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**KAISER
STEEL**

KAISER STEEL CORPORATION
SUNNYSIDE COAL MINES
SUNNYSIDE, UTAH 84539
TELEPHONE 801-888-4421

29 November 1982

RECEIVED

NOV 30 1982

**DIVISION OF
OIL, GAS & MINING**

Mr. Thomas Munson
Div. of Oil, Gas & Mining
4241 State Office Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Utah, 84114

re: Manshaft Sed Pond
Sunnyside Mines
ACT/007/007

#3

Dear Tom,

Attached is a resubmittal of measurements & calculations considering separate manshaft drainage areas. Kaiser Steel Corp recently secured a topographic map of the area from a 1979 photo by Olympus Aerial Survey to a scale of 1"=200'. Please disregard all former area acreage values since they were calculated from less detailed maps. (calc shts were hand del to Div 11-16-82).

The manshaft area has been divided into 6 separate sub-areas as shown on the attached map (Sht 2) with the measurements calculated on the top of Sht 1. Areas designated as "A" & "C" were considered as the contributing drainage area in former submittals. The six sub-areas are:

- "A"-The upper undisturbed area above the manshaft whose waters passed into the existing sed pond.
- "B"-A new area outlined that is undisturbed lying to the north of "A" with runoff contributing to the depression collecting "A"s drainage.
- "C"-The area between the lower interceptor ditch & the upper access road leading to the twinshaft pad, which comprises 72% of undisturbed or reclaimed area & 28% disturbed, and includes "E" & "F". This is the area considered contributing to the proposed sediment pond.
- "D"-This is the twinshaft fan site made up of a pad, steep slopes and exposed rock ledges. SMALL AREA EXEMPTION requested.
- "E"-Is the exposed cut slopes created to make the manshaft pad area and includes "F".
- "F"-Is the asphalt parking lot and work pad at the Manshaft.

The contributing area to the sediment pond will be reduced by creating a cut-off ditch to collect "A" & "D" drainage, which waters will be collected in a depression before entering Grassy Trail Creek. Kaiser Steel Corp hereby requests a SMALL AREA EXEMPTION for area "D" since the disturbance is less than one acre and is only 3.4% of "A". It is intended to further protect the surface runoff by the liberal use of straw-bale filters to both clean & control velocity of the drainage.

The balance of Sht 1 calculates the CN for areas "C", "E" & "F" separately & securing a weighted CN value; then determines the runoff(G) & sediment yield(MUSLE) for both AMC I & II conditions.

Sht 3 shows the sed pond & ditch size determinations using the smaller 9 acre area, "C". Note the AMC-II value has been reduced to more accurately reflect local conditions, but is above the AMC-I value. The lower portion of the page lists the average monthly precipitation values from 1905 to the present for the Sunnyside Mines area.

All past submittals & calculations have attempted to reflect actual parameters at the mine site, but have often been at odds with portions of the regulations. Sht 4 shows the sediment pond size calculations using the 0.035 ac ft/acre sediment factor from UMC-817.46(b)2 with the AMC-II moisture condition. Please note figures from measuring the actual total sediment build-up in the existing sed pond over a 3yr period, which has been from total containment, is only 25% of the amount calculated using the .035 af/ac factor.

Sht 5 discusses the theory of the antecedent moisture condition (AMC) and when I, II, & III groups are used.

Sht 6 lists the 5-day rainfall totals from Apr '74 thru Aug '79 as recorded at the Sunnyside Mines area and its corresponding AMC condition.

Sht 7 shows the official NWS record of precipitation by month & year from 1905 to 1930 for the general Sunnyside area.

A comparison of 4 different methods of determining surface runoff quantities (Rational, McMath, Chow, & Cook/SCS), are shown for each of the six subareas on Sht 8, with a statement indicating that site conditions must be separately evaluated to determine the best solution, because of the variations in results from theoretical analysis.

The initial submittal that added the mine water discharge pond to the Manshaft site was by letter dated 7-9-82, with subsequent correspondence per letters: 8-4-82 (DOGM), 8-17-82 (KSC), 8-30-82 (DOGM), 9-1-82 (KSC), 10-4-82 (DOGM), 10-7-82 (KSC), 10-13-82 & 10-19-82 (DOGM). This present submittal should be made part of the previous proposals to determine the end result of the proposed sediment structure, since this letter addresses only those parts needing adjustment &/or clarity.

