

General Standards for Bioretention/Biofiltration BMPs

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Appendix F General Standards for Bioretention/Biofiltration BMPs

F.1 Biofiltration Standards and Checklist

Introduction

The MS4 Permit and this manual define a specific category of storm water pollutant treatment BMPs called “biofiltration BMPs.” The MS4 Permit (Section E.3.c.1) states:

Biofiltration BMPs must be designed to have an appropriate hydraulic loading rate to maximize storm water retention and pollutant removal, as well as to prevent erosion, scour, and channeling within the BMP, and must be sized to:

- a) **Treat 1.5 times the DCV not reliably retained onsite, OR**
- b) **Treat the DCV not reliably retained onsite with a flow-thru design that has a total volume, including pore spaces and pre-filter detention volume, sized to hold at least 0.75 times the portion of the DCV not reliably retained onsite.**

A project applicant must be able to affirmatively demonstrate that a given BMP is designed and sized in a manner consistent with this definition to be considered as a “biofiltration BMP” as part of a compliant storm water quality management plan. Retention is defined in the MS4 Permit as evapotranspiration, infiltration, and harvest and use of storm water vs. discharge to a surface water system.

Contents and Intended Uses

This appendix contains a checklist of the key underlying criteria that must be met for a BMP to be considered a biofiltration BMP. The purpose of this checklist is to facilitate consistent review and approval of biofiltration BMPs that meet the “biofiltration standard” defined by the MS4 Permit.

This checklist includes specific design criteria that are essential to defining a system as a biofiltration BMP; however, it does not present a complete design basis. This checklist was used to develop BMP Fact Sheets for PR-1 biofiltration with partial retention and BF-1 biofiltration, which do present a complete design basis. Therefore, biofiltration BMPs that substantially meet all aspects of the Fact sheets PR-1 or BF-1 should be able to complete this checklist without additional documentation beyond what would already be required for a project submittal.

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Other biofiltration BMP designs³ (including both non-proprietary and proprietary designs) may also meet the underlying MS4 Permit requirements to be considered biofiltration BMPs. These BMPs may be classified as biofiltration BMPs if they (1) meet the minimum design criteria listed in this appendix, including the pollutant treatment performance standard in Appendix F.1.1, (2) are designed and maintained in a manner consistent with their performance certifications (See explanation in Appendix F.1.2), if applicable, and (3) are acceptable at the discretion of County staff. The applicant may be required to provide additional studies and/or required to meet additional design criteria beyond the scope of this document in order to demonstrate that these criteria are met.

Organization

The checklist in this appendix is organized into the six (6) main objectives associated with biofiltration BMP design. It describes the associated minimum criteria that must be met in order to qualify a biofiltration BMP as meeting the biofiltration standard. The seven main objectives are listed below. Specific design criteria and associated manual references associated with each of these objectives is provided in the checklist in the following section.

1. Biofiltration BMPs must be sized using acceptable sizing methods described in this manual.
2. Biofiltration BMPs must be designed with a hydraulic loading rate to maximize pollutant retention, preserve pollutant control/sequestration processes, and minimize potential for pollutant washout.
3. Biofiltration BMPs must contain plants and Biofiltration Soil Media to support and maintain treatment processes.
4. Biofiltration BMPs must be designed to prevent erosion, scour, and channeling within the BMP.
5. Biofiltration BMP must include operations and maintenance design features and planning considerations to provide for continued effectiveness of pollutant and flow control functions.
6. Biofiltration BMPs that are proprietary, project applicants must provide evidence that the BMP has been certified for use as part of the Washington State Technology Assessment Protocol-Ecology certification program or other equivalent third party submit evaluation as outlined below.

Biofiltration Criteria Checklist

The applicant must provide documentation of compliance with each criterion in this checklist as part of the project submittal. The right column of this checklist identifies the submittal information that is

³ Defined as biofiltration designs that do not conform to the specific design criteria described in Fact Sheets PR-1 or BF-1. This category includes proprietary BMPs that are sold by a vendor as well as non-proprietary BMPs that are designed and constructed of primarily of more elementary construction materials.

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recommended to document compliance with each criterion. Biofiltration BMPs that substantially meet all aspects of Fact Sheets PR-1 or BF-1 should still use this checklist; however additional documentation (beyond what is already required for project submittal) should not be required.

1. Biofiltration BMPs must be sized using acceptable sizing methods.

Intent: The MS4 Permit and this manual defines specific sizing methods that must be used to size biofiltration BMPs. Sizing of biofiltration BMPs is a fundamental factor in the amount of storm water that can be treated and also influences volume and pollutant retention processes.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | The project applicant has demonstrated that biofiltration BMPs are sized to meet one of the biofiltration sizing options available (Appendix B). | Submit sizing worksheets (Appendix B) or other equivalent documentation with the SWQMP. |
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2. Biofiltration BMPs must be designed with a hydraulic loading rate to maximize pollutant retention, preserve pollutant control processes, and minimize potential for pollutant washout.

