

Drinking Water Program

An Office of the Department of Health and Human Services









LaMarr Clannon, Maine NEMO

LID- It Works Better and Can Cost Less

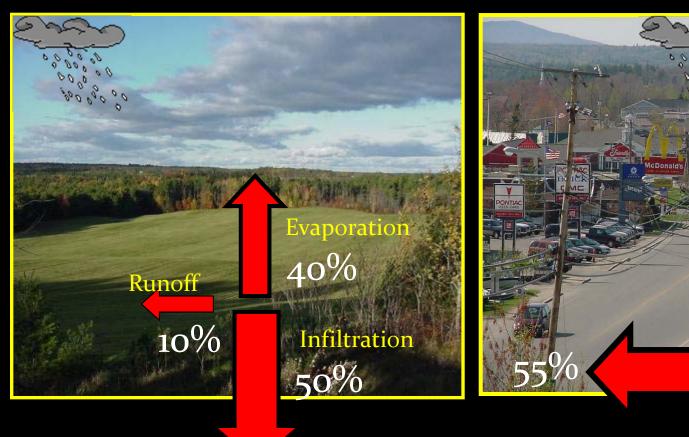




Maine's Water Budget Impacts of Development

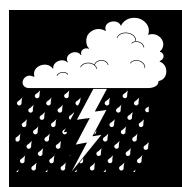
Natural Cover

75-100% Impervious Surface









Development Impacts on Water Quality

Bacteria



Sediments
Temperature
Nutrients
Petroleum Derivatives
Pesticides and Herbicides
Heavy Metals

Increased quantity Decreased quality



Safe Eating Guidelines

for fish from Maine lakes, ponds and rivers

- Pregnant and nursing women
- Women who may get pregnant
- Children under age 8
 SHOULD NOT EAT fresh water fish, EXCEPT 1 meal per month of brook trout or landlocked salmon.
- All other adults, and children age 8 and older
 CAN SAFELY EAT 2 meals per month of fresh water fish. For brook trout and landlocked salmon, 1 meal per week is safe.



The threat of impaired streams is motivating towns



York Ordinance language

• Low Impact Design. Each applicant is required to submit a statement to the Planning Board documenting proposed Low Impact Design (LID) for the site, which will help to reduce stormwater volumes and help to enhance stormwater quality.

Why do we want LID

- It's cool!
- Local research show it to be more effective than traditional treatment
- Lid can save developers money!
- Can be used on individual house lots

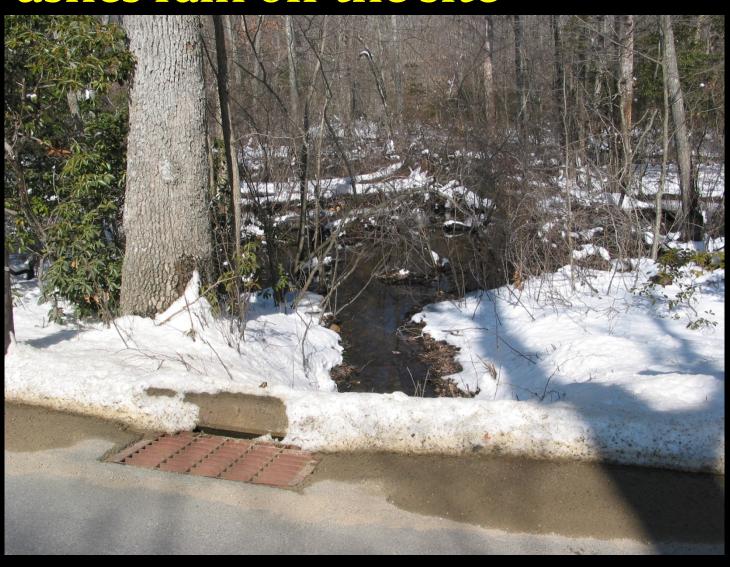
Traditional Development Pushes rain off the site