Four proposals have been submitted, including this letter, with 6 sediment pond sizes specified. A pond comparison follows;

<u>item</u>	<u>subm date</u>	<u>sed pond size</u>	<u>vol</u>	<u>criteria</u>
1	7-09-82	6x20x36 bot	9256cf	30ac; AMC-I w/improper factors.
2	8-17-82	5x26x40	9024	30ac; adj AMC-I & mix fig.
3	9-01-82	5x30x67	15424	30ac; AMC-II sed yield.
4	11-16-82	5x24x42	8864	9ac; adj AMC-II & I considered.
5	11-22-82	6x38x62	22240	9ac; UMC817.46 (b)2 w/AMC-II.
6	11-29-82	5x40x60 bot	17524cf	9ac; max area available.

Kaiser Steel Corp requests that sed pond size 5x29x47 (4) be accepted since it more correctly reflects the on-site conditions. If this is unacceptable, the maximum sized pond to fit the available area is 5x45x65 (6). EPA effluent standards will be met since the sediment loading is relatively light as evidenced by past experience and the runoff is not extreme. Also please note and be aware that the surface drainage also passes thru the Mine Water Discharge Pond offering additional settlement time.

In the enlargement of the existing pond & the construction of the new sed pond, the topsoil material will be removed, stock-piled, protected, & replaced on the site in accordance with UMC817.22-.24. The proposed sed pond (& mine water disch pond) will be constructed in strict accordance with good engineering practices & related regulations, with the embankment height being increased 5% (6") over the design height to comply with UMC817.46k, & the top width being (H+35)/5 = 9ft minimum. The embankment (dike) will be compacted to 95% optimum density minimum in 2 ft layers.

In reviewing the pond elevations to verify conformance with regulation clearances, it was determined that some adjustments were necessary. Assuming an elevation of 100.0 for the bottom of the Mine Water Discharge Pond - then the new elevations for the proposed sed pond will be:

ELEV's	assm'd	-	104.5	inlet to disch pond
			.5	slope diff
			<u>105.0</u>	@ sed pond
			2.5	for pipe bend & cover
elev.			<u>107.5</u>	bot sed pond
			5.0	water depth
			<u>112.5</u>	outflow crest
			1.0	clearance to spillway
elev.			<u>113.5</u>	spillway crest <i>bottom</i>

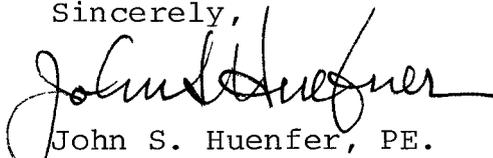
Spillway flow depth using 5'w x 18" d triangular section: $Q=3.087LH^{1.5}$ so -
 $H=(Q/3.087L) \cdot .67 = (3.88/3.087 \times 5) \cdot .67 = .5(74)$ flow depth

			<u>114.0</u>	spillway water surface
			1.0	clearance
elev.			<u>115.0</u>	top of embankment.

Grassy Trail Creek will be protected from the pond outflow by liberal use of large rocks and concrete blocks to act as an energy dissipator.

Hopefully this explains the calculation submittals and properly resolves the problems & questions raised. I am sending a copy of this submittal directly to Steve McNeal, State Health Dept.

Sincerely,


 John S. Huenfer, PE.
 Civil Engineer

Attachment

cc: Steve McNeal

MANSHAFT DRAINAGE

AREA	PLANIMETER $\frac{RDS}{100}$	$\frac{1}{32}$ INCHES	C. CONV.	ACRES
A. UPPER UNDIST	07/22.68, -67.79 ₃ = 22.57	1.02 = 22.13 ₄	$\times \frac{100^2}{43560}$	20.32
B. NORTH UNDIST	09/4.19, -43.95 ₃ = 14.62	= 14.33	"	13.16
* D. UPR DIST (part of A)	09/.85, -2.37 ₃ = 0.76	= 0.745	$\times 0.9183 \frac{1}{2}$	0.68
C. LWR RECL UNDIST	07/10.11, -30.06 ₃ = 10.00	= 9.80	(map measured 1" = 200' scale)	9.00
E. LWR DIST (part of C)	02/2.89, -8.57 ₃ = 2.86	= 2.80	"	2.57
F. ASPH PRKG (part of C+E)	01/1.23, -3.43 ₃ = 1.13/1.2 = 1.11			1.02
1" SQ CONTROL f	00/1.09, -3.13 ₃ = 1.02			

(SEE ATTACHED MAP)

* REQUEST & APPLY FOR "SMALL AREA EXEMPTION" ON UPR DIST AREA (D) OF 0.68 ACRES (say 7.0) SINCE IT IS ONLY 3.4% OF CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA, WHOSE RUNOFF WILL PASS THRU A NATURAL DEPRESSION BEFORE ENTERING & TC PROVIDING EFFL STD'S DISCH.

