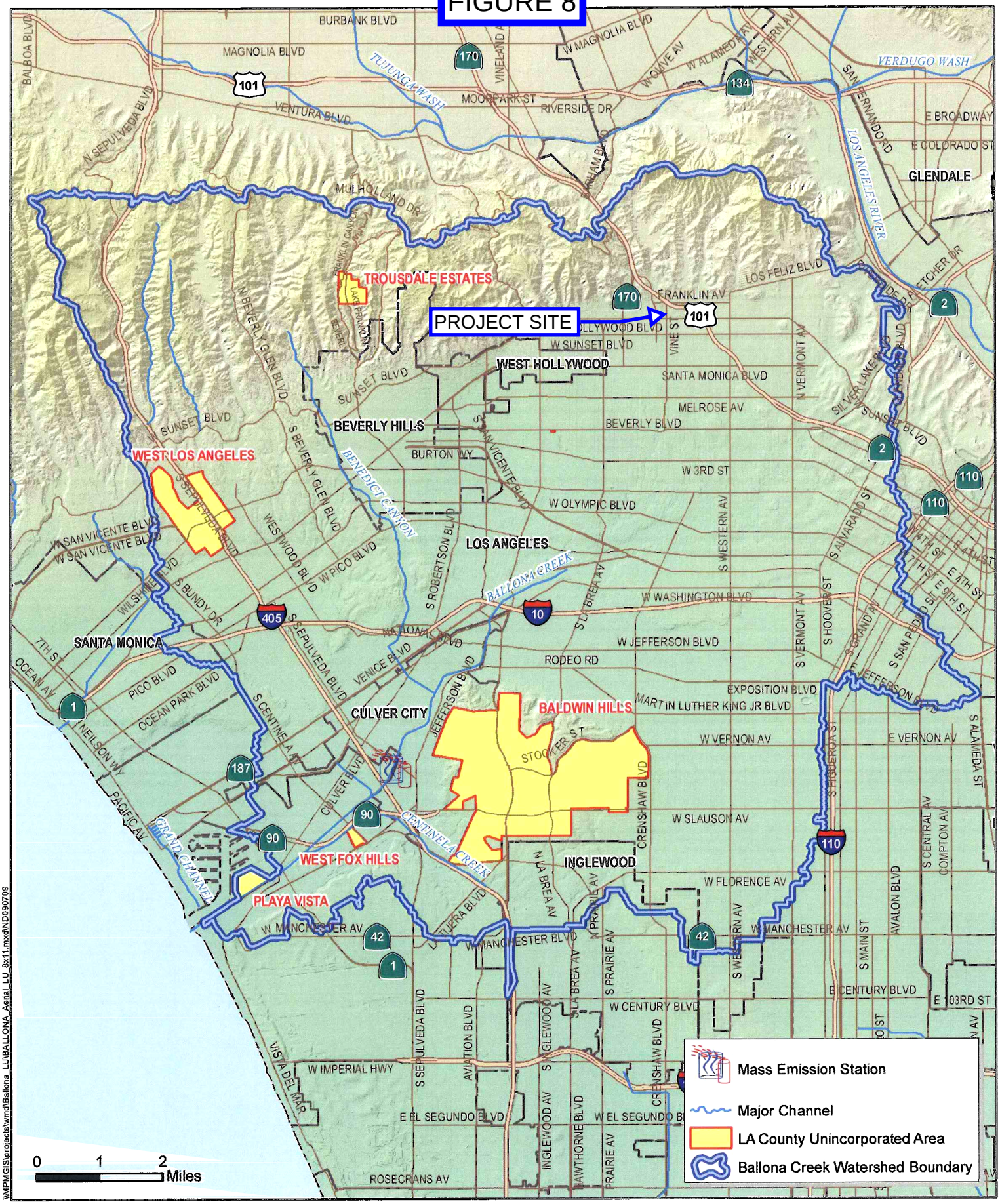
25-YEAR 24-HOUR ISOHYET REDUCTION FACTOR: 0.878
10-YEAR 24-HOUR ISOHYET REDUCTION FACTOR: 0.714

HOLLYWOOD 1-H1.18
50-YEAR 24-HOUR ISOHYET

LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS Public Service That Works

BALLONA CREEK WATERSHED
Unincorporated County Areas

FIGURE 8



\\PMGIS\projects\wmd\Ballona_LU\BALLONA_Aerial_LU_8x11.mxd\ND090709

FIGURE 9

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole–foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures.** Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 11. The **horizontal datum** was NAD83, GRS1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum.** For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC–3, #9202
1315 East–West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910–3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713–3242,** or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was derived from U.S. Geological Survey Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles produced at a scale of 1:12,000 from photography dated 1994 or later and from National Geospatial Intelligence Agency imagery produced at a scale of 1:4,000 from photography dated 2003 or later.

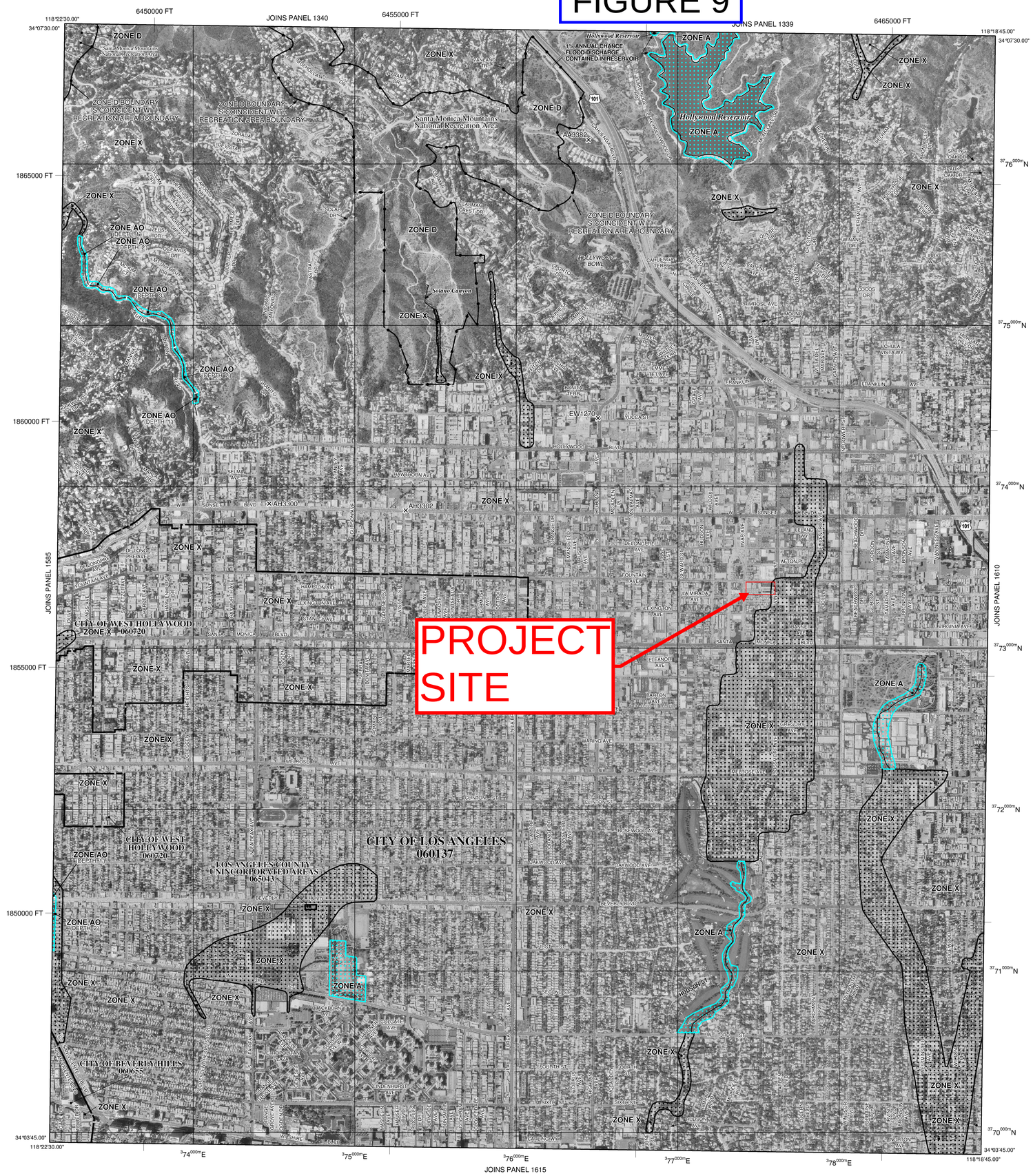
This map reflects more detailed and up–to–date **stream channel configurations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables *in the Flood Insurance Study report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data)* may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de–annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact the **FEMA Map Service Center** at 1–800–358–9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, *a Flood Insurance Study report*, and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1–800–358–9620 and its website at http://www.msc.fema.gov/.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1–877–FEMA MAP** (1–877–336–2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A No Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AE Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AH Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AO Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.

