Extended Detention Practices Table 4a

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Table 4a Extended Detention Post-Construction Practices with Minimum Drain Times

Extended Detention Practices	Minimum Drain Time of WQv
Wet Extended Detention Basin ^{1,2}	24 hours
Constructed Extended Detention Wetland ^{1,2}	24 hours
Dry Extended Detention Basin ^{1,3}	48 hours
Permeable Pavement – Extended Detention ¹	24 hours
Underground Storage – Extended Detention ^{1,4}	24 hours
Sand & Other Media Filtration – Extended Detention ^{1,5}	24 hours

- What did the Construction General Permit change?
- What may change in the RWLD manual?
- Common issues / challenges



Dry Extended Detention Basin

What did the permit change?

- Allows for <u>acceptable</u> pretreatment in place of a forebay and micropool.
- Must include a protected outlet.

What will be changing in the RWLD Manual?

 Standards for acceptable pretreatment practices and protected outlet. (Appendix 10)

Dry Extended Detention Basin

Acceptable alternatives must be equivalent to a forebay & micropool:

- Remove 50% of annual TSS load.
- Require minimal maintenance and oversight for long-term functioning of the extended detention volume.
- Prevent scour/erosion at pipe outfalls.





Grass Swale

Vel. ≤1 ft/s @ d ≤ 4 in.

W = 4 ft. to 8 ft.

L ≥ 50 ft.

S ≤ 4% (< 1% may be an issue)



IMAGE SOURCE: VA DEQ Stormwater Design Specification No. 10







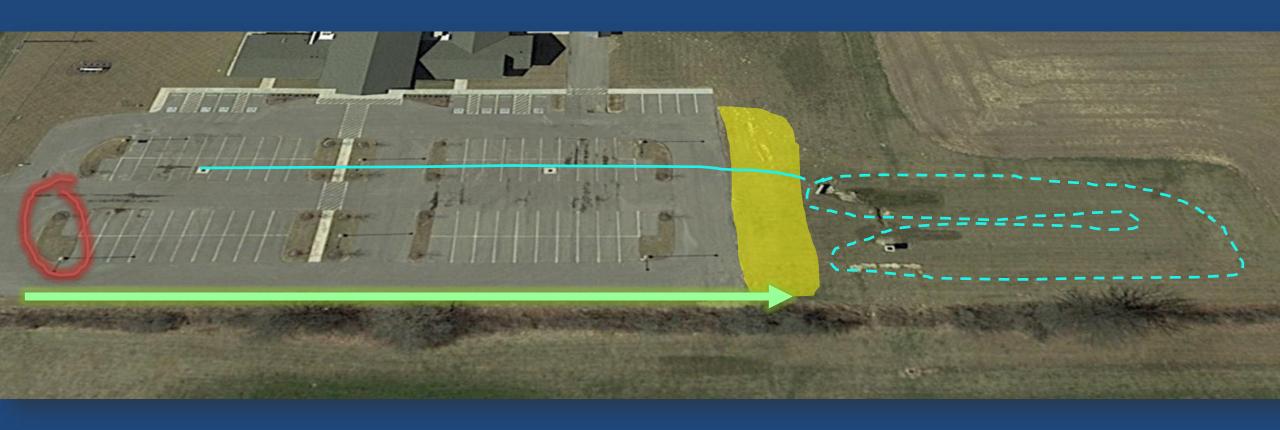


Grass Filter Strip

Full width of pavement L ≥ 10 ft.

Dense turf







Manufactured Treatment Device





Still need erosion/scour protection at basin inlet.



Deep Sump Trap or Catch Basin

Possible for small drainage areas:

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parking lot catch basin (6 ft dia.)

4 ft x 28.3 ft<sup>2</sup> = 113 ft<sup>3</sup>

@ 10%, WQv = 1,132 ft<sup>3</sup>

~ 1,600 ft<sup>2</sup> max. impervious d.a.
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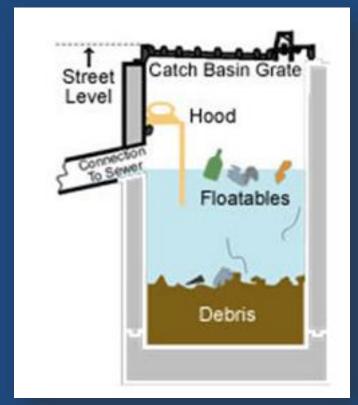


IMAGE SOURCE: USEPA



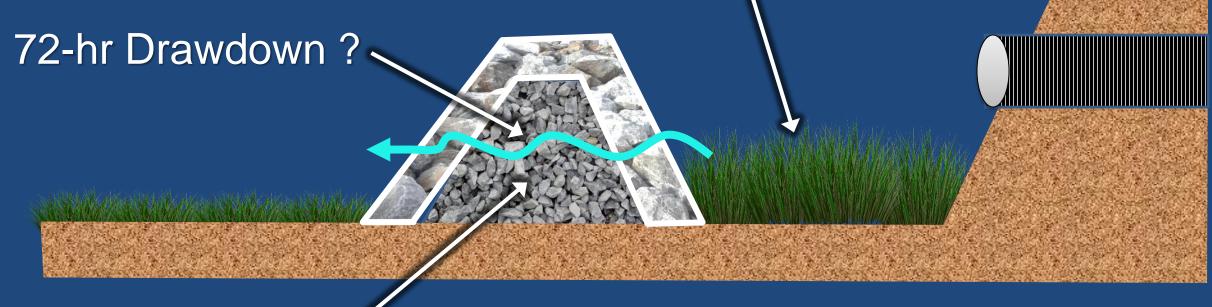


- Not much research
- Need to develop standards
- May need test sites



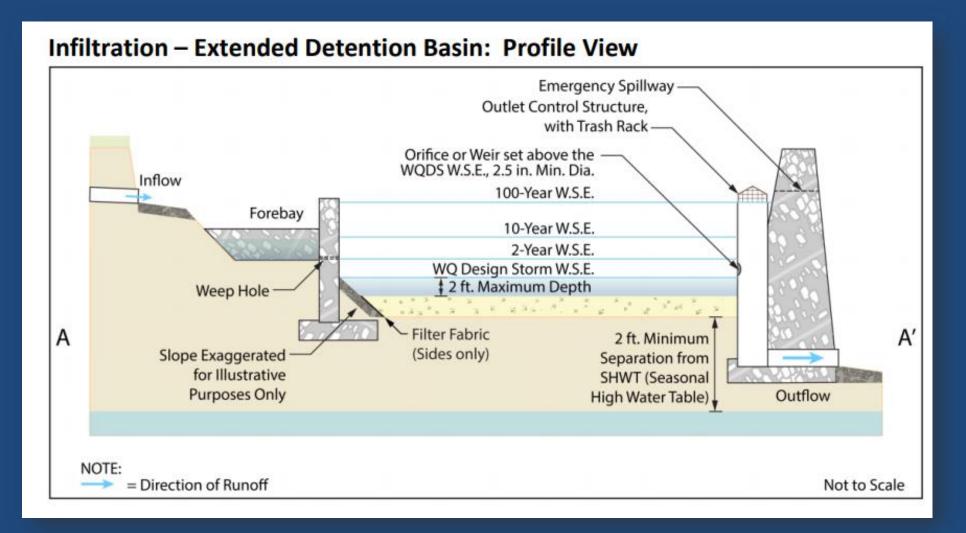
Concept based on: UDFCD, Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Vol. 3 (2015)

10% - 20% WQv



Permeable Dike







Concept based on: New Jersey Stormwater Manual, Chapter 9.5 Impermeable Dike

72-hr Drawdown?

