

Infiltration and Filter System Construction Specifications

Infiltration and filter systems either take advantage of existing permeable soils or create a permeable medium such as sand (or WC), and filter it. In some instances where permeability is great, these facilities may be used for top soil well. The most common systems include infiltration trenches, infiltration basins, sand filters, and organic filters.

When properly planted, vegetation will thrive and enhance the functioning of these systems. For example, pre-treatment buffers will trap sediments that often are bound with phosphorus and metals. Vegetation planted in the facility will aid in nutrient uptake and water storage. Additionally, plant roots will provide arteries for stormwater to permeate soil for groundwater recharge. Finally, successful plantings provide aesthetic value and wildlife habitat making these facilities more desirable to the public.

Design Constraints:

- > Planting buffer strips of at least 20 feet will cause sediments to settle out before reaching the facility, thereby reducing the possibility of clogging.
- > Determine areas that will be saturated with water and water table depth so that appropriate plants may be selected (hydrology will be similar to bioretention facilities, see figure A.5 and Table A.4 for planting material guidance).
- > Plants known to send down deep taproots should be avoided in systems where filter fabric is used as part of facility design.
- > Test soil conditions to determine if soil amendments are necessary.
- > Plants shall be located so that access is possible for structure maintenance.
- > Stabilize heavy flow areas with erosion control mats or stone.
- > Temporarily divert flows from seeded areas until vegetation is established.
- > See Table A.5 for additional design considerations.

Bio-retention

Soil Bed Characteristics

The characteristics of the soil for the bioretention facility are perhaps as important as the facility location, size, and treatment volume. The soil must be permeable enough to allow runoff to filter through the media, while having characteristics suitable to promote and sustain a robust vegetative cover crop. In addition, much of the nutrient pollutant uptake (nitrogen and phosphorus) is accomplished through absorption and microbial activity within the soil profile. Therefore, soils must balance their chemical and physical properties to support biotic communities above and below ground.

The planting soil should be a sandy loam, loamy sand, loam (USDA), or a loam/sand mix (should contain a minimum 35 to 60% sand, by volume). The clay content for these soils should be less than 25% by volume (Environmental Quality Resources (EQR), 1996; Engineering Technology Inc. and Biohabitats, Inc. (ETAB), 1993). Soils should fall within the SM, ML, SC classifications or the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). A permeability of at least 1.0 feet per day (0.5"/hr) is required (a conservative value of 0.5 feet per day is used for design). The soil should be free of stones, stumps, roots, or other woody material over 1" in diameter. Brush or seeds from noxious weeds (e.g., Johnson Grass, Mugwort, Nutsedge, and Canada Thistle or other noxious weeds as specified under COMAR 15.08.01.05.) should not be present in the soils. Placement of the planting soil should be in 12 to 18 lifts that are loosely compacted (tamped lightly with a backhoe bucket or traversed by dozer tracks). The specific characteristics are presented in Table A.3.

Table A.3 Planting Soil Characteristics

Parameter	Value
pH range	5.2 to 7.00
Organic matter	1.5 to 4.0% (by weight)
Magnesium	35 lbs. per acre, minimum
Phosphorus (phosphate - P2O5)	75 lbs. per acre, minimum
Potassium (potash - K2O)	85 lbs. per acre, minimum
Soluble salts	500 ppm
Clay	0 to 5%
Silt	30 to 55%
Sand	35 to 60%

