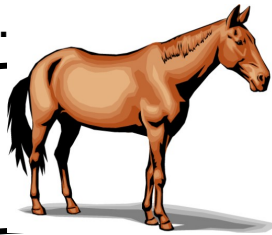


Notes from....



## Serrano Creek Ranch Equestrian Center

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### *What Happens In SCR, Stays In SCR*

This is a preliminary document for water, your horse, and you.

The theory behind all the new standards is pretty simple. First “Manured Areas” are all pipe stalls and the compost area. The second area of concern is horse bathing wastewater. Anything that is generated within these areas must stay in these areas. This includes manure, shavings, feed, rainwater, and bathing water. Just think, “What happens in SCR, stays in SCR.”

The biggest concern is rainwater that lands in your stall. Previously we counted on it flowing out of the stall as quickly as possible. Under our new rules, any rainwater that lands in your stall, must stay in your stall. Our means of dealing with the rainwater is to have it first soak into the dirt portion of your stall footing, or if the storm is large enough, it will infiltrate into trenches at the rear or downslope. These trenches are extra-large french drains that will allow the rainwater to soak in rather than run out of the stall. As a guarantee, a flexible barrier has been installed to prevent the rainwater from leaving the stall. We chose this rubber

material because in the case your horse got cast, it would not injure itself. To see all the steps required to install a trench, photos follow this article.

These infiltration trenches have been sized based on two factors. 1) A decent amount of rainfall will soak into the stall’s footing before reaching the infiltration trench. Thus the infiltration trench’s job is to be available in the event of a medium or large storm, 2) The entire stall “infiltration system” (meaning the all the exposed area and infiltration trench) must be able to handle a one day storm event of 4” of rain. Again, by using the entire stall’s area to absorb water, we are able to build smaller trenches. Even at that, a trench for a 12’ wide stall such as the breezeway costs around \$1,100 each. For a 24’ wide stall, were looking at \$2,800.

If any exposed portion (i.e. not under a roof) of the stall is matted, then there will be less water percolating into the stall footing, and thus more water will then flow into the infiltration trench. Should this happen, then the trenches would need to be excavated and increased in size. If a single trench fails to capture the rainwater, then is presumed that all the trenches are insufficiently sized, and all will need to be upgraded. The costs could easily double. Thus during the legally defined rain season (October 1-April 30), all exposed areas of a stall are not allowed to have mats. If your stall has not been retrofitted with the trenches, you may keep your mats until such time it is. But remember that once a trench with the rubber barrier has been installed, no mats are allowed in the exposed area.

In the center stall areas, The infiltration trenches will be installed only on the lower side of the stalls. So for example, stall #45 will have a trench along the front of the stall. But because stalls #69 & #70 drain into stall #45, the no mats

in exposed areas will apply to all the stalls, #45, #69, & #70

**Washing Horses:** All horse bathing, rinsing, etc., must only be done at the wash rack. Please don't grab any adjacent hose and give your horse a quick spritz. If seen, this will be a direct violation. When storm events are predicted, the wash rack will be closed to use. We are required to ensure that no rainwater is allowed to flow into the underground infiltration system of the wash rack. The reason is that once the storm passes, the infiltration capacity must have sufficient absorption to ensure that horse bathing will not overwhelm the system. Should the infiltration be overwhelmed, this will cause horse bathing water to potentially flow into the creek. This can never, ever happen.

If you see any type of barrier to the wash racks, this means they are closed and absolutely can not be used. The drain to the underground infiltration system will be plug in anticipation of rain. Using the wash rack during this time will cause your wastewater to flow onto the grounds of the stable, which is a direct violation that will cause us to be immediately fined and put us on the way to closure.

**Manure Muck Bucket.** Each horse is to be provided a muck bucket. If you clean your stall, you must put any shavings, manure, spoiled hay, etc., in the bucket and not on the ground. If you find that a single bucket is not enough, we will happily provide you another. In calculating the potential pollution of the stable, aisles/walkways have been eliminated as "manured" areas if manure never touches the ground. If manure does come in contact, then these areas will be converted from "non-manured" to "manured." This will result in additional large infiltration trenches being required for all walkways/aisles. More trenching = more expenses. Also stable staff will regularly (TBD) patrol the grounds to pick up any "feral" manure. If you see manure, your assistance is greatly appreciated by your friendly staff.

the infiltration trench in your stall (if one has been installed.) Eventually, these will be the only three methods. Until such time, you may spread your water over a large dirt area, as long as it is very, very far, far away from the main drainage point of the stable. Again absolutely no water may ever leave the stable except in rainstorm.

As we get more clarity, we'll eventually develop a Best Stormwater Management Practices manual for all. Your questions, as always, are welcomed.



**Water Disposal:** The preferred methods are: 1) Dump into the wash rack drain, 2) in the detention pond in the northwest corner of the stable, or 3) in





