The contributing drainage area to the permeable pavements should be limited to paved surfaces in order to avoid sediment wash-on. When pervious areas are conveyed to permeable pavement, sediment source controls and/or pre-treatment must be provided strip or sump should be used. The pre-treatment may qualify for a runoff reduction credit if designed accordingly.

2.5:1.

Table 7.7. Different Permeable Pavement Specifications

Material	Specification	Notes
Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavers	Surface open area: 5% to 15%. Thickness: 3.125 inches for vehicles. Compressive strength: 55 Mpa. Open void fill media: aggregate	Must conform to ASTM C936 specifications. Reservoir layer required to support the structural load.
Concrete Grid Pavers	Open void content: 20% to 50%. Thickness: 3.5 inches. Compressive strength: 35 Mpa. Open void fill media: aggregate, topsoil and grass, coarse sand.	Must conform to ASTM C 1319 specifications. Reservoir layer required to support the structural load.
Plastic Reinforced Grid Pavers	Void content: depends on fill material. Compressive strength: varies, depending on fill material. Open void fill media: aggregate, topsoil and grass, coarse sand.	Reservoir layer required to support the structural load.
Pervious Concrete	Void content: 15% to 25 %. Thickness: typically 4 to 8 inches. Compressive strength: 2.8 to 28 Mpa. Open void fill media: None	May not require a reservoir layer to support the structural load, but a layer may be included to increase the storage or infiltration.
Porous Asphalt	Void content: 15% to 20 %. Thickness: typically 3 to 7 in. (depending on traffic load). Open void fill media: None.	Reservoir layer required to support the structural load.

Concrete Favers	fill media: aggregate	Structural load.
Concrete Grid Pavers	Open void content: 20% to 50%. Thickness: 3.5 inches. Compressive strength: 35 Mpa. Open void fill media: aggregate, topsoil and grass, coarse sand.	Must conform to ASTM C 1319 specifications. Reservoir layer required to support the structural load.
Plastic Reinforced Grid Pavers	Void content: depends on fill material. Compressive strength: varies, depending on fill material. Open void fill media: aggregate, topsoil and grass, coarse sand.	Reservoir layer required to support the structural load.
Pervious Concrete	Void content: 15% to 25 %. Thickness: typically 4 to 8 inches. Compressive strength: 2.8 to 28 Mpa. Open void fill media: None	May not require a reservoir layer to support the structural load, but a layer may be included to increase the storage or infiltration.
	Void content: 15% to 20 %	

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

external contributing area to permeable

pavement does not exceed 2.5:1.

THE PERMEABLE PAVEMENT HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH VIRGINIA DEQ/DCR STORMWATER DESIGN SPECIFICATION No. 7, VERSION 2.0 DATED JAN. 1, 2013 AND FAIRFAX COUNTY PFM SECTION 6-1304. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT THE PERMEABLE PAVEMENT FACILITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE SPECIFICATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE MATERIAL DELIVERY TICKETS AND CERTIFICATIONS AND A SIGNED CERTIFICATION THAT THE FACILITY WAS CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE PLANS AND THE SPECIFICATIONS REFERENCED ABOVE. REFER TO SHEET C-0705 FOR VIRGINIA DEQ/DCR CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE AND CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION RECOMMENDATIONS.

MAINTENANCE NOTES:

THE OWNER SHOULD BE AWARE THAT A MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE EXECUTED AND RECORDED IN LAND RECORDS BETWEEN THE OWNER AND THE LOCAL JURISDICTION. THE OWNER SHOULD MAKE HIMSELF FULLY AWARE OF ALL CONSTRUCTION, INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS CONTAINED IN THE AGREEMENT AND THE SPECIFICATIONS REFERENCED ABOVE. REFER TO SHEET C-0705 FOR VIRGINIA DEQ/DCR MAINTENANCE AND MAINTENANCE INSPECTION RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTE:

- PERMEABLE PAVEMENT FACILITY WILL BE PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED
- IF BEDROCK IS ENCOUNTERED, THE EXCAVATION FOR THE FACILITY SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 2' DOWN BELOW THE BMP SYSTEM INTO UNDERLYING

Certified properties ²	ASTM	PVC 10	PVC 20	PVC 30	PVC 40	PVC 50	PVC 60
Thickness: mil (mm)	D 5199	10 ± 0.5 (0.25 ± 0.013)	20 ± 1 (0.51 ± 0.03)	30 ± 1.5 (0.76 ± 0.04)	40 ± 2 (1.02 ± 0.05)	50 ± 2.5 (1.27 ± 0.06)	60 ± 3 (1.52 ± 0.08
Tensile properties ³	D 8824 (min.)						
Strength at break: lb/in (kN/m)		24 (4.2)	48 (8.4)	73 (12.8)	97 (17.0)	116 (20.3)	137 (24.0)
Elongation		250%	360%	380%	430%	430%	450%
Modulus at 100%: lb/in (kN/m)		10 (1.8)	21 (3.7)	32 (5.6)	40 (7.0)	50 (8.8)	60 (10.5)
Tear strength: lb (N)	D 10044 (min.)	2.5 (11)	6 (27)	8 (35)	10 (44)	13 (58)	15 (67)
Dimenstional stability	D 12044 (max chg)	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Low temp. impact: °F (°C)	D 17904 (pass)	-10 (-23)	-15 (-26)	-20 (-29)	-20 (-29)	-20 (-29)	-20 (-29)
Index properties ⁵	ASTM	PVC 10	PVC 20	PVC 30	PVC 40	PVC 50	PVC 60
Specific gravity: g/cc	D 792 (typical)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Water extraction loss (max)	D 12394 (max loss)	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Volatile loss	D 12034 (max loss)	1.5%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Soil burial	G 1604 (max chg)						
Break strength		5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Elongation		20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Modulus at 100%		20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Hydrostatic resistance: psi (kPa)	D 7514	42 (290)	68 (470)	100 (690)	120 (830)	150 (1030)	180 (1240)
Avg. plasticizer molecular weight	D 2138 / D 2124	>400	>400	>400	>400	>40	>400
Index properties	ASTM	PVC 10	PVC 20	PVC 30	PVC 40	PVC 50	PVC 60
Shear strength³: lb/in (kN/m)	D 8824	20 (3.47)	38.4 (6.7)	58.4 (10)	77.6 (14)	96 (17)	116 (20)
Peel strength³: lb/in (kN/m)	D 8824	10 (1.8)	12.5 (2.2)	15 (2.6)	15 (2.6)	15 (2.6)	15 (2.6)
1. PGI 1103 replaces PGI 1197 S values are converted from US va I103 Appendix B. • 5. Index pro	alues and are rounde	ed to the available	e significant dig	its. • 4. Modificati	ons or further de	tails of test are	described in PC

Plasticizer migration from plasticized PVC into other polymeric materials has not been studied as extensively as plasticizer migration into air r liquid because of the small potential for this phenomenon. The main concern of plasticizer migration into another polymeric material is the change in the engineering properties of the receiving material which can alter the mechanical properties of the plasticized PVC. Wilson (1995) concludes that plasticizer structure plays a major role on plasticizer migration from plasticized PVC to other polymeric materials. Also, Wilson (1995) shows that increasing the plasticizer molecular weight and decreasing the linearity of plasticizer reduces the migration potential. Three relevant internal molecular properties of a plasticizer that control plasticizer retention are plasticizer (Wilson 1995) molecular weight, linearity and polarity.

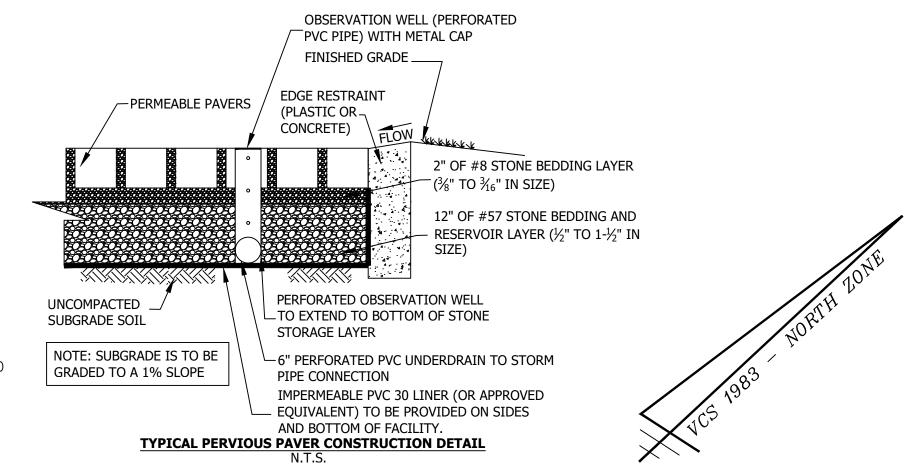
Table 2. PGI-1104, Material Specification for Flexible PVC Geomembranes for Containment.

VA DEQ STORMWATER DESIGN SPECIFICATION NO. 7 PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

- Micro-scale and small-scale permeable pavement installations are acceptable if they are designed according to the Level 1 criteria (i.e., they possess an impermeable bottom liner and
- The stone used in the reservoir layer should be carbonate in nature to provide extra chemical buffering capacity.

Table 7.6. Material Specifications for Underneath the Pavement Surface

Material	Specification	Notes
Bedding Layer	PC: None PA: 2 in. of No. 57 stone IP: 2 in. of No. 8 stone over 4 inches of No. 57 stone	ASTM D448 size No. 8 stone (e.g. 3/8 to 3/16 inch in size). Should be washed and clean and free of all fines.
Reservoir Layer	PC: No. 57 stone PA: No. 2 stone IP: No. 2, 3, or 4 stone	ASTM D448 size No. 57 stone (e.g. 1 1/2 to 1/2 inch in size); No. 2 Stone (e.g. 3 inch to 3/4 inch in size). Depth is based on the pavemen structural and hydraulic requirements. Should be washed and clean and free of all fines.
Underdrain	6 inches on center; each underdrain inst less from the next pipe (or equivalent corr applications). Perforated pipe installed for non-perforated pipe, as needed, is used to	(AASHTO M 252) pipe, with 3/8-inch perforations a talled at a minimum 0.5% slope located 20 feet o ugated HDPE may be used for smaller load-bearing the full length of the permeable pavement cell, and to connect with the storm drain system. T's and Y's derdrain configuration. Extend cleanout pipes to the storm drain system.
Filter Layer	The underlying native soils should be separated from the stone reservoir by a thin, 2 to 4 inch layer of choker stone (e.g. No. 8) covered by a 6 to 8 inch layer of coarse sand (e.g. ASTM C 33, gradation).	The sand should be placed between the stone reservoir and the choker stone, which should be placed on top of the underlying native soils.
Filter Fabric (optional)	Use an appropriate filter fabric for the particular application based on AASHTO M288-06 Filter Fabric should have a Flow Rate greater than 125 gpm/sq. ft. (ASTM D4491), and an Apparent Opening Size (AOS) equivalent to a US # 70 or # 80 sieve (ASTM D4751). The geotextile AOS selection is based on the percent passing the No. 200 sieve in "A" Soil subgrade, using FHWA or AASHTO selection criteria.	
Impermeable Liner	Use a thirty mil (minimum) PVC Geomembrane liner covered by 8 to 12 oz./sq. yd.2 non woven geotextile. NOTE: THIS IS USED ONLY FOR KARST REGIONS.	
Observation Well	Use a perforated 4 to 6 inch vertical PVC pipe (AASHTO M 252) with a lockable cap installed flush with the surface.	



PERMEABLE PAVER DESIGN SCHEDULE

DESIGN

LEVEL

3,574

DESIGN INFITLRATION RATE = 0.50 IN/HR

GRAVEL POROSITY = 0.40 LEVEL 1 Tv = 1 inch depth

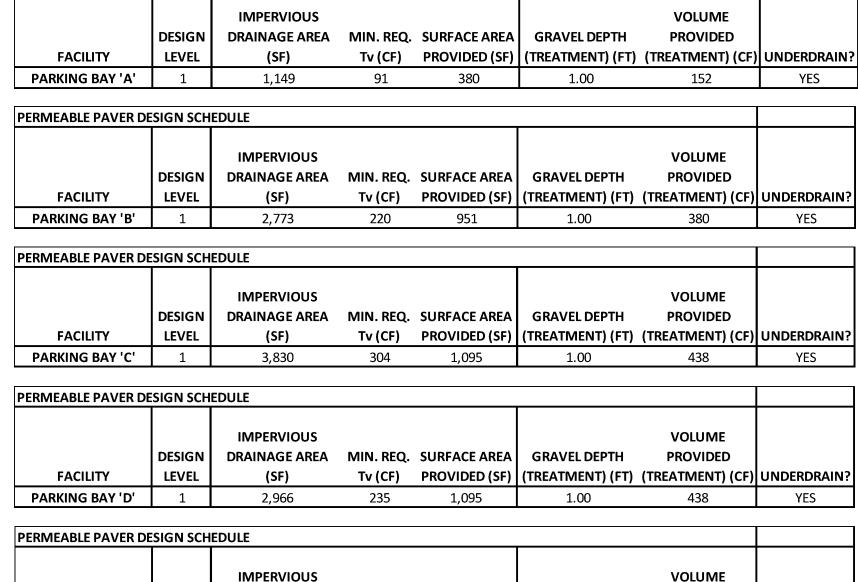
FACILITY

PARKING BAY 'E'

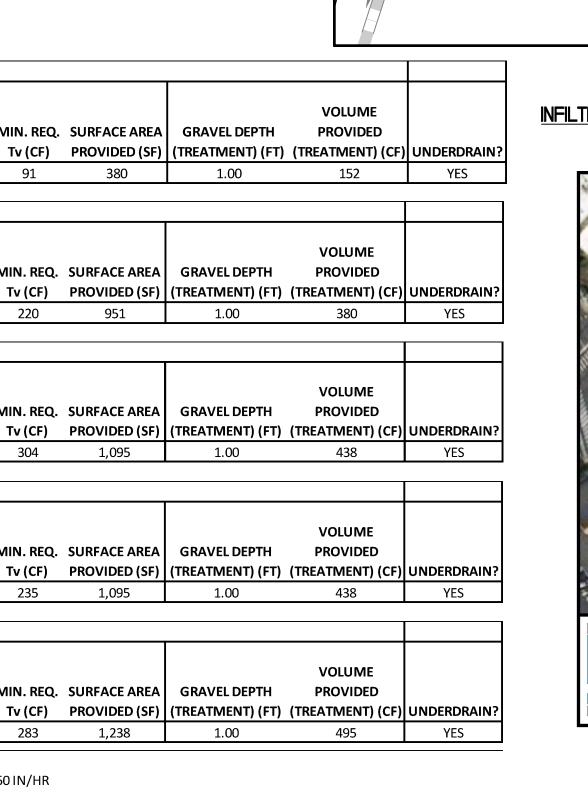
NOTES:

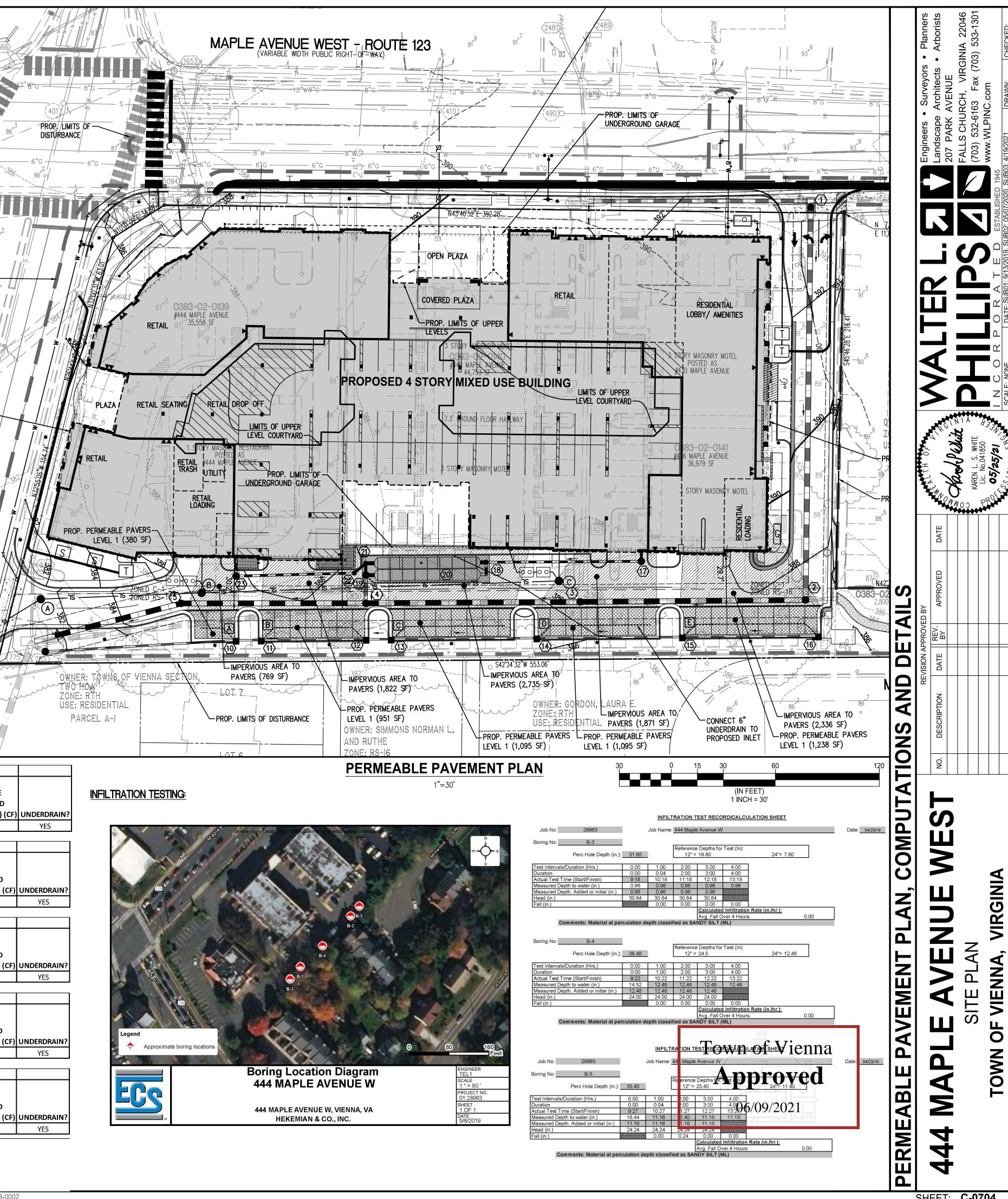
NOTE:

1. SEASONALLY HIGH GROUNDWATER FOUND WITHIN PAVER SECTION DEPTH. SECTION TO BE WRAPPED IN IMPERMEABLE LINING



DRAINAGE AREA MIN. REQ. SURFACE AREA GRAVEL DEPTH





Project Name:	Construction Firm.
Co. Plan Number:	3rd Party Inspection Firm:
Site Address:	3rd Party Inspector's Name:
Latitude / Longitude: *N ***	Contact Info / Phone Number
BMP ID Number as shown on plan and general location on the site:	

- A certification is required for all SWM/BMP facilities under PFM 6-1300 et. seq.
 A Virginia licensed professional engineer or licensed professional meeting the exemption requirements of the Code of Virginia §54.1-401 must sign the certification at the end of this checklist.
- Check each item as complete, or write in "N/A" for those items that are not applicable.
 Fill in blanks for requested information on dimensions, materials, etc.
 Provide one or more photos for applicable items; checkboxes indicate items that <u>require</u> photos.

re-Installation Meeting and Site Preparation					
CHECK	РНОТО	DESCRIPTION	DATE OF INSPECTION / COMMENTS		
		Pre-Installation Meeting with - contractor designated to install the facility - 3rd party inspector (or designee) A review of checklist and tentative schedule for interim inspections and sign-offs has been discussed			
		Contributing drainage areas are stabilized and not eroding.			

