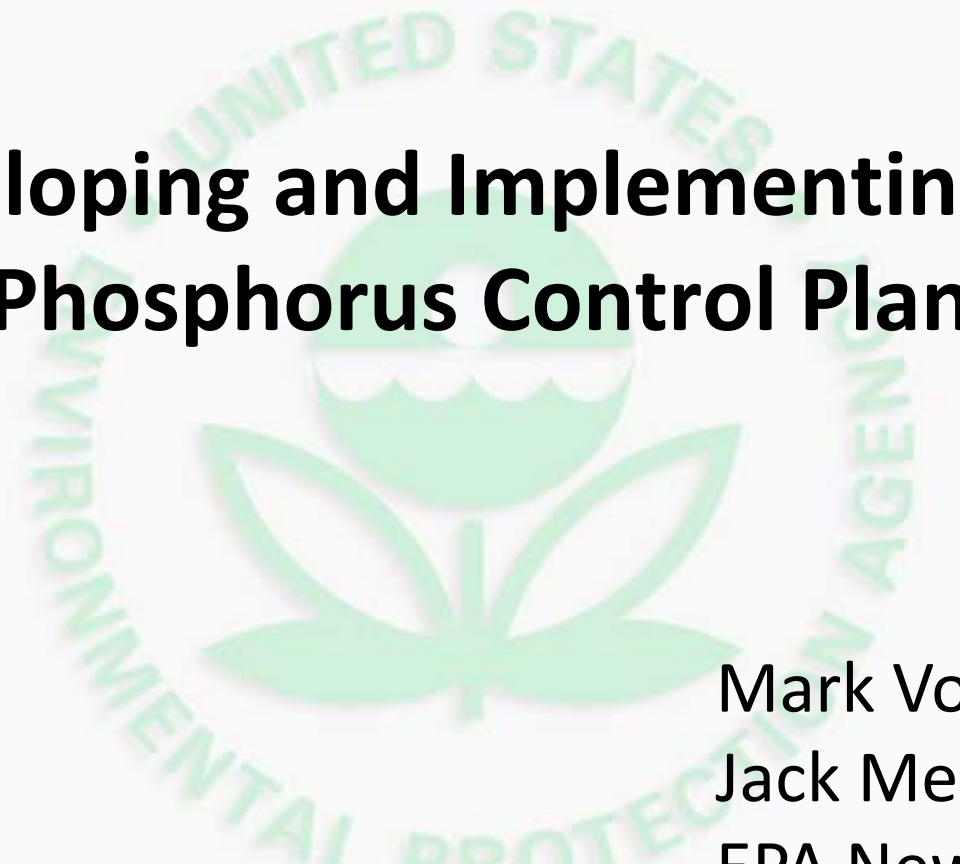




Developing and Implementing the Phosphorus Control Plan



Mark Voorhees
Jack Melcher
EPA New England

A nighttime photograph of a city skyline, likely New York City, with several prominent skyscrapers illuminated and their lights reflecting on the water in the foreground. The sky is dark with some clouds.

Phosphorus Control Plan

Today's Discussion

Background & Basis for Proposing PCP Requirements

Lower Charles River Phosphorus TMDL

Phosphorus sources in stormwater

Recommended stormwater treatment controls

Phosphorus & The Charles

How did we get to this point?

Federal Clean Water Act

Establishes minimum goal uses

State Water Quality Standards

Protect designated uses



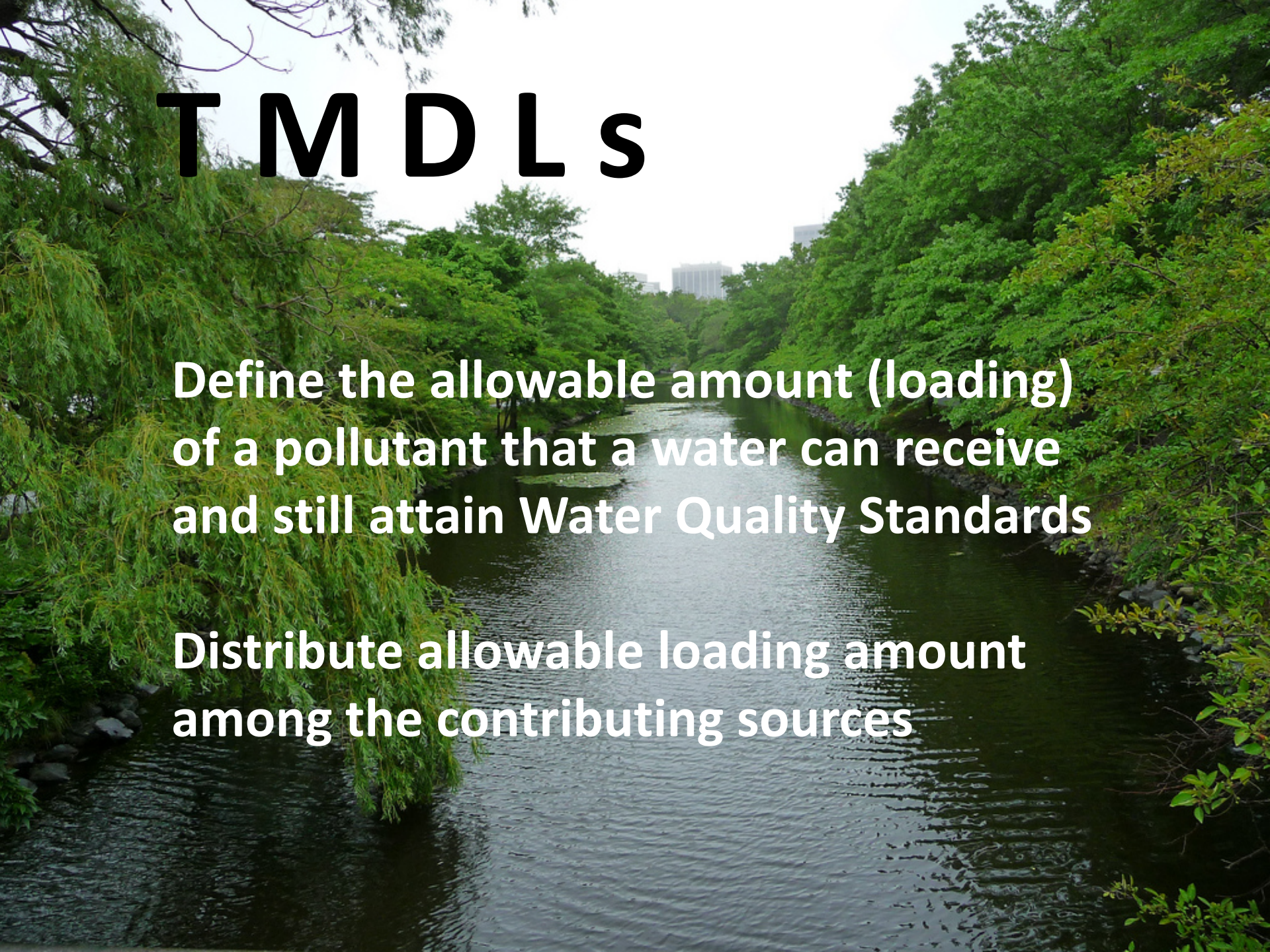
State required to assess water quality
determine if waters are:

Attaining State's Water Quality Standards?

Pollution solution

Starts with a pollutant loading-budget study called a
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

TMDLs



Define the allowable amount (loading) of a pollutant that a water can receive and still attain Water Quality Standards

Distribute allowable loading amount among the contributing sources

Permit Requirements and Link to Wasteload Allocations in Approved TMDLs

NPDES Permit Regulations

§ 122.44(d)vii(B)

Effluent limits developed to protect a narrative water quality criterion, a numeric water quality criterion, or both, are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available wasteload allocation for the discharge prepared by the State and approved by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 130.7.

