

Project: Silvernail Apartments					
Date:	11/26/2025				
Calc By:	<u>BK</u>	Check By: <u>BK</u>			

Dear Reviewer,

This site is located at 2417 Silvernail Road Waukesha WI. The existing office building and parking & drive areas are to be demolished and disposed off offsite. The redevelopment consists of a mixed use commercial and residential apartment building with three levels of underground parking. To handle the stormwater a detention chamber is provided to the south of the proposed building. The basin was designed to have after redevelopment the same or less runoff rates than the current conditions for the 1,2,10, & 100 year storms, please see the existing and proposed runoff rates below. Water discharges from the basin though a 12" diameter storm sewer to the existing wetland area on the south half of the property

 Storm Event (yr)	Existing Conditions (cfs)	Proposed Conditions (cfs)
1	1.66	1.23
2	1.93	1.48
10	2.92	2.40
100	5.02	3.79

Just upstream of the proposed detention basin is a raingarden running the width of the proposed building plus some. The raingarden is there to provide water quality treatment to stormwater runoff prior draining into the detention basin and off the property to the existing wetland on the south end of the property. The raingarden also provides over 900 cubic feet of sediment trap. While also acting as an infiltration basin.

If you have any questions or require more information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Robert A Krause PE

Project Manager

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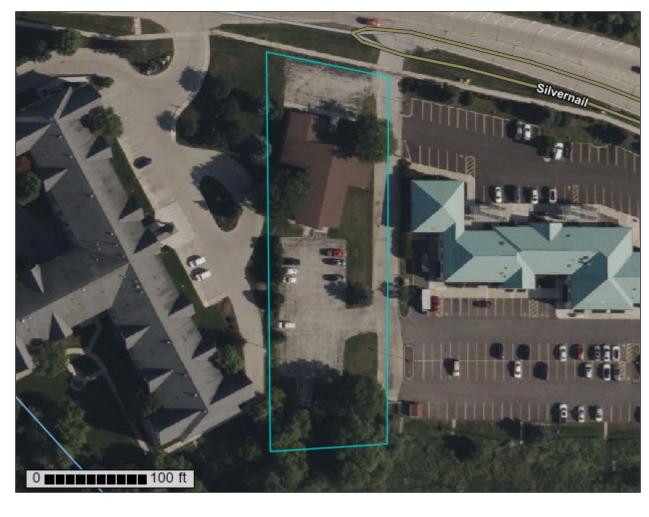
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NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Waukesha County, Wisconsin



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2 053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

Preface	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made	5
Soil Map	
Soil Map (SilverNail Apartments)	
Legend	10
Map Unit Legend (SilverNail Apartments)	11
Map Unit Descriptions (SilverNail Apartments)	11
Waukesha County, Wisconsin	
7009A—Houghton muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	13
7021A—Palms muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	15
7744C2—Hochheim loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	16
7744D3—Hochheim soils, 12 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded	18
Soil Information for All Uses	20
Soil Properties and Qualities	20
Soil Qualities and Features	20
Hydrologic Soil Group (SilverNail Apartments)	20
References	25

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



Map Unit Legend (SilverNail Apartments)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
7009A	Houghton muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.0	0.2%
7021A	Palms muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.3	34.0%
7744C2	Hochheim loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	0.7	64.7%
7744D3	Hochheim soils, 12 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded	0.0	1.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	·	1.0	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions (SilverNail Apartments)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it

was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Waukesha County, Wisconsin

7009A—Houghton muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2szff Elevation: 600 to 1,090 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 35 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 48 degrees F

Frost-free period: 124 to 192 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Houghton, muck, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Houghton, Muck

Setting

Landform: Depressions

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oap - 0 to 6 inches: muck Oa - 6 to 79 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 4 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm) Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 23.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F095XB001WI - Mucky Swamp

Forage suitability group: Not suited, flooded or organics (G095BY010WI)

Other vegetative classification: Not suited, flooded or organics (G095BY010WI)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Houghton, ponded

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: F095XB001WI - Mucky Swamp

Other vegetative classification: Not suited, flooded or organics (G095BY010WI)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Palms

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Lakebeds (relict)

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: F095XB001WI - Mucky Swamp

Other vegetative classification: Not suited, flooded or organics (G095AY010WI)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Adrian

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Lakebeds (relict)

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: F095XB001WI - Mucky Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Edwards

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Depressions

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: F095XB001WI - Mucky Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Willette, muck

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: F095XA001WI - Mucky Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

7021A—Palms muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2szdc Elevation: 780 to 1,240 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 35 inches Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 49 degrees F

Frost-free period: 124 to 178 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Palms, muck, and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Palms, Muck

Setting

Landform: Interdrumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over loamy drift

Typical profile

Oap - 0 to 13 inches: muck Oa - 13 to 30 inches: muck

2Cg - 30 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.14 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 4 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm) Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 15.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F095XB001WI - Mucky Swamp

Forage suitability group: Not suited, flooded or organics (G095BY010WI)

Other vegetative classification: Not suited, flooded or organics (G095BY010WI)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Houghton, muck

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Depressions

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: F095XB001WI - Mucky Swamp

Other vegetative classification: Not suited, flooded or organics (G095BY010WI)

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Adrian

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Interdrumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: F095XB001WI - Mucky Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

7744C2—Hochheim Ioam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t03r Elevation: 900 to 1.340 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 33 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 175 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hochheim, eroded, and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hochheim, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy till and/or calcareous, dense loamy till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loam

Bt - 7 to 16 inches: clay loam

C - 16 to 33 inches: gravelly sandy loam Cd - 33 to 79 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 60 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F095XB007WI - Loamy Upland with Carbonates

Forage suitability group: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G095BY005WI)

Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained (G095BY005WI)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Theresa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Ecological site: F095XB007WI - Loamy Upland with Carbonates

Hydric soil rating: No

Hochheim

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: F095XB006WI - Shallow Upland

Hydric soil rating: No

7744D3—Hochheim soils, 12 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: g949 Elevation: 670 to 1,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 36 inches Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 170 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hochheim and similar soils: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hochheim

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Calcareous, dense loamy till

Typical profile

A,E - 0 to 6 inches: clay loam

Bt1,Bt2,BC - 6 to 17 inches: clay loam C - 17 to 60 inches: gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 60 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm) Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F095XB007WI - Loamy Upland with Carbonates
Forage suitability group: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations
(G095BY006WI)

Other vegetative classification: Mod AWC, adequately drained with limitations

(G095BY006WI) Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Hydrologic Soil Group (SilverNail Apartments)

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.



MAP LEGEND MAP INFORMATION Area of Interest (AOI) The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at С 1:15.800. Area of Interest (AOI) C/D Soils D Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale. Soil Rating Polygons Not rated or not available Α Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause **Water Features** A/D misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil Streams and Canals line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of В contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed Transportation scale. B/D Rails ---Interstate Highways Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map C/D **US Routes** measurements. Major Roads Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Not rated or not available Local Roads Web Soil Survey URL: -Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857) Soil Rating Lines Background Aerial Photography Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required. This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below. Soil Survey Area: Waukesha County, Wisconsin Not rated or not available Survey Area Data: Version 4, Sep 10, 2025 **Soil Rating Points** Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales Α 1:50.000 or larger. A/D Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 4, 2022—Sep 13. 2022 B/D The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Hydrologic Soil Group (SilverNail Apartments)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
7009A	Houghton muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	A/D	0.0	0.2%
7021A	Palms muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	B/D	0.3	34.0%
7744C2	Hochheim loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	D	0.7	64.7%
7744D3	Hochheim soils, 12 to 20 percent slopes, severely eroded	В	0.0	1.0%
Totals for Area of Intere	est		1.0	100.0%

Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group (SilverNail Apartments)

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

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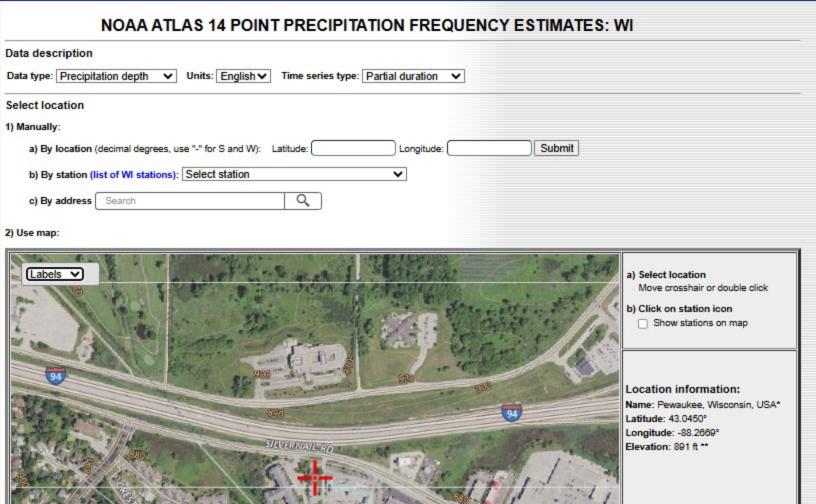
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Source: ESRI Maps * Source: USGS



NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 8, Version 2 Location name: Pewaukee, Wisconsin, USA* Latitude: 43.045°, Longitude: -88.2669° Elevation: 891 ft**

evation: 891 ft**
source: ESRI Maps
** source: USGS



POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

Sanja Perica, Deborah Martin, Sandra Pavlovic, Ishani Roy, Michael St. Laurent, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Michael Yekta, Geoffery Bonnin