Stormwater runoff is diverted around the excavation area to a Excavation DATE OF INSPECTION / COMMENTS orizontal location of BMP is in accordance with the approve Subgrade surface free of rocks, roots, and large voids. (Voids For level 2 permeable pavement: Excavation bottom is No groundwater seepage or standing water is present. Any standing water is dewatered to an acceptable dewatering device, and the design consultant has been notified.

		Excavation of facility has achieved proper elevations and grade per approved plans.	
Filter La	ayer and	Underdrain Placement	
CHECK	010119	DESCRIPTION	DATE OF INSPECTION / COMMENTS
		All aggregates (stone, sand, etc., as required) are clean, washed, and conform to specifications.	
		Perforated underdrain size and spacing per approved plans.	
		Pipe Diameter Inches	
		Material	
		Pipe Spacingft. Slope%	
		Perforation Size/Spacingft.	
		Filter layer and initial reservoir layer aggregates spread (not dumped) to avoid aggregate segregation per approved plans.	
		Depth of filter layer ft.	
		Impormeable liner (when required) is placed in accordance with manufacturer specifications, per approved plans.	
		Underdrain, observation well(s), and underdrain fittings (45°	
		wyes, cap at upstream end, etc.) installed per approved plans.	
		Number of Observation Wells	

CHECK	PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	DATE OF INSPECTION / COMMENTS
0		Sides covered with geotextile with no tears, holes, or excessive wrinkles.	
		Stone reservoir layer aggregate placement, compaction, and	
		thickness, are per approved plans.	
		Dopth of reservoir layer aggregateInches	
Bedding	g Layer a	and Pavement Installation	
CHECK	PHOTO	DESCRIPTION	DATE OF INSPECTION (COMMENTS
		Pro-treatment structures (when required) are installed per approved plans.	-
	!	Type of pretreatment	
		Concentrated flow is not being discharged directly onto the permeable pavement.	
0		Pavement surface is even and runoff spreads evenly across surface.	
		Flow reduction orifice or cap placed on the end of the pavement underdrain per approved plans.	
		Permeable pavement block systems which require edge	
		restraints are installed flush with the paver blocks per approved	
		plans.	
		Size of Edge Restraints	
		Type of Edge Restraints	
		Aggregate layer for the installation of the underdrain system is	
		per approved plans.	
		Depth of aggregate layer ft.	
		Size of aggregate layer	
		Signs Installed per PFM 6-1304.3B	
0	-	For porous asphalt and pervious concrete pavement, the full permeability of paved surface has been properly tested (clean water applied at a min. rate of 5 gpm over the entire surface), and all water infiltrated directly without puddle formation or	

Final Certification

I do hereby certify that this as-built information for the stormwater management/BMP facility was inspected by me (or by an individual under my responsible charge) and conforms to the approved plans, except as indicated

Signature:	Date:	
License Number (Seal):		

("Certify" means to state or declare a professional opinion based on sufficient and appropriate onsite inspections and material tests conducted during construction)

VA DEQ STORMWATER DESIGN SPECIFICATION NO. 7 PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

SECTION 8: CONSTRUCTION

Experience has shown that proper installation is absolutely critical to the effective operation of a permeable pavement system.

8.1 Necessary Erosion & Sediment Controls

Provide a photo of the BMP facility after completion of

- All permeable pavement areas should be fully protected from sediment intrusion by silt fence or construction fencing, particularly if they are intended to infiltrate runoff.
- Permeable pavement areas should remain outside the limit of disturbance during construction to prevent soil compaction by heavy equipment. Permeable pavement areas should be clearly marked on all construction documents and grading plans. To prevent soil compaction, heavy vehicular and foot traffic should be kept out of permeable pavement areas during and immediately after construction.
- During construction, care should be taken to avoid tracking sediments onto any permeable pavement surface to avoid clogging.
- Any area of the site intended ultimately to be a permeable pavement area should generally not be used as the site of a temporary sediment basin. Where locating a sediment basin on an area intended for permeable pavement is unavoidable, the invert of the sediment basin must be a minimum of 2 feet above the final design elevation of the bottom of the aggregate reservoir course. All sediment deposits in the excavated area should be carefully removed prior to installing the sub-base, base and surface materials.

8.2. Permeable Pavement Construction Sequence

The following is a typical construction sequence to properly install permeable pavement, which may need to be modified to depending on whether Porous Asphalt (PA), Pervious Concrete (PC) or Interlocking Paver (IP) designs are employed.

Step 1. Construction of the permeable pavement shall only begin after the entire contributing drainage area has been stabilized. The proposed site should be checked for existing utilities prior to any excavation. Do not install the system in rain or snow, and do not install frozen aggregate

Step 2. As noted above, temporary erosion and sediment (E&S) controls are needed during installation to divert stormwater away from the permeable pavement area until it is completed. Special protection measures such as erosion control fabrics may be needed to protect vulnerable side slopes from erosion during the excavation process. The proposed permeable pavement area must be kept free from sediment during the entire construction process. Construction materials that are contaminated by sediments must be removed and replaced with clean materials.

Step 3. Where possible, excavators or backhoes should work from the sides to excavate the reservoir layer to its appropriate design depth and dimensions. For micro-scale and small-scale pavement applications, excavating equipment should have arms with adequate extension so they do not have to work inside the footprint of the permeable pavement area (to avoid compaction). Contractors can use a cell construction approach, whereby the proposed permeable pavement area is split into 500 to 1000 sq. tt. temporary cells with a 10 to 13 root earth orange in between, so that cells can be excavated from the side. Excavated material should be placed away from the open excavation so as to not jeopardize the stability of the side walls.

Step 4. The native soils along the bottom and sides of the permeable pavement system should be scarified or tilled to a depth of 3 to 4 inches prior to the placement of the filter layer or filter fabric. In large scale paving applications with weak soils, the soil subgrade may need to be compacted to 95% of the Standard Proctor Density to achieve the desired load-bearing capacity. (NOTE: This effectively eliminates the infiltration function of the installation, and it must be addressed during hydrologic design.)

Step 5. The filter layer should be installed on the bottom of the reservoir layer and, where appropriate, filter fabric can be placed on the sides.

Step 6. Provide a minimum of 2 inches of aggregate above and below the underdrains. The underdrains should slope down towards the outlet at a grade of 0.5% or steeper. The up-gradient end of underdrains in the reservoir layer should be capped. Where an underdrain pipe is connected to a structure, there should be no perforations within 1 foot of the structure. Ensure that there are no perforations in clean-outs and observation wells within 1 foot of the surface.

Step 7. Spread 6-inch lifts of the appropriate clean, washed stone aggregate. Place at least 4 inches of additional aggregate above the underdrain, and then compact it using a vibratory roller in static mode until there is no visible movement of the aggregate. Do not crush the aggregate with the roller.

Step 8. Install over-drain if required and connect into outlet conveyance system.

Step 9. Install the desired depth of the bedding layer, depending on the type of pavement, as

- **Pervious Concrete:** No bedding layer is used. • Porous Asphalt: The bedding layer for porous asphalt pavement consists of 1 to 2 inches of
- clean, washed ASTM D 448 No.57 stone. The filter course must be leveled and pressed (choked) into the reservoir base with at least four (4) passes of a 10-ton steel drum static
- Interlocking Pavers: The bedding layer for open-jointed pavement blocks should consist of 2 inches of washed ASTM D 448 No.8 stone.

Step 10. Install paving materials in accordance with manufacturer or industry specifications for the particular type of pavement

- Installation of Porous Asphalt. The following has been excerpted from various documents, most notably Jackson (2007).
 - 1. Install porous asphalt pavement similarly to regular asphalt pavement. The pavement should be laid in a single lift over the filter course. The laying temperature should be between 230°F and 260°F, with a minimum air temperature of 50°F, to ensure that the surface does not stiffen before compaction.
- 2. Complete compaction of the surface course when the surface is cool enough to resist a 10-ton roller. One or two passes of the roller are required for proper compaction. More rolling could cause a reduction in the porosity of the pavement.
- 3. The mixing plant must provide certification of the aggregate mix, abrasion loss factor, and asphalt content in the mix. Test the asphalt mix for its resistance to stripping by water using ASTM 1664. If the estimated coating area is not above 95%, additional antistripping agents must be added to the mix.
- 4. Transport the mix to the site in a clean vehicle with smooth dump beds sprayed with a
- non-petroleum release agent. Cover the mix during transportation to control cooling. 5. Test the full permeability of the pavement surface by application of clean water at a rate of at least five gallons per minute over the entire surface. All water must infiltrate
- directly, without puddle formation or surface runoff. 6. Inspect the facility 18 to 30 hours after a significant rainfall (greater than 1/2 inch) or artificial flooding, to determine that the facility is draining properly.
- Installation of Pervious Concrete. The basic installation sequence for pervious concrete is outlined by the American Concrete Institute (2008). It is strongly recommended that concrete installers successfully complete a recognized pervious concrete installers training program, such as the Pervious Concrete Contractor Certification Program offered by the NRMCA. The
- basic installation procedure is as follows: 1. Drive the concrete truck as close to the project site as possible.
- 2. Water the underlying aggregate (reservoir layer) before the concrete is placed, so that the aggregate does not draw moisture from the freshly laid pervious concrete.
- 3. After the concrete is placed, approximately 3/8 to 1/2-inch is struck off, using a vibratory screed. This is to allow for compaction of the concrete pavement.
- 4. Compact the pavement with a steel pipe roller. Care should be taken so that overcompaction does not occur.
- 5. Cut joints for the concrete to a depth of 1/4 inch.
- 6. The curing process is very important for pervious concrete. Cover the pavement with plastic sheeting within 20 minutes of the strike-off, and keep it covered for at least seven (7) days. Do not allow traffic on the pavement during this time period.

Installation of Interlocking Pavers. The basic installation process is described in greater detail by Smith (2006). The basic installation process is described in greater detail by Smith (Smith 2011). Permeable paver job foremen should successfully complete the PICP Installer Technician Course training program offered by the Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute. The following installation method also applies to clay paving units. Contact manufacturers of composite units for installation specifications.

- 1. Moisten, place and level the No. 2 stone sub-base and compact it in minimum 12-inch thick lifts with four passes of a 10-ton steel drum static roller until there is no visible movement. The first two passes are in vibratory mode with the final two passes in static mode. The filter aggregate should be moist to facilitate movement into the reservoir
- 2. Place edge restraints before the base layer, bedding and pavers are installed. Permeable interlocking pavement systems require edge restraints to prevent vehicle loads from moving the pavers. Edge restraints may be standard concrete curbs or curb and gutters.,

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT VA DEQ STORMWATER DESIGN SPECIFICATION NO. 7

- 3. Moisten, place and level the No. 57 base stone in a single lift (4 inches thick). Compact it into the reservoir course beneath with at least four (4) passes of a 10-ton steel drum static roller until there is no visible movement. The first two passes are in vibratory mode, with the final two passes in static mode.
- 4. Place and screed the bedding course material (typically No. 8 stone, 2 inches thick).
- 5. Pavers may be placed by hand or with mechanical installers.
- 6. Fill gaps at the edge of the paved areas with cut pavers or edge units. When cut pavers are needed, cut the pavers with a paver splitter or masonry saw. Cut pavers no smaller than one-third (1/3) of the full unit size, if subject to tire movement.
- 7. Fill the joints and openings with stone. Joint openings must be filled with No. 8, 89 or 9 stone per the paver manufacturer's recommendation. Sweep and remove excess stones
- from the paver surface. 8. Compact and seat the pavers into the bedding course with a minimum low-amplitude 5,000 lbf, 75- to 95-Hz plate compactor. Do not compact within 6 feet of the unrestrained
- edges of the pavers. 9. Thoroughly sweep the surface after construction to remove all excess aggregate.
- 10. Inspect the area for settlement. Any paving units that settle must be reset and re-
- 11. The contractor should return to the site within 6 months to top up the paver joints with

8.3. Construction Inspection

Inspections before, during and after construction are needed to ensure that permeable pavement is built in accordance with these specifications. Use a detailed inspection checklist that requires sign-offs by qualified individuals at critical stages of construction and to ensure that the contractor's interpretation of the plan is consistent with the designer's intent. The basic elements of a permeable pavement construction checklist are provided at the end of this design specification.

Once the final construction inspection has been completed, log the GPS coordinates for each facility and submit them for entry into the local BMP maintenance tracking database.

It may be advisable to divert the runoff from the first few runoff-producing storms away from larger permeable pavement applications, particularly when up-gradient conventional asphalt areas drain to the permeable pavement. This can help reduce the input of fine particles that are often produced shortly after conventional asphalt is laid down.

SECTION 9: MAINTENANCE

9.1. Maintenance Agreements

The Virginia Stormwater Management regulations (9 VAC 25-870) specify the circumstances under which a maintenance agreement must be executed between the owner and the VSMP authority, and sets forth inspection requirements, compliance procedures if maintenance is

VA DEQ STORMWATER DESIGN SPECIFICATION NO. 7

neglected, notification to the local program upon transfer of ownership, and right-of-entry for local program personnel.

• The regulations require that all post-construction BMPs, including Permeable Pavement installations, must be covered by a long term maintenance agreement and drainage easement to allow inspection and maintenance.

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

- The maintenance agreements should note which conventional parking lot maintenance tasks must be avoided (see Section 9.2 below). Signs should be posted on larger parking lots to indicate their stormwater function and special maintenance requirements. When micro-scale or small-scale permeable pavement are installed on private residential lots, homeowners should be provided a simple document that explains the purpose of the Permeable Pavement and outlines (1) the routine maintenance needs, (2) the long-term maintenance plan, and (3) the basic parameters of the deed restriction, drainage easement or other mechanism enforceable by the VSMP Authority to help ensure that the permeable pavement system is maintained and functioning.
- The mechanism should, if possible, grant authority for the VSMP authority to access the property for inspection or corrective action.

9.2. Maintenance Tasks

It is difficult to prescribe the specific types or frequency of maintenance tasks that are needed to maintain the hydrologic function of permeable pavement systems over time. Most installations work reasonably well year after year with little or no maintenance, whereas some have problems right from the start.

The following tasks must be avoided on all permeable pavements:

- sanding
- re-sealing
- re-surfacing
- power washing
- storage of snow piles containing sand
- storage of mulch or soil materials
- construction staging on unprotected pavement

A preventative maintenance task for large-scale applications involves regenerative air vacuum sweeping on a frequency consistent with the use and loadings encountered in the parking lot. Many consider an annual, dry-weather sweeping in the spring months to be important. The contract for sweeping should specify that a vacuum sweeper be used that does not use water spray, since spraying may lead to subsurface clogging. Vacuum settings for large-scale interlocking paver applications should be calibrated so they do not pick up the small stones between pavement blocks.

Table 7.8. Recommended Maintenance Tasks for Permeable Pavement Practices

Maintenance Task	Frequency ¹
 For the first 6 months following construction, the practice and contributing drainage area should be inspected at least twice after storm events that exceed 1/2 inch of rainfall. 	After installation

PERMEABLE PAVEMENT **VA DEQ STORMWATER DESIGN SPECIFICATION NO. 7**

	Conduct any needed repairs or stabilization.	
•	Mow grass in grid paver applications	At least 1 time every 1-2 months during the growing season
•	Stabilize the CDA to prevent erosion Remove any soil or sediment deposited on pavement. Replace or repair any necessary pavement surface areas that are degenerating or spalling	As needed
•	Vacuum pavement with a standard street sweeper to prevent clogging	2-4 times per year (depending on use)
•	Conduct a maintenance inspection Spot weeding of grass applications	Annually
•	Remove any accumulated sediment in pre-treatment cells and inflow points	Once every 2 to 3 years
•	Conduct maintenance using a regenerative street sweeper Replace any necessary joint material	If clogged

9.3. Maintenance Inspections

It is highly recommended that a spring maintenance inspection and cleanup be conducted at each permeable pavement site, particularly at large-scale applications.

Maintenance of permeable pavement is driven by annual inspections that evaluate the condition and performance of the practice. Any permeable pavement installation that captures external drainage area (run-on) should be inspected more frequently during the first year (four seasons) to ensure that there are no unexpected loads of sediment or pavement particulates from the contributing area. If so, the property owner should assess ways to limit the contributions, or the maintenance schedule should be adjusted to ensure the pavement does not become clogged.

The following are suggested routine annual maintenance inspection points for permeable

- The drawdown rate should be measured at the observation well for three (3) days following a storm event in excess of 1/2-inch in depth. If standing water is still observed in the well after three days, this is a clear sign that clogging is a problem. • Inspect the surface of the permeable pavement for evidence of sediment deposition, organic
- debris, staining or ponding that may indicate surface clogging. If any signs of clogging are noted, schedule a vacuum sweeper (no brooms or water spray) to remove deposited material. Then, test sections by pouring water from a five gallon bucket to ensure they work. • Inspect the structural integrity of the pavement surface, looking for signs of surface
- deterioration, such as slumping, cracking, spalling or broken pavers. Replace or repair affected areas, as necessary. • Check inlets, pretreatment cells and any flow diversion structures for sediment buildup and
- structural damage. Note if any sediment needs to be removed. • Inspect the condition of the observation well and make sure it is still capped.

