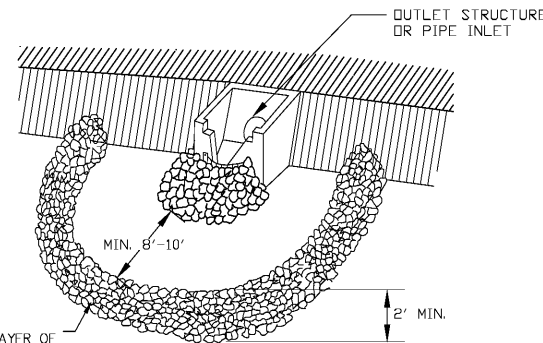


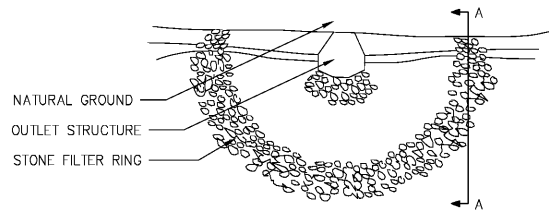
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STONE FILTER RING

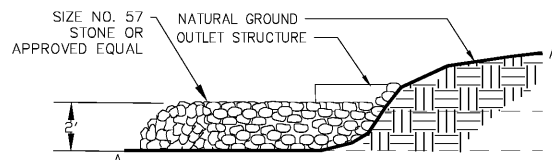
Figure 6-20.1
PERSPECTIVE VIEW



PLAN VIEW (NOT TO SCALE)



CROSS SECTION (NOT TO SCALE)



Computed by: William McNamara Date: _____
Checked by: Dave Skurky Date: 2/26/20

Project Name: PDK 11 RUNWAY INCURSION MITIGATION IMPROVEMENTS
Basin No: Sd3
Total area draining to basin: 7.8 acres
Disturbed area to basin: 1.7 acres

Runoff Coefficient, c, for disturbed area to basin: 0.90
Runoff Coefficient, c, for offsite area to basin: 0.90

Avg. rainfall intensity for 2-yr storm in region (assume 10 min Tc): 5.36 in/hr
Avg. rainfall intensity for 25-yr storm in region (assume 5 min Tc): 9.32 in/hr

- Volume**
1. Compute minimum required storage volume (Vs)
Vs = 67 cfs * 7.80 acres = 523 cy or 14,110 cf
 2. Compute volume of basin at clean-out (Vc)
Vc = 22 cfs * 7.80 acres = 172 cy or 4,633 cf
 3. Determine elevation corresponding to minimum required storage volume, Vs
Min. riser crest elevation = 986.2 ft (from stage/storage relationship)
Design riser crest elevation = 986.8 ft (from actual riser crest elevation used)
 4. Determine elevation corresponding to clean-out volume, Vc
Clean-out elevation = 985.3 ft (from stage/storage relationship)
Note: clean-out elevation shall be clearly marked on the riser or by a post near riser
 5. Compute length of riser
Riser length = Design elevation of riser crest - Lowest elev of pipe at riser
Riser length = 986.8 ft - 980.6 ft
Riser length = 6.2 ft

Stormwater Runoff

6. Compute peak discharge from a 2-yr, 24-hr storm event
Q2 = 7.8 cfs (taken from Hydrographs)
7. Compute peak discharge from 25-yr, 24-hr storm event
Q25 = 21.53 cfs (taken from Hydrographs)

Surface Area Configuration Design

8. Compute minimum basin surface area (SAmin)
SAmin = 0.01 ac/cfs * Q2 = 7.80 cfs
SAmin = 0.01 ac/cfs * Q25 = 43,560 sf/cfs * 21.53 cfs = 3,396 sf
9. Check available area at riser crest
Available Area = 25,757 sf (determined by stage/storage relationship)
Available area > SAmin? Yes No
10. Compute required length to achieve 2:1 L:W ration
Average width = 200 ft
Required length = 2 * average width = 400 ft
Available length = 400 ft
2:1 L:W ratio satisfied? Yes No
If no, refer to figure 6-22.2 for buffer designs. Note any required buffers on E&SC plan and include calculations and details for buffer(s).

