DRAINAGE CONCEPT KIUC - Lawai Solar Farm

Client; AES Distributed Energy Tax Map Key: (4) 2-6-03: por. 01 Date: August 2017

This work was prepared by me or under my supervision Expires: April 30, 2018

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The proposed project involves the construction of a solar farm. This includes, but are not limited to, solar panels & associated framing, equipment pads, substation site, unpaved access roads, and fence lines (see preliminary site layout, sheet 2).

The proposed project area is located in Lawal on a portion of Tax Map Key (4) 2-6-03: 01. It is to the southeast of Lawal Highland Estates, to the southwest of Koloa Road, and near the following reservoirs: Aepo, Aepoalua, and Aepoekolu.

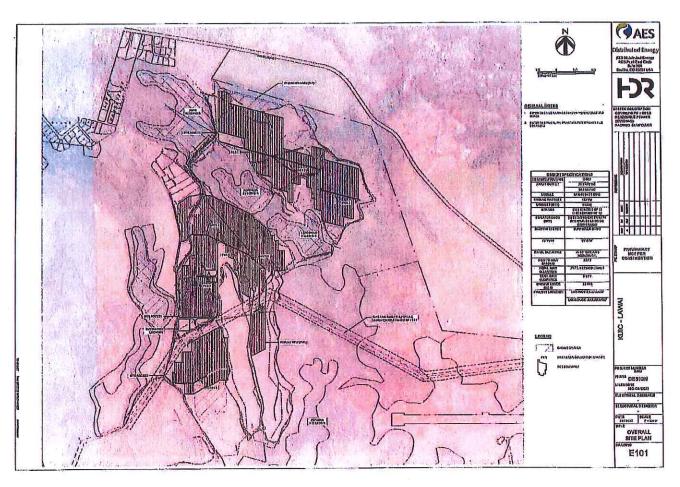
All solar panels shall be mounted on an automated mechanism that will rotate the panels and track the sun across the sky. Similar installations show grass growing under and around panels (see photos, sheets 3-6). This project shall use sheep on the solar farm for vegetation control. The drainage analysis shall use Grass (Medium Height) as ground cover for the Pre-developed Condition and Grass (Short Height) as ground cover for the Developed Condition. This change in ground cover will result in an increase in runoff. County of Kauai Storm Water Runoff System Manual states any development over 2 acres shall not increase runoff leaving the site. Typical methods used to reduce site runoff are as follows:

- Detention Basins These ponds collect site runoff and release the storm water over an
 extended period of time. See sheet 7 for a typical detention basin layout. These could be
 built in existing valleys on the project site.
- Retention Ponds These ponds collect and hold site runoff. Storm water leaves the ponds
 by evaporation and infiltration. See sheet 8 for a typical retention pond layout. These could
 be installed between rows of panels.
- 3. Increasing Time of Concentration Runoff is calculated using a number of factors (soil type, ground cover, time of concentration, total area, and rainfall intensity). Soil type, total area, and rainfall intensity are all constant for a specific project area. Ground cover is determined by the proposed development. Time of concentration is the only factor left that could affect the runoff calculation. In this case, time of concentration is the time it takes runoff to travel along the hydraulically, longest path within the project area. Calculated runoff is inversely affected by time of concentration, so time of concentration must be increased in order to achieve a decrease in runoff. Time of concentration could be increased by using swales/ditches to increase the travel path.

For any method used, a plan shall be designed by an Engineer and approved by County of Kaual Public Works.

Design Criteria/Considerations

- 1. Grading shall be kept to a minimum. The existing contours shall be maintained as much as practical.
- 2. Runoff leaving the project site shall be kept at or below pre-developed levels.
- If detention basins are used, they shall be located at existing low points throughout the
 project. Cutoff ditches shall be designed following the existing ground contours and used to
 direct runoff to the detention basins.
- 4. The maximum depth of the detention basins shall be 6 feet.
- 5. Detention basins shall be subject to a maintenance plan. Silt buildup shall be checked annually and removed as necessary. Vegetation in and around the basin shall be kept at a minimum and maintained on a regular basis.



