156 Attachment 3

Town of Carmel

Schedule A
Stormwater Management Practices Acceptable for Water Quality
(From: New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual, Table 5.1)
Group Practice Description

Pond

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.

Wetland

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.

Infiltration

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.

Filtering Practices

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 (F-2)
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.

Open Channels

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.