Site Analysis and Your Assessment

Paraprofessional Watershed Restoration Training

October 22, 2013

OTC, Room 223, Environmental Sciences Building
New Brunswick, NJ

Christopher C. Obropta, Ph.D., P.E. Email: obropta@envsci.rutgers.edu

Jessica Brown, EIT jess@envsci.rutgers.edu

www.water.rutgers.edu







It is all about controlling runoff from impervious surfaces







We must deal with impacts from impervious cover



Are there impervious surfaces that you can eliminate?



If we can't eliminate it, can we reduce it?



If we can't eliminate or reduce it, can we disconnect it?



Are there impervious surfaces that you can harvest rainwater for reuse?



Are there conveyance systems that can be converted to bioswales?



Selecting BMPs...why "site selection" rarely exists.

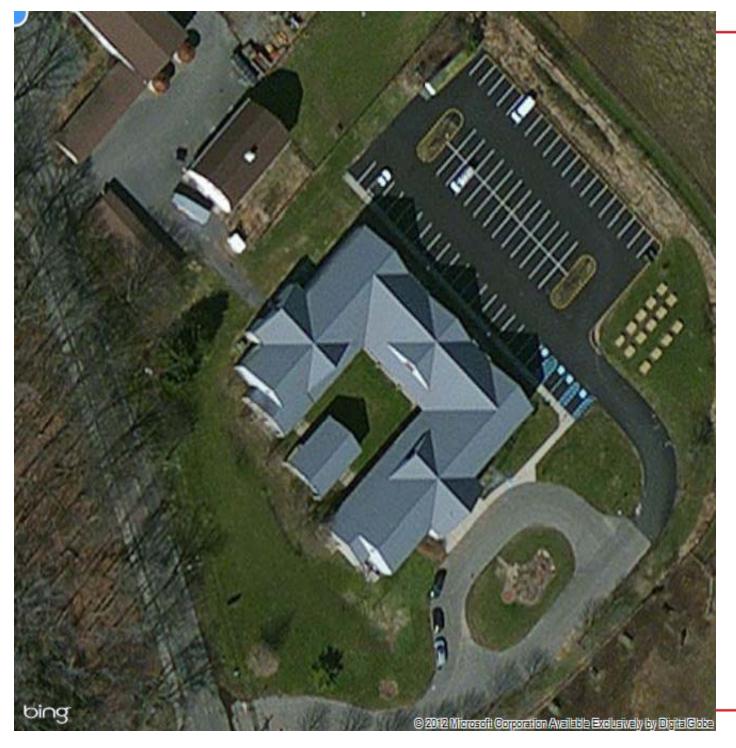
- Drainage Area
- Soils
- SHWT
- Storage
- Specific BMP components
- Pollutants

- Underdrains
- Cost
- Aesthetics
- Topography
- Watershed needs
- Vegetation
- Safety



What would you design for this site?





Observations

- •Lots of impervious cover
- •No stormwater management
- •Lots of open space for potential BMPs

Questions

- Are there downspouts?
- Are they connected?
- Is there curb along the parking lot?
- •Which way is the parking lot graded?
- •What is the condition of the parking lot?





Other Questions

- Do the soils around the Ag Museum infiltrate?
- Who own the property? Will they be open to installing stormwater management measures?
- Are there potential partners to help with the project?
- Do we need permits for altering this site with stormwater best management practices?
- Does the building have a basement?
- Can we lose parking spaces?
- Who will maintain the BMPs?
- Is the project a high priority?