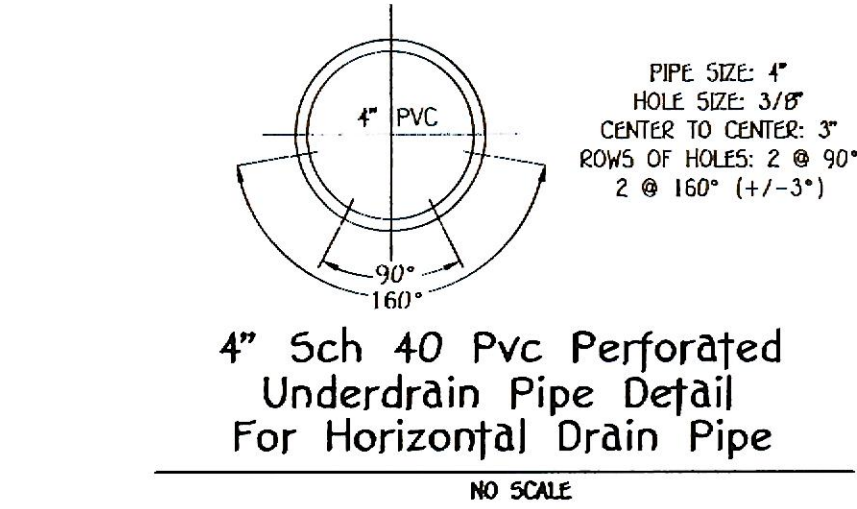
Mulch Layer

The mulch layer plays an important role in the performance of the bioretention system. The mulch layer helps maintain soil moisture and avoids surface sealing, which reduces permeability. Mulch helps prevent erosion, and provides a microenvironment suitable for soil biota at the mulch/soil interface. It also serves as a pretreatment layer, trapping the finer sediments, which remain suspended after the primary pretreatment.

The mulch layer should be standard landscape style, single or double shredded hardwood mulch or chips. The mulch layer should be well aged (stockpiled or stored for at least 12 months), uniform in color, and free of other materials, such as weed seeds, soil, roots, etc. The mulch should be applied to a maximum depth of three inches. Grass clippings should not be used as a mulch material.

Planting Guidance

Plant material selection should be based on the goal of simulating a terrestrial forested community of native species. Bioretention simulates an upland-species ecosystem. The community should be dominated by trees, but have a distinct community of understory trees, shrubs and herbaceous materials. By creating a diverse, dense plant cover, a bioretention facility will be able to treat stormwater runoff and withstand urban stresses from insects, disease, drought, temperature, wind, and exposure. The proper selection and installation of plant materials is key to a successful system. There are essentially three zones within a bioretention facility (Figure A.5). The lowest elevation supports plants species adapted to standing and fluctuating water levels. The middle elevation supports plants that like drier soil conditions, but can still tolerate occasional inundation by water. The outer edge is the highest elevation and generally supports plants adapted to drier conditions. A sample of appropriate plant materials for bioretention facilities are included in Table A.4. The layout of plant material should be flexible, but should follow the general principals described in Table A.5. The objective is to have a system, which resembles a random, and natural plant layout, while maintaining optimal conditions for plant establishment and growth. For a more extensive bioretention plan, consult ETAB, 1993 or Clayton and Schueler, 1997.



NOTES:

UNDERDRAIN PIPE SHALL BE 4" TO 6" DIAMETER, SLOTTED OR PERFORATED RIGID PLASTIC PIPE (ASTM F 750, TYPE PG 28 OR AASHTO-M-270) IN A GRAVEL LAYER. THE PREFERRED MATERIAL IS SLOTTED 4" RIGID PIPE (E.G., PVC OR HDPE).

PERFORATIONS SHALL BE 3/8" DIAMETER LOCATED 6" ON CENTER WITH A MINIMUM OF FOUR HOLES PER ROW. PIPE SHALL BE WRAPPED WITH A 1/4" (No. 4 OR 4 x 4) GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH.

GRAVEL LAYER SHALL BE (No. 57 STONE PREFERRED) AT LEAST 3" THICK ABOVE AND BELOW THE UNDERDRAIN.

THE MAIN COLLECTOR PIPE SHALL BE AT A MINIMUM 0.5% SLOPE.

A RIGID, NON PERFORATED OBSERVATION WELL MUST BE PROVIDED (ONE PER EVERY 1,000 SQ.FT.) TO PROVIDE A CLEANOUT PORT AND MONITOR PERFORMANCE OF THE FILTER.

A 4" LAYER OF PEA GRAVEL (1/8" TO 3/8" STONE) SHALL BE LOCATED BETWEEN THE FILTER MEDIA AND UNDERDRAIN TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF FINES INTO THE UNDERDRAIN. THIS LAYER MAY BE CONSIDERED PART OF THE FILTER BED WHEN BED THICKNESS EXCEEDS 24".