Toxic cyanobacteria “blue-green” bloom



Lower Charles August 2006

Warning Posted Lower Charles River

August 2006

WARNING

**Toxic algae currently present in water
May be hazardous to health
Pets and people avoid direct contact
with algae and water
For more information please see:
www.mass.gov/dph/ceh**

Summary

Adverse Water Quality Impacts on Recreation and Aquatic Life

Reduced clarity

Noxious scums

Toxic blooms

Surface waters choked with plant matter

Low dissolved oxygen for aquatic life
(e.g., fish)

Slippery (dangerous) cobbles and
boulders

**EXCESSIVE
PHOSPHORUS**



Lower Charles River Phosphorus TMDL Pollutant Load Allocations

Performed model simulations to determine pollutant load (nutrients) allocations that are necessary to attain water quality standards

Allocations were developed for major contributing sources of phosphorus to the Lower Charles River that were quantified using data and modeling

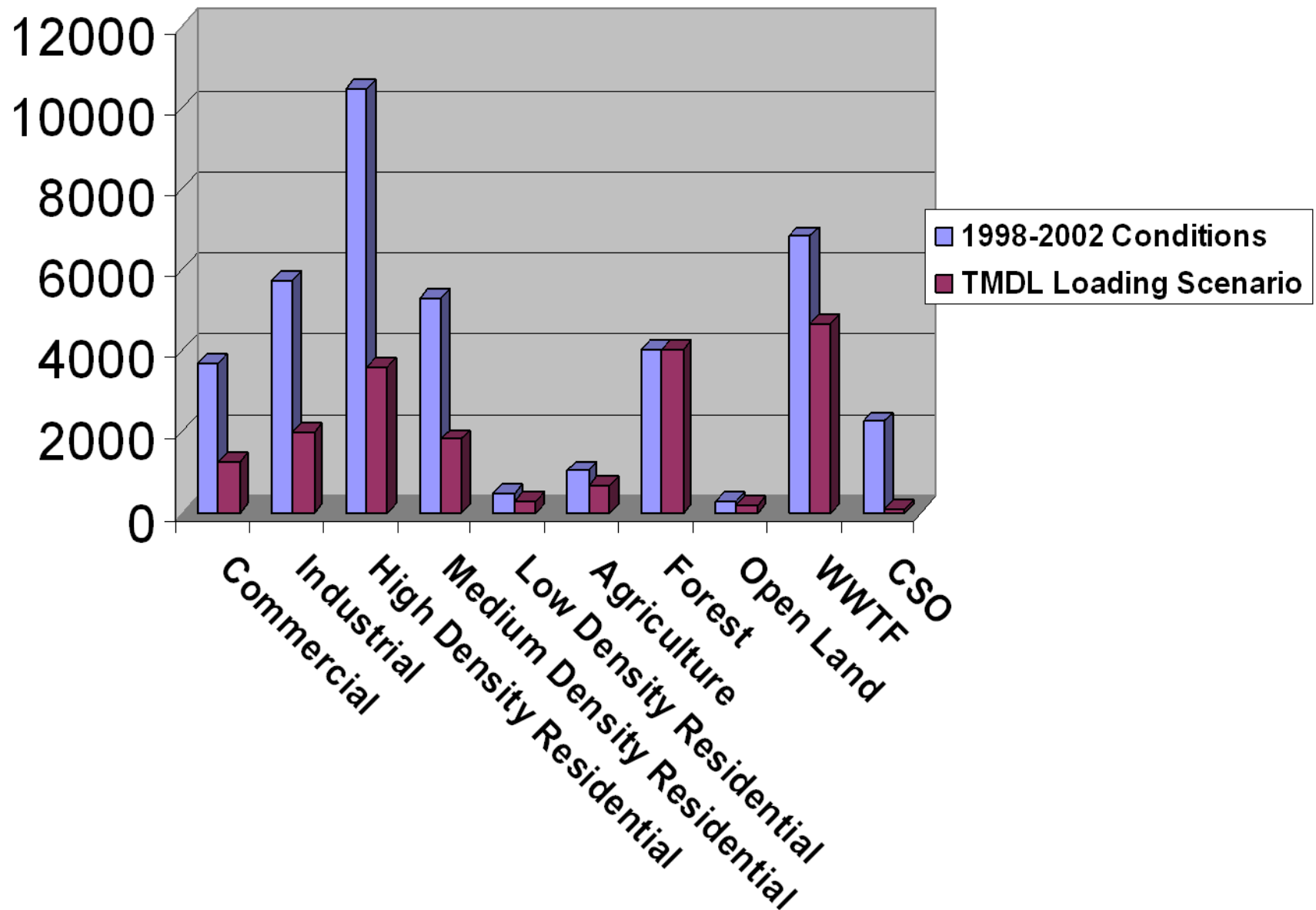
- Upstream watershed at Watertown Dam
- Major tributaries to the Lower Charles
- Combined Sewer overflows

Phosphorus reductions by land cover for entire watershed were also estimated

Lower Charles River Phosphorus TMDL Waste Load Allocations

Source	Existing Load (kg/year) (1998- 2002)	Waste Load Allocation (kg/year)	% Reduction
Upstream of Watertown Dam	28,925	15,109	48%
CSOs	2,263	90	96%
Downstream of Watertown Dam	8,836	3,370	62%
TOTAL	40,050	18,565	54%

Average annual Phosphorus loading to the Charles by source category for current TMDL conditions (kg/yr)



Charles River Watershed Community Franklin	Commercial	Industrial	High Density Residential	Medium Density Residential	Low Density Residential	Agriculture	Forest	Open Land	Total	Percent Reduction Required
Drainage Area (ha)	87.5	351.2	110.5	1,455.0	597.6	119.8	2,966.7	600.3	6,288.6	
1998-2002 Loading (kg/yr)	148.6	516.4	125.0	823.5	27.2	60.6	386.8	20.6	2,108.7	
TMDL Loading (kg/yr)	51.2	178.1	43.1	284.0	14.9	39.1	386.8	13.3	1,010.6	52.1%

Source: Excerpt from the Final Total Maximum Daily Load for Nutrients in the Lower Charles River Basin, Massachusetts, CN 301.0, June, 2007

