





### Agenda

- Introduction
- O & M General Overview
- SCM Design
- SCM Construction
- SCM Maintenance





### Introduction

- The Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District supports the strategic implementation and long-term maintenance of green infrastructure that protects, preserves, enhances, and restores natural hydrologic function.
- The Green Infrastructure Grant (GIG) for the Combined Sewer Area Program (Program) focus is the funding of green infrastructure projects to remove stormwater runoff from the combined sewer collection system within the District's combined sewer service area.





### Introduction

• The District is now requiring, through our GIG Agreement, that all grantees attend an Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Workshop to ensure green infrastructure practices will continue to function properly and yield expected water quality and environmental benefits, while ensuring good stewardship of rate payer dollars.



#### **Green Infrastructure Grant Program**

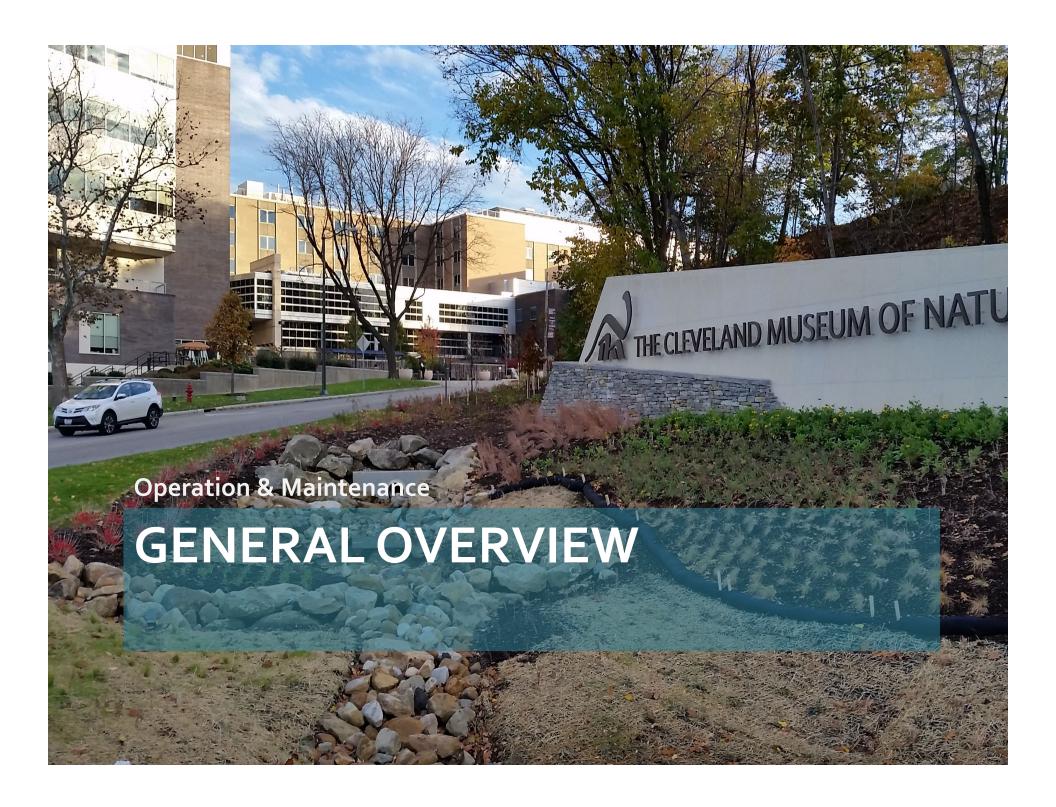
Funding Round	Award Recommendations	Runoff Reduction gallons/year
2014 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS PROGRAM		
TOTAL	\$1,746,274	7,138,890
2016 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS PROGRAM		
TOTAL	\$1,974,747	9,658,777
2018 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS PROGRAM		
TOTAL	\$799,130	1,730,688
2019 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS PROGRAM		
TOTAL	\$1,908,361	4,906,083
2020 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS PROGRAM		
TOTAL	\$1,935,944	2,913,808
GRAND TOTAL	\$8,364,456	26,348,246

### Stormwater Control Measures

- Bioretention Practices
- Cistern
- Green Wall
- Permeable Pavement
- Underground Infiltration/ Detention Systems







### **General Overview**























# General Overview – Day 1









# General Overview – Day 1







# General Overview – the first few months

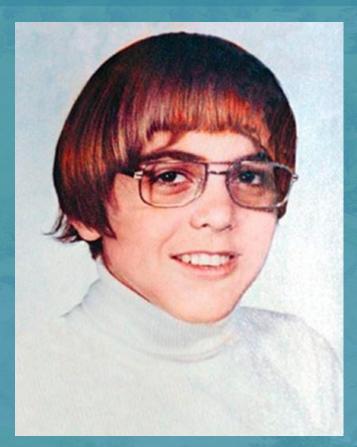








# General Overview – the awkward years









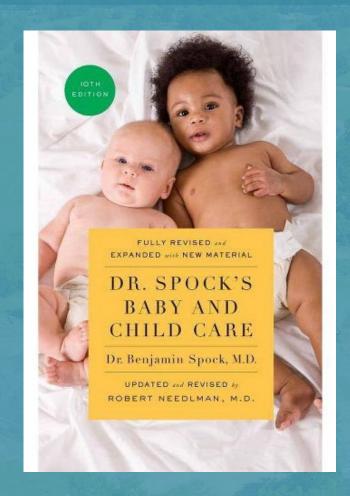
# General Overview – Maturity

















# General Overview - Design Considerations





- Begin with the end in mind
- Setup project for success
  - -Construction
  - -Long-term maintenance





Refer to an accepted standard



### Rainwater and Land Development

Ohio's Standards for Stormwater Management Land Development and Urban Stream Protection

\*Third Edition 2006

\*Updated to include all new materials, changes and corrections as of 11-6-14.

Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Soil and Water Conservation

2045 Morse Road, Building B-3 Columbus, Ohio 43229-6605 (614) 265-6610





Ensure accessibility by needed equipment









#### Schedule

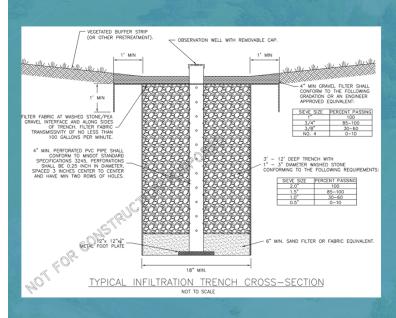
#### **Construction Issues**

1. Timing of Construction - Construction of bioretention practices shall take place after land grading is complete and the contributing drainage area has been stabilized. Construction may take place if the entire contributing area can be effectively diverted until construction is complete and fully-vegetated cover protects all soil areas. Construction shall not occur during periods of precipitation since clogging of soils, bedding, filter or planting media may occur.





 Consider ways to simplify inspections (e.g., observation wells)



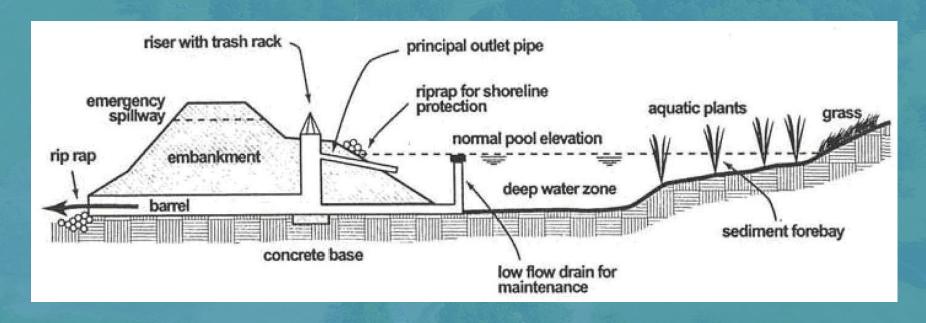








- Flood Routing
  - -What happens if the practice clogs/fails?













### Material Specifications

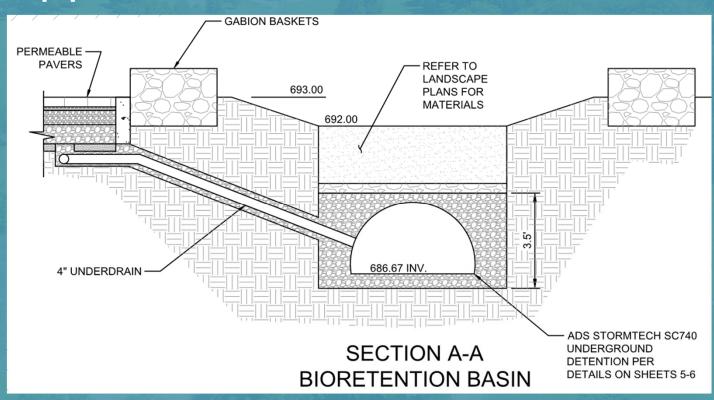
- 4. *Planting Soil* The planting soil filters the treatment volume, detains runoff in the available void space and provides a media for plant growth and a biological community. Much of the pollutant removal occurs in this zone due to filtering, microbial activity, ion exchange, adsorption and plant uptake. The planting soil (an engineered soil media) shall be at least two feet deep and up to four feet in depth (settled) depending upon the planned vegetation. Greater depth is necessary to accommodate the root ball of trees planted in bioretention facilities. Soils and soil mixes must be certified by a qualified laboratory (1 test per 100 yd³ of soil) and have the following attributes:
  - Texture class: loamy sand. Having no less than 80% sand and no greater than 10% clay considering only the mineral fraction of the soil.
  - pH range: 5.2 8.0
  - Soluble Salts: 500 ppm maximum.
  - Decomposed organic matter: 3-5% by weight [Note: this translates to 8-20% organic matter by volume. See note on "Creating a Suitable Soil Media" below.]
  - Phosphorus: phosphorus of the planting media should fall between 15 and 60 mg/kg (ppm) as determined by the Mehlich III test. For sites in watersheds with a phosphorus TMDL or sites with high phosphorus loads, the phosphorus content of the planting media should fall between 10 and 30 mg/kg as determined by the Mehlich III test.
  - Sand added shall be clean and meet AASHTO M-6 or ASTM C-33 with a grain size of 0.02-0.04" inches.







Applicable Notes & Details







# General Overview - Construction Considerations





















































Milestone Inspections







Do not ruin your SCM!!!









Follow the construction schedule











 Scarify underlying subsoil of infiltrating practices









Keep sediment out!!