B.4.C Specifications for Micro-Bioretention. Rain Gardens, Landscape Infiltration & Infiltration Berms

1. Material Specifications

The allowable materials to be used in these practices are detailed in Table B.4.1.

2. Filtering Media or Planting Soil

The soil shall be a uniform mix, free of stones, stumps, roots or other similar objects larger than two inches. No other materials or substances shall be mixed or dumped within the micro-bioretention practice that may be harmful to plant growth, or prove a hindrance to the planting or maintenance operations. The planting soil shall be free of Bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnson grass, or other noxious weeds as specified under COMAR 15.08.01.05.

The planting soil shall be tested and shall meet the following criteria:

Soil Component - Loamy Sand or Sandy Loam (USDA Soil Textural Classification)

Organic Content - Minimum 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974). In general, this can be met with a mixture of loamy sand (60%-65%) and compost (35% to 40%) or sandy loam (30%), coarse sand (30%), and compost (40%).

Clay Content - Media shall have a clay content of less than 5%.

pH Range -Should be between 5.5 - 7.0. Amendments (e.g., lime, iron sulfate plus sulfur) may be mixed into the soil to increase or decrease pH.

There shall be at least one soil test per project. Each test shall consist of both the standard soil test for pH, and additional tests of organic matter, and soluble salts. A textural analysis is required from the site stockpiled topsoil. If topsoil is imported, then a texture analysis shall be performed for each location where the topsoil was excavated.

3. Compaction

It is very important to minimize compaction of both the base of bioretention practices and the required backfill. When possible, use excavation holes to remove original soil. If practices are excavated using a loader, the contractor should use wide track or marsh track equipment, or light equipment with turf type tires. Use of equipment with narrow tracks or narrow tires, rubber tires with large lugs, or high-pressure tires will cause excessive compaction resulting in reduced infiltration rates and is not acceptable. Compaction will significantly contribute to design failure.

Compaction can be alleviated at the base of the bioretention facility by using a primary tilling operation such as a chisel plow, ripper, or subsoiler. These tilling operations are to restructure the soil profile through the 12 inch compaction zone. Subsurface methods must be approved by the engineer. Rototillers typically do not till deep enough to reduce the effects of compaction from heavy equipment.

Rototill 2 to 3 inches of sand into the base of the bioretention facility before backfilling the optional sand layer. Pump any ponded water before preparing (rototilling) base.

When backfilling the topsoil over the sand layer, first place 3 to 4 inches of topsoil over the sand, then rototill the sand/topsoil to create a gradation zone. Backfill the remainder of the topsoil to final grade.

When backfilling the bioretention facility, place soil in lifts 12" to 18". Do not use heavy equipment within the bioretention basin. Heavy equipment can be used around the perimeter of the basin to supply soils and sand. Grade bioretention materials with light equipment such as a compact loader or a dozer/loader with marsh tracks.

4. Plant Material

Recommended plant material for micro-bioretention practices can be found in Appendix A, Section A.2.3.

5. Plant Installation

Compost is a better organic material source, is less likely to float, and should be placed in the lower and other low areas. Mulch should be placed in surrounding to a uniform thickness of 2" to 3". Shredded or chipped hardwood mulch is the only accepted mulch. Fine mulch and wood chips will float and move to the perimeter of the bioretention area during a storm event and are not acceptable. Shredded mulch must be well aged (6 to 12 months) for acceptance.

Rootstock of the plant material shall be kept moist during transport and on-site storage. The plant root ball should be planted so 1/8 th of the ball is above final grade surface. The diameter of the planting pit shall be at least six inches larger than the diameter of the planting ball. Set and maintain the plant straight during the entire planting process. Thoroughly water ground bed cover after installation.

Trees shall be braced using 2" by 2" stakes only as necessary and for the first growing season only. Stakes are to be equally spaced on the outside of the tree ball.

Grasses and legume seed should be drilled into the soil to a depth of at least one inch. Grass and legume plugs shall be planted following the non-grass ground cover planting specifications.