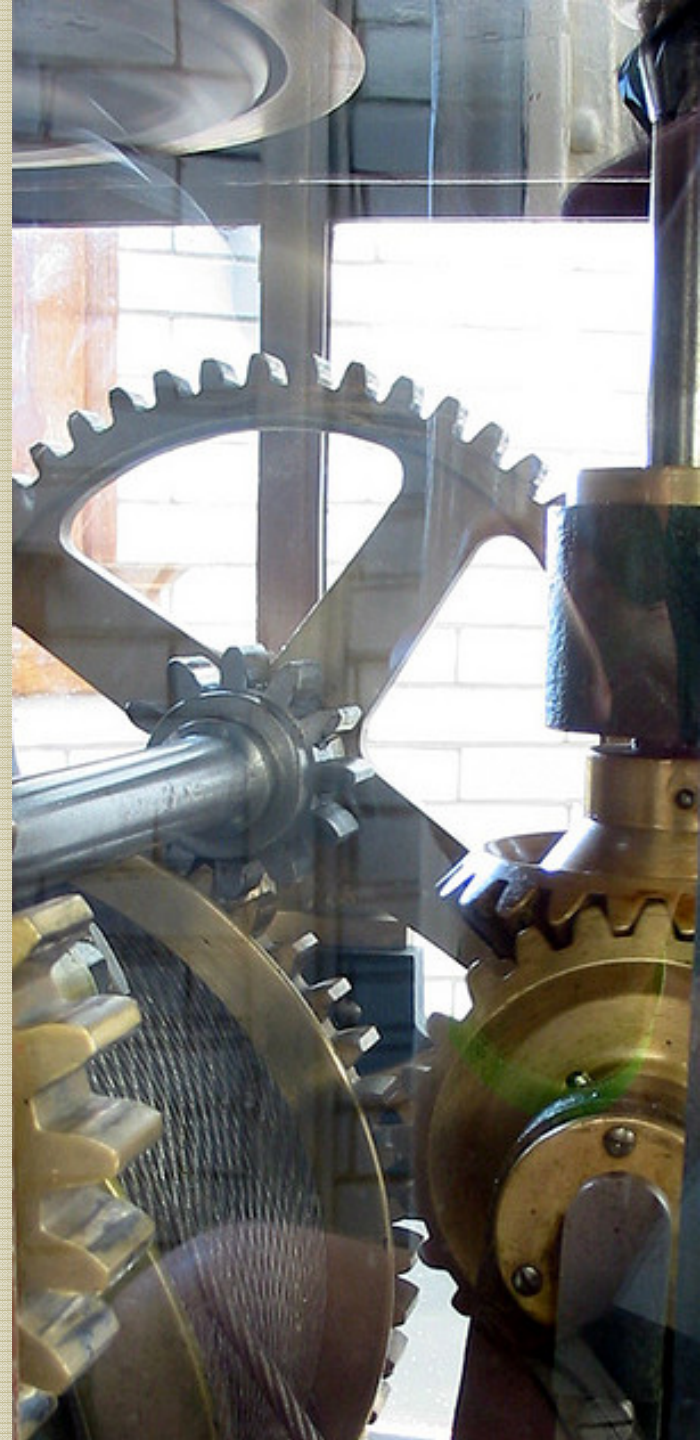
TMDL Implementation Key Components

Storm Water Management

**Find and Remove Illicit Sanitary
Connections to Storm Drains**

**Reduce Overflows from Combined
Sewers**

**Year-Round Phosphorus Reductions at
Wastewater Facilities**



TMDL Implementation

Adaptive Management Process time and money . . .

It's an iterative process involving:

Phased implementation of pollution controls

Progress is measured by a monitoring program

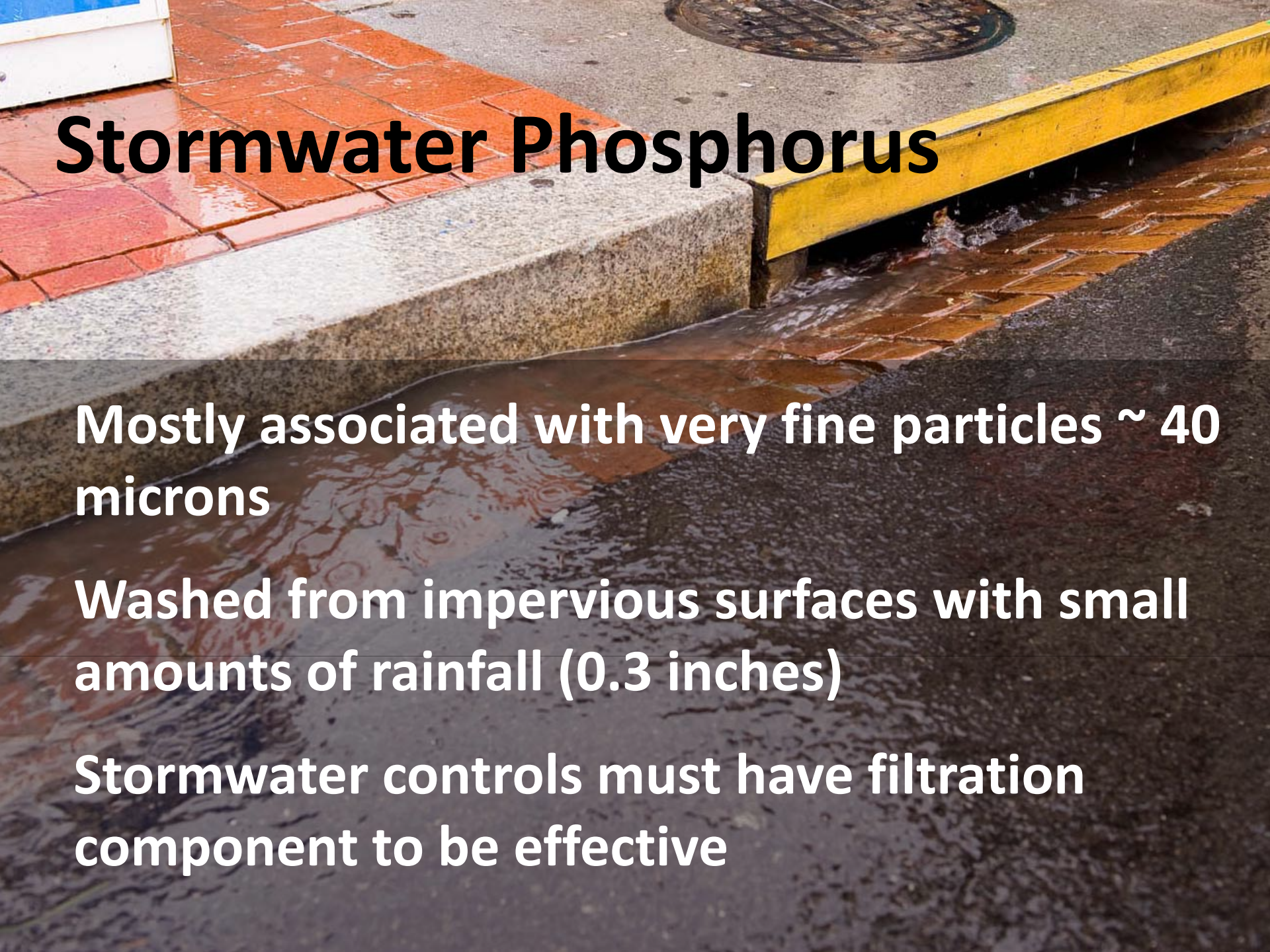
Ultimate Goal = reduce algal blooms attain standards





Sources of Phosphorus





Stormwater Phosphorus

Mostly associated with very fine particles ~ 40 microns

Washed from impervious surfaces with small amounts of rainfall (0.3 inches)

Stormwater controls must have filtration component to be effective

Non-Structural BMPs Eligible for Phosphorus Reduction Credits (BMPs)

Enhanced sweeping program

Semi-annual catch basin cleaning

No application of fertilizers containing phosphorus

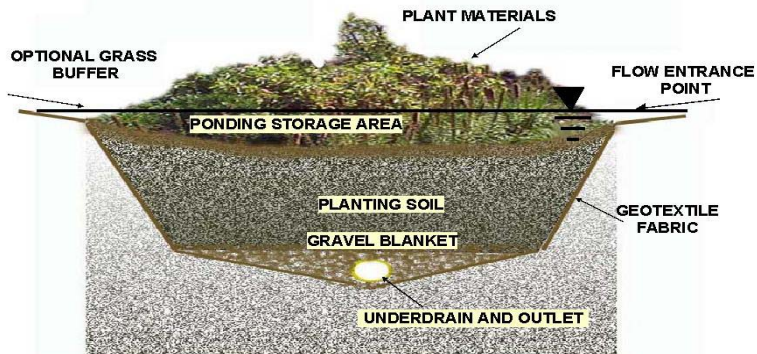
Weekly leaf litter and organic debris collection program



Figure 4. A, Pelican Series P mechanical sweeper and B, Johnston 605 Series vacuum sweeper, used in the evaluation of sweeper efficiencies.



