

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT
180 WASHINGTON AVENUE
PORTLAND, MAINE**

August 8, 2016

Project Description:

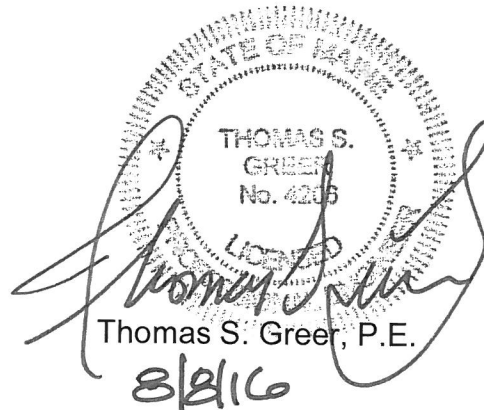
This project is the construction of a 5 story building on a 2,863 sq. ft. lot. Currently the site has an abandoned single family home on it. The building will have a footprint of 2,461 sq. ft. and total floor area of 14,766 sq. ft. 4 parking spaces are provided on the ground floor.

Approximately 800 sq. ft. of the existing site is impervious and the new site will have 2,453 sq. ft. of impervious cover.

Management Plan:

The site is very small and overall stormwater flows are small. Peak flows are not a concern. To mitigate the impact on water quality a Filterra System will be used. The roof water will be directed through the system and discharged through a diffuser trench along the edge of the property.

Attached are maintenance requirements for the Filterra System.



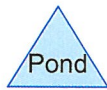
THOMAS S.
GREER
No. 4205
LICENSED
Thomas S. Greer, P.E.
8/8/16



EXISTING SITE



DEVELOPED SITE



WASHINGTON AVE 180 TSG

Type III 24-hr 1 YEAR Rainfall=3.10"

Prepared by Hewlett-Packard Company

Printed 8/8/2016

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Summary for Subcatchment 1S: EXISTING SITE

Runoff = 0.12 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.008 af, Depth> 1.49"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1 YEAR Rainfall=3.10"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	1,123	98	IMPERVIOUS
*	1,740	75	LANDSCAPED
	2,863	84	Weighted Average
	1,740		60.78% Pervious Area
	1,123		39.22% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
5.0					Direct Entry, DIRECT

Summary for Subcatchment 2S: DEVELOPED SITE

Runoff = 0.17 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.012 af, Depth> 2.13"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 1 YEAR Rainfall=3.10"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	2,074	98	IMPERVIOUS
*	402	75	LANDSCAPED
*	387	80	UNDER DECK
	2,863	92	Weighted Average
	789		27.56% Pervious Area
	2,074		72.44% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
5.0					Direct Entry, DIRECT

WASHINGTON AVE 180 TSG

Type III 24-hr 2 YEAR Rainfall=3.10"

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Summary for Subcatchment 1S: EXISTING SITE

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Type III 24-hr 2 YEAR Rainfall=3.10"

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*	1,123	98	IMPERVIOUS
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Type III 24-hr 2 YEAR Rainfall=3.10"

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*	2,074	98	IMPERVIOUS
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*	387	80	UNDER DECK
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Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
5.0					Direct Entry, DIRECT

WASHINGTON AVE 180 TSG

Type III 24-hr 10 YEAR Rainfall=4.60"

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Summary for Subcatchment 1S: EXISTING SITE

Runoff = 0.22 cfs @ 12.08 hrs, Volume= 0.015 af, Depth> 2.73"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10 YEAR Rainfall=4.60"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	1,123	98	IMPERVIOUS
*	1,740	75	LANDSCAPED
	2,863	84	Weighted Average
	1,740		60.78% Pervious Area
	1,123		39.22% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
5.0					Direct Entry, DIRECT

Summary for Subcatchment 2S: DEVELOPED SITE

Runoff = 0.27 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.019 af, Depth> 3.50"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 10 YEAR Rainfall=4.60"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	2,074	98	IMPERVIOUS
*	402	75	LANDSCAPED
*	387	80	UNDER DECK
	2,863	92	Weighted Average
	789		27.56% Pervious Area
	2,074		72.44% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
5.0					Direct Entry, DIRECT