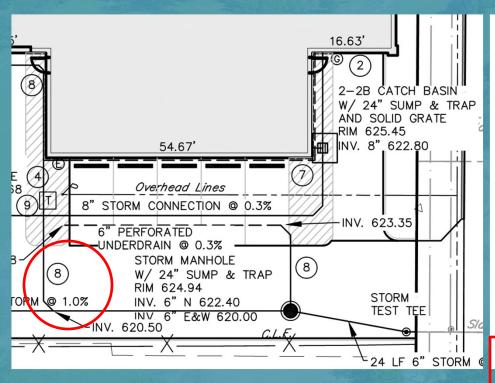








Refer to applicable notes



### UTILITY NOTES:

- PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL LOCATE EXISTING SLANTS #21 AND #28 FOR RE-USE. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXPOSE SLANT AND IT SHALL BE INSPECTED BY WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FOR REUSE. IF CONNECTION IS VIABLE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY ENGINEER OF LOCATION AND ELEVATION. IF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL DETERMINES THE SLANT IS NO LONGER VIABLE THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL A NEW 6" VCP SLANT PER WPC STANDARDS. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH WATER POLLUTION CONTROL. SEWER WITHIN THE R/W, FROM TEST TEE TO THE MAIN SHALL BE 6" VCP @ A MINIMUM SLOPE OF 1.0%.
- 2 PROPOSED GAS METER. LOCATION AND SIZE AND CONNECTION TO BE COORDINATED WITH UTILITY COMPANIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- 3) RELOCATED WATER SPIGOT. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE FINAL LOCATION WITH OWNER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IF EXISTING SHUT OFF VALVE IS WITHIN CONSTRUCTION LIMITS, CONTRACTOR SHALL ALSO RELOCATE VALVE WITH WATER SPIGOT.
- PROPOSED ELECTRIC METER AND TRANSFORMER. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH MEP PLANS AND UTILITY COMPANIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- 5 PROPOSED 4" FIRE LINE AND 2" DOMESTIC LINE. METER AND BACKFLOW SHALL BE LOCATED INSIDE BUILDING.
- (6) CURB UNDERDRAIN. SEE DETAIL SHEET C6.01.
- 6" PERFORATED UNDERDRAIN AT 0.3% SLOPE WHERE PAVERS MEET BUILDING.
- (8) SOLID PIPE FOR CONNECTION BETWEEN PERFORATED PIPE AND COLLECTOR PIPE.





Complete as-built drawings

### **AS-BUILT DRAWINGS**

This drawing has been modified to conform to As-Built construction condition, as provided by the Construction Confractor:

(NAME OF COMPANY HERE)

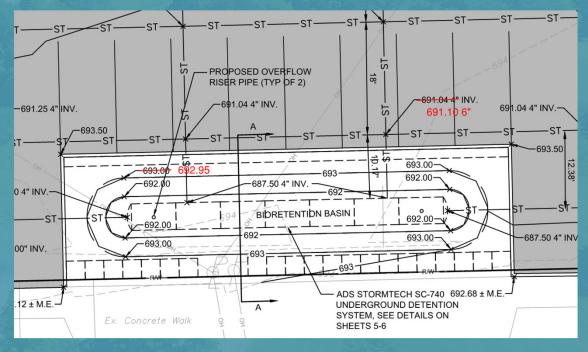
COMPANY

(TO BE HAND SIGNED ONLY)

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE

(date the as-builts will actually be signed)

DATE







 Update O&M plan as applicable when design changes are made during construction





 Construct infiltrating practices during dry weather only











 Ensure noncontaminated construction materials are used







# General Overview – Maintenance Considerations





What do the following have in common?





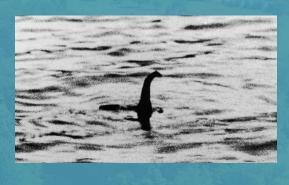








A man-made feature that requires no maintenance





A perfect system of government



# THEY DON'T EXIST!!!





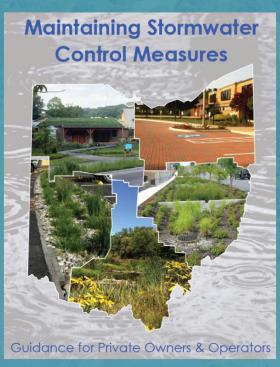
First year needs vs long-term needs











MAINTAINING STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES
Guidance for Private Owners & Operators

STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

### Stormwater Control Measures

Over the next few pages we will discuss common SCMs approved for use in Ohio. A good understanding of SCM design and operation will enable property owners and operators of SCMs to plan and implement required maintenance activities on schedule.

If your SCM is not listed in this manual, please contact your local stormwater manager

- Bioretention Area (page 7)
- Dry Pond or Dry Extended Detention Basin (page 9)
- Wet Pond or Wet Extended Detention Basin (page 11)
- Vegetated Infiltration Swale (page 13)
- Permeable Pavement (page 15)
- Green Roof (page 18)
- Non-Structural SCMs: Riparian & Wetland Setbacks and Conservation Areas (page 19)
- Rain Barrels & Cisterns (page 21)
- Rain Gardens (page 23)
- Sand Filter System (page 25)
- Underground Detention (page 27)
- Oil-Water Separator (page 29)

### MAINTAINING STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES Guidance for Private Owners & Operators

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Inspection & Maintenance Agreement Template	APPENDIX 4
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List of Common Invasive Plants	APPENDIX 6

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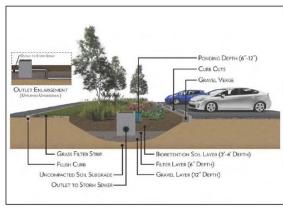


MAINTAINING STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES
Guidance for Private Owners & Operators

STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

### **Bioretention Area**

Bioretention areas are depressed areas that allow shallow ponding of stormwater runoff that utilize specified soil media, mulch and vegetation to capture and treat stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces such as parking lots and rooftops. The soil media, mulch and vegetation filter pollutants to improve water quality within urban environments. The specified soil media, composed of sand, is placed over layers of sand, pea gravel and gravel within the depression which enables ponded stormwater runoff to be treated and filtered and before either soaking into the underlying soils or leaving through an underdrain pipe. Underdrains may be installed to drain the bioretention area to local sewers or appropriate outlet. Bioretention areas are planted with specific types of plant material that can withstand both wet and dry weather conditions. Recommended plant material information for Bioretention Areas can be found in Appendix 5.