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland

PF tabular | PF graphical | Maps & aerials

PF tabular

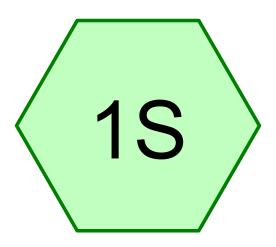
PDS-	PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches) ¹									
Average recurrence interval (years)					ears)					
Duration	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000
5-min	0.338 (0.273-0.418)	0.405 (0.326-0.501)	0.512 (0.411-0.634)	0.599 (0.479-0.744)	0.717 (0.556-0.901)	0.805 (0.614-1.02)	0.892 (0.662-1.14)	0.978 (0.702-1.27)	1.09 (0.757-1.44)	1.17 (0.799-1.56)
10-min	0.495 (0.399-0.612)	0.592 (0.477-0.733)	0.749 (0.602-0.929)	0.877 (0.702-1.09)	1.05 (0.814-1.32)	1.18 (0.898-1.49)	1.31 (0.969-1.68)	1.43 (1.03-1.86)	1.60 (1.11-2.11)	1.72 (1.17-2.29)
15-min	0.603 (0.487-0.747)	0.722 (0.582-0.894)	0.914 (0.735-1.13)	1.07 (0.856-1.33)	1.28 (0.992-1.61)	1.44 (1.10-1.82)	1.59 (1.18-2.04)	1.75 (1.25-2.27)	1.95 (1.35-2.57)	2.09 (1.43-2.79)
30-min	0.828 (0.668-1.02)	0.996 (0.803-1.23)	1.27 (1.02-1.57)	1.48 (1.19-1.84)	1.78 (1.38-2.24)	2.00 (1.53-2.54)	2.22 (1.65-2.85)	2.44 (1.75-3.17)	2.72 (1.89-3.59)	2.92 (2.00-3.90)
60-min	1.06 (0.858-1.32)	1.28 (1.03-1.58)	1.63 (1.31-2.02)	1.93 (1.54-2.40)	2.35 (1.83-2.97)	2.68 (2.05-3.41)	3.01 (2.24-3.88)	3.36 (2.42-4.39)	3.82 (2.66-5.07)	4.18 (2.85-5.58)
2-hr	1.30 (1.06-1.59)	1.56 (1.27-1.90)	2.00 (1.62-2.44)	2.37 (1.92-2.91)	2.92 (2.31-3.67)	3.35 (2.60-4.24)	3.80 (2.87-4.87)	4.28 (3.12-5.55)	4.93 (3.48-6.49)	5.44 (3.75-7.20)
3-hr	1.46 (1.20-1.77)	1.73 (1.42-2.10)	2.21 (1.81-2.69)	2.64 (2.15-3.22)	3.27 (2.62-4.11)	3.79 (2.97-4.78)	4.35 (3.31-5.55)	4.94 (3.63-6.39)	5.77 (4.11-7.58)	6.43 (4.46-8.47)
6-hr	1.76 (1.46-2.11)	2.04 (1.70-2.44)	2.55 (2.12-3.07)	3.03 (2.51-3.66)	3.78 (3.08-4.72)	4.41 (3.51-5.53)	5.10 (3.94-6.48)	5.85 (4.37-7.54)	6.94 (5.01-9.06)	7.82 (5.49-10.2)
12-hr	2.09 (1.76-2.48)	2.36 (1.99-2.80)	2.87 (2.41-3.41)	3.36 (2.81-4.01)	4.14 (3.43-5.14)	4.82 (3.89-6.00)	5.58 (4.37-7.02)	6.41 (4.85-8.19)	7.63 (5.57-9.88)	8.63 (6.12-11.2)
24-hr	2.39 (2.04-2.80)	2.69 (2.30-3.16)	3.27 (2.78-3.84)	3.81 (3.23-4.49)	4.66 (3.90-5.70)	5.40 (4.40-6.62)	6.20 (4.91-7.72)	7.09 (5.42-8.96)	8.37 (6.18-10.7)	9.43 (6.76-12.1)
2-day	2.66 (2.30-3.08)	3.08 (2.66-3.56)	3.81 (3.29-4.42)	4.48 (3.85-5.21)	5.48 (4.62-6.59)	6.32 (5.20-7.63)	7.21 (5.76-8.84)	8.17 (6.30-10.2)	9.53 (7.10-12.1)	10.6 (7.71-13.5)
3-day	2.92 (2.55-3.36)	3.36 (2.93-3.86)	4.13 (3.59-4.76)	4.83 (4.18-5.57)	5.87 (4.98-7.00)	6.74 (5.59-8.08)	7.66 (6.17-9.33)	8.66 (6.72-10.7)	10.1 (7.55-12.7)	11.2 (8.18-14.1)
4-day	3.15 (2.77-3.61)	3.60 (3.16-4.12)	4.39 (3.84-5.03)	5.10 (4.44-5.86)	6.16 (5.26-7.31)	7.04 (5.87-8.41)	7.99 (6.46-9.68)	9.00 (7.03-11.1)	10.4 (7.87-13.1)	11.6 (8.51-14.6)
7-day	3.72 (3.30-4.21)	4.22 (3.75-4.78)	5.10 (4.51-5.78)	5.87 (5.16-6.68)	7.00 (6.03-8.21)	7.94 (6.68-9.37)	8.92 (7.29-10.7)	9.97 (7.85-12.2)	11.4 (8.70-14.2)	12.6 (9.35-15.8)
10-day	4.24 (3.79-4.76)	4.79 (4.28-5.39)	5.74 (5.11-6.47)	6.57 (5.82-7.43)	7.77 (6.72-9.02)	8.74 (7.39-10.2)	9.75 (8.00-11.6)	10.8 (8.56-13.1)	12.3 (9.39-15.2)	13.4 (10.0-16.7)
20-day	5.80 (5.25-6.43)	6.49 (5.88-7.21)	7.64 (6.90-8.50)	8.60 (7.72-9.60)	9.93 (8.66-11.3)	11.0 (9.37-12.6)	12.0 (9.95-14.1)	13.1 (10.4-15.6)	14.5 (11.2-17.6)	15.6 (11.7-19.2)
30-day	7.17 (6.56-7.90)	8.00 (7.30-8.82)	9.32 (8.49-10.3)	10.4 (9.42-11.5)	11.8 (10.4-13.3)	12.9 (11.1-14.7)	14.0 (11.7-16.2)	15.0 (12.1-17.8)	16.4 (12.7-19.8)	17.4 (13.2-21.3)
45-day	8.98 (8.28-9.83)	10.0 (9.20-10.9)	11.6 (10.6-12.7)	12.8 (11.7-14.1)	14.4 (12.7-16.1)	15.6 (13.5-17.6)	16.7 (14.0-19.1)	17.7 (14.3-20.7)	18.9 (14.8-22.7)	19.8 (15.2-24.1)
60-day	10.6 (9.80-11.5)	11.8 (10.9-12.8)	13.6 (12.5-14.8)	15.0 (13.8-16.4)	16.7 (14.8-18.5)	18.0 (15.6-20.1)	19.1 (16.1-21.8)	20.1 (16.3-23.4)	21.3 (16.7-25.3)	22.0 (16.9-26.8)

¹ Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS).

Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values. Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

Back to Top

PF graphical



Drainage Area









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Area Listing (all nodes)

Are	ea CN	Description
(acre	s)	(subcatchment-numbers)
0.28	36 84	50-75% Grass cover, Fair, HSG D (1S)
0.53	36 98	Hard Surface (1S)
0.82	22 93	TOTAL AREA

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Soil Listing (all nodes)

Area	Soil	Subcatchment
(acres)	Group	Numbers
0.000	HSG A	
0.000	HSG B	
0.000	HSG C	
0.286	HSG D	1S
0.536	Other	1S
0.822		TOTAL AREA

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Ground Covers (all nodes)

 HSG-A (acres)	HSG-B (acres)	HSG-C (acres)	HSG-D (acres)	Other (acres)	Total (acres)	Ground Cover	Subcatchment Numbers
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.286	0.000	0.286	50-75% Grass cover, Fair	1S
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.536	0.536	Hard Surface	1S
0.000	0.000	0.000	0.286	0.536	0.822	TOTAL AREA	

SilverNail Existing Conditions Type II 24-hr 1 yr Rainfall=2.39" Printed 10/2/2025

Page 6

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Time span=0.00-24.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 481 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area

Runoff Area=0.822 ac 65.21% Impervious Runoff Depth>1.67" Flow Length=329' Tc=16.5 min CN=93 Runoff=1.66 cfs 0.114 af

Total Runoff Area = 0.822 ac Runoff Volume = 0.114 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.67" 34.79% Pervious = 0.286 ac 65.21% Impervious = 0.536 ac

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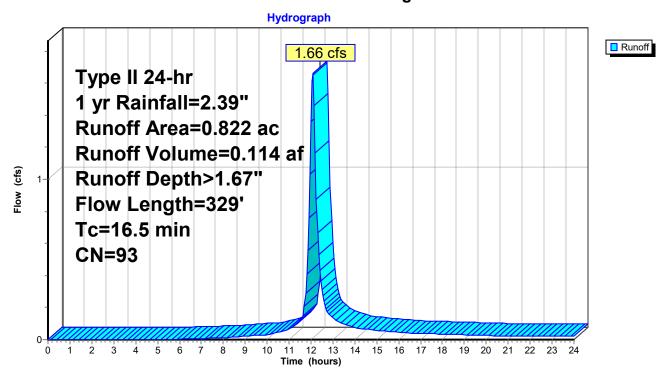
Summary for Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area

Runoff = 1.66 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.114 af, Depth> 1.67"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-24.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type II 24-hr 1 yr Rainfall=2.39"

	Area	(ac) C	N Desc	cription		
*	* 0.536 98 Hard Surface					
	0.	286 8	34 50-7	5% Grass	cover, Fair	r, HSG D
	0.	822 9	93 Weig	ghted Aver	age	
	0.	286		9% Pervio		
	0.	536	65.2	1% Imperv	ious Area	
				·		
	Тс	Length	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Description
	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)	
	15.4	185	0.0702	0.20		Sheet Flow, Sheet Flow grass
						Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.69"
	0.3	26	0.0673	1.57		Sheet Flow, Drive Crossing
						Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.69"
	8.0	118	0.0254	2.39		Shallow Concentrated Flow, North Side Of Wetland
						Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
	16.5	329	Total		·	

Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area



SilverNail Existing Conditions
Type II 24-hr 2 yr Rainfall=2.69"
Printed 10/2/2025
Page 8

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Time span=0.00-24.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 481 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area

Runoff Area=0.822 ac 65.21% Impervious Runoff Depth>1.95" Flow Length=329' Tc=16.5 min CN=93 Runoff=1.93 cfs 0.134 af

Total Runoff Area = 0.822 ac Runoff Volume = 0.134 af Average Runoff Depth = 1.95" 34.79% Pervious = 0.286 ac 65.21% Impervious = 0.536 ac

Page 9

Existing Cond SilerNail

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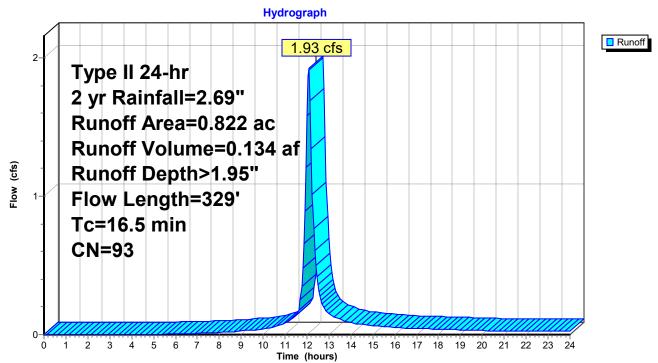
Summary for Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area

Runoff 1.93 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.134 af, Depth> 1.95"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-24.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type II 24-hr 2 yr Rainfall=2.69"

	Area	(ac) C	N Desc	cription		
*	0.	536 9	98 Hard	Surface		
	0.	286 8	34 50-7	5% Grass	cover, Fair	T, HSG D
	0.	822 9	93 Wei	ghted Aver	age	
	0.	286	,	9% Pervio		
	0.	536	65.2	1% Imperv	ious Area	
				•		
	Tc	Length	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Description
	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)	·
	15.4	185	0.0702	0.20		Sheet Flow, Sheet Flow grass
						Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.69"
	0.3	26	0.0673	1.57		Sheet Flow, Drive Crossing
						Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.69"
	0.8	118	0.0254	2.39		Shallow Concentrated Flow, North Side Of Wetland
						Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
	16.5	329	Total	_	_	·

Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area



Existing Cond SilerNail

SilverNail Existing Conditions Type II 24-hr 10 yr Rainfall=3.81" Printed 10/2/2025

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Page 10

Time span=0.00-24.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 481 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area

Runoff Area=0.822 ac 65.21% Impervious Runoff Depth>3.03" Flow Length=329' Tc=16.5 min CN=93 Runoff=2.92 cfs 0.207 af

Total Runoff Area = 0.822 ac Runoff Volume = 0.207 af Average Runoff Depth = 3.03" 34.79% Pervious = 0.286 ac 65.21% Impervious = 0.536 ac

Page 11

Existing Cond SilerNail

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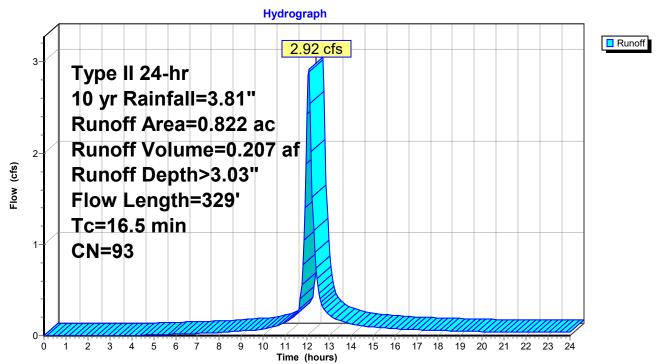
Summary for Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area

Runoff = 2.92 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.207 af, Depth> 3.03"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-24.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type II 24-hr 10 yr Rainfall=3.81"

	Area	(ac) C	N Des	cription		
*	0.	536 9	98 Hard	d Surface		
	0.	286 8	34 50-7	5% Grass	cover, Fair	r, HSG D
	0.	822 9	93 Wei	ghted Aver	age	
	0.	286	34.7	9% Pervio	us Area	
	0.	536	65.2	1% Imperv	ious Area	
	Tc	Length	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Description
_	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)	
	15.4	185	0.0702	0.20		Sheet Flow, Sheet Flow grass
						Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.69"
	0.3	26	0.0673	1.57		Sheet Flow, Drive Crossing
						Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.69"
	8.0	118	0.0254	2.39		Shallow Concentrated Flow, North Side Of Wetland
_						Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
	16.5	329	Total			

Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area



Existing Cond SilerNail

SilverNail Existing Conditions Type II 24-hr 100 yr Rainfall=6.20" Printed 10/2/2025

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Page 12

Time span=0.00-24.00 hrs, dt=0.05 hrs, 481 points
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN
Reach routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method - Pond routing by Stor-Ind method

Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area

Runoff Area=0.822 ac 65.21% Impervious Runoff Depth>5.36" Flow Length=329' Tc=16.5 min CN=93 Runoff=5.02 cfs 0.367 af

Total Runoff Area = 0.822 ac Runoff Volume = 0.367 af Average Runoff Depth = 5.36" 34.79% Pervious = 0.286 ac 65.21% Impervious = 0.536 ac

Page 13

Existing Cond SilerNail

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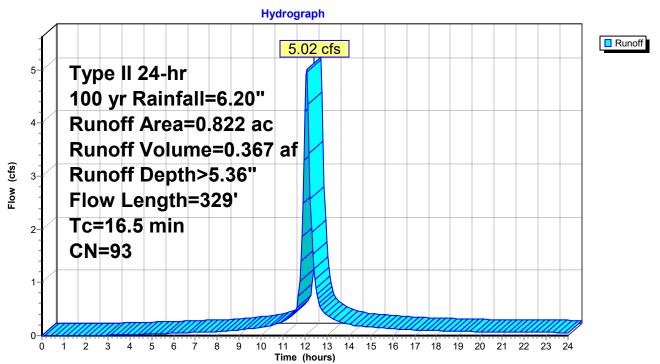
Summary for Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area

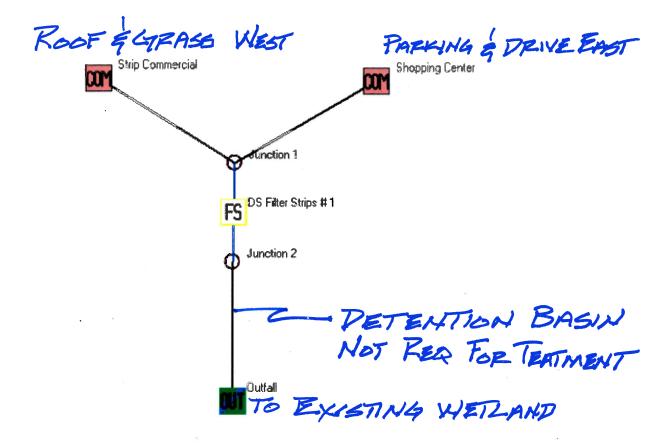
Runoff = 5.02 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.367 af, Depth> 5.36"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 0.00-24.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs Type II 24-hr 100 yr Rainfall=6.20"

	Area	(ac) C	N Desc	cription		
*	0.	536 9	98 Hard	Surface		
	0.	286 8	34 50-7	5% Grass	cover, Fair	r, HSG D
	0.	822 9	93 Weig	ghted Aver	age	
	0.	286		9% Pervio		
	0.	536	65.2	1% Imperv	ious Area	
				·		
	Тс	Length	Slope	Velocity	Capacity	Description
	(min)	(feet)	(ft/ft)	(ft/sec)	(cfs)	
	15.4	185	0.0702	0.20		Sheet Flow, Sheet Flow grass
						Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.69"
	0.3	26	0.0673	1.57		Sheet Flow, Drive Crossing
						Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.69"
	8.0	118	0.0254	2.39		Shallow Concentrated Flow, North Side Of Wetland
						Grassed Waterway Kv= 15.0 fps
	16.5	329	Total		·	

Subcatchment 1S: Drainage Area

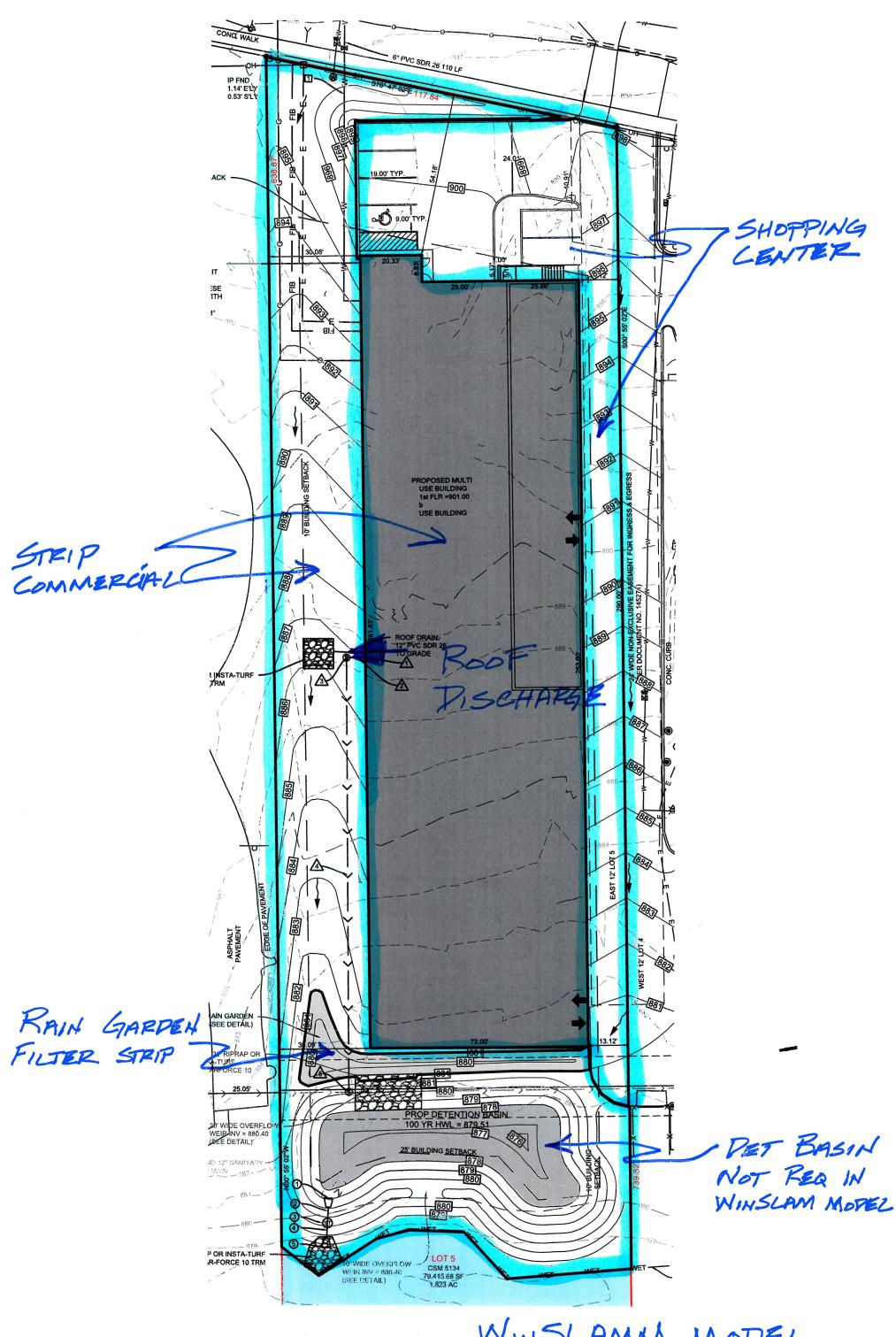




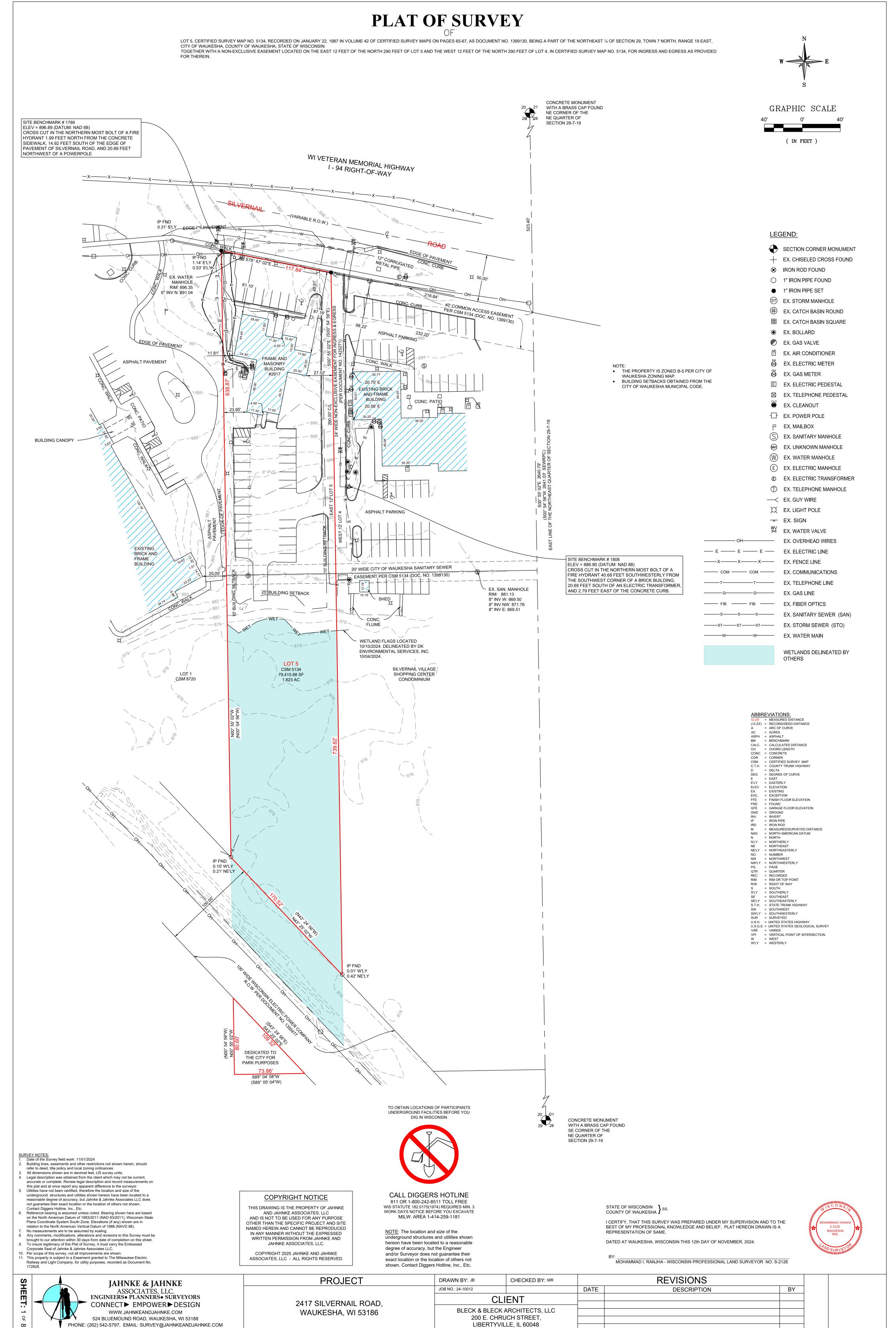
WINSLAM MODEL
NOT TO SCALE

WINSLAMM

	0	utfall Outpu	ut Summ	ary					
	Runoff Volume (cu. ft.)	Percent Runoff Reduction	Runoff Coefficient (Rv)	Particulate Solids Conc. (mg/L)		Particulate Solids Yield (lbs)		Percent Particulate Solids Reduction	
Total of All Land Uses without Controls	75509		0.63		100.8		475.3		
Outfall Total with Controls	0	100.00%	0.00		Q		0	100.00	
Current File Output: Annualized Total After Outfall Controls	0	Years in Mo	del Run:	1.00			0		
Print Output Print Output	Total Area Mod	eled (ac)							
	Total Area Mod						(-A I-		
Summary to Text Summary to .csv File Summary to .csv File Control Practice Costs	1.024				Due To	Stor		Runoff	
Summary to Text Summary to Cost File Summary to Cost Stat Control Practice Costs Spital Cost N/A	1.024				Due To	Stori P Impervi	mwater ious Cover N	Runoff fodel) Approximate	
Summary to Text File Summary to .csv File Practice Costs apital Cost N/A N/A	1.024				Due To	Stori P Impervi	mwater	Runoff fodel) Approximate Urban Stream	
Summary to Text Summary to cev File Summary to Cev File Summary to Cev File N/A	1.024		Perform Out Flow Duratic Curve Calcula	רזכ	Due To	Stori Pimpervi	mwater ious Cover N Calculated	Runoff fodel)	