The topsoil specifications provide enough organic material to adequately supply nutrients from natural cycling. The primary function of the bioretention structure is to improve water quality. Adding fertilizers defeats, or at a minimum, impedes this goal. Only add fertilizer if wood chips or mulch are used to amend the soil. Rototill under fertilizer at a rate of 2 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

6. Underdrains

Underdrains should meet the following criteria:

Pipe- Should be 4 to 6 diameter, slotted or perforated rigid plastic pipe (ASTM F 750, Type PG 28, or AASHTO-M-270) in a gravel layer. The preferred material is slotted, 4" rigid pipe (e.g., PVC or HDPE).

Perforations - If perforated pipe is used, perforations should be 3/8" diameter located 6 center with a minimum of four holes per row. Pipe shall be wrapped with a 1/4" (No. 4 or 4x4) galvanized hardware cloth.

Gravel - The gravel layer (No. 57 stone preferred) shall be at least 3" thick above and below the underdrain.

The main collector pipe shall be at a minimum 0.5% slope.

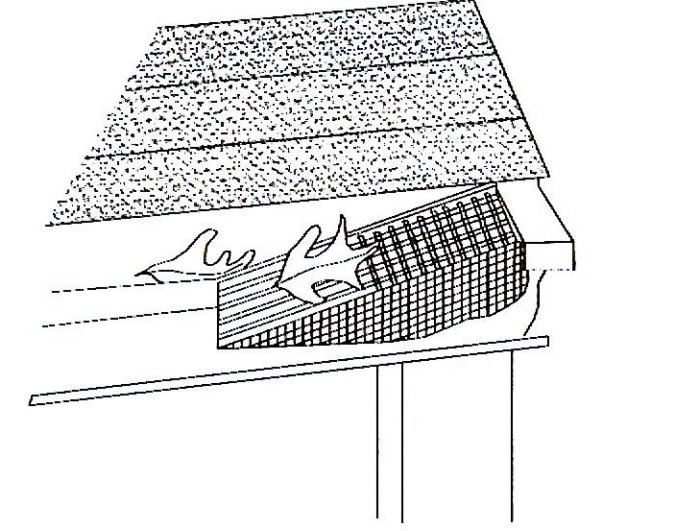
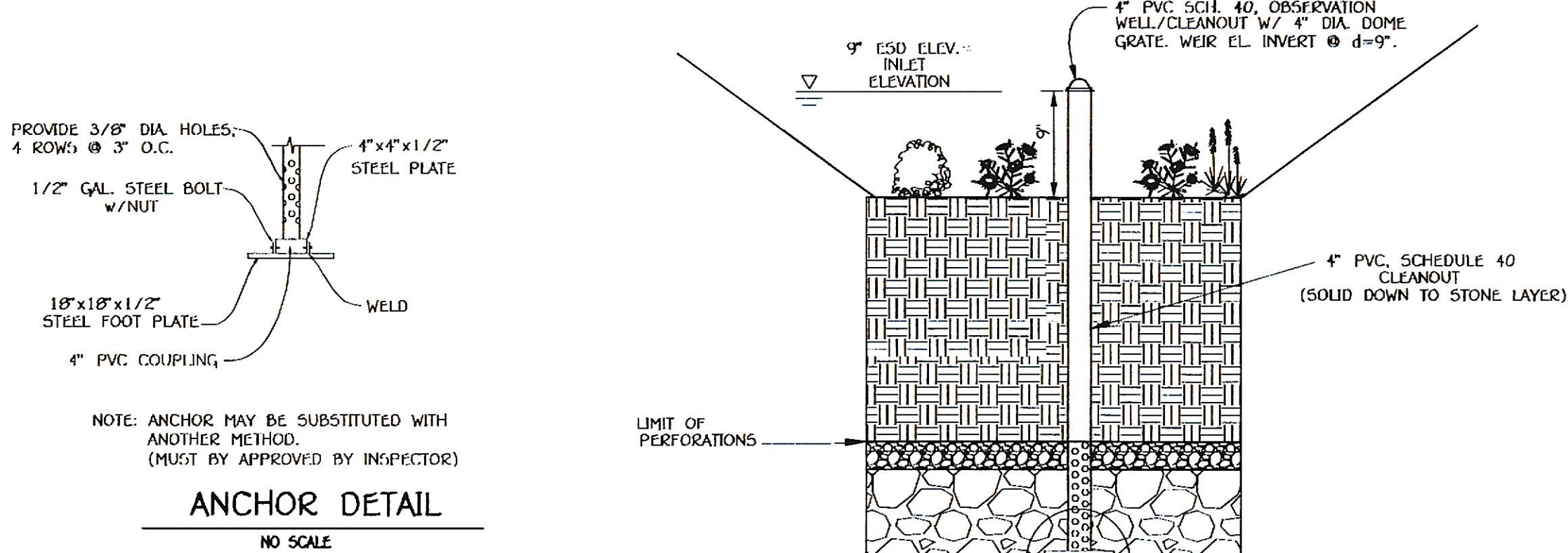
A rigid, non-perforated observation well must be provided (one per every 1,000 square feet) to provide a clean-out port and monitor performance of the filter.