WASHINGTON AVE 180 TSG

Type III 24-hr 25 YEAR Rainfall=5.80"

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Summary for Subcatchment 1S: EXISTING SITE

Runoff = 0.31 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.021 af, Depth> 3.77"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 25 YEAR Rainfall=5.80"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	1,123	98	IMPERVIOUS
*	1,740	75	LANDSCAPED
	2,863	84	Weighted Average
	1,740		60.78% Pervious Area
	1,123		39.22% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
5.0					Direct Entry, DIRECT

Summary for Subcatchment 2S: DEVELOPED SITE

Runoff = 0.36 cfs @ 12.07 hrs, Volume= 0.025 af, Depth> 4.60"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type III 24-hr 25 YEAR Rainfall=5.80"

	Area (sf)	CN	Description
*	2,074	98	IMPERVIOUS
*	402	75	LANDSCAPED
*	387	80	UNDER DECK
	2,863	92	Weighted Average
	789		27.56% Pervious Area
	2,074		72.44% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
5.0					Direct Entry, DIRECT

Operation & Maintenance (OM) Manual v01



filterterra[®]
Bioretention Systems

C NTECH[®]
ENGINEERED SOLUTIONS



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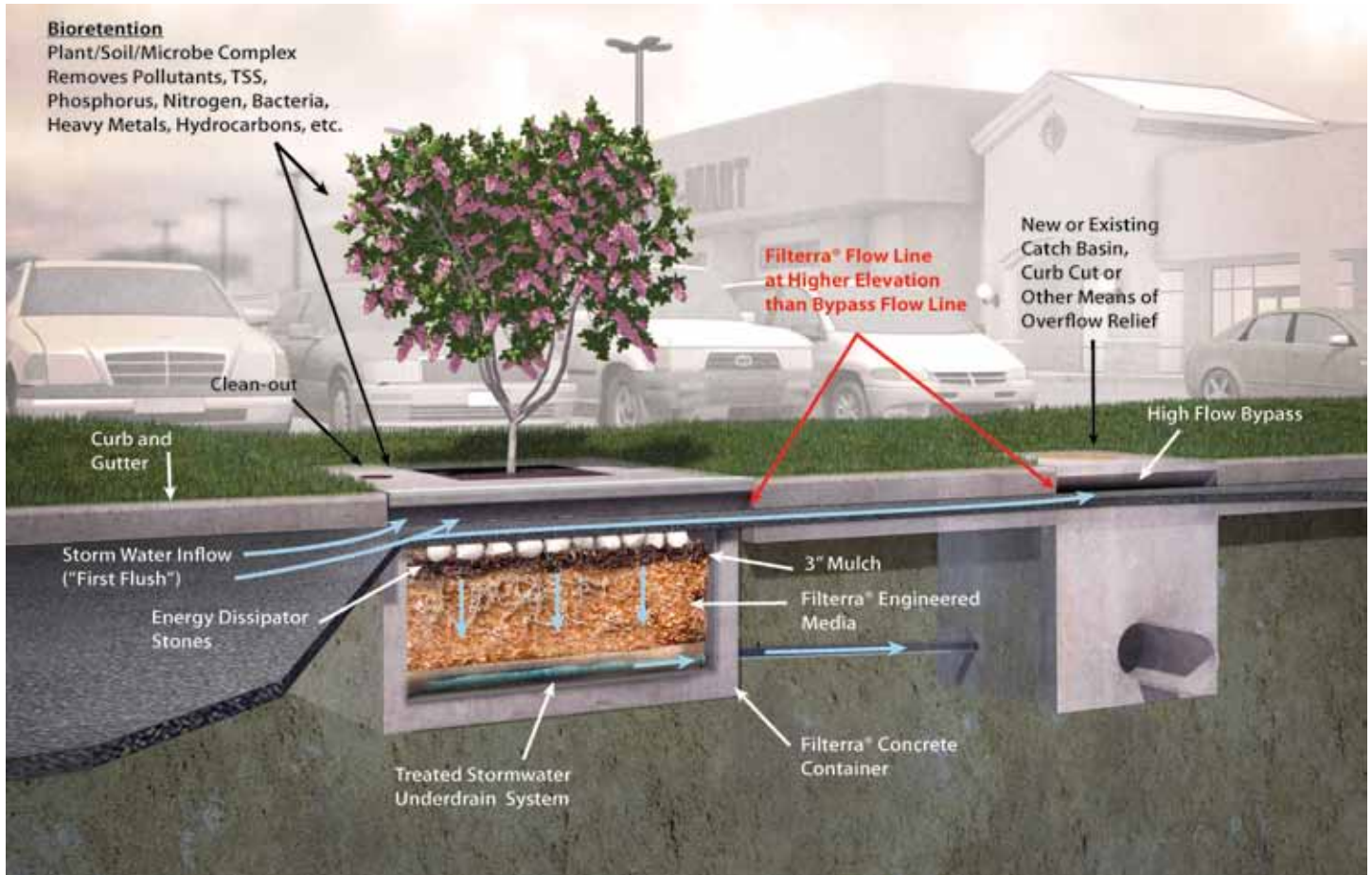
Resources

