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Stormwater Control Plan

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Stormwater Control Plan For a Regulated Project for the Sleeping Lady Vineyard Winery

April 15, 2016

This plan was prepared using the instructions, criteria, and minimum requirements in the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association's (BASMAA's) *Post-Construction Manual.*

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Table of Contents

I.	Setti	ng		3			
	I.A.	Project	Location and Description	3			
	I.B.	Opport	runities and Constraints for Stormwater Control	4			
II.	Low	Low Impact Development Design Strategies					
	II.A.	Optimi	zation of Site Layout	4			
		II.A.1.	Limitation of development envelope 4				
		II.A.2.	Preservation of natural drainage features 4				
		II.A.3.	Setbacks from creeks, wetlands, and riparian habitats 4				
		II.A.4.	Minimization of imperviousness 4				
		II.A.5.	Use of drainage as a design element 5				
	II.B.	Use of 1	Permeable Pavements	5			
	II.C.		al of Runoff to Pervious Areas				
	II.D.	Stormw	vater Control Measures	5			
III.	Docu	ımenta	ation of Drainage Design	6			
	III.A.	Descrip	otions of Each Drainage Management Area	6			
		III.A.1.	Table of Drainage Management Areas 6				
		III.A.2.	Drainage Management Area Descriptions 6				
	III.B.	Tabulat	tion and Sizing Calculations	6			
		III.B.1.	Information Summary for Bioretention Facility Design 6				
		III.B.2.	Self-Treating Areas 7				
		III.B.3.	Self-Retaining Areas 7				
		III.B.4.	Areas Draining to Vegetated Receiving Areas 7				
		III.B.5.	Areas Draining to Self-Retaining Areas 8				
		III.B.6.	Areas Draining to Bioretention Facilities 8				
		III.B.7.	Areas Draining to Vegetated Receiving Areas 9				
IV.	Sour	ce Cor	ntrol Measures	10			
	IV.A.	Site acti	ivities and potential sources of pollutants	10			
	IV.B.		Control Table				
	IV.C.	Feature	s, Materials, and Methods of Construction of Source Control BMPs	15			
V.	Storn	nwate	r Facility Maintenance	16			
	V.A.	Owners	ship and Responsibility for Maintenance in Perpetuity	16			
	V.B.		ary of Maintenance Requirements for Each Stormwater Facility				
VI.	Cons		on Checklist				
VI			fications				
V I	L•		110au0115	10			

Table 1. Project Data Form

Project Name/Number	Sleeping Lay Vineyard Winery
Application Submittal Date	November 2015
Project Location	5537 Solano Avenue Napa, CA 94558 APN 034-170-005
Project Phase No.	N/A
Project Type and Description	New Winery Facility
Total Project Site Area (acres)	2 +/-
Total New and Replaced Impervious Surface Area	73,225 square feet (approximate)
Total Pre-Project Impervious Surface Area	65,605 square feet (approximate)
Total Post-Project Impervious Surface Area	94,630 square feet (approximate)

I. Setting

I.A. Project Location and Description

Sleeping Lady Vineyard LLC is applying for a Use Permit to construct and operate a new winery at their property located at 5537 Solano Avenue in Napa County, California. The subject property, known as Napa County Assessor's Parcel Number 034-170-005, is located along the west side of Solano Avenue approximately 0.6 miles south of the intersection of Solano Avenue and Hoffman Lane between the City of Napa and the Town of Yountville.

The roughly 103.8 acre parcel is zoned Agricultural Preserve (AP) and Agricultural Watershed (AW). Topography in the vicinity of the project area can be described as gently to moderately sloping with overall average slopes between 5% and 30%. The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Soils Map for Napa County shows the winery building site area mapped as Cortina very stony loam, 0 to 5% slopes and Bressa-Dibble complex 15 to 30 percent slopes (Hydrologic Soil Group A & C, respectively).

Existing structures on the property include a single family residence, a second dwelling unit, vineyards as well as residential and agricultural accessory buildings that support the existing residential and agricultural uses on the property.

A drainage ditch is located in the central portion of the property. The ditch runs along the driveway, in an easterly direction and leaves the property via a box culvert at Solano Avenue. The drainage is ultimately tributary to the Napa River. The ditch is mapped as a blue-line stream upstream of the subject property but has no blue-line designation on the subject parcel.

Proposed onsite improvements include renovation of an existing barn for use as a winery, construction of a future covered outdoor work area, water tanks, wastewater systems, driveway widening and parking. The planned site improvements are illustrated on the plans prepared by Coffman Engineers.