Typical bioretention area cross-section view. Credit: Chagrin River Watershed Partners, Inc.

MAINTAINING STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES
Guidance for Private Owners & Operators

STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES



Planted bioretention area with sidewalk curb cut in foreground. Stormwater runoff is conveyed through gravel to shallow depression of bioretention area. Credit: Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District



Weeds and untrimmed plantings prevent stormwater runoff from entering the bioretention area from the curb cut. Credit: Northeast Ohio Reaional Sewer District



Stormwater flow will be blocked by the dead vegetation on the outlet catch basin grate. Credit: Chaarin River Watershed Partners



Erosion of side slopes and subsequent sediment accumulation within bioretention area and contribute to clogging issues. Credit: Summit Soil & Water Conservation District

### MAINTENANCE REQUIRED WHEN:

- Standing water is visible 48 hours after a rain event.
- Erosion is visible within the bioretention area, or on the slopes and inlets leading into the bioretention area.
- Vegetation, sediment or debris is blocking inlets or outlets.
- · Vegetation is wilting, discolored, or dying.
- Foul odors present
- Sediment has accumulated over the mulch or soil media





### MAINTAINING STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES Guidance for Private Owners & Operators

### ROUTINE AND NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

### Recommendations for Routine and Non-Routine Maintenance

The following section lists general recommendations for routine and non-routine maintenance items. Some routine maintenance items are completed on a seasonal basis, others require greater frequency. Non-routine maintenance items often require professional expertise and assistance before appropriate corrective measures can be determined. Resources for professional assistance are listed in Appendix 3.

### **Bioretention Area**

### Routine Maintenance:

- <u>Sediment and Debris:</u> Remove gross accumulated sediment and debris from the mulch or grass surface area of the bioretention area.
- <u>Outlet Structure</u>: Keep outlets of bioretention area free from blockage by sediment, debris, trash, mulch or plant material.
- <u>Erosion and Scour:</u> Repair soil erosion or scouring within the bioretention area, side slopes or inlets leading into the bioretention area.
- <u>Mulch</u>: Maintain a 2 to 3 inch depth of hardwood bark mulch layer within the planted area of the bioretention area. If an excessive depth of mulch exists, remove mulch until the mulch layer is 2 to 3 inches in depth.
- <u>Curb Cuts:</u> Keep curb cuts to bioretention area free from blockage by sediment, debris
   and track
- Weeds: Remove weeds and invasive plants from bioretention area.
- Vegetation Management: Inspect plant health seasonally to ensure vigorous growth.
   Prune plants, particularly shrubs and trees, during the dormant season (fall to early spring).
- Snow Removal: Do not pile or store snow within the bioretention area as this will
  compact the specialized soils and add sediments that may lead to clogging.

### Non-Routine Maintenance:

- Plant Replacement: Replace diseased or dying plants.
- Water Ponding Period: When ponding continues beyond a 48 hour period or the designed ponding duration, there may be construction, or design issues that need to

### Bioretention Area Inspection and Maintenance Checklist

Location/A	ddress:			
Date:	Time:	Weather Conditions:	Date of Last Inspection:	
Inspector:			Title:	
Rain in Las	t 48 Hours 🗆 Yes 🗀	No If yes, list amount	and timing:	
Pretreatment:   vegetated filter strip   swale   turf grass   forebay   other, specify:				none
Site Plan or	As-Built Plan Availab	le: DYes DNo		

Inspection Item	r e	Comment	Action Needed
1. PRETREATMENT			
Sediment has accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □Ne
Trash and debris have accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □Ne
2. DEWATERING	20		11.5
Standing water is present after 24 hours. If yes, describe sheen, color, or smell. 3. INLETS	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Inlets are in poor structural condition.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □Ne
Sediment has accumulated and/or is blocking the inlets.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □Ne
Erosion is occurring around the inlets.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □Ne
3. VEGETATION			
Vegetation is wilting, discolored, or dying due to disease or stress.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Vegetation needs to be controlled through mowing or manual removal.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
4. BIORETENTION MAIN INFILTRA	HONAREA		
Trash and debris have accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Sediment has accumulated at the surface.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Topmost layer is caked or crusted over with sediment.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Erosion is evident.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Mulch is compacted.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Sinkholes or animal borrows are present.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
5. SIDE SLOPES AND EMBANKMEN	T		
Erosion is evident.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Sinkholes or instability is evident.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
6. OUTLETS AND OVERFLOW STRU	JCTURE (i.e., catch basin)		
Outlets or overflow structures in poor structural condition.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Sediment, trash or debris is blocking the outlets or overflow structure.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Erosion is occurring around the outlets or overflow structure.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Height from surface of practice to top of overflow structure is insufficient to allow for ponding during rain events.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No