ZONE AR Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.

ZONE A99 Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE V Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE VE Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

- 1% annual chance floodplain boundary
- 0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
- 513 — Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
- (EL 987) — Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)

- A — A — Cross section line
- 23 — 23 — Transect line
- 97°07'30", 32°22'30" — Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
- $^{45}75^{000m}$N — 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 11
- 6000000 FT — 5000-foot grid ticks: California State Plane coordinate system, V zone (FIPSZONE 0405), Lambert Conformal Conic
- DX5510 — Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- M1.5 — River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
September 26, 2008
EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1–800–638–6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'
500 0 1000 2000 FEET
300 0 300 600 METERS

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 1605F

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 1605 OF 2350
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	065043	1605	F
BEVERLY HILLS, CITY OF	060655	1605	F
LOS ANGELES, CITY OF	060137	1605	F
WEST HOLLYWOOD, CITY OF	060720	1605	F

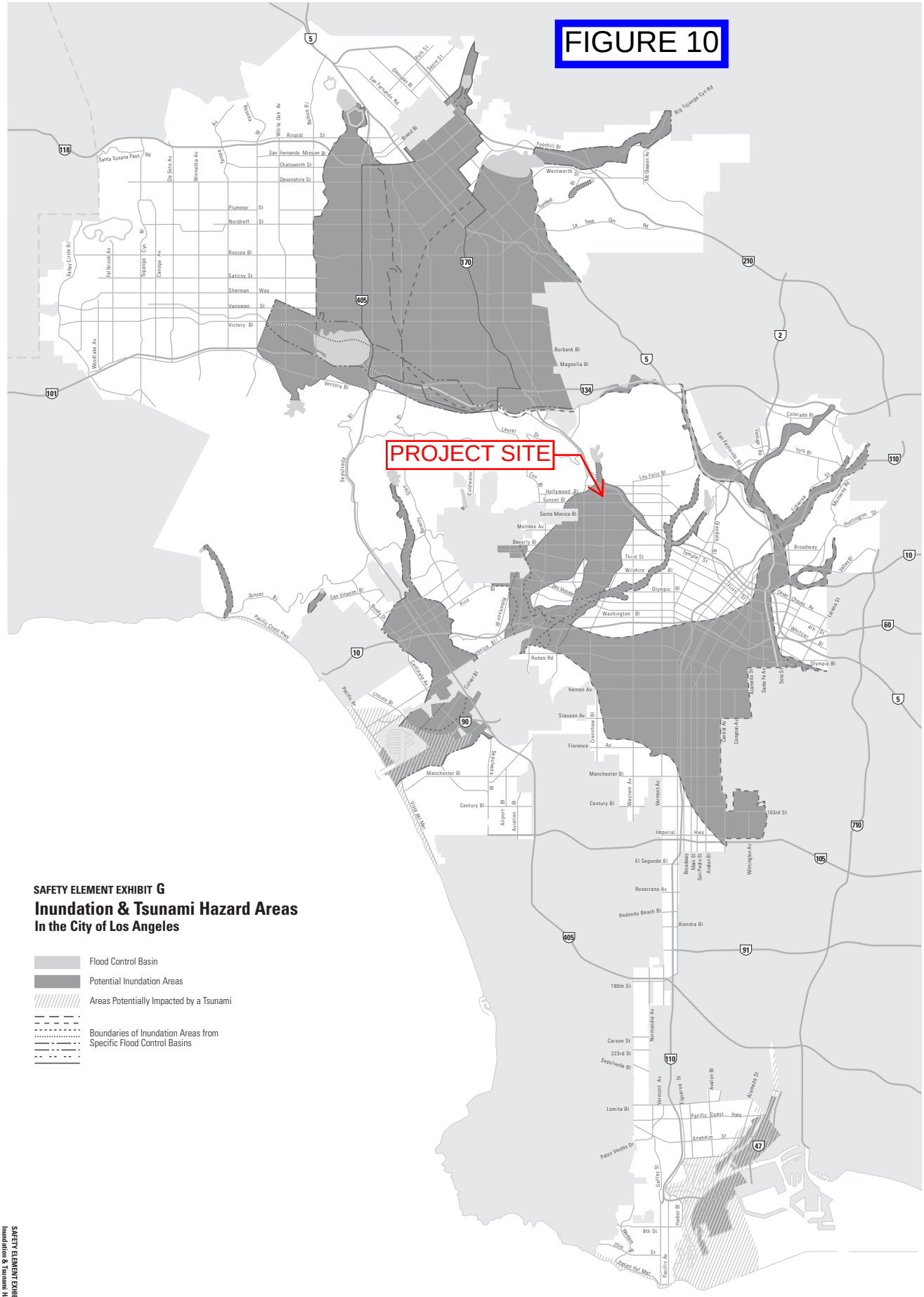
Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
06037C1605F

EFFECTIVE DATE
SEPTEMBER 26, 2008

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FIGURE 10



SAFETY ELEMENT EXHIBIT G

Inundation & Tsunami Hazard Areas
In the City of Los Angeles

- Flood Control Basin
- Potential Inundation Areas
- Areas Potentially Impacted by a Tsunami
- Boundaries of Inundation Areas from Specific Flood Control Basins