MANSHAFT AREA PROPER (C, E, & F): UNDIST + RECL (C) 9.00 - 2.57 = 6.43 ac
 DISTURBED (E) 2.57 - 1.02 = 1.55 ac
 ASPHALT PARKING (F) = 1.02 ac
 TOTAL AREA = 9.00 ac $\times \frac{43,560}{3280^2} = .014$ sq mi.

DETERMINE WTD CN FACTOR - ASPHALT - CN 98 $\times 1.02/9 = 11.11$
 DISTURBED (60% cover) 86 $\times 1.55/9 = 14.81$
 UNDIST + RECL (60% cover) 64 $\times 6.43/9 = 45.72$
 71.64 say 72 AMC-II

\therefore CN = 72 AMC-II & CONVERT PER TABLE 10.1 pg 10.7 NEM-4 CN = 53 AMC-I
 $S = \frac{1000}{72} - 10 = 3.89$ AMC-II $S = \frac{1000}{53} - 10 = 8.87$ AMC-I

$Q = \frac{(1.49 - 2.2 \times 3.89)^2}{1.49 + 1.8 \times 3.89} = .2512$ "AMC-II where $P = 1.9' (10.4 \text{ yds})$
 $Q = \frac{(1.49 - 2.2 \times 8.87)^2}{1.49 + 1.8 \times 8.87} = .002$ AMC-I

WD $L(L) = 209(a)^6 = 209(9)^6 = 781'$
 WTRSHD LAG (L)_I = $(781)^6 (3.89 + 1)^7 / 900 (48.5)^5 = .047$ hrs
 DUR INCR (AD)_I = $.4 (.047) = .019$ hrs
 PK PERIOD (TAD)_I = $7 (.019) = .1325$ hrs
 WZKG CV_I $\cdot P_B = 11.88 - 4.5(.019) + P_E = 11.88 + 7(.019) = 11.79$
 $P_E = 12.01$

$(L)_I = (781)^6 (8.87 + 1)^7 / 900 (48.5)^5 = .077$ hrs
 $(AD)_I = .4 (.077) = .031$ hrs
 $(TAD)_I = 7 (.031) = .2166$ hrs
 WZKG CV_I $\cdot P_B = 11.88 - 4.5(.031) + P_E = 11.88 + 7(.031) = 11.74$
 $P_E = 12.10$

PK DISCH_I = $484 (.014) \Delta Q / .019 + .047 = 120.8 \Delta Q$ AMC-II

PK DISCH_I = $484 (.014) \Delta Q / .031 + .077 = 73.8 \Delta Q$ AMC-I

INCR	time	R/P ₂₄	M/P	M/R	ΔQ	ΔQ	\bar{Y}	$\bar{Y}(\Delta Q)$
AD ₁	11.79	.420	.817	.0004	.0030	.362	.2	.0725
AD ₂	11.82	.471	.893	.0034	.0059	.713	.4	.285
AD ₃	11.85	.512	.973	.0073	.0089	1.075	.6	.645
AD ₄	11.88	.554	1.053	.0182	.0110	1.329	.8	1.063
AD ₅	11.92	.595	1.130	.0292	.0130	1.570	1.0	1.570
AD ₆	11.95	.634	1.205	.0422	.0266	.797	.67	.5315
AD ₇	12.01	.661	1.256	.0523	.0035	.423	.33	.141

