Urban Green Infrastructure: What's Green Got to Do With It?

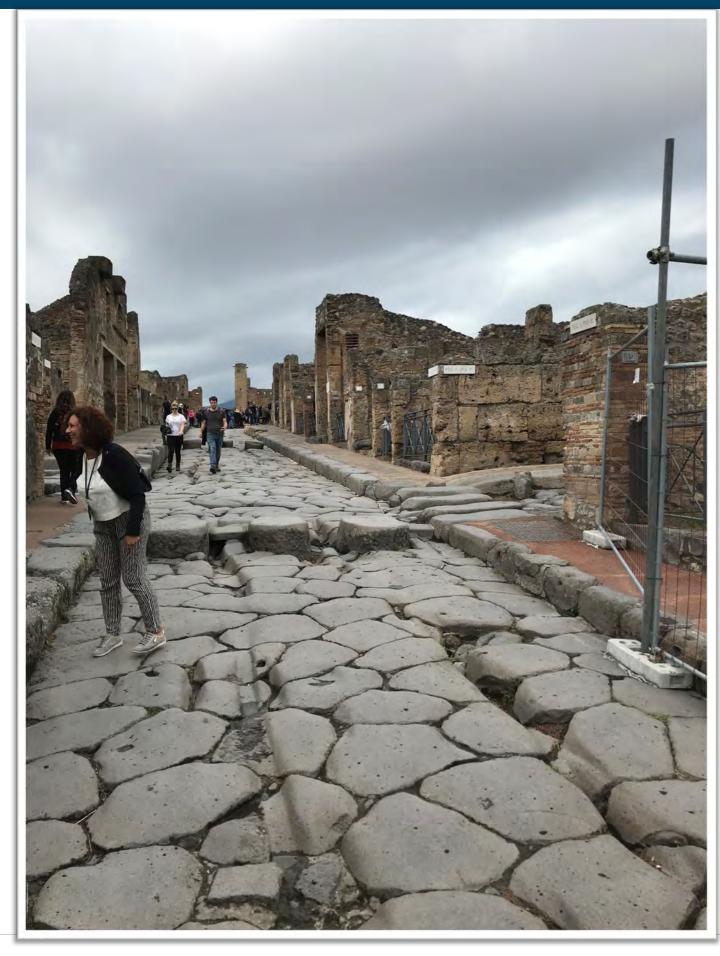


Chris Bogdan – Urban Green Infrastructure Business Development Manager



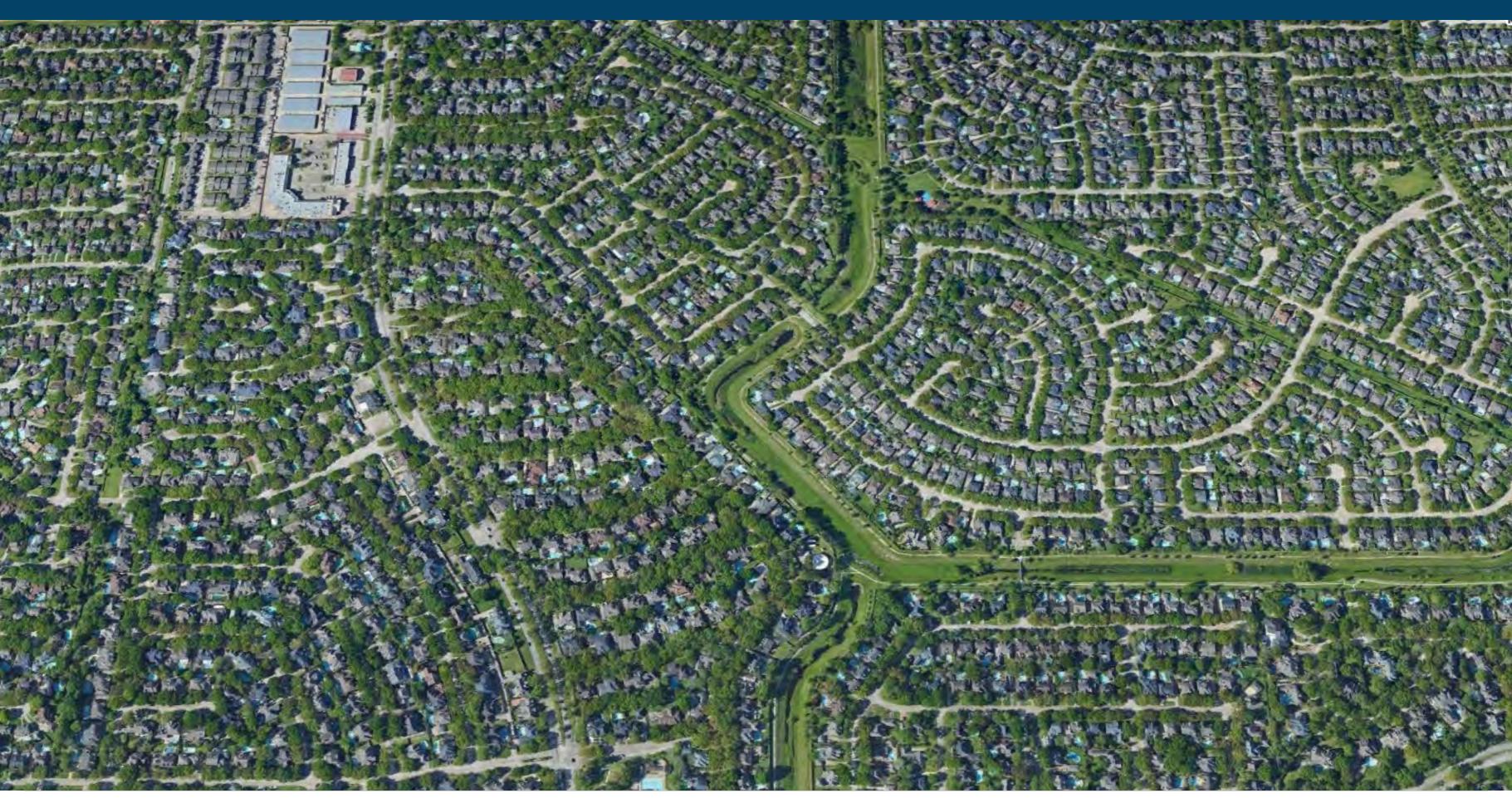




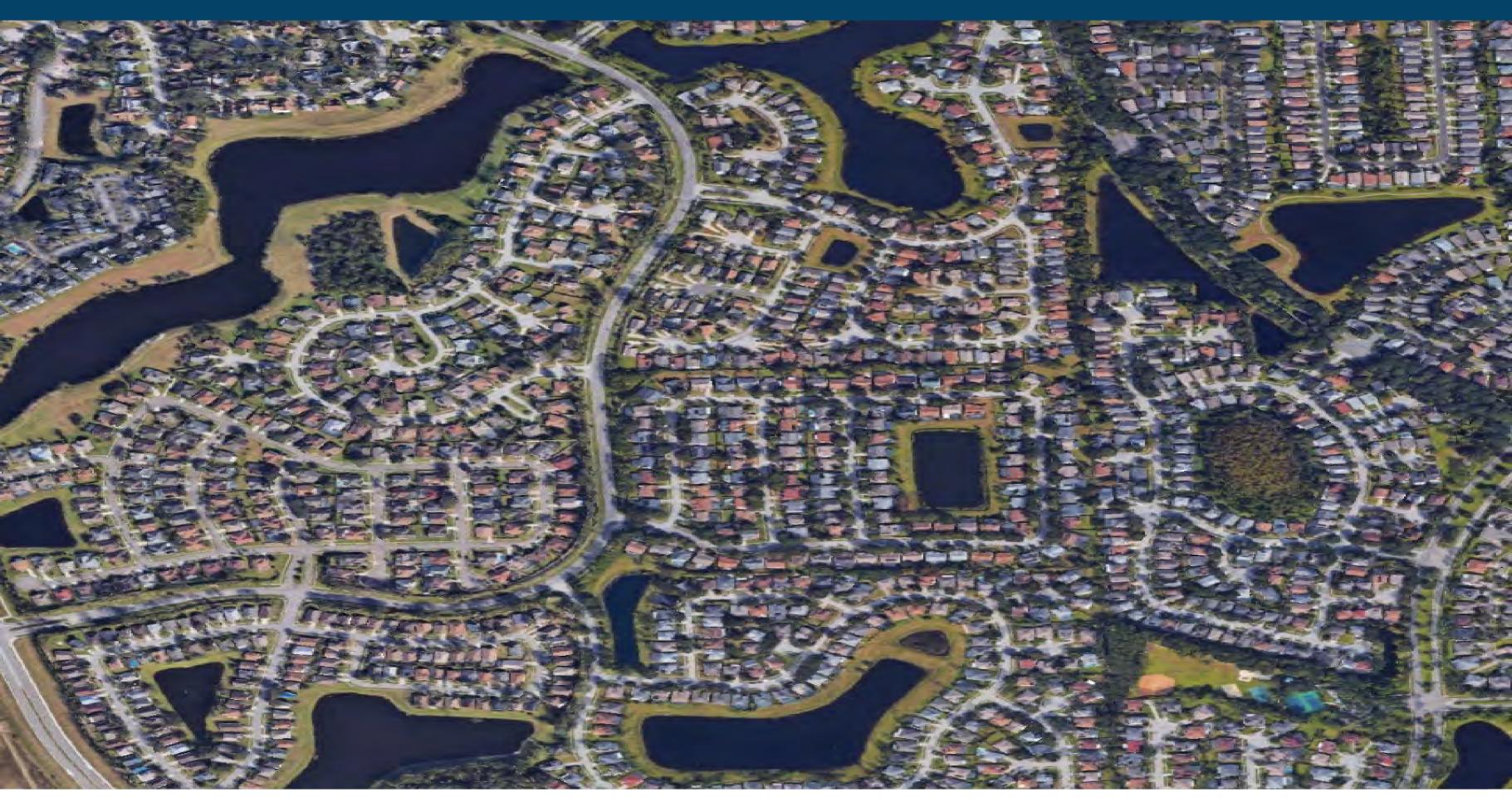






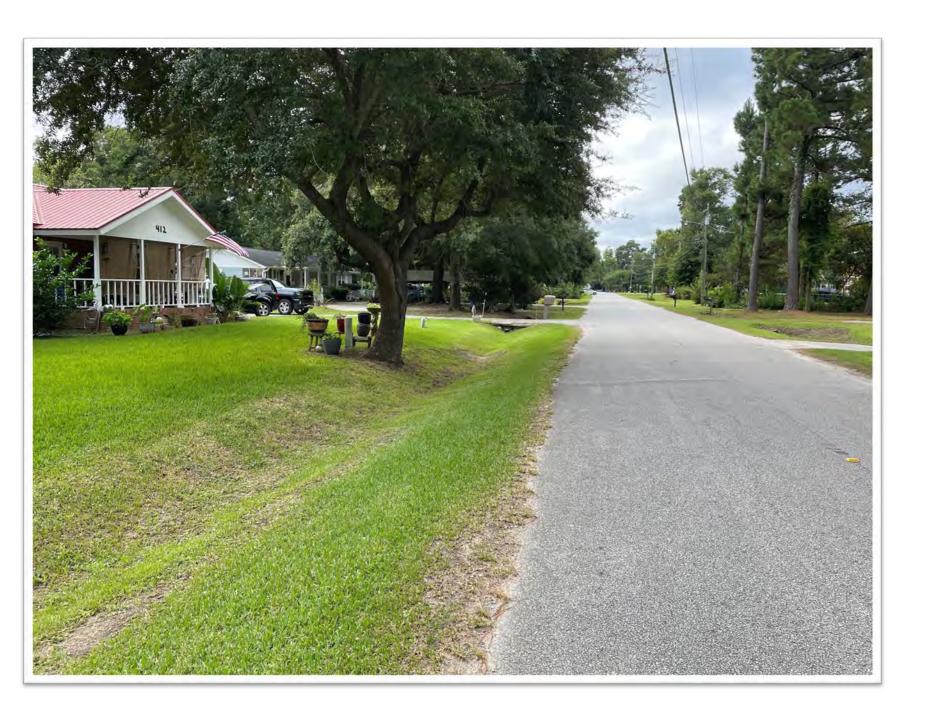


#FERGUSON

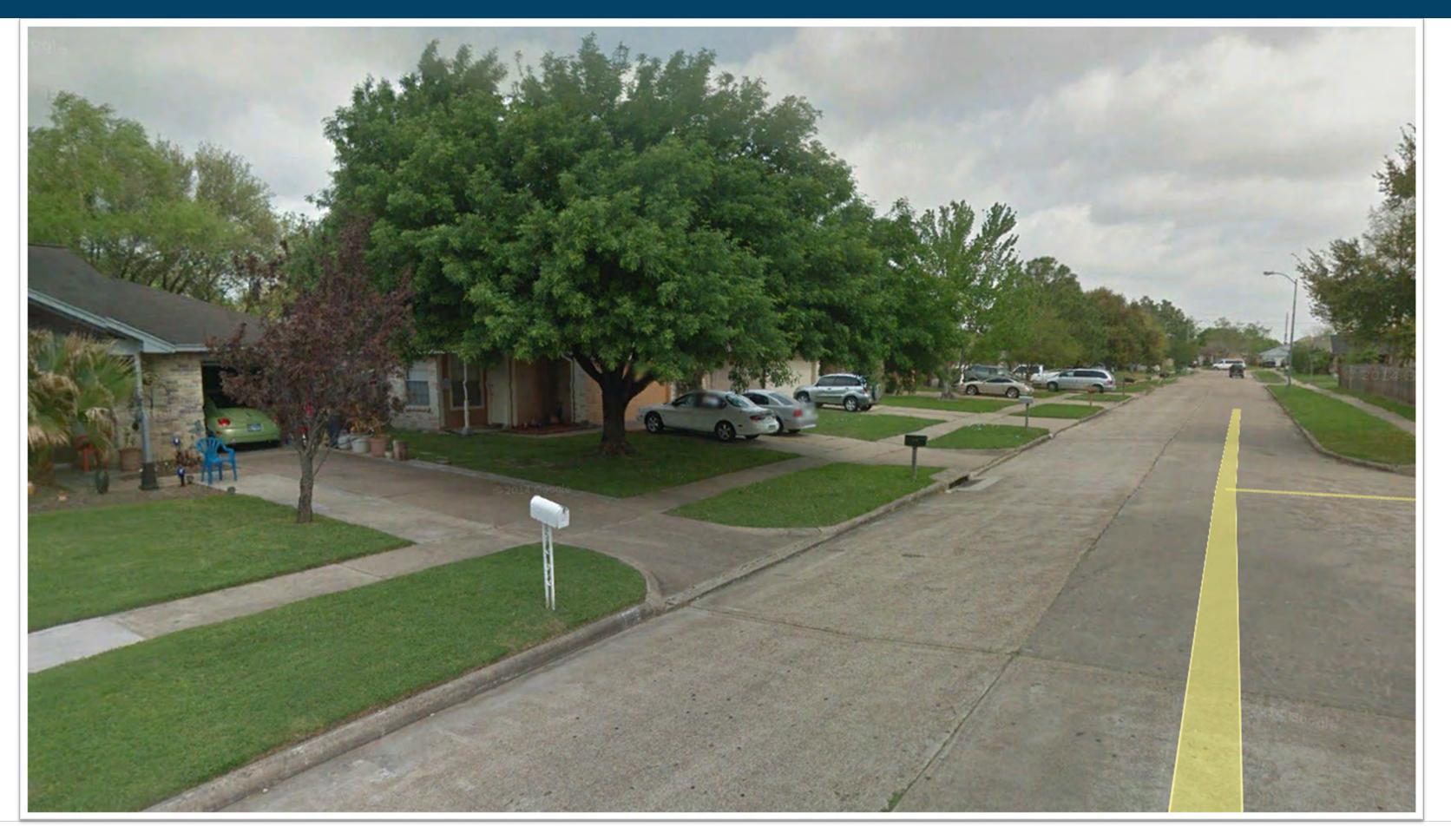


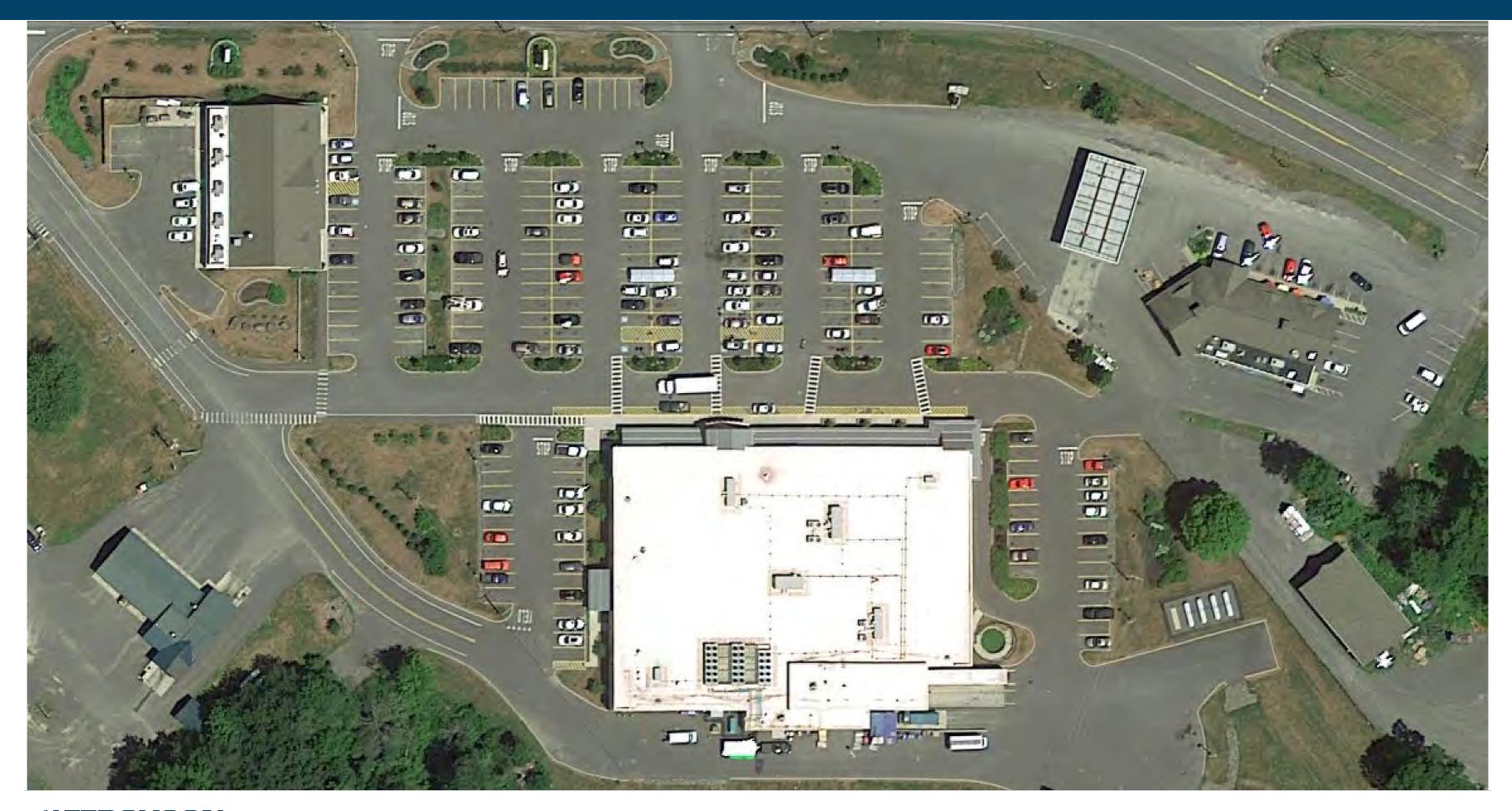
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GSI- THE WHY FOR MUNICIPALITIES

- Recharge Aquifers to Combat Sea Level Rise
- Reduce Pressure on Municipalities to Clean
 Other People's Runoff
- Mitigates Flash Flooding
- Solves Tough Engineering Problems
- Adds Tax Revenue for Municipalities





BUT

DO DEVELOPERS

CARE???

GSI- THE WHY FOR DEVELOPERS

- Increased Lot Yield
- Lower Cost of Development
- Increase Project Revenue
- Maximize ROI
- Make More Money.....The GREEN





URBAN ADDED COMPLEXITIES- STREETSCAPE PROJECTS

- Tight spaces
- Working around existing infrastructure
- Poor Soils
- Steep Grades / Topography
- Need for function and feature / aesthetics
- Often research, design and maintenance are mutually exclusive. i.e. are we taking what we learn in the field back to the next design





URBAN ADDED COMPLEXITIES

Design Challenges

- Developers Rush the Process
- Civil Engineers Product Knowledge
- Not Addressing Geotechnical Issues
- Civil Engineers and Landscape Architect Operate Independently
- Long-term Cost of Maintenance