Weep Hole / Pipe

Concrete







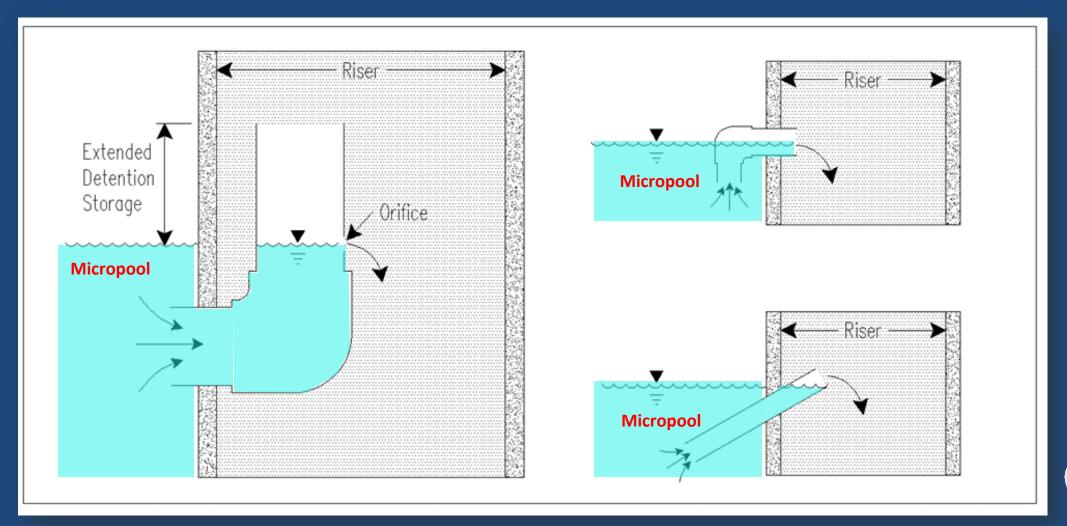




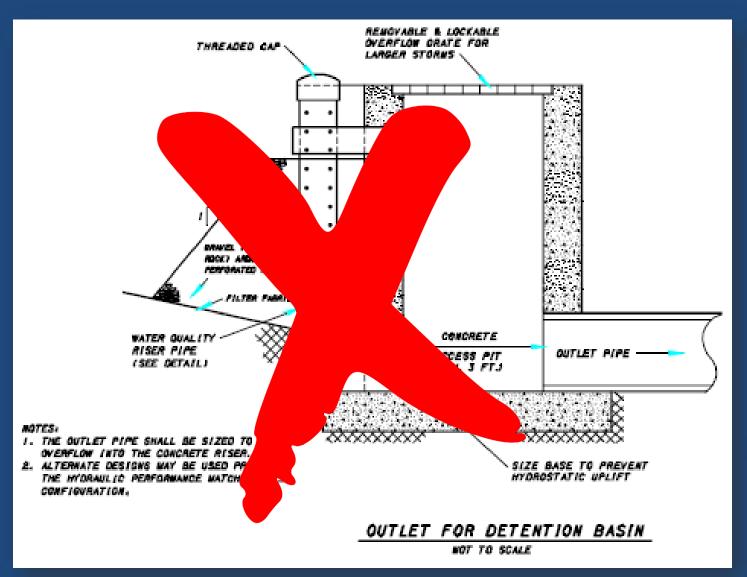






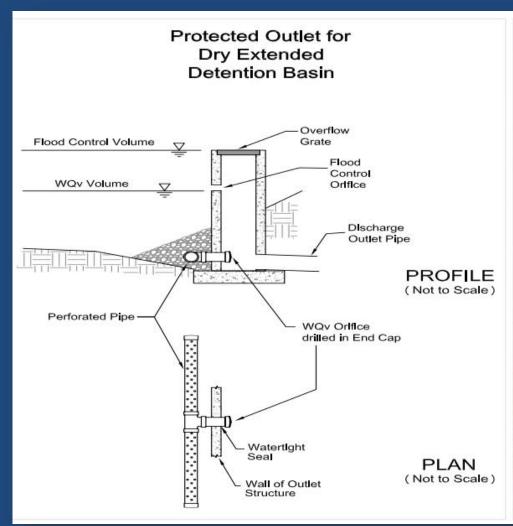






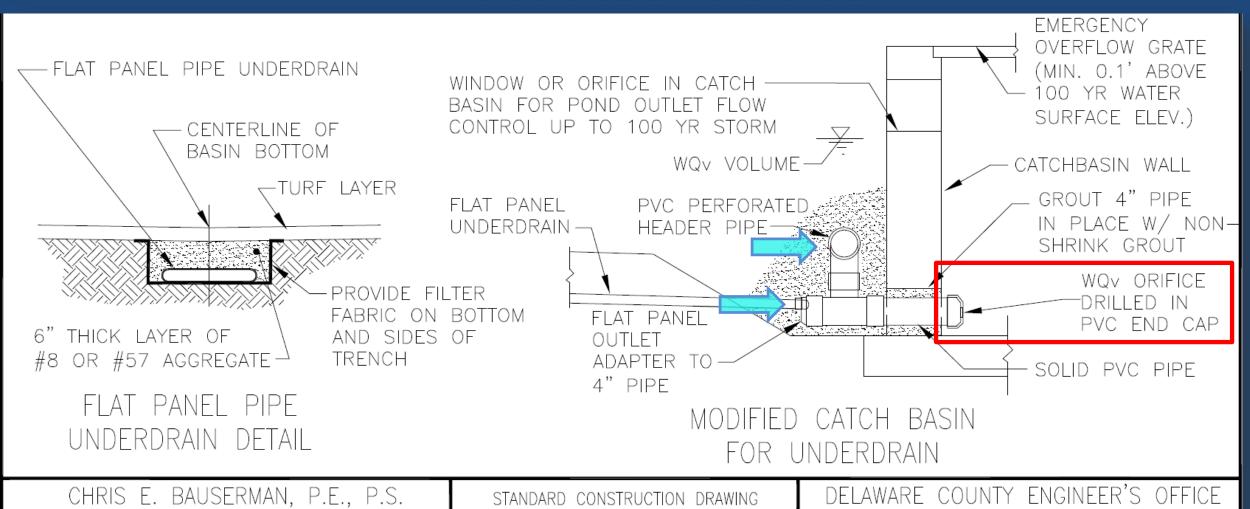












Delaware County Engineer

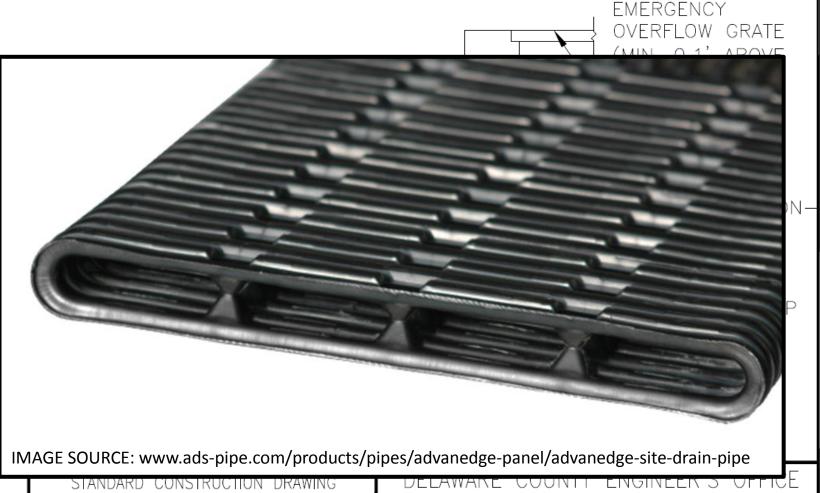
DETENTION BASIN

50 Channing Street Delaware, Ohio 43015

PHONE: (740)833-2400 FAX: (740)833-2399

FLAT PANEL PIPE UNDERDRAIN CENTERLINE OF BASIN BOTTOM -TURF LAYER PROVIDE FABRIC 6" THICK LAYER OF AND SIDE #8 OR #57 AGGREGATE → TRENCH FLAT PANEL PIPE UNDERDRAIN DETAIL