	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI	
FarAr	Fallsington bedrock substratum variant loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded	2.3	59.3%	
MbrA	Matapeake silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.5	13.0%	
MbuA	Mattapex silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.0	24.7%	
NkrB	Nixon moderately well drained variant loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0.1	3.0%	
	Totals for Area of Interest	3.8	100%	



FavAr—Fallsington bedrock substratum variant loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Composition

Fallsington variant, bedrock substratum, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Properties and qualities

- Slope: 0 to 2 percent
- Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
- Drainage class: Poorly drained
- Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
- Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

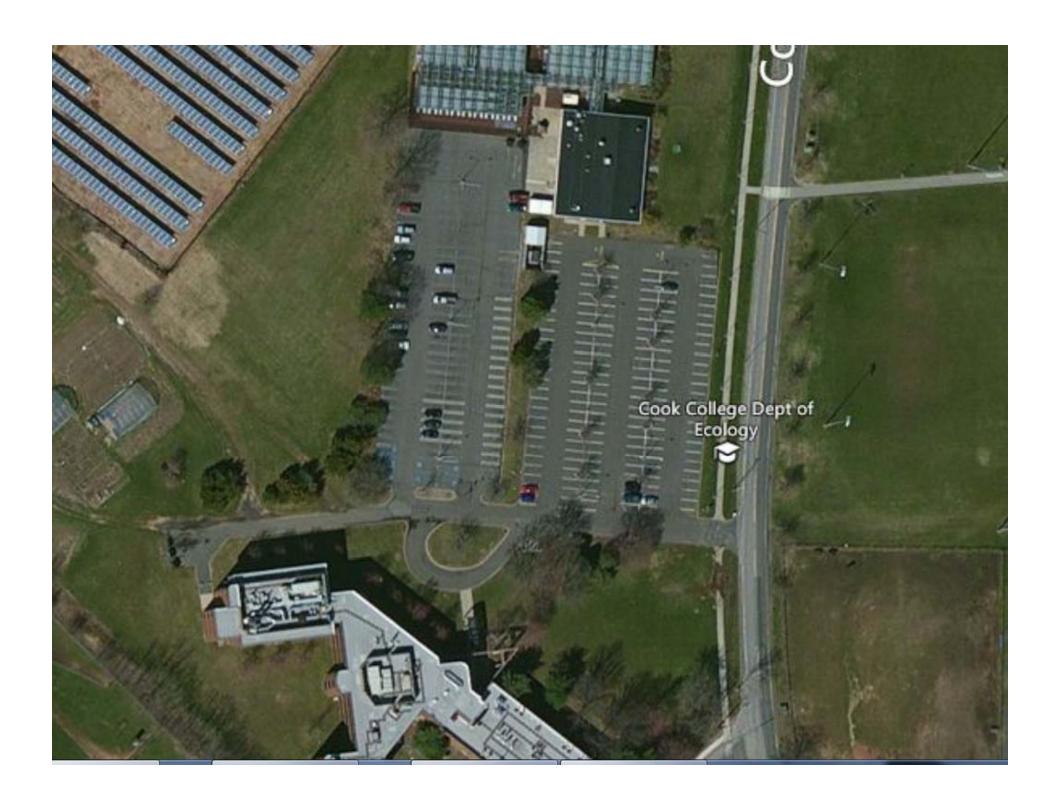
Interpretive groups

Hydrologic Soil Group: D



Sewage Disposal (NJ)

Map unit symbol	Rating	Rating reasons (numeric values)			
		Depth to perched zone of saturation			
	Nous lineited	(1.00)			
FavAr		Restrictive substratum (1.00)			
ravAl	Very limited	Restrictive horizon (1.00)			
		Not Permitted - Flooding (1.00)			
		Not Permitted - Hydric Soil (1.00)			
MbrA	Not limited				
IVIUIA	Not illinted	Depth to perched zone of saturation (1.00) Restrictive substratum (1.00) Restrictive horizon (1.00) Not Permitted - Flooding (1.00) Not Permitted - Hydric Soil (1.00) Depth to apparent zone of saturation (0.83)			
MbuA	Somewhat	Depth to apparent zone of saturation			
MOUA	limited	(0.83)			
N11D	Somewhat	Depth to apparent zone of saturation			
NkrB	limited	(0.83)			