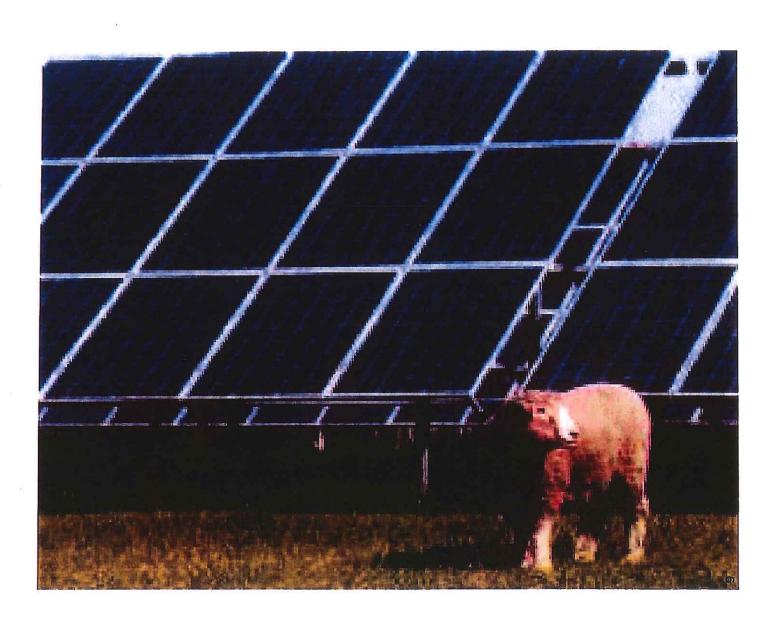


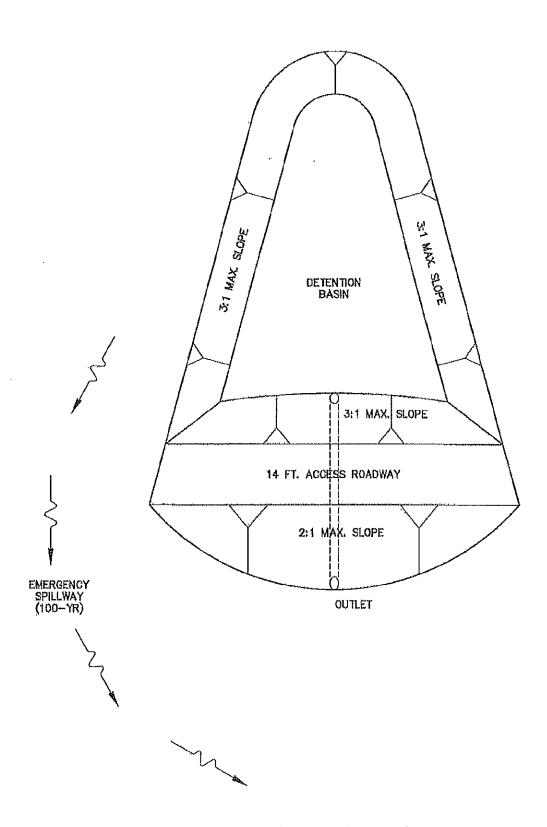




4.

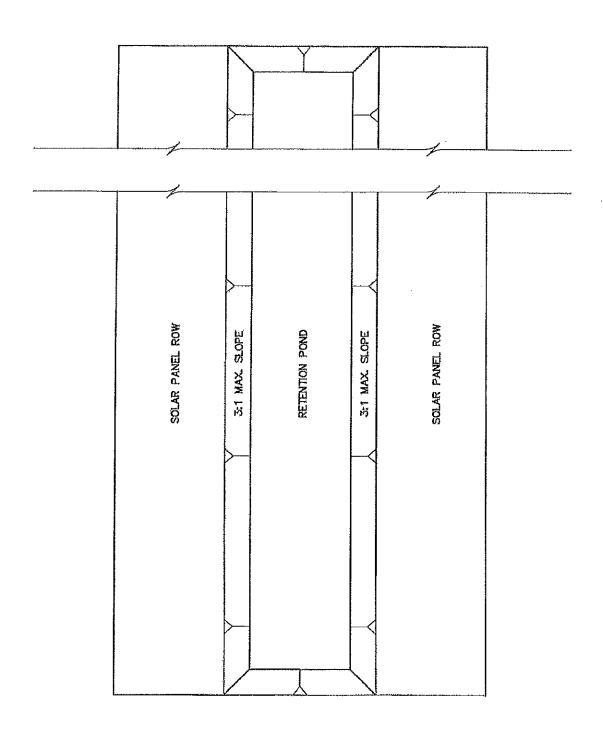






TYPICAL DETENTION BASIN

NOT TO SCALE



TYPICAL RETENTION POND