### Bioretention

- Small-scale, vegetated depressions
- Small contributing areas (e.g. roads and roof tops)
- Stormwater runoff percolates through soil and plant roots
- Physical, chemical and biological processes
- Clean water infiltrates or is discharged











- General
  - Use accepted standards
  - Ensure accessibility
  - Prepare logical schedule
  - Keep inspection & maintenance in mind
  - Include applicable notes & details
  - Provide for flood routing
  - Provide material specifications





- Design assumptions made:
  - Appropriate drainage area vs. filterbed area (5% of watershed's IA)
  - -Adequate outlet
  - -Groundwater considerations
  - -Setbacks met





- Assumptions:
  - Appropriate drainage area vs. filter bed area (5% of watershed's IA)







• Pre-treatment options:











Curb cuts: Sumps (easy) vs. Slopes (hard)









Curb cuts: Use the right size stone





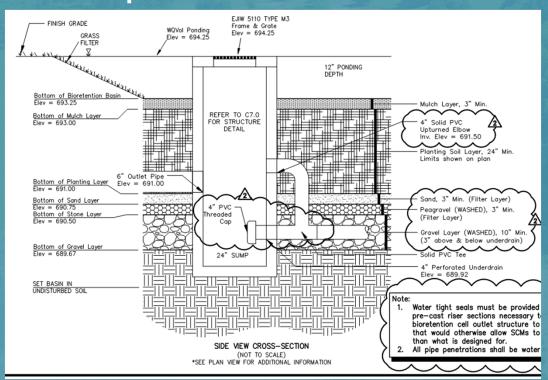








### Upturned elbows:









Infiltration testing:









- Plant Selection:
  - –Aesthetics
  - —Line of site
  - Moisture variability
  - -Salt tolerance
  - -Sunlight needs









- General
  - Adhere to construction schedule
  - Keep sediment away!
  - Refer to applicable notes/details
  - Construct during good weather
  - Scarify subsoil (infiltrating practices)
  - Use non-contaminated materials
  - Plan revisions = O&M Plan revisions
  - As-built drawings
  - Milestone inspections





Avoid compaction









 Account for settling of layers (additional 5% volume)









Keep sediment out!!!







• Pre-treatment grass filter strips...sod in place of seed & mulch

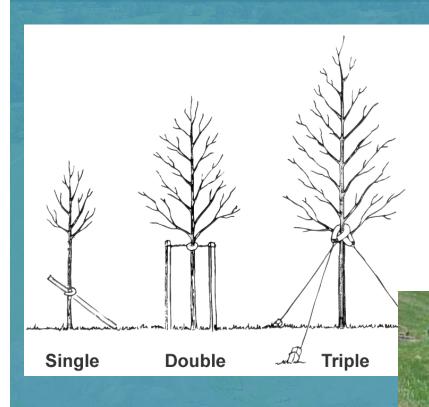








#### **Bioretention - Construction**



Properly stake taller plants

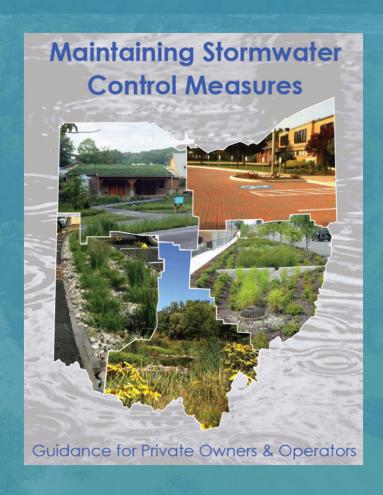








- General
  - -All SCMs will require maintenance
  - —First year need\$ vs.
    long-term need\$







#### Bioretention Area Inspection and Maintenance Checklist

Facility:					
Location/Addres	5:				
Date:	Time:	Weather Conditions:		Date of Last Inspection:	
Inspector:			Title:		
		If yes, list amoun			
Pretreatment:	vegetated filter stri	p 🗆 swale 🗅 turf grass	□ forebay □ other, s	pecify:	□ none
Site Plan or As-B	uilt Plan Available:	□ Yes □ No			

Inspection Item		Comment	Action Needed
1. PRETREATMENT			
Sediment has accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Trash and debris have accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
2. DEWATERING			
Standing water is present after 24 hours. If yes, describe sheen, color, or smell. 3. INLETS	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Inlets are in poor structural condition.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Sediment has accumulated and/or is blocking the inlets.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Erosion is occurring around the inlets.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
3. VEGETATION			
Vegetation is wilting, discolored, or dying due to disease or stress.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Vegetation needs to be controlled through mowing or manual removal.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
4. BIORETENTION MAIN INFILTRA	ΠΟΝ AREA		
Trash and debris have accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Sediment has accumulated at the surface.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Topmost layer is caked or crusted over with sediment.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Erosion is evident.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Mulch is compacted.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Sinkholes or animal borrows are present.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
5. SIDE SLOPES AND EMBANKMEN	T		
Erosion is evident.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Sinkholes or instability is evident.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
6. OUTLETS AND OVERFLOW STRU	CTURE (i.e., catch basin)		
Outlets or overflow structures in poor structural condition.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Sediment, trash or debris is blocking the outlets or overflow structure.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Erosion is occurring around the outlets or overflow structure.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Height from surface of practice to top of overflow structure is insufficient to allow for ponding during rain events.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No

Additional Notes			
	needed DYes No		





- Pre-treatment
  - Remove accumulated sediments



- De-watering– Ensure it drains



- Inlets
  - Are they stabilized?