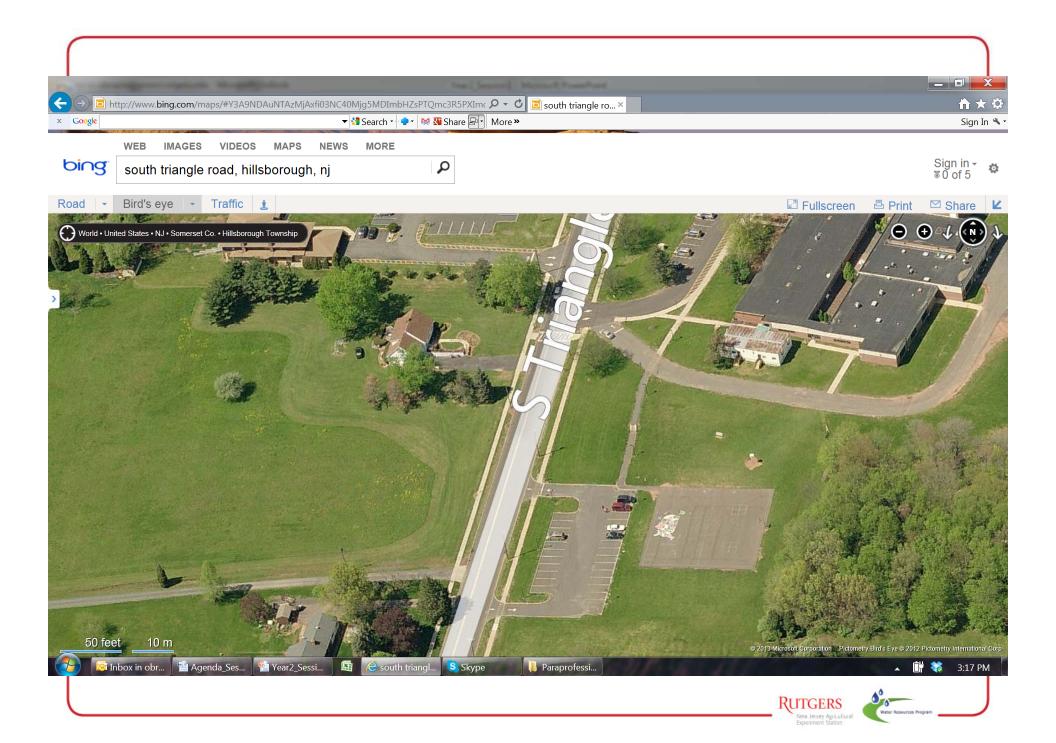
Let's go outside!



Desktop Analysis Review







Site Visits



Site Photos:









Stormwater Best Management Practice Opportunities

Royce Brook Watershed - Hillsborough Township

Project Identifier	Geographic Coordinates			
R5 - Parking Lot Next to Triangle School	N40° 58' 46.26"	W074° 2' 38.76"		

Site Description and BMP Implementation Opportunities: This site is the overflow parking lot and paved playground lot for Triangle Elementary School on South Triangle Road. The site is adjacent to Royce Brook. The parking lot flows to a single catch basin at the south end of the parking lot, which dumps directly into the Royce Brook. The parking lot is in fair condition. The paved playground lot does not have any catch basins but rather flows onto the grassed area adjacent to the lot and ultimately into the stream. The paved playground lot is in fair condition. The flow from the parking lot can be diverted to a bioretention system bypassing the existing catch basin. There is ample area for the bioretention system. The design and construction of this bioretention basin or rain garden can be incorporated into the fourth grade science curriculum at the elementary school. The paved playground lot could be converted to pervious asphalt and serve as an outstanding demonstration project for the watershed.