Intent: Various decisions about biofiltration BMP design influence the degree to which pollutants are retained. The MS4 Permit requires that biofiltration BMPs achieve maximum feasible retention of storm water pollutants.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | Media selected for the biofiltration BMP meets minimum quality and material specifications, including the maximum allowable design filtration rate and minimum thickness of media. | Provide documentation that media meets the BSM specifications outlined in F.2. |
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OR

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | Alternatively, for proprietary designs and custom media mixes not meeting the media specifications, field scale testing data are provided to demonstrate that proposed media meets the pollutant treatment performance criteria in Section F.1.1 below. | Provide documentation that the media meets the specifications. |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | To the extent practicable, filtration rates are outlet controlled (e.g., via an underdrain and orifice/weir) instead of controlled by the infiltration rate of the media. | Include outlet control in designs or provide documentation of why outlet control is not practicable. |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | The water surface drains to at least 12 inches below the media surface within 24 hours from the end of storm event flow to preserve plant health and promote healthy soil structure. | Include calculations to demonstrate that drawdown rate is adequate.

Surface ponding drawdown time greater than 24-hours but less than 96 hours may be allowed at the discretion of County staff if certified by a landscape architect or agronomist. |
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<input type="checkbox"/>	If nutrients are a pollutant of concern, design of the biofiltration BMP follows nutrient-sensitive design criteria.	Follow specifications for nutrient sensitive design in Fact Sheet BF-2. Or provide alternative documentation that nutrient treatment is addressed and potential for nutrient release is minimized.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Media gradation calculations or geotextile selection calculations demonstrate that migration of media between layers will be prevented and permeability will be preserved.	Follow specification for choking layer or geotextile in Fact Sheet PR-1 or BF-1. Or include calculations to demonstrate that choking layer is appropriately specified.
<p>3. Biofiltration BMPs must be vegetated to support and maintain treatment processes. Intent: Plants are important elements of biofiltration performance and longevity.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants have been selected to be tolerant of project climate, design ponding depths and the treatment media composition.	Provide documentation justifying plant selection. Refer to the plant list in Appendix F.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plants have been selected to minimize irrigation requirements.	Provide documentation describing irrigation requirements for establishment and long-term operation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Plant location and growth will not impede expected long-term media filtration rates and will enhance long term infiltration rates to the extent possible.	Provide documentation justifying plant selection. Refer to the plant list in Appendix F.
<p>4. Biofiltration BMPs must be designed with a hydraulic loading rate to prevent erosion, scour, and channeling within the BMP. Intent: Erosion, scour, and/or channeling can disrupt treatment processes and reduce biofiltration effectiveness.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scour protection has been provided for both sheet flow and pipe inflows to the BMP, where needed.	Provide documentation of scour protection as described in Fact Sheets PR-1 or BF-1 or approved equivalent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Where scour protection has not been provided, flows into and within the BMP are kept to non-erosive velocities.	Provide documentation of design checks for erosive velocities as described in Fact Sheets PR-1 or BF-1 or approved equivalent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	For proprietary BMPs, the BMP is used in a manner consistent with manufacturer guidelines and conditions of its third-party certification ⁴ (i.e., maximum tributary area, maximum inflow velocities, etc., as applicable).	Provide copy of manufacturer recommendations and conditions of third-party certification.

⁴ Certifications or verifications issued by the Washington Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology program and the New Jersey Corporation for Advanced Technology programs are typically accompanied by a set of guidelines regarding appropriate design and maintenance conditions that would be consistent with the certification/verification

5. Biofiltration BMP must include operations and maintenance design features and planning considerations for continued effectiveness of pollutant and flow control functions.

Intent: Biofiltration BMPs require regular maintenance in order provide ongoing function as intended. Additionally, it is not possible to foresee and avoid potential issues as part of design; therefore, plans must be in place to correct issues if they arise.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | The biofiltration BMP maintenance plan describes specific inspection activities, regular/periodic maintenance activities and specific corrective actions relating to scour, erosion, channeling, media clogging, vegetation health, and inflow and outflow structures. | Include maintenance plan with the SWQMP as described in Chapter 7. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Adequate site area and features have been provided for BMP inspection and maintenance access. | Illustrate maintenance access routes, setbacks, maintenance features as needed on project water quality plans. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | For proprietary biofiltration BMPs, the BMP maintenance plan is consistent with manufacturer guidelines and conditions of its third-party certification (i.e., maintenance activities, frequencies). | Provide copy of manufacturer recommendations and conditions of third-party certification. |

6. Proprietary Biofiltration BMPs must provide evidence that the BMP has been certified for use as part of the Washington State Technology Assessment Protocol-Ecology certification program or other equivalent third party submit evaluation.

Intent: Must prove through a vetted testing protocol that the BMP functions at the same level or better than a non-proprietary Biofiltration BMP.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | Must be Biofiltration BMPs that have an active Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certification, with <u>General Use Level Designation</u> . | Provide documentation as outlined in F.1.1, below with the SWQMP |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | BMP must be used in a manner consistent with all conditions of the Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certification while meeting the flow rate or volume design criteria that is required for biofiltration BMPs under this manual. | See guidance below in F.1.2.1 to provide proper documentation. |
| OR | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | BMP may be acceptable if it meets other third-party protocol and the pollutant treatment performance of the system is consistent with the performance levels associated with the necessary Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certifications | See Guidance below in F.1.1 to provide proper documentation. |

F.1.1 Pollutant Treatment Performance Standard

Standard biofiltration BMPs that are designed following the criteria in Fact Sheets PR-1 and BF-1 are presumed to meet the pollutant treatment performance standard associated with biofiltration BMPs. This presumption is based on the MS4 Permit Fact Sheet which cites analyses of standard biofiltration BMPs conducted in the Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual (July 2011).