- Vegetative health
  - Watering & weeding
  - Trimming/pruning
  - Thinning
  - Winterizing





#### Infiltration bed















Outlet & Overflow





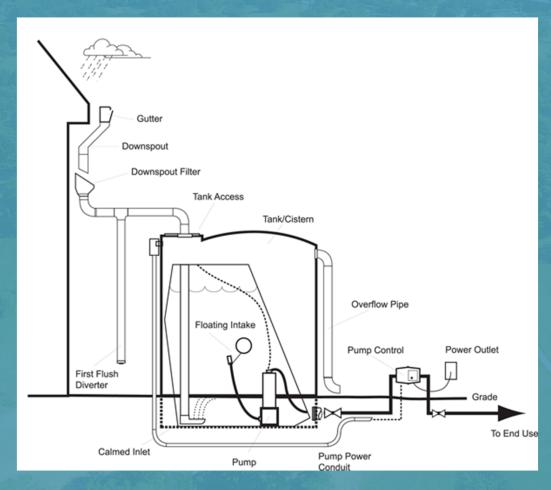








# Cistern







#### Cistern

- Water distribution
  - Can be used for on-site irrigation or domestic use
  - Controlled through automation or passively
  - –Must have an overflow for large storms









- General
  - Accepted standards
  - Accessibility
  - -Schedule
  - -Simplify inspections
  - Applicable notes & details
  - —Flood routing
  - Material specifications





- Design assumptions made:
  - Catchment area dictates type of pretreatment needed
  - Drainage area sized according to drainage area and volume needed
  - Proper base is provided
  - Outlet (overflow) is appropriate
  - Setbacks are adhered to (property line and building)



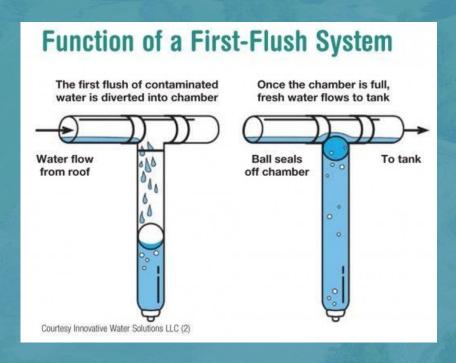


- Design assumptions cont'd:
  - Quality life expectancy and durability (local seasonal conditions were considered)
  - Adhere to applicable plumbing codes
  - Sunlight exposure minimized (above ground)
  - System is flushable
  - Tank is accessible





#### • Pre-treatment



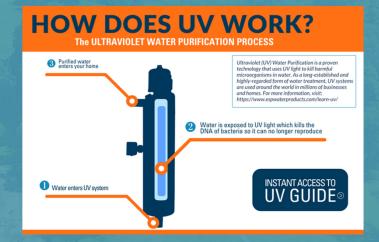






General treatment of water











Design features











## **Cistern - Construction**





#### **Cistern - Construction**

- General
  - -Adhere to construction schedule
  - Keep sediment away!
  - Refer to applicable notes/details
  - -Plan revisions = 0&M Plan revisions
  - As-built drawings
  - Milestone inspections





#### Cistern - Construction

 Testing water tightness, mechanical components and alarms





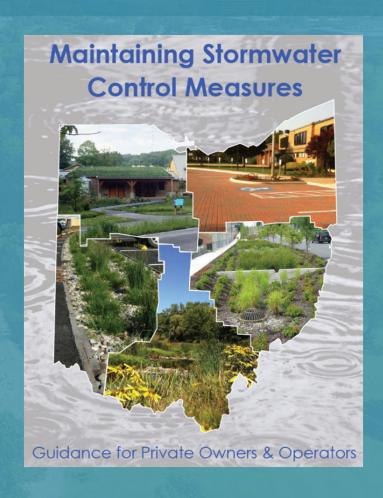








- General
  - -All SCMs will require maintenance
  - —First year need\$ vs.
    long-term need\$







#### Rain Barrel/Cistern Inspection and Maintenance Checklist

Facility:				
Location/Addre	ess:			
Date:	Time:	Weather Conditions:		Date of Last Inspection:
Inspector:	•		Title:	
	Hours □ Yes □ No			
		□ gutter guards □ rain	barrel filter/screen	other, specify:
Site Plan or As-	Built Plan Available:	□ Yes □ No		

	1	Comment	Action Needed
1. PRETREATMENT			
Sediment and debris have accumulated in gutter.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
The screen or trap is clogged or not attached.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
2. FOUNDATION			
Barrel foundation is unstable.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
3. INLETS/DOWNSPOUTS			
Gutters and downspouts joints are disconnected and/or leaks are present.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Downspouts are disconnected to barrel and/or leaks are present.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
Diverter is disconnected and/or leaks are present.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □N
3. SPIGOT	-		•
Visible leaks are present and connections are not tight.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □1
Valves and knobs do not turn.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □1
4. RAIN BARREL/CISTERN			
Sediment accumulated at bottom of barrel.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □!
Odor of mildew present or algae is visible inside the barrel.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □!
Cracks or leaks are visible in barrel.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □!
Mosquito larva is visible in barrel.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □!
5. OVERFLOW STRUCTURE			
Overflow is directed away from the structure or disconnected from the downspout.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □!
Other:	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □!
Special Notes: An untrained individual sh follow the manufacturer's manual and reco		ever drink water from a rain barrel or a cist dule.	em. Always

Site Sketch:





Tank stability



 Check for leaks (pipes, hoses, valves)







- Test mechanicals
- Water sampling









Flush &
 sanitize entire
 system
 (confined
 space entry)





Winterization









# Green Wall - Design

- Vertical structures that have different types of plants or other greenery attached to them.
- Growth medium consisting of soil, stone, or water
- Built-in irrigation systems.