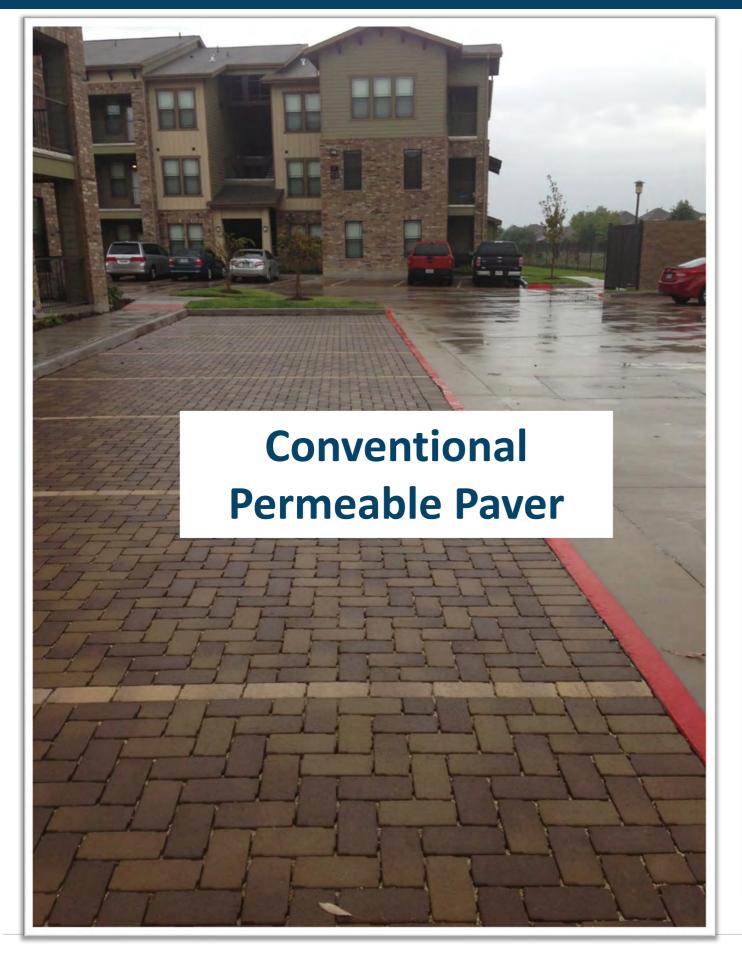
Construction

- Poor Communication
- Unrealistic Expectations
- Inexperienced Contractors
- EOR is Often not Engaged During Construction
- Properly protect GSI assets during construction













GOALS FOR RAIN GARDENS AND BIOSWALES

- Look amazing (aesthetics)
- Filter Pollutants (water quality)
- Be Maintenance Free (good luck ©)
- Be able to handle a layer of trash and sediment

That's pretty much impossible – but using pretreatment devices gets us much closer!

* Energy Dissipation

* Collection of sediment/debris

MAINTENANCE

Rain Gardens on Private Projects

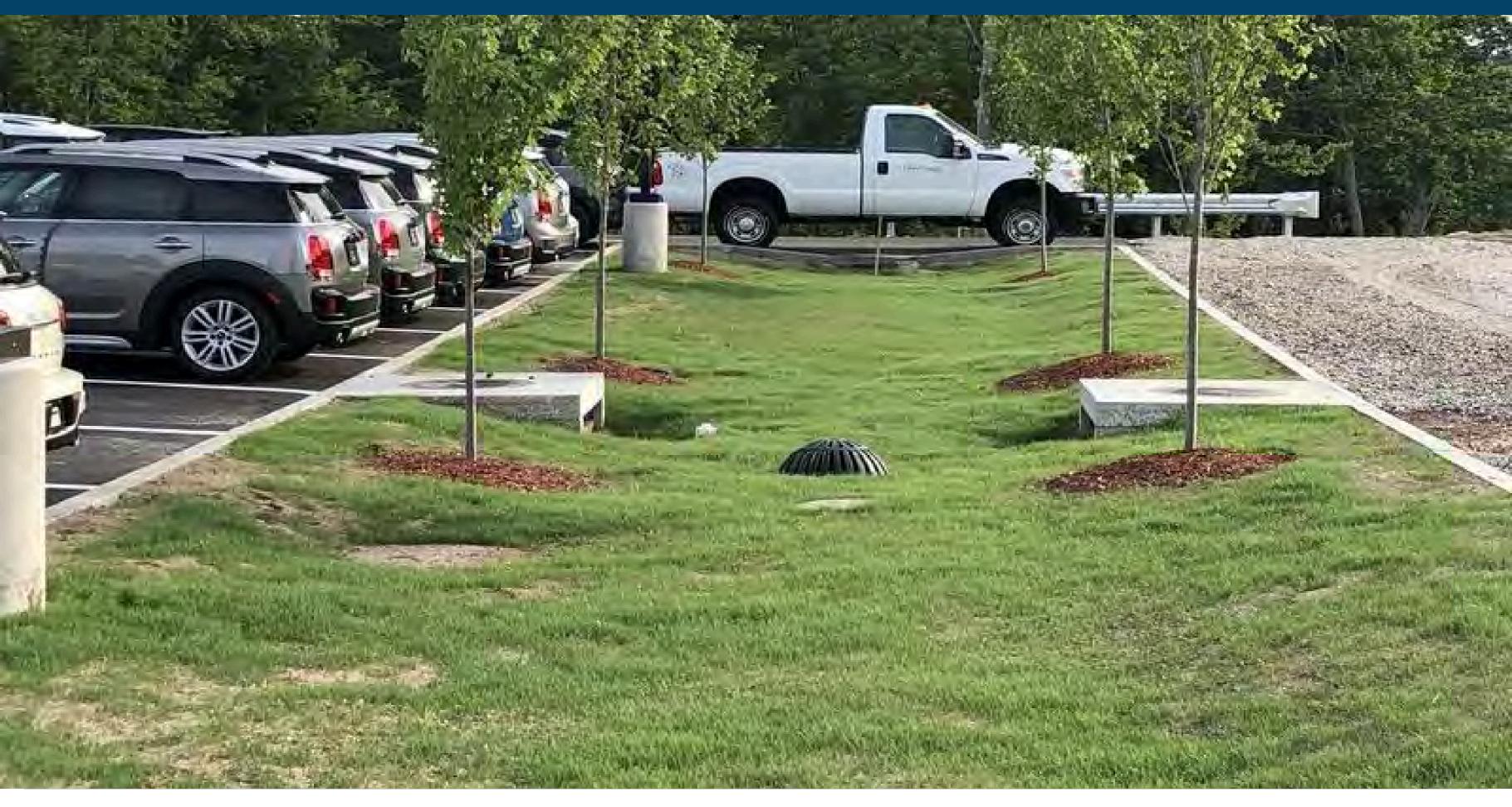


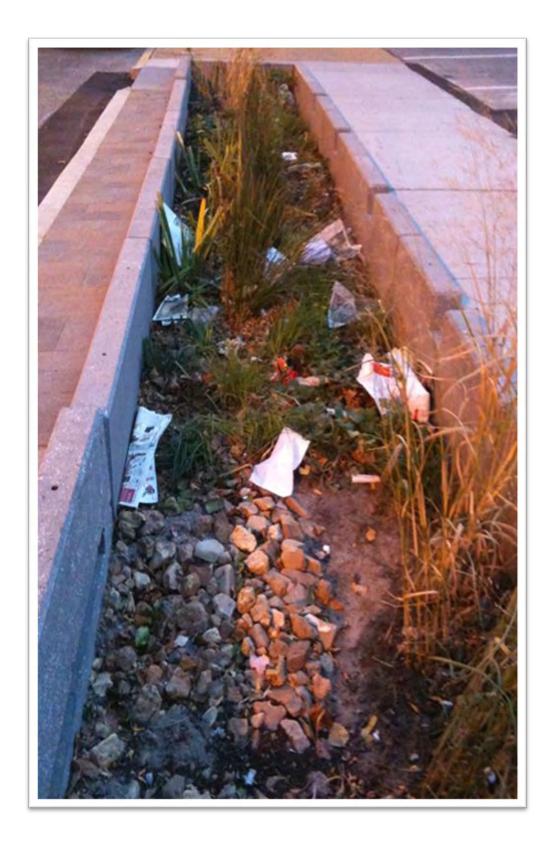














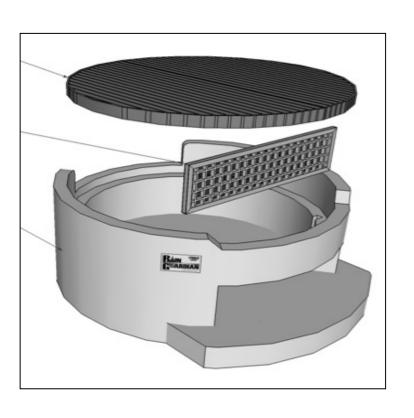


RAIN GARDEN AND BIOSWALE PRETREATMENT

TWO OPTIONS

Watershed Area < 0.25 acres

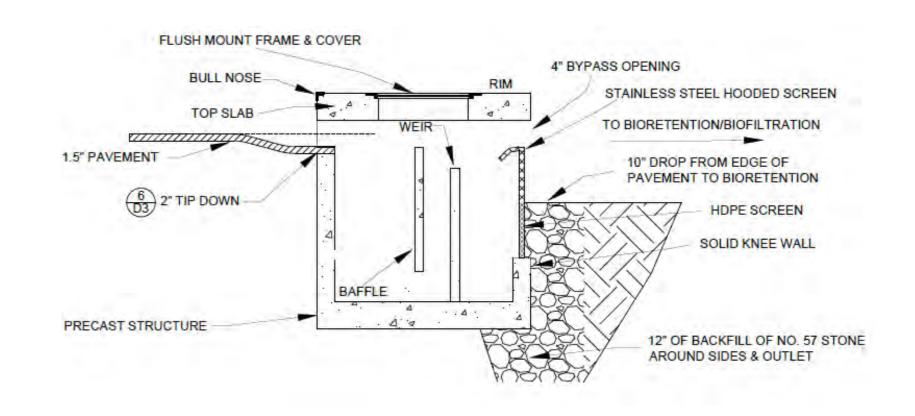
Rain Guardian





Watershed Area > 0.25 acres

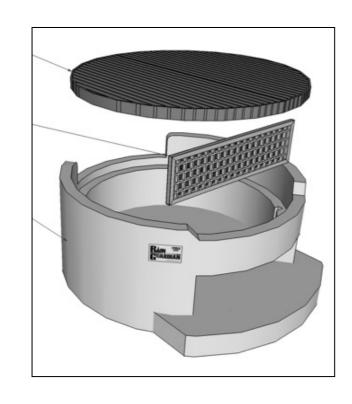
PreTx



CURBLINE PRETREATMENT

- Extend Effective
 Bioretention Cell Life
- Maximize Capacity

- Easy Installation
- SimplifyMaintenance









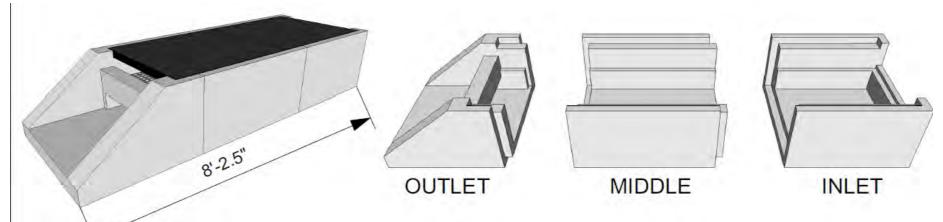


CURBLINE PRETREATMENT

- When BMP is behind sidewalk
- Modular based on sidewalk width
- Solid cover on top











