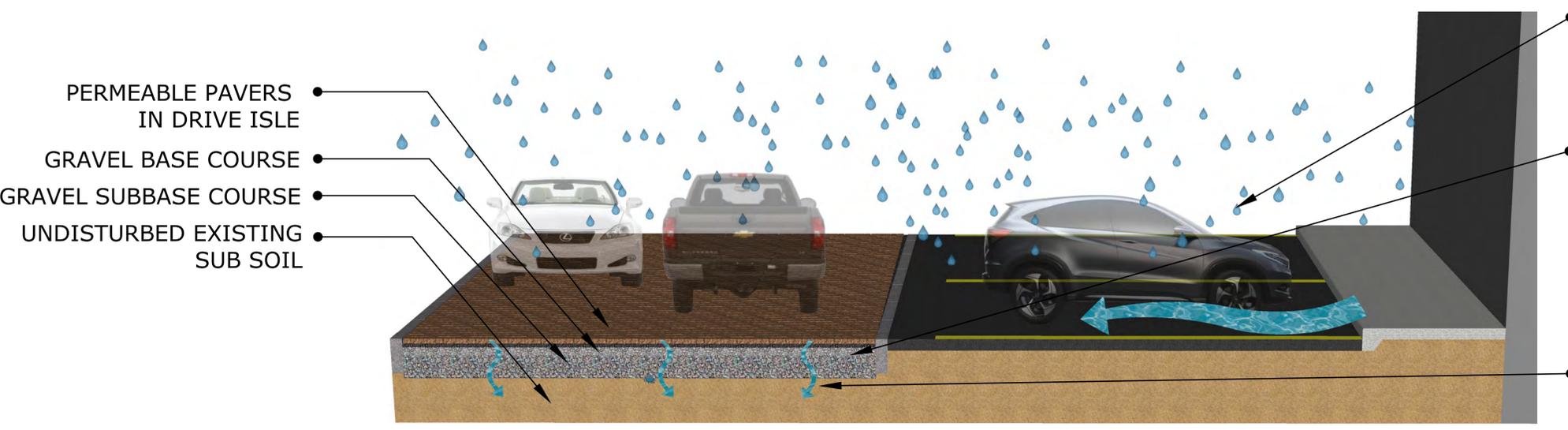


GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FAIRVIEW PARK CITY HALL

PERMEABLE PAVERS



1. REDIRECT RUNOFF

Stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces, including sidewalks and parking lots, sheet flows to permeable pavement areas. Permeable pavers have joints that allow runoff to infiltrate between or below the pavers.

2. RUNOFF RETENTION

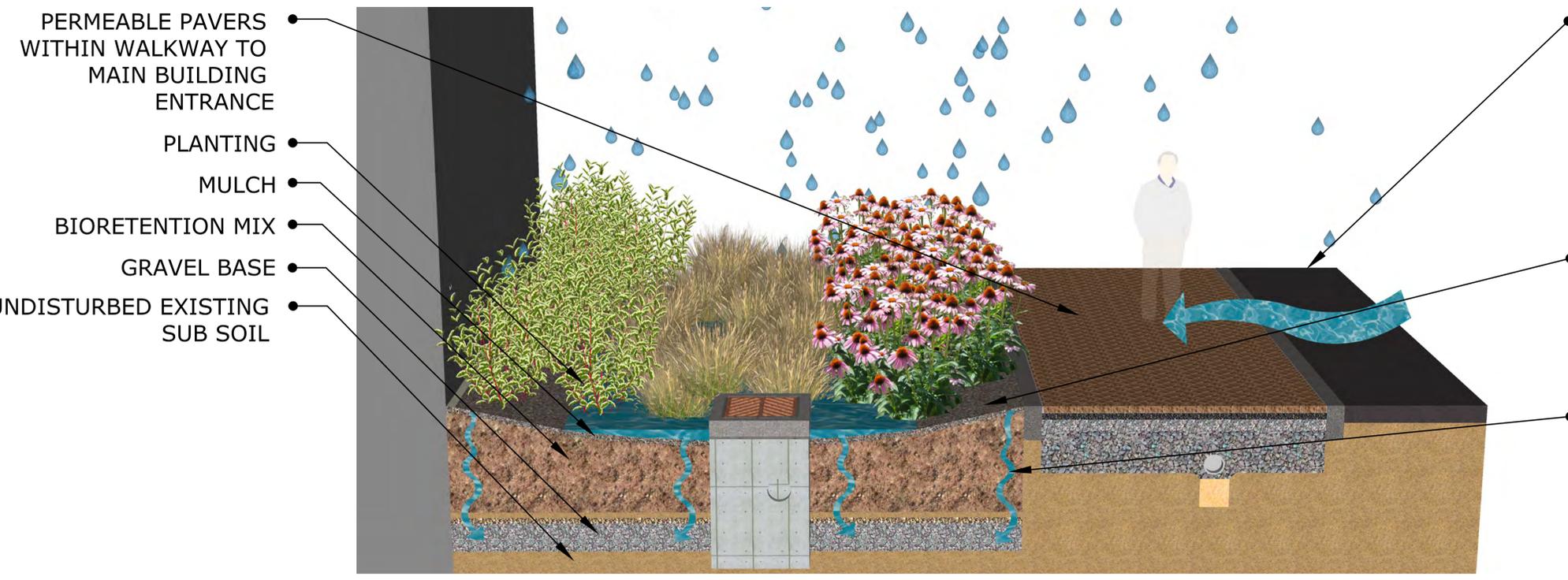
Stormwater runoff is filtered through three layers of gravel, which cleanse the water by absorbing contaminants, including motor oil, grease, heavy metals, snow salt and sediment.

Water is stored in the many air pockets within the layers of gravel giving it time to infiltrate into the existing soils. In case of extreme rain events, a subdrain provides an outlet to the local storm sewer.

3. INFILTRATE RUNOFF

Captured and stored runoff infiltrates into existing soils instead of draining to the local storm sewer system.

PERMEABLE PAVERS & BIORETENTION CELL



1. REDIRECT RUNOFF

Stormwater runoff from a portion of the building's roof and adjacent impervious surfaces will sheet flow either directly into the bioretention cell, or across the permeable walkway, which will capture a significant portion of the stormwater before entering the bioretention cell. A bioretention cell is a depressed planting bed that is intended to detain stormwater runoff, and allow the stormwater to percolate into the specialized soils prior to entering the local storm sewer system.

2. DISSIPATE RUNOFF

As stormwater runoff flows into the bioretention cell, the mulch and plant materials will help slow and dissipate the flow. During extreme rain events, the catch basin will capture the excess water and provide an outlet to the local storm sewer.

3. INFILTRATE RUNOFF

As water ponds temporarily in the bioretention cell, it infiltrates through the mulch and specialized soils removing pollutants such as oils, grease, heavy metals and sediment.

Project brought to you by :
CITY OF
FAIRVIEW PARK
A Great Place to Grow

The City of Fairview Park is the recipient of the Section 319 grant, which provides funding to states, territories and tribes to mitigate nonpoint source (NPS) pollution. This grant supports a wide variety of activities including technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer and demonstration projects and monitoring to assess the success of specific nonpoint source implementation projects. This particular project is intended to be a stormwater demonstration project, which will help reduce NPS pollution from entering the Rocky River watershed.



This project was financed in part or totally through a grant from the State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, under the provisions of Section 319(h) of the Clean Water Act.