What Do We Look For During Construction?

Key Elements to Inspect and Common Issues

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Construction Inspection Prep:

- 1. The purpose of the Inspection is to ensure that the System is built per approved plans.
- Review <u>Civil</u> Drawings with Site
 Superintendent and Project Civil Engineer in
 Construction Trailer before inspecting
 systems. <u>Confirm built sq.ft. of all systems.</u>
- 3. "Follow the water from roof to street"
- Hold Pre-Con meeting with Landscape Contractors when they come on board and review <u>Landscape</u> Drawings with L. Arch.



Common Construction Problems

- 1. Perf Pipe/Cleanout Missing
- 2. Wrong Rock
- 3. Subgrade Soil Compacted
- 4. Poor Grading
- 5. Overflow in wrong place or wrong height
- 6. Erosion of soil during construction
- 7. Conveyances and Curb Cuts
- 8. Other problems



1. Perf Pipe (Underdrain) & Cleanout

- a) For infiltration systems, perf pipe should be installed at top of the drain rock section
- b) For systems with impervious barrier at bottom, perf pipe should be installed at the bottom of the drain rock section
- c) No filter fabric around the perf pipe
- d) No Holes on top of perf pipe
- e) Check for Cleanout Installation











2. Wrong Drain Rock

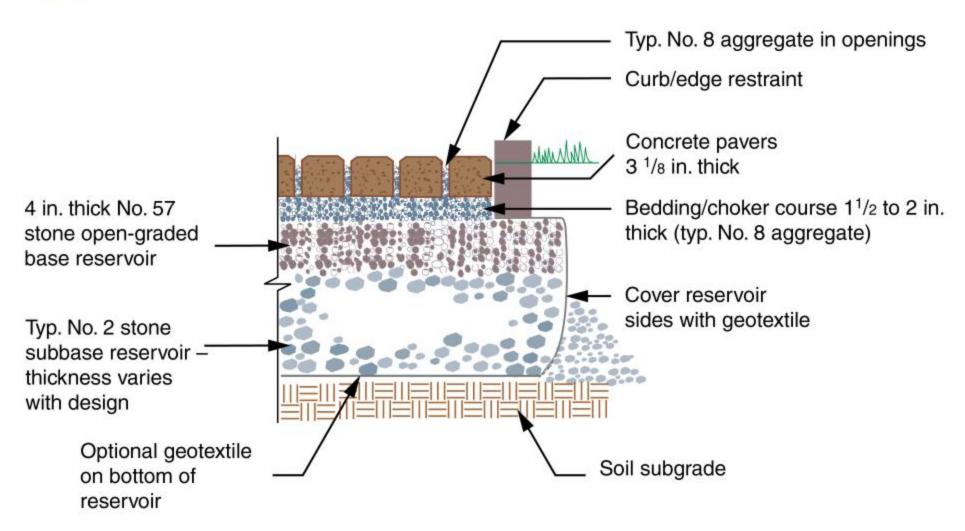
- a) Use Class 2 Permeable (Caltrans) Drain
 Rock for underdrain section
- b) No filter fabric
- c) For Pervious Pavers see graphic for layers







Permeable Interlocking Paver Cross Section



3. Subgrade Soil Compaction

- a) Scarify subgrade
- b) Don't smear soil with equipment
- c) No mechanical compaction.
- d) Exception: large scale projects may use specially equipped machinery.



Proper Infiltration Area Excavation

Avoid surface sealing and/or smearing of soil.



Surface Sealingcompaction at the soil surface, rendering it impermeable.



Smearing / Glazing-Impermeability caused by the bottom of a backhoe bucket sliding across the soil surface under pressure.







4. Grading

- a) Parking Lot projects with over 5,000 sq.ft. of created/replaced impervious surface are Regulated projects even when they don't need a Building or Use permit.
- b) Designs don't always turn out the way you think
- c) Construction folks always want to slope to drain – not to treatment measure
- d) Water tends to flow down hill.