VA DEQ STORMWATER DESIGN SPECIFICATION NO. 7 PERMEABLE PAVEMENT

• Generally inspect any contributing drainage area for any controllable sources of sediment or

An example maintenance inspection checklist for permeable pavement can be accessed in Appendix 9-C of Chapter 9 of the Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook (2nd edition, 2013). Based on inspection results, specific maintenance tasks will be triggered and scheduled to keep the facility in operating condition.

SECTION 10: COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Porous concrete and porous asphalt are generally considered to be ADA compliant. Most localities also consider interlocking concrete pavers to be complaint, if designers ensure that surface openings between pavers do not exceed 1/2 inch. However, some forms of interlocking pavers may not be suitable for handicapped parking spaces. Interlocking concrete pavers interspersed with other hardscape features (e.g., concrete walkways) can be used in creative designs to address ADA issues.

Groundwater Protection. While well-drained soils enhance the ability of permeable pavement to reduce stormwater runoff volumes, they may also increase the risk that stormwater pollutants might migrate into groundwater aquifers. Designers should avoid the use of infiltration-based permeable pavement in areas known to provide groundwater recharge to aquifers used for water supply. In these source water protection areas, designers should include liners and underdrains in large-scale permeable pavement applications (i.e., when the proposed surface area exceeds 10,000 square feet).

Stormwater Hotspots. Designers should also certify that the proposed permeable pavement area will not accept any runoff from a severe stormwater hotspot. Stormwater hotspots are operations or activities that are known to produce higher concentrations of stormwater pollutants and/or have a greater risk of spills, leaks or illicit discharges. Examples include certain industrial activities, gas stations, public works areas, petroleum storage areas (for a complete list of hotspots where infiltration is restricted or prohibited, see Stormwater Design Specification No. 8: Infiltration). For potential hotspots, restricted infiltration means that a minimum of 50% of the total T_v must be treated by a filtering or bioretention practice prior to the permeable pavement system. For known severe hotspots, the risk of groundwater contamination from spills, leaks or discharges is so great that infiltration of stormwater or snowmelt through permeable pavement is

Underground Injection Control Permits. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulates the infiltration of stormwater in certain situations pursuant to the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program, which is administered either by the EPA or a delegated state groundwater protection agency. In general, the EPA (2008) has determined that permeable pavement installations are not classified as Class V injection wells, since they are always wider than they are deep. There may be an exception in karst terrain if the discharge from permeable pavement is directed to an improved sinkhole, although this would be uncommon. More guidance on stormwater design in

Town of Vienna

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TES:	Approved
THIS SHEET PROVIDES SOME GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FROM	HE VIRGINIA DEQ THAT SHALL BE FOLLOWED FOR

THIS SHEET ALSO PROVIDES A COPY OF THE THIRD PARTY INSPECT ON CHECKLIST THE THOUSE A COPY OF THE THIRD PARTY INSPECT ON CHECKLIST THE THOUSE A COPY OF THE THIRD PARTY INSPECT ON CHECKLIST THE THOUSE A COPY OF THE THIRD PARTY INSPECT ON CHECKLIST THE THIRD PARTY INSPECT SUBMITTED TO THE OWNER. THIS SHEET ALSO PROVIDES SOME GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF THE PERMEABLE PAVEMENT.

INSPECTIONS OF THESE FACILITIES. NOTE THAT THE PROPERTY OWNER IS REQUIRED TO EXECUTE A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT WITH THE TOWN OF VIENNA WHICH CONTAINS FURTHER CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS



SPECIFICATION **PAVEMENT**

AZ

VIRGINIA

OF

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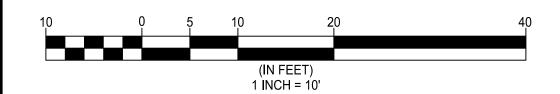
PERMEABLE

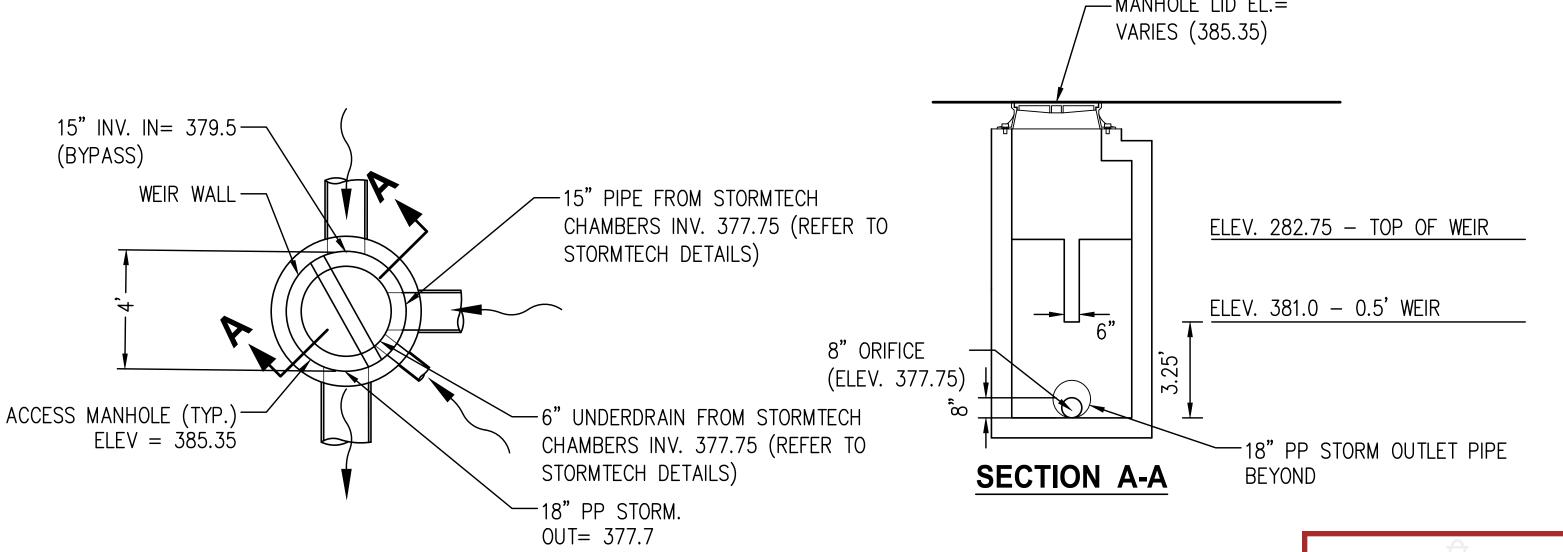
STORMWATER FACILITY CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- ALL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND WATER QUALITY FACILITIES WILL BE PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED
- 2. ALL STORMWATER FACILITIES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE VIRGINIA DEQ SPECIFICATIONS AND LOCAL JURISDICTION'S REGULATIONS AND MANUALS. THIS INCLUDES MATERIALS, CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND SEQUENCE. IN THE EVENT OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PLANS, DEQ OR LOCAL JURISDICTION, THE LOCAL JURISDICTION'S REQUIREMENTS SHALL GOVERN.
- 3. THE DETAILS FROM THE MANUFACTURER OF THE STORMWATER FACILITIES SHOWN ARE CURRENT AT THE TIME OF PLAN PREPARATION. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING THE LATEST DETAILS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT THE FACILITIES IN STRICT CONFORMANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
- 4. ALL STORMWATER STRUCTURES, INCLUDING ACCESS MANHOLES, SHALL BE DESIGNED BY A LICENSED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER FOR HS-20 LOADING UNLESS
- 5. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING IS REQUIRED BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, STORMWATER FACILITY MANUFACTURER IF ANY, AND GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF
- 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE MATERIAL CERTIFICATIONS AND DELIVERY SLIPS AND A SIGNED CERTIFICATION THAT THE FACILITY WAS CONSTRUCTED IN
- 7. THE INSTALLATION OF ALL STORMWATER DETENTION AND WATER QUALITY FACILITIES SHALL BE INSPECTED BY A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEQ SPECIFICATIONS IF APPLICABLE AS WELL AS THE JURISDICTION'S REQUIREMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING WITH THE LICENSED PROFESSIONAL SELECTED BY THE OWNER TO ARRANGE FOR THE NECESSARY INSPECTIONS.
- 8. IF BEDROCK IS ENCOUNTERED, THE EXCAVATION FOR THE FACILITY SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 2' BELOW THE STORMWATER FACILITY INTO UNDERLYING BEDROCK OR AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF RECORD.
- 9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF RECORD TO HAVE HIM VERIFY THE ALLOWABLE BEARING PRESSURE FOR THE STORMWATER FACILITY SUBGRADE UNDER SATURATED CONDITIONS ONCE THE SUBGRADE HAS BEEN EXPOSED DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL UNDERCUT UNSUITABLE SUBGRADE SOILS IF ANY AND INSTALL GRAVEL BEDDING AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF RECORD BASED ON THE SUBGRADE BEARING PRESSURE AND DEPTH OF COVER OVER THE FACILITY.
- 10. STORMWATER FACILITIES SHALL NOT BE PLACED INTO OPERATION UNTIL ALL AREAS DRAINING TO THE FACILITY HAVE BEEN STABILIZED TO PREVENT SOIL
- 11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STORMWATER FACILITIES AT LEAST UNTIL THE PROJECT IS SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE (UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR'S CONTRACT WITH THE OWNER).

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

- 1. THE OWNER SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THE STORMWATER DETENTION AND WATER QUALITY FACILITIES ARE SUBJECT TO A MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT WITH THE LOCAL JURISDICTION COMMITTING THE OWNER TO PROPERLY CONSTRUCTING, INSPECTING, AND MAINTANING THE FACILITIES. THE AGREEMENT DETAILS THE SPECIFIC INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS WHICH THE OWNER SHOULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH.
- 2. THE OWNER IS REQUIRED TO OR SHOULD HAVE THE FACILITIES INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED ON AN ANNUAL BASIS. THE JURISDICTION MAY REQUIRE THE SUBMISSION OF REPORTS ON ALL INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES.
- 3. THE LOCAL JURISDICTION IS REQUIRED UNDER VIRIGINIA REGULATIONS TO PERFORM THEIR OWN INSPECTION OF STORMWATER FACILITIES AT LEAST ONCE EVERY FIVE YEARS. THE JURISDICTION WILL NOTIFY THE OWNER OF ANY NOTED DEFICIENCIES, WHAT ACTIONS ARE REQUIRED, AND BY WHEN. THE MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT ALLOWS THE JURISDICTION TO CORRECT DEFICIENCIES, AT THE OWNER'S EXPENSE, IF THE OWNER FAILS TO DO SO WITHIN THE
- 4. THE OWNER SHOULD BE AWARE THAT NO ALTERATIONS ARE ALLOWED TO THE FACILITY WITHOUT PROCESSING A PLAN AND CONSTRUCTION PERMIT THROUGH





DETENTION CONTROL STRUCTURE 19 SCALE: NA

NOTE: THIS PLAN IS FOR DIMENSION PURPOSES ONLY. STRUCTURE TO BE DESIGNED BY A STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

Town of Vienna Approved 06/09/2021

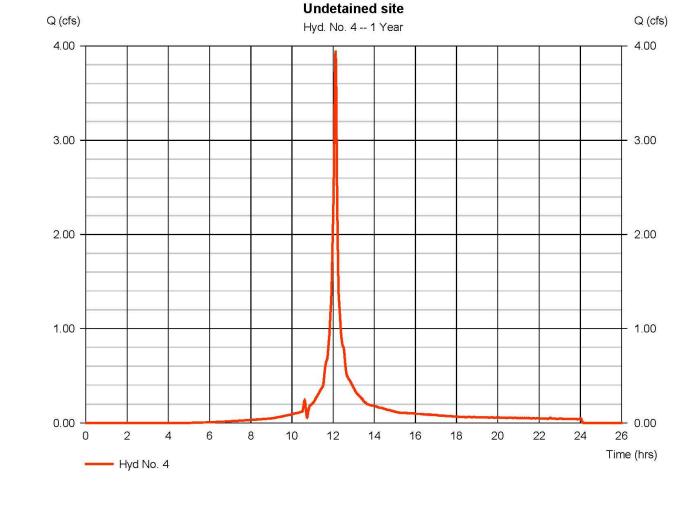
STORMWATER

SHEET: **C-0706**

DRAINAGE AREA A 1-YR DISCHARGE RATE

Hydrograph Report Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc. v2020 Monday, 04 / 20 / 2020

Hyd. No. 4			
Undetained site			
Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 3.950 cfs
Storm frequency	= 1 yrs	Time to peak	= 12.12 hrs
Time interval	= 1 min	Hyd. volume	= 11,336 cuft
Drainage area	= 1.600 ac	Curve number	= 93
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= User	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 6.00 min
Total precip.	= 2.62 in	Distribution	= Custom
Storm duration	= NOAA Type C Rainfall	1 Minim£ennaγpale.ofelstor	= 484



DRAINAGE AREA B 1-YR **DISCHARGE RATE**

Hydrograph I	Report		
Hydraflow Hydrographs Extensi	on for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Ir	nc. v2020	Monday, 04 / 20 / 202
Hyd. No. 3			
Detained			
Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 4.395 cfs
Storm frequency	= 1 yrs	Time to peak	= 12.12 hrs
Time interval	= 1 min	Hyd. volume	= 13,868 cuft
Drainage area	= 1.550 ac	Curve number	= 98

= NOAA Type C Rainfall 1 Min inferrage of distor

= 0.0 %

= 2.62 in

= User

Distribution

Hydraulic length

Time of conc. (Tc)

= 0 ft

= 484

= 6.00 min

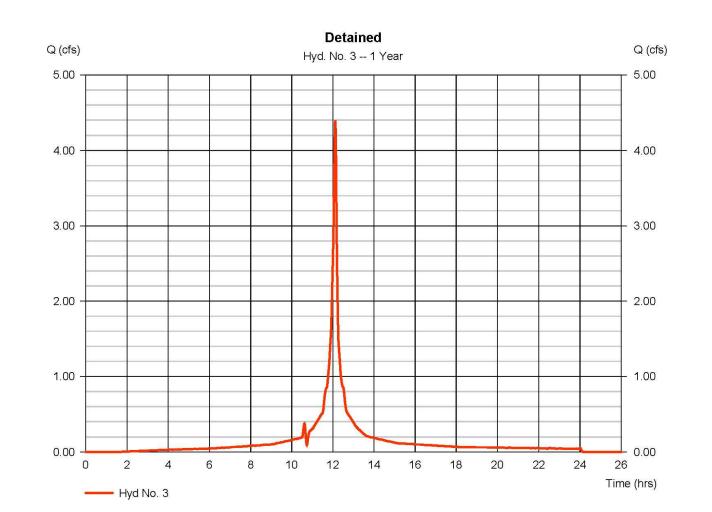
= Custom

Basin Slope

Tc method

Total precip.

Storm duration



DRAINAGE AREA A 1-YR **ROUTING**

Hydrograph I	Report		
Hydraflow Hydrographs Extensi	on for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Ir	ic. v2020	Monday, 04 / 20
Hyd. No. 5			
Route detention			
Hydrograph type	= Reservoir	Peak discharge	= 2.381 cfs
Storm frequency	= 1 yrs	Time to peak	= 12.20 hrs
Time interval	= 1 min	Hyd. volume	= 13,866 cuft
Inflow hvd. No.	= 3 - Detained	Max. Elevation	= 380.71 ft

= MC-3500

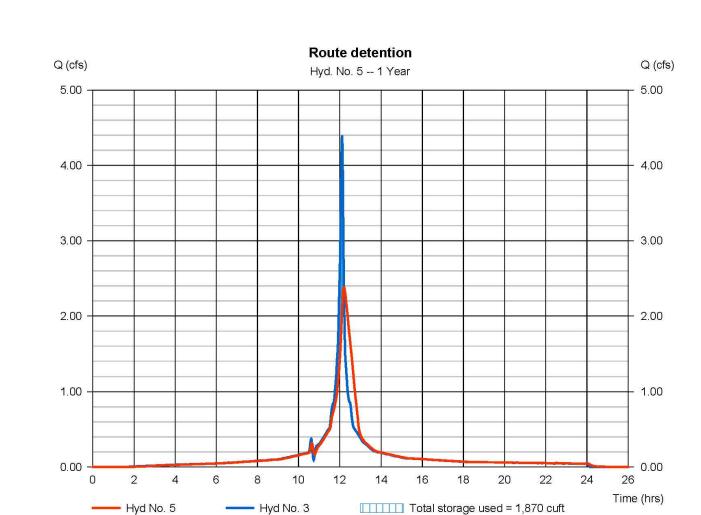
Reservoir name

Storage Indication method used.

Storage Indication method used.

