











1. SPECIFIC DESIGN CRITERIA

- A. UNDERDRAIN PIPE*: PROPER LAYOUT OF THE PIPE UNDERDRAIN SYSTEM IS NECESSARY TO EFFECTIVELY DRAIN THE ENTIRE FILTER AREA. THERE MUST BE AT LEAST ONE LINE OF UNDERDRAIN PIPE FOR EVERY EIGHT FEET OF FILTER AREA'S WIDTH. THE SLOPE OF THE INSTALLED UNDERDRAIN PIPE MUST BE POSITIVE. THE UNDERDRAIN PIPING SHOULD BE 4" TO 6" SLOTTED, RIGID SCHEDULE 40 PVC OR SDR35. STRUCTURE JOINTS SHALL BE SEALED SO THAT THEY ARE WATERTIGHT.
- B. PIPE BEDDING AND TRANSITION ZONE: THE 1 TO 18 INCH DIAMETER PERFORATED UNDERDRAIN PIPE(S) MUST BE BEDDED IN 9 INCHES OF UNDERDRAIN MATERIAL WITH AT LEAST 4 INCHES OF MATERIAL BENEATH THE PIPE AND 4 INCHES ABOVE. TWO OPTIONS FOR PIPE BEDDING ARE PROVIDED BELOW;
- **HOWEVER OPTION 1 IS PREFERRED:** THE UNDERDRAIN MATERIAL CONSISTS OF WELL GRADED, CLEAN, COARSE GRAVEL MEETING THE MEDOT SPECIFICATION 703.22 UNDERDRAIN TYPE B FOR UNDERDRAIN BACKFILL. THE MATERIAL MUST CONTAIN LESS THAN 5% FINES PASSING THE #200 SIEVE. NO TRANSITION ZONE IS NECESSARY SINCE THE DRAINAGE PIPE IS BEDDED IN LESS PERVIOUS GRAVEL AND THIS DESIGN IS ACCEPTABLE FOR AREAS WHERE THE HEAD OR DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER IS CLOSE TO THE BOTTOM OF THE DRAINAGE LAYER. UNDERDRAIN PIPES MUST BE PLACED NO FURTHER THAN 8 FEET
- C. SOIL FILTER BED: THE SOIL FILTER MUST BE AT LEAST 18 INCHES DEEP ON TOP OF THE GRAVEL UNDERDRAIN PIPE BEDDING AND MUST EXTEND ACROSS THE BOTTOM OF THE ENTIRE FILTER AREA. THIS SOIL MIXTURE SHALL BE A UNIFORM MIX, FREE OF STONES, STUMPS, ROOTS, OR OTHER SIMILAR OBJECTS LARGER THAN TWO INCHES. NO OTHER MATERIALS OR SUBSTANCES THAT MAY BE HARMFUL TO PLANT GROWTH, OR PROVE A HINDRANCE TO THE PLANTING OR MAINTENANCE
- OPERATIONS CAN BE MIXED WITHIN THE FILTER. D. SOIL FILTER MEDIA: SOIL MEDIA MUST CONSIST OF A LOAMY COARSE SAND SOIL ORGANIC SOURCES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT; HOWEVER AN AGRICULTURAL SOURCE IS NOT
- ACCEPTABLE FOR THE ORGANIC COMPONENT OF THE MEDIA. THE RESULTING MIXTURE MUST HAVE NO LESS THAN 8% PASSING THE 200 SIEVE AND SHALL HAVE A CLAY CONTENT OF LESS THAN 2%. THE SYSTEM MUST BE DESIGNED TO DRAIN THE SURFACE STORAGE VOLUME IN NO LESS THAN 24 HOURS AND NO MORE THAN 48 HOURS.