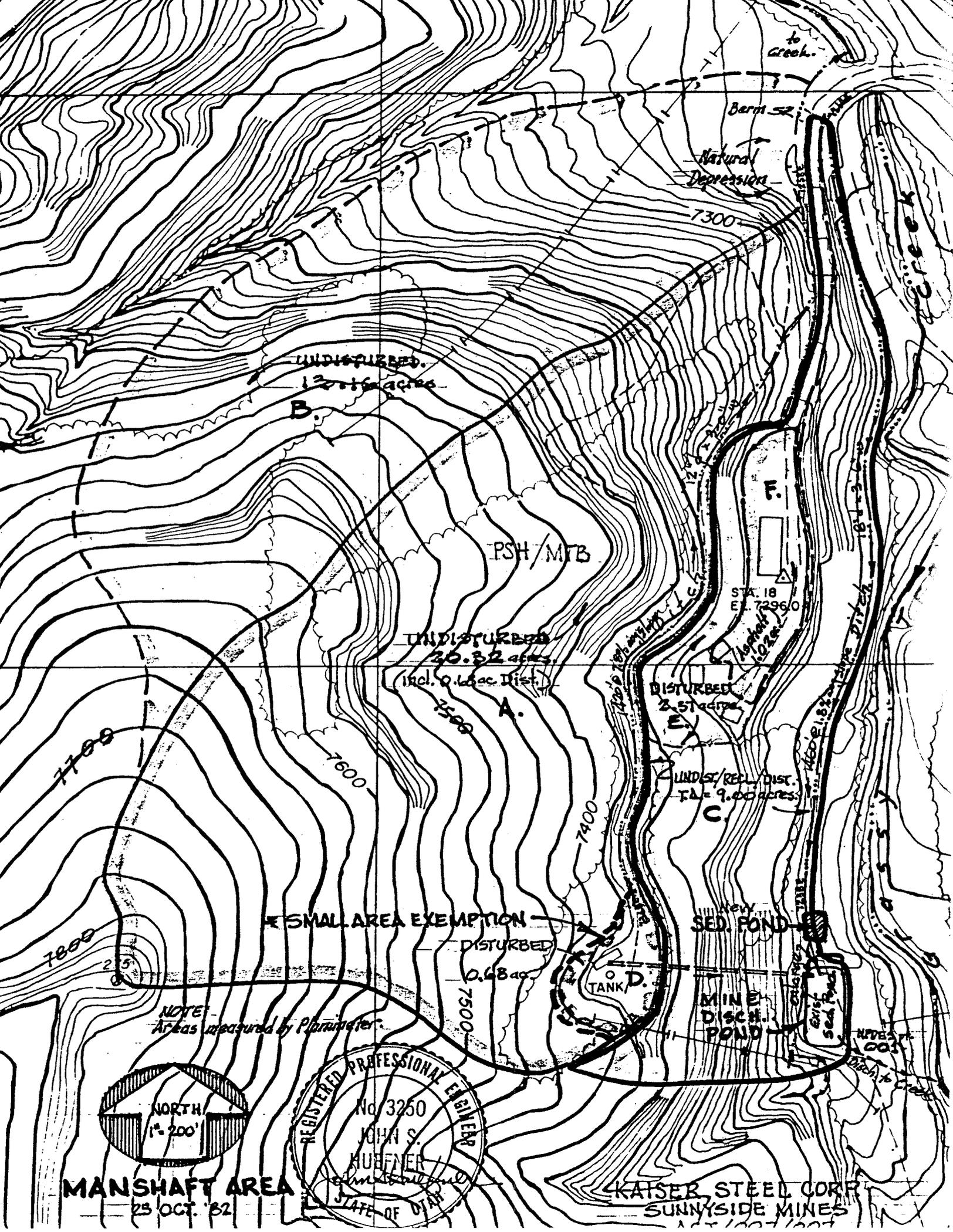
INCR	time	R/P ₂₄	M/P	M/R	ΔQ	ΔQ	\bar{Y}	$\bar{Y}(\Delta Q)$
AD ₁	11.74	.296	.562	(.1918)	(.076)	(5.616)	.2	(1.123)
AD ₂	11.79	.430	.817	(.1157)	(.029)	(2.133)	.4	(.853)
AD ₃	11.84	.494	.939	(.0868)	(.024)	(1.793)	.6	(1.076)
AD ₄	11.89	.558	1.060	(.0625)	(.023)	(1.734)	.8	(1.387)
AD ₅	11.95	.634	1.205	(.0299)	(.006)	(.428)	1.0	(.428)
AD ₆	12.00	.657	1.248	(.0332)	(.004)	(.310)	.67	(.207)
AD ₇	12.10	.682	1.296	(.0272)	(.002)	(.133)	.33	(.044)

MUSLE (Y) = $95 (.2512 \times 4.308)^{.54} \cdot 20 (68.5)^{.14} (9) = 171.4$ Tons
 = 28.57 CF/sec mi.

Notes: since runoff is so small NO sed develop - but if use negative fig, then \rightarrow (5.118)
 MUSLE (Y) = $95 (.002 \times 5.118)^{.54} \cdot 20 (68.5)^{.14} (9) = 12.6$ T-2(10) CF

AMC-II

AMC-I



UNDISTURBED
12.16 acres
B.

UNDISTURBED
36.32 acres
(Incl. 0.68 ac Dist.)
A.

DISTURBED
2.51 acres
E.

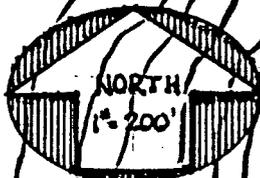
UNDIST./RECL./DIST.
TA = 0.68 acres
C.

SMALL AREA EXEMPTION
DISTURBED
0.68 ac
D.

SED FOND

MINE DISCH. POND

NOTE -
Areas measured by Planimeter.