- *Example Filtererra Project Maintenance Report Sheet*
- *Example Filtererra Structure Maintenance Report Sheet*
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General Description

The following general specifications describe the general operations and maintenance requirements for the Contech Engineered Solutions LLC stormwater bioretention filtration system, the Filterra. The system utilizes physical, chemical and biological mechanisms of a soil, plant and microbe complex to remove pollutants typically found in urban stormwater runoff. The treatment system is a fully equipped, pre-constructed drop-in place unit designed for applications in the urban landscape to treat contaminated runoff.



Stormwater flows through a specially designed filter media mixture contained in a landscaped concrete container. The mixture immobilizes pollutants which are then decomposed, volatilized and incorporated into the biomass of the Filterra system's micro/macro fauna and flora. Stormwater runoff flows through the media and into an underdrain system at the bottom of the container, where the treated water is discharged. Higher flows bypass the Filterra to a downstream inlet or outfall. Maintenance is a simple, inexpensive and safe operation that does not require confined space access, pumping or vacuum equipment or specialized tools. Properly trained landscape personnel can effectively maintain Filterra Stormwater systems by following instructions in this manual.

Basic Operations

Filtterra is a bioretention system in a concrete box.

Contaminated stormwater runoff enters the filter box through the curb inlet spreading over the 3-inch layer of mulch on the surface of the filter media. As the water passes through the mulch layer, most of the larger sediment particles and heavy metals are removed through sedimentation and chemical reactions with the organic material in the mulch. Water passes through the soil media where the finer particles are removed and other chemical reactions take place to immobilize and capture pollutants in the soil media. The cleansed water passes into an underdrain and flows to a pipe system or other appropriate discharge point. Once the pollutants are in the soil, the bacteria begin to break down and metabolize the materials and the plants begin to uptake and metabolize the pollutants. Some pollutants such as heavy metals, which are chemically bound to organic particles in the mulch, are released over time as the organic matter decomposes to release the metals to the feeder roots of the plants and the cells of the bacteria in the soil where they remain and are recycled. Other pollutants such as phosphorus are chemically bound to the soil particles and released slowly back to the plants and bacteria and used in their metabolic processes. Nitrogen goes through a very complex variety of biochemical processes where it can ultimately end up in the plant/bacteria biomass, turned to nitrogen gas or dissolves back into the water column as nitrates depending on soil temperature, pH and the availability of oxygen. The pollutants ultimately are retained in the mulch, soil and biomass with some passing out of the system into the air or back into the water.

Design and Installation

Each project presents different scopes for the use of Filtterra systems. To ensure the safe and specified function of the stormwater BMP, Contech reviews each application before supply. Information and help may be provided to the design engineer during the planning process. Correct Filtterra box sizing (by rainfall region) is essential to predict pollutant removal rates for a given area. The engineer shall submit calculations for approval by the local jurisdiction. The contractor is responsible for the correct installation of Filtterra units as shown in approved plans. A comprehensive installation manual is available at www.conteches.com.