= 1,870 cuft

Max. Storage

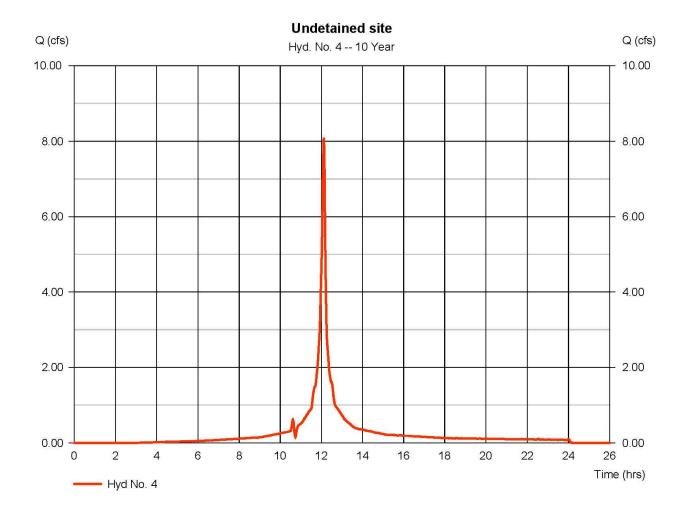


DRAINAGE AREA A 10-YR DISCHARGE RATE

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extensi	on for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Ir	nc. v2020	Monday, 04 / 20 / 2020
Hyd. No. 4			
Undetained site			
Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 8.097 cfs
Storm frequency	= 10 yrs	Time to peak	= 12.12 hrs
Time interval	= 1 min	Hyd. volume	= 24,379 cuft
Drainage area	= 1.600 ac	Curve number	= 93
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= User	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 6.00 min
Total precip.	= 4.87 in	Distribution	= Custom

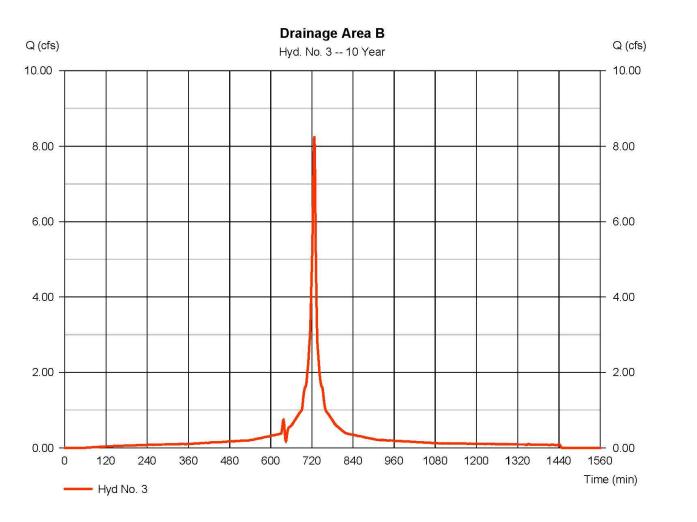
Hydrograph Report

Storm duration



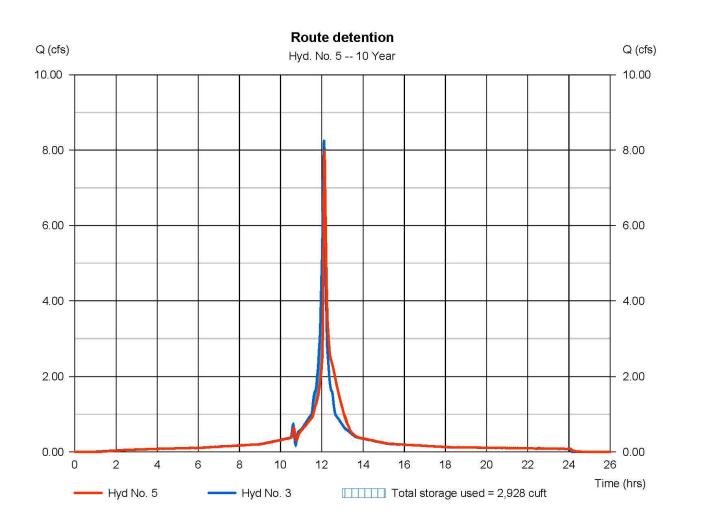
DRAINAGE AREA B 10-YR DISCHARGE RATE

Hydrograph R	Report		
Hydraflow Hydrographs Extensio	n for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk,	Inc. v2020	Wednesday, 08 / 28 / 2
Hyd. No. 3			
Drainage Area B			
Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 8.269 cfs
Storm frequency	= 10 yrs	Time to peak	= 727 min
Time interval	= 1 min	Hyd. volume	= 26,884 cuft
Drainage area	= 1.550 ac	Curve number	= 98
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= User	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 6.00 min
Total precip.	= 4.87 in	Distribution	= Custom
Storm duration	= NOAA Type C Rainf	fall 1 Min in16ehnaγpale.ofelestor	= 484



DRAINAGE AREA A 10-YR ROUTING

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extensi	on for Autodesk® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Ir	nc. v2020	Monday, 04 / 20 / 202
Hyd. No. 5			
Route detention			
Hydrograph type	= Reservoir	Peak discharge	= 7.990 cfs
Storm frequency	= 10 yrs	Time to peak	= 12.13 hrs
Time interval	= 1 min	Hyd. volume	= 26,883 cuft
Inflow hyd. No.	= 3 - Detained	Max. Elevation	= 382.90 ft
Reservoir name	= MC-3500	Max. Storage	= 2,928 cuft



NOTES

1. SEE SHEET C-0708 AND C-0708A FOR STORMTECH DETAILS.

2. SEE SHEET C-0703 FOR SITE STORMWATER QUANTITY COMPUTATIONS.

STORMWATER DETENTION **SUMMARY**

POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA A 1-YR DISCHARG (AFTER RUNOFF REDUCTION)	GE = 3.95 CFS
POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA B 1-YEAR DISCHA	ARGE = 4.40 CFS
POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA B 1-YR DISCHARG	GE = 2.38 CFS

TOTAL 1-YEAR DISCHARGE FROM SITE (AFTER RUNOFF REDUCTION & ROUTING) = 6.33 CFS

TOTAL ALLOWABLE DISCHARGE FROM SITE = 6.49 CFS (FROM ENERGY BALANCE EQUATION SEE C-0702)

THE OPINION OF THE SUBMITTING ENGINEER THAT THE CHANNEL PROTECTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE STATE AND COUNTY STORMWATER REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN SATISFIED. SEE THE NARRATIVE ON SHEET C-0702 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

STORMWATER DETENTION SUMMARY

POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA A 10-YR DISCHARGE = (AFTER RUNOFF REDUCTION)	8.10 CFS
POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA B 10-YEAR DISCHARGE =	8.27 CFS
POST-DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE AREA B 10-YR DISCHARGE = (AFTER DETENTION ROUTING)	7.99 CFS

TOTAL 10-YEAR DISCHARGE FROM SITE (AFTER RUNOFF REDUCTION & ROUTING) 16.09 CFS

TOTAL ALLOWABLE DISCHARGE FROM SITE = 16.11 CFS (FROM ENERGY BALANCE EQUATION SEE C-0702)

SINCE THE PROVIDED DETENTION REDUCES THE 10-YEAR POST DEVELOPMENT FLOW FROM THE SITE TO REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE STATE AND COUNTY STORMWATER REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN SATISFIED. SEE THE NARRATIVE ON SHEET C-0702 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Pond Report

Hydraflow Hydro	graphs Extension	for Autode	sk® Civil	3D® by Auto	desk, Inc. v2020				Monday, 04 / 20 /		
Pond No. 3 -	MC-3500										
Pond Data											
					ft, Barrel Len = 121.89 0 ft, Voids = 40.00%	ft, No. Barrels	s = 1, Slope	= 0.00%	, Headers = No		
Stage / Stora	ige Table										
Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	C	ontour a	rea (sqft)	Incr. Storage (cuft)	Total sto	rage (cuft)				
0.00	377.75		n/a		0		0				
0.55	378.30		n/a	Ê	192		192				
1.10	378.85		n/a	Č	335		528				
1.65	379.40		n/a	Ų.	414	9	941				
2.20	379.95		n/a	Ų.	404	1,3	346				
2.75	380.50		n/a		388		734				
3.30	381.05		n/a		363		097				
3.85	381.60		n/a		324	2,4					
4.40	382.15		n/a		244		364				
4.95	382.70		n/a		192		357				
5.50	383.25		n/a		192	3,0	049				
Culvert / Orif	ice Structures	5			Weir Structu	res					
	[A]	[B]	[C]	[PrfRsr]		[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]		
Rise (in)	= 18.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	Crest Len (ft)	= 3.00	0.50	0.00	0.00		
Span (in)	= 18.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	Crest El. (ft)	= 382.75	381.00	0.00	0.00		
No. Barrels	= 1	1	0	0	Weir Coeff.	= 3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33		
Invert El. (ft)	= 377.74	377.75	0.00	0.00	Weir Type	= Rect	Rect	100000000000	() () () () () () () () () ()		
Length (ft)	= 10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Multi-Stage	= Yes	Yes	No	No		
Slope (%)	= 1.00	0.00	0.00	n/a	main stage	. 00	100	115	.10		
N-Value											
	= .013	.013	.013	n/a		0.000 "	NA / 1				
Orifice Coeff.	= 0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	Exfil.(in/hr)	= 0.000 (by)	/ VVet area)				
Multi-Stage	= n/a	Yes	No	No	TW Elev. (ft)	= 0.00					



TORMWATER

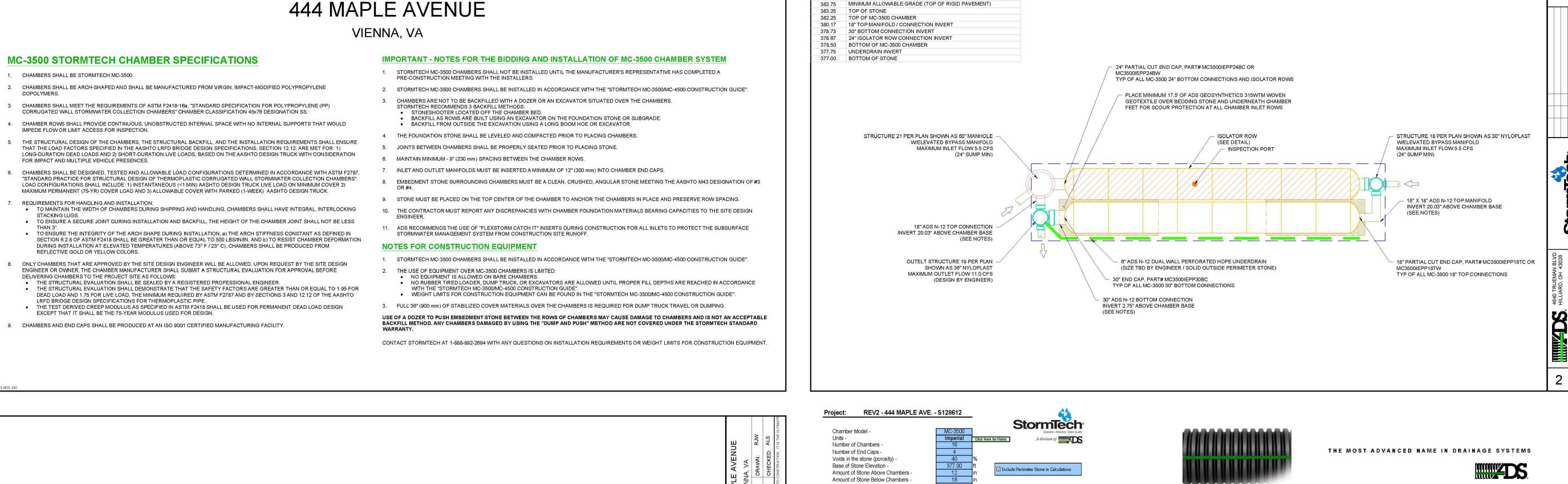




444 MAPLE AVENUE

- CHAMBERS SHALL BE STORMTECH MC-3500.
- COPOLYMERS.
- CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS" CHAMBER CLASSIFICATION 45x76 DESIGNATION SS.
- 4. CHAMBER ROWS SHALL PROVIDE CONTINUOUS, UNOBSTRUCTED INTERNAL SPACE WITH NO INTERNAL SUPPORTS THAT WOULD IMPEDE FLOW OR LIMIT ACCESS FOR INSPECTION.
- THAT THE LOAD FACTORS SPECIFIED IN THE AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS, SECTION 12.12, ARE MET FOR: 1) LONG-DURATION DEAD LOADS AND 2) SHORT-DURATION LIVE LOADS, BASED ON THE AASHTO DESIGN TRUCK WITH CONSIDERATION FOR IMPACT AND MULTIPLE VEHICLE PRESENCES
- "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF THERMOPLASTIC CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS LOAD CONFIGURATIONS SHALL INCLUDE: 1) INSTANTANEOUS (<1 MIN) AASHTO DESIGN TRUCK LIVE LOAD ON MINIMUM COVER 2) MAXIMUM PERMANENT (75-YR) COVER LOAD AND 3) ALLOWABLE COVER WITH PARKED (1-WEEK) AASHTO DESIGN TRUCK.
- 7. REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLING AND INSTALLATION:
- TO ENSURE A SECURE JOINT DURING INSTALLATION AND BACKFILL, THE HEIGHT OF THE CHAMBER JOINT SHALL NOT BE LESS TO ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE ARCH SHAPE DURING INSTALLATION. a) THE ARCH STIFFNESS CONSTANT AS DEFINED IN
- ONLY CHAMBERS THAT ARE APPROVED BY THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER WILL BE ALLOWED. UPON REQUEST BY THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER OR OWNER, THE CHAMBER MANUFACTURER SHALL SUBMIT A STRUCTURAL EVALUATION FOR APPROVAL BEFORE

- 9. CHAMBERS AND END CAPS SHALL BE PRODUCED AT AN ISO 9001 CERTIFIED MANUFACTURING FACILITY.



PROPOSED LAYOUT

3,659

STORMTECH MC-3500 END CAPS

INSTALLED ISOLATOR ROW WQ FLOW (CFS)

384.25 MINIMUM ALLOWABLE GRADE (UNPAVED WITH TRAFFIC) 383.75 MINIMUM ALLOWABLE GRADE (UNPAVED NO TRAFFIC) 383.75 MINIMUM ALLOWABLE GRADE (BASE OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT)

ABOVE ELEVATION 377.75

INSTALLED SYSTEM VOLUME (CF) (PERIMETER STONE INCLUDED)

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GRADE (TOP OF PAVEMENT/UNPAVED)

STONE ABOVE (in)

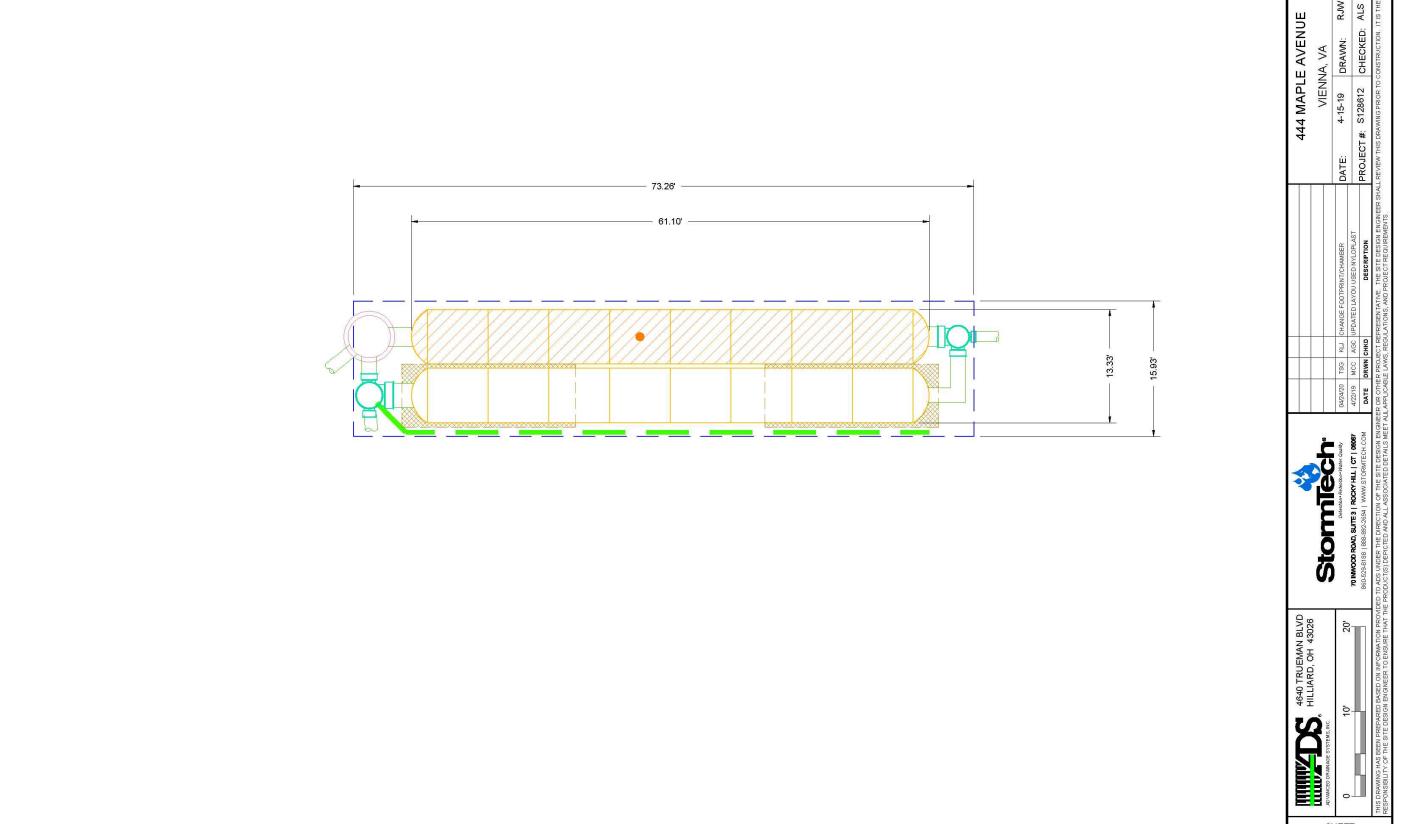
STONE BELOW (in)

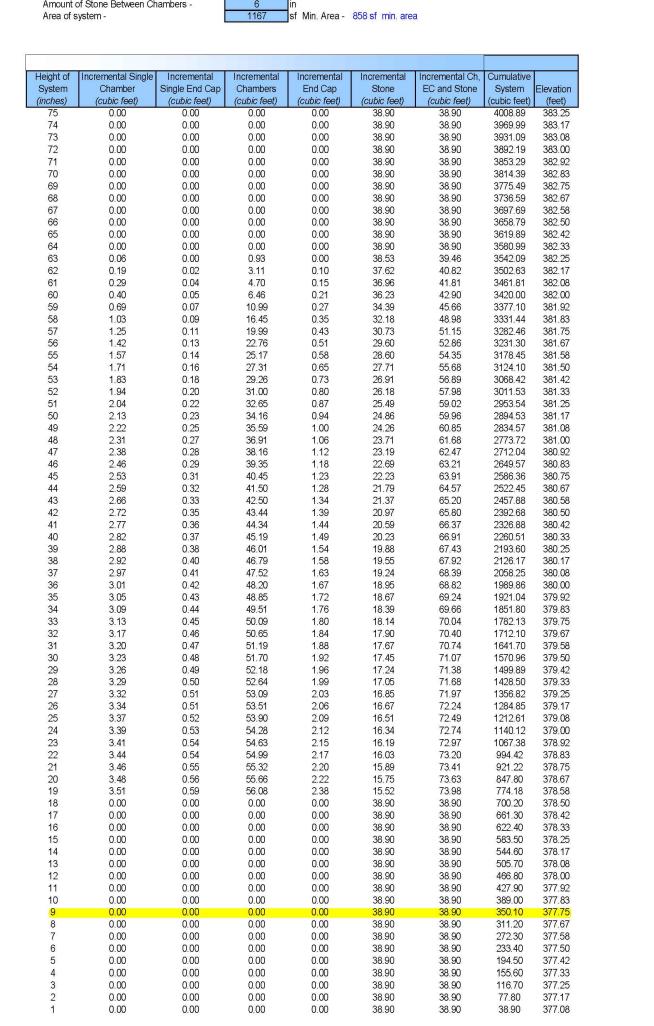
% STONE VOID

SYSTEM AREA (ft²)

178 SYSTEM PERIMETER (ft)

PROPOSED ELEVATIONS







April 27, 2020

Dan Leber Walter L. Phillips Falls Church, VA

MANIFOLD SIZE TO BE DETERMINED BY SITE DESIGN ENGINEER. SEE TECHNICAL NOTE 6.32 FOR MANIFOLD SIZING

THIS CHAMBER SYSTEM WAS DESIGNED WITHOUT SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON SOIL CONDITIONS OR BEARING

CAPACITY. THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE SUITABILITY OF THE SOIL AND

THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER MUST REVIEW ELEVATIONS AND IF NECESSARY ADJUST GRADING TO ENSURE THE CHAMBER

PROVIDING THE BEARING CAPACITY OF THE INSITU SOILS. THE BASE STONE DEPTH MAY BE INCREASED OR DECREASED

THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER MUST REVIEW THE PROXIMITY OF THE CHAMBERS TO THE RETAINING WALL AND CONSIDER

 DUE TO THE ADAPTATION OF THIS CHAMBER SYSTEM TO SPECIFIC SITE AND DESIGN CONSTRAINTS, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO CUT AND COUPLE ADDITIONAL PIPE TO STANDARD MANIFOLD COMPONENTS IN THE FIELD.