A 4" layer of pea gravel (1/4" to 3/8" stone) shall be located between the filter media and underdrain to prevent migration of fines into the underdrain. This layer may be considered part of the filter bed when bed thickness exceeds 24".

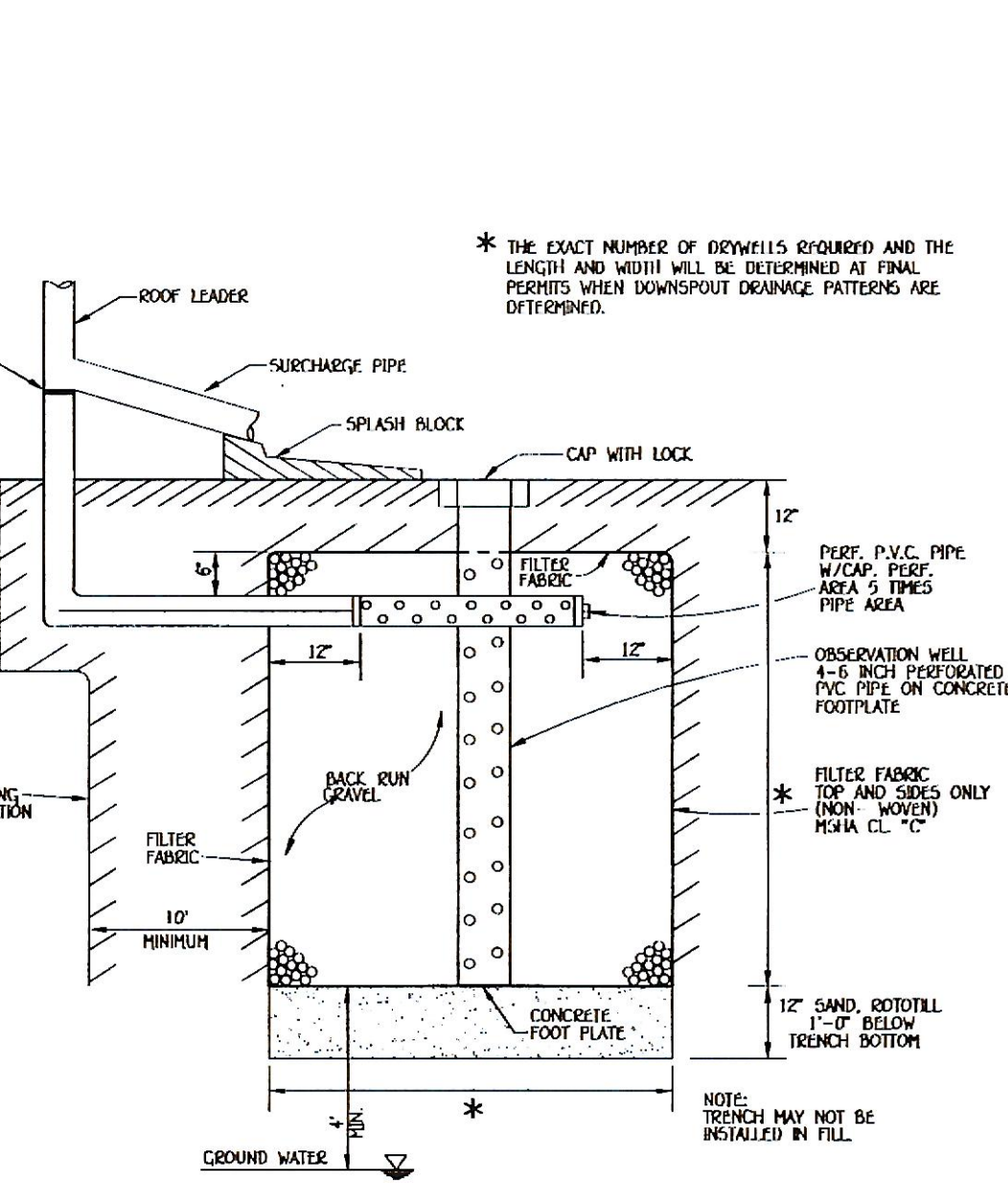
The main collector pipe for underdrain systems shall be constructed at a minimum slope of 0.5%. Observation wells and/or clean-out pipes must be provided (one minimum per every 1,000 square feet of surface area).

