ATTACHMENT VI-2 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Table of Contents

Stormwater Management1

Figure 1<u>a</u>: <u>Estimated Rainfall Amounts for a Drawing of Stormwater Drainage Patterns</u> 100-year, 24-hour <u>Rain Event</u>

Figure 1b: Estimated Rainfall Amounts for a 25-year, 24-hour Rain Event

Figure 2: Rainfall Frequency Distribution Curves Stormwater Drainage Patterns after Closure of All Landfill Cells



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater management at the <u>Clean Harbors</u> Grassy Mountain Facility (<u>CHGM</u>) provides for the control of surface water drainage; resulting from precipitation falling on areas that are tributary to or from the landfill cells. Precipitation that falls on the site will do one of the following: infiltrate directly into the ground; evaporate; adhere directly to vegetation; or run of into the drainage ways and be transported to collection points or run_off directly into collection points. The stormwater management plan consists of facilities to control runoff inside and outside of the landfill cells. The control facilities outside of the cells will control runoff from precipitation which that falls outside of the landfill cells, whereas the control facilities inside of the cells will control runoff from precipitation which that falls inside of the landfill cells. These together make up the "runoff management system."

The control facilities inside the cells must be capable of collecting and controlling the runoff water volume resulting from a 25-year, twenty-four hour storm as required by Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R315-264-301(g), (h), and (i)8-14.2 of the Utah Hazardous Waste Management Rules. The system is designed to manage the volume of runoff that would be produced by a 100-year, twenty four hour twenty-four-hour storm event, thus meeting and exceeding the requirements of the rules. by allowing These requirements are met by maintaining enough capacity in the open cells to contain the necessary amount of water. The design exceeds the requirements of R315-264 UAC.

Outside of the cells, the stormwater runoff from uncontaminated surfaces, which includinges exterior cell embankment surfaces and caps of closed cells, is managed via dikes, conveyance facilities (ditches, culverts, drain boxes, etc.), and ponds. The facility is relatively flat. The stormwater controls are designed to prevent Allowing stormwater to from accumulate accumulating around the toe of the cell berms and interfering with would be a nuisance to CHGM facility operation. These controls are implemented to minimize the negative impact that the accumulation of stormwater would have on operations.

Currently, tThe facility has seven (7) identified six stormwater run-off ponds and a seventh proposed pond that are designed to provided for drainage from each RCRA, PCB, and Industrial Waste Landfill Cells, as well as, the Bulk Solids Storage Units Container Storage Areas East and West. A series of ditches provides for containment of run-off from parking and sampling areas.

Figures 1a and 1b, presents the rainfall frequency distribution for the Clive Area_(-Figures 1a and 1b were developed from U.S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau Technical Paper No 40. (Jershfield, D.M). As illustrated on Figure 1a, the rainfall depth for the 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event in the Clive area is approximately 2.5 inches. Based on and as shown on figure Figure 1b, estimated 25-year 24-hour rainfall is approximately 2.0 inches for a 25-year, 24-hour precipitation event.

Figure 2 shows the <u>design of the</u> stormwater drainage <u>patterns</u> <u>system</u>. <u>that the runoff</u> management system was designed to create in the area of Disposal Cells 8 13 and <u>Surface Impoundment B</u>. The size of the stormwater containment ponds was based on the

assumed rainfall amounts and runoff generated from assumptions as to the amount of precipitation that run off the embankments and cell caps which that are tributary to the ponds and the volume of rain produced by a 100 year, 24 hour precipitation event.