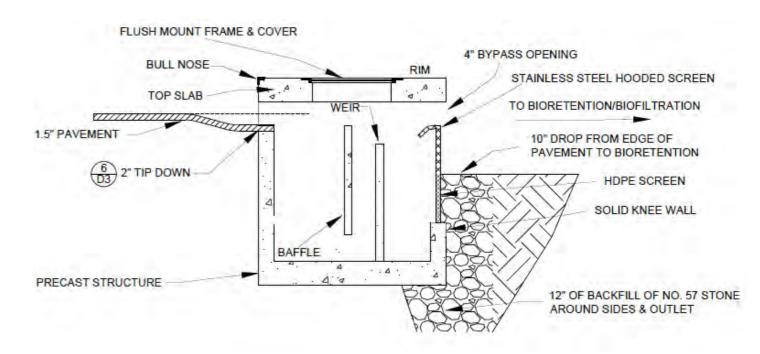


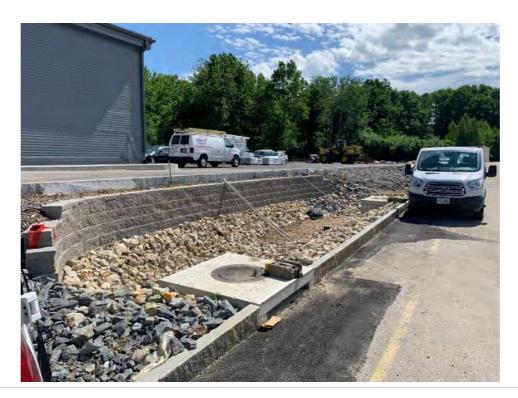
CURBLINE PRETREATMENT

- Larger watersheds
- Higher volumes of sediment
- Formal sump and storage
- Baffles, weirs and screens









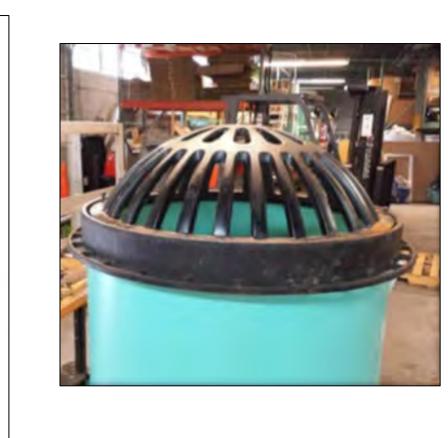


DOMED OVERFLOW WITH FILTER INSERT

- Conveyance of larger storms
- Collection of floatables, mulch, debris
- Expanding ring mount
- No screws or fasteners
- Low cost
- Easy to clean















PRETREATMENT DEVICE FOR TRASH, SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS

- Simple to Retrofit to Existing Catch basins.
- Installs Without Heavy Equipment.
- Adjusts to Irregular Catch basin Bottoms and/or Walls.
- Available in several different sizes.







PRETREATMENT FILTER FOR TRASH AND SEDIMENT

- Post construction inlet protection
- Adjustable frame options
- Geotextile Options
- Rigid Basket Options
- Built in bypass
- Scour protection deflector
- Integral oil boom









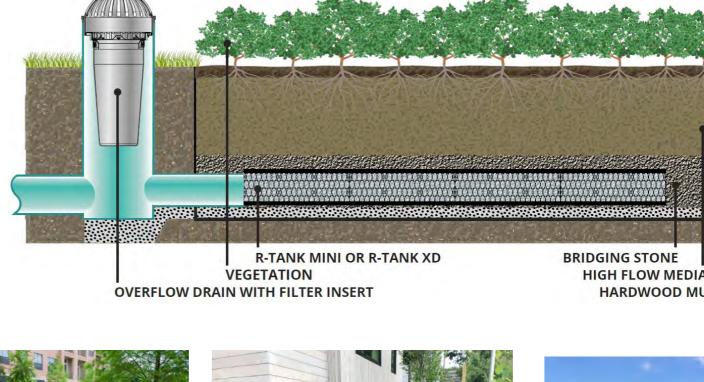




MODULAR BIOFILTRATON SYSTEM

- Space efficient
- 100 in/hr innovative media
- Provides treatment for a variety of pollutants
- Engineered system











- Smaller footprint = less disturbance
- Smaller footprint = smaller maintenance footprint
- Smaller footprint = feasibility in tight spaces previously overlooked

MODULAR BIOFILTRATION SYSTEM

Vegetated System:

Plants process pollutants removed from run-off and root system maintains drainage and aeration of media.

3" Layer of Shredded Hardwood Mulch:

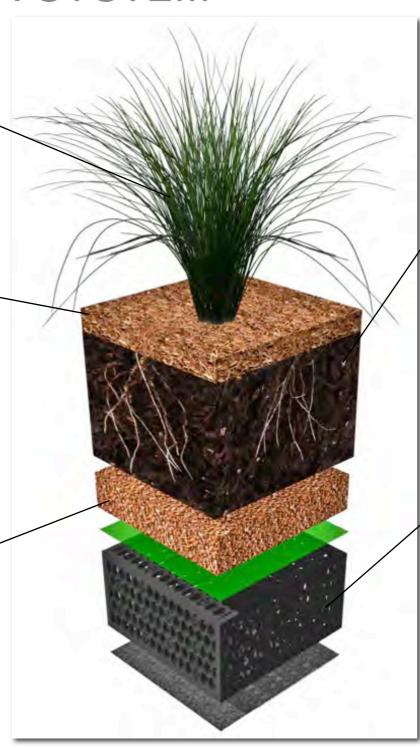
Pre-treatment mechanism.

Removal and Replacement of Mulch Represents the Bulk of System Maintenance!

6" Bridging Stone & Separation Layer:

Clog-Proof Clean Stone & Micro-Grid Replace Traditional Geotextile Layer

No geotextile = no clogging



18" High Performance Media:

Flows at 100" Per Hour / 200 ft per day
Resistant to Clogging

High Performance Underdrain:

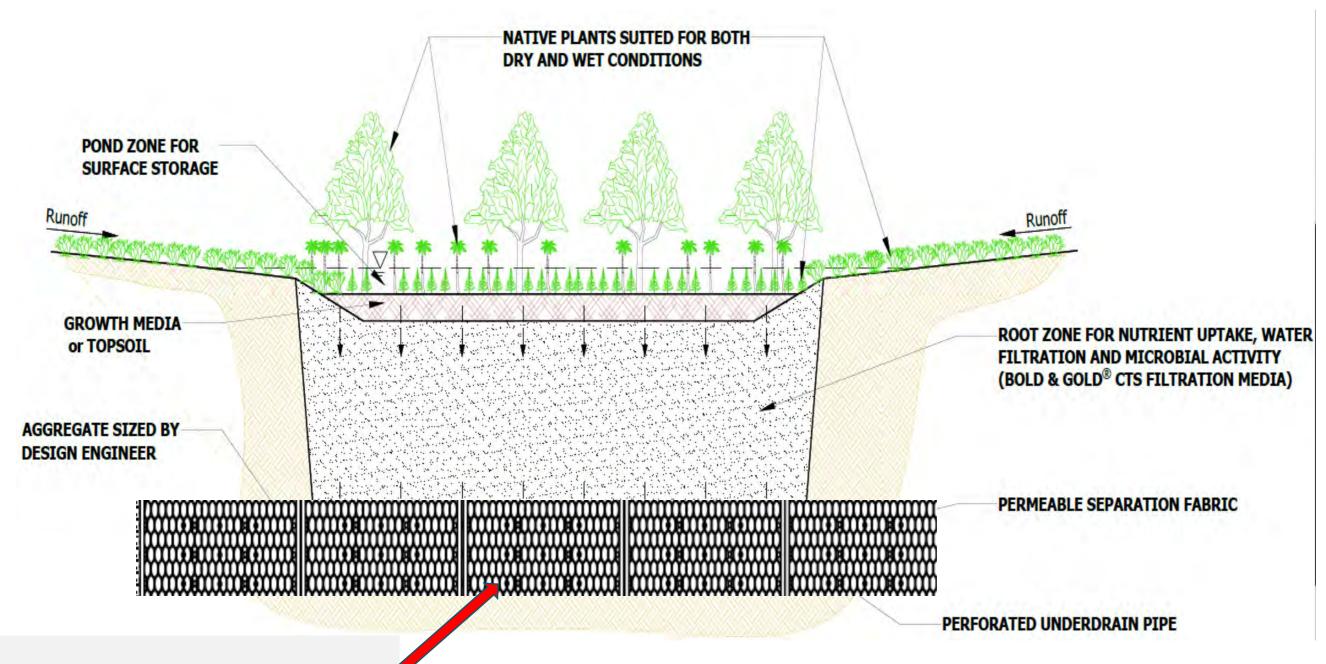
9.45" Modular Tank, or "Flat Pipe" w/95% Open Surface Collects Water Efficiently.

Optional 2" Low-Profile Panel Addresses Shallow Applications.

Expand into Modular Tanks for Larger Storage Needs.



NUTRIENT REDUCTION WITH INNOVATIVE MEDIA



Include Underground Storage

TIGHT URBAN SITES

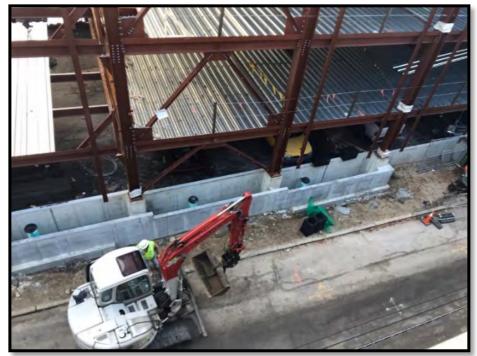














GREEN ROADWAY PROJECTS

























ALTERNATIVE SURFACES

- Formal Surfaces
 - Permeable Pavers
 - Porous Concrete/Asphalt
- Informal Surfaces
 - Grass Surface
 - Gravel Surface











TRADITIONAL PERMEABLE PAVERS



TRADITIONAL PERMEABLE PAVERS



PROBLEM:

- Traditional Permeable Pavers Require a Filler Between Blocks
- Provides Stability Under Loads
- Accurately Called "Choker Stone" in Most Regulations
- Choker Stone Filters
 Sediments at the Surface

TRADITIONAL PERMEABLE PAVERS



PROBLEM:

- Traditional Permeable Pavers Require a Filler Between Blocks
- Provides Stability Under Loads
- Accurately Called "Choker Stone" in Most Regulations
- Choker Stone Filters
 Sediments at the Surface
- Requires Frequent Maintenance

Open-Joint Pavers Help Maximize Infiltration Rates and Reduce Maintenance.