EFFECTS OF POSSIBLE SATURATED SOILS ON THE RETAINING WALL'S INTEGRITY.

COVER REQUIREMENTS ARE MET.

ONCE THIS INFORMATION IS PROVIDED.

Re: 444 Maple Avenue Stormtech Review Letter

Advanced Drainage Systems has reviewed the plans for this project with ADS Detail REV2 dated 4.24.20. We found it meets the fill height min/max requirements for the MC3500 Chambers in accordance with AASHTO LFRD 12.12 and required by Prince William County. The Chambers have also been designed in accordance with ASTM F2787, "Standard Practice for Structural Design of Thermoplastic Corrugated Wall Stormwater Collection Chambers"

The Chambers supplied for this project shall meet ASTM F2418-16 "Standard Specification for Polypropylene Corrugated Wall Stormwater Collection Chambers", with Designation SS.

We have also reviewed the Isolator Rows Water Quality and it is also properly sized to treat the 1" WQv.

Advanced Drainage Systems will conduct a pre-construction meeting prior to installation of all ADS Detention system.

Thank you for using Advanced Drainage Systems.

James M. Clark, P.E. Sales Engineer

ADVANCED DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, INC., 4640 TRUEMAN BLVD., HILLIARD, OH 43026 PH DNE: 800/733-7473 E-mail: info@ads-pipe.com Web site: www. ads-pipe. Town of Vienna

06/09/2021

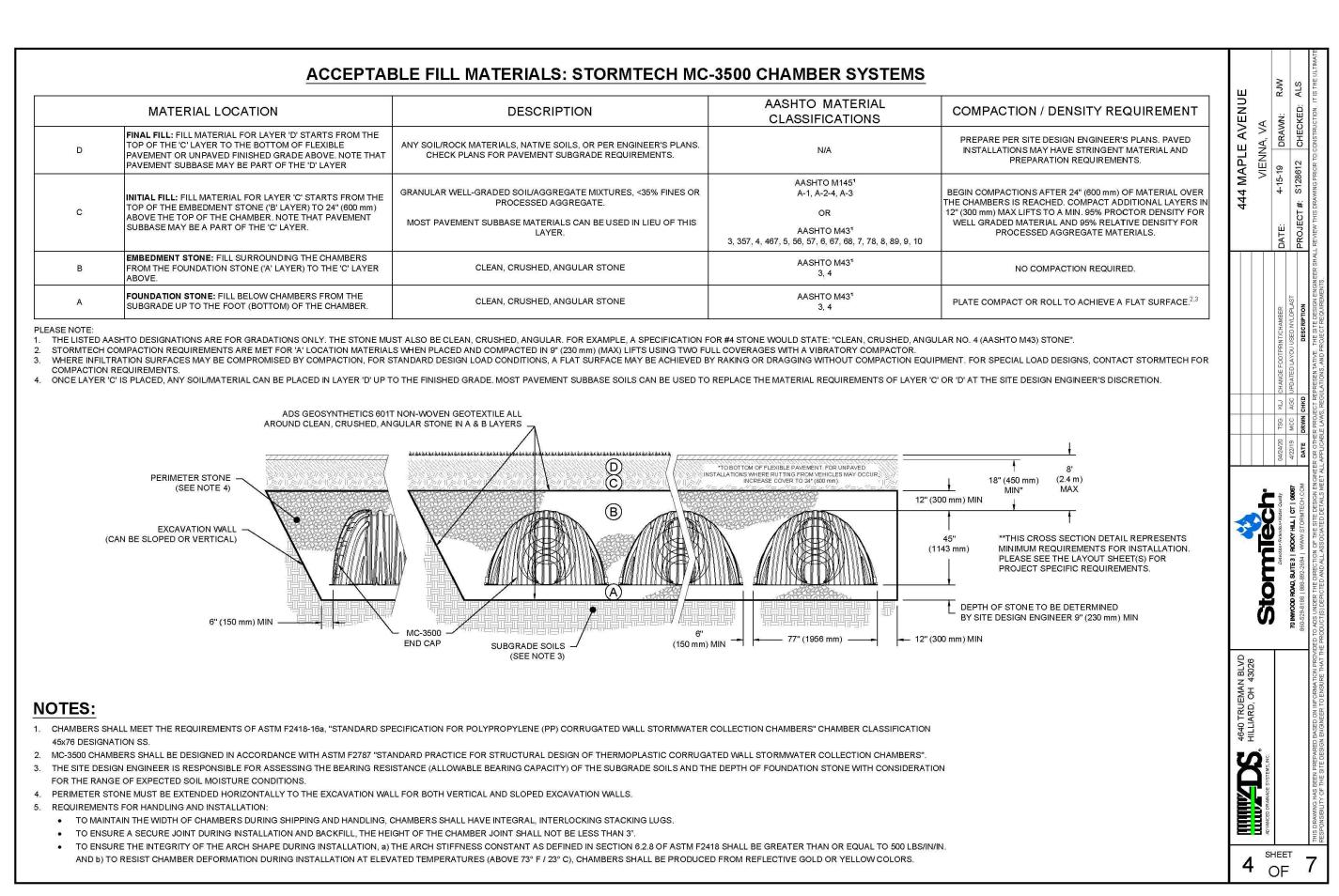
STORMTECH

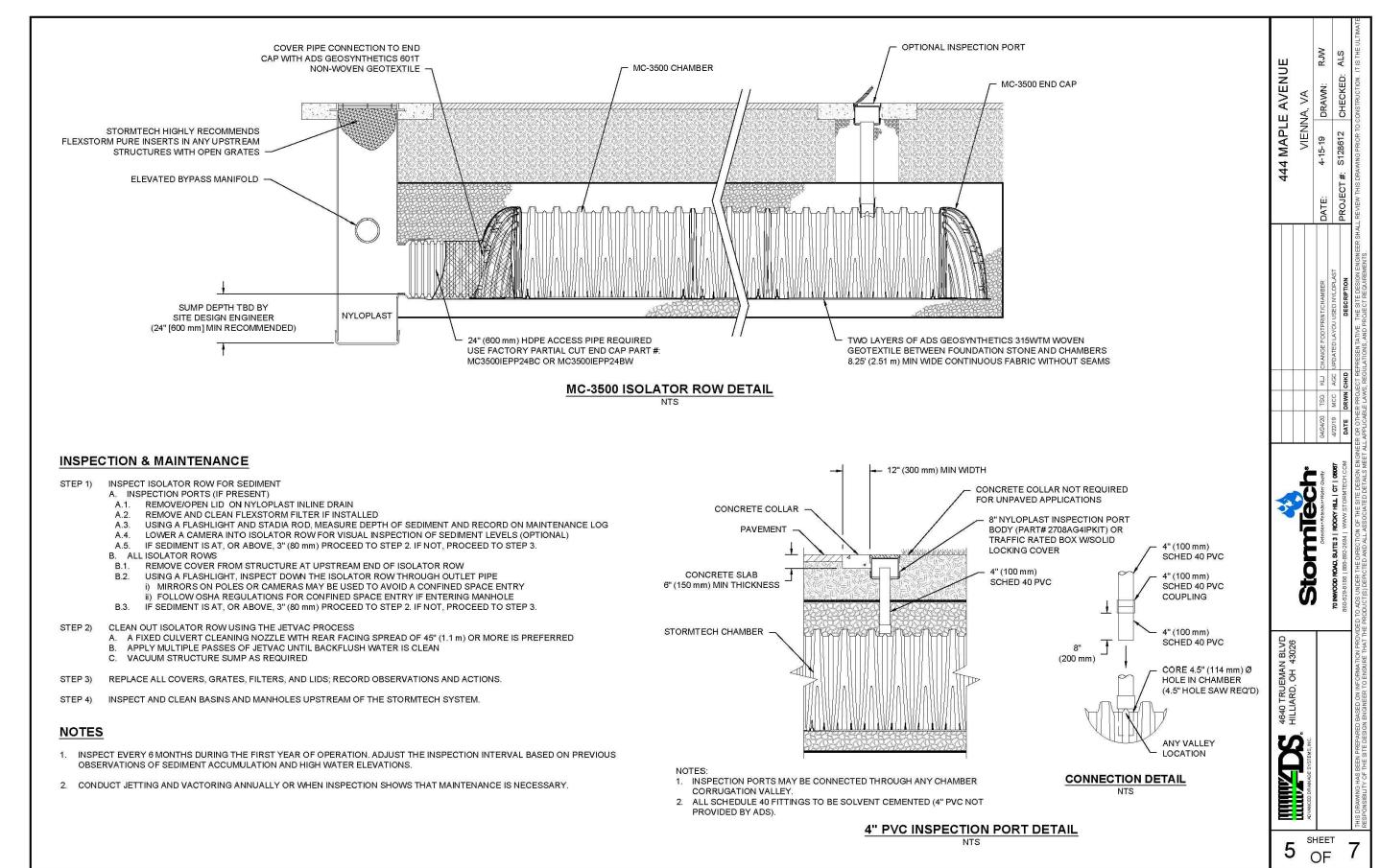
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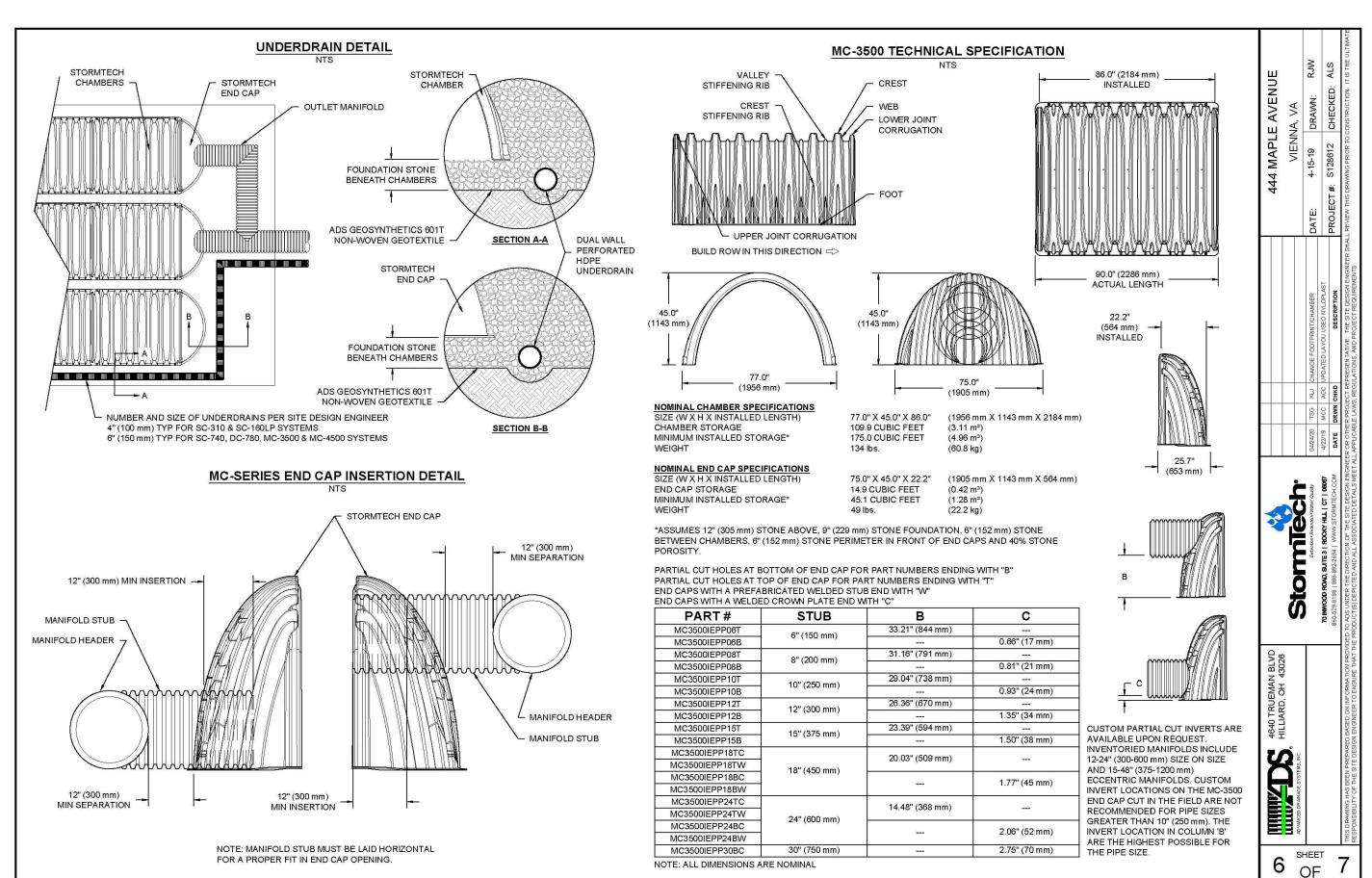
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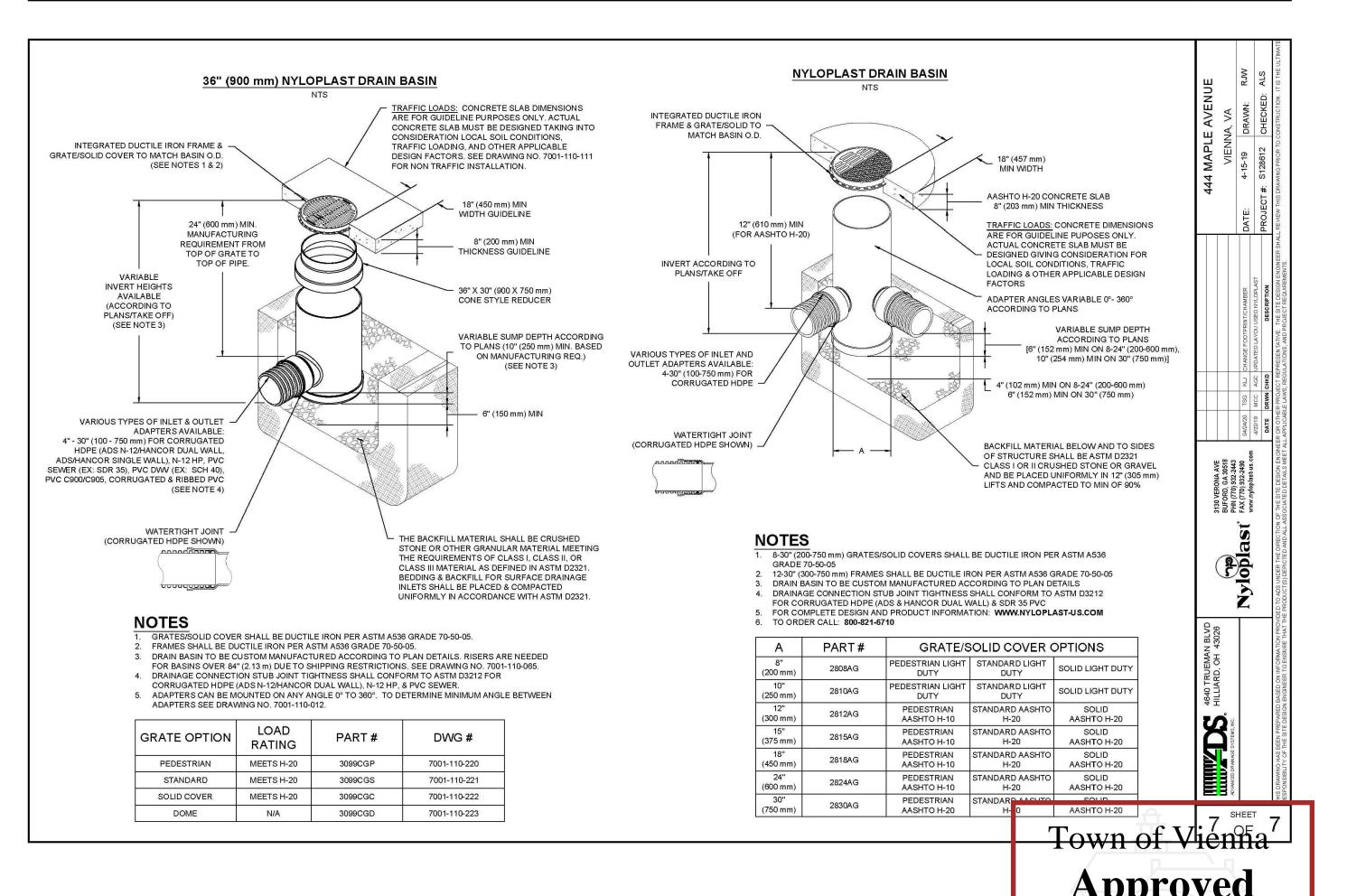
SHEET: **C-0708**

Tax Map No. 038-3









1 STORM

06/09/2021

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Job No. 07-036 Cadd Dwg. File: Q: \sdskproj\07036\dwg\Engineering\site Plan\07036C-0706.dwg Tax Map No. 038-3