N

1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

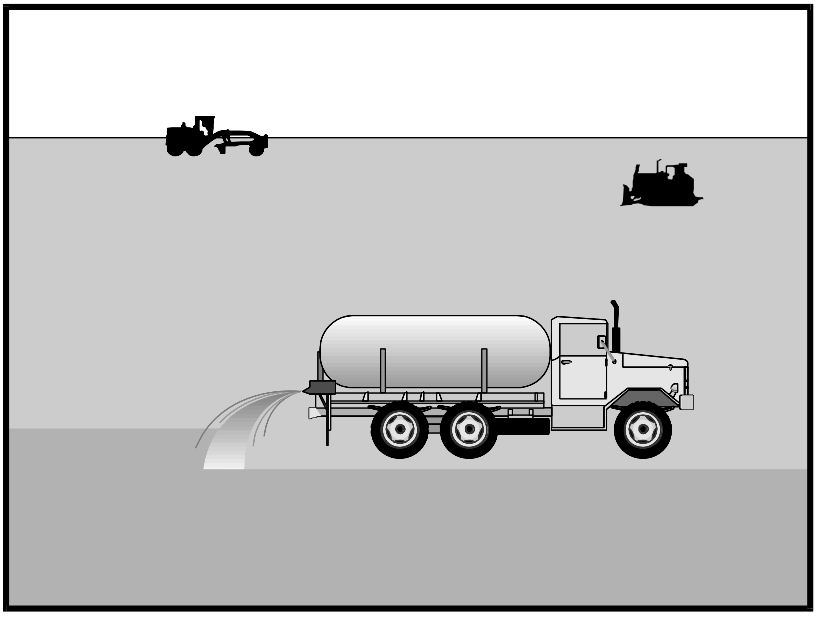
1 1/2 1/4 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

Sources: Environmental Impact Report, Framework Element, Los Angeles City General Plan, May 1995; Technical Appendix to the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan Hazard Reducation in Los Angeles County, Volume 2, Plate 6, "Flood and Inundation Hazards" January 1990; California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et. seq.* with guidelines as amended, 1992; California Government Code Title 7 chapter 3, article 5 section 65302(g), as amended 1993.

Prepared by the General Plan Framework Section • City of Los Angeles Planning Department • Citywide Graphics • March, 1994 • Council File No. 89-2104

Soil Binders

EC-5



Categories

EC	Erosion Control	☑
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	☒
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:

☑ **Primary Category**

☒ **Secondary Category**

Targeted Constituents

Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

EC-3 Hydraulic Mulch

EC-4 Hydroseeding

EC-6 Straw Mulch

EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats

EC-8 Wood Mulching

Description and Purpose

Soil binding consists of application and maintenance of a soil stabilizer to exposed soil surfaces. Soil binders are materials applied to the soil surface to temporarily prevent water and wind induced erosion of exposed soils on construction sites.

Suitable Applications

Soil binders are typically applied to disturbed areas requiring temporary protection. Because soil binders, when used as a stand-alone practice, can often be incorporated into the soil, they are a good alternative to mulches in areas where grading activities will soon resume. Soil binders are commonly used in the following areas:

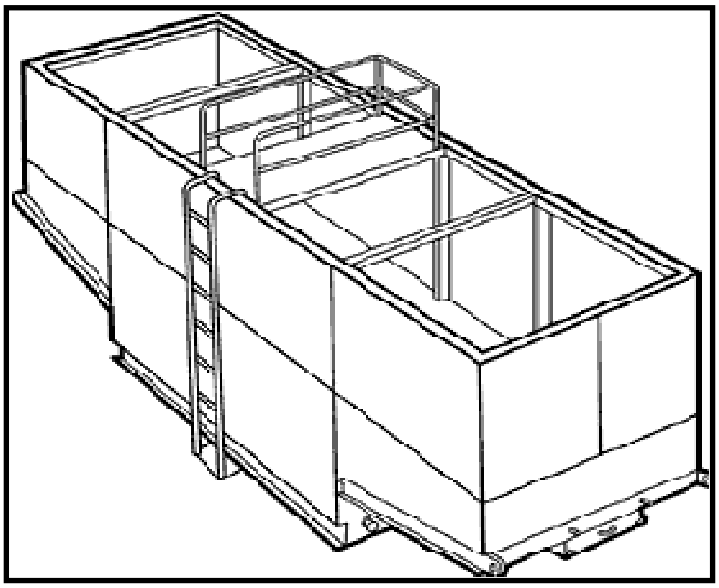
- Rough graded soils that will be inactive for a short period of time
- Soil stockpiles
- Temporary haul roads prior to placement of crushed rock
- Compacted soil road base
- Construction staging, materials storage, and layout areas

Limitations

- Soil binders are temporary in nature and may need reapplication.

CASQA
CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION

Dewatering Operations NS-2



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	☒
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	☑
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:
☑ **Primary Category**
☒ **Secondary Category**

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	☑
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

SE-5: Fiber Roll

SE-6: Gravel Bag Berm

Description and Purpose

Dewatering operations are practices that manage the discharge of pollutants when non-stormwater and accumulated precipitation (stormwater) must be removed from a work location to proceed with construction work or to provide vector control.

The General Permit incorporates Numeric Effluent Limits (NEL) and Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for turbidity (see Section 2 of this handbook to determine your project's risk level and if you are subject to these requirements).

Discharges from dewatering operations can contain high levels of fine sediment that, if not properly treated, could lead to exceedences of the General Permit requirements.

Suitable Applications

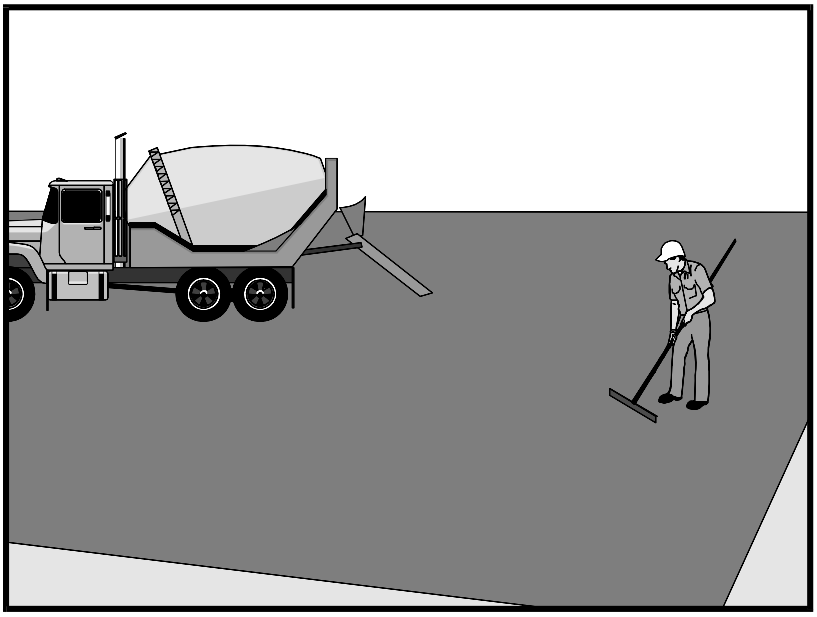
These practices are implemented for discharges of non-stormwater from construction sites. Non-stormwaters include, but are not limited to, groundwater, water from cofferdams, water diversions, and waters used during construction activities that must be removed from a work area to facilitate construction.