INFILL vs OPEN JOINT PAVER

100" / Hour vs

50% Clogged – 50"/hr 75% Clogged – 25"/hr 90% Clogged – 10"/hr 1,000" / Hour

50% Clogged – 500"/hr 75% Clogged – 250"/hr 90% Clogged – 100"/hr

Higher Conveyance Rates (> 1000 inches/hour) Can Minimize Owner Pain By Extending Maintenance Cycles

TRADITIONAL PERMEABLE PAVERS

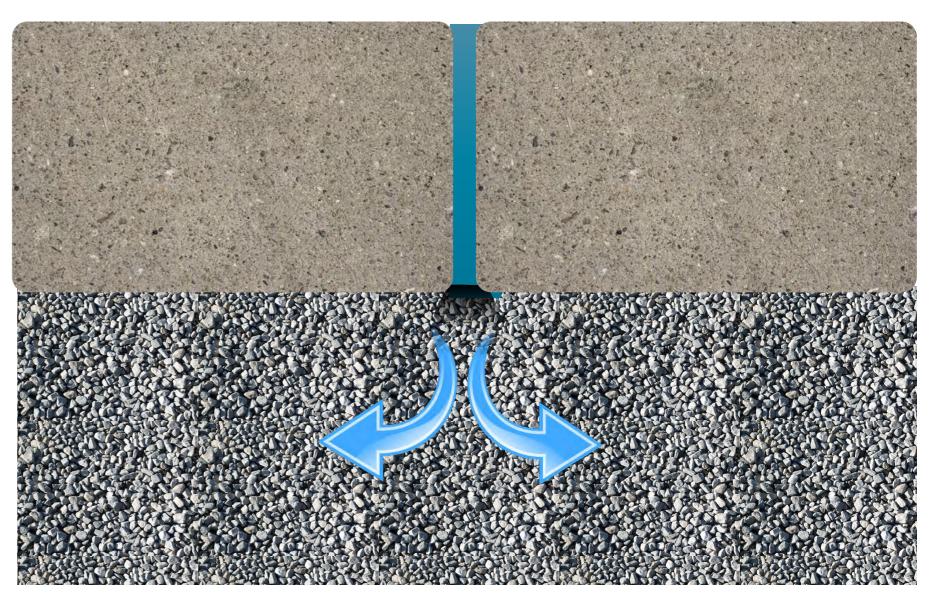
Typical Paver



Where Does Clogging Occur?

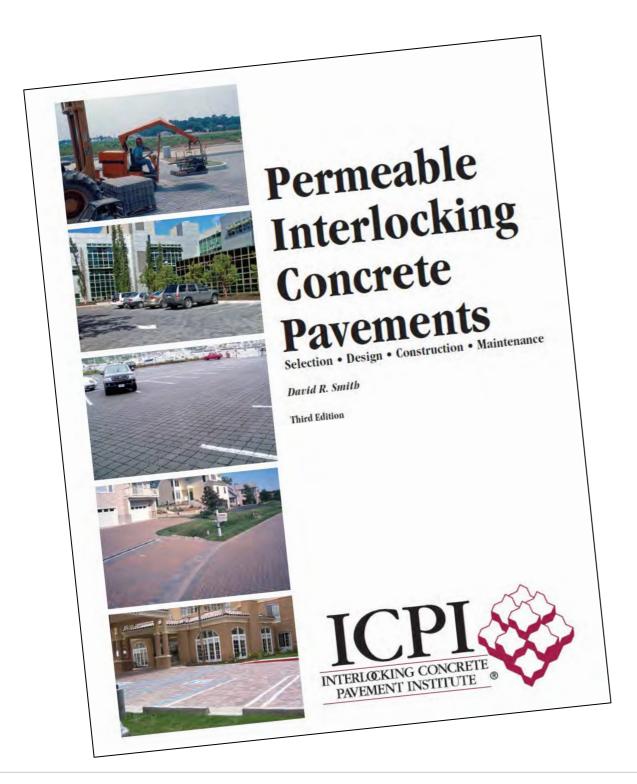
Initiating clogging at the BOTTOM of the joint creates several inches of head pressure to drive water into the base.

Open-Joint Paver



...of course, that's only good if you can still remove the sediment!

MAINTENANCE



In-service Inspection Checklist

- ☐ Vacuum surface openings in dry weather to remove dry, encrusted sediment. These appear as small, curled "potato chips." Vacuum settings may require adjustment to prevent uptake of aggregate in the pavement openings and joints.
- ☐ Inspect after at least one major storm per year.
- ☐ Maintained vegetation around pavement to filter runoff and minimize sediment deposition on the pavement.
- ☐ No standing water on the surface after storms.
- \square Repair ruts or deformations in pavement exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or 13 mm.
- ☐ Repair pavers more than ¹/₄ in. or 6 mm above/below adjacent units.
- ☐ Replace broken units that impair the structural integrity of the surface.
- ☐ Replenish aggregate joint materials as needed.
- ☐ Check drain outfalls for free flow of water.
- ☐ Check outflow from observation well annually.

"Vacuuming should be done <u>at least</u> once or twice annually"

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JOINTS BETWEEN BLOCKS

MAINTENANCE

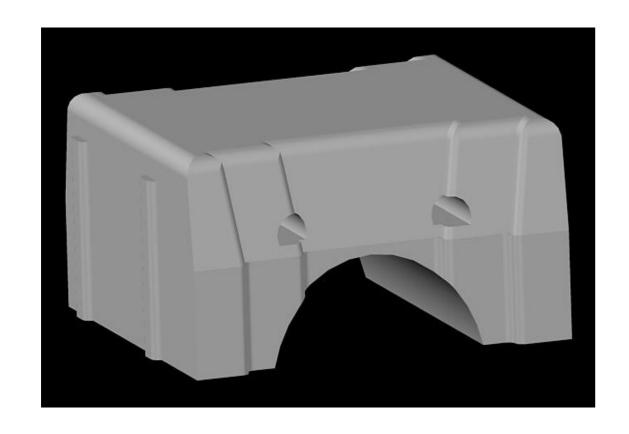


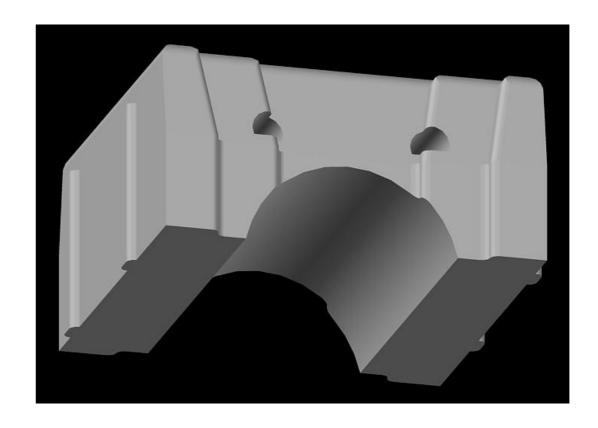


- Cost to Vacuum
- Cost of Replacement Rock
- Labor to Install
- Loss of Lot During Maintenance
- When Can Lot be Closed and How Long Must it Be Closed?
- What is the Maintenance Schedule?

OPEN JOINT PERMEABLE PAVER SYSTEM

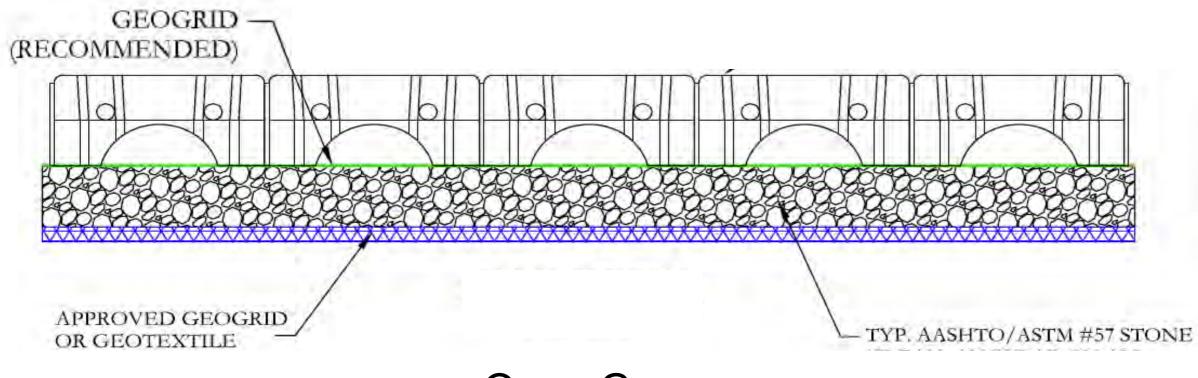
Concrete Open-Joint Permeable Paver with 3 Functions





- Pavement Handles Traffic Loads with 6000 psi Concrete
- Drains Open Joints Move Water Without Inlets
- Stores & Infiltrates Stores 1" of Water

OPEN JOINT PERMEABLE PAVER SYSTEM



Storage above base

Open Gap ~1/4"

Increase rock base or add void space for additional water storage



PAVERS, GRASS, AND GRAVEL- MODULAR OPTIONS















TRADITIONAL POUR IN PLACE CHALLENGES

- Durability
- Labor Intensive
- Quality Control Issues
- Difficult to Produce
- Weather Dependent (can't install when too cold or hot)
- Difficult to Maintain and Repair







TRADITIONAL POUR IN PLACE CHALLENGES

Project Conditions

A. Weather Restrictions

- The Contractor shall not place pervious concrete pavement when the
 ambient temperature is predicted by the National Weather Service Point
 Forecast for the jobsite to be 40°F (1.4°C) or lower during the seven days
 following placement, unless otherwise permitted in writing by the
 Architect/Engineer.
- 2. The Contractor shall not place pervious concrete pavement later in the year than November 1 or earlier in the year than April 1 upless otherwise permitted in writing by the Architect/Engineer.
- 3. The Contractor shall not place pervious concrete pavement when the ambient temperature is predicted by the National Weather Service Point Forecast for the jobsite to rise above 90°F 32.2°C) during the seven days following placement, unless otherwise permitted in writing by the Architect/Engineer.
- 4. The curing cover shall remain securely in place, uninterrupted, until the concrete has reached a maturity equivalent to 14 days of curing at 70°F (21°C) at 95% relative humidity. Maturity shall be determined by an independent testing laboratory. No vehicular traffic shall be permitted on the pavement until curing is complete without written permission from the Architect/Engineer.