Principal Spillway (ps)

11. Determine maximum principal spillway capacity Qmax = Q2 = 7.8 cfs
12. Compute the vertical distance between the centerline of the outlet pipe and the spillway crest (H)
H = 8.4 ft
13. Compute the total pipe length of the principal spillway, L, using Figure 6-22.3
L = [A + (B + C)Zu] / (Zu + Zd) + T + E
A = 989.40 Zu = 10
B = 986.60 Zd = 57
C = 980.10

14. Determine diameter of principal spillway (Dps) and flow through principal spillway (Qps)
Table 6-22.1 using H and Qmax
Dps = 24 in Qps = 27.00 cfs (actual value from 6-22.1)

15. Compute actual flow through principal spillway, using Table 6-22.1 to determine the correction factor
Qps = Qps * correction factor = 27.00 cfs * 1.00 (RCP, not CMP)
Therefore Principal Spillway is adequate to handle the 25-yr storm an emergency spillway is for redundancy only

16. Compute riser diameter (Dr)
Dr >= 1.5 * Dps = 36 in
Dr = 48 in
Dr = 54 in
17. Compute trash rack diameter (Dt)
Dt = 1.4 * Dr = 72 in
Dt = 78 in
Dt = 84 in
18. Determine minimum distance between the riser crest and the emergency spillway crest, h, using table 6-22.2, Dr, and Qps
h = 0.8 ft
Actual Qps = 21.5 < 27.00 (Qps)

- Concrete Riser Base Design**
19. Determine the volume of concrete per vertical foot of riser height needed from Table 6-22.3 to prevent flotation.
Required volume of concrete per vertical foot = 6.18 cft/ft
 20. Compute total volume of concrete required
Total required volume of concrete = Required volume per vertical foot * Riser Length
Total required volume of concrete = 6.18 cft/ft * 6.2 ft
Total volume of concrete required = 38.32 cf
 21. Assume base thickness (usually 18") (B)
B = 18 in = 1.5 ft
 22. Compute required surface area
Required surface area = Total volume required / B
Required surface area = 38.32 cf / 1.5 ft
Required SA = 25.5 sf
 23. Compute riser base length (l) and width (w) (assume square base).
l = w = (required SA)^{0.5}
l = w = 5.05 ft = 61 in

Anti-Seep Collar Design
24. Determine if anti-seep collar is required. If yes to any of the following conditions, a collar is required.

- The settled height of the dam is greater than 15 feet.
- The principal spillway diameter (Dps) is smooth pipe larger than 8".
- The principal spillway diameter (Dps) is corrugated metal pipe larger than 12".

25. Determine if anti-seep collar is required.
X 18-inch projection (for heads (H) less than or equal to 10 feet).
24-inch projection (for heads (H) greater than 10 feet).

Emergency Spillway (es) Provided in case Principle Spillway clogs.
26. Compute minimum capacity of emergency spillway (Qes)
Qes = Qps - Qps = 21.53 - 27.00
Qes = -5.47 cfs Therefore, Size for Q25 (redundancy) Qes 21.53 cfs

27. Determine stage (Hp), bottom width (b), velocity (V), and minimum exit slope (S) using Table 6-22.4 and Qes.
Hp = 0.5 ft b = 40 ft
V = 2.7 fps S = 3.2 %