WINSLAMM MODEL NOT TO SCALE



ENGINEERING PLANS

FOR

SILVERNAIL APARTMENTS

2417 SILVERNAIL ROAD CITY OF WAUKESHA WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN

INDEX											
CIV	/II ENCINEEDING DI ANG		RI	ΞV	ISI	ON	IS				
CIV	IL ENGINEERING PLANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1 OF 9	PLAT OF SURVEY										
2 OF 9	COVER SHEET										
3 OF 9	EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN										
4 OF 9	SITE PLAN										
5 OF 9	GRADING PLAN										
6 OF 9	6 OF 9 UTILITY PLAN										
7 OF 9	EROSION CONTROL PLAN										
8 OF 9	SPECIFICATIONS & DETAILS										
9 OF 9	DETAILS										
SI	PPORTING DOCUMENTS		RI	ΞV	ISI	ON	1S				
30	TI OITHING DOCUMENTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1 of 3	DRAINAGE & DETENTION CALCULATIONS										
2 of 3	CITY STANDARD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS										
3 of 3	CITY STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAILS										

NOTE: THE DESIGNS CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE PLANS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THEY WOULD BE USED AS A WHOLE PLAN SET. EACH CONSTRUCTION DISCIPLINE IS TO USE ALL THE PLANS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS TOGETHER AS A WHOLE AND NOT AS SEPARATE DOCUMENTS. EACH CONTRACTOR IS TO BECOME COMPLETELY FAMILIAR WITH THE WHOLE PLAN SET AND THE EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS. SHOULD ANYTHING WITH ALL THESE PLANS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS BE INCONSISTENT WITH THE SITE CONDITIONS THEN THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CONTACT THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ANY CONSTRUCTION IS STARTED.

LOCATION MAP PEBBLE VALLEY PARK ROLLING RIDGE DR SECTION: TOWNSHIP: 7N RANGE: 19E

BENCHMARKS:

REFERENCE BENCHMARKS:

REFERENCE BENCHMARK #1

THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 29, TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 19 EAST, IN THE CITY OF WAUKESHA, WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN, BEING MARKED BY A CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH A SEWRPC BRASS CAP (SEWRPC MONUMENT NO. 07191220). SAID MONUMENT BEING 37.58 FEET SOUTHWESTERLY FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF A CONCRETE PORCH AT 2568-2570 PEBBLE VALLEY ROAD, 104.76 FEET EASTERLY FROM A FIRE HYDRANT ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF PEBBLE VALLEY ROAD, AND 76.43 FEET NORTHERLY FROM A TWIN 12" WILLOW TREE.

> ELEVATION = 886.55 DATUM: NAVD 88

REFERENCE BENCHMARK #2

THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE NORTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 29, TOWNSHIP 7 NORTH, RANGE 19 EAST, IN THE CITY OF WAUKESHA, WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN, BEING MARKED BY A CONCRETE MONUMENT WITH A SEWRPC BRASS CAP (SEWRPC MONUMENT NO. 07191130). SAID MONUMENT BEING PLACED IN THE PAVEMENT OF GOLF ROAD IN BETWEEN ADDRESSES 2240 GOLF ROAD AND 2400 GOLF ROAD. SAID MONUMENT ALSO BEING 49.43 FEET SOUTHERLY FROM A FIRE HYDRANT

> ELEVATION = 920.26 DATUM: NAVD 88

SITE BENCHMARKS:

SITE BENCHMARK #1789

CROSS CUT IN THE NORTHERN MOST BOLT OF A FIRE HYDRANT 1.99 FEET NORTH FROM THE CONCRETE SIDEWALK, 14.92 FEET SOUTH OF THE EDGE OF PAVEMENT OF SILVERNAIL ROAD, AND 20.89 FEET NORTHWEST OF A POWERPOLE

> **ELEVATION = 896.89** DATUM: NAVD 88

CROSS CUT IN THE NORTHERN MOST BOLT OF A FIRE HYDRANT 40.68 FEET SOUTHWESTERLY FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF A BRICK BUILDING, 20.69 FEET

SOUTH OF AN ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER, AND 2.79 FEET EAST OF THE CONCRETE CURB.

ELEVATION = 886.80 DATUM: NAVD 88

LEGEND

DESCRIPTION

OT MID OL	BESSIAI FISH
Δ.	SECTION CODNED MONUMENT
V	SECTION CORNER MONUMENT CHISELED CROSS FOUND
+	
⊗	IRON ROD FOUND
	IRON PIPE FOUND
⑤	STORM MANHOLE
⊕	CATCH BASIN ROUND
SIA	CATCH BASIN SQUARE
_	SIAMESE HYDRANT
	GAS VALVE
⊡ EM ⊗	AIR CONDITIONER
⊗ GM ⊗	ELECTRIC METER
	GAS METER
E	ELECTRIC PEDESTAL
	TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
_	CLEANOUT
-	POWER POLE
P	MAILBOX
<u>(S)</u>	SANITARY MANHOLE
(i)	UNKNOWN MANHOLE
0	COMBINED SEWER MANHOLE
(E) ETR	ELECTRIC MANHOLE
⊕	ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER
•	TELEPHONE MANHOLE
\prec	GUY WIRE
Ø	LIGHT POLE
	SIGN
W	BOLLARD (BOL)
—————————————————————————————————————	WATER VALVE OVERHEAD WIRES
-	BUREAU OF ELECTRICAL SERVICES
——————————————————————————————————————	
COM COM	
—ттт	
	GAS LINE
—— FIB —— FIB ——	FIBER OPTICS
sss	EX. SANITARY SEWER (SAN)
ststst	EX. STORM SEWER (STO)
$-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!$, ,
—)——)—	
	TREE LINE

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> underground structures and utilities shown degree of accuracy, but the Engineer and/or Surveyor does not guarantee their exact location or the location of others not shown. Contact Diggers Hotline, Inc., Etc.

A	BREVIATIONS
12.23' (12.23') A AC. ASPH B BM CALC. CONC. CH. COR CSM C.T.H. D DEG E E'LY EL. EX. EXC. FFE FND GFE GND INV. IP IRD NAD NAVD DATUM N N'LY NE NE'LY NO. NW NW'LY PG. QTR R CR.O.W. S S'LY SE SE'LY S.T.H. SW SW'LY SUR. U.S.H. VAR W	REVIATIONS: = MEASURED DISTANCE = RECORD/DEED DISTANCE = ARC OF CURVE = ACRES = ASPHALT = BEARING = BENCHMARK = CALCULATED DISTANCE = CONCRETE = CHORD LENGTH = CORNER = CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP = COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAY = DELTA = DEGREE OF CURVE = EAST = EASTERLY = ELEVATION = EXISTING = EXCEPTION = FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION = GARAGE FLOOR ELEVATION = GROUND = INVERT = IRON PIPE = IRON ROD = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL NORTH = NORTHEAST = NORTHEAST = NORTHWEST = NORTHEAST = NORTHWEST = NORTHEAST = SOUTHEAST = SOUTHEAS

NOTE: ALL WORK TO BE COMPLETED IN THE RIGHT OF WAY AND ON THIS SITE SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE CITY OF WAUKESHA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION MANUAL DIVISION 3 STANDARD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS, CURRENT

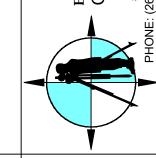
ALL WORK TO BE COMPLETED IN THE RIGHT OF WAY AND ON THIS SITE SHALL ALSO CONFORM TO THE CITY OF WAUKESHA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION MANUAL DIVISION 4, STANDARD DETAILS, CURRENT ADDITION.

> ALL SITE IMPROVEMENTS AND CONSTRUCTION SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL CONFORM TO THE CITY OF WAUKESHA <u>DEVELOPMENT HANDBOOK & INFRASTRUCTURE SPECIFICATIONS.</u> WHERE THE PLANS DO NOT COMPLY, IT SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY AND EXPENSE OF THE DEVELOPER TO MAKE REVISIONS TO THE PLANS AND/OR CONSTRUCTED INFRASTRUCTURE TO COMPLY.



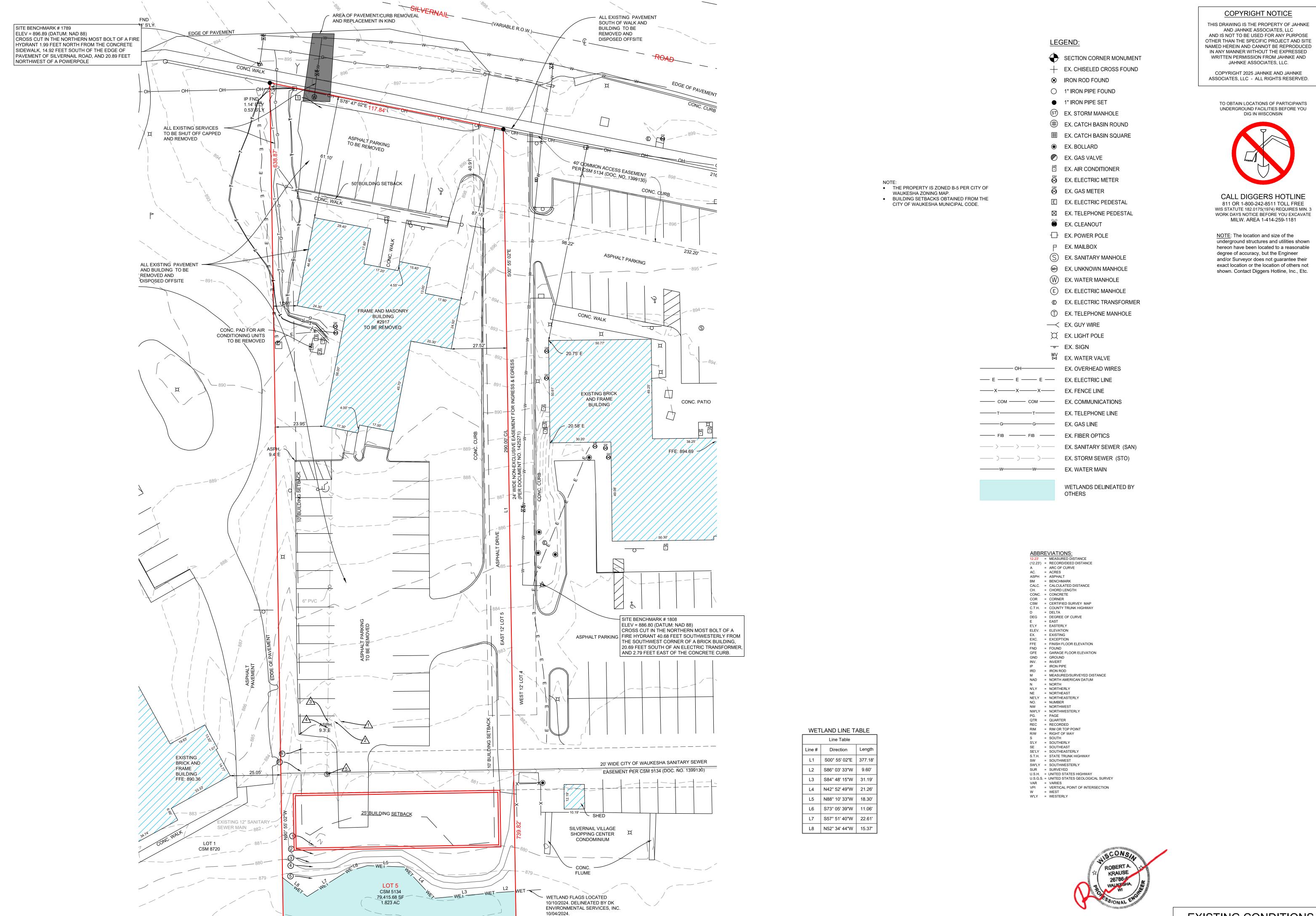
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NOTE: THE TOTAL DISTURBED AREA FOR THIS PROJECT WILL BE 49,848 SF OR 1.14 ACRES



