

# Stormwater Management Strategies for Reduction of Nitrogen and Phosphorus Loading to Surface Waters

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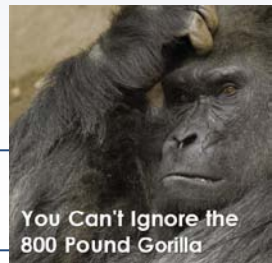
# Whoville has arrived



HHW-059 Horton is relieved to find the precious clover -- which had been lost in a field of hundreds of millions of identical flowers!  
Photo credit: Blue Sky Studios

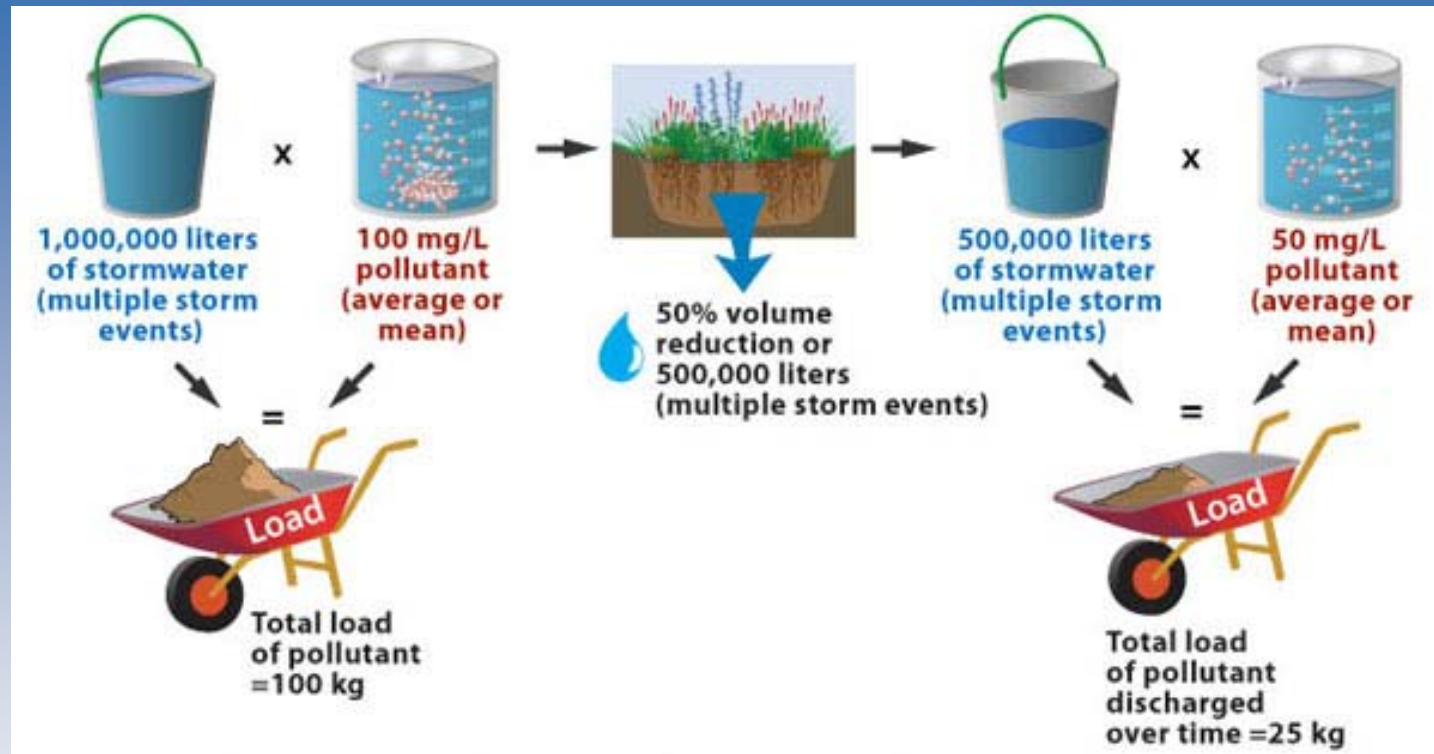
# Regulatory Drivers

- NPDES Phase II has been largely an issue of due diligence with respect to SWMP
- TMDLs are solid WQ standards which are required where SW controls have been insufficient to achieve water quality goals—due diligence does not matter
- Region 1 has used Residual Designation Authority (RDA)—first in the US
- RDA addresses sources of pollution not covered under existing programs---Existing development
- 80% TSS Removal will not meet “no net increase standard”
- Filtration/infiltration systems will be needed to meet TMDL requirements