For BMPs that do not meet the biofiltration media specification and/or the range of acceptable media filtration rates described in Fact Sheet, PR-1 and BF-1, additional documentation must be provided to demonstrate that adequate pollutant treatment performance is provided to be considered a biofiltration BMP. Project applicants have three options for documenting compliance:

- 1) Project applicants may provide documentation to substantiate that the minor modifications to the design is expected to provide equal or better pollutant removal performance for the project pollutants of concern than would be provided by a biofiltration design that complies with the criteria in Fact Sheets PR-1 and BF-1. Minor modifications are design elements that deviate only slightly from standard design criteria and are expected to either not impact performance or to improve performance compared to standard biofiltration designs. The County has the discretion to accept or reject this documentation and/or request additional documentation to substantiate equivalent or better performance to BF-1 or PR-1, as applicable. Examples of minor deviations include:
 - Different particle size distribution of aggregate, with documentation that system filtration rate will meet specifications.
 - Alternative source of organic components, with documentation of material suitability and stability from appropriate testing agency.
 - Specialized amendments to provide additional treatment mechanisms, and which have negligible potential to upset other treatment mechanisms or otherwise deteriorate performances.
- 2) For proprietary BMPs, project applicants may provide evidence that the BMP has been certified for use as part of the Washington State Technology Assessment Protocol-Ecology Certification program and meets each of the following requirements:
 - a. The applicant must demonstrate (using the checklist in this Appendix) that the BMP meets all other conditions to be considered as a biofiltration BMP. For example, a cartridge media filter or hydrodynamic separator would not meet biofiltration BMP design criteria regardless of Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certification because they are not vegetated.
 - b. The applicant must select BMPs that have an active Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certification, with General Use Level Designation for the appropriate project pollutants of concern as identified in Table F.1-1. The list of certified technologies is

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updated as new technologies are approved (link below). Technologies with Pilot Use Level Designation and Conditional Use Level Designations are not acceptable. Refer to: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/newtech/technologies.html>.

- c. The applicant must demonstrate that BMP is being used in a manner consistent with all conditions of the Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certification while meeting the flow rate or volume design criteria that is required for biofiltration BMPs under this manual. Conditions of Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certification are available by clicking on the technology name at the website listed in bullet b. Additional discussion about sizing of proprietary biofiltration BMPs to comply with applicable sizing standards is provided below in Section F.1.2.
- 3) For BMPs that do not fall into options 1 or 2 above, County staff may allow the applicant to submit alternative third-party documentation that the pollutant treatment performance of the system is consistent with the performance levels associated with the necessary Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certifications. Table F.1-1 describes the required levels of certification and Table F.1-2 describes the pollutant treatment performance levels associated with each level of certification. Acceptance of this approach is at the sole discretion of County staff. While the County has no obligation to accept the use of any proposed proprietary flow-thru BMP, applicants will be provided a written explanation describing the rationale for the rejection of any proposed devices. If Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certifications are not available, preference would be given to:
- a. Verified third-party, field-scale testing performance under the Technology Acceptance Reciprocity Partnership Tier II Protocol. This protocol is no longer operated, however this is considered to be a valid protocol and historic verifications are considered to be representative provided that product models being proposed are consistent with those that were tested. Technology Acceptance Reciprocity Partnership verifications were conducted under New Jersey Corporation for Advance Testing and are archived at the website linked below. Note that Technology Acceptance Reciprocity Partnership verifications must be matched to pollutant treatment standards in Table F.1-2 then matched to an equivalent Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certification in Table F.1-1.
 - b. Verified third-party, field-scale testing performance under the New Jersey Corporation for Advance Testing protocol. Note that New Jersey Corporation for Advance Testing verifications must be matched to pollutant treatment standards in Table F.1-2 then matched to an equivalent Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology certification in Table F.1-1.

A list of field-scale verified technologies under Technology Acceptance Reciprocity Partnership Tier II and New Jersey Corporation for Advance Testing can be accessed at:

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<http://www.njcat.org/verification-process/technology-verification-database.html> (refer to field verified technologies only).

Table F.1-1: Required Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology Certifications for Pollutants of Concern for Biofiltration Performance Standard

Project Pollutant of Concern	Required Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology Certification for Biofiltration Performance Standard
Trash	Basic Treatment OR Phosphorus Treatment OR Enhanced Treatment
Sediments	Basic Treatment OR Phosphorus Treatment OR Enhanced Treatment
Oil and Grease	Basic Treatment OR Phosphorus Treatment OR Enhanced Treatment
Nutrients	Phosphorus Treatment ¹
Metals	Enhanced Treatment
Pesticides	Basic Treatment (including filtration) ² OR Phosphorus Treatment OR Enhanced Treatment
Organics	Basic Treatment (including filtration) ² OR Phosphorus Treatment OR Enhanced Treatment
Bacteria and Viruses	Basic Treatment (including bacteria removal processes) ³ OR Phosphorus Treatment OR Enhanced Treatment

1 – There is no Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology equivalent for nitrogen compounds; however systems that are designed to retain phosphorus (as well as meet basic treatment designation), generally also provide treatment of nitrogen compounds. Where nitrogen is a pollutant of concern, relative performance of available certified systems for nitrogen removal should be considered in BMP selection.

