

WATER QUALITY BMP WISH LIST

APRIL KSA QUARTERLY

SANDY CAMARGO - ADS



THE GRINCH WHO ENFORCES REGULATIONS

I MUST STOP POLLUTANTS FROM DISCHARGING

BUT HOW?

the Engineer



WONDERFUL AWFUL IDEAS... FROM THE DEVELOPER'S PERSPECTIVE

















KY MS4 PERMIT MCM6 CRITERIA

• Water Quality Rainfall Event

- Capture, Treat, Infiltrate, Evaopotranspire, yada yada yada
- Inspect
- Maintain
- Report

The permittee is required to develop and/or adopt structural BMP selection and design guidelines to aid in the planning and design of an appropriate BMP <u>relative to its intended water-quality protection function,</u> <u>ease of maintenance</u> and <u>overall community acceptance</u>

MEP? IDK...TBD, LOL

The MEP standard involves applying best management practices that are effective in reducing the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff. This requires that the permittee use known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention and control of stormwater discharges. MEP is an iterative standard, which evolves over time as urban runoff management knowledge increases. As such, the permittee's MS4 program must continually be assessed and modified to incorporate improved programs, control measures, BMPs, etc., to attain compliance with water-quality standards

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

- 1. Does it handle the WQ rainfall event?
- 2. Does it Capture, Treat....?
- 3. Can you inspect, maintain, report on?
- Choice is up to you
 - 80% TSS or other?
 - Particle size limitations...80% of what?
 - Target Pollutants?
 - GI/LID? Yes, no maybe, depends
 - Draw down time for infiltrative practices?



BENEFITS OF GI & LID

- Habitat
- Water quantity & quality benefits
 - Reduce imperviousness and runoff volumes
 - Reduced pollutant loading
- Community value
 - Aesthetics
 - Added functional space



PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS OF LID

- Climate
 - Small-scale practices may be inundated by high storm intensities (i.e. Type II rainfall intensity)

- Site conditions
 - Low permeability soils
 - Proximity to foundations and utilities
 - Potential contamination of groundwater
 - Steep slopes
- Maximizing size/space constraints

MANUFACTURED TREATMENT DEVICES

- Typically proprietary stormwater treatment systems
- Variety of treatment mechanisms
 - Settlement
 - Screening
 - Hydrodynamic separation
 - Filtration
- Benefits
 - Space
 - Consistent sizing
 - Performance verification programs
 - Maintenance

Performance Factors



invisible at this scale

Menu of Options

INSERTS AND TRAPS









PROS AND CONS

PROS

- LOW COST \$
- EASY INSTALLATION
- FLEXIBLE DESIGN
- MEET THE CRITERIA?

CONS

- FREQUENT MAINTENANCE
- LARGER PSD
- MEETING WQ REQTS
- NO VOLUME CONTROL

BAFFLE BOXES



VAULT TYPE









• SEDIMENT AND FLOATABLES CAN BE REMOVED WITH A VACUUM TRUCK AND DISPOSED OF OFFSITE.



PROS AND CONS

PROS

- LOW COST \$\$
- LARGE CAPACITY
- SHALLOW PROFILE
- HIGH PEAK BYPASS
- MEET THE CRITERIA?

CONS

- GROSS POLLUTANT BMP
- SIZE
- LOW TREATMENT FLOW
 FOR SMALL PSD
- NO VOLUME CONTROL

Hydrodynamic Separation

- Low velocity swirl or vortex action
 - \odot Increases flow path
 - \odot Concentrates solids in low velocity flow field
- Flow controls
 - \odot Minimizes turbulence and velocity
 - \odot Prevents flow surges and re-suspension
 - Retains floating pollutants
- Pollutants of Concern
 - \circ Sediments
 - Floatables
 - \circ Oils
- Maintenance

Hydrodynamic Separation











• <u>HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=JRJO79QJKMG</u>

PROS AND CONS

PROS

- LOW COST PER TREATED
 CFS \$\$ TO \$\$\$
- FLEXIBLE DESIGN
- SMALL FOOTPRINT
- EASY INSTALLATION
- EASY MAINTENANCE
- MEET THE CRITERIA?

CONS

- CAN GET PRICEY WITH HIGH PEAKS
- MAY NEED OFFLINE
- NO CONTRIBUTION TO
 VOLUME CONTROL

Filtration

- TYPES OF FILTRATION

 SEDIMENTATION
 PHYSICAL FILTRATION
 REACTIVE FILTRATION
- POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN
 - SEDIMENTS
 - \circ METALS
- MAINTENANCE
 O ROUTINE
 O REPLACEMENT



Hot Tub Filters





Filtration





PROS AND CONS

PROS

- EXCELLENT FINE PARTICLE REMOVAL ~ 20 MICRON
- METAL AND NUTRIENT REMOVAL
- POSSIBLE VOLUME REDUCTION AS PART OF DETENTION SYSTEM
- MEET THE CRITERIA?

CONS

- EXPENSIVE \$\$\$\$
- LOW TREATMENT FLOW
- EXPENSIVE MAINTENANCE
- OFTEN REQUIRE PRETREATMENT

BAM - ANOTHER NOTCH!

- UNDERGROUND DETENTION!
 - ENHANCE WHAT YOU HAVE
 - TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE VERTICAL SPACE 3D
 - CAN HANDLE INCREASED SITE IMPERVIOUS AREA
 - VERY FLEXIBLE CAN CONFORM TO MOST SITES
 - TREATMENT WITH SOME SYSTEMS
 - INFILTRATION WITH SOME SYSTEMS
 - PEAK REDUCTION WITH ALL SYSTEMS





TREATMENT - INTERNAL





Isolator™ Row Inlet Control System









Before

This Isolator Row was cleaned after one year of service Typical Maintenance 3-5yrs









CREATE SURFACE AREA FOR INFILTRATION TO OCCUR



UNDERGROUND DETENTION PROVIDES NECESSARY VOLUME (AND TIME) FOR INFILTRATION

PROS AND CONS

PROS

- COULD BE LOW COST \$
- REDUCED FOOTPRINT 3D
- QUALITY AND QUANTITY
- VOLUME CONTROL
- FLEXIBLE DESIGN
- MAXIMIZE USE OF SITE
- MEET THE CRITERIA?

CONS

- HIGHER COST THAN SURFACE
 BASINS IF LAND IS INEXPENSIVE
- RECOGNITION
 - ENGINEER
 - CONTRACTOR
 - OWNER
 - MS4
- GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

WRAP UP

- THE MS4 NEEDS TO IDENTIFY AND WEIGH THE COST ON DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE BENEFITS IN CREATING THEIR REGULATIONS
- ENGINEER HAS TO DO MORE IN DESIGN
- CONTRACTOR HAS ANOTHER LAYER OF CONSTRUCTION
- OWNER/DEVELOPER HAS MORE COST

....BUT, IT IS WHAT IT IS, AND DESPITE IT ALL...

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IT CAMEJUST THE SAME!

DEVELOPMENT CAME!

QUESTIONS?