# Load Reduction



## Two Parts to Load Reduction

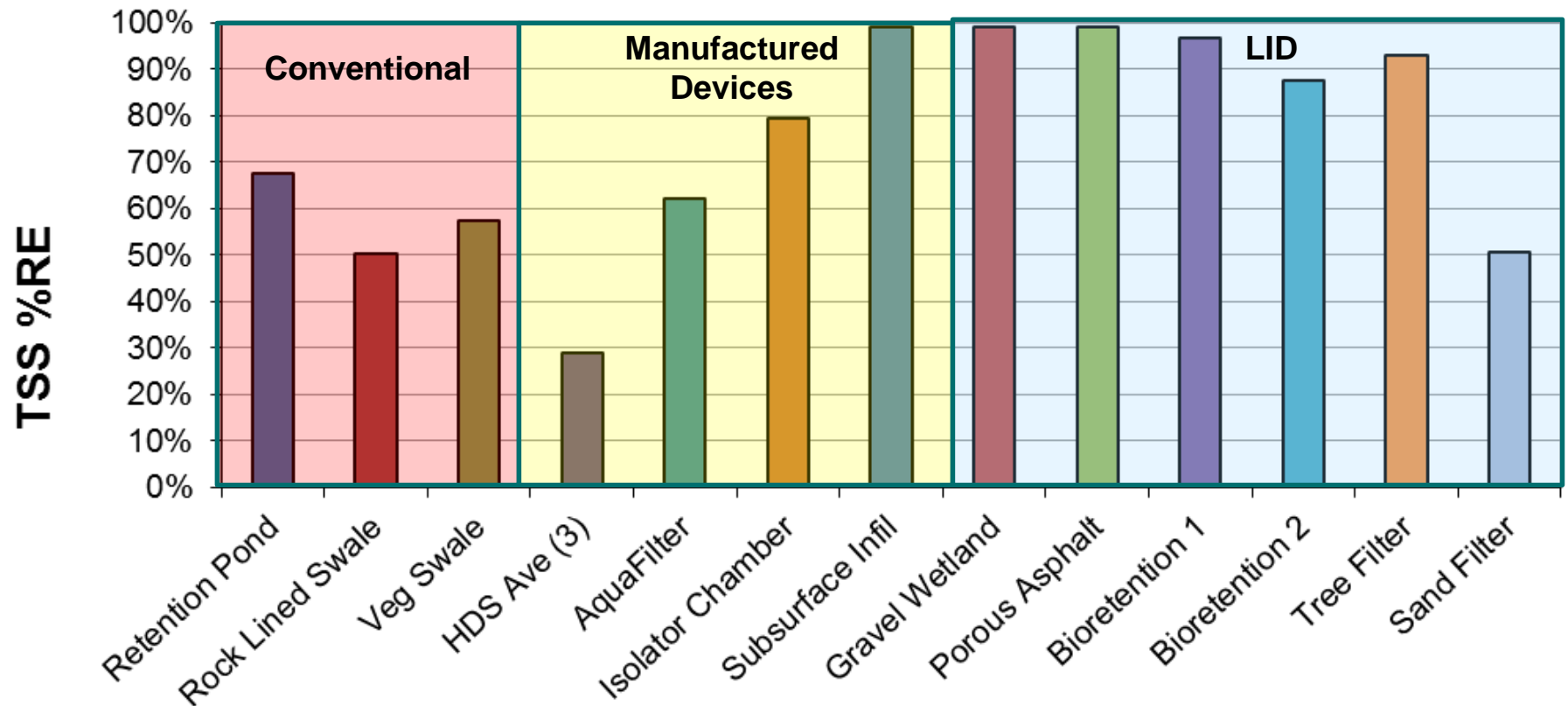
1. Concentration Reduction IE. System Efficiency
2. Volume Reduction

$$\text{Pollutant} \times \left( \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right) \times \text{Runoff Volume (L)} = \text{Load (mg)}$$