I.B. Opportunities and Constraints for Stormwater Control

Opportunities for stormwater control include

- 1. Gently sloping topography and elevation of the winery site will allow roof and impervious area runoff to be routed to treatment areas at lower elevations
- 2. Permeable soils near building site (HSG A)
- 3. Large vegetated buffer (vineyard with cover crop) between winery building site and drainage ways

Constraints for stormwater control include:

- 1. Potential for high seasonal groundwater conditions
- 2. Lack of undeveloped areas given that most of the site is developed in vineyard

II. Low Impact Development Design Strategies

II.A. Optimization of Site Layout

II.A.1. Limitation of development envelope

The proposed site layout has been designed to utilize the existing driveway that currently provides access to the existing residences and vineyards. The driveway has to be widened to meet County standards but utilizing the existing driveway alignment minimizes the development envelope.

Furthermore the main winery building will utilize an existing barn that will be renovated. The adjacent area that will be used for the covered outdoor work area as well as the parking area is in the area of an existing storage yard that is already disturbed and compacted.

The proposed buildings and access road improvements have been carefully designed to preserve the existing trees and native vegetation onsite to the greatest extent possible.

II.A.2. Preservation of natural drainage features

All natural drainage features on the property will be preserved.

II.A.3. Setbacks from creeks, wetlands, and riparian habitats

The winery development area is located well away from all streams and associated setbacks. The driveway is located adjacent to a drainage channel that is an extension of a blue-line stream but is not a blue-line stream itself. The road will be widened as part of the project but will generally maintain existing setbacks to the drainage channel and widening will be on the opposite side of the driveway.

II.A.4. Minimization of imperviousness

As previously noted the project will utilize the existing driveway alignment which will be shared with the existing residences. This will minimize the amount of impervious surface required to provide access to the winery site. Furthermore, all access ways will be designed to the County minimum width standards required for safe access to ensure that excess impervious surfaces are not created.

Additionally, the winery will utilize the existing barn building and surrounding storage yard areas to minimize the creation of new impervious surfaces.

II.A.5. Use of drainage as a design element

Drainage design will be coordinated with the landscape design to provide an aesthetically pleasing site layout that addresses stormwater control requirements.

II.B. Use of Permeable Pavements

Permeable pavements are not currently planned. If permeable pavements are incorporated into the final project design they will be designed in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and the BASMAA Post-Construction Manual requirements.

II.C. Dispersal of Runoff to Pervious Areas

The site layout and topography will allow for dispersal of runoff from impervious surfaces at the winery site to pervious receiving areas.

II.D. Stormwater Control Measures

Runoff from all impervious areas at the building site, including roofs and paved areas in the immediate vicinity of the winery facility, will be routed to a bioretention facility as shown on the Stormwater Control Plan Exhibit. The facilities will be designed and constructed to the criteria in the BASMAA Post-Construction Manual (July 2014), including the following features:

- Surrounded by a concrete curb, wood header, steel edge or level compacted soil berm.
 Where adjacent to pavement, curbs will be thickened and an impermeable vertical cutoff wall will be included if required by the soils engineer.
- Each layer built flat, level, and to the elevations specified in the plans:
 - o Bottom of Gravel Layer (BGL)
 - o Top of Gravel Layer (TGL)
 - o Top of Soil Layer (TSL)
 - o Overflow Grate
 - o Facility Rim
- 12 inches of Class 2 permeable rock, Caltrans specification 68-2.02F(3)
- 18 inches sand/compost mix meeting BASMAA specifications
- 4 inch diameter SDR 35 PVC perforated pipe underdrain, installed with the invert at the top of the Class 2 permeable rock layer with holes facing down, and connected to the overflow structure at that same elevation
- 6-inch-deep reservoir between top of soil elevation and overflow elevation
- Concrete drop inlet with frame overflow structure, with grate set to specified elevation, connected to storm drain (overflow used where storm drain connection is available and omitted where no storm drain exists)
- Vertical cutoff walls where needed to protect adjacent pavement
- Plantings selected for water conservation
- Irrigation system on a separate zone, with drip emitters and "smart" irrigation controllers

• Sign identifying the facility as a stormwater treatment facility.

The only significant new and reconstructed impervious area on the site which does not drain to a bioretention facility is the long linear driveway.