MANSHAFT AREA
25 OCT. '82

KAISER STEEL CORP
SUNNYSIDE MINES

10 NOV 1982

MAN SHAF T SED. POND & DITCH SIZES :

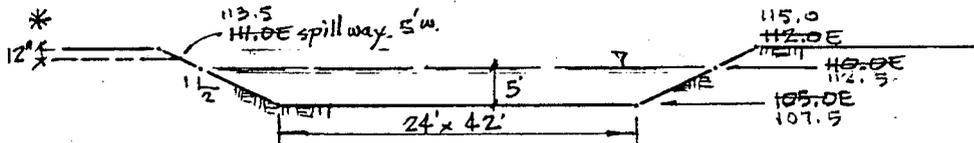
Precip. (P) = 1.9" (10yr/24hr) total.

$Q = (P - .25)^2 / P + .85 \rightarrow Q_{AMC-II} = .2512'' \quad + \quad Q_{AMC-I} = .0018''$
 $Y_{II} = 2857 \text{ CF/storm} \quad Y_I = 210 \text{ CF/storm}$
TOO MUCH! PERHAPS TOO SMALL.
 for area:

DETERMINE AVERAGE CONDITION - considering semi-arid site & precip.:

$Q_{avg} = .2512 + .0018 / 2 = .1265'' / 2 \times 9ac \times 43,560 \text{ sq/acre} = 4133 \text{ CF}$
 $Y_{avg} \text{ (sed yld)} = 2857 + 210 / 2 = 1534 \text{ CF/storm} \times 3 \text{ yrs} = 4602 \text{ CF}$

MIN. TOTAL POND CAPACITY = 8735 CF
 \therefore SED. POND SIZE = 5' d x 34' w x 52' l = 8840 CF OK.



CAPACITY = $5 \times 24 \times 42 + 10 \times 5(24 + 42) + \frac{1}{2}(5)\pi 15^2 = 8860 \text{ CF OK}$

SPILLWAY - $\frac{(2.3 - .2 \times 3.89)^2}{2.3 + .8 \times 3.89} = .478'' / 2 \times 9ac \times 43,560 \text{ sq/acre} = 13,984 \text{ CF/acre} \div 3600 \frac{\text{acre}}{\text{mi}^2} = 3.88 \text{ cfs}$
 \therefore use ditch 12" d x 5'-0" w 5% slope.

COLLECTOR DITCHES - UPPER UNDIST. AREA (A): Rational $Q_{A-D} = 6.72 + 1.68 = 7.40 \text{ cfs}$.
 SCS Math $Q_{A-D} = 1.86 + 1.53 = 2.39 \text{ cfs}$.

Sizes per EESecalye "DESIGN"
 Vol 1, pgs 16-06 & 18-05

Size for 7.40 cfs @ .018 slope = D-1A (6" x 5') = 1.35 SF \therefore 12" d x 3' A

LOWER DIST. AREA (C): Rational $Q_{C-E-F} = 2.69 + 9.44 + 7.4 = 4.37 \text{ cfs}$.

SCS Math $Q_{C-E-F} = .61 + 1.24 + 1.72 = 3.45 \text{ cfs}$.

Size for 4.37 cfs @ .018 slope = D-1C (4 1/2" x 10' parabol) = 2.51 SF \therefore 18" d x 3'-6" A.

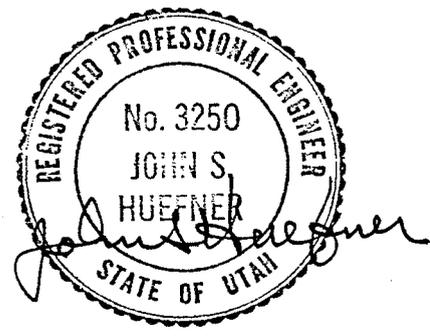
PRECIPITATION Record for Sunnyside Mines Area: AVERAGE OF MONTHLY VALUES OVER PERIOD.

	1905-1930 (per NWS)	1953-1982 (per Arb R. + JSH)
JAN	.98"	.81"
FEB	.88"	.88"
M&R	1.01"	1.11"
APR	.98"	.91"
MAY	1.06"	1.08"
JUN	.64"	.82"
JUL	1.49"	1.12"
AUG	1.70"	1.24"
SEP	1.76"	1.30"
OCT	1.36"	1.26"
NOV	.89"	.74"
DEC	.75"	.63"

ANNUAL 13.50"
 max. mo.: 5.32" (9-27)
 yearly range: 6.92"-19.83"

11.90"
 4.55" (9-82)
 8.86"-19.02"

ANNUAL PRECIP: 12"-14"
 yearly less than 20"
 \therefore AREA IS SEMI-ARID.