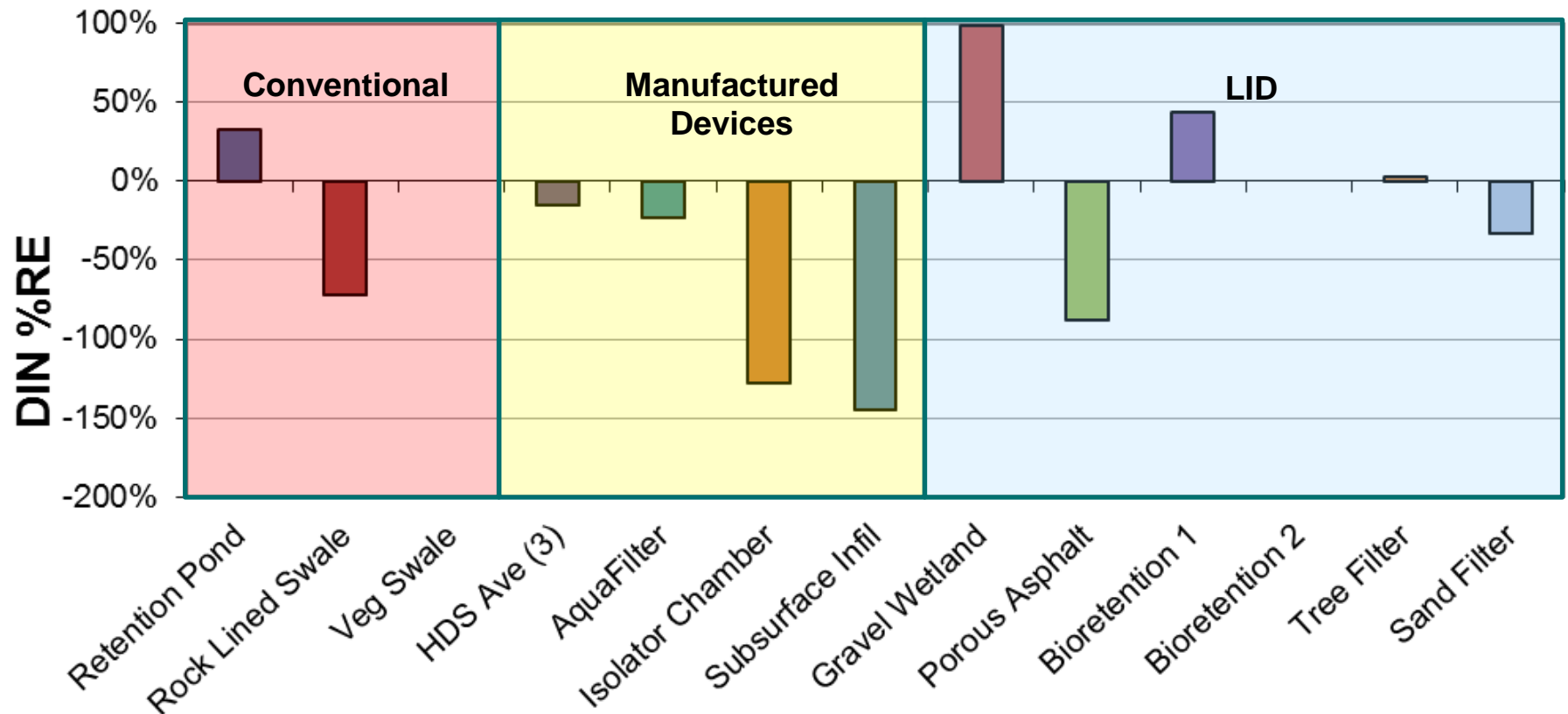
# Performance Results



# Solids Removal Performance by System Type

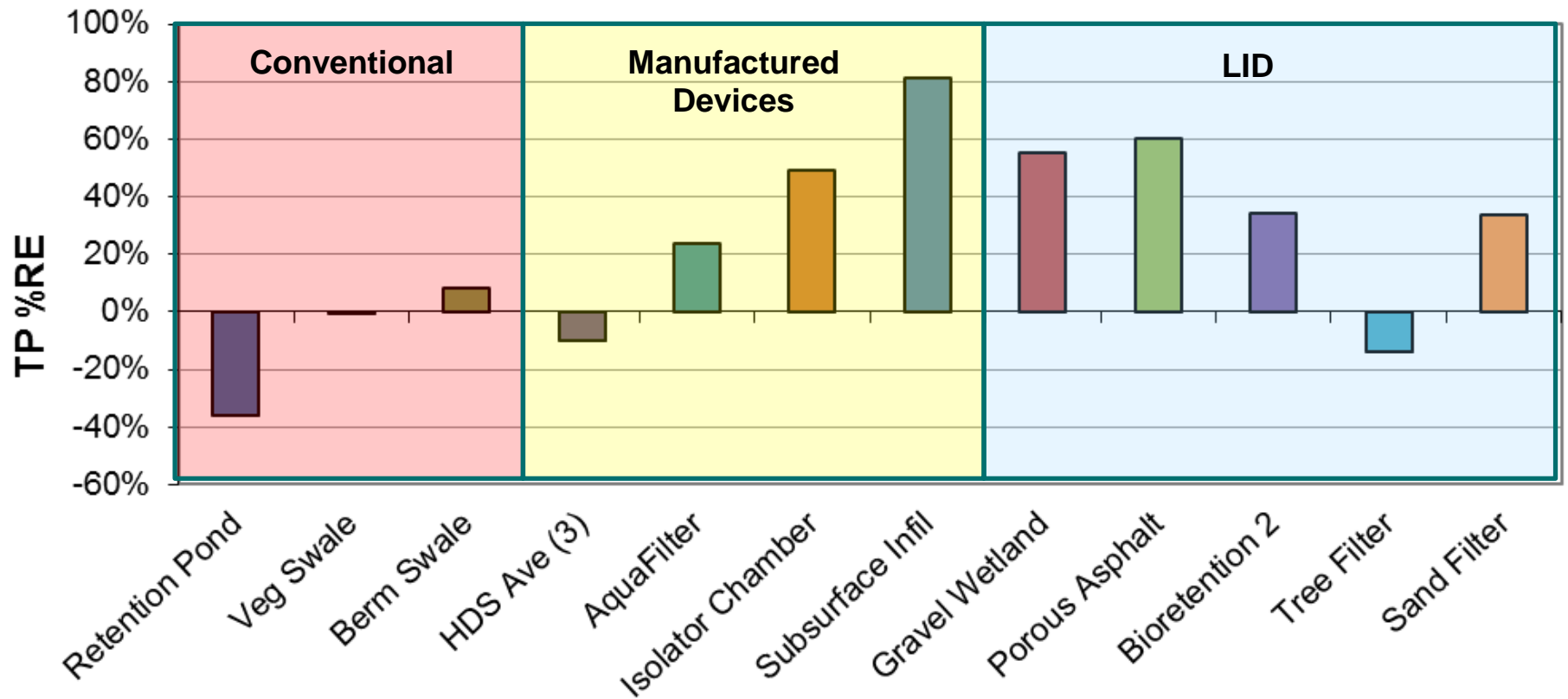


# DIN Removal Performance by System Type





# TP Removal Performance by System Type





A photograph of a pond with lily pads and a rocky shoreline. The foreground is filled with a dense pile of large, flat, grey and brown rocks. Behind the rocks, the water is covered with numerous green lily pads. In the background, there are green trees and bushes reflected in the water.