2 – Pesticides, organics, and oxygen demanding substances are typically addressed by particle filtration consistent with the level of treatment required to achieve Basic treatment certification; if a system with Basic treatment certification does not provide filtration, it is not acceptable for pesticides, organics or oxygen demanding substances.

3 – There is no Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology equivalent for pathogens (viruses and bacteria), and testing data are limited because of typical sample hold times. Systems with Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology Basic Treatment must include one or more significant bacteria removal process such as media filtration, physical sorption, predation, reduced redox conditions, and/or solar inactivation. Where design options are available to enhance pathogen removal (i.e., pathogen-specific media mix offered by vendor), this design variation should be used.

Table F.1-2: Performance Standards for Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology Certification

Performance Goal	Influent Range	Criteria
Basic Treatment	20 – 100 mg/L TSS	Effluent goal \leq 20 mg/L TSS
	100 – 200 mg/L TSS	\geq 80% TSS removal
	>200 mg/L TSS	> 80% TSS removal
Enhanced (Dissolved Metals) Treatment	Dissolved copper 0.005 – 0.02 mg/L	Must meet basic treatment goal and better than basic treatment currently defined as >30% dissolved copper removal
	Dissolved zinc 0.02 – 0.3 mg/L	Must meet basic treatment goal and better than basic treatment currently defined as >60% dissolved zinc removal
Phosphorous Treatment	Total phosphorous 0.1 – 0.5 mg/L	Must meet basic treatment goal and exhibit \geq 50% total phosphorous removal
Oil Treatment	Total petroleum hydrocarbon > 10 mg/L	No ongoing or recurring visible sheen in effluent Daily average effluent Total petroleum hydrocarbon concentration < 10 mg/L Maximum effluent Total petroleum hydrocarbon concentration for a 15 mg/L for a discrete (grab) sample
Pretreatment	50 – 100 mg/L TSS	\leq 50 mg/L TSS
	\geq 200 mg/L TSS	\geq 50% TSS removal

F.1.2 Guidance on Sizing and Design of Non-Standard Biofiltration BMPs

This section explains the general process for design and sizing of non-standard biofiltration BMPs. This section assumes that the BMPs have been selected based on the criteria in Section F.1.1.

F.1.2.1 Guidance on Design per Conditions of Certification/Verification

The biofiltration standard and checklist in this appendix requires that “the BMP is used in a manner consistent with manufacturer guidelines and conditions of its third-party certification.” Practically, what this means is that the BMP is used in the same way in which it was tested and certified. For example, it is not acceptable for a BMP of a given size to be certified/verified with a 100 gallon per minute treatment rate and be applied at a 150 gallon per minute treatment rate in a design.

Certifications or verifications issued by the Washington Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology program and the Technology Acceptance Reciprocity Partnership or New Jersey Corporation for Advance Testing programs are typically accompanied by a set of guidelines regarding appropriate

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design and maintenance conditions that would be consistent with the certification/verification. It is common for these approvals to specify the specific model of BMP, design capacity for given unit sizes, type of media that is the basis for approval, and/or other parameters. The applicant must demonstrate conclusively that the proposed application of the BMP is consistent with these criteria.

For alternate non-proprietary systems that do not have a Technology Acceptance Protocol-Ecology / Technology Acceptance Reciprocity Partnership / New Jersey Corporation for Advance Testing certification (but which still must provide quantitative data per Appendix F.1.1), it must be demonstrated that the configuration and design proposed for the project is reasonably consistent with the configuration and design under which the BMP was tested to demonstrate compliance with Appendix F.1.1.

F.1.2.2 Sizing of Flow-Based Biofiltration BMP

This sizing method is only available when the BMP meets the pollutant treatment performance standard in Appendix F.1.1.

Proprietary biofiltration BMPs are typically designed as a flow-based BMPs (i.e., a constant treatment capacity with negligible storage volume). Proprietary biofiltration is only acceptable if the sizing criteria in this Appendix and the retention performance standard identified in Appendix B.5 are satisfied. The applicable sizing method for biofiltration is reduced to: Treat 1.5 times the DCV.

The following steps should be followed to demonstrate that the system is sized to treat 1.5 times the DCV.

1. Calculate the flow rate required to meet the pollutant treatment performance standard without scaling for the 1.5 factor. Options include either:
 - Calculate the runoff flow rate from a 0.2 inch per hour uniform intensity precipitation event (See methodology Appendix J.5.3), or
 - Conduct a continuous simulation analysis to compute the size required to capture and treat 80 percent of average annual runoff; for small catchments, 5-minute precipitation data should be used to account for short time of concentration. Nearest rain gage with 5-minute precipitation data is allowed for this analysis.
2. Multiply the flow rate from Step 1 by 1.5 to compute the design flow rate for the biofiltration system.
3. Based on the conditions of certification/verification (discussed above), establish the design capacity, as a flow rate, of a given sized unit.
4. Demonstrates that an appropriate unit size and number of units is provided to provide a flow rate that meets the required flow rate from Step 2.
5. Provide supplemental retention BMPs that will satisfy retention requirements in Appendix B.2.
6. Demonstrate that the BMP design is expected to last 10 years before major maintenance is anticipated per guidance in Appendix B.4.1

F.2 Biofiltration Soil Media Composition, Testing, and Installation

803-1 GENERAL.