PRECAST POROUS PANELS

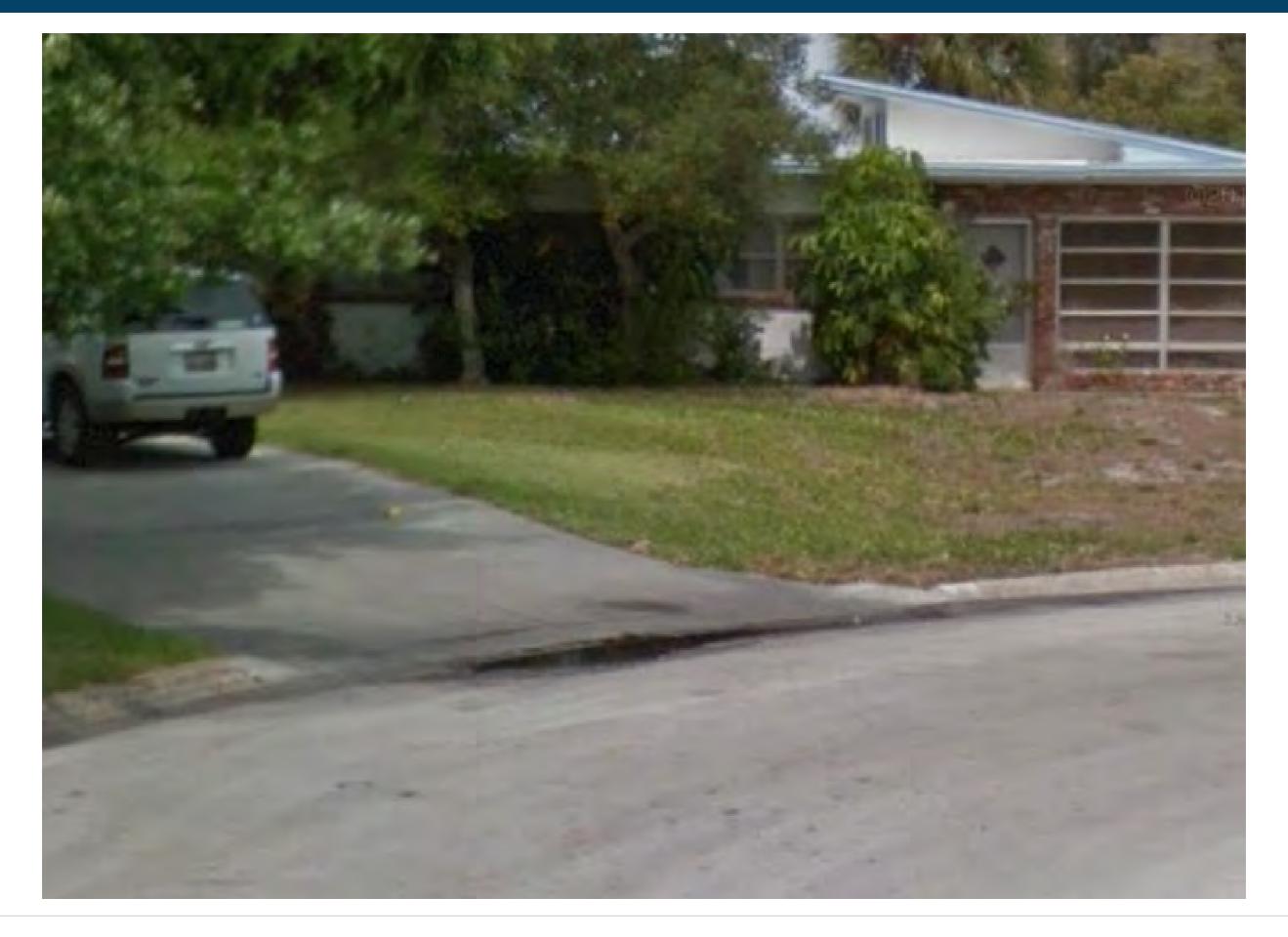
- Porous concrete is manufactured, cured and stored in controlled environment
- Ease of Installation

Low

- Porous Section is Removable and Replaceable
- Can be Installed Year-Round in any Weather Condition
- Lower Life Cycle Costs