# Green Wall - Design





# Green Wall - Design

- General
  - Use accepted standards
  - Ensure accessibility
  - Prepare logical schedule
  - Keep inspection & maintenance in mind
  - Include applicable notes & details
  - Provide for flood routing
  - Provide material specifications
  - Refer to Cistern slides ensure proper conveyance for irrigation





## Green Wall - Construction





#### **Green Wall - Construction**

- General
  - Adhere to construction schedule
  - Refer to applicable notes/details
  - Construct during good weather
  - Use non-contaminated materials
  - Plan revisions = O&M Plan revisions
  - As-built drawings
  - Milestone inspections
  - Refer to Cistern slides ensure proper conveyance for irrigation





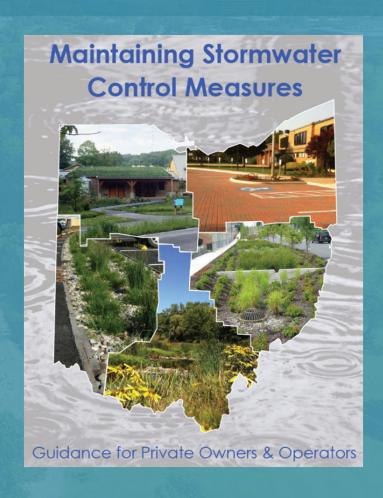
## **Green Wall - Maintenance**





#### Green Wall - Maintenance

- General
  - -All SCMs will require maintenance
  - First year need\$ vs.long-term need\$







## **Green Wall - Maintenance**

- Refer to Cistern
   Maintenance
- Accessibility
   with specialized
   equipment



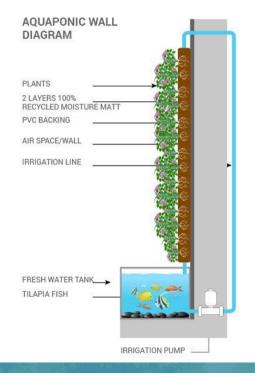


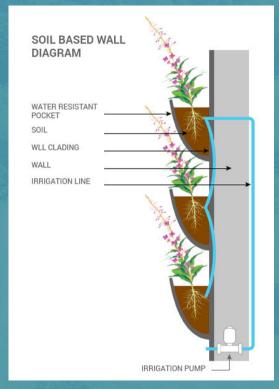


#### **Green Wall - Maintenance**

Long-term structural stability











#### **Green Wall - Maintenance**

- Plant health
- Winterization (irrigation system & plants)









#### Permeable Pavement

- Provide structural support for vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic
- Allows water to permeate through the pavement surface, aggregate base, and to infiltrate into the subgrade soils
- Receive runoff from adjacent rooftops and/or traditional paved areas









- General
  - Use accepted standards
  - Ensure accessibility
  - Prepare logical schedule
  - Keep inspection & maintenance in mind
  - -Include applicable notes & details
  - Provide for flood routing
  - Provide material specifications





- Design assumptions made:
  - -Traffic loading patterns
  - -Contributing drainage area's land use impacts (i.e., sediments)
  - Foundation offsets
  - -Groundwater issues addressed
  - -Flat subgrade provided





• Drainage area ratios (max. 2:1, traditional pavement-to-permeable pavement)

Paver field = 5,000 sq.ft

Pavement drainage area = 7,500 sq.ft

Ratio of 1.5:1







• Underdrains & elbows

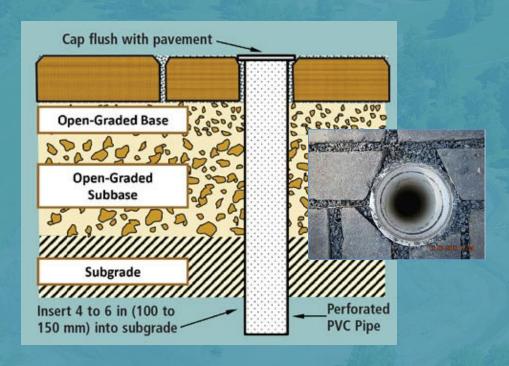








Observation wells



 Edge restraints (curbing)







Infiltration testing\*:



\*based on finished compaction







Erosion & sediment control plan







# Permeable Pavement - Construction





#### Permeable Pavement - Construction

- General
  - Adhere to construction schedule
  - Keep sediment away!
  - Refer to applicable notes/details
  - Construct during good weather
  - Scarify subsoil (infiltrating practices)
  - Use non-contaminated materials
  - Plan revisions = O&M Plan revisions
  - As-built drawings
  - Milestone inspections





#### Permeable Pavement - Construction

 Do not work on the subgrade when it is raining



 Remove unintended sediments before backfilling



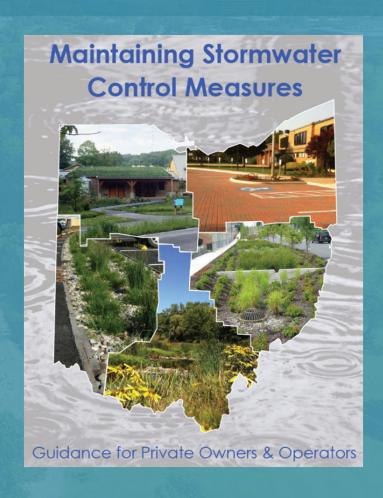








- General
  - -All SCMs will require maintenance
  - —First year need\$ vs. long-term need\$







