

# STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

## 281 Attachment 3

### Village of Port Chester

#### Schedule A3

#### Stormwater Management Practices Acceptable for Water Quality (From: New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, Table 3.3)

[Added 2-22-2011 by L.L. No. 2-2011]

Group	Practice	Description
<b>Pond</b>	Micropool extended Detention pond (P-1)	Pond that treats the majority of the water quality volume through extended detention, and incorporates a micropool at the outlet of the pond to prevent sediment resuspension.
	Wet pond (P-2)	Pond that provides storage for the entire water quality volume in the permanent pool.
	Wet extended detention pond (P-3)	Pond that treats a portion of the water quality volume by detaining storm flows above a permanent pool for a specified minimum detention time.
	Multiple pond system (P-4)	A group of ponds that collectively treat the water quality volume.
	Pocket pond (P-5)	A stormwater wetland design adapted for the treatment of runoff from small drainage areas that has little or no baseflow available to maintain water elevations and relies on groundwater to maintain a permanent pool.
<b>Wetland</b>	Shallow wetland (W-1)	A wetland that provides water quality treatment entirely in a shallow marsh.
	Extended detention wetland (W-2)	A wetland system that provides some fraction of the water quality volume by detaining storm flows above the marsh surface.
	Pond/wetland system (W-3)	A wetland system that provides a portion of the water quality volume in the permanent pool of a wet pond that precedes the marsh for a specified minimum detention time.
	Pocket wetland (W-4)	A shallow wetland design adapted for the treatment of runoff from small drainage areas that has variable water levels and relies on groundwater for its permanent pool.
<b>Infiltration</b>	Infiltration trench (I-1)	An infiltration practice that stores the water quality volume in the void spaces of a gravel trench before it is infiltrated into the ground.
	Infiltration basin (I-2)	An infiltration practice that stores the water quality volume in a shallow depression before it is infiltrated into the ground.
	Dry well (I-3)	An infiltration practice similar in design to the infiltration trench, and best suited for treatment of rooftop runoff.
<b>Filtering Practices</b>	Surface sand filter (F-1)	A filtering practice that treats stormwater by settling out larger particles in a sediment chamber, and then filtering stormwater through a sand matrix.
	Underground sand filter (F2)	A filtering practice that treats stormwater as it flows through underground settling and filtering chambers.
	Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)	A filter that incorporates a sediment chamber and filter bed as parallel vaults adjacent to a parking lot.
	Organic filter (F-4)	A filtering practice that uses an organic medium such as compost in the filter in place of sand.
	Bioretention (F-5)	A shallow depression that treats stormwater as it flows through a soil matrix, and is returned to the storm drain system.
<b>Open Channels</b>	Dry swale (O-1)	An open drainage channel or depression explicitly designed to detain and promote the filtration of stormwater runoff into the soil media.
	Wet swale (O-2)	An open drainage channel or depression designed to retain water or intercept groundwater for water quality treatment.