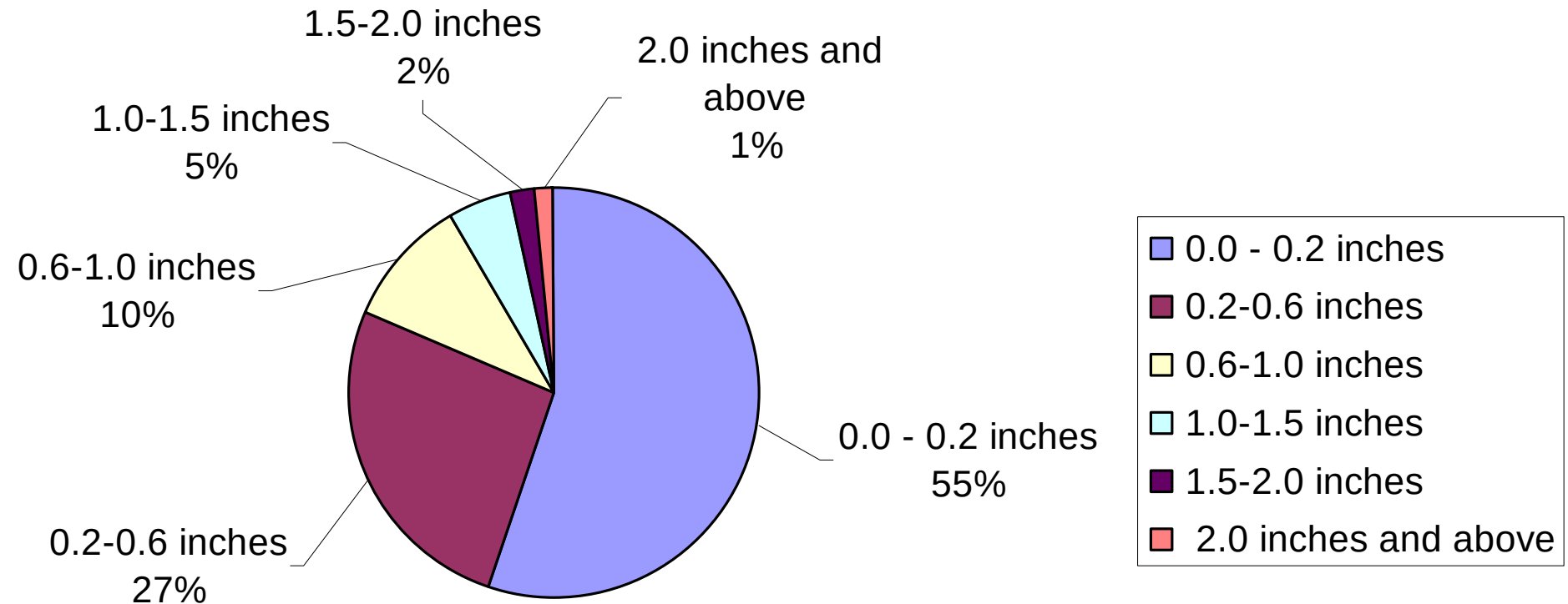
Example Structural BMPs



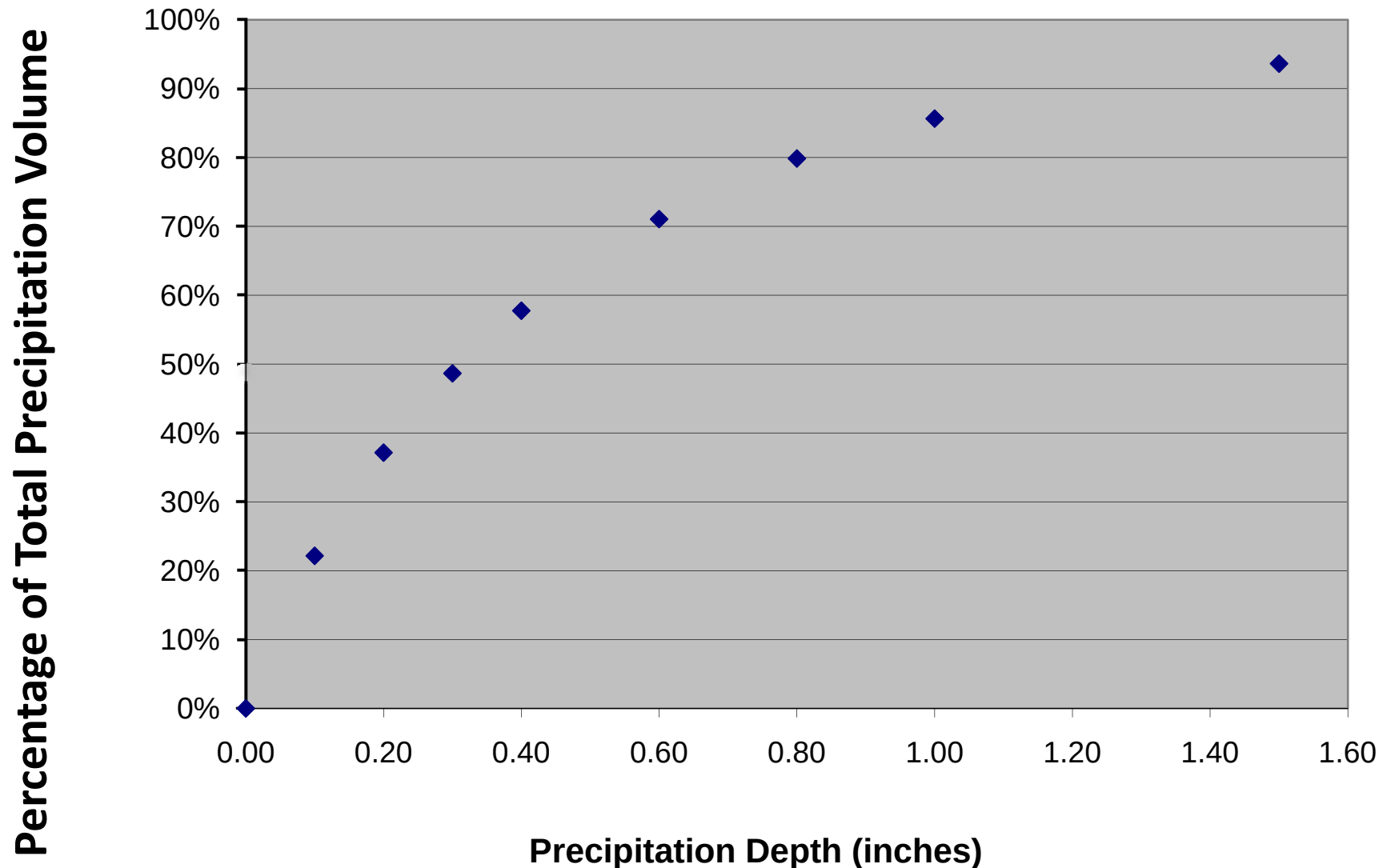
More Structural BMPs



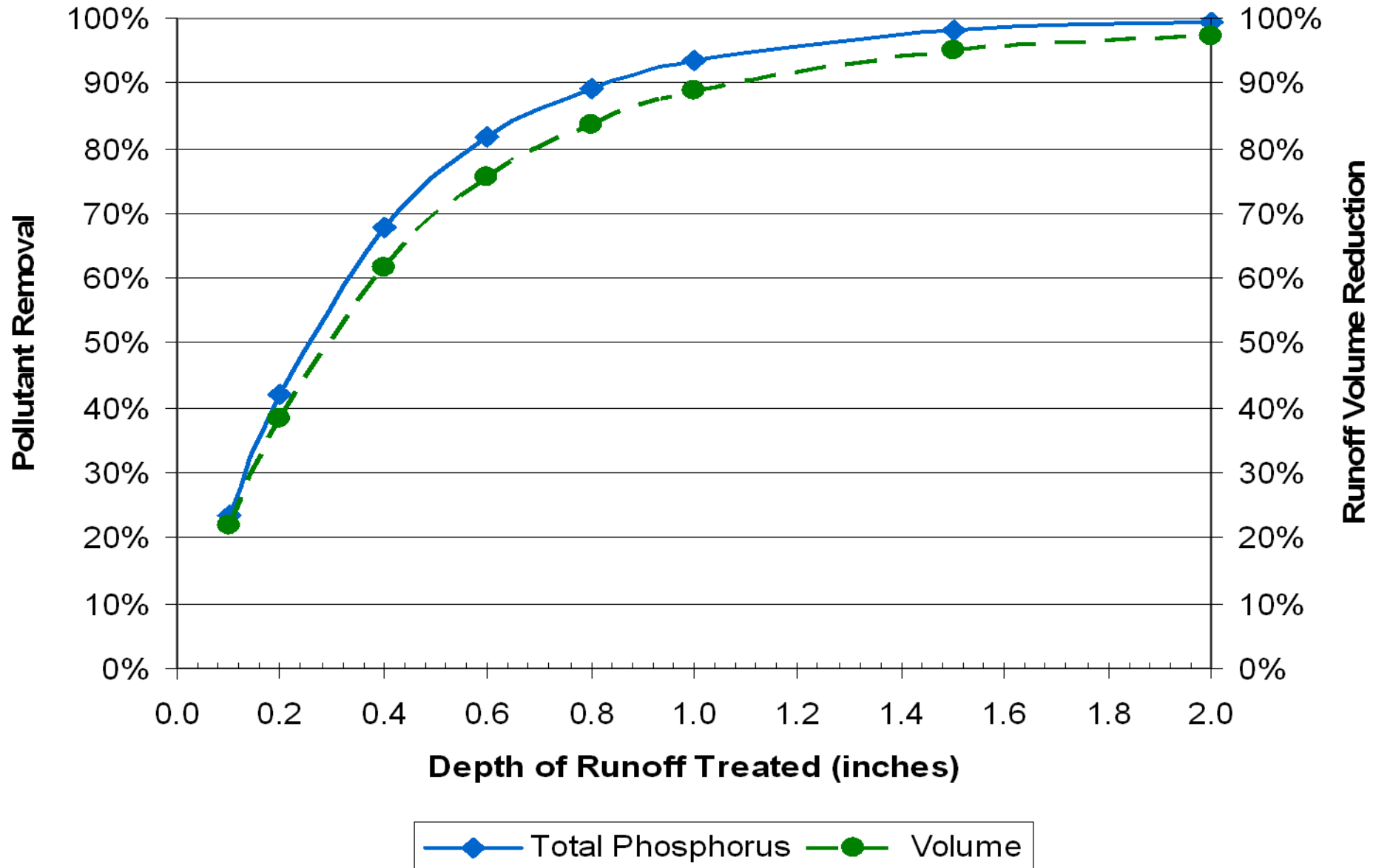
Percentage of Total Number of Rainfall Events Based on Size of Rain Events - Boston, MA (1948-2004)



Precipitation event and cumulative volume (depth) distribution Boston, MA (1948 – 2004)



BMP Performance Curve: Infiltration Trench (Soil infiltration rate 0.52 in/hr)



Draft North Coastal MS4 Permit Phosphorus Control Plan (PCP)

**Develop phosphorus control plan to
meet TMDL pollutant load reduction**

**PCP to include non-structural and
structural control practices**

**Implement PCP Structural retrofit
projects likely in MS4s with high
pollutant load reduction requirement**



Charles @ night – Credit: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/soelin/5347754045/>

Charles Winter – Credit: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/cdevers/4288152820/>

Rainy Charles walk – Credit:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/seangraham/4435913257/>

Charles tree lined – Credit: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/teeves/3662325290/>