Xref: site plan\07036B-0002

SHEET: C-0708A

OWN

VIRGINIA

STORM SEWER INLET COMPUTATIONS

		XIV		_ • •		•				<u> </u>				\	-		_															
	INLET							·						ŕ			·					·	9				`		S	AG IN	ILETS ON	NLY
NUMBER	TYPE	LENGTH (FT.)	STATION	DRAINAGE AREA (AC.)	O	CA	ΣCA	intensity	Q INCR. (CFS)	Qb, CARRYOVER (CFS)	Qt, GUTTERFLOW	S, GUTTER SLOPE (FT/FT)	Sx, CROSS SLOPE (FT/FT)	T, (SPREAD)	W (FT)	T/W	Sw (FT/FT)	Sw/Sx	Eo (App. 9C-8)	a = 12W(SW-SX) + LOCAL DEPRESSION	S' w= a/(12W)	Se= Sx + S' w(Eo) (FT/FT)	COMPUTED LENGTH, Lt, (FT) (App. 9C-17)	L, SPECIFIED LENGTH (FT)	ULt	E (App. 9C-18)	Qi, INTERCEPTED (CFS)	Qb, CARRYOVER (CFS)	d (FT)	h (FT)	d/h	T, SPREAD @ SAG (FT)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
10	DI-2A	2	0+00	0.04	0.87	0.03	0.03	6.78	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.01	0.03	1.53	2.00	1.31	0.08	2.69	-	_	-	_	_	2	-	-	0.24	0.00	0.08	0.46	0.1747	2.58
11	DI-2A	2	0+00	0.03	0.9	0.03	0.03	6.78	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.02	0.04	1.27	2.00	1.58	0.08	2.38	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.18	0.00	0.08	0.46	0.1747	2.29
12	DI-2A	2	0+00	0.05					0.29	0.00	0.29	0.03	0.01	1.37	2.00	1.46	0.08	6.41	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.29	0.00	0.08	0.46	0.1747	6.15
13	DI-2A	2	0+00	0.1					0.58			0.02			2.00	1.00		3.79	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.58	0.00		0.46		3.64
14	DI-2A	2	0+00	0.09					0.54				0.02	1.95	2.00	1.03	0.08		-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.54	0.00			0.1747	4.71
15	DI-2A	2	0+00	0.05			0.05					0.03		1.45	2.00	1.38	0.08	6.41	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0.31	0.00			0.1747	6.15
16	DI-2B	4	0+00	0.25	0.85	0.21	0.21	6.78	1.44	0.00	1.44	0.02	0.02	5.15	2.00	0.39	0.08	4.90	-	-	-	_	-	4	-	-	1.44	0.00	0.08	0.46	0.1747	4.71

HGL COMPUTATIONS

Inlet	Structure	Outlet Water	D (in)			Cf	ш					,	Ju	ınction l	oss							Inlet Water	Max Water	Difference	Five
Station	Type (M,I)	Surface ⊟evation	D _o (in)	Q	<u></u>	Sf _o	H,	V _o	H _o	D _i (in)	Q	Vi	Q_iV_i	V _i ² /2g	Н	Angle (°)	H _{delta}	Ht	1.3Ht	.5(Ht)	Final H	Surface ⊟evation	Surface Elevation	Difference	; FIX !
1*	*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6	7	8	9	*	10*	11	12		13	14*	15	16	17	18	19	20	*		
18	M	382.93	24	4.14	3	0.000	0.00	1.32	0.01	15	4.14	3.37	13.93	0.18	0.06			0.07		0.03	0.04	382.97	386.15	3.18	OK
17	M	384.00	15	4.14	90	0.004	0.37	3.37	0.04	15	4.14	3.37	13.93	0.18	0.06	90	0.12	0.23		0.11	0.48	384.48	386.92	2.44	OK
			#N/A	#N/A	#N/A		222			#N/A	#N/A		12	222				222			222	F			1
21	M	382.93	24	4.13	5	0.000	0.00	1.31	0.01	15	4.13	3.37	13.90	0.18	0.06			0.07		0.03	0.04	382.97	385.40	2.43	OK
22	M	383.00	15	4.13	9	0.004	0.04	3.37	0.04	15	4.14	3.37	13.93	0.18	0.06	50	0.08	0.19		0.09	0.13	383.13	385.70	2.57	OK
23	M	383.50	15	4.14	68	0.004	0.28	3.37	0.04	15	4.14	3.37	13.93	0.18	0.06	90	0.12	0.23		0.11	0.39	383.89	385.85	1.96	OK
4	M	379.50	36	63.24	107	0.009	0.96	8.95	0.31	36	55.25	7.82	431.78	0.95	0.33			0.64		0.32	1.28	380.78	384.90	4.12	OK
19	M	380.78	18	7.99	16	0.006	0.09	4.52	0.08	#N/A	#N/A		1					0.08		0.04	0.13	380.91	385.35	4.44	OK
			#NA	#N/A	#N/A					#N/A	#N/A		1									1			
10	I	379.30	15	3.20	110	0.002	0.27	2.61	0.03	12	2.99	3.81	11.39	0.23	0.08			0.11	0.14	0.07	0.34	379.64	385.10	5.46	OK
11	ı	379.64	12	2.99	15	0.007	0.10	3.81	0.06	12	2.84	3.62	10.27	0.20	0.07		922	0.13	0.17	0.08	0.19	379.83	385.00	5.17	OK
12	I	380.20	12	2.84	61	0.006	0.39	3.62	0.05	12	2.58	3.29	8.48	0.17	0.06			0.11	0.14	0.07	0.46	380.66	384.60	3.94	OK
13	l	380.66	12	2.58	15	0.005	0.08	3.29	0.04	12	2.06	2.62	5.41	0.11	0.04			0.08	0.10	0.05	0.13	380.79	384.40	3.61	OK
14	I	381.5	12	2.06	84	0.003	0.28	2.62	0.03	12	1.59	2.03	3.22	0.06	0.02			0.05	0.06	0.03	0.31	381.81	385.7	3.89	OK
15	l l	382.50	12	1.59	84	0.002	0.17	2.03	0.02	12	1.33	1.69	2.25	0.04	0.02			0.03	0.04	0.02	0.19	382.69	386.90	4.21	OK
16	ı	383.40	12	1.33	79	0.001	0.11	1.69	0.01	#N/A	#N/A							0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	383.52	387.20	3.68	OK
			#NA	#N/A	#N/A					#N/A	#N/A											72.22			
5	M	378.10	36	63.24	89	0.009	0.80	8.95	0.31	36	63.24	8.95	565.70	1.24	0.43	15	0.12	0.87		0.43	1.24	379.34	384.90	5.56	OK
4	M	379.50	36	63.24	107	0.009	0.96	8.95	0.31	36	55.25	7.82	431.78	0.95	0.33			0.64		0.32	1.28	380.78	386.20	5.42	OK
3	M	380.85	36	55.25	124	0.007	0.85	7.82	0.24	36	55.25	7.82	431.78	0.95	0.33			0.57		0.28	1.14	381.99	386.35	4.36	OK
2	M	382.25	36	55.25	130	0.007	0.89	7.82	0.24	36	50.08	7.08	354.79	0.78	0.27	90	0.55	1.06		0.53	1.42	383.67	387.70	4.03	OK
1	M	384.65	36	50.08	227	0.006	1.28	7.08	0.19	24	17.74	5.65	100.16	0.50	0.17	90	0.35	0.71		0.36	1.64	386.29	393.20	6.91	OK
1603	1	386.29	24	17.74	126	0.006	0.77	5.65	0.12	#NA	#NA		1	-1			222	0.12		0.06	0.84	387.13	391.08	3.95	OK

EX. STORM SEWER COMPUTATIONS

		AREA	AREA		RUNOFF Q	RUNOFF Q	INVERT	ELEV'S	LENGTH	SLOPE	MANNING'S	DIA.	CAPA-	VEL.	FLOW	NORMAL	CAPA-
				CURVE	INCRE-	ACCUM-					'n'		CITY		TIME	DEPTH	CITY
FROM	TO	"A"	ACCUM-	NUMBER	MENT	ULATED	UPPER	LOWER									
POINT	POINT	ACRES	ULATED	CN	C.F.S.	C.F.S.	END	END	FT.	FT./FT.		IN.	C.F.S.	F.P.S.	SEC.	IN.	%
1603	1424	0.33	11.96	85	1.76	49.92	383.97	382.71	188	0.0067	0.013	30	33.53				148.9%
1424	1365	0.52	12.48	98	2.77	52.69	382.39	380.96	44	0.0326	0.013	30	73.84	16.41	2.68	18.67	71.4%
1388	1365	0.29	13.97	98	1.55	6.72	382.77	380.87	125	0.0152	0.013	24	27.80	7.31	17.11	8.01	24.2%
1365	830	0.22	14.19	98	1.17	60.59	380.12	378.14	123	0.0161	0.013	33	66.98	12.82	9.59	24.49	90.5%
830	775	0.80	14.99	98	4.27	64.85	377.49	375.44	195	0.0105	0.013	36	68.28	11.04	17.67	27.89	95.0%

PROP. STORM SEWER COMPUTATIONS

		AREA	AREA		RUNOFF Q	RUNOFF Q	INVERT	ELEV'S	LENGTH	SLOPE	MANNING'S	DIA.	CAPA-	VEL.	FLOW	NORMAL	CAPA-
				CURVE	INCRE-	ACCUM-					'n'		CITY		TIME	DEPTH	CITY
FROM	TO	"A"	ACCUM-	NUMBER	MENT	ULATED	UPPER	LOWER									
POINT	POINT	ACRES	ULATED	CN	C.F.S.	C.F.S.	END	END	FT.	FT./FT.		IN.	C.F.S.	F.P.S.	SEC.	IN.	%
1603	1	0.36	4.12	85	1.92	17.74	383.97	382.35	126	0.0129	0.013	24	25.58	8.83	14.27	14.65	69.4%
1	2	0.00	11.63	-	0.00	50.08	382.25	379.95	227	0.0101	0.013	36	67.03	10.43	21.75	23.13	74.7%
2	3	1.20	12.83	85	5.17	55.25	379.85	378.55	130	0.0100	0.013	36	66.59	10.57	12.30	24.94	83.0%
3	4	0.00	12.83	-	0.00	55.25	378.45	377.20	124	0.0101	0.013	36	66.86	10.61	11.69	24.87	82.6%
4	5	1.55	14.38	-	7.99	63.24	377.10	375.80	107	0.0121	0.013	36	73.40	11.72	9.13	25.68	86.1%
5	775	0.00	14.38	-	0.00	63.24	375.70	374.65	89	0.0118	0.013	36	72.33	11.58	7.69	25.98	87.4%
RD	17	0.78	0.78	98	4.14	4.14	383.50	383.10	6	0.0727	0.013	15	17.34	11.65	0.47	4.97	23.8%
17	18	0.00	0.78	-	0.00	4.14	383.00	379.65	90	0.0372	0.013	15	12.41	9.14	9.84	5.94	33.3%
18	20	0.00	0.78	-	0.00	4.14	378.60	378.50	3	0.0333	0.013	24	41.18	8.43	0.36	5.12	10.0%
19	4	0.00	0.78	-	0.00	7.99	377.70	377.20	16	0.0313	0.013	18	18.50	10.13	1.58	8.24	43.2%
RD	23	0.78	0.78	98	4.14	4.14	383.00	382.60	11	0.0370	0.013	15	12.37	9.12	1.19	5.95	33.4%
23	22	0.00	0.78	-	0.00	4.14	382.50	380.00	68	0.0367	0.013	15	12.32	9.09	7.49	5.96	33.6%
22	21	0.00	0.78	-	0.00	4.13	379.90	379.65	9	0.0287	0.013	15	10.90	8.31	1.05	6.38	37.9%
21	20	0.00	0.78	-	0.00	4.13	378.60	378.50	5	0.0200	0.013	24	31.90	7.03	0.71	5.82	12.9%
1.0	45	0.05	0.05	0.7	4.00	4.00	000.00	004.00	70	0.0404	0.040	10	0.57	4.00	40.00	5.05	07.00/
16	15	0.25	0.25	97	1.33	1.33	382.60	381.80	79	0.0101	0.013	12	3.57	4.23	18.66	5.05	37.3%
15	14	0.05	0.30	95	0.26	1.59	381.70	380.80	84	0.0107	0.013	12	3.67	4.53	18.54	5.50	43.3%
14	13	0.09	0.39	95	0.47	2.06	380.70	379.80	84	0.0107	0.013	12	3.67	4.83	17.38	6.40	56.2%
13	12	0.10	0.49	95	0.52	2.58	379.70	379.50	15	0.0133	0.013	12	4.09	5.54	2.71	6.88	63.0%
12	11	0.05	0.54	96	0.26	2.84	379.40	378.70	61	0.0115	0.013	12	3.80	5.34	11.43	7.70	74.8%
11	10	0.03	0.57	94	0.15	2.99	378.60	378.40	15	0.0138	0.013	12	4.16	5.80	2.50	7.49	71.8%
10	783	0.04	0.61	95	0.21	3.20	378.30	377.63	110	0.0061	0.013	15	5.02	4.36	25.23	8.66	63.8%

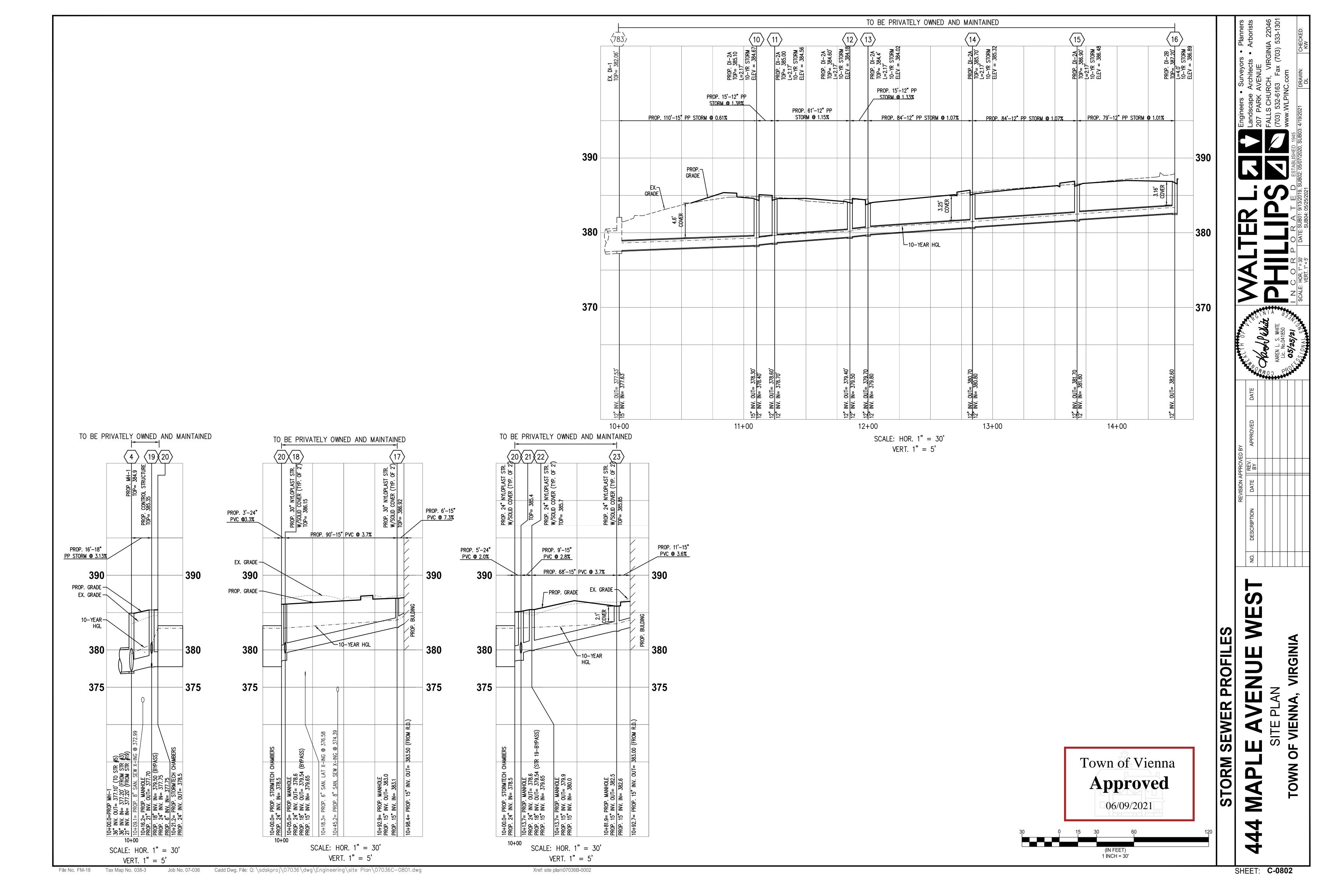
NOTE:

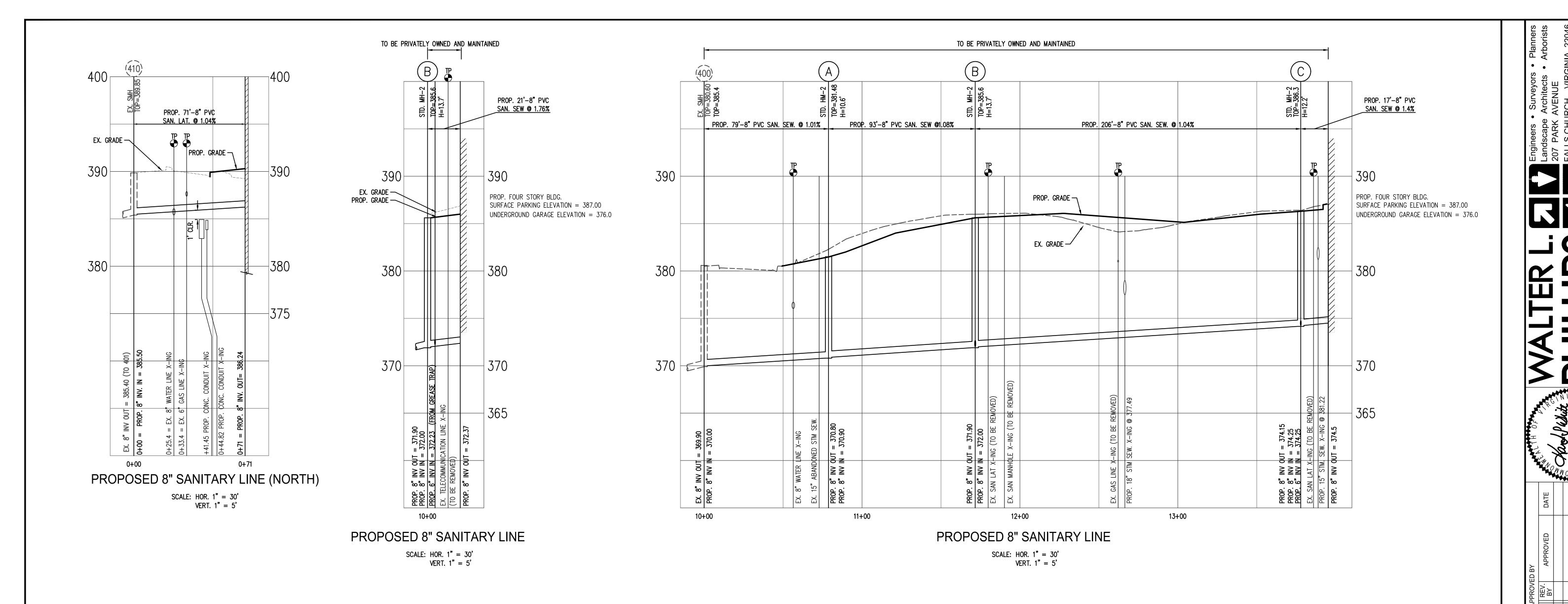
CONTRACTOR TO USE POLYPROPYLENE PIPE (PP) MEETING VDOT SPEC. PC-1. USE ADS HP STORM OR EQUIVALENT.