Practices identified in this section are also appropriate for implementation when managing the removal of accumulated precipitation (stormwater) from depressed areas at a construction site.

Stormwater mixed with non-stormwater should be managed as non-stormwater.

CASQA
CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION

Paving and Grinding Operations NS-3



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	☑
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	☒

Legend:
☑ **Primary Category**
☒ **Secondary Category**

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	☑
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

None

Description and Purpose

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from paving operations, using measures to prevent runon and runoff pollution, properly disposing of wastes, and training employees and subcontractors.

The General Permit incorporates Numeric Effluent Limits (NEL) and Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for pH and turbidity (see Section 2 of this handbook to determine your project's risk level and if you are subject to these requirements).

Many types of construction materials associated with paving and grinding operations, including mortar, concrete, and cement and their associated wastes have basic chemical properties that can raise pH levels outside of the permitted range. Additional care should be taken when managing these materials to prevent them from coming into contact with stormwater flows, which could lead to exceedances of the General Permit requirements.

Suitable Applications

These procedures are implemented where paving, surfacing, resurfacing, or sawcutting, may pollute stormwater runoff or discharge to the storm drain system or watercourses.

Limitations

- Paving opportunities may be limited during wet weather.
- Discharges of freshly paved surfaces may raise pH to environmentally harmful levels and trigger permit violations.

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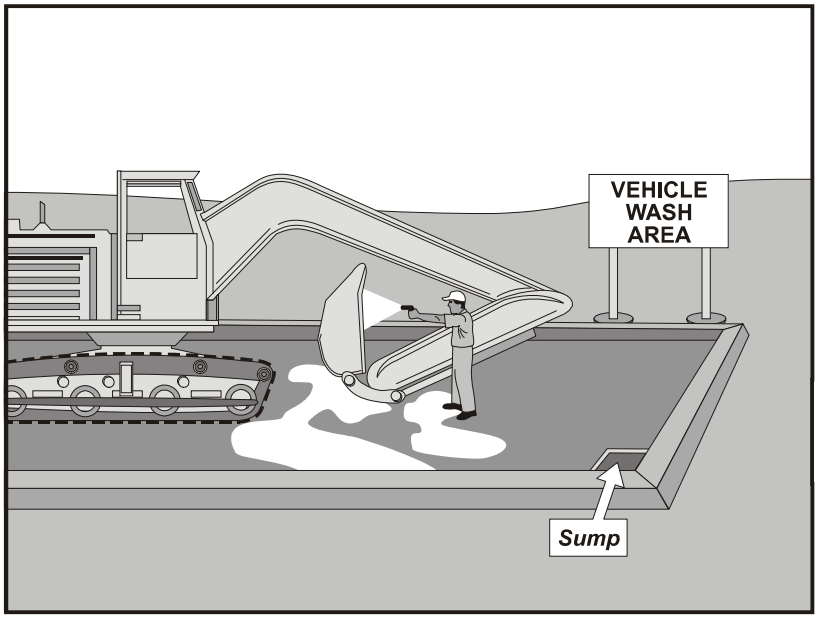
CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION

Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning NS-8



Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	☑
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:

☑ **Primary Objective**

☒ **Secondary Objective**

Targeted Constituents

Sediment	☑
Nutrients	☑
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	☑
Organics	☑

Potential Alternatives

None

Description and Purpose

Vehicle and equipment cleaning procedures and practices eliminate or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from vehicle and equipment cleaning operations. Procedures and practices include but are not limited to: using offsite facilities; washing in designated, contained areas only; eliminating discharges to the storm drain by infiltrating the wash water; and training employees and subcontractors in proper cleaning procedures.

Suitable Applications

These procedures are suitable on all construction sites where vehicle and equipment cleaning is performed.

Limitations

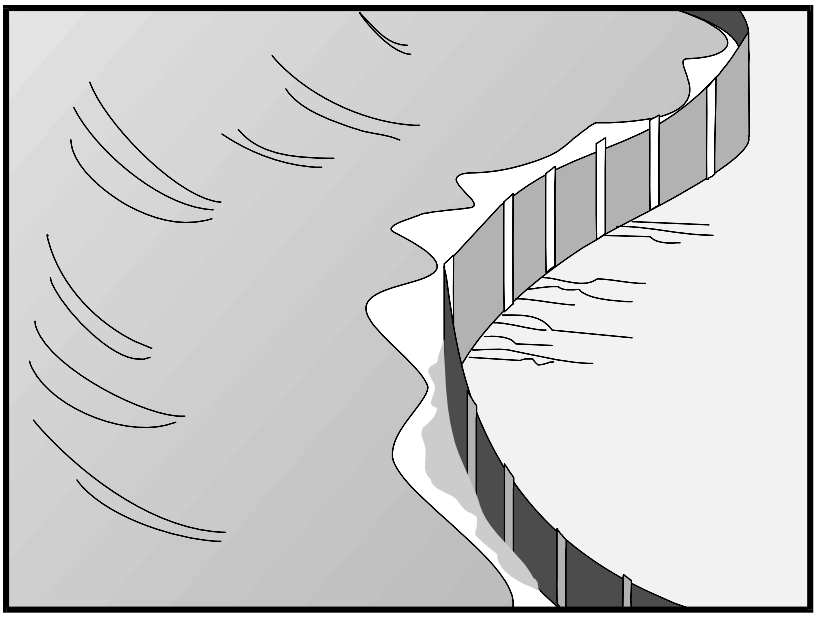
Even phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps have been shown to be toxic to fish before the soap degrades. Sending vehicles/equipment offsite should be done in conjunction with TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit.

Implementation

Other options to washing equipment onsite include contracting with either an offsite or mobile commercial washing business. These businesses may be better equipped to handle and dispose of the wash waters properly. Performing this work offsite can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate washing operation onsite.

If washing operations are to take place onsite, then:

Silt Fence SE-1



Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	☑
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:

☑ **Primary Category**

☒ **Secondary Category**

Targeted Constituents

Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

SE-5 Fiber Rolls

SE-6 Gravel Bag Berm

SE-8 Sandbag Barrier

SE-10 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

SE-14 Biofilter Bags

Description and Purpose

A silt fence is made of a woven geotextile that has been entrenched, attached to supporting poles, and sometimes backed by a plastic or wire mesh for support. The silt fence detains sediment-laden water, promoting sedimentation behind the fence.