Blue-green bloom – Credit: EPA

Warning poster – Credit: CRWA

Image Credits I

Hemisphere Charles – Credit:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/evanzxcv/4236101332/>

Power plant – Credit: EPA

Leaf on sidewalk – Credit:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/myklorentine/2577753017/>

Car exhaust – Credit:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/48722974@N07/4478993066/>

Fertilizer – Credit:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/70267096@N00/3527224804/>

Lighthouse gears – Credit:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/joelmutate/46795031/>

Rowers – Credit: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/haoli/2962973148/>

Stormwater Drain – Credit: EPA

Street sweepers – Credit: USGS

Both Structural Diagrams – Credit : Tetera Tech Inc.

LID sidewalk – Credit: LID sidewalk

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/12806078@N04/1336910652/>

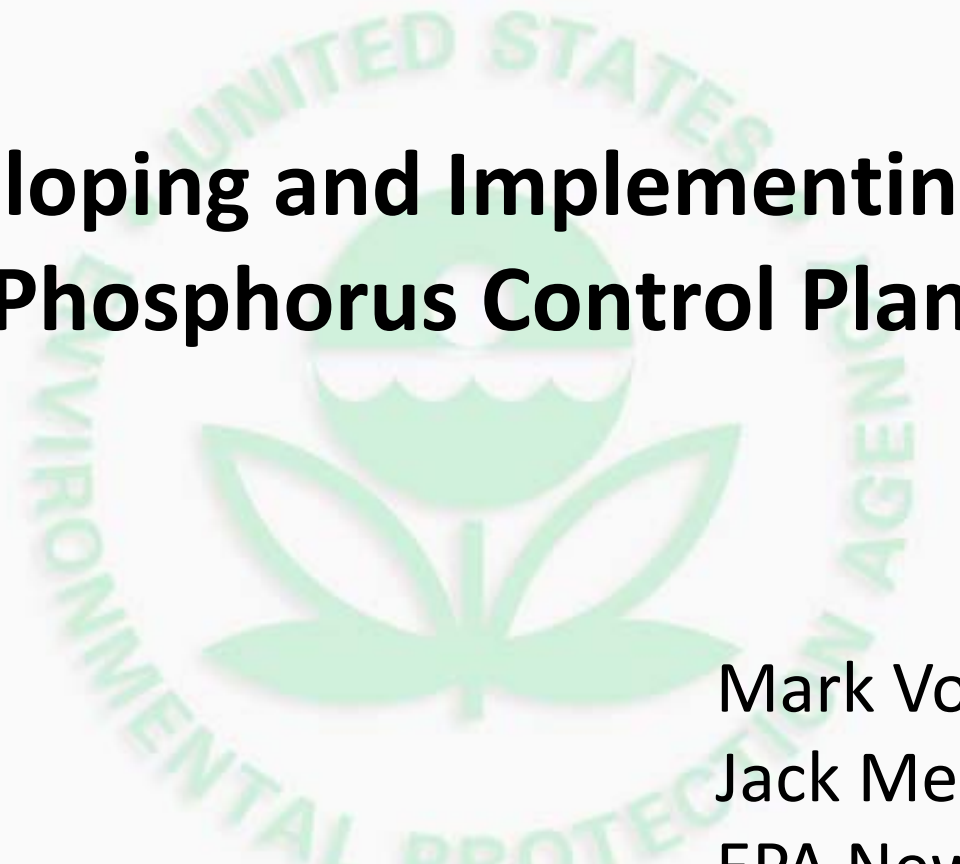
Both LID streets – Credit: EPA

LID parking lot – Credit: EPA

Charles single rower – Credit:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/cdevers/4666759917/>