TO BE PUBLICLY OWNED AND MAINTAINED PROP. 107'-36" PP STORM @ 1.21% PROP. 124'-36" PP STORM @ 1.01% PROP. 130'-36" PP STORM @ 1.0% PROP. 227 - 36" PP STORM @ 1.01% PROP. 126'-24" PP \$TORM @ 1.29% EX.¬ GRADE PROP.-GRADE -10-YEAR HGL +95.7=PROP MH-1 " INV. OUT= 377.10" (TO STR #5) " INV. IN= 377.20" (FROM STR #3) " INV. IN= 377.20" (FROM STR #19) 10+00.0=EX MH-2 42" INV. OUT= 374.55' 15" INV. IN= 377.03' (FROM 934) 12" INV. IN= 377.13' (FROM 783) 36" INV. IN= 375.44' (FROM 830)(T 36" INV. IN= 374.65' (FROM 830) 76.0= N.Y.Y. 10+00 10+50 11+50 12+00 12+50 13+00 13+50 14+00 14+50 15+00 15+50 16+50 17+00 11+00 16+00 SCALE: HOR. 1" = 30'VERT. 1" = 5'

(IN FEET) 1 INCH = 30' MAPLE AVENUE V

SITE PLAN TOWN OF VIENNA, VI

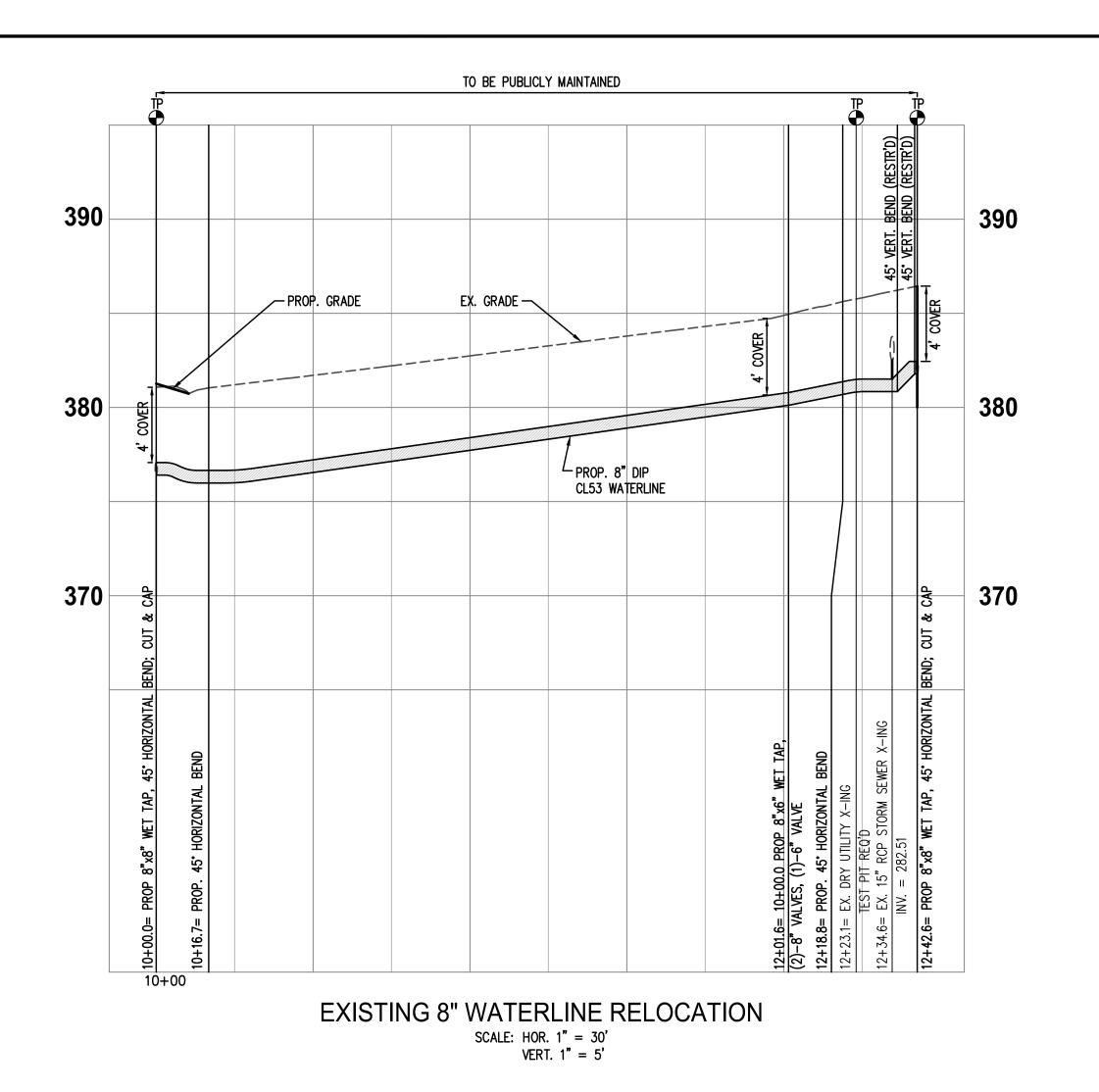


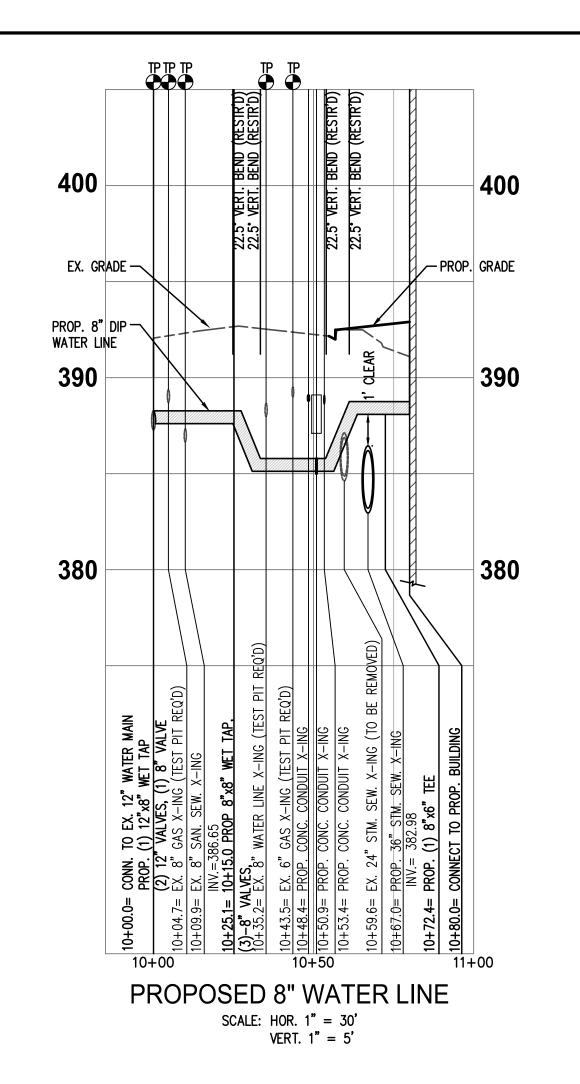


Town of Vienna **Approved** 06/09/2021

(IN FEET) 1 INCH = 30'

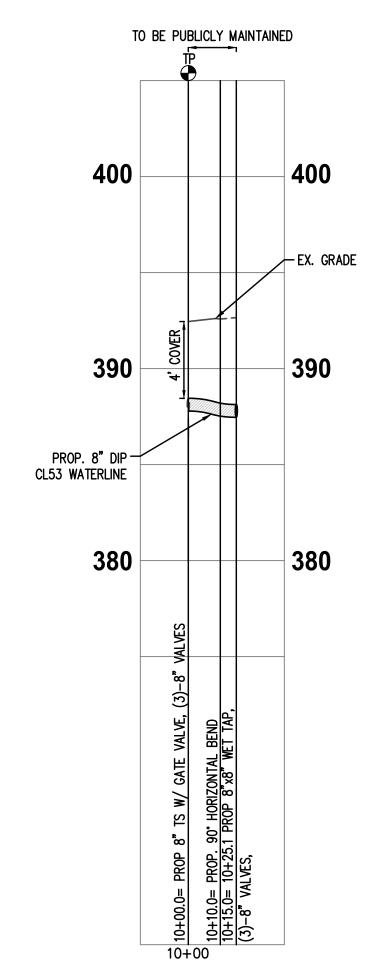
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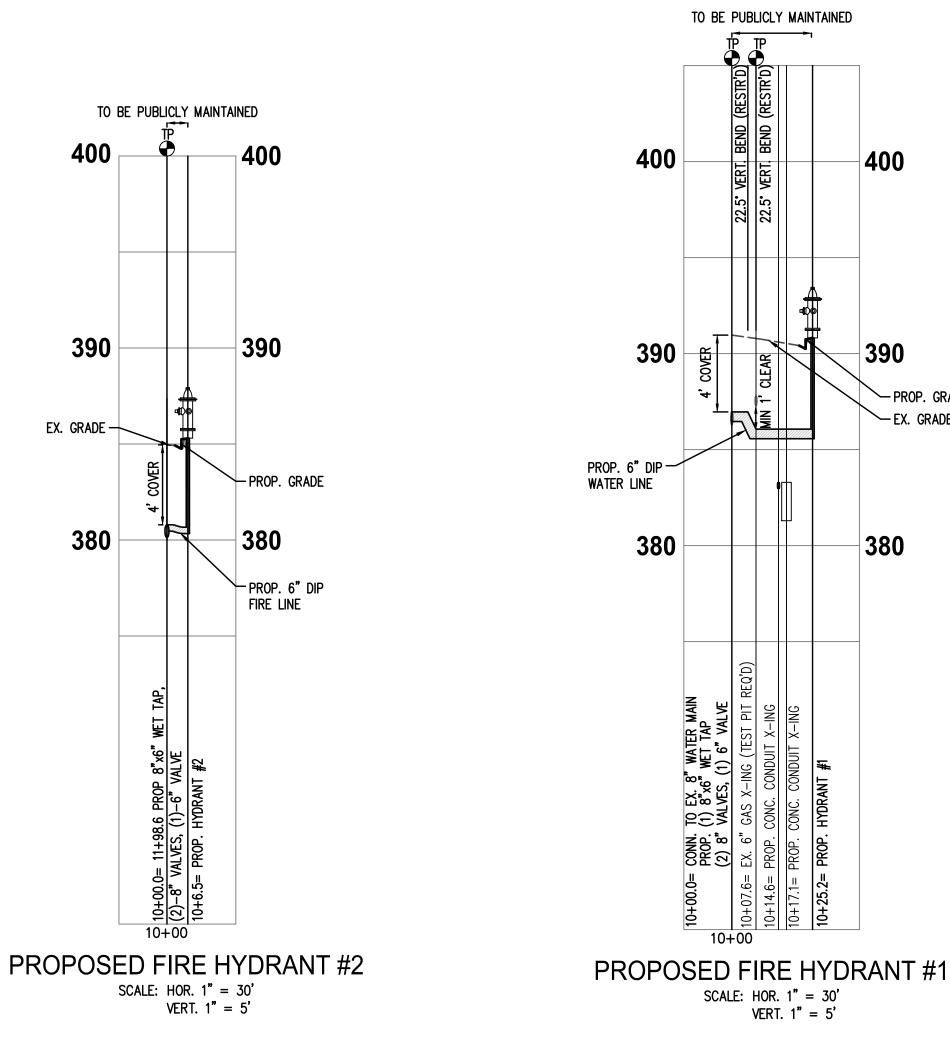


- PROP. GRADE

➤ EX. GRADE



PROP 8" WATERLINE SCALE: HOR. 1" = 30VERT. 1" = 5"



TOWN OF VIENNA WATER MAIN CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. WATER MAIN CONSTRUCTION SHALL COMPLY WITH THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE TOWN OF VIENNA PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE MANUAL (PIM), VIRGINIA STATE WATERWORKS REGULATIONS, VDOT ROAD & BRIDGE SPECIFICATIONS & STANDARDS, AND FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC FACILITY MANUAL (PFM).
- 2. THREE (3) DAYS PRIOR TO COMMENCING THE WATER MAIN CONSTRUCTION, THE DEVELOPER/OWNER SHALL NOTIFY THE TOWN OF VIENNA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, WATER & SEWER DIVISION, 703-255-6380.
- 3. ALL WATER MAINS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COVER OF FOUR (4) FEET UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE TOWN OF
- 4. BACKFLOW PREVENTER IS ABSOLUTELY REQUIRED FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS OR VEHICLE WASH AREAS, WHERE AS REQUIRED BY THE STATE WATERWORKS REGULATIONS.
- 5. THE DEVELOPER AGREES TO ACCEPT FULL RESPONSIBILITY AND ALL COSTS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF WATER MAINS AND APPURTENANCES, INCLUDING ANY ADJUSTMENTS IN ALIGNMENT AND GRADE OR RELOCATION TO EXISTING WATER FACILITIES DUE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PROPERTY, ANY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REQUIRED PRIOR TO FINISH GRADING AND SURFACING OF THE STREETS AND/OR EASEMENTS. FINAL ACCEPTANCE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED OR GRANTED UNTIL AFTER THE STREETS HAVE BEEN SURFACED OR THE EASEMENTS FINALLY GRANTED.
- 6. ALL T'S, BENDS AND VALVES NEED TO BE CONNECTED WITH MEGALUGS RETAINER GLANDS AND BLOCKED.
- 7. BEFORE THE START OF CONSTRUCTION, THE DEVELOPER MUST PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION AND/OR EVIDENCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND LAWS:
- a. IF ANY EASEMENTS ARE NEEDED, TWO (2) COPIES OF THE RECORDED EASEMENT MUST BE PROVIDED, INCLUDING THE PLACE, DATE AND REFERENCE OF THE RECORDED EASEMENT.
- b. WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE TENTATIVE STARTING DATE OF CONSTRUCTION, WHICH MUST BE A MINIMUM OF ONE (1) WEEK FOLLOWING THE DATE OF NOTICE, IS NEEDED. IN ADDITION, THE DEVELOPER MUST PROVIDE THE NAMES AND PHONE NUMBERS OF TWO (2) EMERGENCY CONTACTS.
- 8. WATER VALVES SHALL ONLY BE OPERATED BY THE TOWN OF VIENNA PERSONNEL. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE TWO (2) WORKING DAYS NOTICE OF ANY SHUTDOWN REQUIRED. WATER DISRUPTIONS TO EXISTING CUSTOMERS SHALL BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM WHICH MAY REQUIRE THE CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL INSERTING VALVES.
- 9. TOWN WORKING HOURS FOR WATER & SEWER ARE MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY, 7:00AM -3:30PM, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HOLIDAYS. ANY INSPECTION OR SHUT DOWNS OUTSIDE OF WORKING HOURS SHALL REQUIRE ADDITIONAL FEES.
- 10. ALL VALVE COVERS SHALL BE STAMPED. WATER.
- 11. ALL FIRE HYDRANTS SHALL BE MUELLER.
- 12. DEVELOPER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ADJUSTMENTS DUE TO FIELD CONDITIONS.

NOTES

- 1. TEST PITS ARE TO BE PERFORMED AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- 2. SEE SHEET C-0404 FOR UTILITY PLAN AND C-0404B FOR METER VAULT ENLARGEMENT
- 3. SEE SHEET C-0404B FOR VAULT AND METER DETAILS.
- 4. DEFLECTIONS AS SHOWN DO NOT PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL VERTICAL BENDS FROM BEING REQUIRED IN THE FIELD AT THE DISCRETION OF THE INSPECTOR.
- 5. MECHANICAL JOINT AND APPURTENANCE RESTRAINTS (EBAA IRON, INC. MEGALUG OR APPROVED EQUAL) ARE TO BE PROVIDED PER TOWN OF VIENNA SPECIFICATIONS AND WITH INSTALLATION LENGTHS PER THE MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS.
- 6. WATERLINE DEPTH MAY BE ADJUSTED IN THE FIELD UNDER COORDINATION WITH THE TOWN OF VIENNA INSPECTOR.
- 7. EXISTING 8" WATERLINE IN NUTLEY ST IS TO BE RELOCATED. ANY EXISTING SERVICES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF NUTLEY ST MUST BE CONNECTED TO THE RELOCATED WATERLINE UPON COMPLETION AND ACCEPTANCE BY TOWN OF VIENNA.
- 8. TOWN OF VIENNA MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INSERT VALVES TO AVOID WATER SHUT DOWNS FOR EXTENDED PERIODS. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH TOWN OF INNA INSPECTOR PRIOR TO WATER SHUTOFFS NE CESSARY FOR INSTALLATION AND ABANDONMENT.