Document Recommendations



Royce Brook Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan BMP Information Sheet

Project ID: R5 - Parking Lot Next to Triangle School					
Location:	Municipality: Hillsborough				
South Triangle Road at Triangle Elementary School	190 E				
	Subwatershed: Royce Brook				
BMP Description:	Targeted Pollutants:				
Bioretention System/Rain Garden and Educational Program	Total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus				
	(TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in				
	surface runoff				

Existing Conditions and Issues:

This site is the overflow parking lot for Triangle Elementary School on South Triangle Road. The site is adjacent to Royce Brook. The parking lot flows to a single catch basin at the south end of the parking lot, which dumps directly into the Royce Brook. The parking lot surface is in fair condition. The pollutants that accumulate in the parking lot are directly discharged to Royce Brook during storm events with no level of treatment. Additionally, the stormwater runoff is quickly discharged to the stream, contributing to the stream's flashy hydrology, which cause bank erosion, downcutting, and localized flooding.

Proposed Solution(s):

The flow from the parking lot (12,000 square feet in size) can be diverted to a bioretention system or rain garden bypassing the existing catch basin. There is ample area for the rain garden, which would be approximately 2,400 square feet in size with a depth of six to eight inches. The design and construction of this bioretention basin or rain garden can be incorporated into the fourth grade science curriculum at the elementary school. The RCE Water Resources Program has a Stormwater Management in Your School Yard program that could be incorporated into the 4th grade curriculum. The students could gain knowledge and increase their awareness of issues associated with stormwater runoff while building a BMP on the school grounds that actually helps address some of the problems.

Anticipated Benefits:

The rain garden would be designed to capture, treat and infiltrate the water quality design storm (1.25 inches of rain over two hours). Since 90% of the annual rainfall in New Jersey comes in storms events less than water quality design storm, the rain garden would remove 90% of the TN, TP, and TSS on an annual basis. Pathogens and Bacteria such as E. coli and Fecal Coliform will be reduced by up to 90% as well. A rain garden would also provide ancillary benefits, such as enhanced wildlife habitat and aesthetic appeal to surrounding property owners. The Triangle Elementary School is located at the proposed site. Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program could present the *Stormwater Management in Your School Yard* curriculum to students and then include them in the rain garden design and planting efforts as an augmentation to the in-class lessons. It can also be used as a demo project to launch educational programming for Hillsborough Department of Public Works staff.

Possible Funding Sources:

319(h) grants from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Soil Conservation District of Somerset-Union Counties

Hillsborough Township

Sustainable Jersey

Triangle School Home and School Association

Partners/Stakeholders:

Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Stony Brook-Millstone Watershed Association



Royce Brook Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan BMP Information Sheet

Estimate	d Cost:					
Task	Task Description					
1	Complete topographic survey and soils test			\$500		
2	Prepare final design			\$1,000		
3	Activities for BMP installation	Unit Cost	Quantity	9		
	Plant materials	\$0.50/sq.ft.	2,400	\$1,200		
	Soil amendments (course sand)	\$35/cu.yd.	10	\$350		
	Mulch	\$25/cu.yd.	20	\$500		
	Installation (assume volunteer-based effort)	\$25.22/hr*	30 people	\$3,027		
de de		0	4 hr/person	(no charge)		
	Supervision of volunteers	\$1,000	1	\$1,000		
	Educational Programs (Schools and DPW)	\$2,000		\$2,000		
	Contingency (10%)	-:	E	\$655		
Total Estimated Project Cost						

^{*}Based on New Jersey State Value for Volunteer Time as reported by the Corporation for National and Community Service



Quantify Load Reductions of Proposed BMPs?

- Based upon land use of your site, determine pollutant loads from site and amount of runoff.
- Based upon ability of recommended BMP to reduce pollutants, determine amount of pollutant load to be reduced by recommended BMPs.
- Put it in an easy to read table DEP likes that.