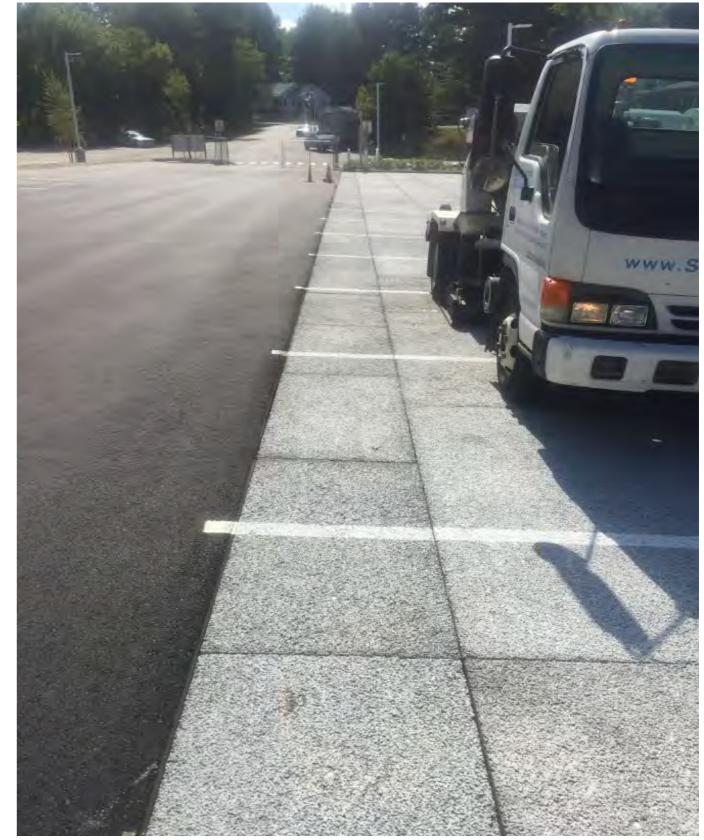


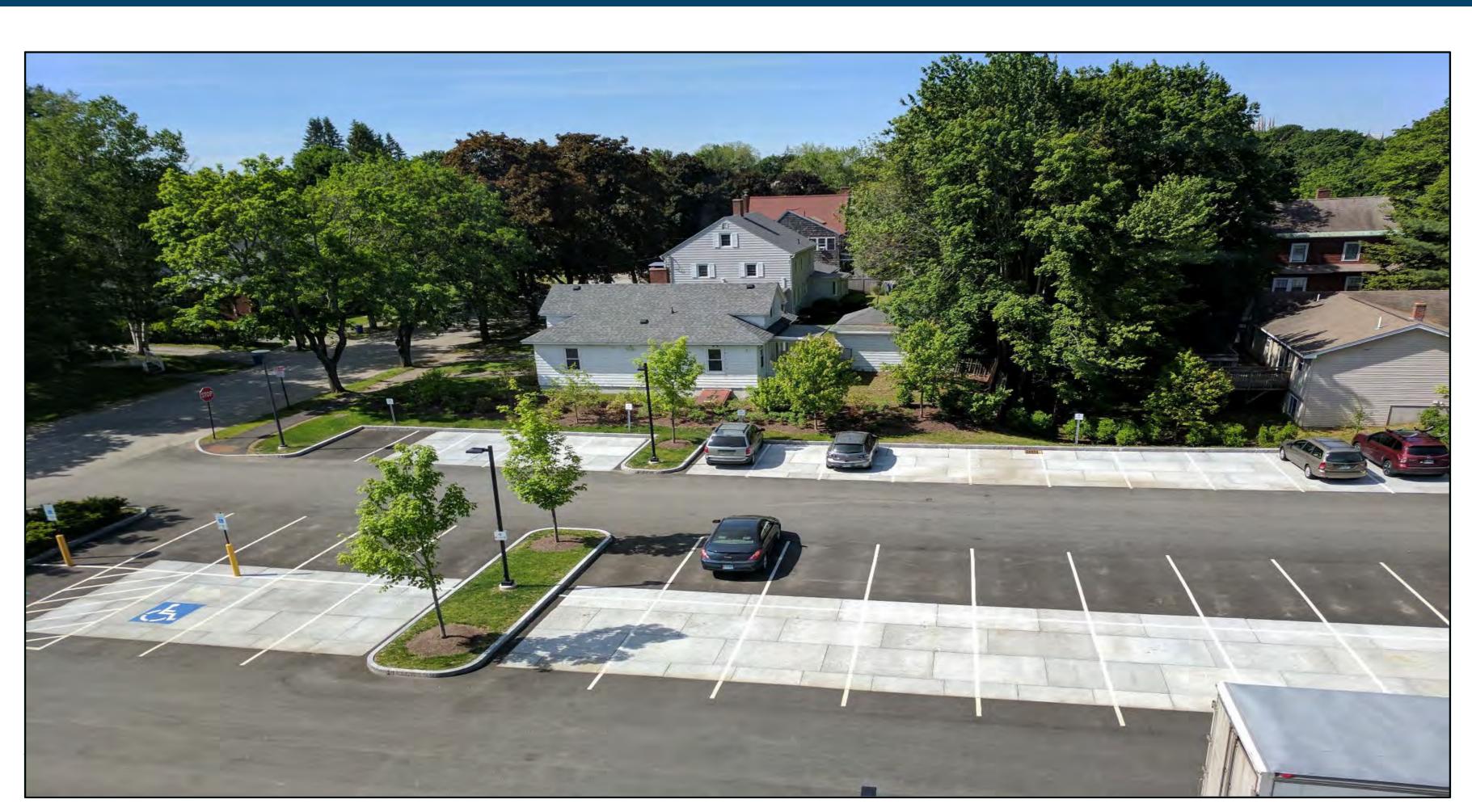


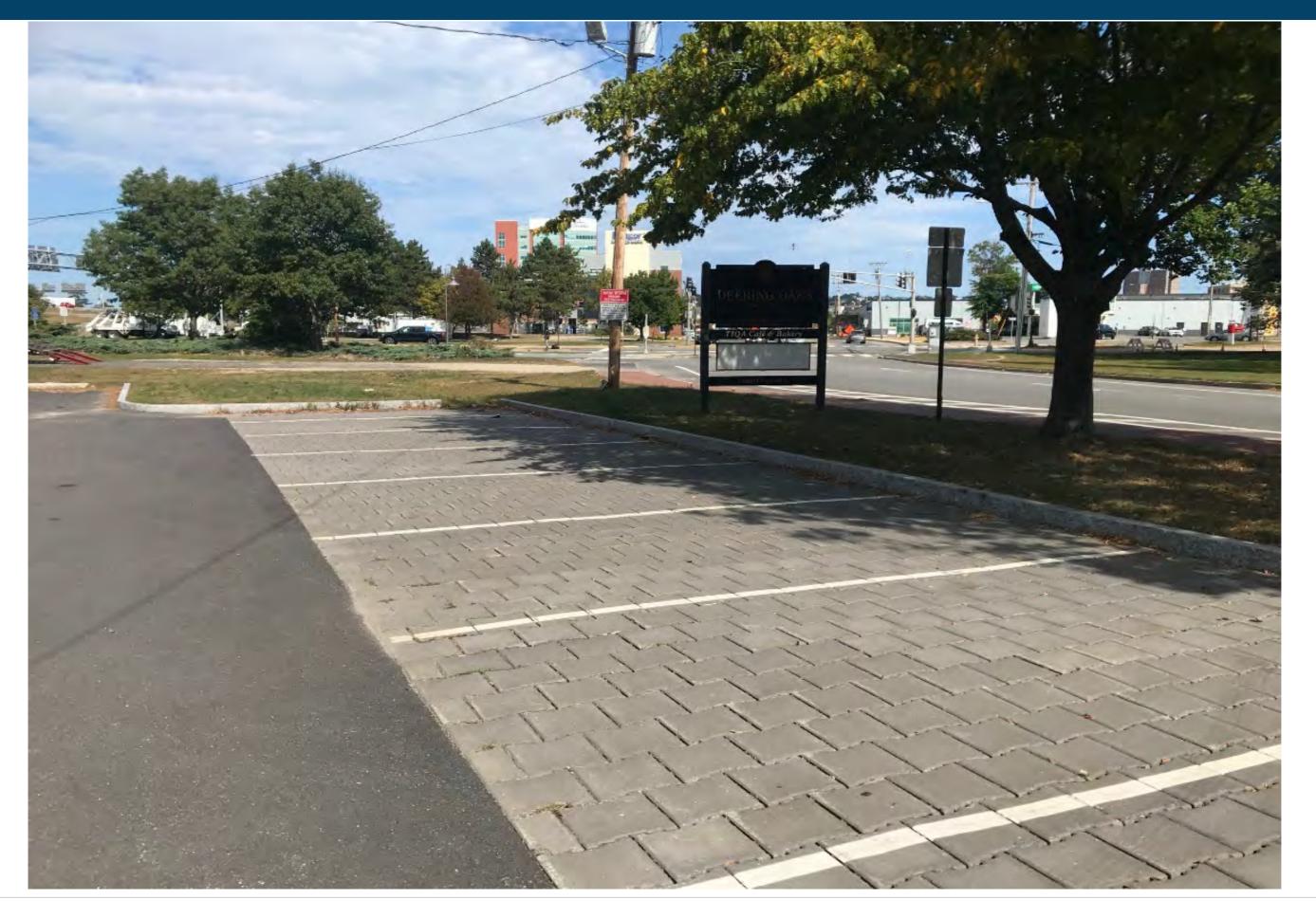


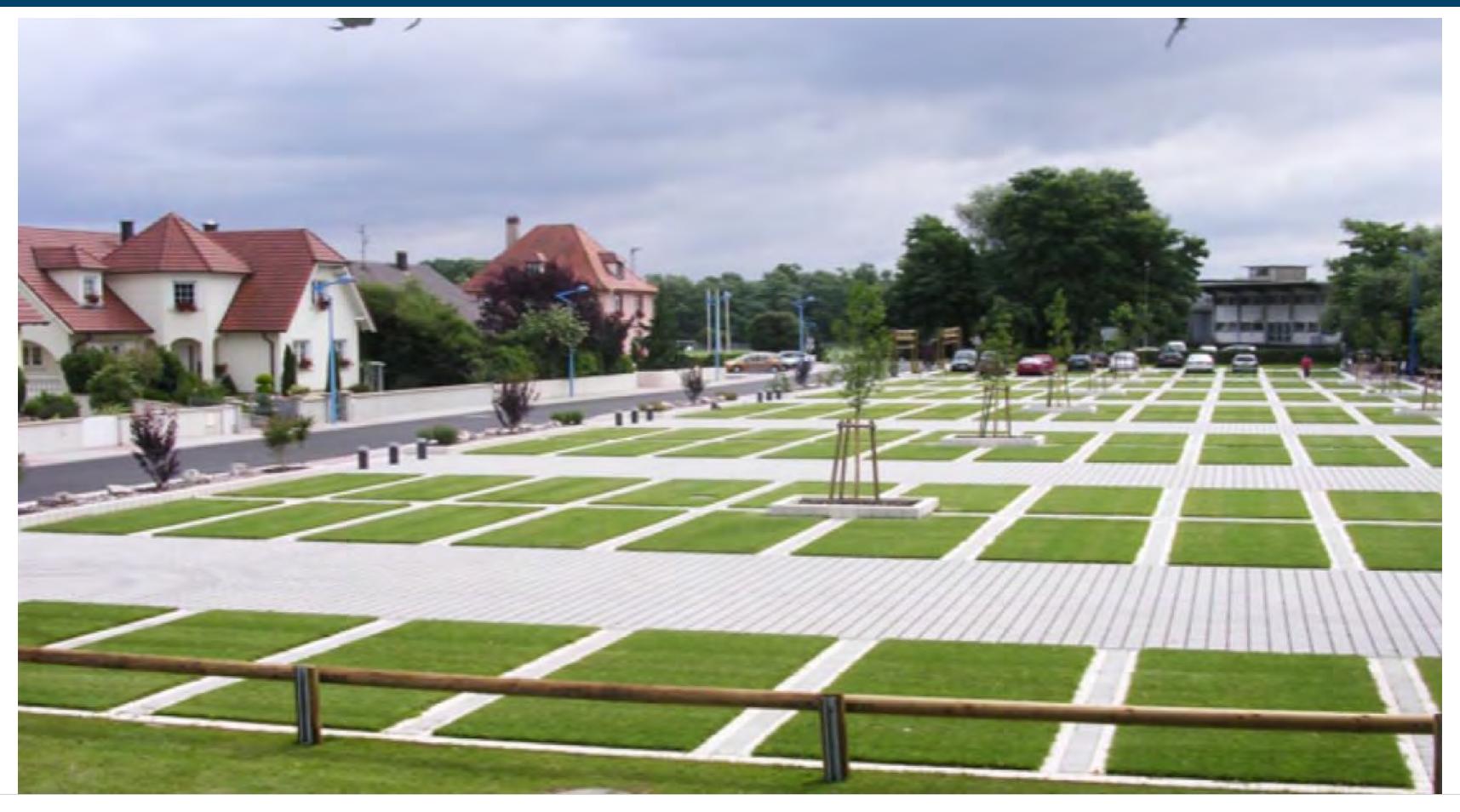


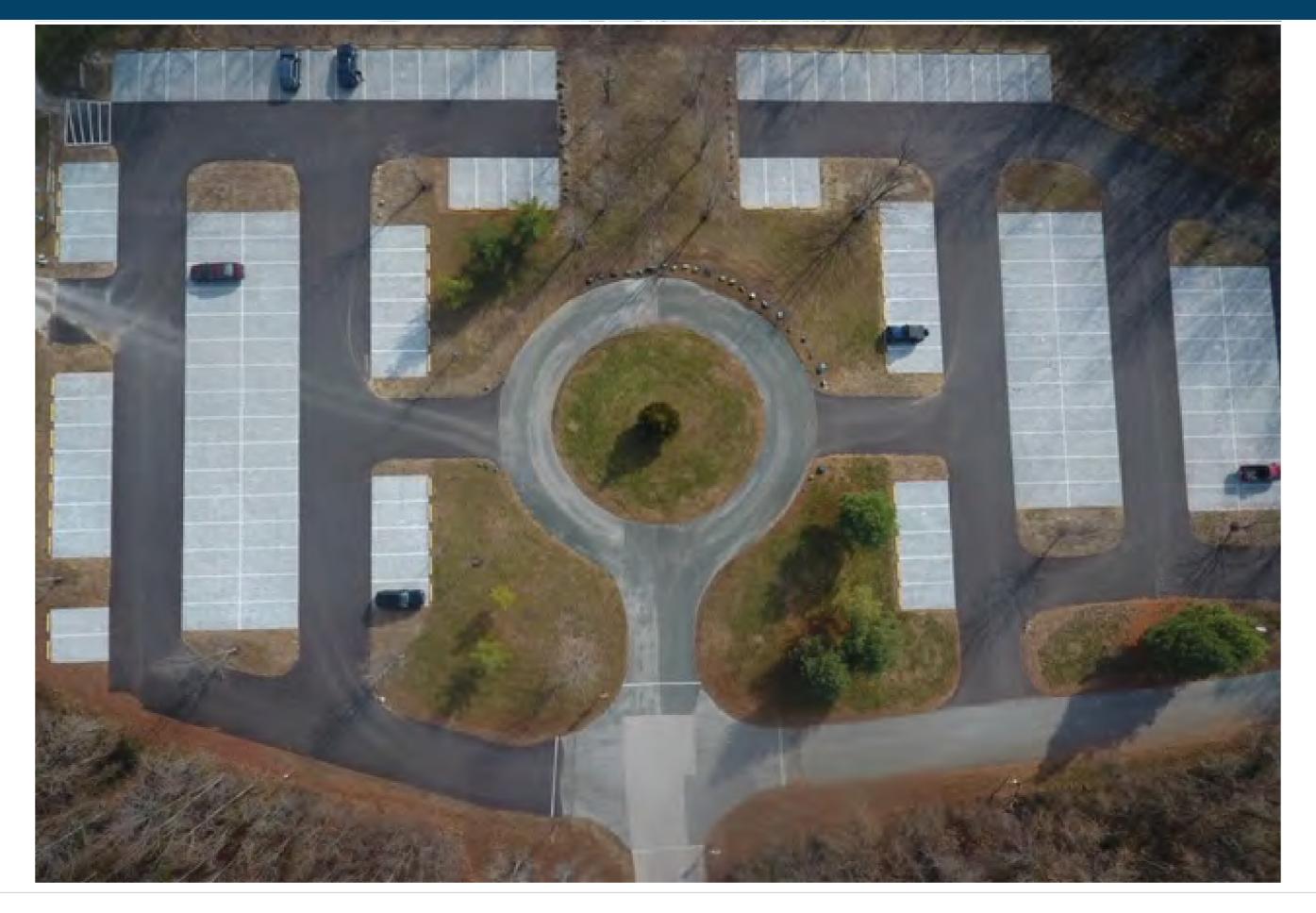


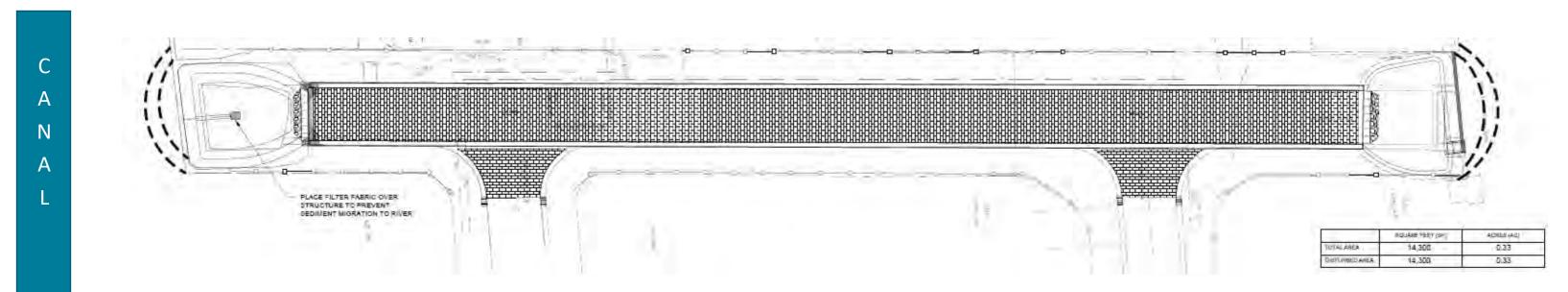








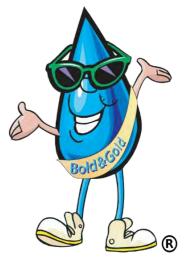


