

APPENDIX–J: METHOD FOR DETERMINING STORMWATER
CONTROL DESIGN VOLUME (DSV) (I.E.,
CAPACITY) USING LONG–TERM
CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE CURVES

| Stormwater Control Type | Description | Applicable Structural Stormwater Control Performance Curve | Equation for calculating Design Storage Capacity for Estimating Cumulative Reductions using Performances Curves |
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| Infiltration Trench | Provides temporary storage of runoff using the void spaces within the soil/sand/gravel mixture that is used to backfill the trench for subsequent infiltration into the surrounding sub-soils. | Infiltration Trench (6 infiltration rates: 0.17, 0.27, 0.52, 1.02, 2.41 and 8.27 inches per hour) | DSV = void space volumes of gravel and sand layers $DSV = (L \times W \times D_{stone} \times n_{stone}) + (L \times W \times D_{sand} \times n_{sand})$ |
| Subsurface Infiltration | Provides temporary storage of runoff using the combination of storage structures (e.g., galleys, chambers, pipes, etc.) and void spaces within the soil/sand/gravel mixture that is used to backfill the system for subsequent infiltration into the surrounding sub-soils. | Infiltration Trench (6 infiltration rates: 0.17, 0.27, 0.52, 1.02, 2.41 and 8.27 inches per hour) | DSV = Water storage volume of storage units and void space volumes of backfill materials. Example for subsurface galleys backfilled with washed stone: $DSV = (L \times W \times D)_{galley} + (L \times W \times D_{stone} \times n_{stone})$ |
| Surface Infiltration | Provides temporary storage of runoff through surface ponding storage structures (e.g., basin or swale) for subsequent infiltration into the underlying soils. | Infiltration Basin (6 infiltration rates: 0.17, 0.27, 0.52, 1.02, 2.41 and 8.27 inches per hour) | DSV = Water volume of storage structure before bypass. Example for linear trapezoidal vegetated swale $DSV = (L \times ((W_{bottom} + W_{top@D_{max}}) / 2) \times D)$ |
| Rain Garden/Bio-retention (no underdrains) | Provides temporary storage of runoff through surface ponding and possibly void spaces within the soil/sand/gravel mixture that is used to filter runoff prior to infiltration into underlying soils. | Infiltration Basin (6 infiltration rates: 0.17, 0.27, 0.52, 1.02, 2.41 and 8.27 inches per hour) | DSV = Ponding water storage volume and void space volumes of soil filter media. Example for raingarden: $DSV = (A_{pond} \times D_{pond}) + (A_{soil} \times D_{soil} \times n_{soil \text{ mix}})$ |
| Tree Filter (no underdrain) | Provides temporary storage of runoff through surface ponding and void spaces within the soil/sand/gravel mixture that is used to filter runoff prior to infiltration into underlying soils. | Infiltration Trench (6 infiltration rates: 0.17, 0.27, 0.52, 1.02, 2.41 and 8.27 inches per hour) | DSV = Ponding water storage volume and void space volumes of soil filter media. $DSV = (L \times W \times D_{ponding}) + (L \times W \times D_{soil} \times n_{soil \text{ mix}})$ |
| Bio-Filtration (w/underdrain) | Provides temporary storage of runoff for filtering through an engineered soil media. The storage capacity includes void spaces in the filter media and temporary ponding at the surface. After runoff has passed through the filter media it is collected by an under-drain pipe for discharge. Manufactured or packaged bio-filter systems such as tree box filters may be suitable for using the bio-filtration performance results. | Bio-filtration | DSV = Ponding water storage volume and void space volume of soil filter media. Example of a linear biofilter: $DSV = (L \times W \times D_{ponding}) + (L \times W \times D_{soil} \times n_{soil})$ |