Image Credits II



Developing and Implementing the Phosphorus Control Plan

Mark Voorhees
Jack Melcher
EPA New England

Template workbooks are available for download

www.epa.gov/ne/npdes/stormwater/draft_manc_sms4gp.html

You are here: [EPA Home](#) » [EPA New England](#) » [A-Z Index](#) » [Permits / Storm Water](#) » [NPDES Storm Water Permits](#)
» [Draft Massachusetts North Coastal Small MS4 General Permit](#)

Draft Massachusetts North Coastal Small MS4 General Permit

- Non-structural Reductions Workbook
- Structural Reductions Workbook
- Reductions Workbooks Manual

Draft Permit part 2.2.1(d)

- i. Implementation and completion timeline
- ii. Priority ranking of areas
- iii. Description of non-structural controls
- iv. Description of structural controls
- v. Implementation scope (Total vs. MS4-Only)
- vi. Calculation of phosphorus loads
- vii. Calculation of required percent reduction
- viii. Elements of the PCP
- ix. Elements of the PCP progress report
- x. Reporting of estimated change in phosphorus load

Phosphorus Control Plan Template

Today:

iii. Description of non-structural controls



wkbk2_Non-Structural Calculator.xls

iv. Description of structural controls



wkbk3_Structural Calculator.xls

% Effectiveness Approach

$$\boxed{\text{Load}} \times \% \text{ Effectiveness} = \text{Reduction}$$

Area = 2 acres

Commercial land use = 1.5 (lb/acre/yr)

Phosphorus Load Export (PLE) rate

$$2 \text{ acres} \times 1.5 \text{ (lb/acre/yr)} = \boxed{3 \text{ lb/year}}$$

% Effectiveness Approach

$$\text{Load} \times \boxed{\% \text{ Effectiveness}} = \text{Reduction}$$

Street sweeping with a weekly frequency using regenerative air technology: 8%

3 lb/year

% Effectiveness Approach

Load x % Effectiveness = Reduction

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ lbs/yr} \times 8\% &= 0.24 \text{ lb/year} \\ &= 0.11 \text{ kg/year} \end{aligned}$$

Required reduction (Franklin) = 1,098 kg/year

Non-structural Calculator



- Introductory worksheet
- Summary worksheet
- Four BMP worksheets:
 - Street sweeping
 - Catch basin cleaning
 - Phosphorus fertilizer elimination
 - Leaf litter pickup
- Constants worksheet

Introduction

- Contents and Instructions
- Color key



Summary

	(lb/yr)	(kg/yr)
Scope of Phosphorus Control Plan		Total
1998-2002 Phosphorus Load	4,648.88	2,108.72
Percent Reduction Required		52.1%
Required Phosphorus Reduction	2,226.82	1,010.08
Street Sweeping	120.42	54.62
Catch Basin Cleaning	52.24	23.70
Phosphorus Fertilizer Elimination	398.01	180.54
Leaf Litter Pickup	209.81	95.17
Total Non-structural Reductions	780.47	354.02
Percent Non-structural Reductions	16.8%	16.8%



Table G-2 in Draft Permit

Charles River Watershed Community
Franklin
Drainage Area (ha)
1998-2002 Loading (kg/yr)
TMDL Loading (kg/yr)

Total	Percent Reduction Required
6,288.59	
2,108.72	
1,010.58	52.1%



Street Sweeping

Step 2:
Input land area data for individual sites
performing street sweeping.

Individual Site Street Sweeping

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site Land Use Category</u>	<u>Developed Area of Site (acres)</u>	<u>Composite PLE Rate (lb/acre/yr)</u>	<u>Frequency of Sweeping</u>	<u>Technology Used</u>
Company XYZ Grounds	Commercial	2.00	1.50	Weekly	Regenerative Air/Vacuum
Riverside Condos	High Density Residential	9.30	1.00	Weekly	Regenerative Air/Vacuum
	Choose		0.00	Weekly	Regenerative Air/Vacuum

<u>Sweeping Effectiveness</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (lb/yr)</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (kg/yr)</u>
8.0%	0.24	0.109
8.0%	0.74	0.337
8.0%	0.00	0.000

Street Sweeping



BMP Effectiveness:

Frequency	Sweeping Technology	Sweeping Effectiveness	References
2x/year	Mechanical Broom	1%	Center for Watershed Protection. 2008. Deriving Reliable Pollutant Removal Rates for Municipal Street Sweeping and Storm Drain Cleanout Programs in the Chesapeake Bay Basin. N. L. Law, et al.
2x/year	Regenerative Air/Vacuum	2%	
Monthly	Mechanical Broom	3%	http://www.worldsweeper.com/Street/Studies/CWPStudy/CBStreetSweeping.pdf
Monthly	Regenerative Air/Vacuum	4%	
Weekly	Mechanical Broom	5%	Monthly and weekly sweeping effectiveness from CWP report. Biannual sweeping effectiveness is best professional judgement.
Weekly	Regenerative Air/Vacuum	8%	

Step 2:
Input land area data for individual sites
performing street sweeping.

Individual Site Street Sweeping

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site Land Use Category</u>	<u>Developed Area of Site (acres)</u>	<u>Composite PLE Rate (lb/acre/yr)</u>	<u>Frequency of Sweeping</u>	<u>Technology Used</u>
Company XYZ Grounds	Commercial	2.00	1.50	Weekly	Regenerative Air/Vacuum
Riverside Condos	High Density Residential	9.30	1.00	Weekly	Regenerative Air/Vacuum
	Choose		0.00	Weekly	Regenerative Air/Vacuum

<u>Sweeping Effectiveness</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (lb/yr)</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (kg/yr)</u>
8.0%	0.24	0.109
8.0%	0.74	0.337
8.0%	0.00	0.000

<u>Individual Site Credit:</u>	0.98	0.45
--------------------------------	------	------

Programmatic Street Sweeping

<u>Land Use (LU) Category</u>	<u>Areas with Roads Swept (acres)</u>	<u>Composite PLE rate (lb/acre/yr)</u>	<u>Frequency of Sweeping</u>	<u>Technology Used</u>
Commercial	437.52	1.50	Monthly	Mechanical Broom
Industrial	667.88	1.30	Monthly	Mechanical Broom
Freeway	268.95	0.80	Monthly	Mechanical Broom
Low Density Residential	1,491.13	0.27	Monthly	Mechanical Broom
Medium Density Residential	2,947.11	0.50	Monthly	Mechanical Broom
High Density Residential	268.53	1.00	Monthly	Mechanical Broom
Agriculture	140.00	0.45	2x/year	Mechanical Broom
Forest	1,653.00	0.12	2x/year	Mechanical Broom
Open Land	188.18	0.27	2x/year	Mechanical Broom



wkbbk2_Non-Structural Calculator.xls

<u>Sweeping Effectiveness</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (lbs/yr)</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (kg/yr)</u>
3%	19.67	8.92
3%	26.02	11.80
3%	6.48	2.94
3%	11.98	5.43
3%	44.19	20.05
3%	8.05	3.65
1%	0.62	0.28
1%	1.92	0.87
1%	0.50	0.23
<u>Programmatic Credit:</u>	119.43	54.17

Street Sweeping



<u>Programmatic Credit:</u>	119.43	54.17
<u>Individual Site Credit:</u>	0.98	0.45
<u>Total Street Sweeping Credit:</u>	120.42	54.62