Table 3-1: Pollutant Loads by Land Cover

Land Cover	TP load (lbs/acre/yr)	TN load (lbs/acre/yr)	TSS load (lbs/acre/yr)
High, Medium Density Residential	1.4	15	140
Low Density, Rural Residential	0.6	5	100
Commercial	2.1	22	200
Industrial	1.5	16	200
Urban, Mixed Urban, Other Urban	1.0	10	120
Agriculture	1.3	10	300
Forest, Water, Wetlands	0.1	3	40
Barrenland/Transitional Area	0.5	5	60



Table 4-1: TSS Removal Rates for BMPs

Best Management Practice (BMP)	Adopted TSS Removal Rate (%)			
Bioretention System	90			
Constructed Stormwater Wetland	90			
Dry Well	Volume Reduction Only ¹			
Extended Detention Basin	40 to 60 ²			
Infiltration Structure	80			
Manufactured Treatment Device	See N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.7(d) ³			
Pervious Paving System	Volume Reduction			
	Or			
	80 ⁴			
Sand Filter	80			
Vegetative Filter	60-80			
Wet Pond	50-90 ⁵			



 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ See text below. $^{\rm 2}$ Final rate based upon detention time. See Chapter 9.

³ To be determined through testing on a case-by-case basis. See text below.

⁴ If system includes a runoff storage bed that functions as an infiltration basin. See Chapt

⁵ Final rate based upon pool volume and detention time. See Chapter 9.

Table 4.2 - Typical Phosphorous and Nitrogen Removal Rates for BMPs

Best Management Practice (BMP)	Total Phosphorous Removal Rate (%)	Total Nitrogen Removal Rate (%)	
Bioretention Basin	60	30	
Constructed Stormwater Wetland	50	30	
Extended Detention Basin	20	20	
Infiltration Basin	60	50	
Manufactured Treatment Devices	See N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.7(d)	See N.J.A.C. 7:8-5.7(d)	
Pervious Paving ²	60	50	
Sand Filter	50	35	
Vegetative Filter	30	30	
Wet Pond	50	30	

Pollutant Load Reductions for Royce Brook Project

		Aerial Loads		Loads		Reductions in Loads					
Site	Area (acres)	TP (lbs/ac/yr)	TN (lbs/ac/yr)	TSS (lbs/ac/yr)	TP (lbs/yr)	TN (lbs/yr)	TSS (lbs/yr)	TP (lbs/yr)	TN (lbs/yr)	TSS (lbs/v	
R5	0.28	2.1	22	200	0.59	6.21	56.4	0.53	5.59	50.8	

Stormwater Treated and Infiltrated by BMP:

12,300 square feet * 44 inches * ft/12in * 0.90 = 40,590 cu.ft.

40,590 cu.ft. * 7.48 gallons per cubic foot = 303,613 gallons



Picture is worth 1,000 words



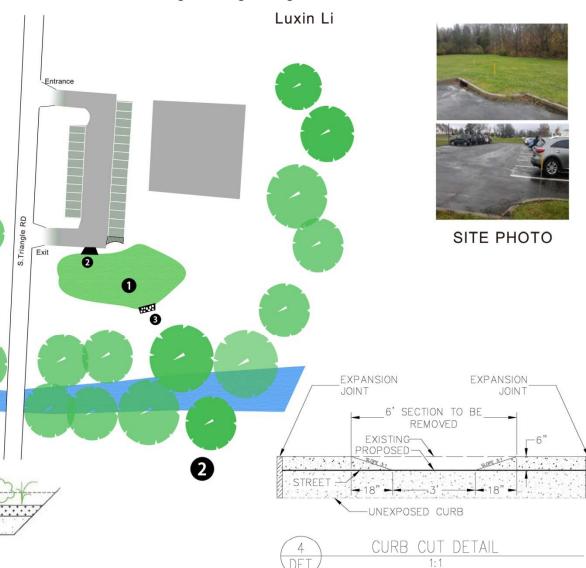
Triangle Elementary School Parking lot Stormwater Management Practice

Project location

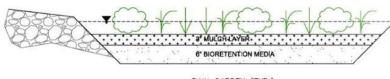


A rain garden can be built on the green space, and we can cut the curb near the drainage inlet to lead rain water to the rain garden. One overflow stone weir can be built near the river side Therefore, overflows from rain garden can flows to river.

Bioenvironmental Engineering Design







RAIN GARDEN (TYP.)