CHRIS E. BAUSERMAN, P.E., P.S. Delaware County Engineer



DETENTION BASIN

50 Channing Street

Delaware, Ohio 43015

PHONE: (740)833-2400 FAX: (740)833-2399

"The filter under drain system at Carver County dry detention pond exhibited poor hydraulic performance and failed to keep the pond dry between the storm events."

"Continual maintenance is required to maintain the filter system in an operational condition."

-Minnesota DOT. 2006. Water Quality Performance of Dry Detention Ponds with Under-Drains. Mn/RC-2006-43.





Agricultural "blind inlet" to field tile

24-hr drawdown





"designed to catch sediment and therefore, eventually fail and require maintenance"



Dry Extended Detention Basin

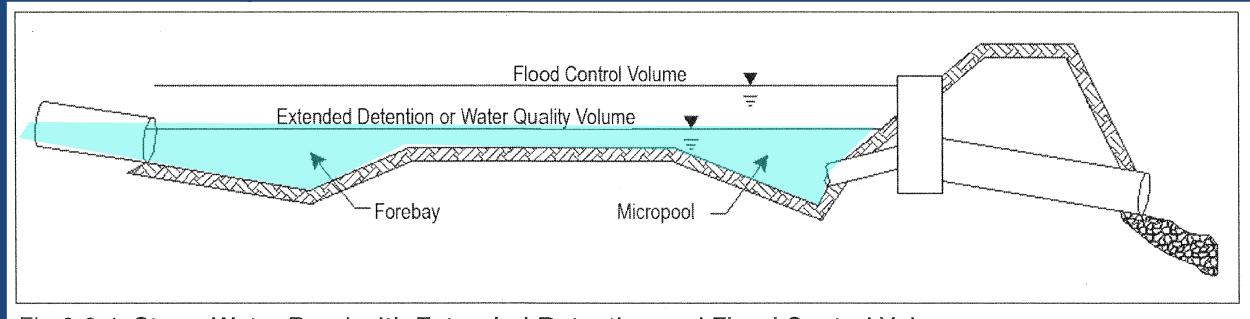


Fig 2.6.4 Storm Water Pond with Extended Detention and Flood Control Volumes

Pool Volume = WQv + 20% sediment

Pool Volume = WQv + 10% forebay + 10% micropool



Wet Extended Detention Basin

What did the permit change?

 Permanent pool volume and extended detention volume are now both equal to the WQv (was ¾ WQv).

What will be changing in the RWLD Manual?

Not much.



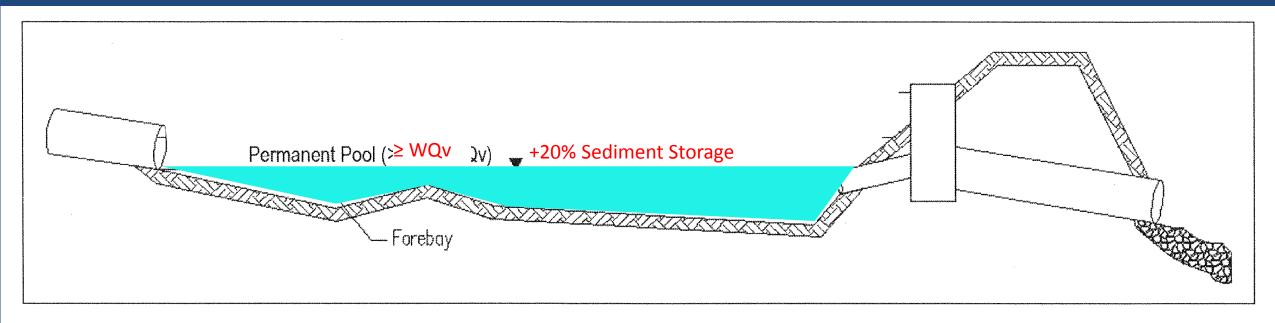


Figure 2.6.5 Wet Storm Water Pond with Extended Detention and Flood Control Volumes

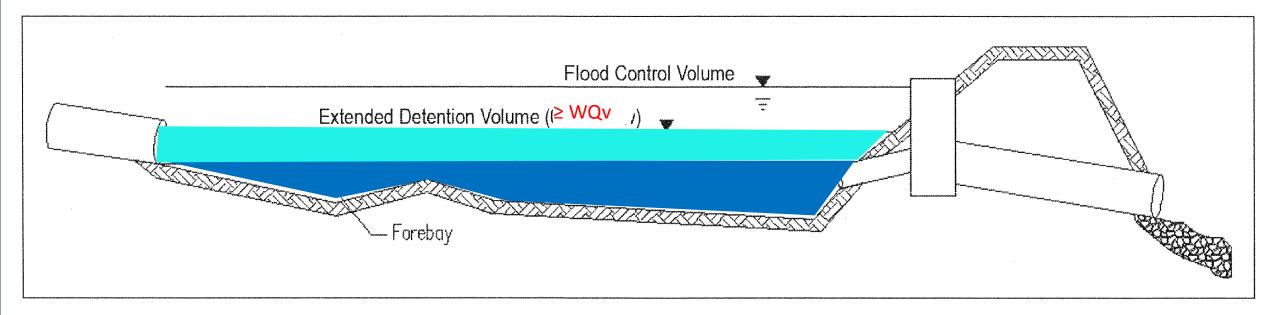


Figure 2.6.5 Wet Storm Water Pond with Extended Detention and Flood Control Volumes

- Wet & underground: 24-hour minimum
- Dry: 48-hour minimum

Shall not discharge more than the first half of the WQv in less than one-third of the drain time.