DRAFT

Conversion Factors:		Phosphorus Load Export rates:							
Value	Unit	Land Use (LU) Category	Composite PLE rate (kg/ha/yr)	Impervious PLE rate (kg/ha/yr)	Pervious PLE rate (kg/ha/yr)	Composite PLE rate (lb/acre/yr)	Impervious PLE rate (lb/acre/yr)	Pervious PLE rate (lb/acre/yr)	Reference
2.47	acres per hectare	Choose							
43,560	square feet per acre	Commercial	1.68	2.5	0.30	1.50	2.23	0.27	2
7.4805	gallons per cubic foot	Industrial	1.46	2.00	0.30	1.30	1.79	0.27	2
3.7854	liters per gallon	Freeway	0.90	1.50	0.30	0.80	1.34	0.27	2
2.2046	pounds per kilogram	Low Density Residential	0.30	1.00	0.15	0.27	0.89	0.13	3
		Medium Density Residential	0.56	1.50	0.30	0.50	1.34	0.27	2
		High Density Residential	1.12	2.50	0.30	1.00	2.23	0.27	2
Street Sweeping Frequencies		Agriculture	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.45	0.45	1
2x/year		Forest	0.13	1.00	0.10	0.12	0.89	0.09	3
Monthly		Open Land	0.30	1.00	0.25	0.27	0.89	0.22	3
Weekly									
Scope of Phosphorus Control Plan		References:	1	Budd, L.F., and D.W. Meals. 1994. Draft Final Report. Lake Champlain Nonpoint Source Pollution Assessment. LCBP Technical Report No. 6A. Lake Champlain Basin Program, Grand Isle, VT.					
			2	Shaver, E., R. Horner, J. Skupien, C. May, and G. Ridley. 2007. Fundamentals of Urban Runoff Management: Technical and Institutional Issues. North American Lake Management Society, Madison, WI, in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.					
			3	Mattson, M.D., and R.A. Isaac. 1999. Calibration of phosphorus export coefficients for Total Maximum Daily Loads of Massachusetts's lakes. Lake Reservoir Management 15:209–219.					
Total									
MS4-only									

MassGIS Land Use to PCP Template Land Use Categories:

Mass GIS LU_CODE	Description	Template Land Use Category	Mass GIS LU_CODE	Description	Template Land Use Category
1	Crop Land	Agriculture	26	Golf Course	Open Land
2	Pasture (active)	Agriculture	29	Marina	Commercial
3	Forest	Forest	31	Urban Public / Institutional	Commercial
4	Non-Forested Wetland	Forest	34	Cemetery	Open Land
5	Mining	Open Land	35	Orchard	Forest
6	Open Land (includes inactive)	Open Land	36	Nursery	Agriculture
7	Participation Recreation	Agriculture	37	Forested Wetland	Forest
8	Spectator Recreation	Open Land	38	Very Low Density Residential	Low Density Residential
9	Water Based Recreation	Open Land	39	Junkyards	Industrial
10	Multi-Family Residential	High Density Residential	40	Brushland / Successional	Forest
11	High Density Residential	High Density Residential			
12	Medium Density Residential	Medium Density Residential			
13	Low Density Residential	Low Density Residential	Land Use Category	Mass GIS LU_CODE	
14	Saltwater Wetland	Water	Commercial	15, 29, 31	
15	Commercial	Commercial	Industrial	16, 19, 39	
16	Industrial	Industrial	Freeway	18	
17	Urban Open	Open Land	Low Density Residential	13, 38	
18	Transportation	Freeway	Medium Density Residential	12	
19	Waste Disposal	Open Land	High Density Residential	10, 11	
20	Water	Water	Agriculture	1, 2, 7, 23, 36	
23	Cranberry Bog	Agriculture	Forest	3, 4, 35, 37, 40	
24	Powerline / Utility	Open Land	Open Land	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 19, 24, 25, 26, 34	
25	Sandy Beach	Open Land	Water	14, 20	



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Phosphorus Fertilizer Elimination	398.01	180.54
Leaf Litter Pickup	209.81	95.17
Total Non-structural Reductions	780.47	354.02
Percent Non-structural Reductions	16.8%	16.8%

Structural Calculator



wkbk3 Structural Calculator.xls

- Introductory worksheet
- Summary worksheet
- Six BMP worksheets:
 - Infiltration
 - Biofiltration
 - Other filtration
 - Stormwater wetlands
 - Detention
 - Rain water harvesting
- BMP effectiveness worksheet
- Constants worksheet

Introduction

- Contents and Instructions
- Color key

	Beige cells: instructions
	Yellow cells: input data
	White cells: constants and coefficients
	Green cells: calculations
	Blue cells: results



Structural BMP Summary	(lb/yr)	(kg/yr)
Scope of Phosphorus Control Plan		Total
1998-2002 Phosphorus Load	4,648.88	2,108.72
Percent Reduction Required		52.1%
Percent Non-structural Reduction		16.8%
Infiltration	529.10	240.00
Biofiltration	463.37	210.18
Other Filtration	155.30	70.45
Stormwater Wetlands	388.04	176.01
Detention	73.64	33.40
Rainwater Harvesting	40.16	18.22
Total Structural Reductions	1,649.60	748.26
Structural Reduction Required		35.3%
Structural Reduction Achieved		35.5%



Infiltration

Input Infiltration BMPs					
<u>Site Name</u>	<u>BMP Type</u>	<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Impervious PLE rate (lb/acre/yr)</u>	<u>Impervious Catchment Area (acres)</u>	<u>Water Quality Depth (in)</u>
Town Garage	Infiltration trench / subsurface retention	Commercial	2.23	15.00	0.50
Smith Driveway	Porous pavement	Medium Density Residential	1.34	0.03	1.00
About 3,000 driveways	Porous pavement	Medium Density Residential	1.34	90.00	1.00
Town Library	Infiltration basin / raingarden / bioretention areas	Commercial	2.23	10.00	0.50
School	Infiltration basin / raingarden / bioretention areas	Commercial	2.23	5.00	0.50

**Input Infiltration BMPs**

<u>Impervious Catchment Area (acres)</u>	<u>Water Quality Depth (in)</u>	<u>Water Quality Volume (yd^3)</u>	<u>Treatment Effectiveness</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (lbs/yr)</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (kg/yr)</u>
15.00	0.50	1,008	75%	25.10	11.39
		4	90%	0.04	0.02
		12,100	90%	108.44	49.19
		672	80%	17.85	8.10
		336	80%	8.93	4.05

Infiltration BMPs Credit:

529.10

240.00

Infiltration

**Input Infiltration BMPs**

<u>BMP Type</u>	<u>Water Quality Depth (in)</u>	<u>Water Quality Volume (yd^3)</u>	<u>Treatment Effectiveness</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (lbs/yr)</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (kg/yr)</u>
Infiltration trench / subsurface retention	0.50	1,008	75%	25.10	11.39
		4	90%	0.04	0.02
		12,100	90%	108.44	49.19
		672	80%	17.85	8.10
		336	80%	8.93	4.05