Biofiltration Soil Media (BSM) is intended to filter storm water and support plant growth while minimizing the leaching of potential pollutants. This specification includes requirements that apply to BSM used in stormwater treatment BMPs, including bioretention and biofiltration. Biofiltration Soil Media is also referred to as Engineered Soil Media and Bioretention Soil Media.

803-2 BLENDED BSM CRITERIA AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

803-2.1 General. Blended BSM shall consist of 60% to 80% by volume sand, up to 20% by volume topsoil, and up to 20% by volume compost. Sand, Topsoil, and Compost used in BSM shall conform to requirements listed in Sections 803-3, 803-4, and 803-5, respectively. For bioretention/biofiltration with outlet-controlled designs, it is likely that topsoil will need to be omitted or reduced to achieve permeability targets.

Alternative mix components and proportions may be utilized, provided that the whole blended mix conforms to whole BSM criteria, detailed in Section 803-2.3 through 803-2.5. Alternative mix designs may include alternative proportions and/or alternative organic amendments. Alternative mixes are subject to approval by the County. Alternative mixes that use an alternative organic component (rather than compost) may be necessary when BMPs are installed in areas with nitrogen or phosphorus impaired receiving waters in order to meet more stringent BSM quality requirements as detailed in Section 803-2.5.

803-2.2 Testing and Submittals. At least 30 days prior to ordering materials, the Contractor shall submit the following to the County reviewer (upon request): source/supplier of BSM, location of source/supplier, a physical sample of the BSM, whole BSM test results from a third-party independent laboratory, test results for individual component materials as required, and description of proposed methods and schedule for mixing, delivery, and placement of BSM. The test results shall be no older than 120 days and shall accurately represent the materials and feed stocks that are currently available from the supplier.

Test results shall demonstrate conformance to agronomic suitability and hydraulic suitability criteria listed in Sections 803-2.3 and 803-2.4, respectively. BSM for use in BMPs in areas with water quality impairments in receiving waters shall also comply with applicable Chemical Suitability criteria in Section 803-2.5. No delivery, placement, or planting of BSM shall begin until test results confirm the suitability of the BSM. The Contractor shall submit a written request for approval which shall be accompanied by written analysis results from a written report of a testing agency. The testing agency must be registered by the State for agronomic soil evaluation laboratory test fees shall be paid for by the Contractor.

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803-2.3 Agronomic Suitability. The BSM shall conform to the requirements herein to support plant growth. BSM which requires amending to comply with the below specifications shall be uniformly blended and tested in its blended state prior to testing and delivery.

- a) pH range shall be between 6.0-8.5.
- b) Salinity shall be between 0.5 and 3.0 millimho/cm (as measure by electrical conductivity)
- c) Sodium absorption ratio (SAR) shall be less than 5.0
- d) Chloride shall be less than 800 ppm.
- e) Cation exchange capacity shall be greater than 10 meq/100 g.
- f) Organic matter shall be between 2 and 5%.
- g) Carbon:Nitrogen ratio shall be between 12 and 40 (15 to 40 preferred).

Textural class fraction shall adhere to limits in Table 803-2.1, as determined by ASTM Method D422 or an approved alternative method:

TABLE 803-2.3

Textural Class (ASTM D422)	Size Range	Mass Fraction (percent)
Gravel	Larger than 2 mm	0 to 25 of total sample
Clay	Smaller than 0.005 mm	0 to 5 of non-gravel fraction

Test results shall show the following information:

- a) Date of testing
- b) Project name, contractor name, and source of materials and supplier name
- c) Copies of all testing reports including, at a minimum, analytical results sufficient to confirm compliance with all requirements listed in this section.

803-2.4 Hydraulic Suitability. BSM shall meet the have appropriate hydraulic properties for filtering stormwater. The BSM shall conform to the requirements herein to support plant growth. BSM which requires amending, shall be uniformly blended and tested in its blended state prior to testing and delivery.

803-2.4.1 Testing. The saturated hydraulic conductivity of the whole BSM shall be measured according to the method detailed in the measurement of hydraulic conductivity (USDA Handbook 60, method 34b), commonly available as part of standard agronomic soil evaluation, or ASTM D24234 Permeability of Granular Soils (at approximately 85% relative compaction Standard Proctor, ASTM

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D698). BSM shall conform to hydraulic criteria associated with the BMP design configuration that best applies to the facility where the BSM will be installed (Section 803-2.4.2 or 803-2.4.3).

803-2.4.2 Systems with Unrestricted Underdrain System (i.e., media control). For systems with underdrains that are not restricted, the BSM shall meet the minimum and maximum measured hydraulic conductivity found in Table 803-2.4 to ensure adequate flow rate through the BMP and longevity of the system but reduce excessive velocities through the media. In all cases, an upturned elbow system on the underdrain, measuring 9 to 12 inches above the invert of the underdrain, should be used to control velocities in the underdrain pipe and reduce potential for solid migration through the system.

803-2.4.3 Systems with Restricted Underdrain System (i.e., outlet control). For systems in which the flow rate of water through the media is controlled via an outlet control device (e.g., orifice or valve) affixed to the outlet of the underdrain system, the hydraulic conductivity of the media should meet the requirements in Table 803-2.4 and the outlet control device should control the flow rate to between 5 and 12 inches per hour. This configuration reduces the sensitivity of system performance to the hydraulic conductivity, compaction, and clogging of the material, reduces the likelihood of preferential flow through media, and allows more precise design and control of system flow rates. For these reasons, outlet control should be considered the preferred design option over unrestricted underdrain systems.