III. Documentation of Drainage Design

III.A. Descriptions of Each Drainage Management Area

III.A.1. Table of Drainage Management Areas

DMA		Area (square feet)
Name	Surface Type	

DMA #1	Roof, driveway paving	14,200 +/-
DMA #2	Driveway paving	14,900 +/-
DMA #3	Driveway paving	10,100 +/-
DMA #4	Driveway paving	34,600 +/-

III.A.2. Drainage Management Area Descriptions

DMA #1, totaling 14,200 +/- square feet, drains the winery building site, parking area and portion of the driveway. DMA #1 drains to Bioretention Area #1 via a storm drain pipe.

DMA #2, totaling 14,900 +/- square feet, drains a portion of the driveway. DMA #2 drains to Vegetated Receiving Area #2 via sheet flow.

DMA #3, totaling 10,100 +/- square feet, drains a portion of the driveway. DMA #3 drains to Vegetated Receiving Area #3 via sheet flow.

DMA #4, totaling 34,600 +/- square feet, drains a portion of the driveway. DMA #4 drains to Vegetated Receiving Area #4 via sheet flow.

III.B. Tabulation and Sizing Calculations

III.B.1. Information Summary for Bioretention Facility Design

Total Project Area (Square Feet)	
DMA #1	14,200 +/-

III.B.2.	Self-7	Freating	Areas
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DMA Name	Area (square feet)
None	

III.B.3. Self-Retaining Areas

DMA Name	Area (square feet)
None	

III.B.4. Areas Draining to Vegetated Receiving Areas

DMA Name	Area (square feet)
DMA #2	14,900 +/-
DMA #3	10,100 +/-
DMA #4	34,600 +/-

III.B.5. Areas Draining to Self-Retaining Areas

DMA Name	Area (square feet)	Post- project surface type	Runoff factor	Product (Area x runoff factor)[A]	retaining	Receiving self- retaining DMA Area (square feet) [B]	Ratio [A]/[B]
None							

III.B.6. Areas Draining to Bioretention Facilities

DMA Name	DMA Area (square feet)	Post- project surface type	DMA Runoff factor	DMA Area × runoff factor	Facility Name Bioretention Area #1		
#1	14,200	Imperv	1	14,200			
					Sizing	Minimum Facility	Proposed Facility
					factor	Size	Size
Total=				14,200	0.04	568	750

III.B.7. Areas Draining to Vegetated Receiving Areas

DMA Name	Area (square feet)	Post- project surface type	Runoff factor	Product (Area x runoff factor)[A]	Receiving self- retaining DMA	Receiving self- retaining DMA Area (square feet) [B]	Ratio [A]/[B]
DMA #2	14,900 +/-	Impervious	1	14,900 +/-	#2	57 ,2 00 +/-	0.26
DMA #3	10,100 +/-	Impervious	1	10,100 +/-	#3	13,200 +/-	0.76
DMA #4	34,600 +/-	Impervious	1	34,600 +/-	#4	42,000 +/-	.82

IV. Source Control Measures

IV.A. Site activities and potential sources of pollutants

IV.B. Source Control Table

Potential source of runoff pollutants	Permanent source control BMPs	Operational source control BMPs	
Storm Drain Inlets	⊠Mark all inlets with the words "No Dumping!	Maintain and periodically repaint or replace inlet markings.	
	Drains to Waterway" or similar.	☐ Provide stormwater pollution prevention information to all onsite personnel.	
		See applicable BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-44, "Drainage System Maintenance" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbook at:	
		www.casqa.org/resources/bmp-handbooks	
		☑Include the following in lease agreements (if facility is leased): "Tenant shall not allow anyone to discharge anything to the storm drains or to store or deposit materials so as to create a potential discharge to storm drains."	
☑Interior Floor Drains and Elevator Shaft Pumps	All interior floor drains will be plumbed to the sanitary sewer.	☑Inspect and maintain drains to prevent blockage and overflow.	
☐Interior Parking Garages	Parking garage floor drains will be plumbed to the sanitary sewer	Inspect and maintain drains to prevent blockage and overflow.	
☑Indoor and Structural Pest Control	Buildings will be designed to meet applicable code requirements to discourage entry of pests.	Provide Integrated Pest Management information to Owners, lessees and operators.	
☐Landscape / Outdoor Pesticide Use / Building and Grounds Maintenance	☐ Landscape will be designed to accomplish the following: Preserve existing native trees, shrubs and groundcover to the maximum extent	 	

