ii) A pretreatment device is to be used for discharges draining into the sanitary system.

iii) Configuration and pretreatment to be approved by GMWSS.

iv) Operation and maintenance criteria to be included in the construction drawings and Final Development Plans.

4) Automotive and truck wash facilities

i) Covered wash bays are to drain into the sanitary sewer system.

ii) Grade elevations set to ensure that the only surface areas draining into the sanitary system is from the bays themselves.

iii) No external rainwater can drain into the sanitary lines.

iv) A pretreatment device is to be used for discharges draining into the sanitary system.

v) Configuration and pretreatment to be approved by GMWSS.

vi) Operation and maintenance criteria to be included in the construction drawings and Final Development Plans.

Treated groundwater recharge volumes can count towards the required water quality volumes; however, neither the groundwater recharge or water quality volumes are to be included in the channel protection and the water quantity control portion of the regulations.

C. Channel Protection: Developments that require impervious areas and compacted fills reduce the amount of rainfall that previously infiltrated into the underlying soils. The rainfall is then converted into runoff, which eventually drains into the Scott County creek systems. Frequent rainfall events help to shape stream geometries. Uncontrolled events after development can cause degradation to channel areas. To protect channels from this degradation, developments are to provide extended detention for the 1 year/ 24 hour event, and allow the runoff produced to dewater over a 12 hour period. Storm water facilities designed for this condition will release flow at a rate not to exceed erosive flow rates in downstream channels. Channel protection may be waived but not limited to proposed sites that have less than 2 cfs for the post developed state.