803-2.4.4 Systems without Underdrains. For systems without underdrains, the BSM shall have a hydraulic conductivity of at least 5 inches per hour, or at least 2 times higher than the design infiltration rate of the underlying soil, whichever is greater.

Table 803-2.4.

Underdrain System	Hydraulic Conductivity Requirements	
	Minimum (in/hr)	Maximum (in/hr)
Unrestricted (media control)	8	24
Restricted (outlet control) Preferred Design Option.	20	80

803-2.5 Chemical Suitability for Areas Draining to Impaired Receiving Waters.

803-2.5.1 General. The chemical suitability criteria listed in this section do not apply to systems without underdrains, unless groundwater is impaired or susceptible to nutrient contamination. Limits for a given parameter only apply if that parameter is associated with a water quality impairment, priority water quality condition, and/or TMDL in the receiving water. Limits may be waived at the discretion of the County if it is determined that it is unreasonable to meet the specification using locally-available materials (available within 100 miles).

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803-2.5.2 Testing. Potential for pollutant leaching shall be assessed using either the Saturated Media Extract Method (aka, Saturation Extract) that is commonly performed by agronomic laboratories or the Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) (EPA SW-846, Method 1312). If the saturation extract method is used, samples may be rinsed with up to five pore volumes before collecting extract for analysis.

803-2.5.3 BSM Limits in Areas Draining to Impaired Receiving Waters. The limits in this section are in terms of the concentration of a parameter in water that has been contacted with the BSM.

Table 803-2.5.3

Applicable Pollutant(s)	Saturation Extract or SPLP Criteria
Phosphorus*	< 1 mg/L
Zinc	< 1 mg/L
Copper	< 0.04 mg/L
Lead	< 0.025 mg/L
Arsenic	< 0.02 mg/L
Cadmium	< 0.01 mg/L
Mercury	< 0.01 mg/L
Selenium	< 0.01 mg/L

803-2.5.4 Alternative BSM for Reduced Phosphorus Leaching. In areas with impaired receiving waters, alternative BSM should be considered, especially if receiving waters are phosphorus impaired. BSM with 20% compost may result in phosphorus leaching and soluble phosphorus test results in excess of the 1 mg/L limit presented in Table 803-2.5.3. Alternative organic amendments, such as coco coir pith and/or composted wood products, in place of compost should be considered in these areas. Sand and soil components with higher levels of iron and aluminum should also be considered to limit the solubility of phosphorus.

803-5.5.5. Nitrogen Impaired Receiving Waters. In areas with a downstream water quality impairment or TMDL for nitrogen, a combination of BSM composition and BMP design shall be used to reduce the potential for nitrate leaching from BMPs.

- BSM: The C:N ratio of BSM shall be between 15 and 40 to reduce the potential for nitrate leaching.
- BMP design: BMPs shall be designed to either enhance infiltration into underlying soils or with internal water storage to promote reduction of nitrogen:
 - If a BMP is installed with a liner, the BMP must include an internal saturated zone, consisting of at least an 18-inch thick layer of gravel, to enhance denitrification.
 - If a BMP does not include a liner, it must be installed with a retention zone below the

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underdrain discharge elevation, consisting of at least an 18-inch thick layer of gravel, to enhance infiltration into underlying soils.

803-3 SAND FOR BSM.

803-3.1 General. Sand used in BSM should preferably be washed prior to delivery. If sand is not washed it must still meet sieve analysis requirements in Table 1.

803-3.2 Gradation Limits. A sieve analysis shall be performed in accordance with California Test 202, ASTM D 422, or approved equivalent method to demonstrate compliance with the gradation limits shown in Table 803-3.2. Fines passing the No. 200 sieve shall be non-plastic.

TABLE 803-3.2

Sieve Size (ASTM D422)	Percentage Passing Sieve (by weight)	
	Minimum	Maximum
3/8 inch	100	100
#4	90	100
#8	70	100
#16	40	95
#30	15	70
#40	5	55
#100	0	15
#200	0	5

803-4 TOPSOIL FOR BSM.

803-4.1 General. Topsoil shall be free of hazardous materials and shall be consistent with a common definition of topsoil. Decomposed granite and derivatives of decomposed granite are not considered to be topsoil for the purpose of this specification.

803-4.2 Textural Class. Topsoil shall be classified as a sandy loam or a loamy sand according to the US Department of Agriculture soil classification system. In addition, a textural class analysis shall be performed in accordance with ASTM D422, or an approved alternative method to demonstrate compliance with the gradation limits in Table 803-4.2.

Table 803-4.2

Textural Class (ASTM D422)	Size Range	Mass Fraction (percent)
Gravel	Larger than 2 mm	0 to 25 of total sample
Clay	Smaller than 0.005 mm	0 to 15 of non-gravel fraction

803-5 COMPOST FOR BSM.

803-5.1 General. Compost shall be produced at a facility inspected and regulated by the local enforcement agency for CalRecycle. Compost should also preferably be certified by the U.S. Composting Council’s Seal of Testing Assurance Program (USCC STA) or an approved equivalent program. Compost shall not be produced from biosolids feedstock.