Suitable Applications

Silt fences are suitable for perimeter control, placed below areas where sheet flows discharge from the site. They could also be used as interior controls below disturbed areas where runoff may occur in the form of sheet and rill erosion and around inlets within disturbed areas (SE-10). Silt fences are generally ineffective in locations where the flow is concentrated and are only applicable for sheet or overland flows. Silt fences are most effective when used in combination with erosion controls. Suitable applications include:

- Along the perimeter of a project.
- Below the toe or down slope of exposed and erodible slopes.
- Along streams and channels.
- Around temporary spoil areas and stockpiles.
- Around inlets.
- Below other small cleared areas.

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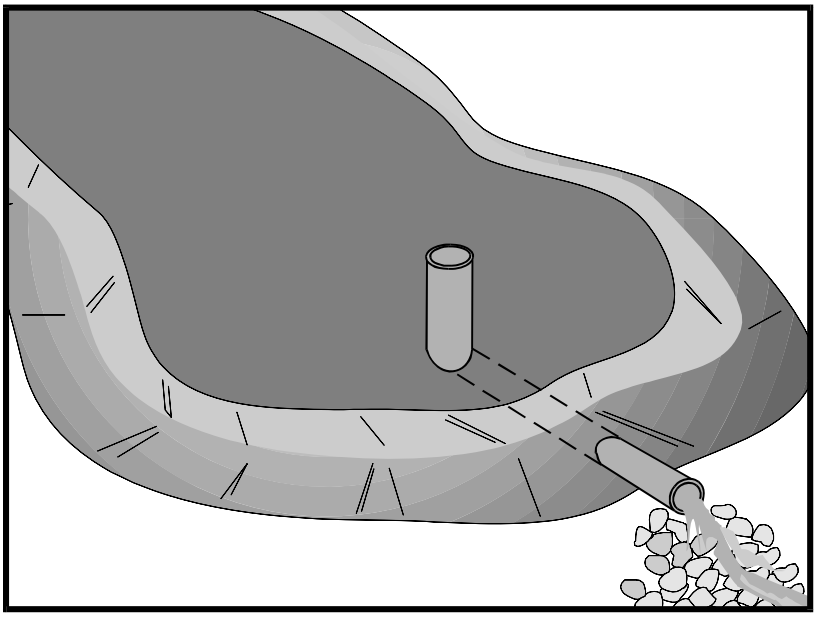
Sediment Basin SE-2



Description and Purpose

A sediment basin is a temporary basin formed by excavation or by constructing an embankment so that sediment-laden runoff is temporarily detained under quiescent conditions, allowing sediment to settle out before the runoff is discharged.

Sediment basin design guidance presented in this fact sheet is intended to provide options, methods, and techniques to optimize temporary sediment basin performance and basin sediment removal. Basin design guidance provided in this fact sheet is not intended to guarantee basin effluent compliance with numeric discharge limits (numeric action levels or numeric effluent limits for turbidity). Compliance with discharge limits requires a thoughtful approach to comprehensive BMP planning, implementation, and maintenance. Therefore, optimally designed and maintained sediment basins should be used in conjunction with a comprehensive system of BMPs that includes:

- Diverting runoff from undisturbed areas away from the basin
- Erosion control practices to minimize disturbed areas on-site
  and to provide temporary stabilization and interim sediment controls (e.g., stockpile perimeter control, check dams, perimeter controls around individual lots) to reduce the basin's influent sediment concentration.

At some sites, sediment basin design enhancements may be required to adequately remove sediment. Traditional

Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	☑
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:

☑ **Primary Category**

☒ **Secondary Category**

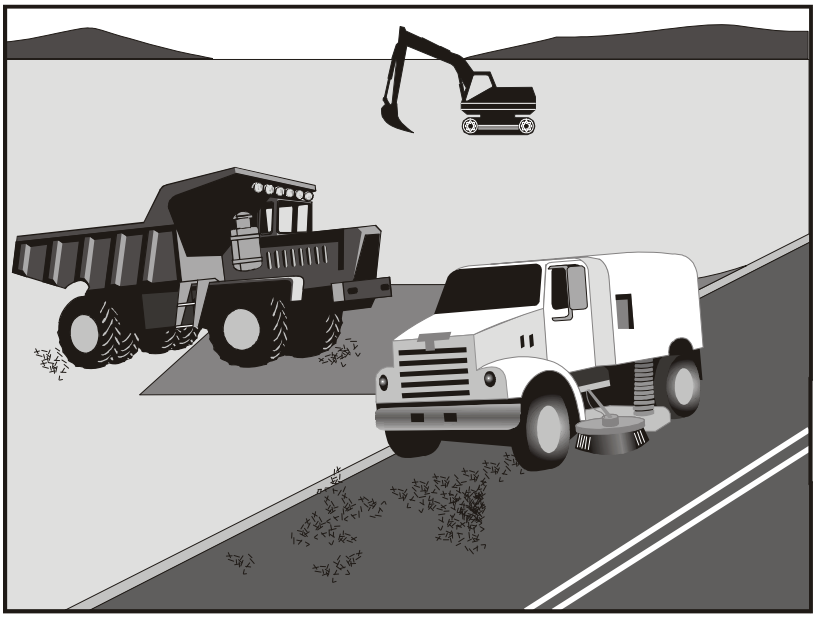
Targeted Constituents

Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	☑
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

SE-3 Sediment Trap (for smaller areas)

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming SE-7



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	☒
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WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:
☑ **Primary Objective**
☒ **Secondary Objective**

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	☑
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	☑
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

None

Description and Purpose

Street sweeping and vacuuming includes use of self-propelled and walk-behind equipment to remove sediment from streets and roadways, and to clean paved surfaces in preparation for final paving. Sweeping and vacuuming prevents sediment from the project site from entering storm drains or receiving waters.

Suitable Applications

Sweeping and vacuuming are suitable anywhere sediment is tracked from the project site onto public or private paved streets and roads, typically at points of egress. Sweeping and vacuuming are also applicable during preparation of paved surfaces for final paving.

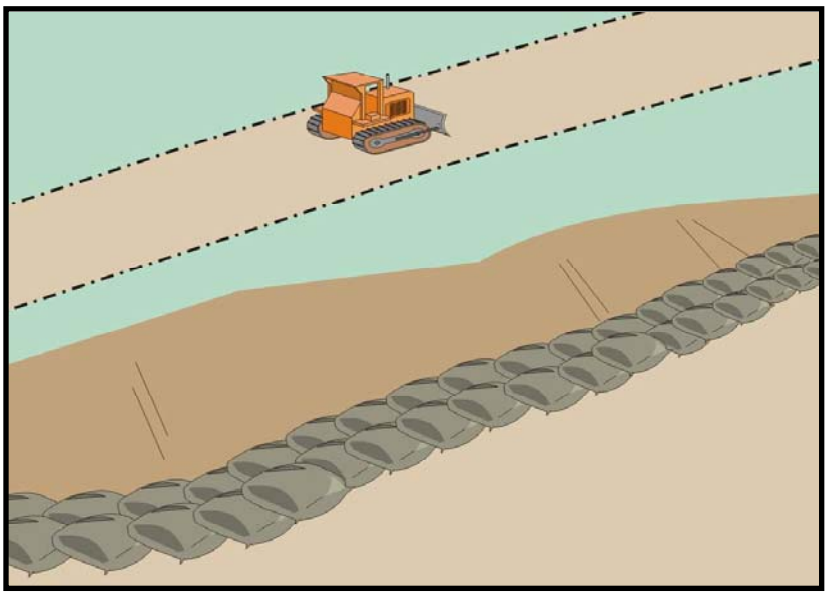
Limitations

Sweeping and vacuuming may not be effective when sediment is wet or when tracked soil is caked (caked soil may need to be scraped loose).