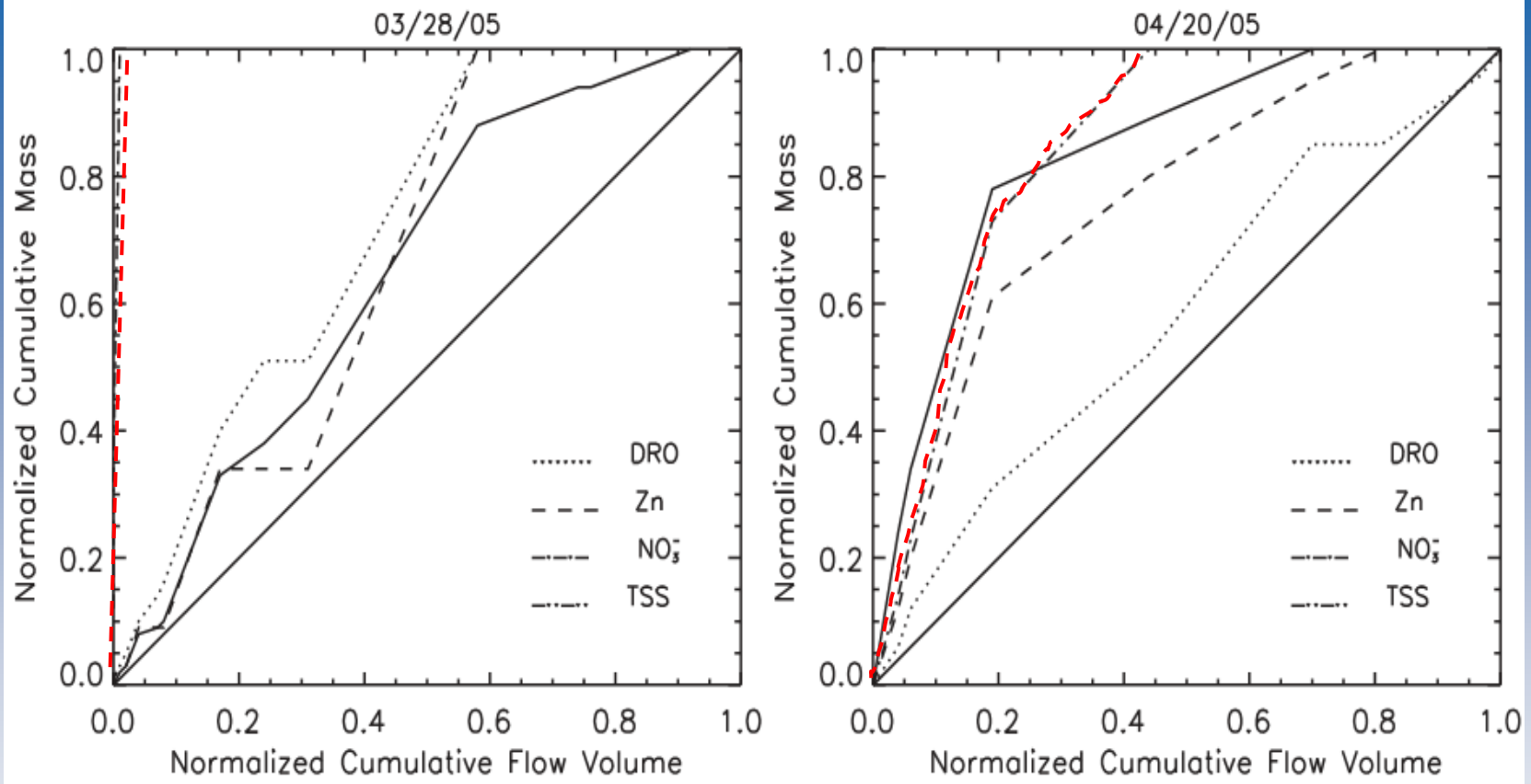
**Where Should We Be Heading?**

**Design by Unit Process and  
Treatment Train, incorporate  
Filtration and Infiltration**



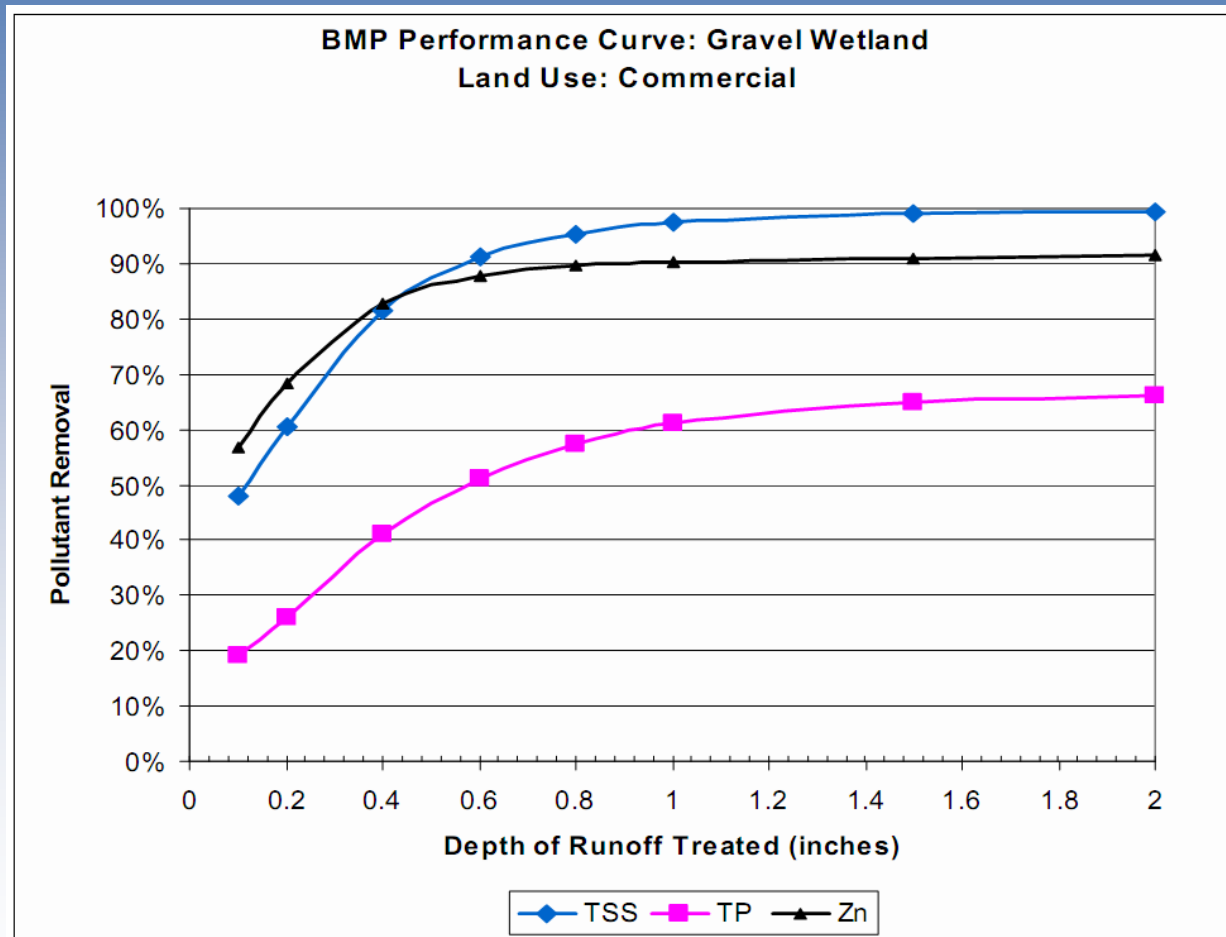
# Precip Frequency Distribution

Station ID	Station name	Precipitation amount (inches)		
		< 0.1	0.1-1.0	> 1
CT0806	Bridgeport Sikorsky Airport	46%	46%	8%
CT3456	Hartford Airport	48%	44%	8%
MA0120	Amherst	45%	47%	8%
MA0770	Boston Logan Int'l Airport	49%	44%	7%
MA9923	Worcester Airport	48%	44%	8%
ME0273	Augusta	45%	47%	8%
ME6905	Portland Airport	49%	47%	8%
NH1683	Concord	49%	47%	5%
NH5712	Nashua	47%	45%	8%
RI6698	Providence Airport	48%	44%	8%
VT0277	Ball Mountain Lake	43%	49%	8%
VT1081	Burlington Int'l Airport	56%	41%	3%
Average of all stations		48%	45%	7%