Maintenance

Why Maintain?

All stormwater treatment systems require maintenance for effective operation. This necessity is often incorporated in your property's permitting process as a legally binding BMP maintenance agreement.

- Avoid legal challenges from your jurisdiction's maintenance enforcement program.

- Prolong the expected lifespan of your Filtterra media.
- Avoid more costly media replacement.
- Help reduce pollutant loads leaving your property.

Simple maintenance of the Filtterra is required to continue effective pollutant removal from stormwater runoff before discharge into downstream waters. This procedure will also extend the longevity of the living biofilter system. The unit will recycle and accumulate pollutants within the biomass, but is also subjected to other materials entering the throat. This may include trash, silt and leaves etc. which will be contained within the void below the top grate and above the mulch layer. Too much silt may inhibit the Filtterra's® flow rate, which is the reason for site stabilization before activation. Regular replacement of the mulch stops accumulation of such sediment.

When to Maintain?

Contech includes a 1-year maintenance plan with each system purchase. Annual included maintenance consists of a maximum of two (2) scheduled visits. Additional maintenance may be necessary depending on sediment and trash loading (by Owner or at additional cost). The start of the maintenance plan begins when the system is activated for full operation. Full operation is defined as the unit installed, curb and gutter and transitions in place and activation (by Supplier) when mulch and plant are added and temporary throat protection removed.

Activation cannot be carried out until the site is fully stabilized (full landscaping, grass cover, final paving and street sweeping completed). Maintenance visits are scheduled seasonally; the spring visit aims to clean up after winter loads including salts and sands while the fall visit helps the system by removing excessive leaf litter.

It has been found that in regions which receive between 30-50 inches of annual rainfall, (2) two visits are generally required; regions with less rainfall often only require (1) one visit per annum. Varying land uses can affect maintenance frequency; e.g. some fast food restaurants require more frequent trash removal. Contributing drainage areas which are subject to new development wherein the recommended erosion and sediment control measures have not been implemented may require additional maintenance visits.

Some sites may be subjected to extreme sediment or trash loads, requiring more frequent maintenance visits. This is the reason for detailed notes of maintenance actions per unit, helping the Supplier and Owner predict future maintenance frequencies, reflecting individual site conditions.

Owners must promptly notify the (maintenance) Supplier of any damage to the plant(s), which constitute(s) an integral part of the bioretention technology. Owners should also advise other landscape or maintenance contractors to leave all maintenance to the Supplier (i.e. no pruning or fertilizing).

Exclusion of Services

It is the responsibility of the owner to provide adequate irrigation when necessary to the plant of the Filterra system.

Clean up due to major contamination such as oils, chemicals, toxic spills, etc. will result in additional costs and are not covered under the Supplier maintenance contract. Should a major contamination event occur the Owner must block off the outlet pipe of the Filterra (where the cleaned runoff drains to, such as drop inlet) and block off the throat of the Filterra. The Supplier should be informed immediately.

Maintenance Visit Summary

Each maintenance visit consists of the following simple tasks (detailed instructions below).

1. Inspection of Filterra and surrounding area
2. Removal of tree grate and erosion control stones
3. Removal of debris, trash and mulch
4. Mulch replacement
5. Plant health evaluation and pruning or replacement as necessary
6. Clean area around Filterra
7. Complete paperwork

Maintenance Tools, Safety Equipment and Supplies

Ideal tools include: camera, bucket, shovel, broom, pruners, hoe/rake, and tape measure. Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used in accordance with local or company procedures. This may include impervious gloves where the type of trash is unknown, high visibility clothing and barricades when working in close proximity to traffic and also safety hats and shoes. A T-Bar or crowbar should be used for moving the tree grates (up to 170 lbs ea.). Most visits require minor trash removal and a full replacement of mulch. See below for actual number of bagged mulch that is required in each unit size. Mulch should be a double shredded, hardwood variety; do not use colored or dyed mulch. Some visits may require additional Filterra engineered soil media available from the Supplier.