UMC 817.46 (b) 2 SED. POND SIZE - min. limit 0.035 ac./ac.

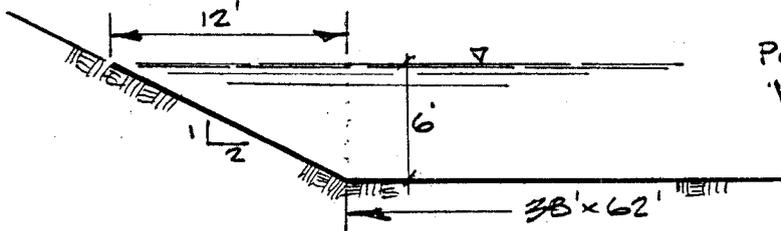
MANSHAFT DISTURBED AREA - 9.0 acres.

$$.035 \text{ ac/ft} \times 9.0 \text{ ac} \times 43,560 \text{ cf/af} = 13,721.4 \text{ CF FOR SEDIMENT.}$$

$$\text{Precip. } .2512''/2 \times 9 \times 43,560 = 8,206.7 \text{ CF FOR RUNOFF}$$

TOTAL 21,928 CF Say 21,930 CF min per reqd.

∴ MIN. POND SIZE IS 6'd x 50'w x 73'l = 21,900 CF OK.



Pond Volume:

$$V = 6 \times 38 \times 62 + 6 \times 12(38 + 62) + \frac{1}{3} \pi 12^2 (6)$$

$$= 14,136 + 7200 + 904 =$$

$$= 22,240 \text{ CF OK.}$$

NOTE:

EXISTING SEDIMENT POND

$$4' \times 60' \times 126' = 30,240 \text{ CF}$$

Which collected total drainage from 29.32 acres & was TOTAL CONTAINMENT. Pond has been in service for the past 3 years & has collected less than 16" deep of silt/sediment.

$$\therefore \text{SED. VOL} = 16''/12 \times 60.5' \times 126.5' = 10,204 \text{ CF over past 3 years.}$$

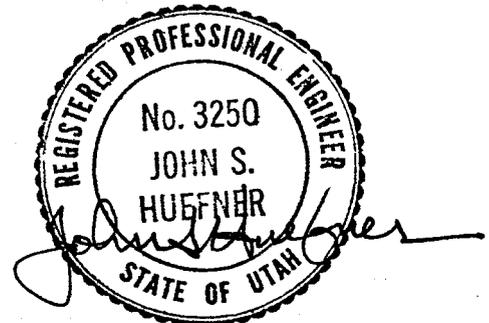
$$\text{OR APPROX. } 10,204/3 = 3400 \text{ CF PER YEAR}$$

$$\text{OR APPROX. } 10,204/29.32 = 348 \text{ CF/acre SAY } 350 \text{ CF/acre } /3 = 117 \text{ CF/AC/YR.}$$

Further $117 \text{ CF/AC/YR} \times 2^{\text{SAFETY FACTOR}} \times 9 \text{ AC} \times 3 \text{ YR} = 6318 \text{ CF say } 6320 \text{ CF}$
WHICH IS $(6320/13,720)$ 46% OF VALUE FROM 0.035 ac/ft/acre PER REG'S.

THEREFORE, REQUEST THAT KSC BE ALLOWED TO INSTALL POND 5' x 34' x 52' (SEE SH. 3) SINCE IT SATISFYS SITE CONDITIONS.

ALSO REQUEST DCGM RE-EVALUATE & ADJUST 0.035 ac-ft/acre MIN. VALUE PER UMC 817.46 (b) 2 DOWNWARD ACCORDINGLY.



ANTECEDENT RAINFALL

Rainfalls in antecedent periods of 5 to 30 or more days prior to a storm are commonly used as indexes of watershed wetness. An increase in an index means an increase in the runoff potential. Such indexes are only rough approximations because they do not include the effects of evapotranspiration and infiltration on watershed wetness. Therefore, it is not worthwhile to try for great accuracy in computing the index described below.

ANTECEDENT MOISTURE CONDITION

The index of watershed wetness used with the runoff estimation method of chapter 10 is Antecedent Moisture Condition (AMC). Three levels of AMC are used:

AMC-I. Lowest runoff potential. The watershed soils are dry enough for satisfactory plowing or cultivation to take place.

AMC-II. The average condition.

AMC-III. Highest runoff potential. The watershed is practically saturated from antecedent rains.