| Enhanced Bio-filtration w/ Internal Storage Reservoir (ISR) (no infiltration) | Based on design by the UNH Stormwater Center (UNHSC). Provides temporary storage of runoff for filtering through an engineered soil media, augmented for enhanced phosphorus removal, followed by detention and denitrification in a subsurface internal storage reservoir (ISR) comprised of gravel. An elevated outlet control at the top of the ISR is designed to provide a retention time of at least 24 hours in the system to allow for sufficient time for denitrification and nitrogen reduction to occur prior to discharge. The design storage capacity for using the cumulative performance curves is comprised of void spaces in the filter media, temporary ponding at the surface of the practice and the void spaces in the gravel ISR. | Enhanced Bio-filtration w/ISR | DSV = Ponding water storage volume and void space volume of soil filter media and gravel ISR. $DSV = (A_{bed} \times D_{ponding}) + (A_{bed} \times D_{soil} \times n_{soil}) + (A_{ISR} \times D_{gravel} \times n_{gravel})$ |
| Gravel Wetland | Provides temporary surface ponding storage of runoff in a vegetated wetland cell that is eventually routed to an underlying saturated gravel internal storage reservoir (ISR) for nitrogen treatment. Outflow is controlled by an elevated orifice that has its invert elevation equal to the top of the ISR layer and provides a retention time of at least 24 hours. | Gravel Wetland | DSV = pretreatment volume + ponding volume + void space volume of gravel ISR. $DSV = (A_{pretreatment} \times D_{pretreatment}) + (A_{wetland} \times D_{ponding}) + (A_{ISR} \times D_{gravel} \times n_{gravel})$ |
| Porous Pavement with subsurface infiltration | Provides filtering of runoff through a filter course and temporary storage of runoff within the void spaces of a subsurface gravel reservoir prior to infiltration into subsoils. | Infiltration Trench (6 infiltration rates: 0.17, 0.27, 0.52, 1.02, 2.41 and 8.27 inches per hour) | DSV = void space volumes of gravel layer $DSV = (L \times W \times D_{stone} \times n_{stone})$ |
| Porous pavement w/ impermeable underliner w/underdrain | Provides filtering of runoff through a filter course and temporary storage of runoff within the void spaces prior to discharge by way of an underdrain. | Porous Pavement | Depth of Filter Course = D_{FC} |
| Sand Filter w/underdrain | Provides filtering of runoff through a sand filter course and temporary storage of runoff through surface ponding and within void spaces of the sand and washed stone layers prior to discharge by way of an underdrain. | Sand Filter | DSV = pretreatment volume + ponding volume + void space volume of sand and washed stone layers. $DSV = (A_{pretreatment} \times D_{pretreatment}) + (A_{bed} \times D_{ponding}) + (A_{bed} \times D_{sand} \times n_{sand}) + (A_{bed} \times D_{stone} \times n_{stone})$ |
| Wet Pond | Provides treatment of runoff through routing through permanent pool. | Wet Pond | DSV= Permanent pool volume prior to high flow bypass $DSV = A_{pond} \times D_{pond}$ (does not include pretreatment volume) |
| Extended Dry Detention Basin | Provides temporary detention storage for the design storage volume to drain in 24 hours through multiple out let controls. | Dry Pond | DSV= Ponding volume prior to high flow bypass $DSV = A_{pond} \times D_{pond}$ (does not include pretreatment volume) |
| Dry Water Quality Swale/Grass Swale | Based on MA design standards. Provides temporary surface ponding storage of runoff in an open vegetated channel through permeable check dams. Treatment is provided by filtering of runoff by vegetation and check dams and infiltration into subsurface soils. | Water Quality Grass swale | DSV = Volume of swale at full design depth $DSV = L_{swale} \times A_{swale} \times D_{ponding \ swale}$ |
| Definitions: DSV= Design Storage Volume = physical storage capacity to hold water; VSV = Void Space Volume; L = length, W = width, D = depth at design capacity before bypass, n = porosity fill material, A= average surface area for calculating volume; Infiltration rate = saturated soil hydraulic conductivity | | | |