803-5.1.1 Gradation Limits. A sieve analysis shall be performed in accordance with ASTM D 422 or approved equivalent method to demonstrate compliance with the gradation limits show in Table 803-5.1.1.

Table 803-5.1.1

Sieve Size (ASTM D422)	Percent Passing Sieve (by weight)
1/2”	97 to 100
2 mm	40 to 90

803-5.1.2 Material Content. Organic Material Content shall be 35% to 100% by dry weight and moisture shall be 25% to 60% wet weight basis. Physical contaminants (manmade inert materials) shall not exceed 1% by dry weight.

803-5.2 Compost Testing. Compost shall meet the following requirements as demonstrated through standard agronomic testing methods:

- a) **Carbon to nitrogen (C:N) ratio.** C:N shall be between 15:1 and 40:1, preferably above 20:1 to reduce the potential for nitrogen leaching/washout.
- b) **pH.** pH shall be between 6.0 and 8.5.
- c) **Soluble Salt Concentration.** Soluble Salt Concentration shall be less than 10 dS/m. (Method TMECC 4.10-A, USDA and U.S. Composting Council).
- d) **Stability.** Carbon Dioxide evolution rate shall be less than 3.0 mg CO₂-C per g compost organic matter (OM) per day or less than 6 mg CO₂-C per g compost carbon per day, whichever unit is reported. (Method TMECC 5.08-B, USDA and U.S. Composting Council). Alternatively, a Solvita rating of 5.5 or higher is acceptable.

803-5.2.1 Pathogens and Pollutant Limits. Select pathogens shall pass US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR Section 503.32(a). Trace Metals shall pass US EPA Class A standard, 40 CFR Section 503.13, Table 1 for Ceiling Concentrations.

803-6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, HANDLING, AND PAYMENT

803-6.1 General. BSM shall be thoroughly mixed prior to delivery using mechanical mixing methods such as a drum mixer. The Contractor shall protect soils and mixes from absorbing excess water and from erosion at all times.

803-6.1.1 Delivery. The Contractor shall not deliver or place soils in wet or muddy conditions.

803-6.1.2 Storage. The Contractor shall not store materials unprotected during large rainfall events (>0.25 inches). If water is introduced into the material while it is stockpiled, the Contractor shall allow the material to drain to the acceptance of the County before placement.

803-6.1.3 Handling and Placement. BSM shall be lightly compacted and placed in loose lifts approximately 12 inches (300 mm) to ensure reasonable settlement without excessive compaction. Compaction within the BSM area should not exceed 75 to 85% standard proctor within the BSM. Machinery shall not be used in the bioretention facility to place the BSM. A conveyor or spray system shall be used for media placement in large facilities. Low ground pressure equipment may be authorized for large facilities at the discretion of the County. Placement methods and BSM quantities shall account for approximately 10% loss of volume due to settling. Planting methods and timing shall account for settling of media without exposing plant root systems.

803-6.1.4 Hydraulic Suitability. The County may request up to three double ring infiltrometer tests (ASTM D3385) or approved alternative tests to confirm that the placed material meets applicable hydraulic suitability criteria. In the event that the infiltration rate of placed material does not meet applicable criteria, the County may require replacement and/or de-compaction of materials.

803-6.2 Quality Control and Acceptance

803-6.2.1 General. Close adherence to the material quality controls herein are necessary in order to support healthy vegetation, minimize pollutant leaching, and assure sufficient permeability to infiltrate/filter runoff during the life of the facility. Amendments may be included to adjust agronomic properties. Acceptance of the material will be based on test results certified to be representative. Test results shall be conducted no more than 120 days prior to delivery of the blended BSM to the project site. For projects installing more than 100 cubic yards of BSM, batch-specific tests of the blended mix shall be provided to the County for every 100 cubic yards of BSM along with a site plan showing the placement locations of each BSM batch within the facility.

803-6.5 Measurement and Payment. Quantities of mixed BSM will be measured as shown in the Bid. The volumetric quantity of mixed BSM to be paid for shall be the volume of BSM placed within the limits of the dimensions shown on the Plans.

803-7 AGGREGATE MATERIALS FOR BIORETENTION AND BIOFILTRATION DRAINAGE LAYERS

803-7.1 General. This section provides material specifications for drainage layers below BSM in bioretention BMPs. This consists of a two-layer filter course placed below the BSM and above an open-graded aggregate stone reservoir.

803-7.2 Rock and Sand Materials for Drainage Layers

803-7.2.1 General. All sand and stone products used in BSM drainage layers shall be clean and thoroughly washed.

803-7.2.2 Filter Course. Graded aggregate choker material is installed as a filter course to separate BSM from the drainage rock reservoir layer. The purpose of this layer is to limit migration of sand or other fines from the BSM. The filter course consists of two layers of choking material increasing in particle size. The top layer (closest to the BSM) of the filter course shall be constructed of thoroughly washed ASTM C33 Choker Sand as detailed in Table 200-1.5.5. The bottom layer of the filter course shall be constructed of thoroughly washed ASTM No. 8 aggregate material conforming to gradation limits contained in Table 200-1.2.1.

803-7.2.3 Open-Graded Aggregate Stone. Open-graded aggregate material is installed below filter course layers to provide additional storm water storage capacity and contain the underdrain pipe(s). This layer shall be constructed of thoroughly washed AASHTO No. 57 open graded aggregate material conforming to gradation limits contained in Table 200-1.2.1.