The AMC can be estimated from 5-day antecedent rainfall by the use of table 4.2, which gives the rainfall limits by season categories. The table is adapted from material developed by the Fort Worth EWP Unit. The rainfall limits are plotted as boundary points for the AMC groups in figure 4.9, which illustrates the linear character of the index. No upper limit is intended for AMC-III, as table 4.2 shows. The limits for "dormant season" apply when the soils are not frozen and there is no snow on the ground.

The 5-day rainfall amount used with table 4.2 or figure 4.9 is a simple total. For example, if the AMC for a watershed is to be estimated for the date of June 8, which is in the growing season, and if the rain for the preceding five days is:

June 3	June 4	June 5	June 6	June 7
0.10	0	0.35	0.15	0.72

then the total rainfall of 1.32 inches, used with the "growing season" column of table 4.2, shows the appropriate moisture group to be AMC-I. Additional examples of the use of table 4.2 are given in chapter 10.

Table 4.2. - Seasonal rainfall limits for AMC

AMC group	Total 5-day antecedent rainfall	
	Dormant season	growing season
	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Inches</u>
I	less than 0.5	less than 1.4
II	0.5 to 1.1	1.4 to 2.1
III	over 1.1	over 2.1

Note from pg 10.5

In the SCS method the change in S (actually in CN) is based on an antecedent moisture condition (AMC) is determined by the total rainfall in the 5-day period PRECEEDING a storm.

PRECIPITATION - 5 DAY RAINFALL TOTALS (Max.):

Date	*precip.	ΔMC	Date	*precip.	ΔMC	Date	*precip.	ΔMC.
5 APR '74	0.41"	I	10 FEB '76	0.95"	I	20 JAN '78	1.16"	II S ₄₀
18 JUL '74	1.16"	I	13 MAR '76	0.61"	I	11 FEB '78	1.19"	II S ₂₀
25 OCT '74	0.72"	I	18 APR '76	1.24"	I	6 MAR '78	1.78"	II S ₄₀
			25 MAY '76	1.12"	I	30 APR '78	1.20"	I
13 FEB '75	0.38"	I	11 SEP '76	0.75"	I	21 JUL '78	0.89"	I
28 MAR '75	0.83"	I ₂₆				25 OCT '78	0.84"	I
24 APR '75	0.81"	I	5 JAN '77	0.54"	I	13 NOV '78	2.45"	II S ₄₀
23 JUN '75	1.22"	I	20 MAY '77	0.85"	I	20 DEC '78	1.52"	II S ₄₀
18 JUL '75	1.00"	I	5 JUL '77	1.39"	I			
			21 AUG '77	0.75"	I	21 MAR '79	1.52"	II S ₄₀
			16 SEP '77	0.64"	I	3 APR '79	1.53"	II S ₄₀
			8 OCT '77	1.04"	I	15 AUG '79	1.01"	I

Precipitation in eastern Utah: Monthly, annual, and average amounts (in inches and hundredths)—Continued

SPRINGDALE, WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Elevation, 3,931 feet

Table with 13 columns (Year, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Annual) and 30 rows of precipitation data for Springdale, Washington County.

Record 1904-6 taken at Rockville, 4 miles southwest of Springdale.

SUNNYSIDE, CARBON COUNTY.—Elevation, 6,700 feet

sect 21, T14S, R13E, S34M

Table with 13 columns (Year, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Annual) and 20 rows of precipitation data for Sunnyside, Carbon County.

TEASDALE, WAYNE COUNTY.—Elevation, 7,000 feet

Table with 13 columns (Year, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Annual) and 20 rows of precipitation data for Teasdale, Wayne County.

Station located at ranch on Singletree Creek, about 14-miles southeast, in 1833 and 1841; record from 1895 to April 1904 and February 1912 to July 1917, inclusive, at Fish Creek Ranch, about 5 miles southeast; from April 1908 to December 1911 and after July 1917, record made at Teasdale. Station known as Grover from 1835 to April 1904.

Precipitation in eastern Utah: Monthly, annual, and average amounts (in inches and hundredths)—Continued

THOMPSONS, GRAND COUNTY.—Elevation, 5,150 feet

Table with 13 columns (Year, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Annual) and 20 rows of precipitation data for Thompsons, Grand County.

TROPIC, GARFIELD COUNTY.—Elevation, 7,000 feet

Table with 13 columns (Year, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Annual) and 20 rows of precipitation data for Tropic, Garfield County.

Record for 1920 at Cannonville, 4 miles south of Tropic; 1839-94 at Losee, 2 miles east of Tropic.

TROUT CREEK RANGER STATION, JUAB COUNTY.—Elevation, 9,200 feet

Table with 13 columns (Year, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Annual) and 15 rows of precipitation data for Trout Creek Ranger Station, Juab County.

About 25 miles northwest of Vernal.