COVER PAGE

2 OF 9



ENG CON CON ENG ENG CON 524 F

SCALE IN FEET

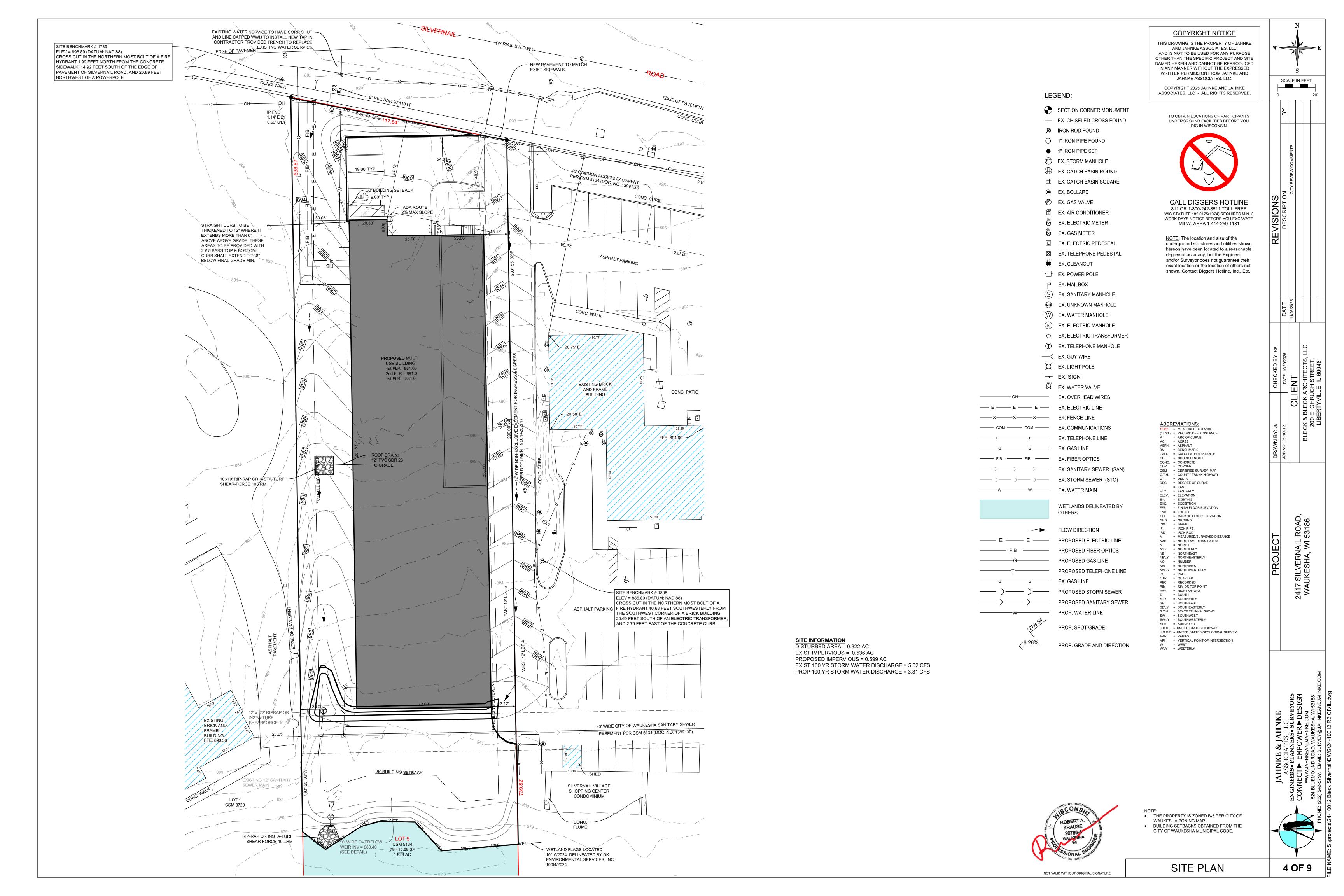
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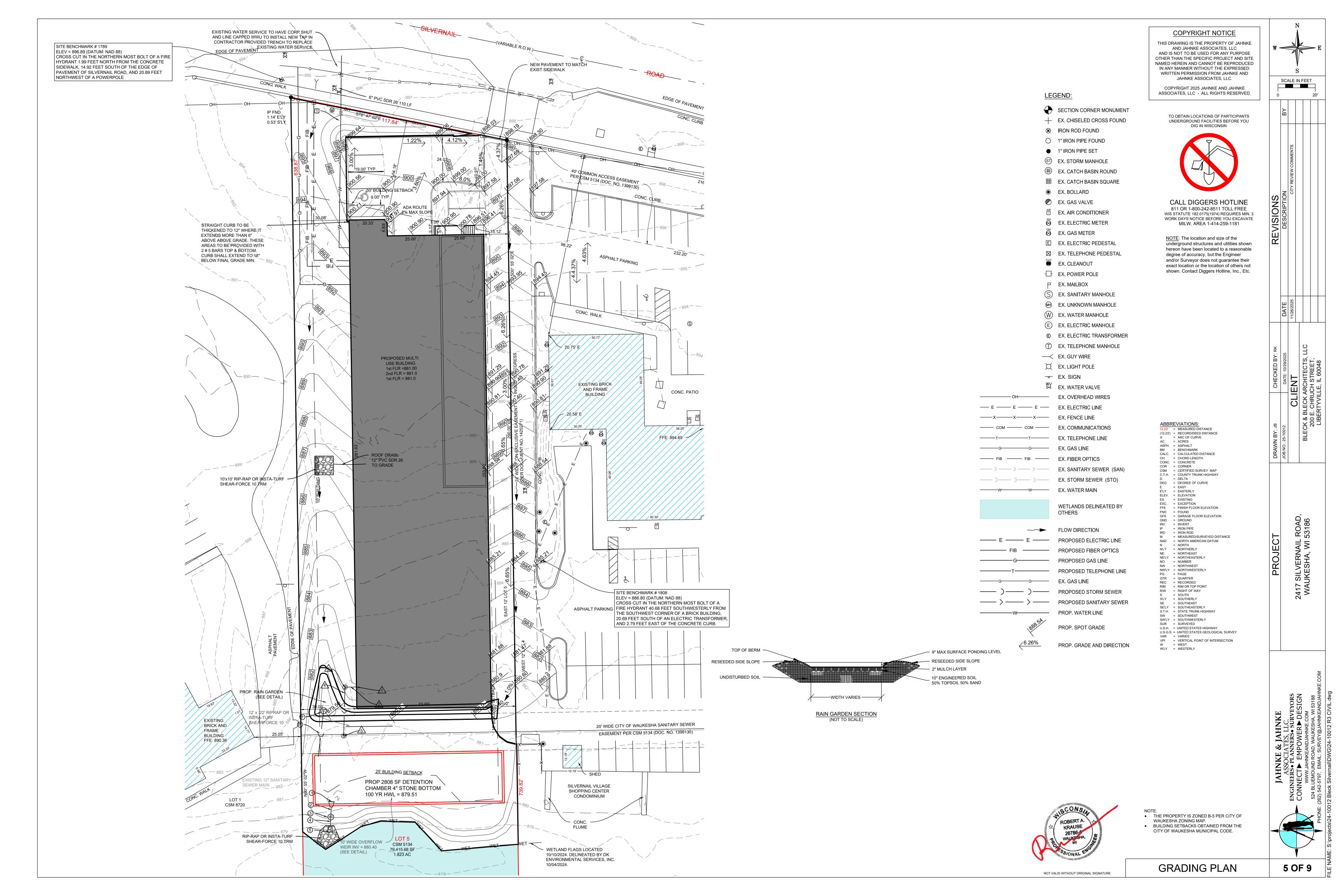
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200 E. CHRUCH STREET,
LIBERTYVILLE, IL 60048