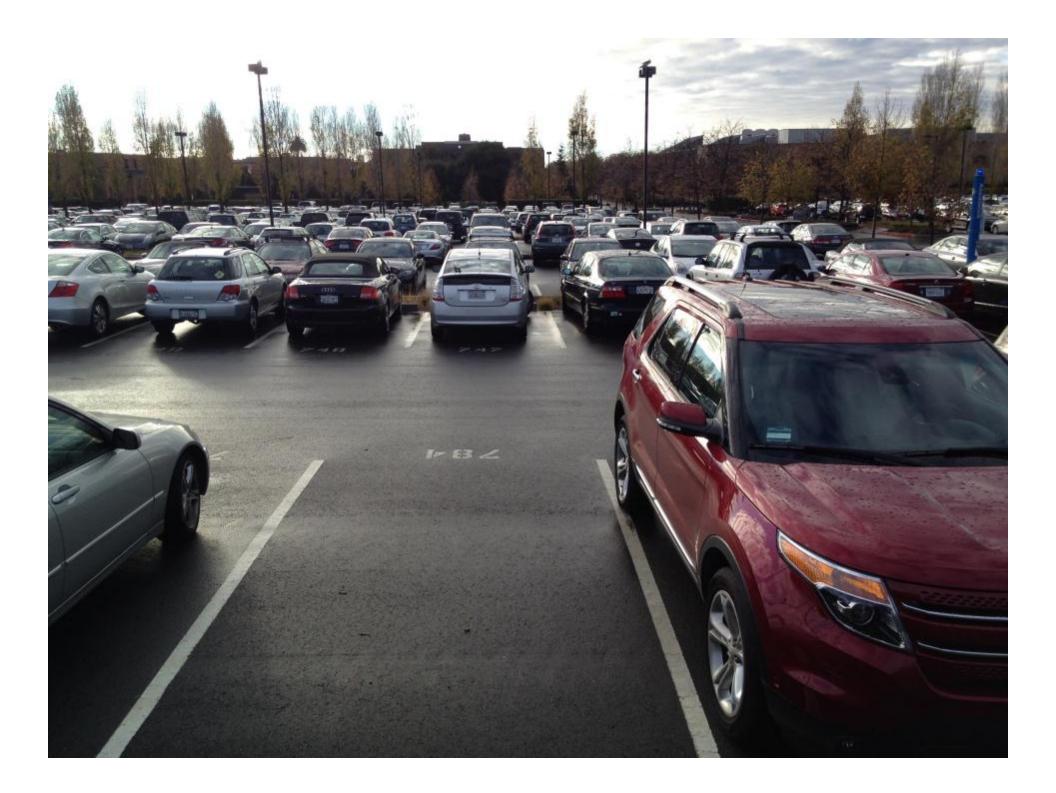












5. Overflow in Wrong Place or Wrong Height

- a) Wrong drain cover
- b) Not in direct flow path
- c) Floating Mulch
- d) Signage is good
- e) Set at correct height above final grade











6. Erosion of soil "Slow it, Spread it, Sink it"

Prevent Erosion with these measures:

- a) 3" of aged/composted Mulch
- b) Splash block/cobble
- c) Plants at entry points
- d) Forebay
- e) Weirs
- f) Steps
- g) Rock mulch in concentrated flow lines







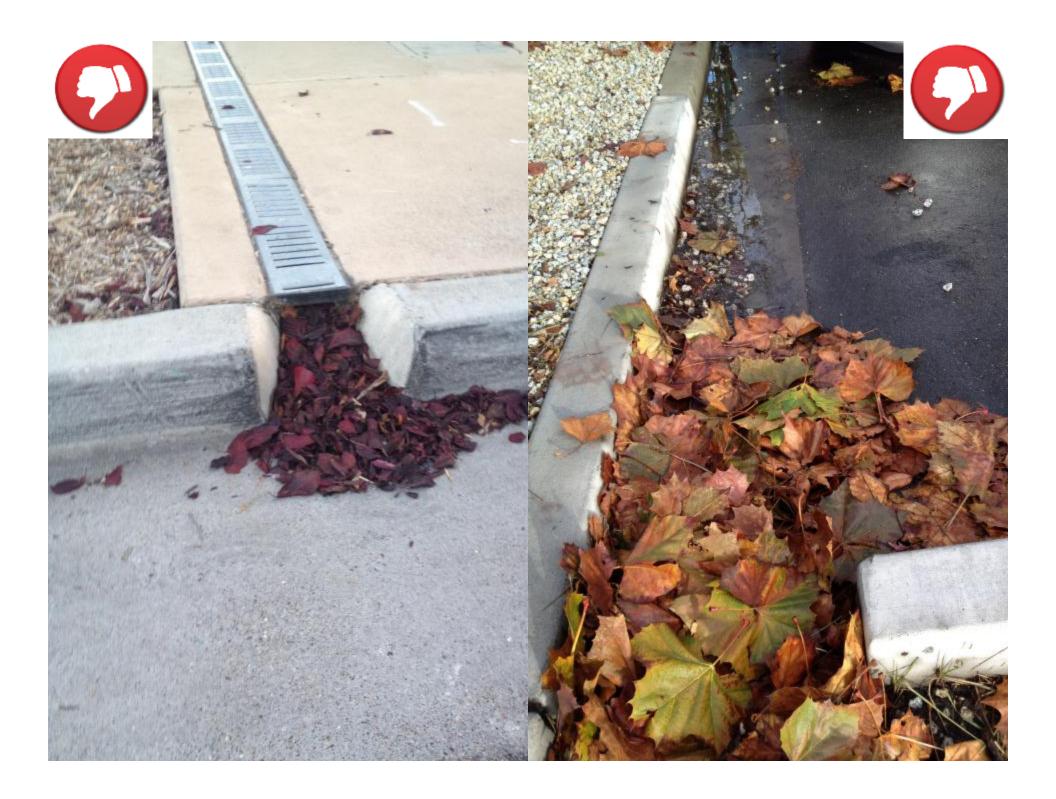




7. Conveyances and Curb Cuts

- a) Flush Curbs better than Cuts when possible
- b) Minimum 18" width on Curb Cuts
- c) Check for Sufficient drop to system
- d) Valley gutters can be problematic:
 - a) Concentrates flow
 - b) Manholes and lids must be sealed
 - c) Sediment buildup











8. Other problems

- a) Design Team not communicating
- b) Inexperienced Contractors
- c) Confusion between SWPPP and C3
- d) Construction Phasing When do you "turn on" the C3 system?









Questions?

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