	practicable.	operators.
	Minimize irrigation and runoff, promote surface infiltration where appropriate and to minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides that can contribute to stormwater pollution.	
	Where landscape areas are used to retain or detain stormwater plants that are tolerant of saturated soil conditions will be used.	
	Pest resistant plants will be specified where practicable.	
	Plants will be selected for site soils, slopes, climate, sun, wind, rain, land use, air movement, ecological consistency and plant interactions.	
Pools, Spas, Ponds, Decorative Fountains and other Water Features	Do not connect to onsite wastewater disposal systems. Drain to landscape area for infiltration	See applicable operational BMPs in Fact Sheet SC-72, "Fountain and Pool Maintenance" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbook at: www.casqa.org/resources/bmp-handbooks
Food Service	Restaurants, grocery stores and other food service operations will have a floor sink or other area for cleaning floor mats, containers and equipment located either indoors or in a covered area outdoors.	Drain must be connected to grease interceptor and grease interceptor must be pumped whenever solids accumulate to 35% of total tank capacity.
Refuse Areas	Refuse and recycling will be collected in the trash enclosure. The enclosure	Refuse area must be patrolled and cleaned regularly.

	will be fenced to prevent dispersal of materials. If covered, the area will be drained to the sanitary sewer system. If not covered, all bins will have water tight lids. Adjacent areas will be graded to prevent run-on.	
☐ Industrial Processes	All winery processing activities to be performed indoors or outdoors under roof. No processes to drain to exterior or to storm drain system.	See Fact Sheet SC-10, "Non-Stormwater Discharges" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at: www.casqa.org/resources/bmp-handbooks
Outdoor Storage (Equipment or Materials)		See the Fact Sheets SC-31, "Outdoor Liquid Container Storage" and SC-33, "Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at: www.casqa.org/resources/bmp-handbooks

	requirements for Hazardous Waste Generation, Storage and Disposal, Hazardous Materials Release Response and Inventory, California Accidental Release (CalARP) and Uniform Fire Code Article 80 Section 103(b) & (c) 1991	Not Applicable
Equipment Cleaning	washing will be performed onsite. All employees will be informed that car washing is prohibited.	<u>National de la constant de la const</u>
⊠Vehicle and Equipment Repair and Maintenance	No vehicle or equipment repairs will be performed onsite. All employees will be informed that vehicle maintenance onsite is prohibited.	 Notify all future owners, lessees and operators that the following restrictions apply to this site: No person shall dispose of, nor permit the disposal, directly or indirectly of vehicle fluids, hazardous materials, or rinse water from parts cleaning into storm drains. No vehicle fluid removal shall be performed outside a building, nor on asphalt or ground surfaces, whether inside or outside a building, except in such a manner as to ensure that any spilled fluid will be in an area of secondary containment. Leaking vehicle fluids shall be contained or drained from the vehicle immediately. No person shall leave unattended parts or other open containers containing vehicle fluid, unless such containers are in use or in an area of secondary containment.
Fuel Dispensing Areas	No vehicle fueling will be performed onsite. All employees will be informed that vehicle fueling onsite is prohibited.	☐ The property owner, lessee or operator, as applicable, shall dry sweep the fueling area routinely. ☐ See the Business Guide Sheet, "Automotive Service—Service Stations" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at: www.casqa.org/resources/bmp-handbooks

Loading Docks	Loading docks shall be covered and graded to minimize run-on to and runoff from the loading area. Roof downspouts shall be positioned to direct stormwater away from the loading area. Water from loading dock areas shall be drained to a containment system that is pumped regularly to avoid overflows.	Move loaded and unloaded items indoors as soon as possible. See Fact Sheet SC-30, "Outdoor Loading and Unloading" in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at: www.casqa.org/resources/bmp-handbooks
Fire Sprinkler Test Water	Provide a means to drain fire sprinkler test water to infiltrate into landscaping and not discharge to the storm drain.	See the note in Fact Sheet SC.41, "Building and Grounds Maintenance," in the CASQA Stormwater Quality Handbooks at: www.casqa.org/resources/bmp-handbooks

Miscellaneous Drain, Wash Water or Other Sources Boiler Drain Lines Condensate Drain Lines Rooftop Equipment Drainage Sumps Roofing, Gutters and Trim Other:	 ☑ Boiler drain lines shall be directly or indirectly connected to the sanitary sewer system and may not discharge to the storm drain system. ☑ Condensate drain lines may discharge to landscaped areas if the flow is small enough that runoff will not occur. ☑ Condensate drain lines may not discharge to the storm drain system. ☑ Rooftop equipment with potential to produce pollutants shall be roofed and/or have secondary containment. ☑ Any drainage sumps onsite shall feature a sediment sump to reduce the quantity of sediment in pumped water. ☑ Include controls for other sources as specified by local agency. 	If architectural copper is used, implement the following BMPs for management of rinsewater during installation: If possible, purchase copper materials that have been pre-patinated at the factory. If patination is done on-site, prevent rinse water from entering storm drains by discharging to landscaping or by collecting in a tank and hauling off-site. Consider coating the copper materials with an impervious coating that prevents further corrosion and runoff. Implement the following BMPs during routine maintenance: Prevent rinse water from entering storm drains by discharging to landscaping or by collecting in a tank and hauling offsite.
☑Plazas, Sidewalks and Parking Lots	None.	Sweep plazas, sidewalks, and parking lots regularly to prevent accumulation of litter and debris. Collect debris from pressure washing to prevent entry into the storm drain system. Collect washwater containing any cleaning agent or degreaser and haul offsite to municipal waste treatment plant for disposal, do not discharge to a storm drain.