 TOWN OT VIENNA

06/09/2021

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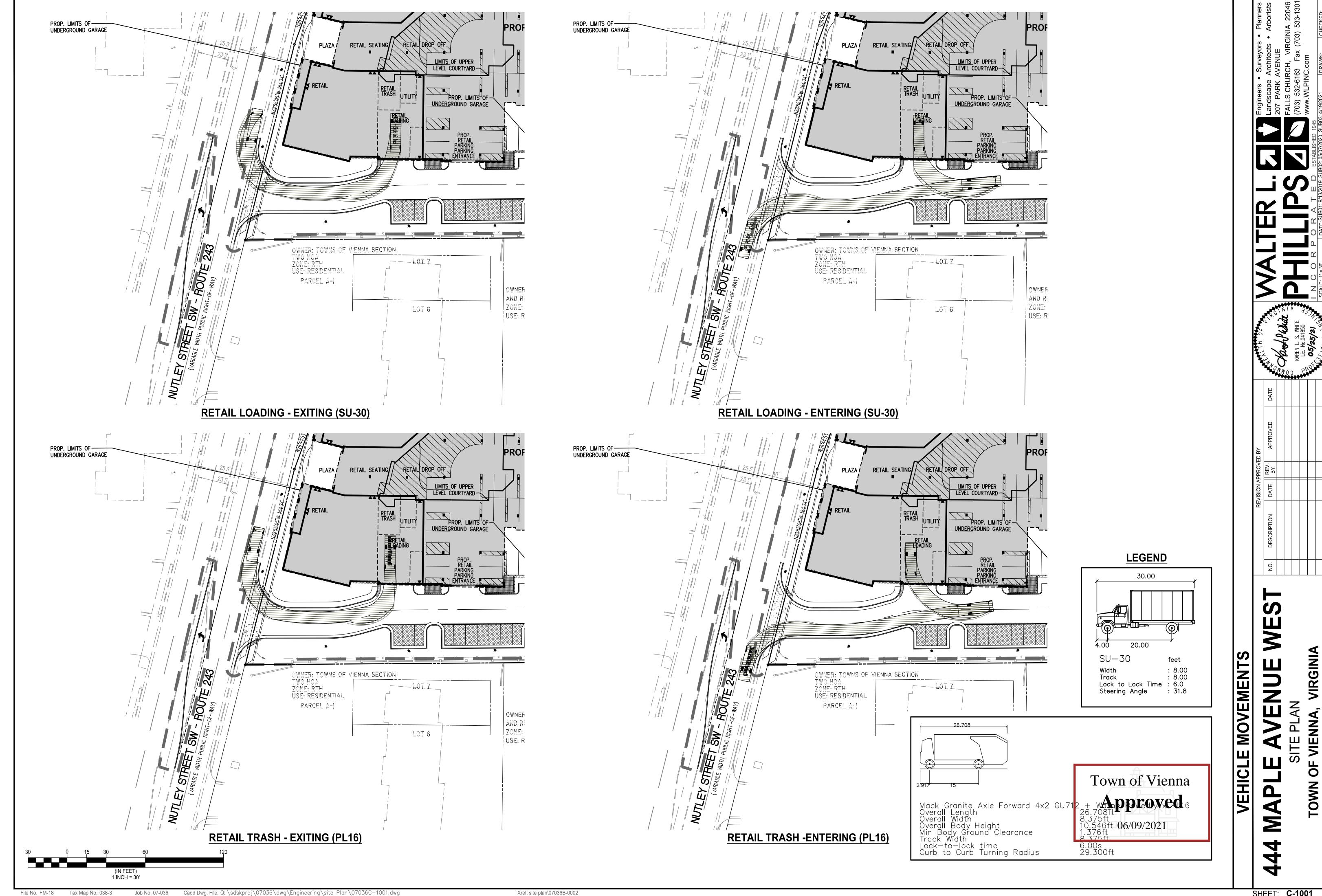
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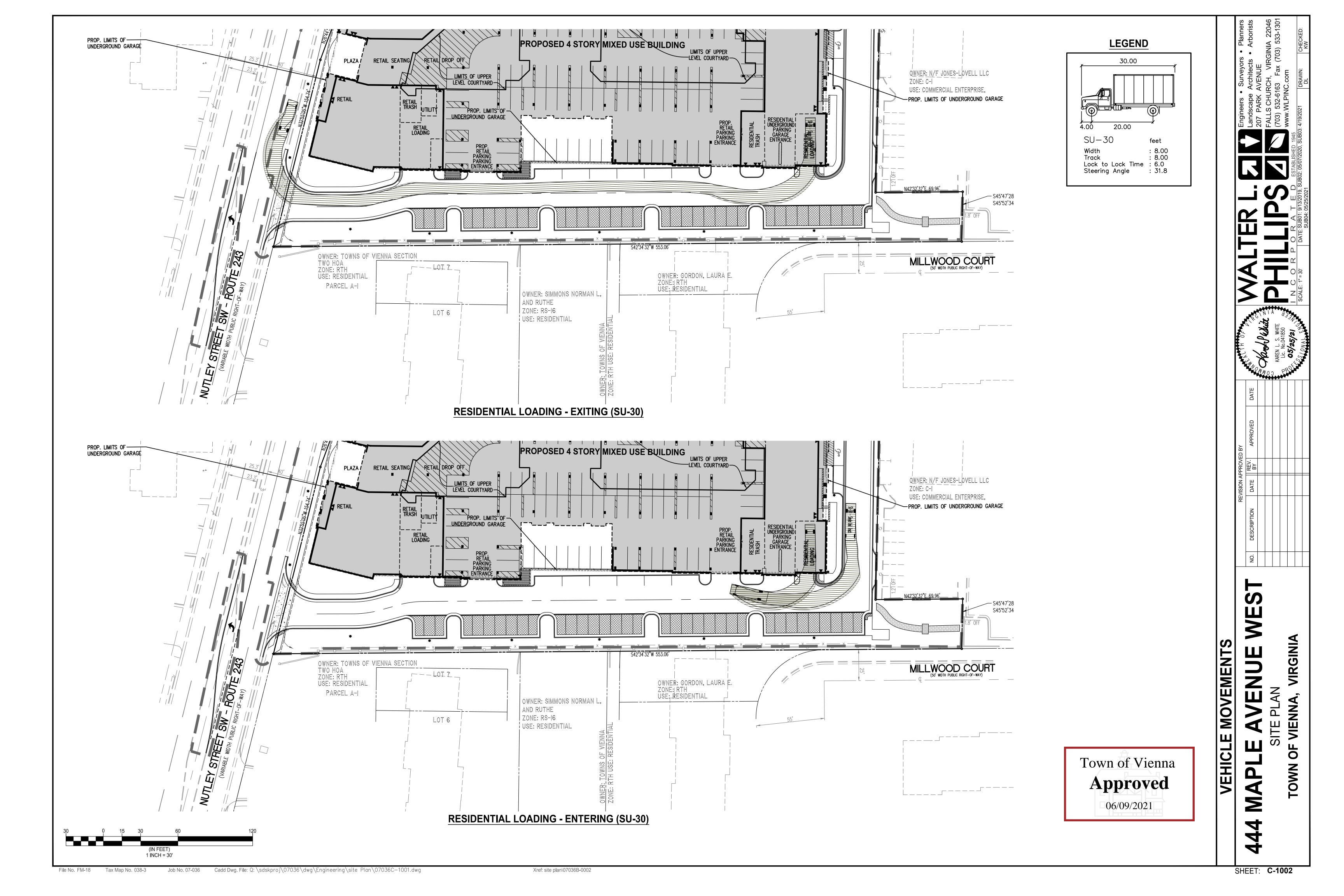
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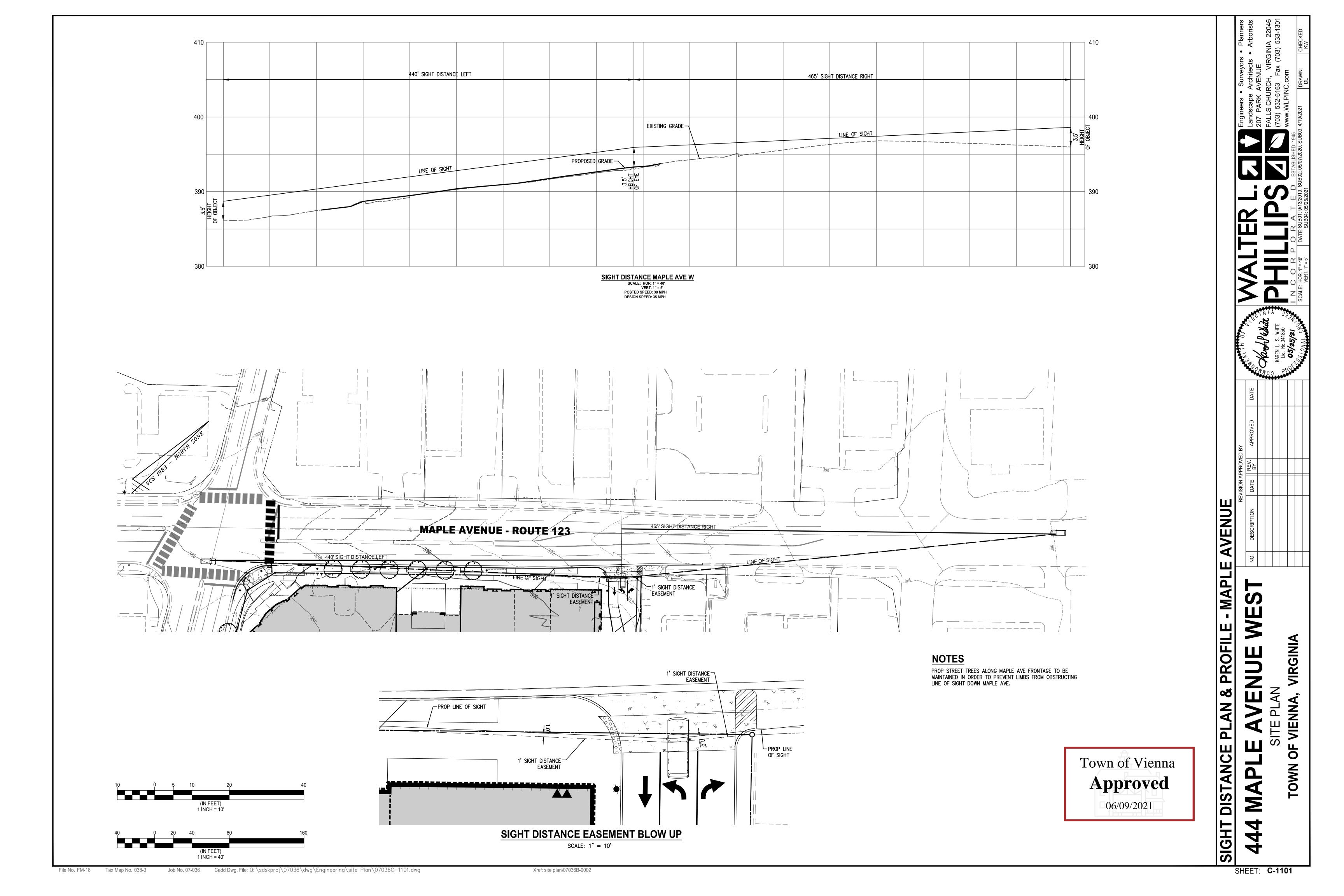
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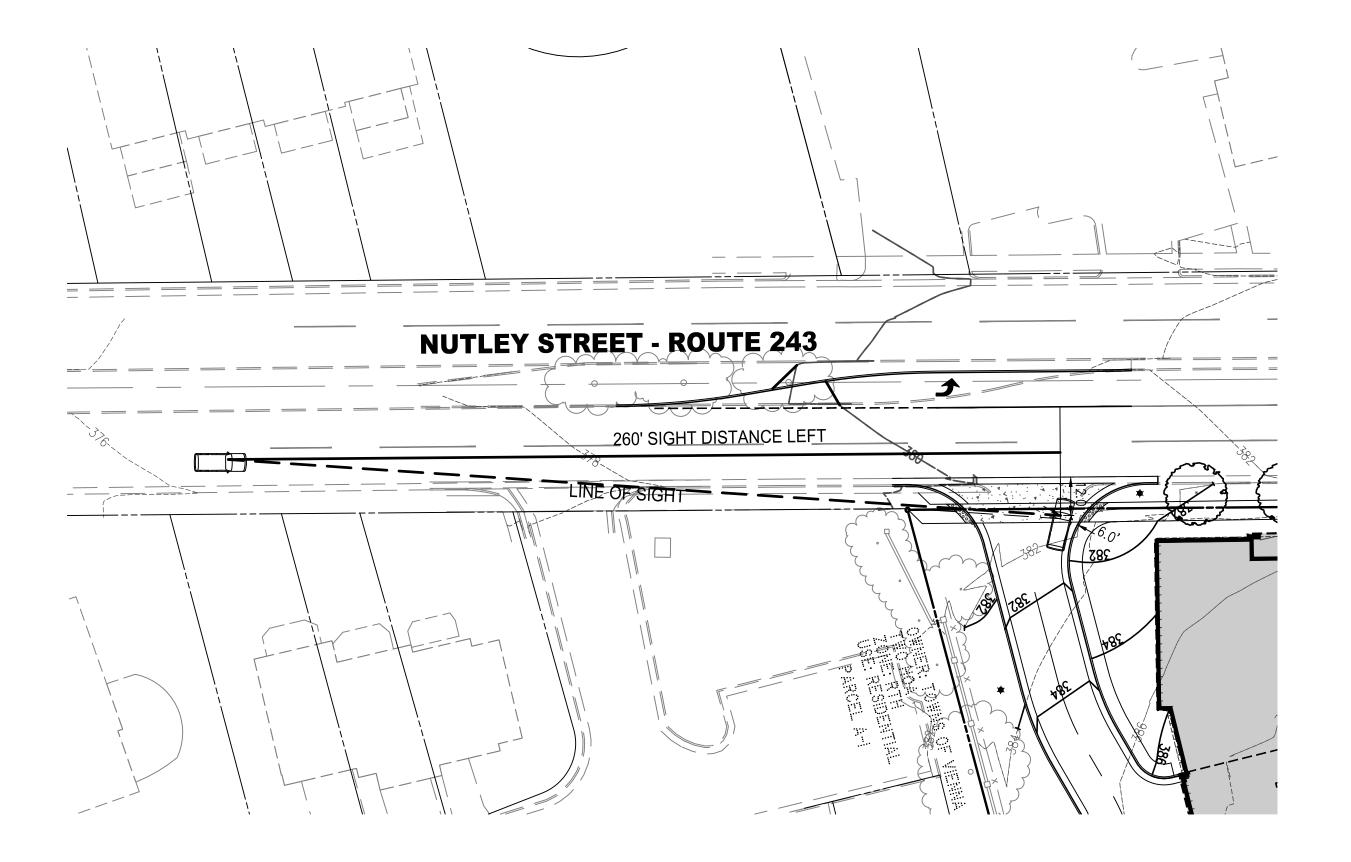
1 INCH = 30'

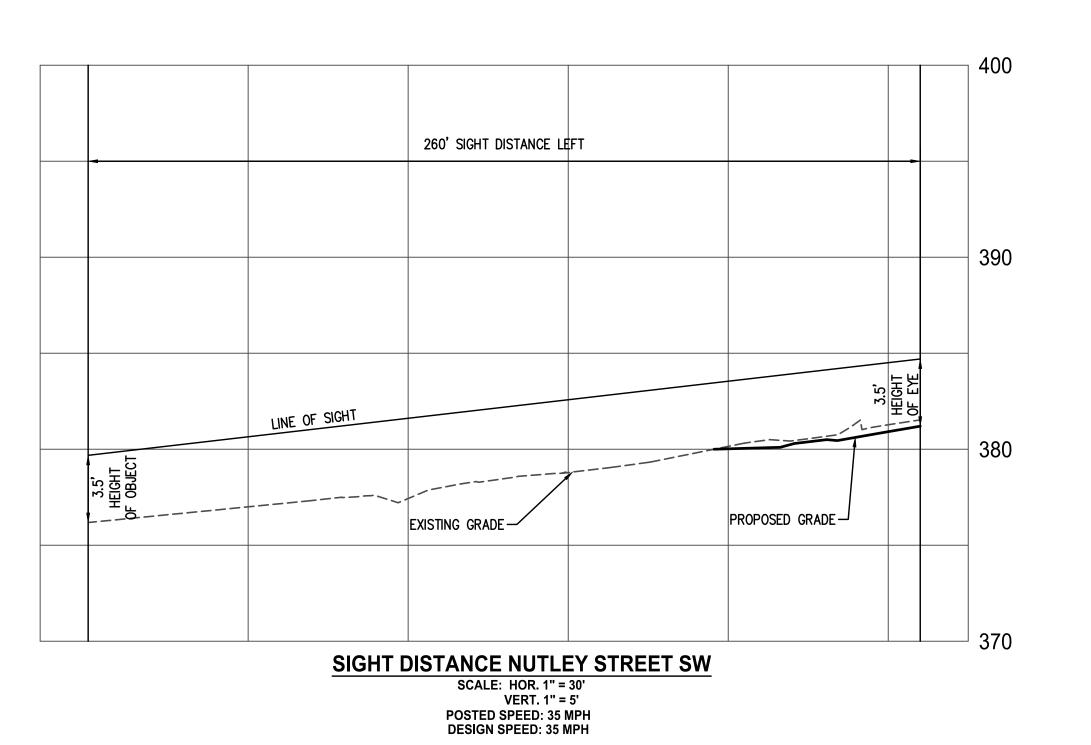
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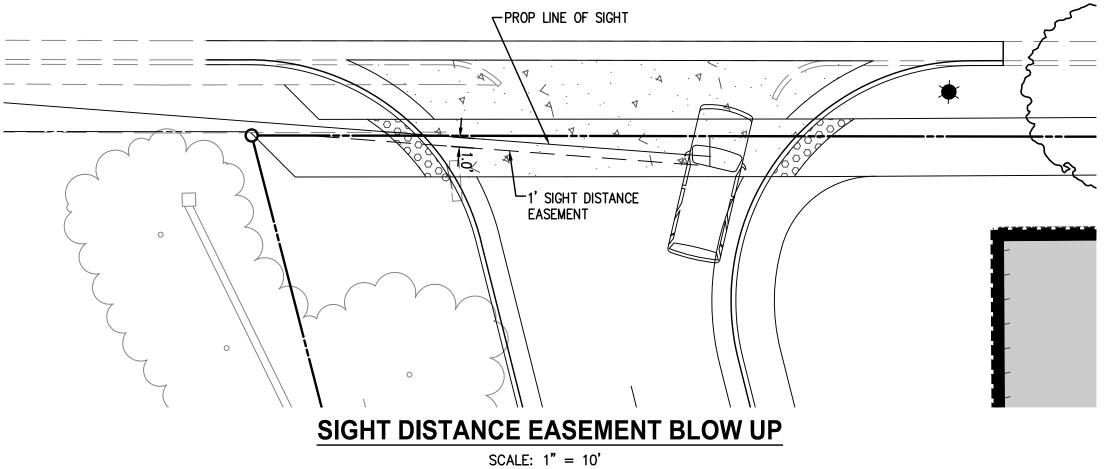












NOTES

SIGHT DISTANCE MODIFIED FROM VDOT STANDARD DUE EXISTING ENTRANCE LOCATION BEING MAINTAINED AND URBAN SETTING. TABLE 12 OF THE TRANSPORTATION DESIGN STANDARDS FOR TYSONS CORNER UTILIZED FOR SIGHT DISTANCE DETERMINATION.

Town of Vienna
Approved
06/09/2021

(IN FEET)
1 INCH = 10'

(IN FEET)
1 INCH = 30'

SIGHT DISTANCE

VIRGINIA