Presenting Data

- 1. Consider the audience
- 2. Make sure you have something to present!
- 3. Organize data in Watershed Management Plan format even if pieces are missing
- 4. Create a "standard" PowerPoint.
- 5. Provide handout/samples
- 6. Take a friend/Call RCE



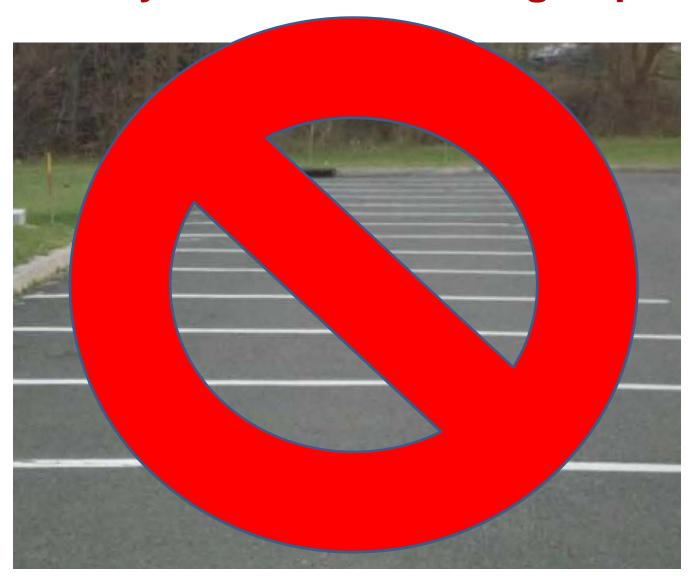
Consider the Audience

- Host Agency
- School kids
- NJDEP
- Environmental Commissions, Planning Boards
- Watershed Planning Advisory Committee

- What are your goals of presenting the data?
 - Assistance?
 - Marketing support?
 - Awareness?



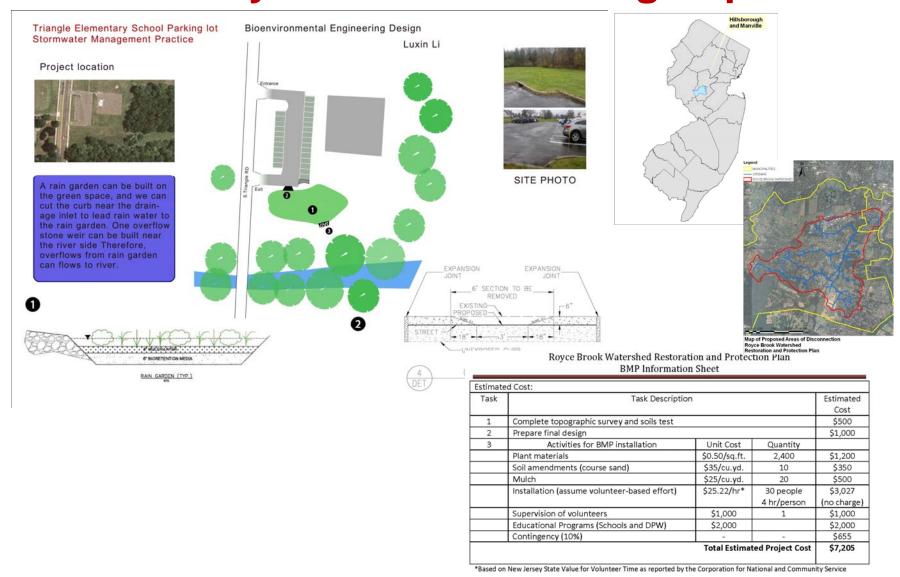
Make sure you have something to present







Make sure you have something to present







Organization of data



Outline for Watershed Restoration and Protection Plans January 2013



- · Executive Summary/Abstract
- Introduction
 - o Project Description/Background
 - o TMDLs in Watershed
- Watershed Description/Characterization¹
 - Watershed Boundary; Municipalities
 - Topography
 - Subwatersheds/HUCs
 - o Hydrology (Streams; Rivers; Lakes; Ponds)
 - Land U
 - Calla
 - Impairment Status of HUCs (from Integrated List)
- Assessment of Water Quality^{1,2}

In this section be sure to provide an identification of any causes of impairment and definite/possible pollutant sources; Identify sources at subcategory level along with estimates of the extent present.