AS AN EXAMPLE, THE MIXTURE MAY CONTAIN BY VOLUME THE FOLLOWING: 65% OF SANDY (MEDOT #703.01 CONTAINS INSUFFICIENT FINE FOR THE MEDIA) 35% OF LOAMY TOPSOIL

- E. CLAY CONTENT: USE OF SOILS WITH MORE THAN 2 % CLAY CONTENT COULD CAUSE FAILURE OF THE SYSTEM AND CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN, ESPECIALLY IN AREAS WHERE THE PREDOMINANT SOIL CONTAINS MARINE CLAY, THAT THE SAND AND TOPSOIL USED IN THE MIXTURE HAVE VERY LITTLE OR
- F. FILTER PERMEABILITY: THE FILTER MUST BE PERMEABLE ENOUGH TO INSURE DRAINAGE WITHIN 48 HOURS MAXIMUM, YET HAVE SUFFICIENT FINES TO INSURE FILTRATION OF FINE PARTICLES AND REMOVAL OF DISSOLVED POLLUTANTS. THE DESIGN MAY EITHER RELY ON THE SOIL PERMEABILITY. IF KNOWN, TO PROVIDE THE SLOW RELEASE OF THE WATER TREATMENT VOLUME OVER A MINIMUM OF 24 HOURS, OR MAY INSURE THIS RATE BY INSTALLING A CONSTRICTIVE ORIFICE OR VALVE ON THE UNDERDRAIN OUTLET. IN DETERMINING THE PERMEABILITY OF THE MEDIA, THE PERCENT FINES OF THE MIXTURE AND THE LEVEL OF COMPACTION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. GENERALLY, THE SOIL MEDIA SHOULD BE ONLY LIGHTLY COMPACTED BETWEEN 90 AND 92% STANDARD PROCTOR (ASTM D698) AND SHALL HAVE A PERMEABILITY OF 2.4 IN/HR TO 4 IN/HR.
- G. GRADATION TESTING: GRADATION TESTS, INCLUDING HYDROMETER TESTING FOR CLAY CONTENT, AND PERMEABILITY TESTING OF THE SOIL FILTER MATERIAL, SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED SOIL TESTING LABORATORY AND SUBMITTED TO THE PROJECT ENGINEER FOR REVIEW BEFORE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION.
- H. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC: A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC WITH SUITABLE CHARACTERISTICS MAY BE PLACED BETWEEN THE SIDES OF THE FILTER LAYER AND ADJACENT SOIL. THE FABRIC WILL PREVENT THE SURROUNDING SOIL FROM MIGRATING INTO AND CLOGGING THE FILTER AND CLOGGING THE OUTLET. OVERLAP SEAMS MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES. DO NOT WRAP FABRIC OVER THE TOP OF THE PIPE BEDDING AS IT WILL CAUSE CLOGGING AND WILL PREVENT FLOWS OUT OF THE FILTER. THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE MIRAFI 170N OR EQUIVALENT.
- I. VEGETATION: THE SOIL FILTER SURFACE MUST BE PLANTED WITH NATIVE LANDSCAPE PLANTS TOLERANT OF FREQUENT INUNDATION AND WELL DRAINED SOILS. UPON PLANTING, THE SOIL FILTER SHALL BE MULCHED WITH A WELL AGED, UNIFORM IN COLOR AND FREE OF FOREIGN MATERIAL INCLUDING PLANT ROOT MATERIAL BARK MULCH.

2. CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA

- A. BASIN EXCAVATION: THE AREA OF THE BASIN MAY BE EXCAVATED IN PREPARATION OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE UNDERDRAIN AND CAN BE USED FOR A SEDIMENT TRAP FROM THE SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION. AFTER EXCAVATION OF THE BASIN, THE OUTLET STRUCTURE AND PIPING SYSTEM MUST BE INSTALLED AT THE APPROPRIATE ELEVATION AND PROTECTED WITH A SEDIMENT BARRIER. IF THE BASIN IS TO BE USED AS A SEDIMENT TRAP, THE SIDES OF THE EMBANKMENTS MUST BE MULCHED AND MAINTAINED TO PREVENT EROSION.
- B. COMPACTION OF SOIL FILTER: FILTER SOIL MEDIA AND UNDERDRAIN BEDDING MATERIAL MUST BE COMPACTED TO BETWEEN 90 AND 92% STANDARD PROCTOR. THE BED SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN AT LEAST 2 LIFTS OF 9 INCHES TO PREVENT POCKETS OF LOOSE MEDIA.
- C. OUTLET DISCHARGE: OUTFLOW OF THE FILTER BASIN UNDERDRAIN WILL BE CONTROLLED BY A CONSTRICTIVE ORIFICE. THIS MAY BE A 6" UD CAP WITH 2" ORIFICE HOLE WITHIN THE EXISTING CATCH BASIN.