MANSHAFT AREA (GEN)

CONSIDERATIONS:

10 NOV '82

RATIONAL FORMULA $Q = Ci \Delta = \text{CFS Peak.}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_A &= .45 (.76/m) 19.64 \text{ ac} = 6.72 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_B &= .45 (.76) 13.16 = 4.50 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_C &= .55 (.76) 6.43 = 2.69 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_D &= .80 (.76) 0.68 = 0.41 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_E &= .80 (.76) 1.55 = 0.94 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_F &= .95 (.76) 1.02 = 0.74 \text{ cfs} \end{aligned}$$

MCMAH FORMULA $Q = AC'i \sqrt[3]{S/\Delta} = \text{CFS}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_A &= 19.64 (.45) .76 (530/1.8 \div 19.64)^2 = 11.54 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_B &= 13.16 (.45) .76 (440/1.5 \div 13.16)^2 = 8.37 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_C &= 6.43 (.55) .76 (130/1.6 \div 6.43)^2 = 5.43 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_D &= 0.68 (.80) .76 (39/2.5 \div 0.68)^2 = 1.16 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_E &= 1.55 (.80) .76 (69/6 \div 1.55)^2 = 2.17 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_F &= 1.02 (.95) .76 (4/5 \div 1.02)^2 = 1.11 \text{ cfs} \end{aligned}$$

CHOW METHOD $Q = 1.008 R_e \Delta z / t_d = \text{cfs}$, where $t_d = t/t_p = 1.9/.76 = 2.50$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_A &= 1.008 (.76) 19.64 (.80) / 2.50 = 4.81 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_B &= 1.008 (.76) 13.16 (.75) / 2.50 = 3.02 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_C &= 1.008 (.76) 6.43 (.85) / 2.50 = 1.67 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_D &= 1.008 (.76) 0.68 (.95) / 2.50 = 0.20 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_E &= 1.008 (.76) 1.55 (.92) / 2.50 = 0.44 \text{ cfs} \\ Q_F &= 1.008 (.76) 1.02 (.98) / 2.50 = 0.31 \text{ cfs} \end{aligned}$$

COOK (SCS) METHOD $Q = (P-.29) \sqrt{P+.85} = \text{in} / 12 \times \Delta \times 43,560 / 60 \times 60 = \text{CFS}$, where $S = \frac{1000}{CN} - 10$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_A &= \frac{(1.9 - .2 \times 5.62)^2}{1.9 + .8 \times 5.62} = .0941 \text{ in} / 12 \times 19.64 \times 43,560 / 3600 = 1.86 \text{ cfs} \quad \text{where } CN = 64 \\ Q_B &= \frac{(1.9 - .2 \times 5.62)^2}{1.9 + .8 \times 5.62} = .0941 \text{ in} / 12 \times 13.16 \times 43,560 / 3600 = 1.25 \text{ cfs} \quad \text{where } CN = 64 \\ Q_C &= \frac{(1.9 - .2 \times 5.62)^2}{1.9 + .8 \times 5.62} = .0941 \text{ in} / 12 \times 6.43 \times 43,560 / 3600 = 0.61 \text{ cfs} \quad \text{where } CN = 64 \\ Q_D &= \frac{(1.9 - .2 \times 11.63)^2}{1.9 + .8 \times 11.63} = .7732 \text{ in} / 12 \times 0.68 \times 43,560 / 3600 = 0.53 \text{ cfs} \quad \text{where } CN = 86 \\ Q_E &= \frac{(1.9 - .2 \times 11.63)^2}{1.9 + .8 \times 11.63} = .7732 \text{ in} / 12 \times 1.55 \times 43,560 / 3600 = 1.21 \text{ cfs} \quad \text{where } CN = 86 \\ Q_F &= \frac{(1.9 - .2 \times 12.04)^2}{1.9 + .8 \times 12.04} = 1.6754 \text{ in} / 12 \times 1.02 \times 43,560 / 3600 = 1.72 \text{ cfs} \quad \text{where } CN = 98 \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: FOUR (4) METHODS - FOUR (4) DIFFERENT ANSWERS!

WHICH PROVES THAT HYDROLOGY IS NOT AN EXACT SCIENCE SINCE THERE ARE SO MANY VARIABLES (ie. RAIN INTENSITY & DURATION & PATTERN, SOIL CHARACTERISTICS, VEG TYPE & COVER, ETC) THAT SUGGEST DIFFERENT CONSIDERATIONS & /or IDEAS. THEREFORE, ONE MUST USE JUDGEMENT & EVALUATE SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS TO PROPERLY DETERMINE A REASONABLE SOLUTION.

J.S. Huefner, P.E.