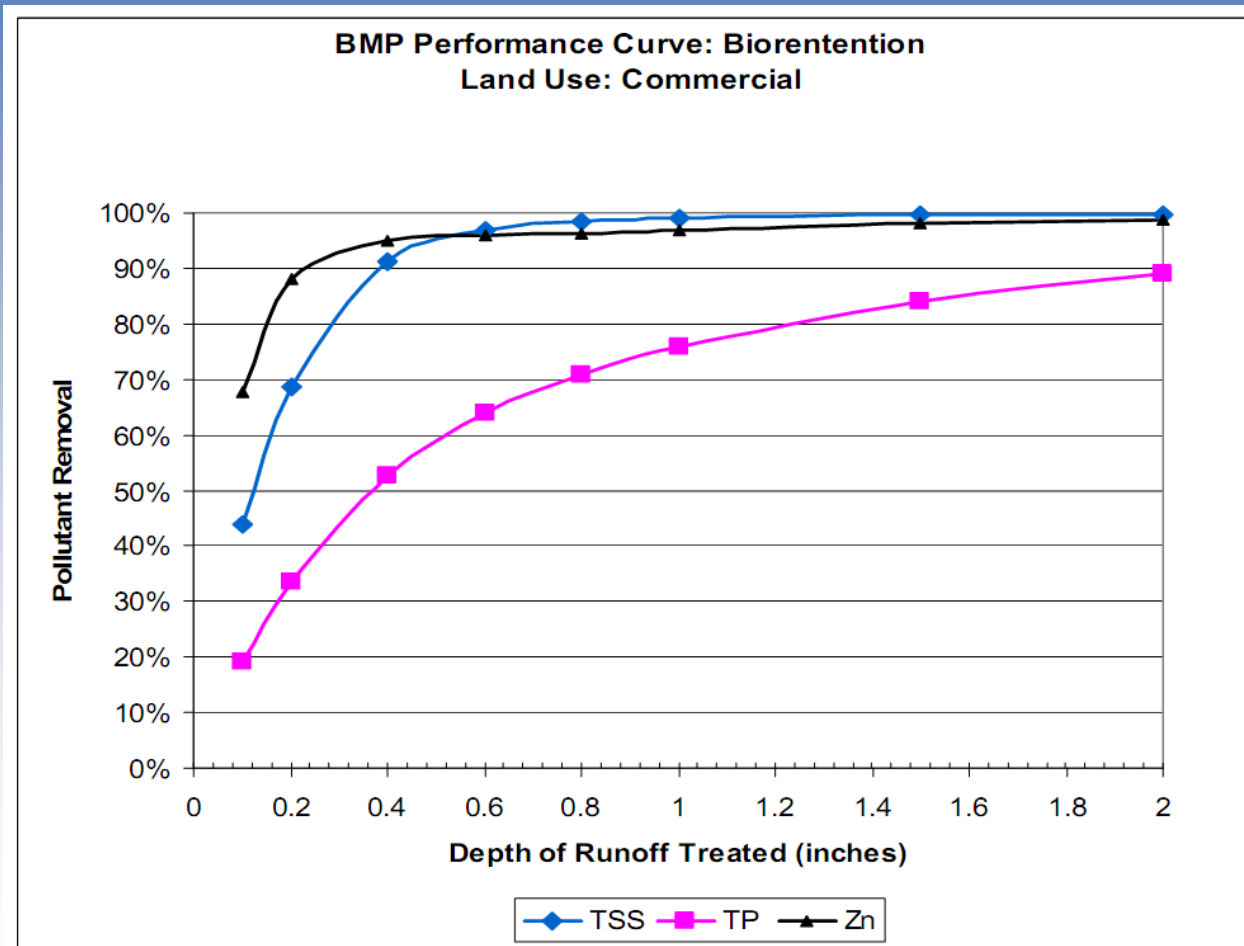
Mass loading for DRO, Zn, NO<sub>3</sub>, TSS as a function of normalized storm volume for two storms: (a) a large 60 mm rainfall over 1685 minutes; (b) a smaller 15 mm storm depth over 490 minute. DRO=diesel range organics, Zn= zinc, NO<sub>3</sub>= nitrate, TSS= total suspended solids