803-7.3 Layer Thicknesses and Construction.

803-7.3.1 General. Aggregate shall be deposited on underlying layers at a uniform quantity per linear foot (meter), which quantity will provide the required compacted thickness within the tolerances specified herein without resorting to spotting, picking up, or otherwise shifting the aggregate material.

803-7.3.2 Filter Course Layers. Each of the two filter course layers (top layer of ASTM C33 Choker Sand and bottom layer of ASTM No. 8) shall be installed to a thickness of 3 inches (75 mm). Both layers shall be spread in single layers. Marker stakes should be used to ensure uniform lift thickness.

803-7.3.3 Aggregate Drainage and Storage Layer. The thickness of the aggregate drainage and storage layer (AASHTO No. 57) will depend on site specific design and shall be detailed in contract documents.

803-7.3.4 Spreading. Drainage layers shall be as delivered as uniform mixtures and each layer shall be spread in one operation. Segregation within each aggregate layer shall be avoided and the layers shall be free from pockets of coarse or fine material.

803-7.3.5 Compacting. Filter course material and aggregate storage material shall be lightly compacted to approximately 80% standard proctor without the use of vibratory compaction.

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803-7.4 Measurement and Payment. Quantities of graded aggregate choker material and open-graded aggregate storage material will be measured as shown in the Bid. The volumetric quantities of graded aggregate choker stone material and open-graded storage material shall be those placed within the limits of the dimensions shown on the Plans. The weight of material to be paid for will be determined by deducting (from the weight of material delivered to the Work) the weight of water in the material (at the time of weighing) in excess of 1% more than the optimum moisture content. No payment will be made for the weight of water deducted as provided in this subsection.

803-8 SUMMARY

Summary of BSM specification requirements for the City of San Diego and County of San Diego included in Table 803-8.

Table 803-8

Component	Requirement
BSM Material Composition	Sand: 60-80% by volume Topsoil: 0-20% by volume Compost: 20% by volume
Alternative Blends Acceptable?	Yes, but they must meet performance-based specifications.
Sand Type	Washed sand conforming to particle size distribution
Topsoil Type	Sandy loam or loamy sand with clay < 15% and gravel < 25%
Compost Type	From a CalRecycle permitted facility. Biosolids derived materials are not acceptable
BSM Permeability	8-24 inches/hour for BMPs without outlet control; 15-80 inches/hour for BMPs with outlet control; testing is required to demonstrate.
Agronomic Suitability Requirements	Limits for salts and potential toxins. C:N ratio between 12 and 40.
Water Quality Related Limits?	Requirements related to specific pollutants when water quality of receiving waters is impaired for those pollutants.

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F.3 Plant List for Bioretention Facilities

Plant Name		Irrigation Requirements		Preferred Location in Basin		Applicable Bioretention Sections (Un-Lined Facilities)				Applicability to Flow-Through Planter? (Lined Facility)	
Latin Name	Common Name	Temporary Irrigation during Plant Establishment Period	Permanent Irrigation (Drip / Spray) ⁽¹⁾	Basin Bottom	Basin Side Slopes	Section A Treatment-Only Bioretention in Hydrologic Soil Group A or B Soils	Section B Treatment-Only Bioretention in Hydrologic Soil Group C or D soils	Section C Treatment Plus Flow Control Bioretention in Hydrologic Soil Group A or B Soils	Section D Treatment Plus Flow Control Bioretention in Hydrologic Soil Group C or D Soils	NO Applicable to Un-lined Facilities Only (Bioretention Only)	YES Can Use in Lined or Un-Lined Facility (Flow-Through Planter OR Bioretention)
TREES⁽²⁾											
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White Alder	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo Willow	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Salix lucida</i>	Lance-Leaf Willow	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blue Elderberry	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
SHRUBS / GROUNDCOVER											
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	X			X	X	X				X
<i>Agrostis palens</i>	Thingrass	X			X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Anemopsis californica</i>	Yerba Manza	X			X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Baccharis douglasii</i>	Marsh Baccahris	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
<i>Carex praegracillis</i>	California Field Sedge	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
<i>Carex spissa</i>	San Diego Sedge	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
<i>Carex subfusca</i>	Rusty Sedge	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Salt Grass	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	Pale Spike Rush	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
<i>Festuca californica</i>	California Fescue	X	X		X	X	X				X
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	Hayes Iva	X			X	X	X				X
<i>Juncus Mexicana</i>	Mexican Rush	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Jucus patens</i>	California Gray Rush	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Leymus condensatus</i> 'Canyon Prince'	Canyon Prince Wild Rye	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Mahonia nevinii</i>	Nevin's Barberry	X			X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Muhlenburgia rigens</i>	Deergrass	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	Scarlet Monkeyflower	X		X	X	X	X				X
<i>Ribes speciosum</i>	Fushia Flowering Goose.	X			X	X	X				X
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California Wild Rose	X	X		X	X	X				X
<i>Scirpus cenuus</i>	Low Bullrush	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed Grass	X			X	X	X				X

1. All plants will benefit from some supplemental irrigation during hot dry summer months, particularly those on basin side slopes and further inland.
2. All trees should be planted a min. of 10' away from any drain pipes or structures.
3. This list can also be used for Biofiltration with Partial Retention and Biofiltration Facilities

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