F	Sı	ubwatershed Details						
		Sub	watershed ID/Label:	Ν	IEOSTC Ex	ample)	
		Subwatershed I	Orainage Area, A _{total} =	5.00	acres	=	217,800	ft ²
		Subwatershed Im	pervious Area, A _{imp} =	2.75	acres	=	119,790	ft ²
		Imperv	iousness fraction, i =	0.55		=	55	%
		Volumetric Rur	noff Coefficient, Rv =	0.55				
		Water Qu	ality Volume, WQv =	8,903	ft ³			



Step 2 - Dry ED Basin Volume Requirements				
		_		
Extended Detention Volume, EDv =	8903			
Minimum Sediment Storage Volume, V _{sediment} =	1781	ft ³		
Minimum Forebay Volume, V _{forebay} =	890	ft ³		
Minimum Permanent Micropool Volume, V _{micropool} =	890	ft ³		



Step 3 - Basin Stage-Storage Relationship					
Step 5 Busin Stuge Steruge Heidtlensinp			Incremental	Cumulative	
	Elevation	Area	Volume	Volume	
	ft	ft ²	ft ³	ft ³	
Bottom of Permanent Micropool =	96.00	400			
(include forebay area if below EDv)	99.90	700	2,118	2,118	
	100.00	5,000	252	2,370	
	100.50	5,433	2,608	4,978	
	101.00	5,884	2,829	7,806	
	101.50	6,353	3,059	10,865	
	102.00	6,841	3,298	14,163	
	102.50	7,346	3,546	17,709	
	103.00	7,869	3,803	21,512	
	103.50	8,410	4,069	25,581	
	104.00	8,970	4,344	29,925	

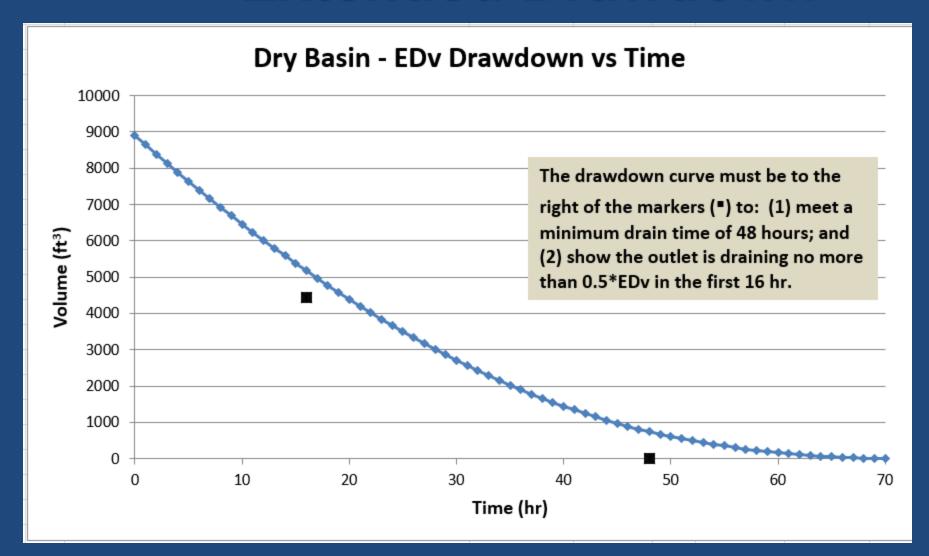


							\neg
Ste	p 4 - Outlet Elevations and Storage Volumes						
							-
	WQ Orifice Invert Elevation =	100.00					
	Elevation of Top of EDv =	101.60					
	Secondary Outlet Invert Elevation =	101.60				OKAY	
	WQ Treatment Volume Provided, V _{treatment} =	8,932	ft ³				
Trea	tment Vol Provided Relative to EDv, V _{treatment} /Edv =	1.00		=	100%	OKAY	
	Permanent Pool Volume Provided, PPv =	2,963	ft ³				
	Forebay Volume Provided, V _{forebay} =	1,000	ft ³	=	1.12		
	Is forebay volume below WQ outlet? (Yes or No)	Yes		=	112%	OKAY	
	Permanent Micropool Volume Provided, $V_{micropool}$ =	1,963	ft ³				
	Ratio V _{micropool} Provided to V _{micropool} Required =	2.20		=	220%	OKAY	
	Sediment Storage Volume Provided, V _{sediment} =	2,963	ft ³				
	Ratio V _{sediment} Provided to V _{sediment} Required =	1.66		=	166%	OKAY	
							_



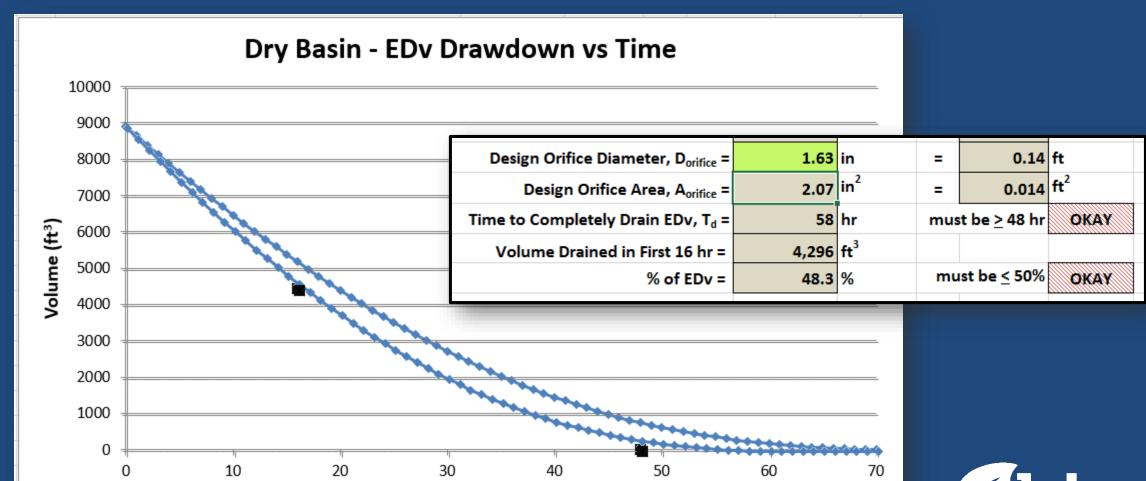
Step 5 - Outlet (Orifice) Sizing					
Maximum Hydraulic Head, Hmax =	1.59	ft			
Orifice Coefficient, C =	0.6				
Target (Minimum) Draw-down Time, T _d =	48	hr			
Target Average Discharge, Q _{avg} =	0.05	cfs			
Average Hydraulic Head, H _{avg} =	0.79				
Estimated Orifice Area, A _{orifice} =	1.73	in ²	=	0.012	ft ²
Estimated Orifice Diameter, D _{orifice} =	1.48		=	0.12	ft
Design Orifice Diameter, D _{orifice} =	1.50	in	=	0.13	ft
Design Orifice Area, A _{orifice} =	1.76	in ²	=	0.012	ft ²
Time to Completely Drain EDv, T _d =	68	hr	mus	t be <u>></u> 48 hr	OKAY
Volume Drained in First 16 hr =	3,728	ft ³			
% of EDv =	41.9	%	mu	st be ≤ 50%	OKAY







Time (hr)