# Concentration Reduction Based on System Size

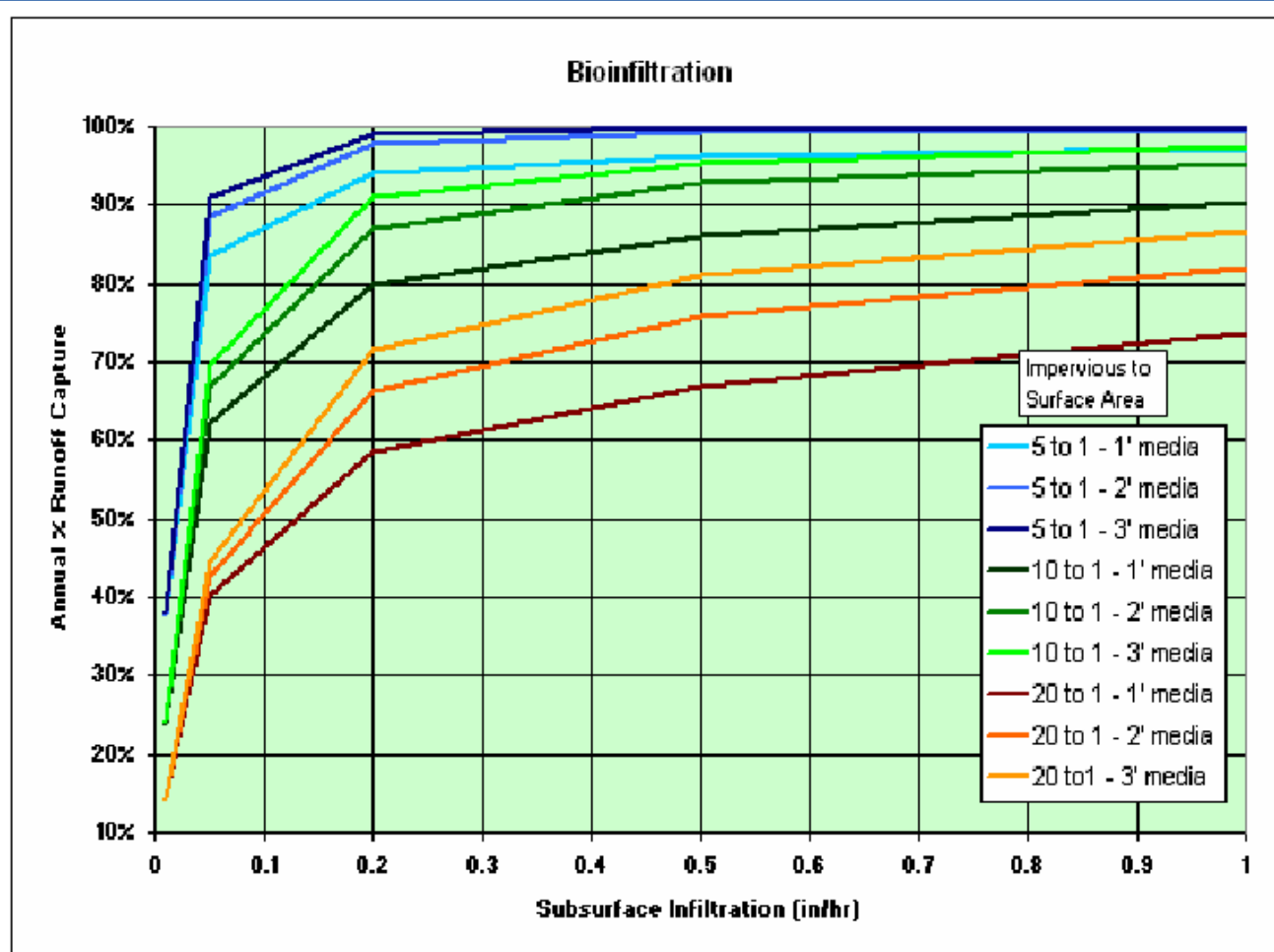




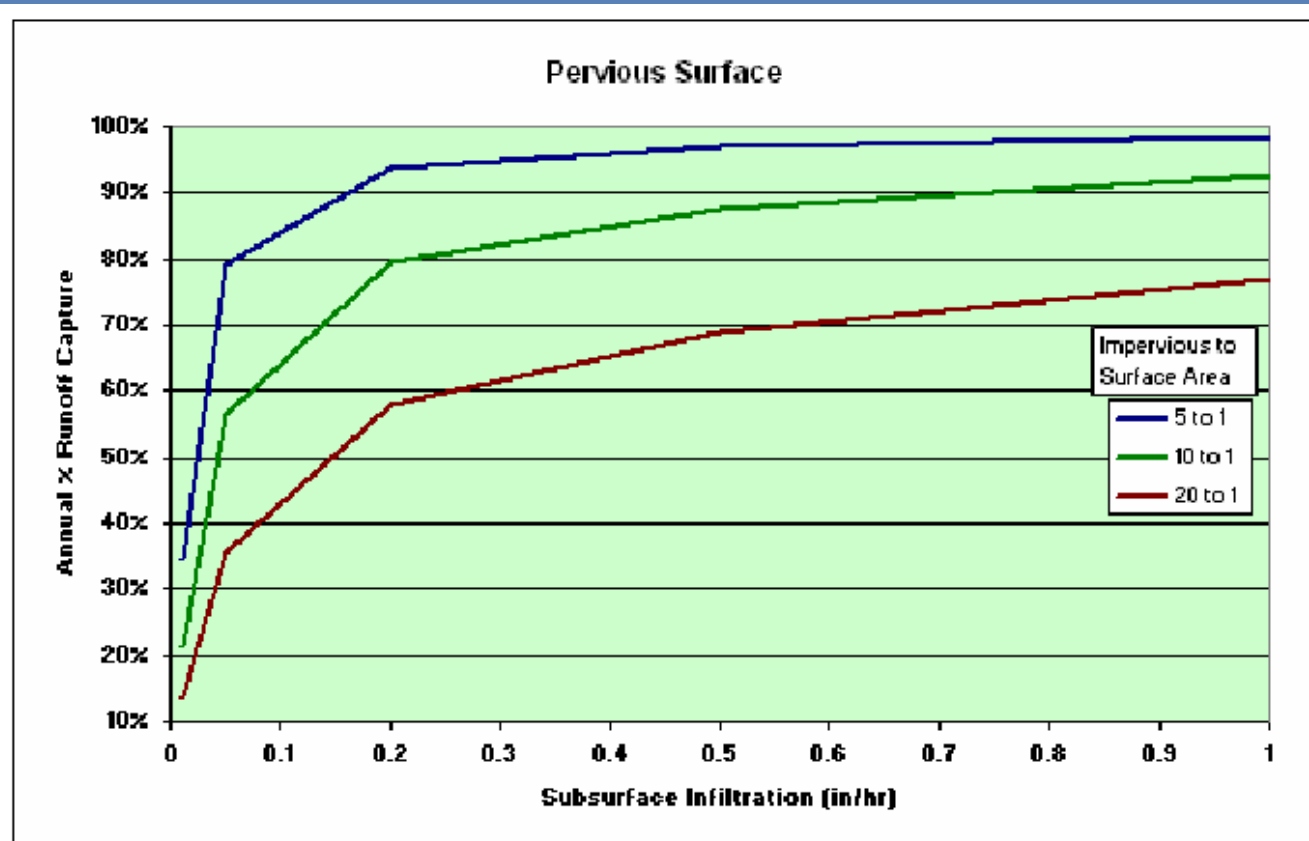
# Concentration Reduction Based on System Size



# Volume Reduction



# Volume Reduction



An aerial photograph of a wide river flowing through a landscape with autumn foliage. A bridge is visible in the upper middle section of the image. The river's banks are covered with trees in shades of orange, yellow, and green. The water reflects the sky and surrounding land. The text "Example Retrofits in the Northeast" is overlaid in the center of the image.

