211 Attachment 4

Village of Buchanan

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 base flow 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.