7. Miscellaneous

These practices may not be constructed until all contributing drainage area has been stabilized.



TYPICAL DRYWELL DETAIL (M-5)



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR DRYWELLS (M-5)

- THE OWNER SHALL INSPECT THE MONITORING WELLS AND STRUCTURES ON A QUARTERLY BASIS AND AFTER EVERY HEAVY STORM EVENT.
- THE OWNER SHALL RECORD THE WATER LEVELS AND SEDIMENT BUILD UP IN THE MONITORING WELLS OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL DAYS TO INSURE TRENCH DRAINAGE.
- THE OWNER SHALL MAINTAIN A LOG BOOK TO DETERMINE THE RATE AT WHICH THE FACILITY DRAINS.
- WHEN THE FACILITY BECOMES CLOGGED SO THAT IT DOES NOT DRAIN DOWN WITHIN A SEVENTY TWO (72) HOUR TIME PERIOD, CORRECTIVE ACTION SHALL BE TAKEN.
- THE MAINTENANCE LOG BOOK SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO HOWARD COUNTY FOR INSPECTION TO INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CRITERIA.
- ONCE THE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INFILTRATION FACILITY HAVE BEEN VERIFIED, THE MONITORING SCHEDULE CAN BE REDUCED TO AN ANNUAL BASIS UNLESS THE PERFORMANCE DATA INDICATES THAT A MORE FREQUENT SCHEDULE IS REQUIRED.