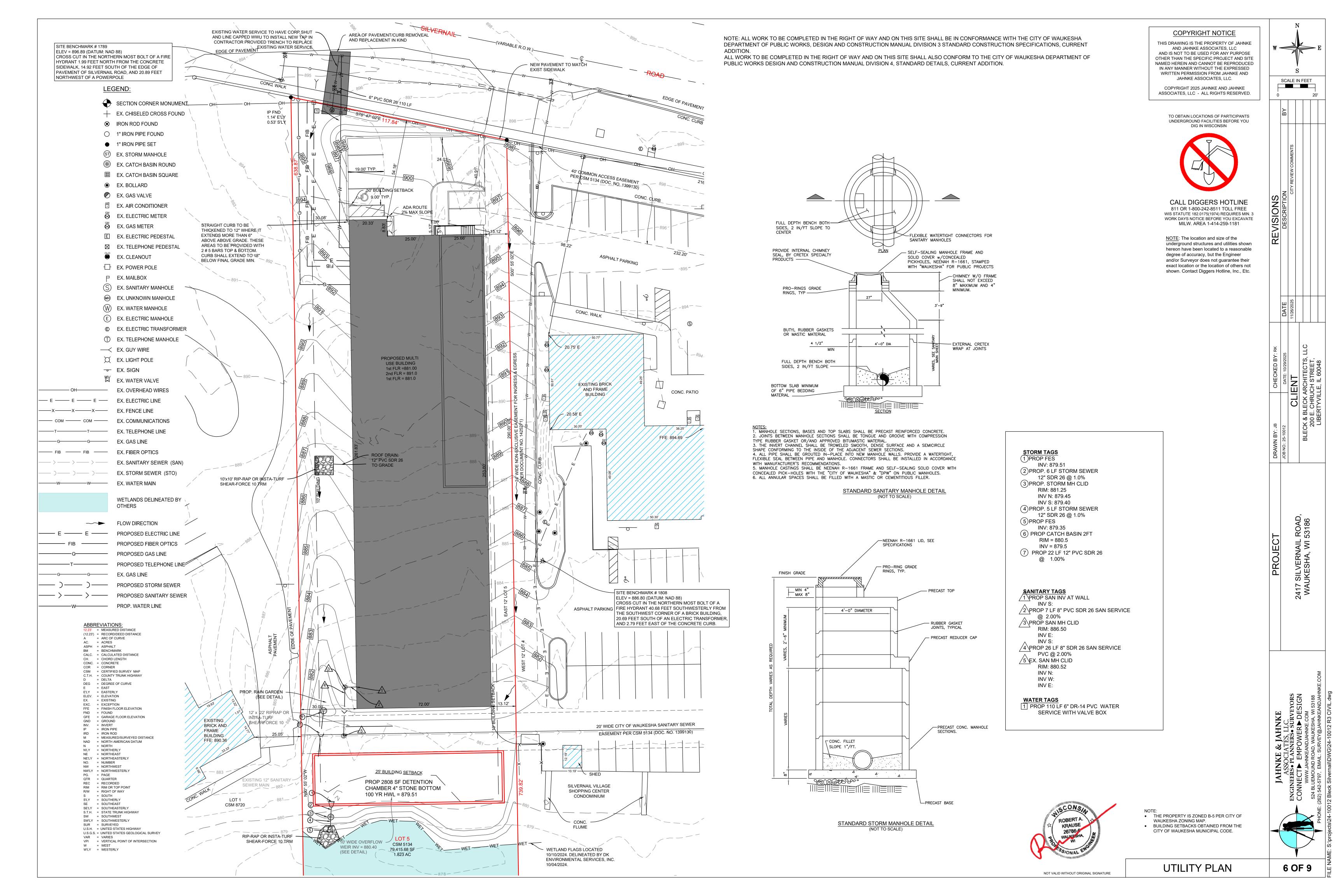
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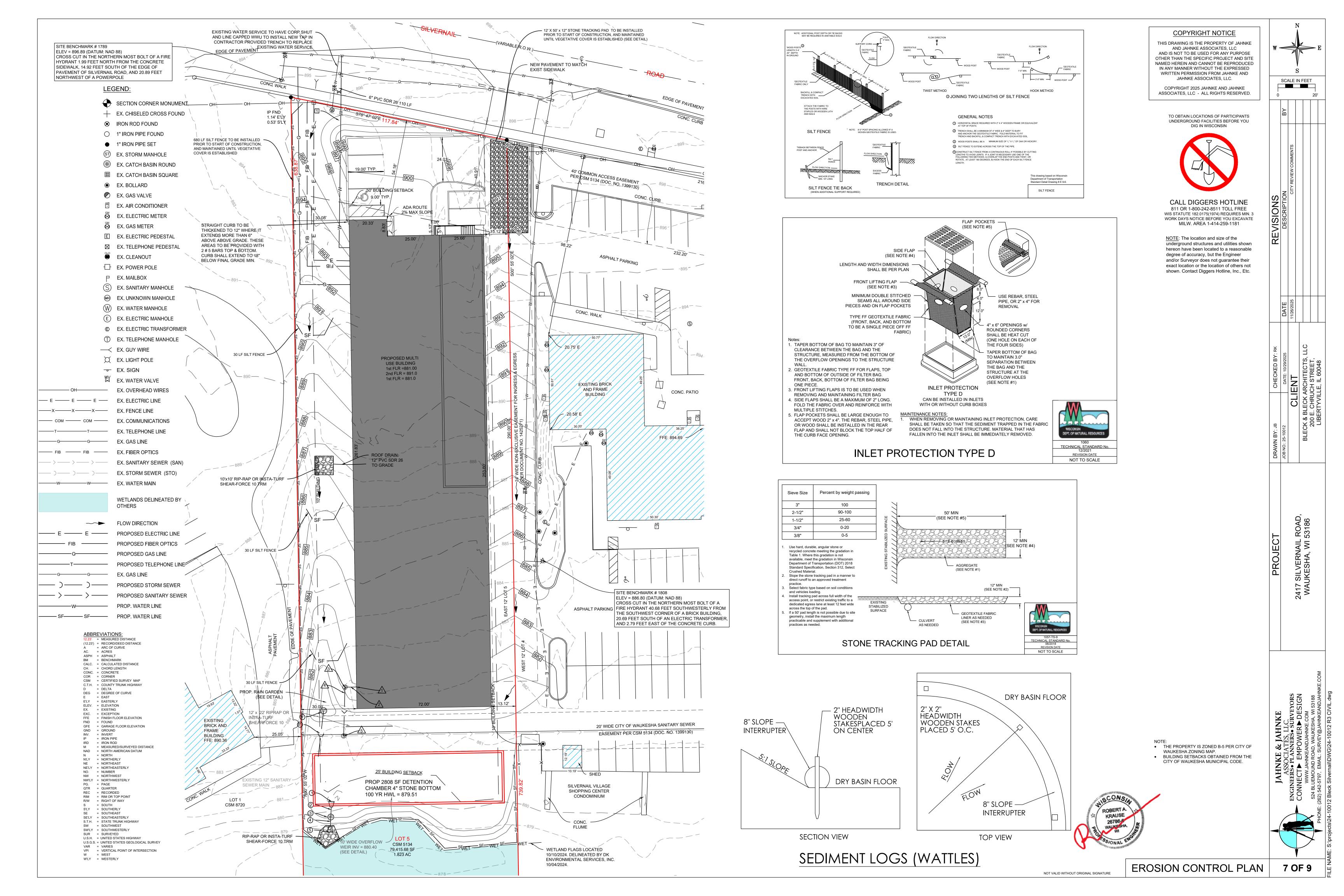
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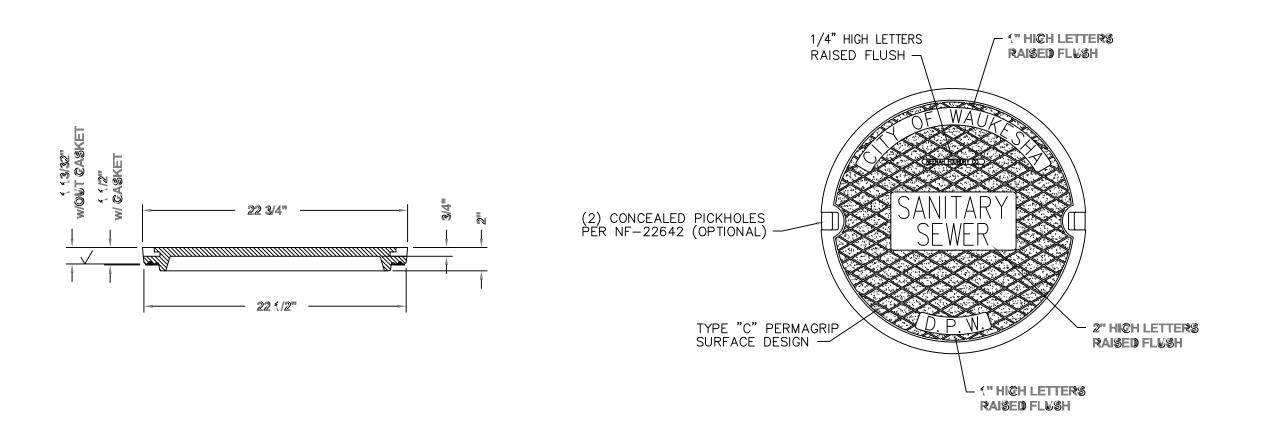
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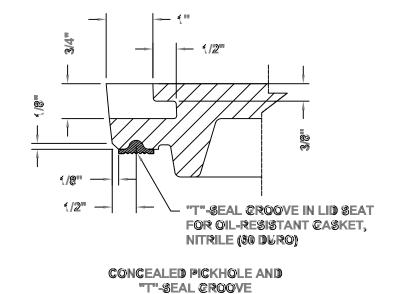










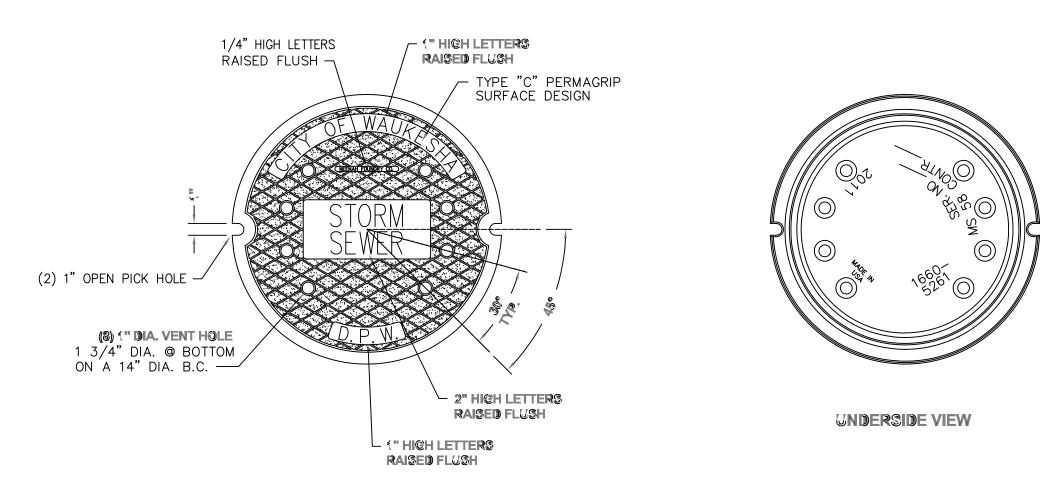


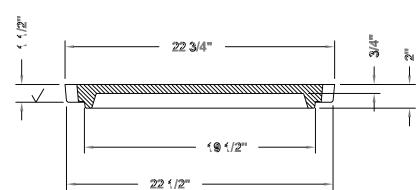
SCALED 1:2

MATERIAL: CAST GRAY IRON ASTM A-48, CLASS 35B FINISH: NO PAINT, UNLESS SPECIFIED ON PURCHASE ORDER WEIGHT: 108 LBS.

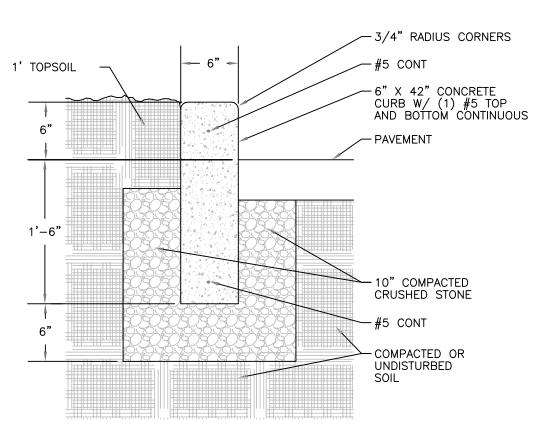
77								
DR. E. NIVER	SCALE	R-1660 PLATEN LID WITH T-SEAL LTRD. 'CITY OF WAUKEASHA', 'D.P.W.', 'SANITARY SEWER'						
CH. RKB	₹/@"= {"							
APP. SPT	NE	ENAH FOUNDRY						
DATE 04-08-2016		NEENAH WISCONSIN 54958 PHONE 800-558-5075 FINANCIA N. NEEDANA 4558						
www.nfcc.com		LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 88529 PHONE 800-234-7486						

STANDARD SANITARY SEWER LID DETAIL





MATERIAL: CAST GRAY IRON ASTM A-48, CLASS 35B FINISH: NO PAINT WEIGHT: 106# E. NIVER R-1660 LID LTRD. 'STORM SEWER' AND 'CITY OF WAUKESHA', 'D.P.W.' NEENAH FOUNDRY COMPANY NEENAH WISCONSIN 54956 DATE 04-27-2011



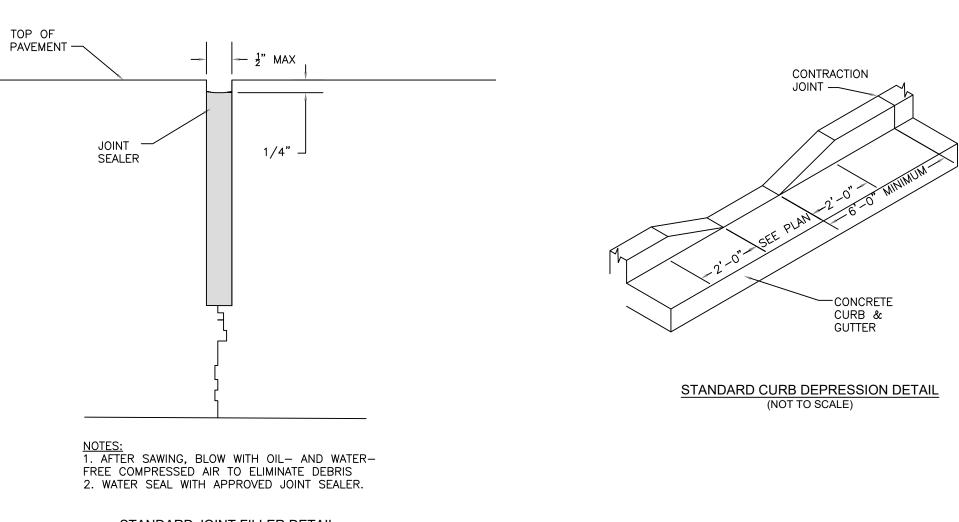
WDNR EROSION CONTROL NOTES

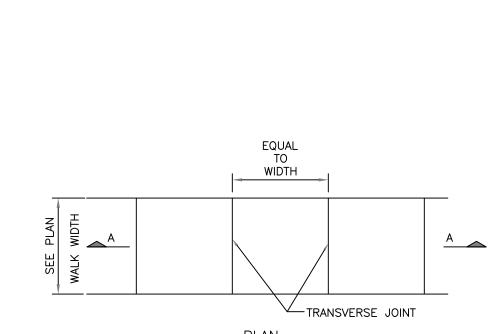
DISPOSE OF APPROPRIATELY.

