

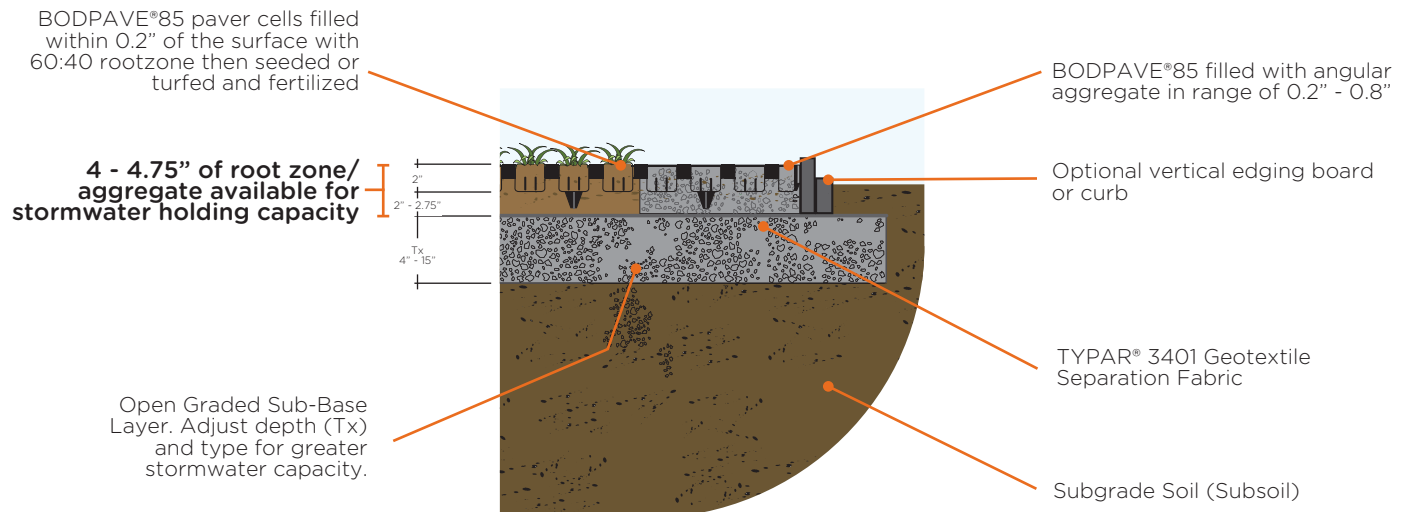
Design Guidance For Stormwater

BODPAVE®85 porous pavers are specially designed to incorporate a greater water holding capacity for stormwater runoff. In contrast to other open cell systems and permeable paving, BODPAVE®85 pavers reinforce 4" (min) of 60:40 (sand:compost) Rootzone (see detail), providing superior water infiltration and retention for stormwater events. The superior performance decreases plant stress and reduces irrigation demands between storm events. In addition to the Rootzone's 18-26% water holding capacity, BODPAVE®85 pavers have integrated water retention cells that encourage additional moisture holding up to a certain saturation point before draining out the weep hole (see image). If further water capacity is needed, the sub-base can be designed for holding (see detail).

BODPAVE®85 porous grass pavers create a structurally stable soil profile strong enough to support Heavy Goods Vehicles (H25) while protecting the soil profile from compaction. Structural support ensures pore space through the entire 4-4.75" profile to maintain aeration, infiltration, and water holding capacity for infiltration and vegetative growth.

Regardless of subsoil conditions, BODPAVE®85 pavers will reduce stormwater movement through the system and establish a naturalistic water cycle by:

- Absorbing the majority of yearly rainfall by infiltrating high frequency, low intensity storm events on-site
- Catching contaminants and reducing nutrients in the water system by catching, containing, and cleaning the 'first flush' (1-1.5") of rainfall
- Reducing impact on adjacent water bodies and increasing local infiltration and evapotranspiration



60:40 Rootzone Calculation Values: 18-26% water capacity

4" - 4.75" Rootzone can infiltrate water at 0.15"-0.30"/Hr and Retain 0.72"-1.24" (min) of rainfall, not including designed sub-base storage

General Calculation Values [May Vary]	Porous Sub-base or Soils	Non-porous Sub-base or Soils
Curve Number Value (CN) ¹	39	74
Runoff Coefficient (C) ²	0.10	0.40
Mannings's Roughness Coefficient ²	0.24	0.24

¹ SCS (now NRCS) (1986). *Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds*. US Dept. of Agric., Soil Conservation Service. p. 156

² Nathan, K., Strom, S., Woland, J. (2004). *Site Engineering for Landscape Architects*. Fourth Edition. p. 149