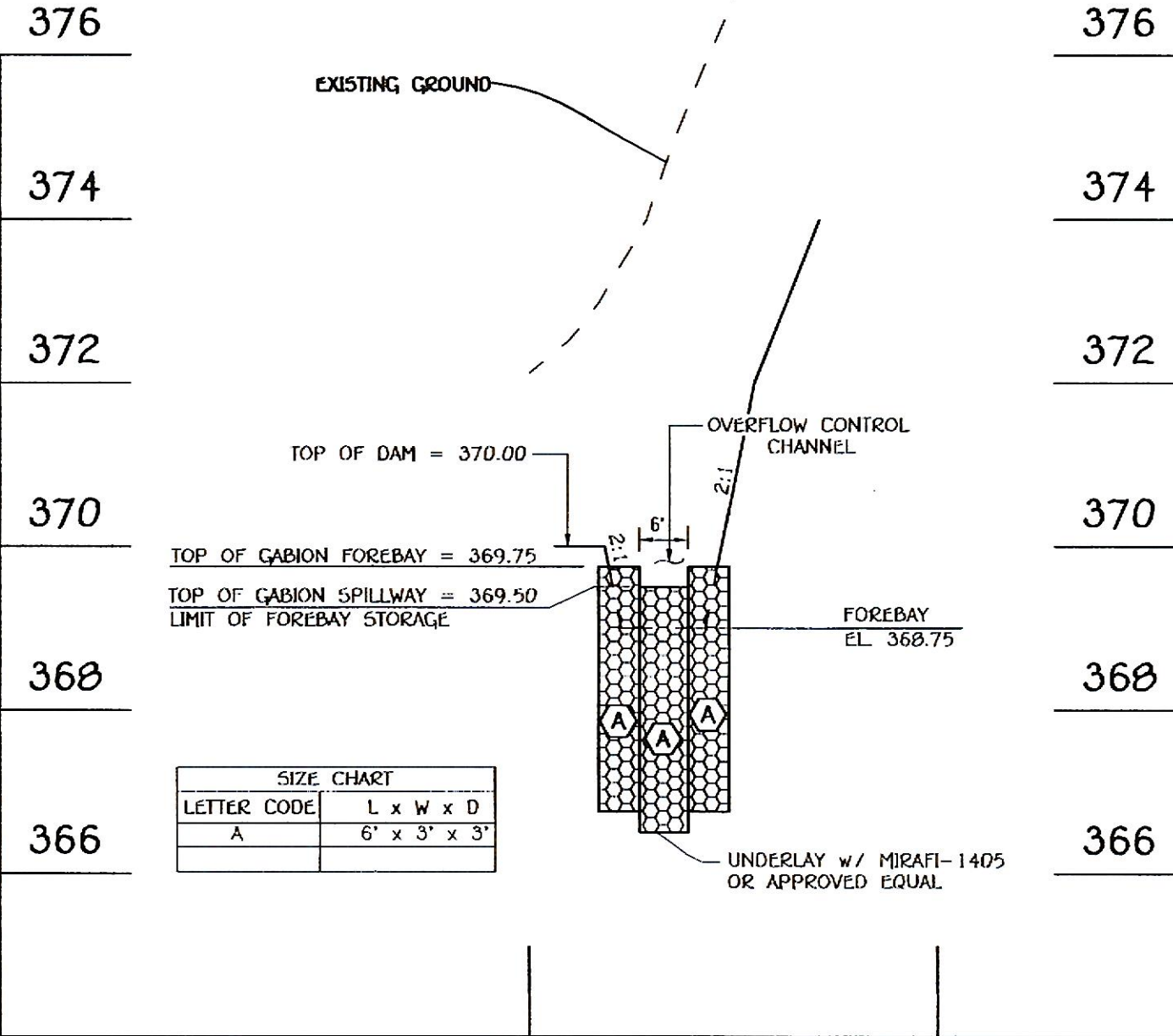
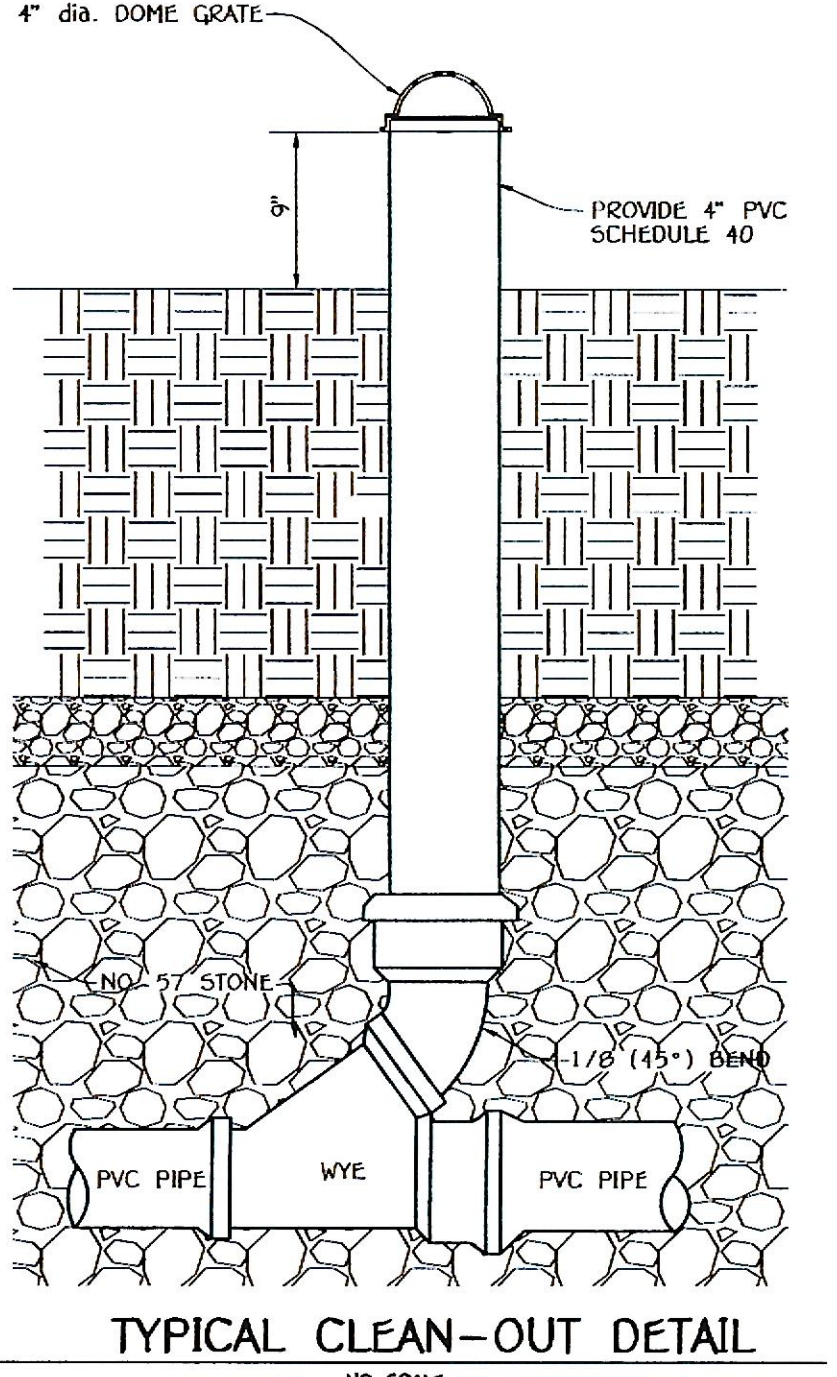
TYPICAL DOWNSPOUT FOR OUTFALL INTO DRYWELL OR BIO-RETENTION FACILITY