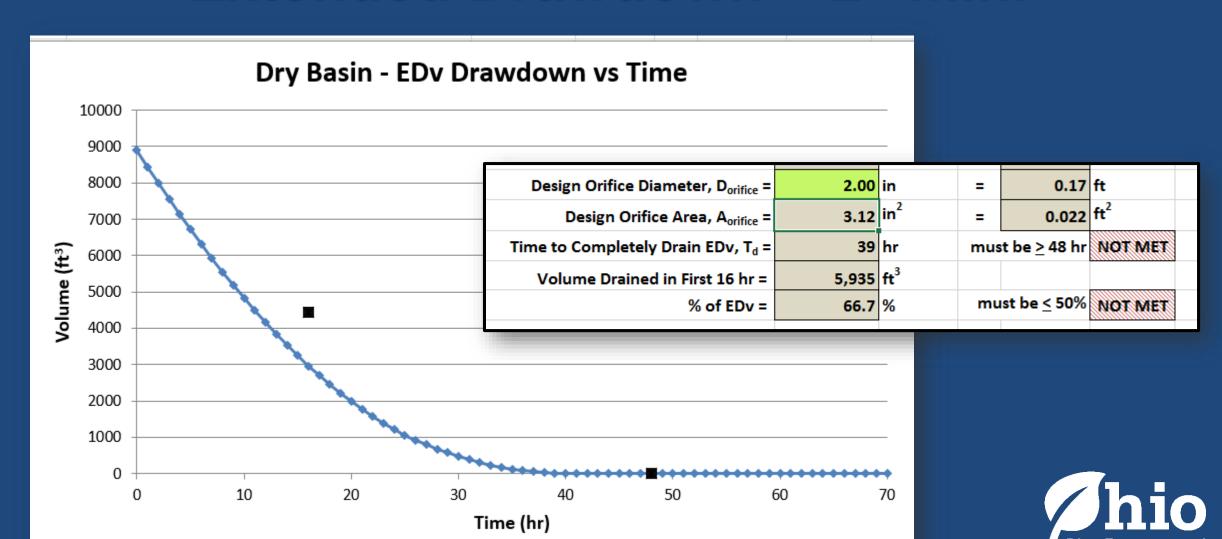


Extended Drawdown – 2" Min.

- As designed, the acre basin with a 1% in. diameter orifice.
- What if the local authority has a minimum 2 in. orifice diameter requirement?

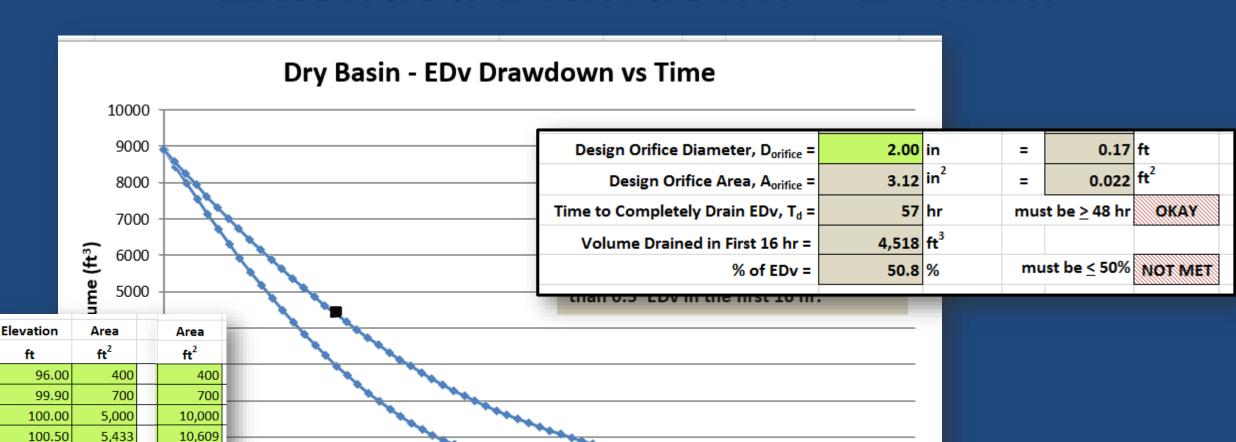


Extended Drawdown - 2" min.



Protection Agency

Extended Drawdown - 2" min.



60

30

Time (hr)

101.00

101.50

102.00

102.50

103.00

103.50

104.00

5,884

6,353

6,841

7,346

7,869

8,410

8,970

11,236

11,881

12,544 13,225

13,924

14,641

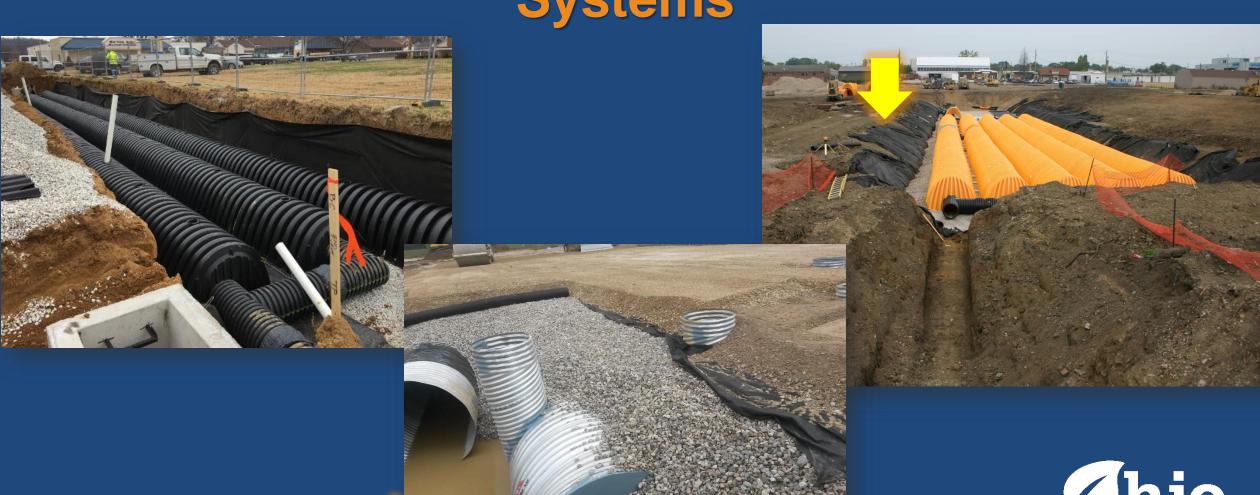
15,376

10

20



Underground Stormwater Management Systems





Underground Stormwater management Systems

What did the permit change?

- Added infiltrating and extended detention USMS as standard practices pre-approved for general use.
- Requires pretreatment at verified efficacy.

What will be changing in the RW&LD Manual?

- Provisional standard has been posted.
- Welcome input.



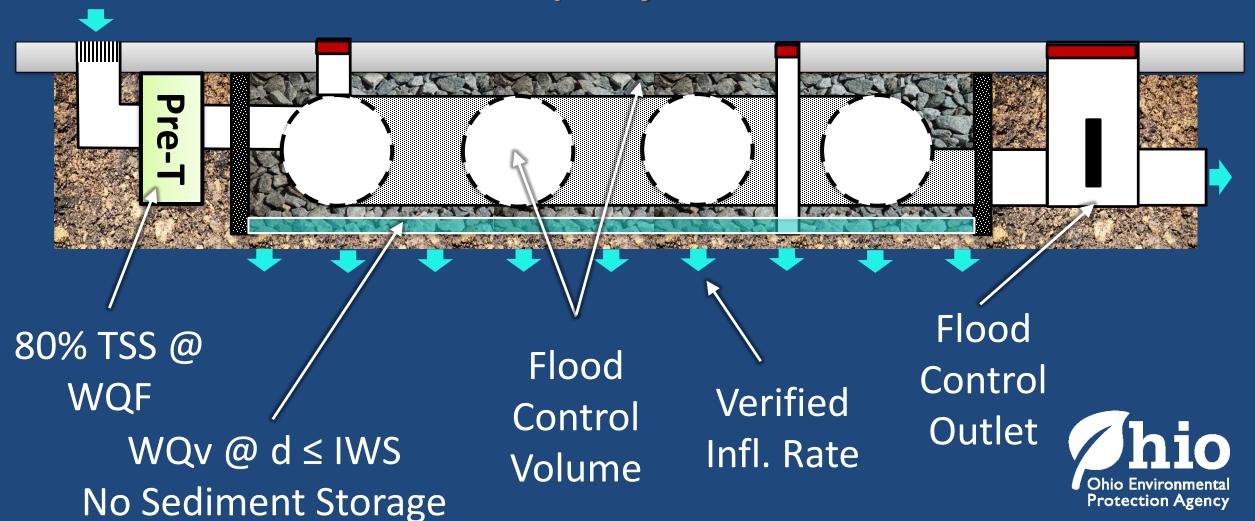
USMS – Ext. Det. Pretreatment

- Verified 50% TSS removal.
- Can use NJDEP list.
- Max treatment flow rate/hydraulic loading @ WQf.
- Size according to each inlet.
- Can be used in parallel, but does not increase TSS removal.



