

# Stormwater Capture and Reuse: Passive Irrigation for Pervious Grass Parking

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### **GRAVEL BRIDGING PRINCIPLE**





## **RUNOFF CALCULATIONS**

The Rational Equation was used to determine Peak Discharge Q in Cubic Feet Per Second (see Rational Equation below).

Rational Equation: Q=ciA where The Rational equation requires the following units: Q = Peak discharge, cfs c = Rational method runoff coefficient i = Rainfall intensity, inch/hour

A = Drainage area, acre



Ground Cover	Runoff Coefficient, C
Lawns	0.05 - <b>0.35</b>
Forest	0.05 - 0.25
Cultivated land	0.08-0.41
Meadow	0.1 - 0.5
Parks, cemeteries	0.1 - 0.25
Unimproved areas	0.1 - 0.3
Pasture	0.12 - 0.62
Residential areas	0.3 - 0.75
Business areas	0.5 - 0.95
Industrial areas	0.5 - 0.9
Asphalt streets	0.7 - 0.95
Brick streets	0.7 - <b>0.85</b>
Roofs	0.75 - <b>0.95</b>
Concrete streets	0.7 - 0.95

Existing Roof	Rain Inches/Hour	GPM	GPH	TOTAL AREA GPH
1804 SF	1	17.5	1050	5010
	2	35	2100	10020
	3	52.5	3150	15030
	4	70	4200	20040
New Roof				
2061 SF	1	20	1200	
	2	40	2400	
	3	60	3600	
	4	80	4800	
Grass Lawn				
6884 SF	1	25	1500	
	2	50	3000	
	3	75	4500	
	4	100	6000	
Alley				
2458 SF	1	21	1260	
	2	42	2520	
	3	63	3780	
	4	84	5040	





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1"=1"-0"



A1 SCALE:  $1-1/2^{\circ} = T-0^{\circ}$ 



GALLONS/CHAMBER	QUANTITY OF CHAMBERS	STORAGE CAPACITY GALLONS	TOTAL STORAGE CAPACITY GALLONS
9.67	135	1305.45	28256
SAND VOID RATIO = 0.4	FT <sup>3</sup> SAND IN THE REINFORCED GRASS/CHAMBER AREA	STORAGE CAPACITY GALLONS	
	5616	16803.07	
AGGREGATE VOID RATIO = 0.35	FT <sup>3</sup> OPEN GRADED AGGREGATE PAVER BASE COURSE	STORAGE CAPACITY GALLONS	
	3391.5	10147.37	



Planners and the owners asked a local vendor to work with the contracted installer to discuss the alternate design and installation. The original plan called for a 20000-gallon cistern, associated plumbing, and irrigation system. The material budget for these components was \$31,800. The material budget for the alternate system was \$32,225. The contractor agreed to install the LID driven design for the same cost.



CLASSIFICATION	PARTICLE	SIEVE	ACCEPTABLE
	SIZE (mm)	#	RANGE (%)
Fine Gravel	2.00 and up	10	0-10
Very Course Sand	1.00 - 2.00	18	
Course sand	0.50 - 1.00	35	82 - 100
Medium Sand	<b>0.25 - 0.50</b>	60	
Fine Sand	0.10 - 0.25	140	
Very Fine sand Silt and Clay	0.05 - 0.10 under 0.05	270	0 - 8





















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Percolation is the movement of water WITHIN the soil matrix.



Figure 3: Hammering Pipe Into Media



Figure 4: Pipe Installed Into Media



Figure 5: Oil Application



Figure 6: Dissipater Stones



Figure 7: Infiltrometer Placement







Figure 9: Filling Infiltrometer with Water



INDY FRIN	GE INFILTR	ATION &	PERCOLAT
Date:	5/23/2016		
Infiltration 7	Test (wet):		
12"		00:28:00	Hr:Min:Sec
19"		00:58:21	Hr:Min:Sec
24"		01:43:21	Hr:Min:Sec
36"		02:30:45	Hr:Min:Sec
Date:	5/27/2016		

## Center of Property

SW Corner of Property

IN/MIN

0.429

0.326

0.232

0.239

IN/HR

25.714

19.544

13.936

14.328

IN/HR

0.292

& PERCOLATION TEST RESULTS

Percolation Test (wet - Clay Infill):		IN/MIN
8.19"	28:09:59 Hr:Min:Sec	0.005

Date:	5/27/2016		North En	d of Prope	erty
Percolation	Test (wet -	Validated Soil Infill):		IN/MIN	IN/HR
{	8.19"	00:07:03 Hr:Min:Sec		1.162	69.702











Composition and Characteristics		
INDOT #23	35% by Volume	
*Clay Loam	25% by Volume	
Biotic Earth Black	2.5% by Volume	
Bio Solids	7.5% by Volume	
Compost	30% by Volume	
Compost Quality	Solvita Test Passing	
pH	7.0 to 7.8	

\*NOTE: Screened Clay Loam shall be according to USDA Textural Soil Classification 27% to 40% Clay and 20% to 45% Sand

















# Thank You! **CONCLUSIONS? QUESTIONS?**

## **RIVER** Environmental Passive Integrated Chamber



Environmental Passive Integrated Chamber



Considered one of the world's most precious resources, water is essential to life around the globe. Despite the fact that water covers 75% of the earth's surface, less than 1% is available for the world's ecosystems and expanding population of more than 6.9 billion humans. the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) names urban run-offs in its top 10 leading sources of impairments of rivers, lakes and estuaries. It is critical to protect these bodies of freshwater from contamination and stormwater run-off, especially since 83,337 square miles (215,842 square kilometers) of impervious surfaces exist across the U.S. today and an estimated 7.8 billion gallons of freshwater are spent on outdoor uses, the majority being landscaping.



### Sustainable Benefits

- Irrigates with 50-85% less potable water · Reduces the need for open retention ponds
- Utilizes a Firestone EPDM Geomembrane to create a
- cost effective barrier to store water · Minimizes the amount of pollutants from entering the
- groundwater Requires minimal maintenance and management



em can utilize 40%-80% less water for irrigation utrients. The EPIC profile stays maist as water y word by capillary action from the chamber.

#### Responsible Water Management

A total system approach expands beyond traditional stormwater systems, which historically only stored stormwater or treated it for pollutants. The Firestone Environmental Passive Integrated Chamber (EPIC Chamber™) is an onsite water management and reuse system designed to collect. filter, retain and distribute water below ground at its source. Bringing together passive subsurface irrigation, water storage and filtration in a single, customizable solution, the Firestone EPIC system utilizes capillary rise and gravity to provide controlled water management

The Firestone Environmental Passive Integrated Chamber (EPIC Chamber™) is a drainage and irrigation device that uses natural passive processes to manage and direct water resources.



#### Stormwater Managment Solutions

Trying to control the discharge of stormwater run-off from roads, parking lots, roofs and other hardscapes has traditionally been a challenge for conventional curb and gutter designs. The Firestone EPIC system enables run-off water from impervious surfaces to be filtered, collected, stored and reused. When designed properly, it has been shown to manage the volume incurred during a 100-year storm event. With the ability to store water in subsurface detention areas, this technology can decrease or potentially eliminate a facility's reliance on municipal water for irrigation purposes and improve your Best Management Practices (BMPs). The system utilizes local sand and gravel to filter and delay stormwater run-off prior to its entrance into city storm sewer systems or downstream bodies of water. Furthermore, the EPIC system may eliminate the need for a retention pond, therefore maximizing your land use.

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