# Example Retrofits in the Northeast

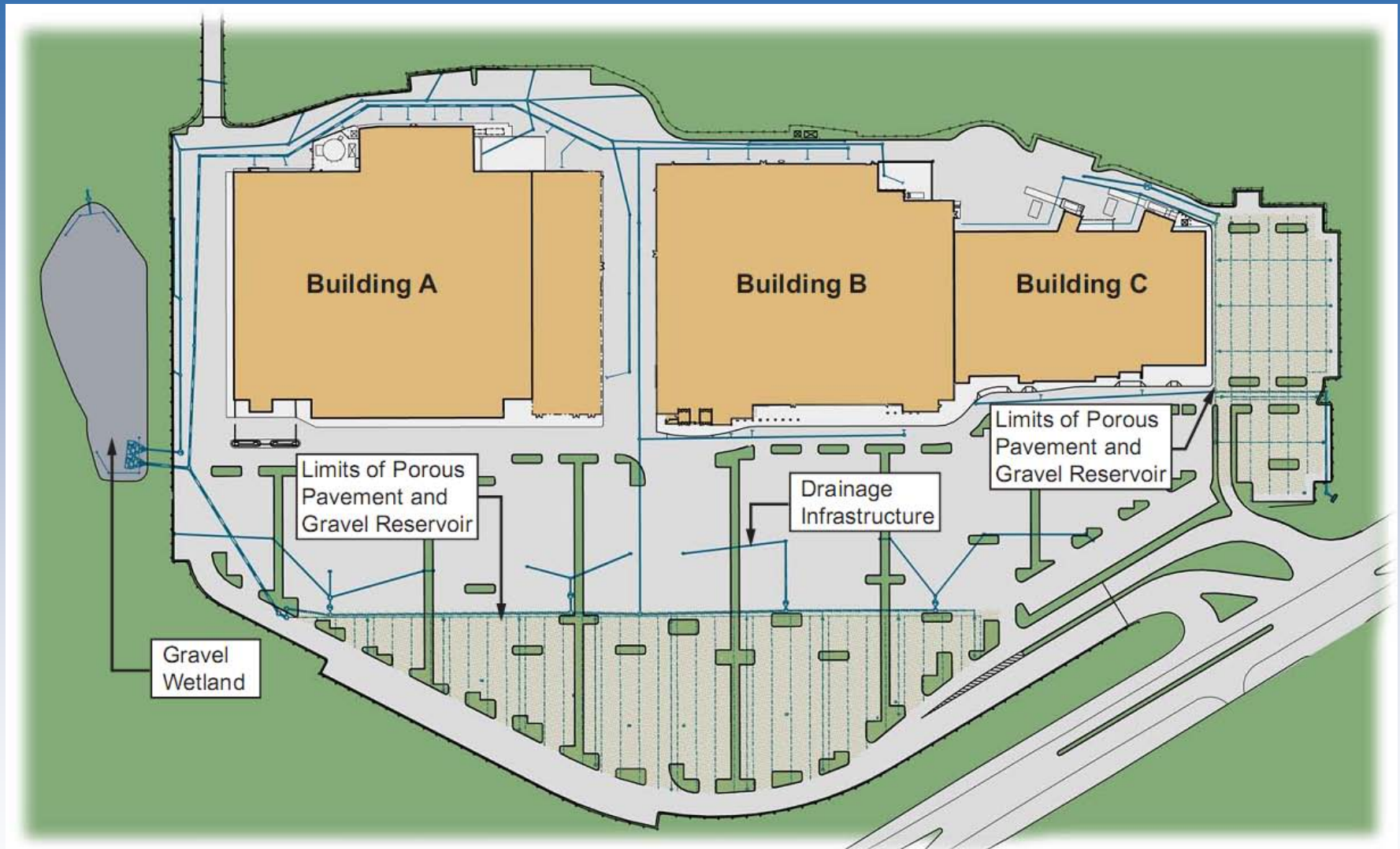


# Greenland Meadows Commercial

- “Gold-Star” Commercial Development
- Cost of doing business near Impaired Waters/303D
- Saved \$800k in SWM on costly piping and advanced SWM proprietary (\$3.3M vs \$2.5M)
- Brownfields site, ideal location, 15yrs
- Proposed site >15,000 Average Daily Traffic count on >30 acres



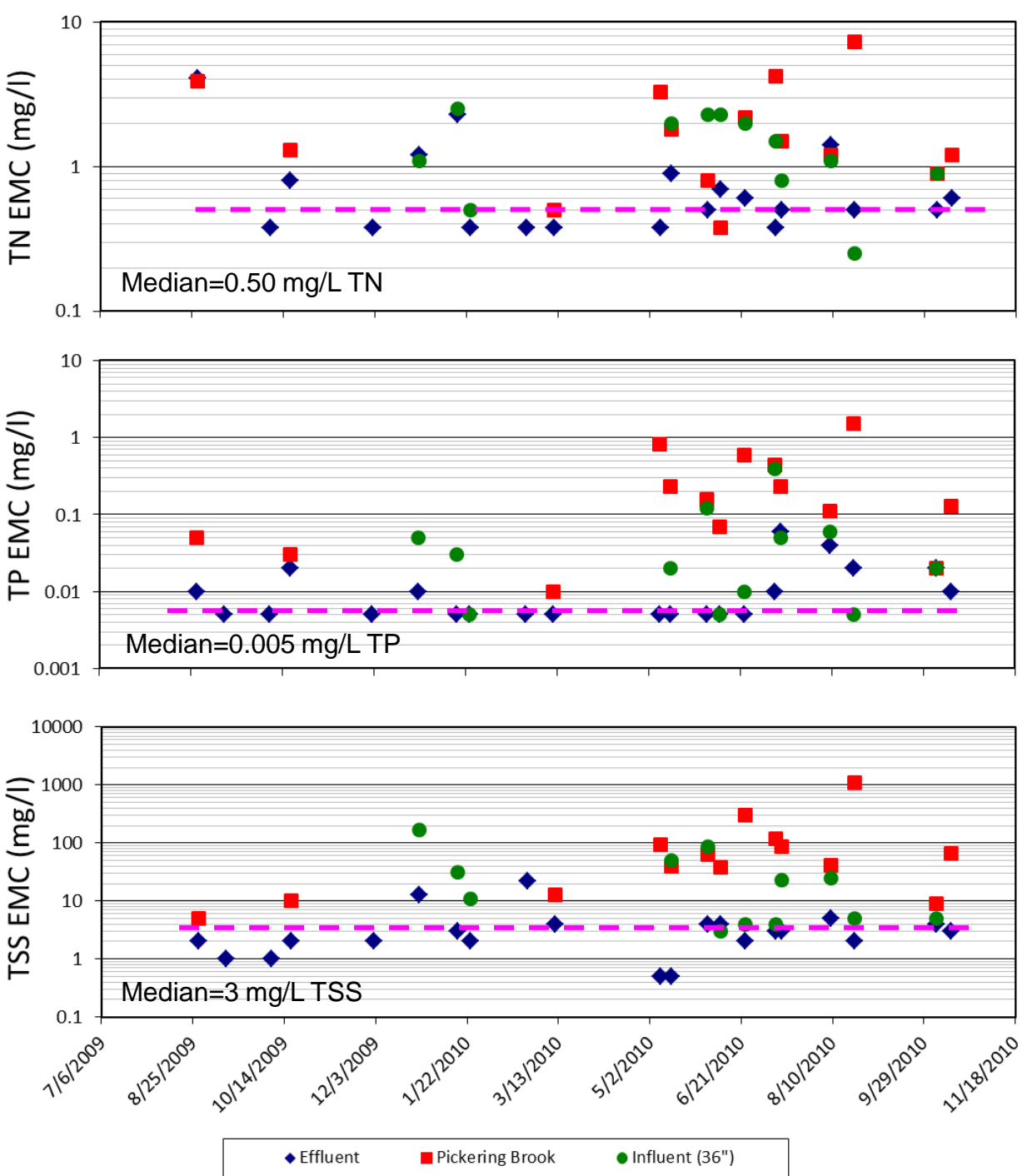
# Site Design using LID and MTD



28 ac site, initially >95% impervious, now <10%EIC, with all drainage through filtration, expected to have minimal WQ impact except thermal and chloride