- Historical Water Quality
- Visual Assessment Findings & Assessment
- Chemical Monitoring Findings
- Biological Assessments
- Assessment of Bacterial Findings
 - Fecal coliform; E. coli
- Management Measures; Targeted BMPs

A description of possible nonpoint source management measures to implement and a description of the critical areas where these will be needed/implemented. This is the section that includes the short descriptions of potential BMPs for problems identified (Paraprofessional Training Program). This section also includes the detailed information sheets and concept plans for several BMPs that are representative of the BMPs identified with the short descriptions.

- Pollutant Load Reductions^{1,2}
 - o Estimated Pollutant Loads Before & After Management Measures/BMPs
 - Models
 - · Areal Loading Coefficients
- · Plan Implementation

Provide estimates of technical and financial assistance/costs/sources and authorities needed to implement planned measures.

- o Implementation Schedule for Planned Management Measures
- o Interim Measurable Milestones Determining Whether Measures are Being Implemented
- o Criteria to Determine that Loading Reductions are Being Achieved
- o Education Component
- o Monitoring Component

Here is the link to the Tenakill Brook Restoration Plan: <a href="http://water.rutgers.edu/Projects/Tenakill/Te

- http://water.rutgers.edu/Projects/Tenakill/Tenakill Restoration Plan AppendixA.pdf
- http://water.rutgers.edu/Projects/Tenakill/Tenakill Restoration Plan AppendixB.pdf
- http://water.rutgers.edu/Projects/Tenakill/Tenakill Restoration Plan AppendixC.pdf
- http://water.rutgers.edu/Projects/Tenakill/Tenakill Restoration Plan AppendixD.pdf

Create a "standard" PowerPoint and handouts





¹ Maps/tables/charts of these are to accompany text; note that maps may include more than one of these items at a time

² Depending on what data is available, not all sections of this outline may be included

Resources Available to You



Resources Available to You

Jessica Brown
 (jess@envsci.rutgers.edu)

 Lisa Galloway Evrard (<u>Evrard@rci.rutgers.edu</u>)

Steve Yergeau
 (syergeau@envsci.rutgers.edu)

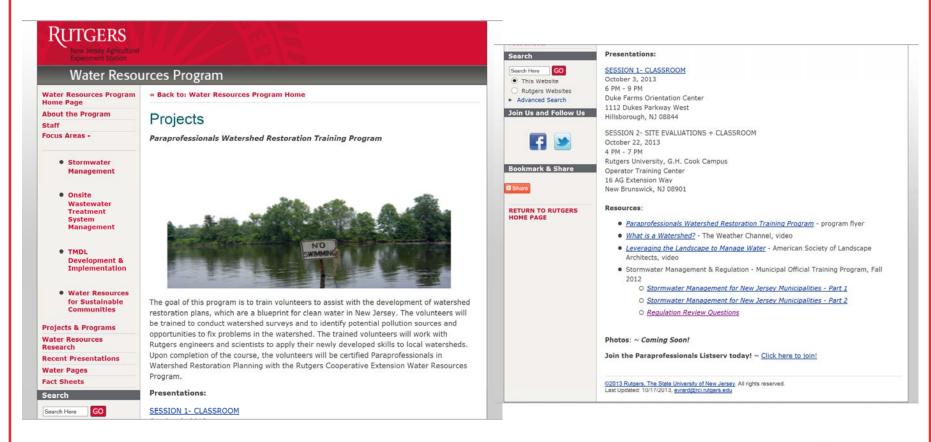
Kyle Gourley
 (kgourley@envsci.rutgers.edu)

http://www.water.rutgers.edu/Program_Staff/Default.htm



Resources Available to You

http://www.water.rutgers.edu/Projects/Paraprofessionals/Paraprofessionals.html







PICK A WATERSHED OR A MUNICIPALITY