Implementation

- Controlling the number of points where vehicles can leave the site will allow sweeping and vacuuming efforts to be focused, and perhaps save money.
- Inspect potential sediment tracking locations daily.
- Visible sediment tracking should be swept or vacuumed on a daily basis.
- Do not use kick brooms or sweeper attachments. These tend to spread the dirt rather than remove it.

Sandbag Barrier SE-8



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	☒
SE	Sediment Control	☑
TC	Tracking Control	
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NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:
☑ **Primary Category**
☒ **Secondary Category**

Description and Purpose

A sandbag barrier is a series of sand-filled bags placed on a level contour to intercept or to divert sheet flows. Sandbag barriers placed on a level contour pond sheet flow runoff, allowing sediment to settle out.

Suitable Applications

Sandbag barriers may be suitable:

- As a linear sediment control measure:
  - Below the toe of slopes and erodible slopes.
  - As sediment traps at culvert/pipe outlets.
  - Below other small cleared areas.
  - Along the perimeter of a site.
  - Down slope of exposed soil areas.
  - Around temporary stockpiles and spoil areas.
  - Parallel to a roadway to keep sediment off paved areas.
  - Along streams and channels.
- As linear erosion control measure:
  - Along the face and at grade breaks of exposed and erodible slopes to shorten slope length and spread runoff as sheet flow.

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

Potential Alternatives
SE-1 Silt Fence
SE-5 Fiber Rolls
SE-6 Gravel Bag Berm
SE-14 Biofilter Bags

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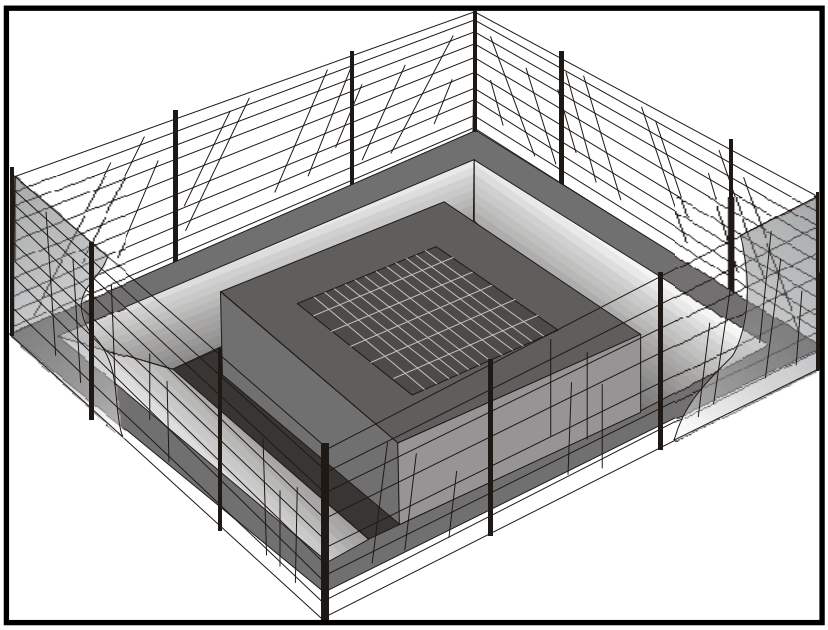
CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION

Storm Drain Inlet Protection SE-10



Categories

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Targeted Constituents

Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	☒
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

SE-1 Silt Fence
SE-5 Fiber Rolls
SE-6 Gravel Bag Berm
SE-8 Sandbag Barrier
SE-14 Biofilter Bags

Description and Purpose

Storm drain inlet protection consists of a sediment filter or an impounding area in, around or upstream of a storm drain, drop inlet, or curb inlet. Storm drain inlet protection measures temporarily pond runoff before it enters the storm drain, allowing sediment to settle. Some filter configurations also remove sediment by filtering, but usually the ponding action results in the greatest sediment reduction. Temporary geotextile storm drain inserts attach underneath storm drain grates to capture and filter storm water.

Suitable Applications

Every storm drain inlet receiving runoff from unstabilized or otherwise active work areas should be protected. Inlet protection should be used in conjunction with other erosion and sediment controls to prevent sediment-laden stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from entering the storm drain system.

Limitations

- Drainage area should not exceed 1 acre.
- In general straw bales should not be used as inlet protection.
- Requires an adequate area for water to pond without encroaching into portions of the roadway subject to traffic.

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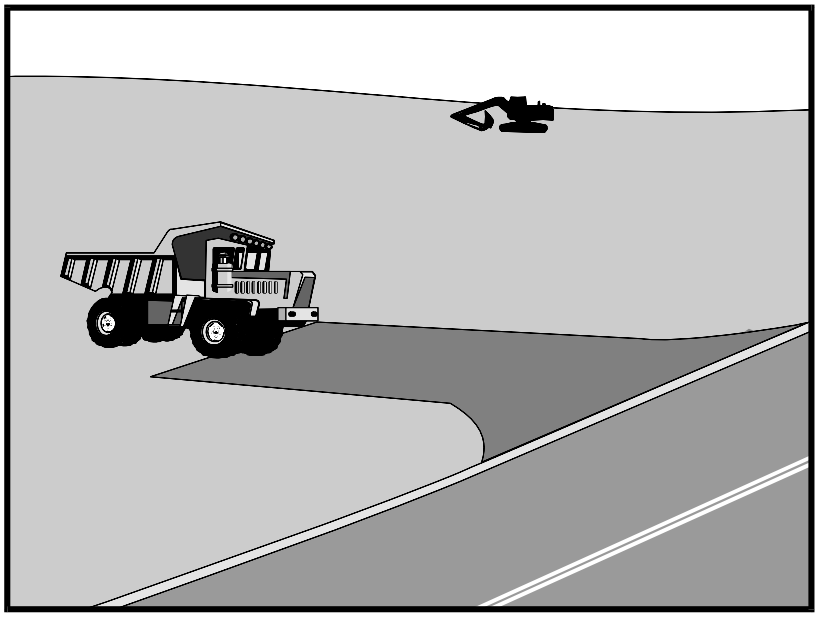
CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY ASSOCIATION

Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	☒
SE	Sediment Control	☒
TC	Tracking Control	☑
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
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Legend:
☑ **Primary Objective**
☒ **Secondary Objective**

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

None

Description and Purpose

A stabilized construction access is defined by a point of entrance/exit to a construction site that is stabilized to reduce the tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads by construction vehicles.