Traditional Development Pushes rain off the site



Traditional Development Pushes rain off the site







LID

It's way cooler than traditional methods





Portland Oregon



Portland Oregon



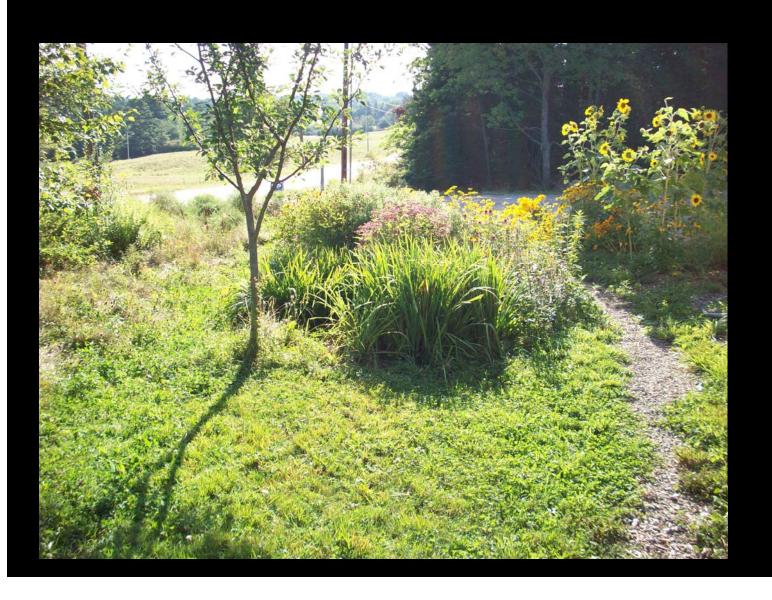
Portland Oregon



Long Creek



Lisbon Rain Garden



Rockland WW Facility



Rockland Greenroof



UNH Stormwater Center

Since 2004
monitored the ability of 23
stormwater systems to treat
pollution and reduce the
volume of runoff

There is a concern that increased infiltration can cause harm to groundwater.





Conventional Treatment Devices

Retention Pond

Stone (rip-rap) Swale

Vegetated Swale

Berm Swale

Deep Sump Catch Basin







Manufactured Treatment Devices (MTDs)

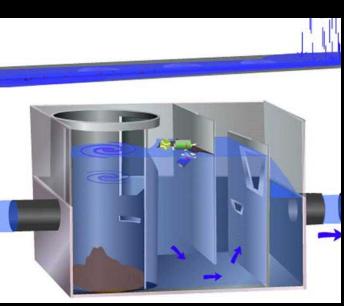
ADS Infiltration Unit

StormTech

Aquafilter

Hydrodynamic Separators







Low Impact Development (LID)

