

MPAA 888 16th ST NW & 1600 EYE ST NW



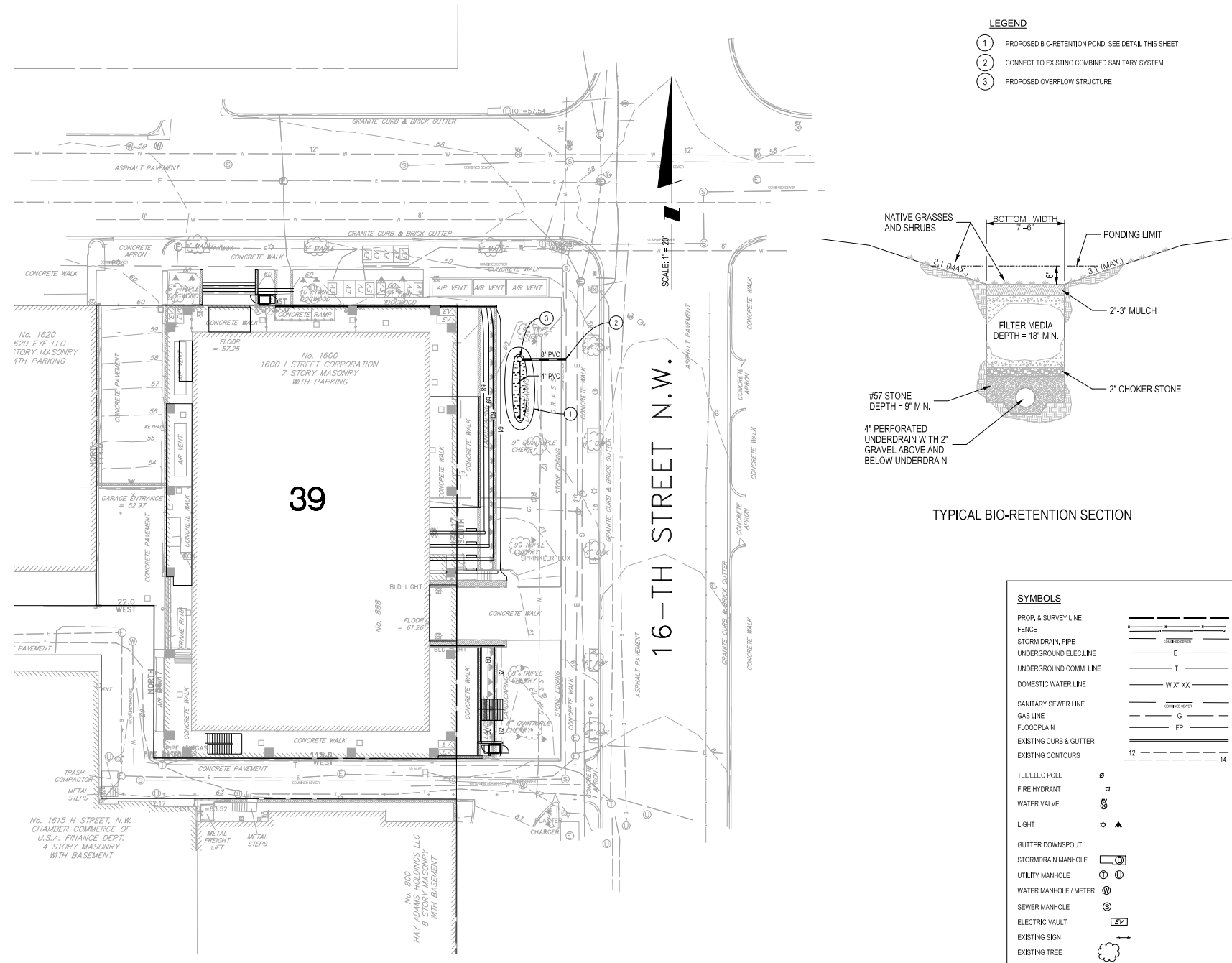
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 3.22 Bioretention Material Specifications