#### Permeable Pavement Inspection and Maintenance Checklist

Facility:					
Location/Addre	ess:				
Date:	Time:	Weather Conditions:		Date of Last Inspection:	
Inspector: Title:					
Rain in Last 48 Hours					
Pavement Type	: 🗆 permeable interl	ocking concrete pavemen	t (PICP) 🗆 asphalt	□ concrete □ other, specify:	
Pretreatment: vegetated filter strip swale turf grass forebay other, specify:					□ none
Site Plan or As-	Built Plan Available:	□ Yes □ No			
*Pormooble into	rlooking gonerate pays	mant (BICB)			

\*Permeable interlocking concrete pavement (PICP)

Inspection Item		Comment	Action Needed
1. PRETREATMENT			
Sediment has accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Trash and debris have accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
2. PAVEMENT TRANSITION AREA			
Non-permeable transition area at pavement edges is unstable/deteriorating.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
3. DEWATERING			
Standing water is visible on the surface after a rain event.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
4. PAVEMENT SURFACE AND JOIN	ΓS		
Sediment has accumulated on pavement surface.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Trash and debris have accumulated on pavement surface or around curbing.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Pavement has deteriorated, cracked, settled, or raveled.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Sediment has accumulated in the joints of PICP.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Vegetation is growing in the joints of PICP.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Gravel is insufficient in the joints of PICP.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □No
Additional Notes			<u>'</u>

Wet weather inspection needed □ Yes □ No

Site Sketch:





Remove landscaping debris regularly



Stockpile snow piles downslope







Do not apply any sealants









Vacuum/sweep 2x-4x per year













## **Underground Systems**

- Saves valuable space area above remains available for traditional uses (parking, roads, active recreation, etc.)
- Allows water to infiltrate into the subgrade soils
- Receive runoff from adjacent rooftops and/or traditional paved areas









- General
  - Use accepted standards
  - Ensure accessibility
  - Prepare logical schedule
  - Keep inspection & maintenance in mind
  - -Include applicable notes & details
  - Provide for flood routing
  - Provide material specifications





- Design assumptions made:
  - -Traffic loading patterns
  - Foundation offsets
  - -Groundwater issues addressed
  - -Flat subgrade provided





Pre-treatment options (80% TSS removal)











Observation & accessibility ports









# Underground Systems - Construction





#### **Underground Systems - Construction**

#### General

- Adhere to construction schedule
- Keep sediment away!
- Refer to applicable notes/details
- Construct during good weather
- Scarify subsoil (infiltrating practices)
- Use non-contaminated materials
- Plan revisions = O&M Plan revisions
- As-built drawings
- Milestone inspections





### **Underground Systems - Construction**

 Do not work on the subgrade when it is raining



 Remove unintended sediments before backfilling

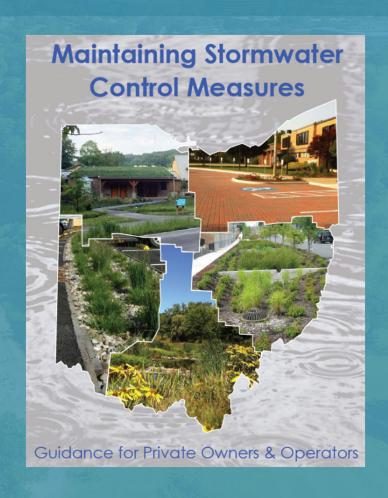








- General
  - -All SCMs will require maintenance
  - —First year need\$ vs.
    long-term need\$







#### Underground Detention System Inspection and Maintenance Checklist

Facility:					
Location/Addre	ss:				
Date:	Time:	Weather Conditions:		Date of Last Inspection:	
Inspector:	•	•	Title:		
	Hours DYes DNo		t and timing:		
	🗆 vegetated filter stri		□ forebay □ other, s	pecify:	none none
Site Plan on Ac	Duilt Plan Available	Vec o No			

\*Do not enter underground detention chambers to inspect system unless Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)

To the confined space confined space

Inspection Item		Comment	Action Needed
1. PRETREATMENT			2.0000
Sediment has accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □1
Trash and debris have accumulated.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □!
2. INLETS			
Inlets are in poor structural condition.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
Sediment, trash, or debris have accumulated and/or is blocking the inlets.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
3. CHAMBERS Sediment accumulation threshold has			
been reached.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
Trash and debris have accumulated in chambers.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
4. OTHER SYSTEM COMPONENTS			
Structural deterioration is evident.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
5. OUTLETS			
Outlets in poor structural condition.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
Sediment, trash or debris are blocking outlets.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
Erosion is occurring around outlets.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
6. OTHER			
Evidence of ponding water on area draining to system.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
Evidence that water is not being conveyed through the system.	□Yes □No □N/A		□Yes □
Additional Notes			

Site Sketch:





Specialized equipment to remove accumulated sediments

















#### Conclusion

- Maintenance Considerations
  - Design Phase
  - Construction Phase
  - Long-Term





#### Conclusion

- Additional Resources
  - -Cistern Video:
    - https://youtube/ORzczMLq5to
  - –Underground Infiltration/ Detention Video:
    - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=
       Upn5aPEESGA





#### **Thank You**

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