

DDOE Responses to Clarifying Questions from Contech

District's Draft Stormwater Management Guidebook

Date: October 22nd, 2012

Attendees: Rebecca Stack (DDOE); Aimee Connerton (Contech); Greg Hoffman (CWP)

Q: Can treatment trains be used to add up to the 60 percent TSS removal requirement?

A: Yes, treatment trains can be used to achieve an additive result.

Q: How will pretreatment be handled for removal rating process?

A: Pre- treatment practices can count toward a treatment train to achieve an additive result.

Q: Why and how was the 1.7" ceiling arrived at?

A: This is the 95th percentile precipitation event for the District determined from a 30 year look back at the District historic annual rainfall record.

Q: For SWRv minimum 95% filter efficiency is required even for first flush diversion; 90% for 2-yr and 15-yr. (p 47)

A: First flush diversion is a pretreatment option of rainwater harvesting. The pre-treatment requirements will be re-examined in the next draft.

Q: Appendix T—Proprietary Practice (PP)—Is a minimal particle size distribution (psd) going to be required?

A: Yes.

Q: If a property elects to provide treatment of a volume are they still responsible for the entire SWRv off-site on in another drainage area? See Chapter 2 (pg 13-14)

A: A regulated site is required to achieve a minimum of 50% of the SWRv on-site or they can ask for Relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions as defined in Appendix E. but in either case the site is responsible for the entire SWRv through a combination of on-site and off-site retention. A site can also over control and under control within drainage areas. A site that cannot achieve at least the 50% retention requirement within a drainage area must provide treatment (unless the project is in the combined sewer system). So, there is not a choice of treatment in lieu of retention at any time.

Q: If a property retains only 50% of the SWRv should it not have to provide treatment for 100% or does the 50% off-site take care of this?

A: Yes, a site is never relieved of the full retention obligation. A site can manage their retention obligation through a combination of off-site and on-site retention. So, the treatment obligation is as a final protective measure to ensure pollutant loads discharging to the separated sewer system are controlled from all drainage areas.

Q: How was the 60%TSS removal standard arrived at?

A: Rates were determined from a literature review of overall BMP performance.

Q: How will ratings move forward?

A: I don't understand the question.

Q: Why are sand filters assigned a TSS removal rate of 60%?

A: Rates were determined from a literature review.

Q: Why are biofilters assigned a TSS removal rate of 50%?

A: Rates were determined from a literature review.