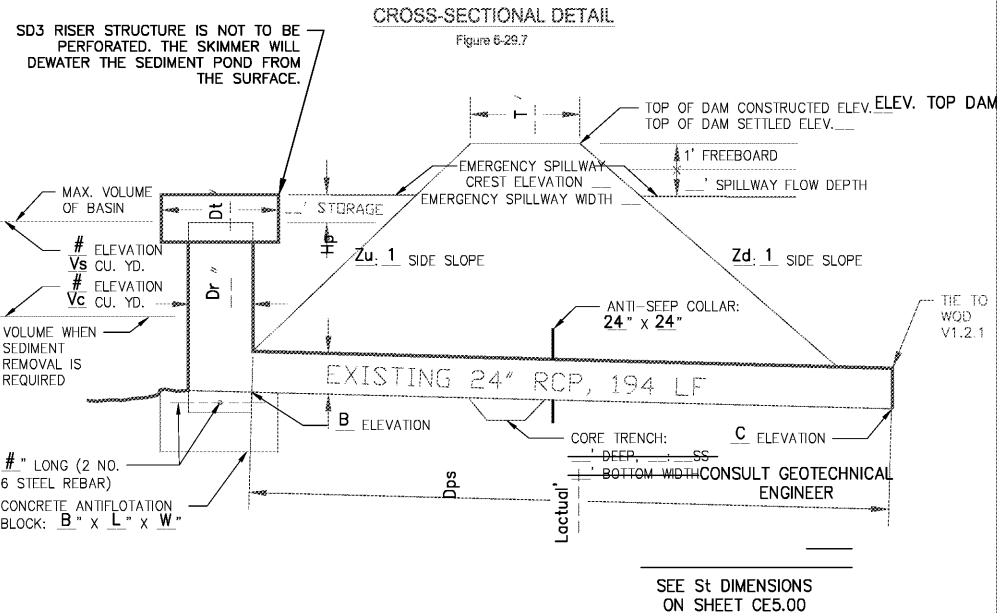
28. Actual entrance channel slope, Se = 5.0 %
29. Actual exit channel slope, So = 5.0 %
Note: If So is steeper than S (from Table 6-22.4), then the velocity in the exit channel exit channel will increase.
a) Calculate the new exit velocity (Vo)
Vo = V(So/S)^{0.5}
Vo = 3.1 fps < 5 fps; therefore,
Refer to Channel Stabilization (Ch) to determine proper lining for emerg spillway
Grass Rip-rap Concrete
Therefore, use: CONCRETE (TAXIWAY)

- Design Elevations**
30. Riser crest elevation = 986.8 ft
 31. Compute minimum emergency spillway crest elevation
Min. emergency spillway crest = riser crest elevation + h
Min. emergency spillway crest = 989.6 ft
Min. emergency spillway crest = 987.6 ft
Design emergency spillway crest = 990.0 ft

32. Determine design high water elevation (Hw)
Design high water elevation = org. spillway crest + S * elevation (Hp)
Design high water elevation = 990.0 + 0.5 * 0.5
Design high water elev. = 990.25 ft
33. Determine elevations of top of dam
Elevation of top of dam = Design high water elevation + 1 ft freeboard
Elevation of top of dam = 989.4 + 1 ft freeboard
Elevation of top of dam = 990.4 ft
Actual Elevation of top of dam = 990.5 ft

Sd3

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN



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BASIN I.D.	RISER BOX & PRINCIPLE SPILLWAY								EMERGENCY SPILLWAY				DAM				SEDIMENT STORAGE					
	Dps (in)	Dr (in)	Dt (in)	Riser Elev.	Length, L (ft)	Inv Elev. (Up)	Inv Elev. (Down)	Storage, h (ft)	Crest Elev	Bottom Width (ft)	Hp (ft)	Lining	T (ft)	SS1 (H:1V)	SS2 (H:1V)	Freeboard (ft)	Top of Dam Elev.	Drainage Area (ac)	Maximum Vs Elev.	Volume, Vs (cf)	Clean-Out Vc Elev.	Volume, Vc (cf)
Sd3	24	48	54	986.8	57	980.6	980.1	0.8	990.0	40	0.5	RETE (TAX)	10.00	0.00	0.00	-0.1	990.5	7.80	986.8	14,110	985.3	4,633



DEKALB PEACHTREE AIRPORT
DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Designer: G. SUMMERS
Technician: W. MCNAMARA
Checked by: D. SKURKY
Project Number: 174297
GSWCC LEVEL II DESIGN PROF. #0000072532 EXP. 10/21/2022



HYDRAULICS & HYDROLOGY | EROSION CONTROL
AIRFIELD DESIGN | CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

REVISIONS			
No.	Description	Date	By

Project Name: RUNWAY INCURSION MITIGATION IMPROVEMENTS (PDK 11)

Drawing Name: ES&PCP DETAILS NO. 4

ITB# 20-101257
Date: FEBRUARY, 2020 Sheet Number: 22 of 24
Scale: 1" = 50' Drawing Number: ECD-4