Suitable Applications

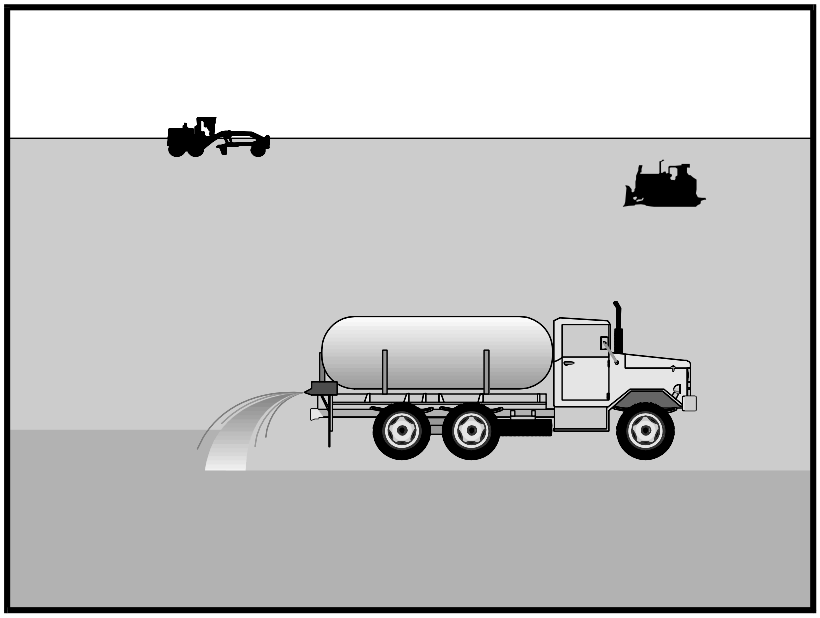
Use at construction sites:

- Where dirt or mud can be tracked onto public roads.
- Adjacent to water bodies.
- Where poor soils are encountered.
- Where dust is a problem during dry weather conditions.

Limitations

- Entrances and exits require periodic top dressing with additional stones.
- This BMP should be used in conjunction with street sweeping on adjacent public right of way.
- Entrances and exits should be constructed on level ground only.
- Stabilized construction entrances are rather expensive to construct and when a wash rack is included, a sediment trap of some kind must also be provided to collect wash water

Wind Erosion Control WE-1



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	
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TC	Tracking Control	
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Legend:
☑ **Primary Category**
☒ **Secondary Category**

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

EC-5 Soil Binders

Description and Purpose

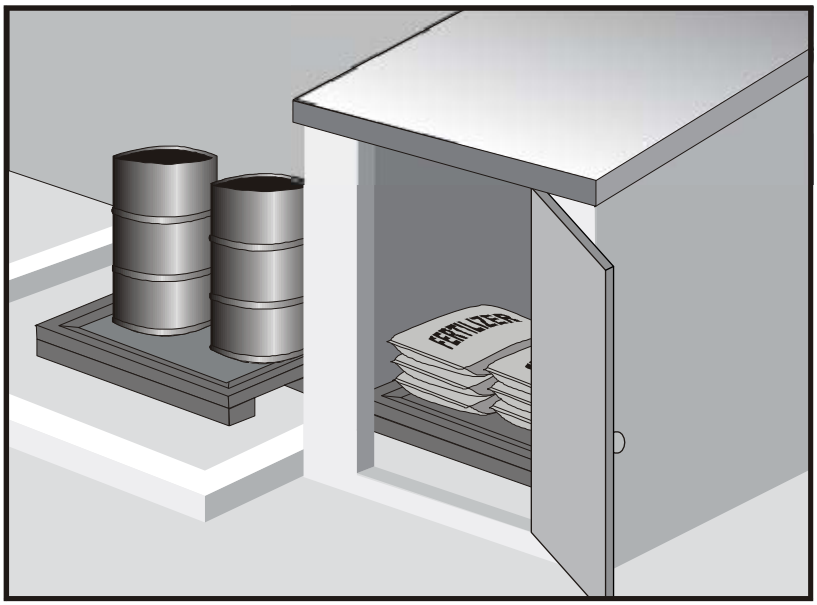
Wind erosion or dust control consists of applying water or other chemical dust suppressants as necessary to prevent or alleviate dust nuisance generated by construction activities. Covering small stockpiles or areas is an alternative to applying water or other dust palliatives.

California's Mediterranean climate, with a short "wet" season and a typically long, hot "dry" season, allows the soils to thoroughly dry out. During the dry season, construction activities are at their peak, and disturbed and exposed areas are increasingly subject to wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generated by construction equipment. Site conditions and climate can make dust control more of an erosion problem than water based erosion. Additionally, many local agencies, including Air Quality Management Districts, require dust control and/or dust control permits in order to comply with local nuisance laws, opacity laws (visibility impairment) and the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Wind erosion control is required to be implemented at all construction sites greater than 1 acre by the General Permit.

Suitable Applications

Most BMPs that provide protection against water-based erosion will also protect against wind-based erosion and dust control requirements required by other agencies will generally meet wind erosion control requirements for water quality protection. Wind erosion control BMPs are suitable during the following construction activities:

Material Delivery and Storage WM-1



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	☑

Legend:
☑ **Primary Category**
☒ **Secondary Category**

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	☑
Trash	☑
Metals	☑
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	☑
Organics	☑

Potential Alternatives

None

Description and Purpose

Prevent, reduce, or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from material delivery and storage to the stormwater system or watercourses by minimizing the storage of hazardous materials onsite, storing materials in watertight containers and/or a completely enclosed designated area, installing secondary containment, conducting regular inspections, and training employees and subcontractors.

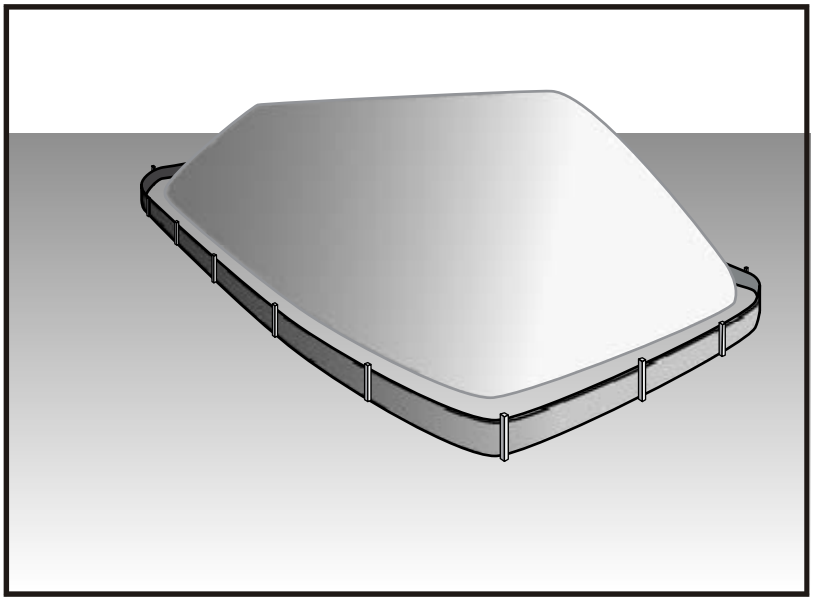
This best management practice covers only material delivery and storage. For other information on materials, see WM-2, Material Use, or WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control. For information on wastes, see the waste management BMPs in this section.