NO SCALE

Operation And Maintenance Schedule For Homeowners Association Owned & Maintained Bio-Retention Areas (M-6) & (F-6)

- The owner shall maintain the plant material, mulch layer and soil layer annually, maintenance of mulch and soil is limited to correcting areas of erosion or wash out. Any mulch replacement shall be done in the spring. Plant material shall be checked for disease and insect infestation and maintenance will address dead material and pruning. Acceptable replacement plant material is limited to the following: 2000 Maryland stormwater design manual volume II, table A.4.1 and 2.
- The owner shall perform a plant in the spring and in the fall each year. during the inspection, the owner shall remove dead and diseased vegetation considered beyond treatment, replace dead plant material with acceptable replacement plant material, Treat diseased trees and shrubs and replace all deficient stakes and wires.
- The owner shall inspect the mulch each spring. The mulch shall be replaced every two to three years. The previous mulch layer shall be removed before the new layer is applied.
- The owner shall correct soil erosion on an as needed basis, with a minimum of once per month and after each heavy storm.
- The owner shall maintain all observation wells, clean-outs and perforated underdrains.

Filter material must be replaced when water remains on the surface of the filter bed for more than 24 hours following a 1 or 2 year storm event or more than 48 hours following a 10 year storm event.



(ESD No. 1) GABION FOREBAY PROFILE

SCALE: HORIZ. 1" = 20' VERT. 1" = 2'

Stormwater Management Notes And Details

LUTFI PROPERTY

LOT 1 & NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'A'

(FORMALLY KNOWN AS SUNDSTROM FAMILY PROPERTY)

Tax Map No: 35 Zoned: R-12 Parcel No: 56 Fifth Election District: Howard County, Maryland

Scale: As Shown Date: August 8, 2020 Sheet 11 Of 11

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING	
Chief, Division of Land Development	Date
Chief, Development Engineering Division	Date
Director - Department of Planning and Zoning	Date



Owner & Developer

Mr. Lutfi On
8434 HIGH RIDGE ROAD
ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043
410-931-3300

NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	SUBDIVISION	
2	SECTION/AREA	
3	LOT Nos.	
4	DEED NO.	
5	BLOCK NO.	
6	ZONE	
7	TAX/ZONE	
8	ELEC. DIST.	
9	CENSUS TR.	