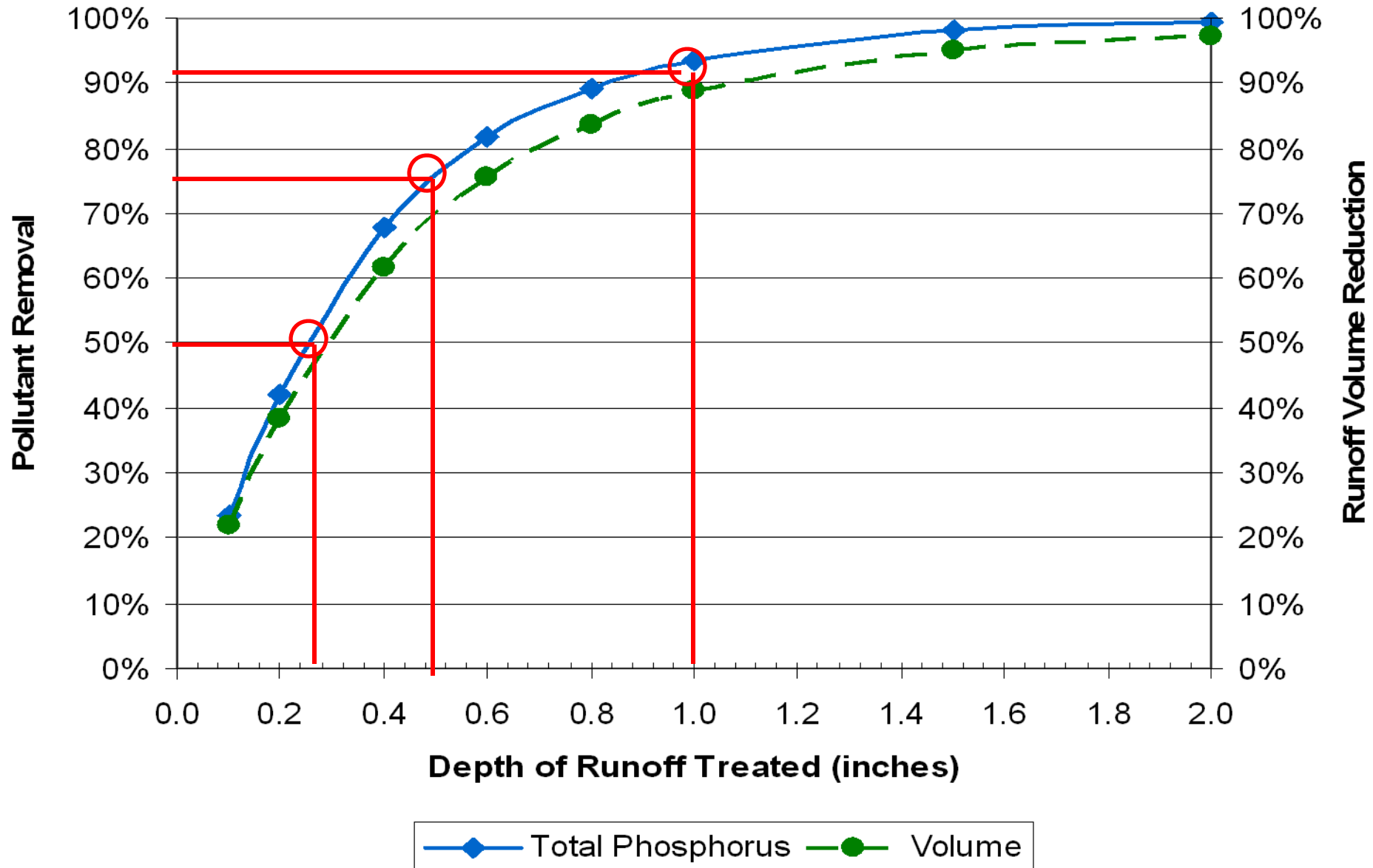
Infiltration BMPs Credit:

529.10

240.00

Infiltration

BMP Performance Curve: Infiltration Trench (Soil infiltration rate 0.52 in/hr)





BMP (no underdrain)	Effectiveness (0.25" treatment depth)	Effectiveness (0.5" treatment depth)	Effectiveness (1.0" treatment depth)	References		
Infiltration basin / raingarden / bioretention areas	60%	80%	95%	See Spreadsheet 9: Structural BMP Effectiveness Matrix		
Infiltrating water quality swale	60%	80%	95%			
Infiltration trench / subsurface retention	50%	75%	90%			
Porous pavement	50%	75%	90%			



BMP Effectiveness		Water Quality Depth		
	BMP type	0.25"	0.5"	1.0"
Infiltration BMPs (no underdrain)	Infiltration basin / raingarden / bioretention areas	60%	80%	95%
	Infiltrating water quality swale	60%	80%	95%
	Infiltration trench / subsurface retention	50%	75%	90%
	Porous pavement	50%	75%	90%
Biofiltration BMPs (with underdrain)	Raingarden / biofiltration	40%	60%	75%
	Dry water quality swale	40%	60%	75%
Other filtration	Tree box filters	35%	45%	60%
	Sand filter	35%	45%	60%





Reference 1				Reference 2		
Effectiveness	Source	WQD	Comments	Effectiveness	Source	WQD
61%	TetraTech	0.25"	B soils (0.52 in/hr infiltration)	82%	TetraTech	0.5"
75%	Mid-Atlantic Water Program	1.0"	+/-15%	20% to 90%	MassDEP	0.5"
48%	TetraTech	0.25"	B soils (0.52 in/hr infiltration)	74%	TetraTech	0.5"
80%	Mid-Atlantic Water Program	1.0"	A/B soils; +/-15%			
38%	TetraTech	0.25"		58%	TetraTech	0.5"
83%	CWP Database 2000	N/A	Median, few data points	20% to 90%	MassDEP	0.5"
9% to 70%	Filtterra 2010	N/A	See comment	50% to 68%	MaSTEP	Referencing University of Virginia study
60%	Mid-Atlantic Water Program	1.0"	+/-15%	59%	CWP Database 2007	N/A





Wkbk3 Structural Calculator.xls

Reports looked at:	
Center for Watershed Protection. 2000. National Pollutant Removal Performance Database for Stormwater Treatment Practices. 2nd ed.	http://www.stormwatercenter.net/Library/STP-Pol
Center for Watershed Protection. 2007. National Pollutant Removal Performance Database for Stormwater Treatment Practices. 3rd ed.	http://www.stormwaterok.net/CWP%20Document%2007%20Nat%20Pollutant%20Removal%20Perfor
Lenth, J. et al. 2010. White Paper. Filterra® Bioretention Systems: Technical Basis for High Flow Rate Treatment and Evaluation of Stormwater Quality Performance	http://www.filterra.com/images/uploads/2010-09-20_Filterra_High_Flow_Rate_Treatment_Whitep
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. 2008. Volume 2, Chapter 2: Structural BMP Specifications for the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.	http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/laws/v2c2.pdf
Massachusetts Stormwater Evaluation Project (MaSTEP). 2011. "Stormwater Technologies Clearinghouse." Accessed May 5, 2011.	http://mastep.net/index.cfm
Mid-Atlantic Water Program. 2009. Developing Best Management Practice Definitions and Effectiveness Estimates for Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Sediment in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.	http://archive.chesapeakebay.net/pubs/BMP_ASS
TetraTech. Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP) Performance Analysis. 2010.	http://www.epa.gov/ne/npdes/stormwater/assets/Analysis-Report.pdf



**Input Infiltration BMPs**

	<u>Water Quality Volume (yd^3)</u>	<u>Treatment Effectiveness</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (lbs/yr)</u>	<u>Reduction Credit (kg/yr)</u>
	1,008	75%	25.10	11.39
	4	90%	0.04	0.02
	12,100	90%	108.44	49.19
	672	80%	17.85	8.10
	336	80%	8.93	4.05

Infiltration BMPs Credit:

529.10

240.00

Infiltration



Treated Area Summary	Impervious Area (acre)	Impervious Area Treated (acre)	% Impervious Treated
Commercial	289.41	265.00	92%
Industrial	455.50	425.00	93%
Freeway	148.07	120.00	81%
Low Density Residential	454.72	410.00	90%
Medium Density Residential	568.23	520.03	92%
High Density Residential	136.92	115.10	84%
Agriculture	57.90	50.00	86%
Forest	187.28	150.00	80%
Open Land	103.92	100.00	96%
Total area	2,401.95	2,155.13	90%



Thank you

Questions ?

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