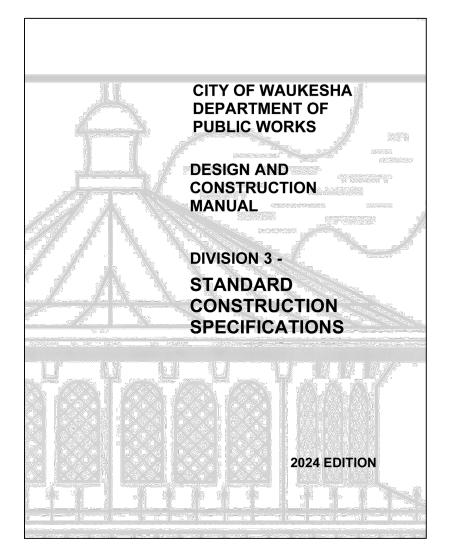
- 1. POST WDNR CERTIFICATE OF PERMIT COVERAGE ON SITE AND MAINTAIN UNTIL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE CEASED, THE SITE IS STABILIZED, AND A NOTICE OF TERMINATION IS FILED WITH WDNR.
- 2. KEEP A COPY OF THE CURRENT EROSION CONTROL PLAN ON SITE THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT.
- 3. SUBMIT PLAN REVISIONS OR AMENDMENTS TO THE WDNR AT LEAST 5 DAYS PRIOR TO FIELD IMPLEMENTATION. 4. 12 GAUGE CONSTRUCTION LLC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ROUTINE SITE INSPECTIONS AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 7 DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A RAINFALL EVENT OF 0.5 INCHES OR GREATER. KEEP INSPECTION REPORTS ON-SITE AND MAKE THEM AVAILABLE UPON
- 5. INSPECT AND MAINTAIN ALL INSTALLED EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES UNTIL THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN STABILIZED.
- 6. WHEN POSSIBLE: PRESERVE EXISTING VEGETATION (ESPECIALLY ADJACENT TO SURFACE WATERS), MINIMIZE LAND-DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY ON SLOPES OF 20% OR MORE, MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION, AND PRESERVE TOPSOIL.
- 7. REFER TO THE WDNR STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION TECHNICAL STANDARDS AT http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/standards/const-standards.html. 8. INSTALL PERIMETER EROSION CONTROLS AND ROCK TRACKING PAD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S) PRIOR TO ANY LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING CLEARING AND GRUBBING. USE WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD STONE TRACKING PAD AND TIRE WASHING
- 9. INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA AND/OR IMMEDIATELY UPON INLET INSTALLATION. COMPLY WITH WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION FOR CONSTRUCTION
- 11. INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SILT FENCING PER WORR TECHNICAL STANDARD SILT FENCE #1056. REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM BEHIND SILT FENCES AND SEDIMENT BARRIERS BEFORE SEDIMENT REACHES A DEPTH THAT IS EQUAL TO ONE-HALF OF THE FENCE AND/OR
- 12. REPAIR BREAKS AND GAPS IN SILT FENCES AND BARRIERS IMMEDIATELY. REPLACE DECOMPOSING STRAW BALES (TYPICAL BALE LIFE IS 3 MONTHS). LOCATE, INSTALL, AND MAINTAIN STRAW BALES PER WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD DITCH CHECKS #1062.

10. STAGE CONSTRUCTION GRADING ACTIVITIES TO MINIMIZE THE CUMULATIVE EXPOSED AREA. CONDUCT TEMPORARY GRADING FOR EROSION CONTROL PER WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD TEMPORARY GRADING PRACTICES FOR EROSION CONTROL #1067.

- 13. INSTALL AND MAINTAIN FILTER SOCKS IN ACCORDANCE WITH WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD INTERIM MANUFACTURED PERIMETER CONTROL AND SLOPE INTERRUPTION PRODUCTS # 1071.
- 14. IMMEDIATELY STABILIZE STOCKPILES AND SURROUND STOCKPILES AS NEEDED WITH SILT FENCE OR OTHER PERIMETER CONTROL IF STOCKPILES WILL REMAIN INACTIVE FOR 7 DAYS OR LONGER. 15. IMMEDIATELY STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS THAT WILL REMAIN INACTIVE FOR 14 DAYS OR LONGER. BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 15 AND OCTOBER 15: STABILZE WITH MULCH, TACKIFIER, AND A PERENNIAL SEED MIXED WITH WINTER WHEAT, ANNUAL OATS, OR ANNUAL RYE, AS APPROPRIATE FOR REGION AND SOIL TYPE OCTOBER 15 THROUGH COLD WEATHER: STABILIZE WITH A POLYMER AND DORMANT SEED MIX, AS APPROPRIATE FOR REGION AND SOIL TYPE.
- 16. STABILIZE AREAS OF FINAL GRADING WITHIN 7 DAYS OF REACHING FINAL GRADE. 17. SWEEP/CLEAN UP ALL SEDIMENT/TRASH THAT MOVES OFF-SITE DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY OR STORM EVENTS BEFORE THE END OF THE SAME WORKDAY OR AS DIRECTED BY 12 GAUGE CONSTRUCTION LLC. SEPARATE SWEPT MATERIALS (SOILS AND TRASH)
- 18. 12 GAUGE CONSTRUCTION LLC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING DUST PER WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD DUST CONTROL ON CONSTRUCTION SITES # 1068.
- 19. PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ALL WASTE AND UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS (INCLUDING GARBAGE, DEBRIS, CLEANING WASTES, OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS) AND DO NOT ALLOW THESE MATERIALS TO BE CARRIED BY RUNOFF INTO THE RECEIVING CHANNEL. 20. COORDINATE WITH 12 GAUGE CONSTRUCTION LLC TO UPDATE THE LAND DISTURBANCE PERMIT TO INDICATE THE ANTICIPATED OR LIKELY DISPOSAL LOCATIONS FOR ANY EXCAVATED SOILS OR CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS THAT WILL BE HAULED OFF-SITE FOR
- DISPOSAL. THE DEPOSITED OR STOCKPILED MATERIAL NEEDS TO INCLUDE PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES (SUCH AS SILT FENCE, HAY BALES, FILTER SOCKS, OR COMPACTED EARTHEN BERMS).
- 21. FOR NON-CHANNELIZED FLOW ON DISTURBED OR CONSTRUCTED SLOPES, PROVIDE CLASS [SPECIFY CLASS I, II, OR III] TYPE [SPECIFY TYPE A, B, OR C] EROSION CONTROL MATTING. SELECT EROSION MATTING FROM APPROPRITE MATRIX IN WDOT'S WIDOT PRODUCT ACCEPTABILITY LIST (PAL); INSTALL AND MAINTAIN PER WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD NON-CHANNEL EROSION MAT #1052.
- 22. FOR CHANNELIZED FLOW ON DISTURBED OR CONSTRUCTED AREAS, PROVIDE CLASS [SPECIFY CLASS I, II, OR III] TYPE [SPECIFY TYPE A, B, OR C] EROSION CONTROL MATTING. SELECT EROSION MATTING FROM APPROPRIATE MATRIX IN WDOT'S WIDOT PRODUCT ACCEPTABILITY LIST (PAL); INSTALL AND MAINTAIN PER WDNR TECHNICAL STANDARD CHANNEL EROSION MAT #1053.
- 23. MAKE PROVISIONS FOR WATERING DURING THE FIRST 8 WEEKS FOLLOWING SEEDING OR PLANTING OF DISTURBED AREAS WHENEVER MORE THAN 7 CONSECUTIVE DAYS OF DRY WEATHER OCCUR.
- 24. 12 GAUGE CONSTRUCTION LLC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL-APPLICABLE WDNR REMEDIATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLING AND DISPOSING OF CONTAMINATED MATERIALS. SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION FOR AREAS WITH KNOWN OR SUSPECTED SOIL AND/OR GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION CAN BE FOUND ON WDNR'S BUREAU OF REMEDIATION AND REDEVELOPMENT TRACKING SYSTEM PUBLIC DATABASE AT: http://dnr.wi.gov/botw/
- 25. REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE/SILT LOGS AS REQUIRED TO STOP MATERIAL FROM LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE IF THERE IS A DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT AND/OR OTHER CONTAMINANTS. A SPILL PLAN IS REQUIRED IF THERE IS POTENTIAL TO DISCHARGE
- 26. INSTALL AND MAINTAIN A CONCRETE WASHOUT BASIN PER EPA 833-F-11-006: https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/concretewashout.pdf. REQUIRE USE BY ALL CONCRETE CONTRACTORS. LIQUID MAY BE REUSED IN CONCRETE MIXING, EVAPORATED, OR DISPOSED OF AS WASTEWATER.



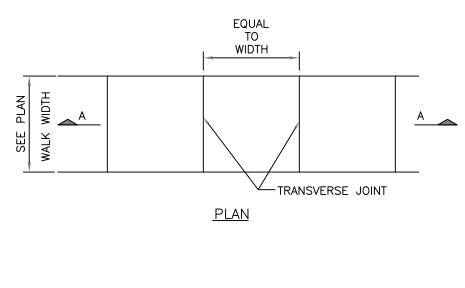


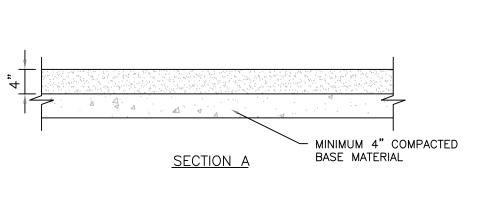


ALL SITE IMPROVEMENTS AND CONSTRUCTION SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL CONFORM TO THE CITY OF WAUKESHA DEVELOPMENT HANDBOOK & INFRASTRUCTURE SPECIFICATIONS. WHERE THE

TO MAKE REVISIONS TO THE PLANS AND/OR CONSTRUCTED INFRASTRUCTURE TO COMPLY.

PLANS DO NOT COMPLY, IT SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY AND EXPENSE OF THE DEVELOPER



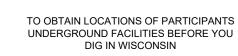


. TRANSVERSE JOINTS SHALL BE CUT WITH A JOINTER HAVING A RADIUS OF 1/4" AT SPACING AS INDICATED OR AS DIRECTED 2. SIDEWALK SHALL BE 6" THICK AT ALL DRIVEWAY CROSSING.

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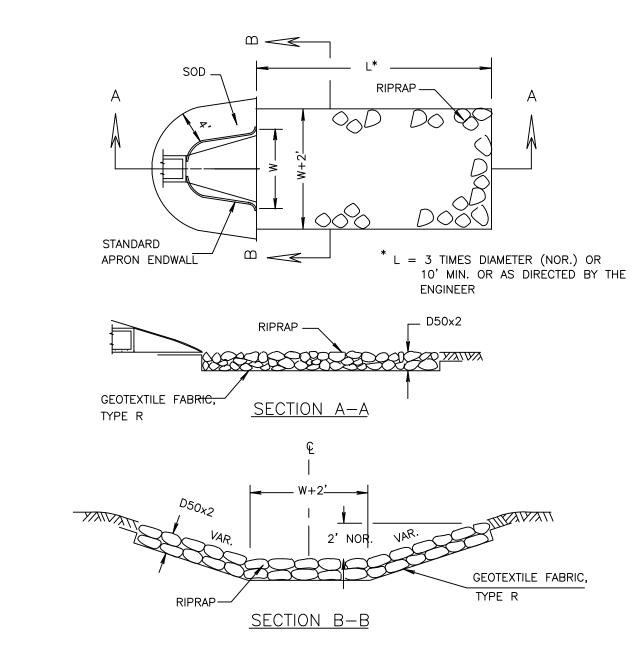


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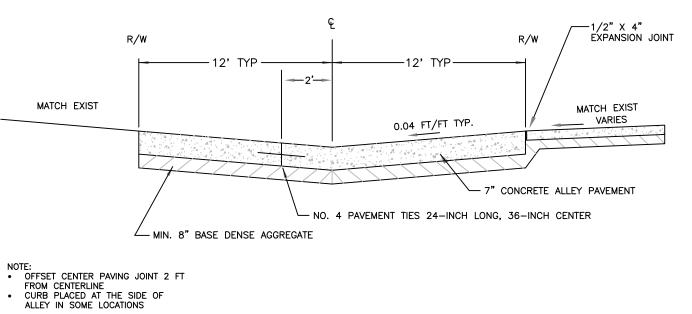
NOTE: The location and size of the underground structures and utilities shown hereon have been located to a reasonable degree of accuracy, but the Engineer and/or Surveyor does not guarantee their

MILW. AREA 1-414-259-1181 exact location or the location of others not shown. Contact Diggers Hotline, Inc., Etc.