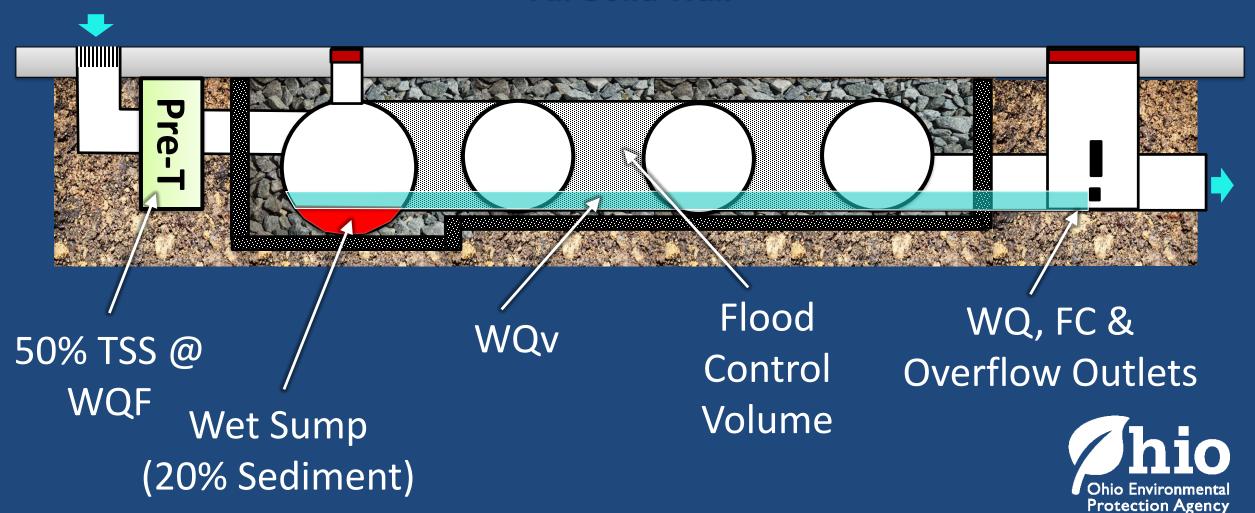
Infiltrating System

Open System



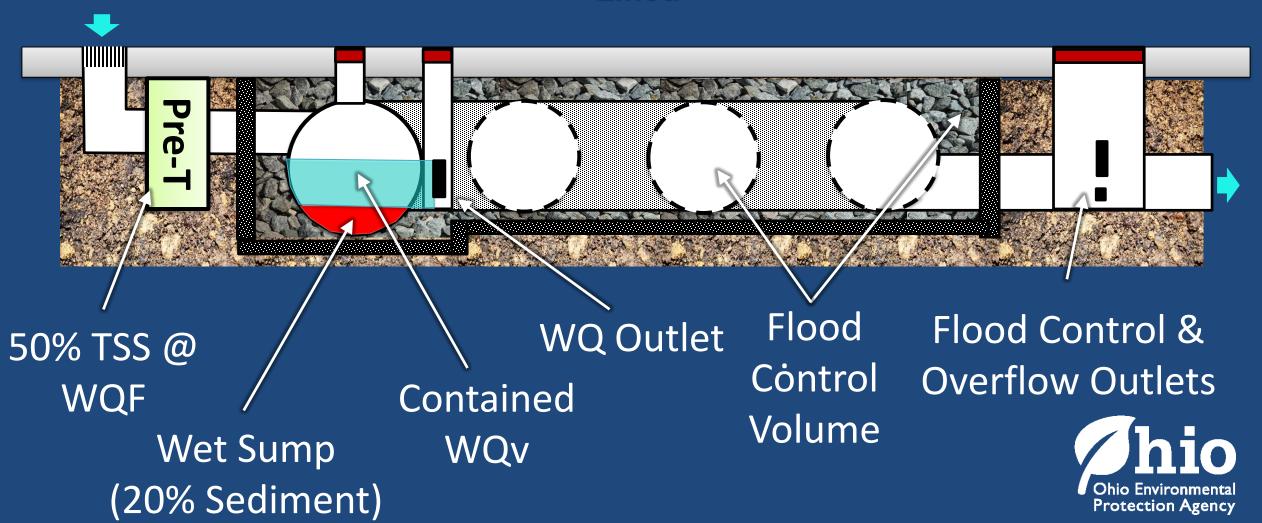
Extended Detention System

All Solid Wall



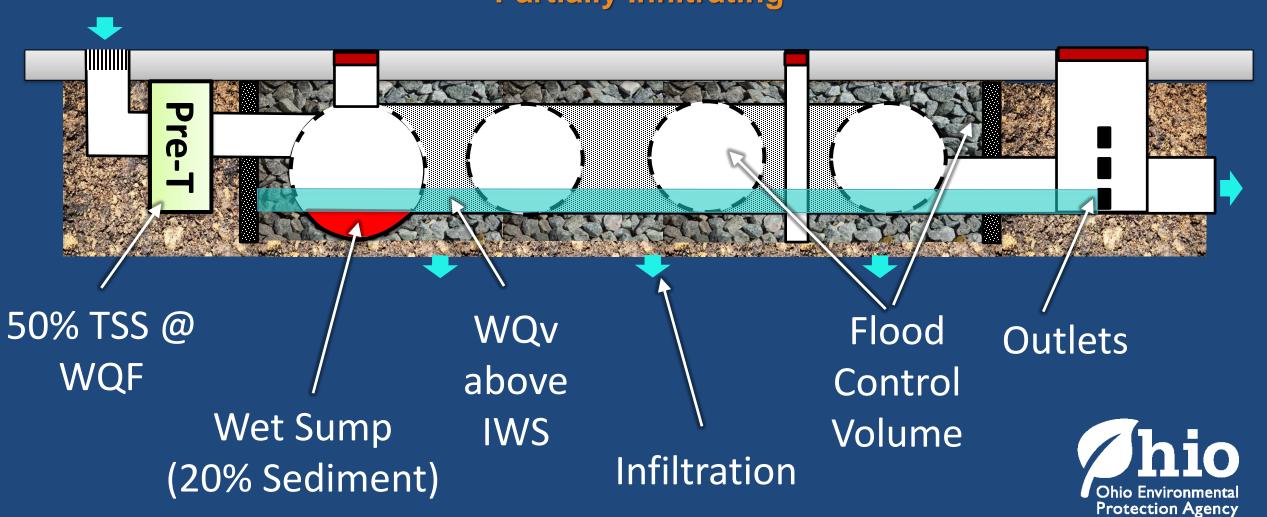
Extended Detention System

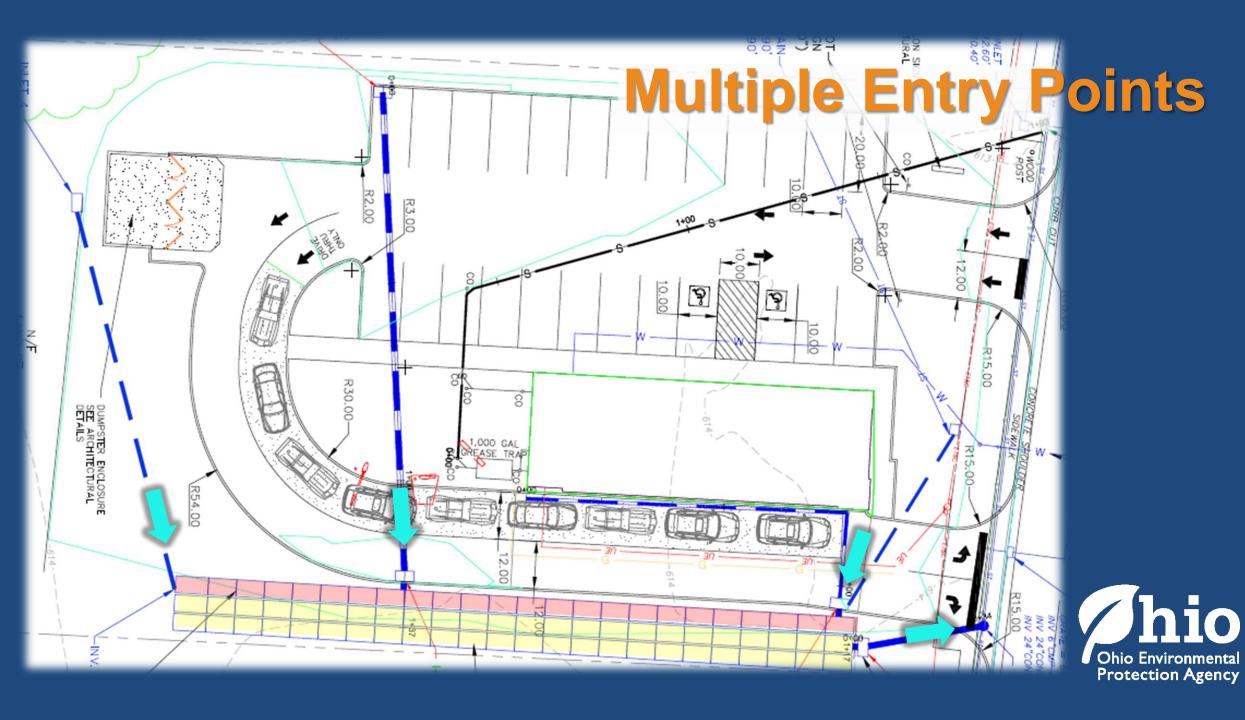
Lined

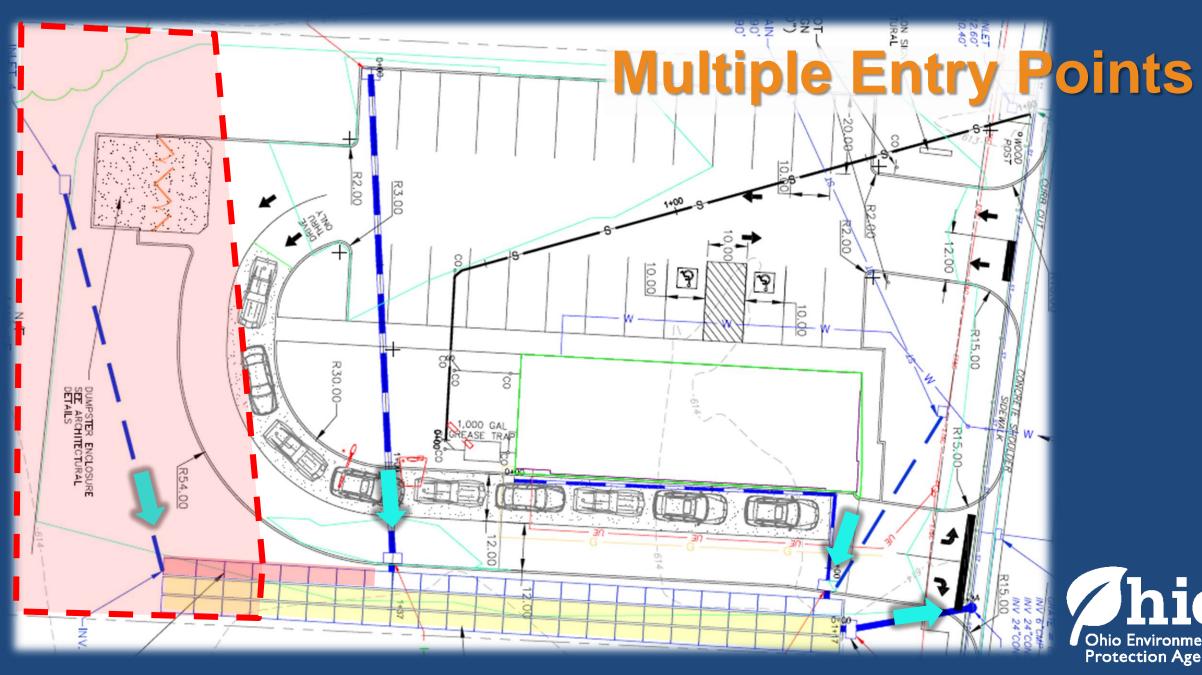


Extended Detention System

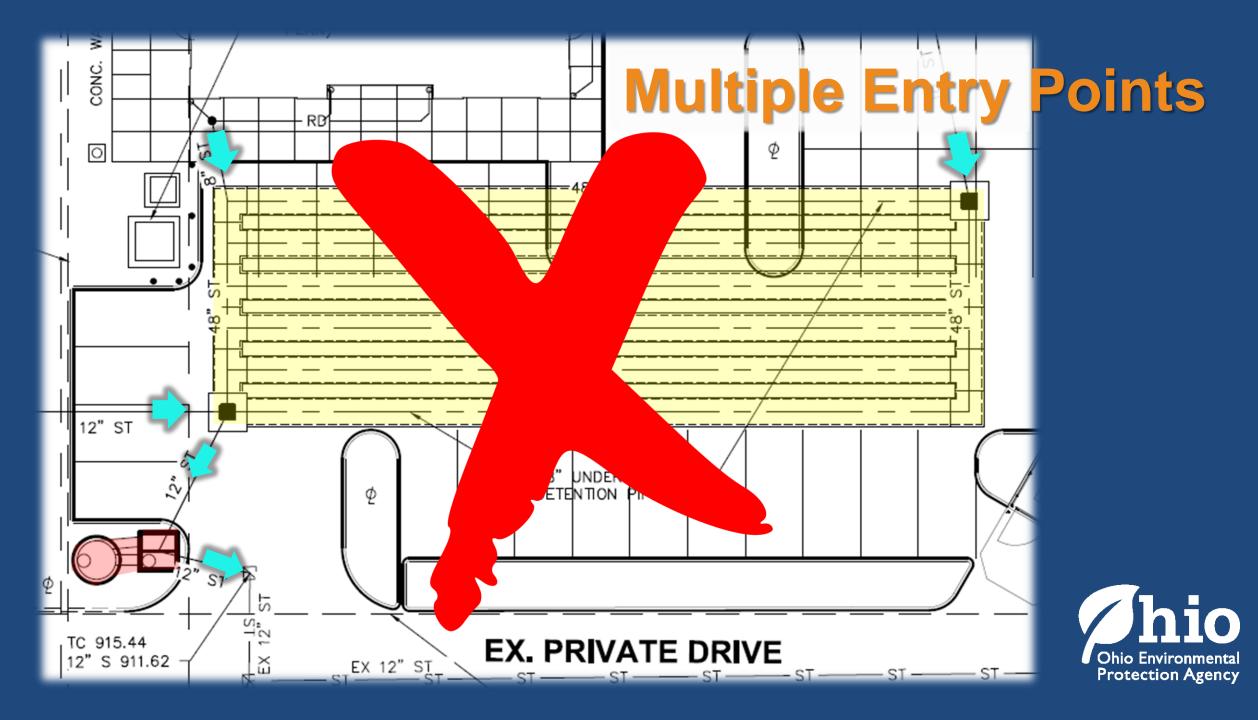
Partially Infiltrating



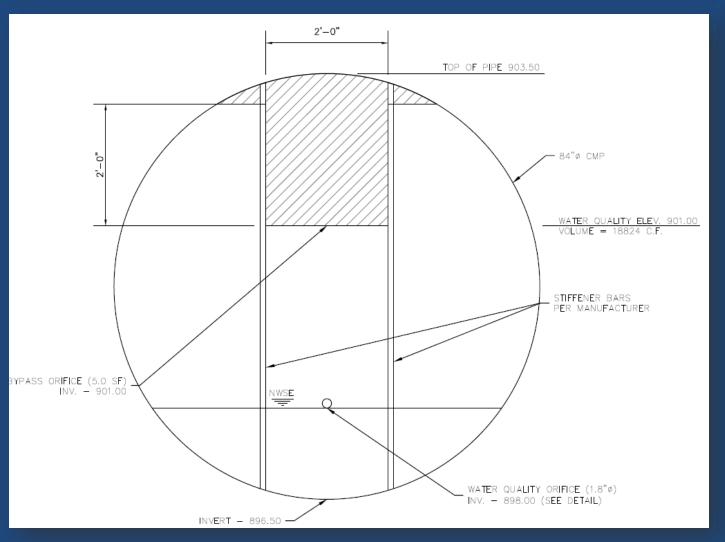


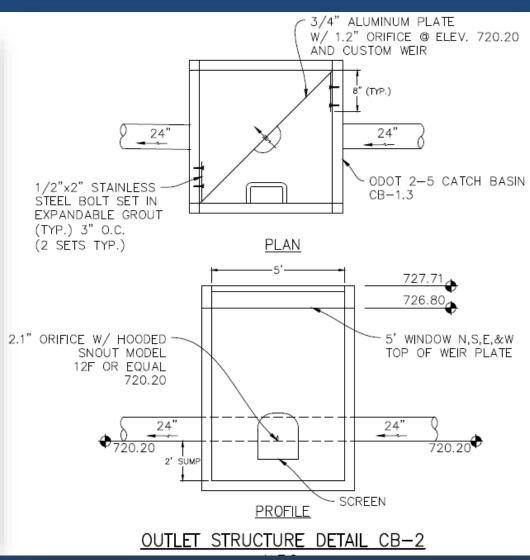