# School Street School, Rochester NH

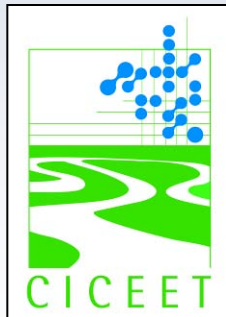


# Conclusions

High level treatment with ***filtration systems*** combined with volume reduction through ***infiltration*** is the only to achieve substantial load reduction

# Funding

Funding is provided by the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology (CICEET) whose mission is to support the scientific development of innovative technologies for understanding and reversing the impacts of coastal and estuarine contamination and degradation.





# Questions?





# Tree Filter, Portsmouth NH







# Phosphorous is typically in 3 forms:

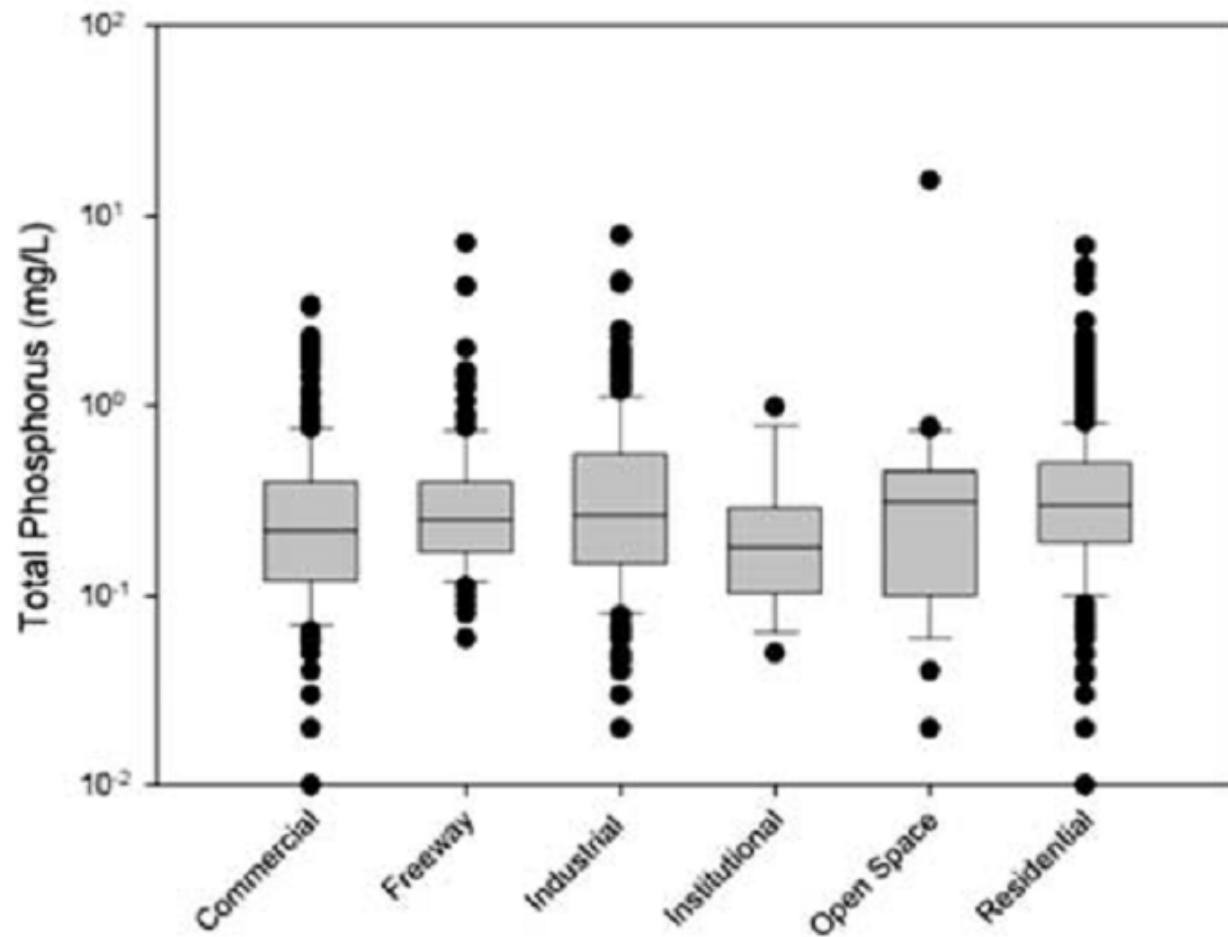
- **Soluble Reactive Phosphorous.** SRP usually consists largely of the inorganic orthophosphate ( $\text{PO}_4$ ) form of phosphorous. Measurements of orthophosphate are commonly used to quantify SP.
- **Soluble Unreactive or Soluble Organic Phosphorous.** SUP are organic forms of phosphorous and chains of inorganic phosphorous molecules termed polyphosphates.
- **Particulate Phosphorous.** PP contains all material, inorganic and organic, particulate and colloidal, that is captured on a 0.45-micron membrane filter.

SRP + SUP = soluble phosphorous (SP)

SP + PP = total phosphorous (TP)



# Phosphorous in Stormwater



# Nitrogen in Stormwater Water

- Systems must be vegetated, sedimentation plays a minor role
- Biologically-mediated conversion processes, whether aerobic or anaerobic. Microbial decomposition of organic matter produces reduced  $\text{NH}_3$  which is treated commonly through biological oxidation (nitrified) to  $\text{NO}_2/\text{NO}_3$  and then treated by biological reduction anaerobically to  $\text{N}_2$

$$\text{TN} = \text{Organic N} + \text{NH}_3 + \text{NH}_4 + \text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$$



# Nitrogen in Stormwater