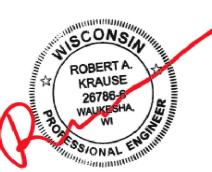
SCALE IN FEFT







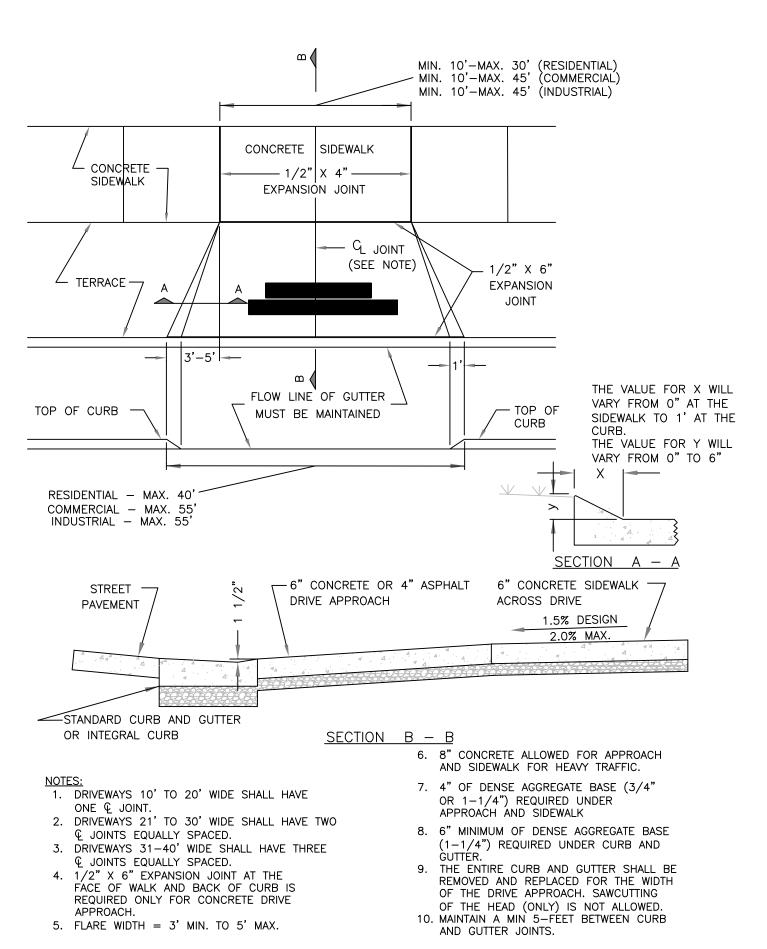
CONCRETE DRIVEWAY DETAIL (NOT TO SCALE)







SPECIFICATIONS & DETAILS



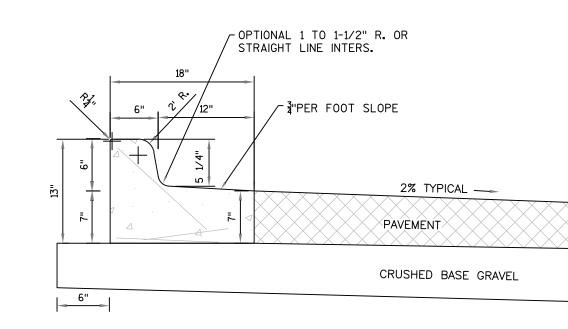
STANDARD DRIVE APPROACH DETAIL (NOT TO SCALE)

EXTEND UP SIDES TO FLOW DEPTH OVERLAP DOWNHILL ENDS MIN 12" - 3-4' STAKE SPACING TRENCH UPHILL ENDS MINIMUM 6"

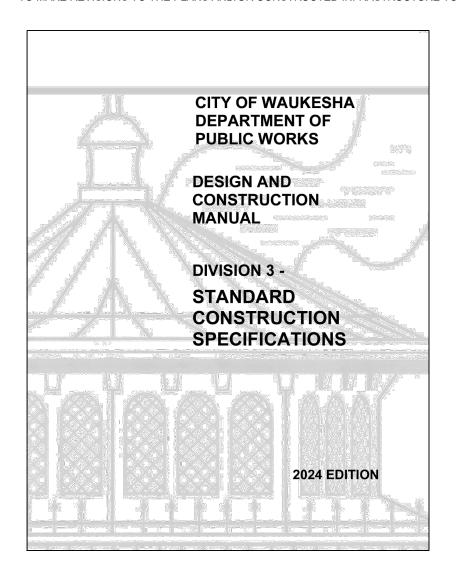
STANDARD EROSION MATTING DETAIL (NOT TO SCALE)

NOTE: AT ALL HANDICAP RAMP LOCATIONS THE CROSS SLOPE OF THE FLANGE CANNOT EXCEED 1/4"/FT. THIS MUST BE MAINTAINED THE WIDTH OF THE RAMP. TRANSITION A MINIMUM 5 FT. ALONG THE FACE OF THE FLANGE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RAMP TO THE TYPICAL CROSS SLOPE.

NOTE: WHEN TYPE "B" CURB AND GUTTERS USED WITH CONCRETE PAVEMENT, THE CURB AND GUTTER SHALL BE TIED TO THE PAVEMENT WITH NO. 4, 2'-0" DEFORMED EPOXY-COATED TIE BARS SPACED AT 3'-0" C. TO C.



NOTE:
ALL SITE IMPROVEMENTS AND CONSTRUCTION SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL CONFORM TO THE CITY OF WAUKESHA DEVELOPMENT HANDBOOK & INFRASTRUCTURE SPECIFICATIONS. WHERE THE PLANS DO NOT COMPLY, IT SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY AND EXPENSE OF THE DEVELOPER TO MAKE REVISIONS TO THE PLANS AND/OR CONSTRUCTED INFRASTRUCTURE TO COMPLY.



STANDARD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF WAUKESHA SHALL GOVERN THE SITE CONSTRUCTION AT THIS SITE.

 $https://webfile.waukesha-wi.gov/waukeshawi25/Document_Center/Government/Public\%20Works/Construction\%20Projects/2024/2024\%20Standard\%20Construction\%20Specifications.pdf?t=202506170915360\&t=202506170915360$

City of Waukesha Department of Public Works **Design and Construction Manual** 2023 Edition Division 4 Standard Details

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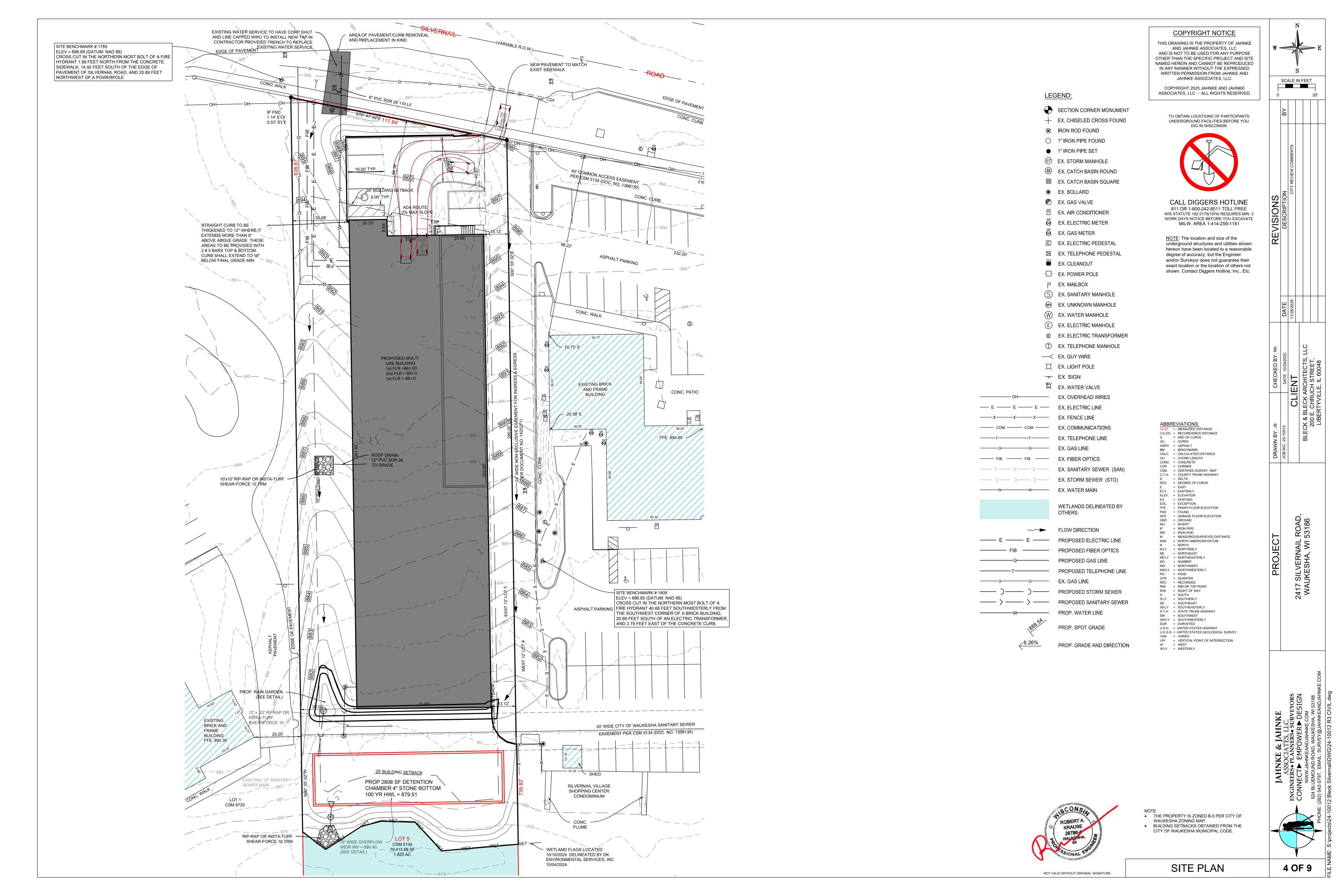


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NOTE: The location and size of the underground structures and utilities shown hereon have been located to a reasonable degree of accuracy, but the Engineer and/or Surveyor does not guarantee their exact location or the location of others not shown. Contact Diggers Hotline, Inc., Etc.

CLIENT
BLECK & BLECK ARCHITECTS, L
200 E. CHRUCH STREET,
LIBERTYVILLE, IL 60048



Prop Roof Silvernail

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Rainfall Events Listing (selected events)

Event#	Event	Storm Type	Curve	Mode	Duration	B/B	Depth	AMC
	Name				(hours)		(inches)	
1	25 yr	Type II 24-hr		Default	24.00	1	4.66	2

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Pipe Listing (selected nodes)

Line#	Node	In-Invert	Out-Invert	Length	Slope	n	Width	Diam/Height	Inside-Fill	Node
	Number	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(ft/ft)		(inches)	(inches)	(inches)	Name
1	4R	99.80	39.80	60.0	1.0000	0.010	0.0	6.0	0.0	

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Page 3

Summary for Reach 4R: (new Reach)

[52] Hint: Inlet/Outlet conditions not evaluated

[61] Hint: Exceeded Reach 3R outlet invert by 0.22' @ 11.95 hrs

Inflow Area = 0.422 ac,100.00% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 4.42" for 25 yr event

Inflow = 2.81 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.155 af

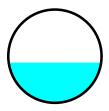
Outflow = 2.81 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.155 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Routing by Stor-Ind+Trans method, Time Span= 0.00-24.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Max. Velocity= 34.74 fps, Min. Travel Time= 0.0 min Avg. Velocity = 10.34 fps, Avg. Travel Time= 0.1 min

Peak Storage= 5 cf @ 11.95 hrs Average Depth at Peak Storage= 0.22', Surface Width= 0.50' Bank-Full Depth= 0.50' Flow Area= 0.2 sf, Capacity= 7.29 cfs

6.0" Round Pipe n= 0.010 PVC, smooth interior Length= 60.0' Slope= 1.0000 '/' Inlet Invert= 99.80', Outlet Invert= 39.80'



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Page 4

Reach 4R: (new Reach)