Material	Specification	Notes
Filter Media	See Table 3.20	Minimum depth of 24 inches (18 inches for small-scale practices) To account for settling/compaction, it is recommended that 110% of the plan volume be utilized.
Mulch Layer	Use aged, shredded hardwood bark mulch	Lay a 2 to 3-inch layer on the surface of the filter bed.
Alternative Surface Cover	Use river stone or pea gravel, coir and jute matting, or turf cover.	Lay a 2 to 3-inch layer of to suppress weed growth.
Top Soil For Turf Cover	Loamy sand or sandy loam texture, with less than 5% clay content, pH corrected to between 6 and 7, and an organic matter content of at least 2%.	3-inch tilled into surface layer.
Geotextile or Choking Layer	An appropriate geotextile fabric that complies with AASHTO M-288 Class 2, latest edition, requirements and has a permeability of at least an order of magnitude higher (10x) than the soil subgrade permeability must be used Lay a 2 to 4 inch layer of choker stone (e.g., typically No.8 or No.89 washed gravel) over the underdrain stone.	Can use in place of the choking layer where the depth of the practice is limited. Geotextile fabric may be used on the sides of bioretention areas, as well.
Underdrain stone	1-inch diameter stone must be double-washed and clean and free of all fines (e.g., ASTM D448 No. 57 or smaller stone).	At least 2 inches above and below the underdrain.
Storage Layer (optional)	To increase storage for larger storm events, chambers, perforated pipe, stone, or other acceptable material can be incorporated below the filter media layer	
Impermeable Liner (optional)	Where appropriate, use a thirty mil (minimum) PVC Geomembrane liner	
Underdrains, Cleanouts, and Observation Wells	Use 4- or 6-inch rigid schedule 40 PVC pipe, or equivalent corrugated HDPE for small bioretention BMPs, with 3/8-inch perforations at 6 inches on center. Multiple underdrains are necessary for bioretention areas wider than 40 feet, and each underdrain must be located no more than 20 feet from the next pipe or the edge of the bioretention.	Lay the perforated pipe under the length of the bioretention cell, and install non-perforated pipe as needed to connect with the storm drain system or to daylight in a stabilized conveyance. Install T's and Y's as needed, depending on the underdrain configuration. Extend cleanout pipes to the surface.

Table 3.25 Typical Maintenance Tasks for Bioretention Practices

Frequency	Maintenance Tasks
Upon establishment	- For the first 6 months following construction, the practice and CDA should be inspected at least twice after storm events that exceed 1/2 inch of rainfall. Conduct any needed repairs or stabilization. - Inspectors should look for bare or eroding areas in the contributing drainage area or around the bioretention area, and make sure they are immediately stabilized with grass cover. - One-time, spot fertilization may be needed for initial plantings. - Watering is needed once a week during the first 2 months, and then as needed during first growing season (April-October), depending on rainfall. - Remove and replace dead plants. Up to 10% of the plant stock may die off in the first year, so construction contracts should include a care and replacement warranty to ensure that vegetation is properly established and survives during the first growing season following construction.
At least 4 times per year	- Mow grass filter strips and bioretention with turf cover - Check curb cuts and inlets for accumulated grit, leaves, and debris that may block inflow
Twice during growing season	Spot weed, remove trash, and rake the mulch
Annually	- Conduct a maintenance inspection - Supplement mulch in devoid areas to maintain a 3 inch layer - Prune trees and shrubs - Remove sediment in pretreatment cells and inflow points
Once every 2-3 years	- Remove sediment in pretreatment cells and inflow points - Remove and replace the mulch layer
As needed	- Add reinforcement planting to maintain desired vegetation density - Remove invasive plants using recommended control methods - Remove any dead or diseased plants - Stabilize the contributing drainage area to prevent erosion



 **SOLTESZ**

Engineering
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Environmental Sciences

ROCKVILLE OFFICE
2 Research Place, Suite 100
Rockville, MD 20850
P. 301.948.2750 F. 301.948.9067

Rockville
Lanham
Washington
Leesandown
Fredericks
Soltész DC, LLC

www.solteszco.com

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MISS UTILITY NOTE

INFORMATION CONCERNING EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES WAS OBTAINED FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS. THE CONTRACTOR MUST DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND UTILITY CROSSINGS BY DIGGING TEST PITS BY HAND, WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE START OF EXCAVATION. CONTACT "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777, 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF EXCAVATION. IF CLEARANCES ARE LESS THAN SHOWN ON THIS PLAN OR TWELVE (12) INCHES, WHICHEVER IS LESS, CONTACT THE ENGINEER AND THE UTILITY COMPANY BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION. CLEARANCES LESS THAN NOTED MAY REQUIRE REVISIONS TO THIS PLAN.

OWNER/DEVELOPER/APPLICANT

1600 I STREET CORPORATION
BUILDING E
15301 VENTURA BOULVARD
SHERMAN OAKS CA. 91403-588

MAP <u>9</u> GRID <u>K 13</u>	
TAX MAP	ZONING CATEGORY:
WSSC 200' SHEET	
SITE DATUM	
HORIZONTAL: <u>ASSUMED</u>	
VERTICAL: <u>DC WATER</u>	

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

NO. 1600 I STREET, N.W.
LOT 39
SQUARE 186
Subdivision Book 152 page 116
WASHINGTON
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Q:\35610000\ENGINEER\SHEETS\04 SWM PLAN.sht Scale= 20.0000 ft / in. User= mrriller PLTdrv= PDF Grey 300 c/tda Penth= TEXT SUB: 7/24/2015 2:09:35 PM



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT
OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR

Washington, D.C., July 16, 2015
Plat for Building Permit of SQUARE 186 LOT 39
Scale: 1 inch = 30 feet Recorded in Book 152 Page 116
Receipt No. 15-06287
Furnished to: ANKUR PATEL

Surveyor, D.C.

By: A.S.

Date: _____

(Signature of owner or his authorized agent)

NOTE: Data shown for Assessment and Taxation Lots or Parcels are in accordance with the records of the Department of Finance and Revenue, Assessment Administration, and do not necessarily agree with deed description.