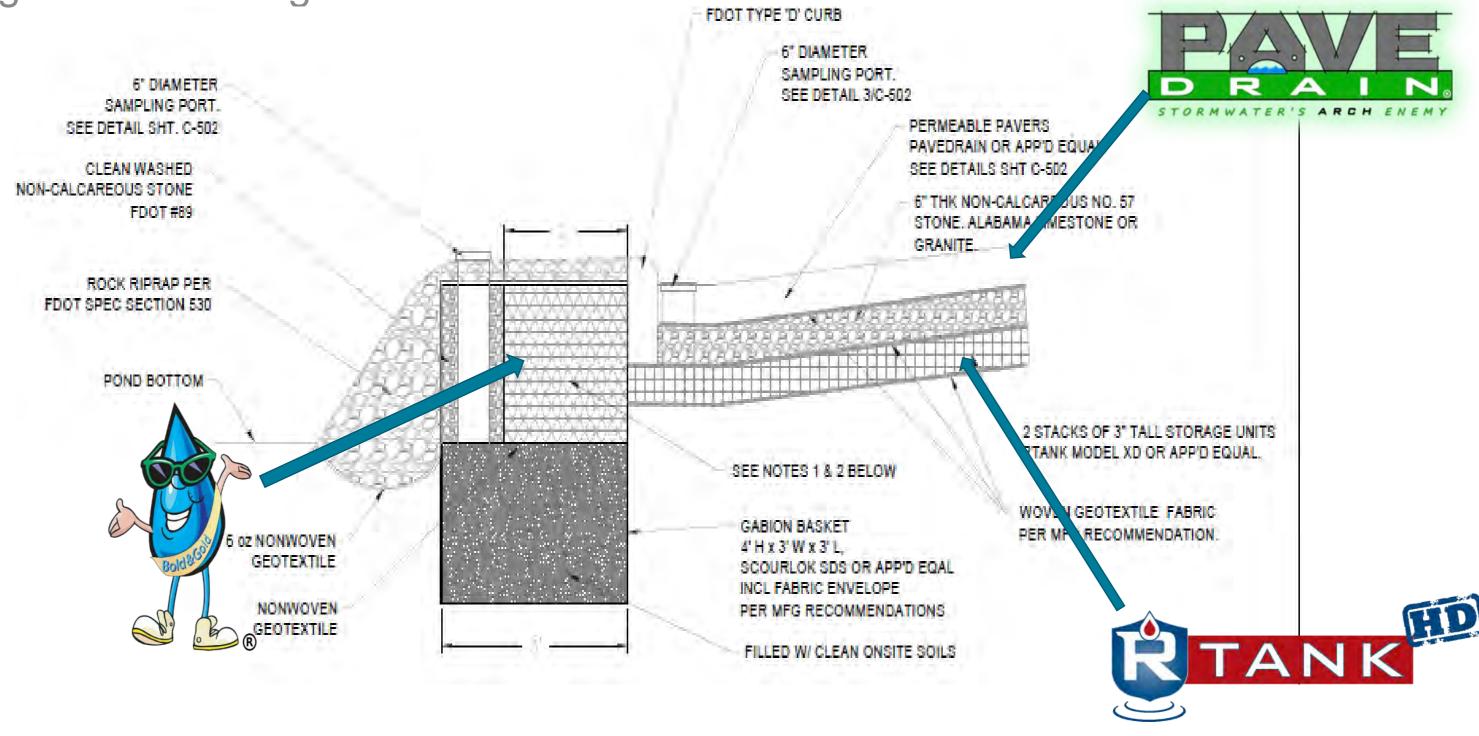


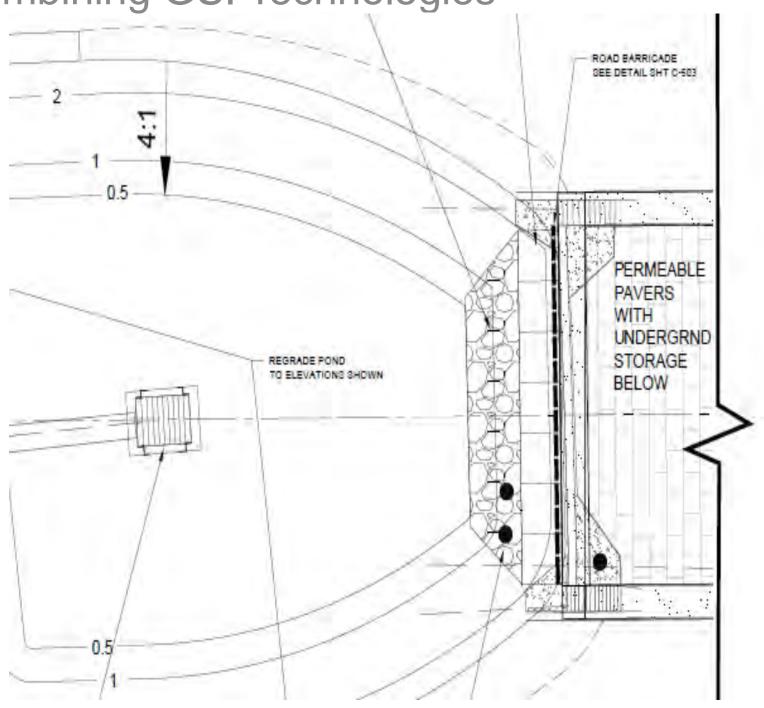


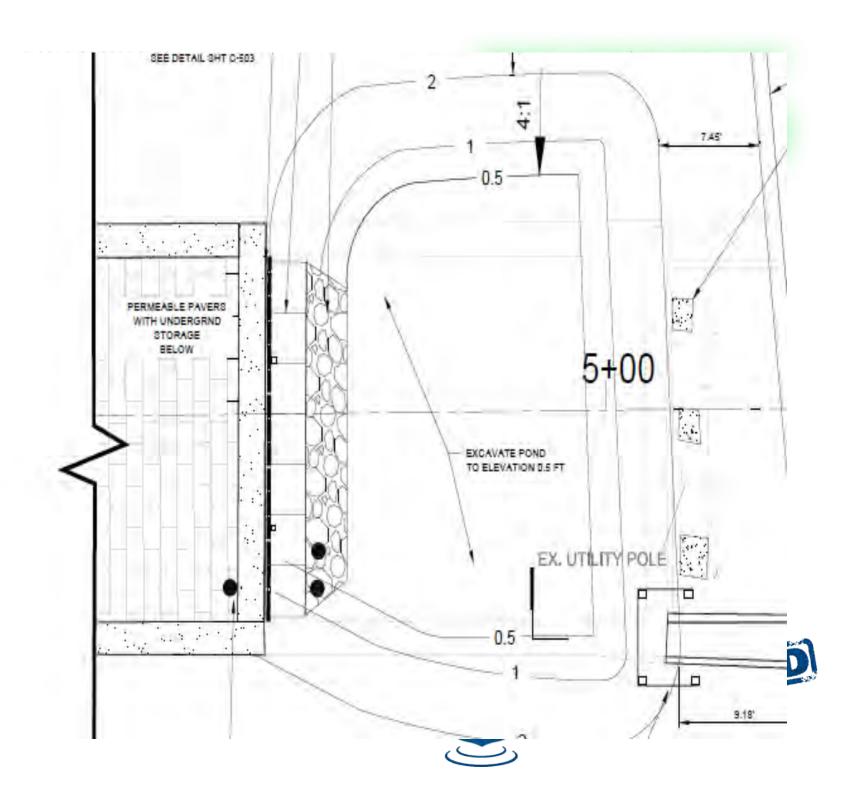






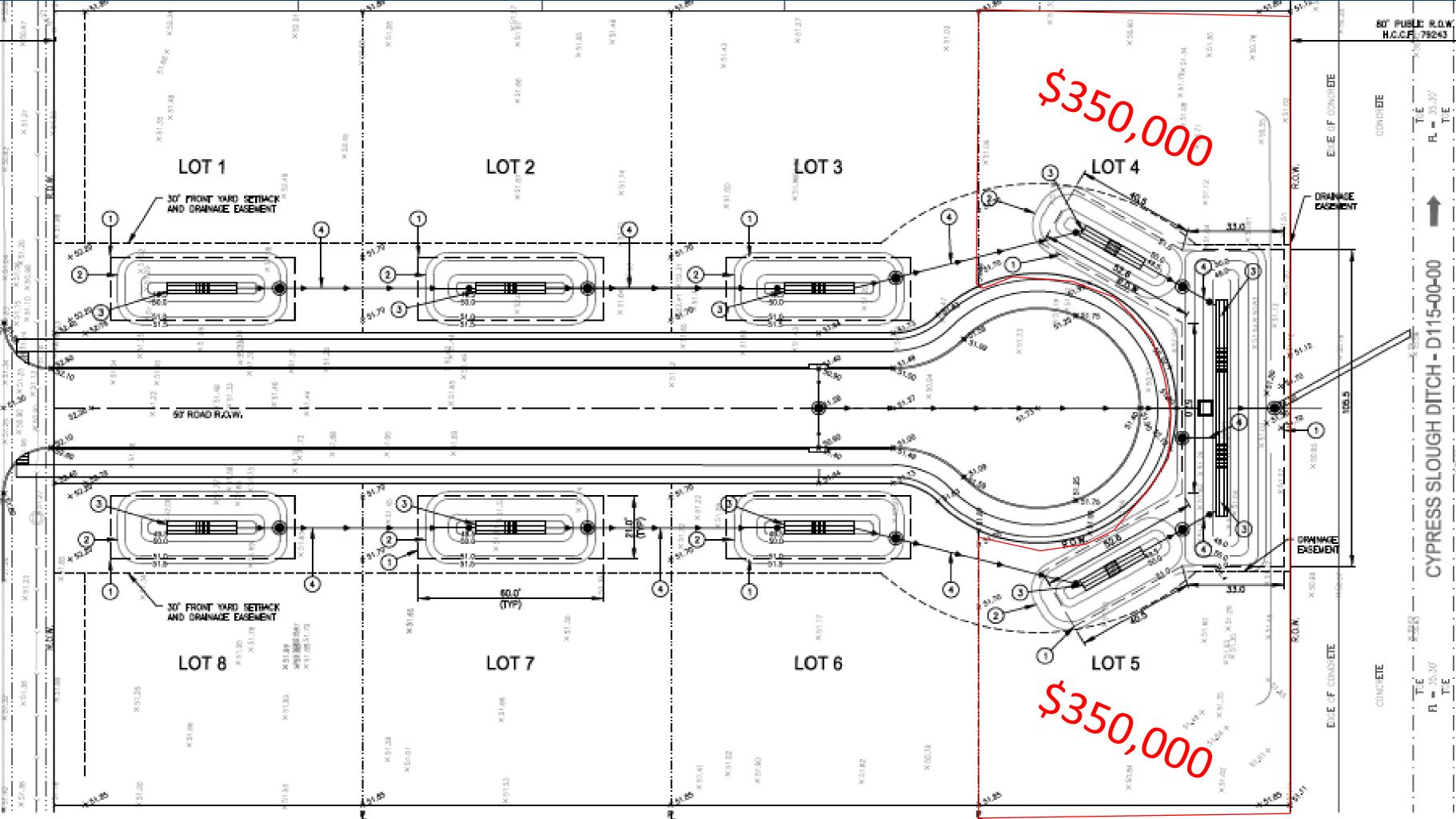














Questions?

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Thank you!!

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