WQ Outlet Configuration





Maintenance Feasibility

- Access manholes at inlet, outlet and within storage as necessary for cleaning.
- Observation wells.





Maintenance Feasibility

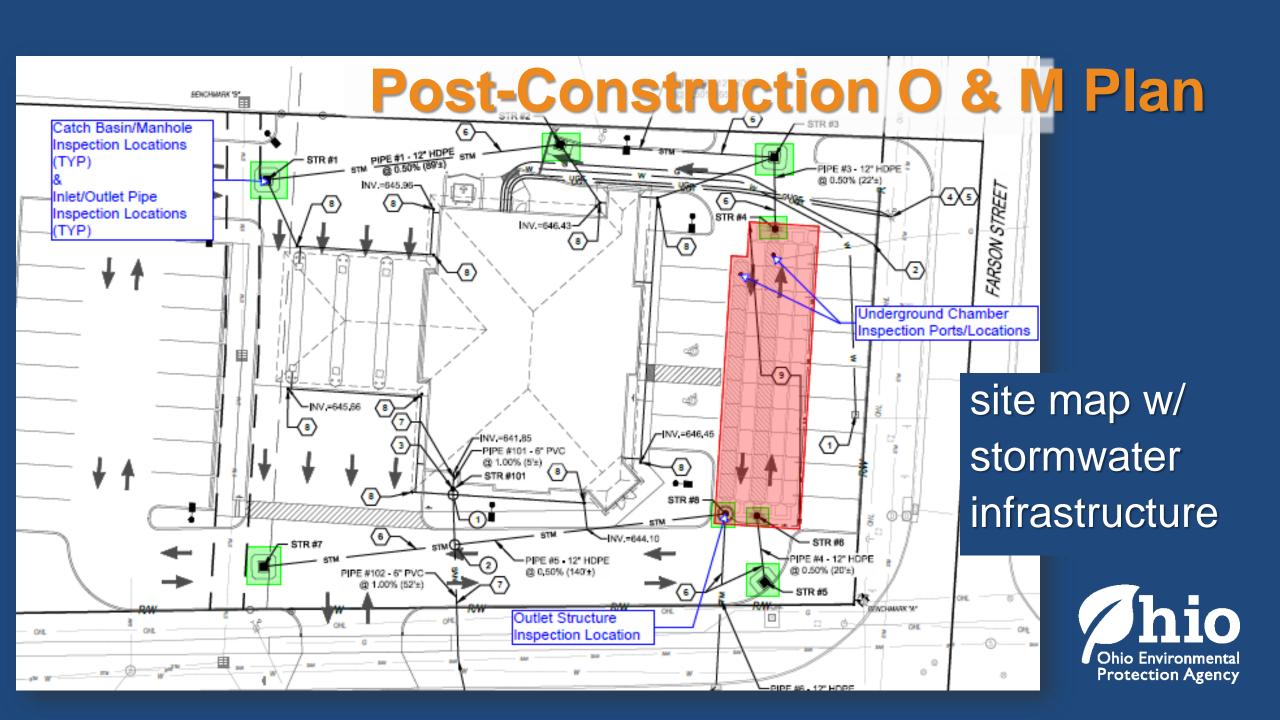
Type of BMP	Sediment Removal Frequency	Facility Life Span*
Wet Pond	5 to 15 years	20 to 50 years
Dry Pond	2 to 10 years	20 to 50 years
Infiltration Trench	Monthly or as needed	10 years
Sand Filter	Every 6 months or as required	20 to 50 years
Bioretention System	5 to 10 years	10 to 25 years
Vegetated Swale	As needed	10 to 25 years
Underground Detention	Annually or as needed	10 to 30 years
Vegetated Rooftop	Every 5 years	25 years
Permeable Paving Materials	3 to 4 times per year	25 years
Manufactured BMP	Annually or as required	20 to 100 years

- Depth?
- Surface Accessibility?
- How Often ?
- How ?



Costs?

^{*}Assumes the facility is maintained on a regular basis.



Storm Water Technical Assistance

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