- D. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE: EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION FROM UNSTABLE SUBCATCHMENTS IS THE MOST COMMON REASON FOR FILTER FAILURE. NOT HEEDING THE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING CRITERIA IS LIKELY TO RESULT IN THE NEED TO REPLACE THE SOIL FILTER. THE SOIL FILTER MEDIA AND VEGETATION MUST NOT BE INSTALLED UNTIL THE AREA THAT DRAINS TO THE FILTER HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH PAVEMENT OR OTHER STRUCTURE, 90% VEGETATION COVER, OR OTHER PERMANENT STABILIZATION. OTHERWISE, THE RUNOFF FROM THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA MUST BE DIVERTED AROUND THE FILTER UNTIL STABILIZATION IS COMPLETED UNLESS THE DEPARTMENT HAS DETERMINED, ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS, THAT SUFFICIENT MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN TO PREVENT EROSION OF MATERIAL FROM THE UNSTABLE CATCHMENT AREA AND DEPOSITION ON THE FILTER.
- LOAM COVER: A. TOPSOIL SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM A PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED STOCKPILE ON THE SITE, TO THE EXTENT AVAILABLE. ADDITIONAL TOPSOIL REQUIRED SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM OFF-SITE SOURCES.
- TOPSOIL, WHETHER STRIPPED FROM SITE OR SUPPLIED FROM OFF-SITE, SHALL BE A SANDY LOAM OR LOAM SOIL AS DEFINED BY THE USDA SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, AND SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING MECHANICAL ANALYSIS:

Textural Class	% of Total Weight	Average %
Sand (0.05-2.0 mm dia. range)	45 to 70	60
Silt (0.002-0.05 mm dia. range)	2 to 35	25
Clay (less than 0.002 m dia. range)	1 to 2	<2