IV.C. Features, Materials, and Methods of Construction of Source Control BMPs

Full design specifications for all source control BMPs will be submitted with the building permit drawing package.

V. Stormwater Facility Maintenance

V.A. Ownership and Responsibility for Maintenance in Perpetuity

The Applicant must commit to executing a Post Construction Stormwater BMP Maintenance Agreement which will be recorded with Napa County. This agreement will obligate the applicant to accept responsibility for operation and maintenance of stormwater treatment and flow-control facilities in perpetuity or until such time as this responsibility is formally transferred to a subsequent property owner. Refer to the Stormwater Treatment Facilities Operation and Maintenance Plan for Sleeping Lady Vineyard Winery for detailed requirements.

V.B. Summary of Maintenance Requirements for Each Stormwater Facility

The bioretention facilities will be maintained on the following schedule at a minimum. Details of maintenance responsibilities and procedures will be included in a Stormwater Facility Operation and Maintenance Plan to be submitted for approval prior to the completion of construction.

At no time will synthetic pesticides or fertilizers be applied, nor will any soil amendments, other than aged compost mulch or sand/compost mix, be introduced.

Daily: The facilities will be examined for visible trash during regular policing of the site, and trash will be removed.

After Significant Rain Events: A significant rain event is one that produces approximately a half-inch or more rainfall in a 24-hour period. Within 24 hours after each such event, the following will be conducted:

The surface of the facility will be observed to confirm there is no ponding.

- Inlets and outlets will be inspected, and any accumulations of trash or debris will be removed.
- The surface of the mulch layer will be inspected for movement of material. Mulch will be replaced and raked smooth if needed.

Prior to the Start of the Rainy Season: In September or each year, the facility will be inspected to confirm there is no accumulation of debris that would block flow, and that growth and spread of plantings does not block inlets or the movement of runoff across the surface of the facility.

Annual Landscape Maintenance: In December – February of each year, vegetation will be cut back as needed, debris removed, and plants and mulch replaced as needed. The concrete work will be inspected for damage. The elevation of the top of soil and mulch layer will be confirmed to be consistent with the 6-inch reservoir depth.

Refer to the Stormwater Treatment Facilities Operation and Maintenance Plan for Sleeping Lady Vineyard Winery for additional stormwater facility maintenance requirements.

VI. Construction Checklist

Stormwater Control Plan Page #	Source Control or Treatment Control Measure	See Plan Sheet #s (To Be Filled In When Construction Plans are Complete)
1	Bioretention Area #1 & Vegetated Receiving Areas #2, #3 & #4	
1	Storm Drain Inlets	
N/A	Interior Flood Drains and Elevator Shaft Pumps	
N/A	Interior Parking Garages	
1	Indoor and Structural Pest Control	
1	Landscape / Outdoor Pesticide Use / Building and Grounds Maintenance	
N/A	Pools, Spas, Ponds, Decorative Fountains and other Water Features	
N/A	Food Service	
1	Refuse Areas	
1	Industrial Processes	
1	Outdoor Storage (Equipment or Materials)	
N/A	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	
N/A	Vehicle and Equipment Repair and Maintenance	
N/A	Fuel Dispensing Areas	
N/A	Loading Docks	
1	Fire Sprinkler Test Water	
1	Miscellaneous Drain, Wash Water or Other Sources	

	Boiler Drain Lines	
	Condensate Drain Lines	
	Rooftop Equipment	
	Drainage Sumps	
	Roofing, Gutters and Trim	
	Other:	
1	Plazas, Sidewalks and Parking Lots	

VII. Certifications

This preliminary design of stormwater treatment facilities and other stormwater pollution control measures in this plan are in intended to be in accordance with the current edition of the BASMAA *Post-Construction Manual* as required by Napa County.