Box Length	Box Width	Filter Surface Area (ft ²)	Volume at 3" (ft ³)	# of 2 ft ³ Mulch Bags
4	4	4	4	2
6	4	6	6	3
8	4	8	8	4
6	6	9	9	5
8	6	12	12	6
10	6	15	15	8
12	6	18	18	9
13	7	23	23	12

Maintenance Visit Procedure

Keep sufficient documentation of maintenance actions to predict location specific maintenance frequencies and needs. An example Maintenance Report is included in this manual.



1. Inspection of Filterra and surrounding area

- Record individual unit before maintenance with photograph (numbered). Record on Maintenance Report (see example in this document) the following:

Record on Maintenance Report the following:

Standing Water	yes no
Damage to Box Structure	yes no
Damage to Grate	yes no
Is Bypass Clear	yes no

If yes answered to any of these observations, record with close-up photograph (numbered).



2. Removal of tree grate and erosion control stones

- Remove cast iron grates for access into Filterra box.
- Dig out silt (if any) and mulch and remove trash & foreign items.

Record on Maintenance Report the following:

Silt/Clay	yes no
Cups/ Bags	yes no
Leaves	yes no
# of Buckets Removed	_____



3. Removal of debris, trash and mulch

- After removal of mulch and debris, measure distance from the top of the Filterra engineered media soil to the bottom of the top slab. If this distance is greater than 12", add Filterra media (not top soil or other) to recharge to a 9" distance

Record on Maintenance Report the following:

Distance of Bottom of Top Slab (inches)	_____
# of Buckets of Media Added	_____



4. Mulch replacement

- Please see mulch specifications.
- Add double shredded mulch evenly across the entire unit to a depth of 3".
- Ensure correct repositioning of erosion control stones by the Filterra inlet to allow for entry of trash during a storm event.
- Replace Filterra grates correctly using appropriate lifting or moving tools, taking care not to damage the plant.

5. Plant health evaluation and pruning or replacement as necessary

- Examine the plant's health and replace if dead.
- Prune as necessary to encourage growth in the correct directions



Record on Maintenance Report the following:

Height above Grate	(Feet)
Width at Widest Point	(feet)
Health	alive dead
Damage to Plant	yes no
Plant Replaced	yes no



6. Clean area around Filterra

- Clean area around unit and remove all refuse to be disposed of appropriately.



7. Complete paperwork

- Deliver Maintenance Report and photographs to appropriate location (normally Contech during maintenance contract period).
- Some jurisdictions may require submission of maintenance reports in accordance with approvals. It is the responsibility of the Owner to comply with local regulations.

Maintenance Checklist

Drainage System Failure	Problem	Conditions to Check	Condition that Should Exist	Actions
Inlet	Excessive sediment or trash accumulation.	Accumulated sediments or trash impair free flow of water into Filterra.	Inlet should be free of obstructions allowing free distributed flow of water into Filterra.	Sediments and/or trash should be removed.
Mulch Cover	Trash and floatable debris accumulation.	Excessive trash and/or debris accumulation.	Minimal trash or other debris on mulch cover.	Trash and debris should be removed and mulch cover raked level. Ensure bark nugget mulch is not used.
Mulch Cover	"Ponding" of water on mulch cover.	"Ponding" in unit could be indicative of clogging due to excessive fine sediment accumulation or spill of petroleum oils.	Stormwater should drain freely and evenly through mulch cover.	Recommend contact manufacturer and replace mulch as a minimum.
Vegetation	Plants not growing or in poor condition.	Soil/mulch too wet, evidence of spill. Incorrect plant selection. Pest infestation. Vandalism to plants.	Plants should be healthy and pest free.	Contact manufacturer for advice.
Vegetation	Plant growth excessive.	Plants should be appropriate to the species and location of Filterra.		Trim/prune plants in accordance with typical landscaping and safety needs.
Structure	Structure has visible cracks.	Cracks wider than 1/2 inch or evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks.		Vault should be repaired.

Maintenance is ideally to be performed twice annually.