Suitable Applications

These procedures are suitable for use at all construction sites with delivery and storage of the following materials:

- Soil stabilizers and binders
- Pesticides and herbicides
- Fertilizers
- Detergents
- Plaster
- Petroleum products such as fuel, oil, and grease

Stockpile Management WM-3



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	☒
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	☒
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	☑

Legend:
☑ **Primary Category**
☒ **Secondary Category**

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	☑
Trash	☑
Metals	☑
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	☑
Organics	☑

Potential Alternatives

None

Description and Purpose

Stockpile management procedures and practices are designed to reduce or eliminate air and stormwater pollution from stockpiles of soil, soil amendments, sand, paving materials such as portland cement concrete (PCC) rubble, asphalt concrete (AC), asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, aggregate sub base or pre-mixed aggregate, asphalt minder (so called "cold mix" asphalt), and pressure treated wood.

Suitable Applications

Implement in all projects that stockpile soil and other loose materials.

Limitations

- Plastic sheeting as a stockpile protection is temporary and hard to manage in windy conditions. Where plastic is used, consider use of plastic tarps with nylon reinforcement which may be more durable than standard sheeting.
- Plastic sheeting can increase runoff volume due to lack of infiltration and potentially cause perimeter control failure.
- Plastic sheeting breaks down faster in sunlight.
- The use of Plastic materials and photodegradable plastics should be avoided.

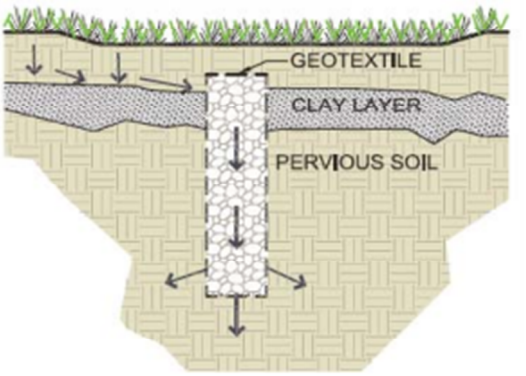
Implementation

Protection of stockpiles is a year-round requirement. To properly manage stockpiles:

EXHIBIT 2
TYPICAL LID BMPs

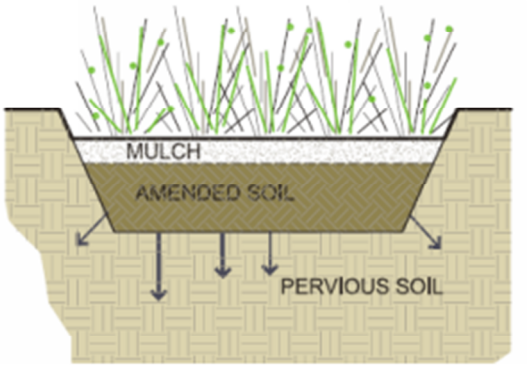
Dry Wells

A dry well is defined as an excavated, bored, drilled, or driven shaft or hole whose depth is greater than its width. Drywells are similar to infiltration trenches in their design and function, as they are designed to temporarily store and infiltrate runoff, primarily from rooftops or other impervious areas with low pollutant loading. A dry well may be either a drilled borehole filled with aggregate or a prefabricated storage chamber or pipe segment.



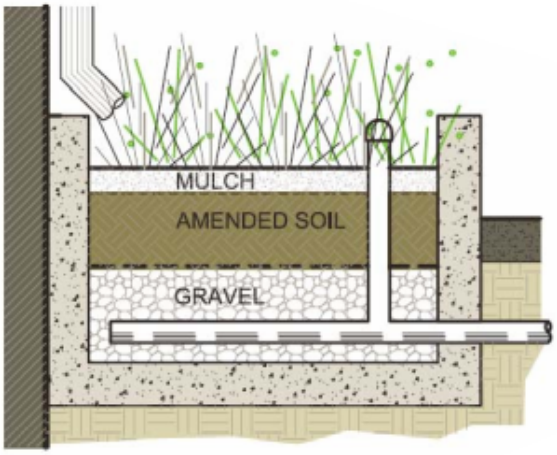
Bioretention

Bioretention stormwater treatment facilities are landscaped shallow depressions that capture and filter stormwater runoff. These facilities function as a soil and plant-based filtration device that removes pollutants through a variety of physical, biological, and chemical treatment processes. The facilities normally consist of a ponding area, mulch layer, planting soils, plantings, and, optionally, a subsurface gravel reservoir layer.



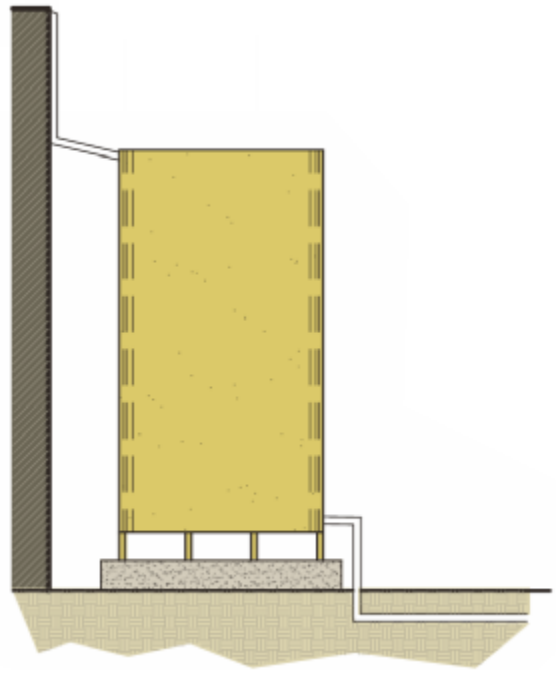
Planter Boxes

Planter boxes are bioretention treatment control measures that are completely contained within an impermeable structure with an underdrain (they do not infiltrate). They are similar to bioretention facilities with underdrains except they are situated at or above ground and are bound by impermeable walls. Planter boxes may be placed adjacent to or near buildings, other structures, or sidewalks.



4.5 CAPTURE AND USE BMPS

Capture and Use refers to a specific type of BMP that operates by capturing stormwater runoff and holding it for efficient use at a later time. On a commercial or industrial scale, capture and use BMPs are typically synonomous with cisterns, which can be implemented both above and below ground. Cisterns are sized to store a specified volume of water with no surface discharge until this volume is exceeded. The primary use of captured runoff is for subsurface drip irrigation purposes. The temporary storage of roof runoff reduces the runoff volume from a property and may reduce the peak runoff velocity for small, frequently occurring storms. In addition, by reducing the amount of stormwater runoff that flows overland into a stormwater conveyance system, less pollutants are transported through the conveyance system into local streams and the ocean. The onsite use of the harvested water for non-potable domestic purposes conserves City-supplied potable water and, where directed to unpaved surfaces, can recharge groundwater in local aquifers.



Cistern Example