- 1. 95% OF TOPSOIL SHALL PASS A 2.0 MM SIEVE.
- 2. TOPSOIL SHALL BE FREE OF STONES 1 IN. IN LONGEST DIMENSION, EARTH CLODS, PLANT PARTS, AND DEBRIS. ALL TOPSOIL SHALL BE SCREENED USING A 3/8" SCREEN.
- 3. ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT SHALL BE AN AVERAGE OF 8% OF TOTAL DRY WEIGHT WITH A MINIMUM OF ANY SAMPLE BEING 6%.
- C. TOPSOIL SHALL HAVE A PH VALUE RANGE OF 6.0 TO 6.5.
- 1. IF PLANTING SOIL MIXTURE DOES NOT FALL WITHIN THE REQUIRED PH RANGE, LIMESTONE OR ALUMINUM SULFATE SHALL BE ADDED TO BRING THE PH WITHIN THE SPECIFIED LIMIT.
- 2. IF PH IS BELOW DESIRED LEVEL ADD GROUND LIMESTONE. IF PH IS ABOVE DESIRED LEVEL ADD ALUMINUM
- D. CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT: INSPECTION OF THE FILTER BASIN SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR EACH PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION BY THE DESIGN ENGINEER WITH REQUIRED REPORTING TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND. AT A MINIMUM, INSPECTIONS WILL OCCUR:
- -AFTER PRELIMINARY CONSTRUCTION OF THE FILTER GRADES AND ONCE THE UNDERDRAIN PIPES ARE INSTALLED BUT NOT BACKFILLED;
- -AFTER THE DRAINAGE LAYER IS CONSTRUCTED AND PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF THE FILTER
- -AFTER THE FILTER MEDIA HAS BEEN INSTALLED AND SEEDED; -PRIOR TO SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION, LABOR DAY AND COLUMBUS DAY THE HEALTH OF THE VEGETATION SHALL BE INSPECTED AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DEVELOP A PLAN TO ESTABLISH TURF IN THE FILTER; AND
- -ALL MATERIAL USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FILTER BASIN WILL BE APPROVED BY THE DESIGN ENGINEER AFTER TESTS BY A CERTIFIED LABORATORY SHOW THAT THEY ARE PASSING DEP
- G. TESTING AND SUBMITTALS: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IDENTIFY THE LOCATION OF THE SOURCE OF EACH COMPONENT OF THE FILTER MEDIA. ALL RESULTS OF FIELD AND LABORATORY TESTING SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE PROJECT ENGINEER FOR CONFIRMATION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL: SUBMIT SAMPLES OF EACH TYPE OF MATERIAL TO BE BLENDED FOR THE MIXED FILTER MEDIA AND SAMPLES OF THE UNDERDRAIN BEDDING MATERIAL. SAMPLES MUST BE A COMPOSITE OF THREE DIFFERENT LOCATIONS (GRABS) FROM THE STOCKPILE OR PIT FACE. SAMPLE SIZE REQUIRED WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE TESTING LABORATORY. PERFORM A SIEVE ANALYSIS CONFORMING TO ASTM C136 (STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR SIEVE ANALYSIS OF FINE AND COARSE AGGREGATES; 1996A) ON EACH TYPE OF THE SAMPLE MATERIAL. THE RESULTING SOIL FILTER MEDIA MIXTURE MUST HAVE 8% TO 12% BY WEIGHT PASSING THE #200 SIEVE, A CLAY CONTENT OF LESS THAN 2% (DETERMINED HYDROMETER GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS) AND HAVE 10% DRY WEIGHT OF ORGANIC MATTER.
- PERFORM A PERMEABILITY TEST ON THE SOIL FILTER MEDIA MIXTURE CONFORMING TO ASTM D2434 WITH THE MIXTURE COMPACTED TO 90-92% OF MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY BASED ON ASTM D698. 3. MAINTENANCE CRITERIA
 - DURING THE FIRST YEAR, THE BASIN WILL BE INSPECTED SEMI-ANNUALLY AND FOLLOWING MAJOR STORM EVENTS.
 - DEBRIS AND SEDIMENT BUILDUP SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE FOREBAY AND BASIN AS NEEDED.
 - ANY BARE AREA OR EROSION RILLS SHALL BE REPAIRED WITH NEW FILTER MEDIA OR SANDY LOAM
- THEN SEEDED AND MULCHED. MAINTAINING GOOD PLANTING GROWTH WILL MINIMIZE CLOGGING WITH FINE SEDIMENTS AND IF
- PONDING EXCEEDS 48 HOURS, THE TOP OF THE FILTER BED MUST BE ROTOTILLED TO REESTABLISH THE SOIL'S FILTRATION CAPACITY IF EXTENDED PONDING IS OBSERVED.
- A. MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT: AN OWNER'S AGENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTING AND MAINTAINING ANY UNDERDRAINED FILTER. OTHER STORMWATER O&M REQUIREMENTS ARE INCLUDED WITH PERMIT APPLICATION.
- B. SOIL FILTER INSPECTION: THE SOIL FILTER SHOULD BE INSPECTED AFTER EVERY MAJOR STORM IN THE FIRST YEAR TO BE SURE IT IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY. THEREAFTER, THE FILTER SHOULD BE INSPECTED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SIX MONTHS TO ENSURE THAT IT IS DRAINING WITHIN 48 HOURS FOLLOWING A ONE INCH STORM OR GREATER. AND THAT FOLLOWING A STORMS THAT FILL THE SYSTEM TO OVERFLOW, IT DRAINS IN NO LESS THAN 36 TO 60 HOURS. IF THE SYSTEM DRAINS TOO FAST, AN ORIFICE MAY NEED TO BE ADDED ON THE UNDERDRAIN OUTLET OR, IF ALREADY PRESENT, MAY NEED TO BE MODIFIED.
- C. SOIL FILTER REPLACEMENT: THE TOP SEVERAL INCHES OF THE FILTER SHALL BE REPLACED WITH FRESH MATERIAL WHEN WATER PONDS ON THE SURFACE OF THE BED FOR MORE THAN 72 HOURS. THE REMOVED SEDIMENTS SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF IN AN ACCEPTABLE MANNER.
- D. SEDIMENT REMOVAL: SEDIMENT AND PLANT DEBRIS SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE PRETREATMENT STRUCTURE AT LEAST ANNUALLY.
- E. FERTILIZATION: FERTILIZATION OF THE UNDERDRAINED FILTER AREA SHOULD BE AVOIDED UNLESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH VEGETATION.
- F. HARVESTING AND WEEDING: HARVESTING AND PRUNING OF EXCESSIVE GROWTH WILL NEED TO BE DONE OCCASIONALLY. WEEDING TO CONTROL UNWANTED OR INVASIVE PLANTS MAY ALSO BE NECESSARY. ADD NEW MULCH ONLY AS NECESSARY FOR BIORETENTION CELL.
- A DETAILED O & M SCHEDULE ACCOMPANIES THIS APPLICATION.



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