Surface Sand Filter

Bioretention

Bio I - 48" depth

Bio II - 30" depth

Gravel Wetland

Porous Asphalt

Pervious Concrete

Tree Filter



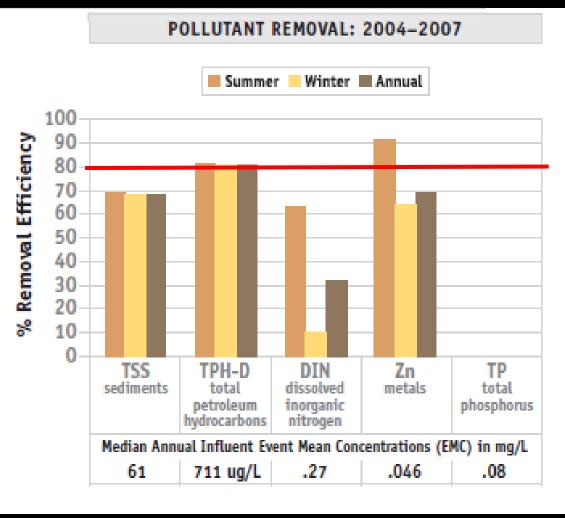




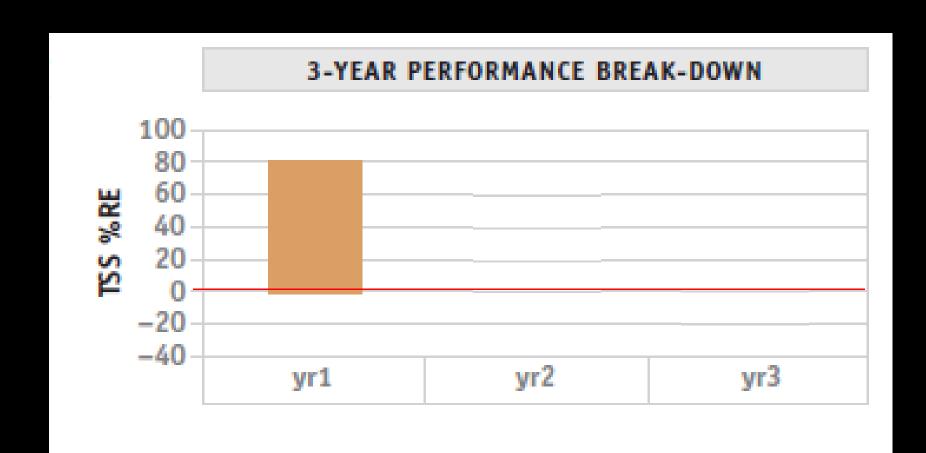
Retention Ponds

\$13,500/acre



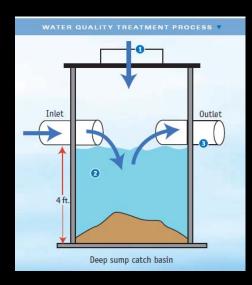


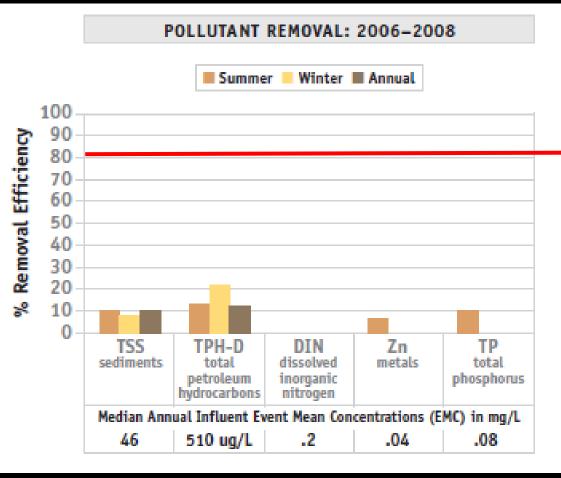
Retention Ponds



Deep Sump Catch Basins \$1500 each



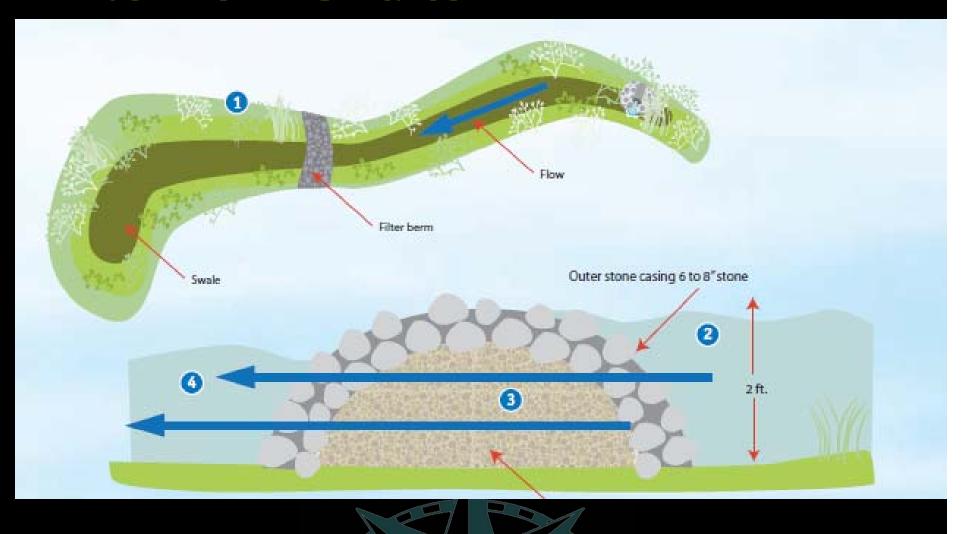




Filter Berm Swales \$2,500



Filter Berm Swales



Filter Berm Swales \$2,500

SPECIFICATIONS

Catchment Area:

1 acre

Water Quality Flow:

1 cfs

INSTALLATION COST

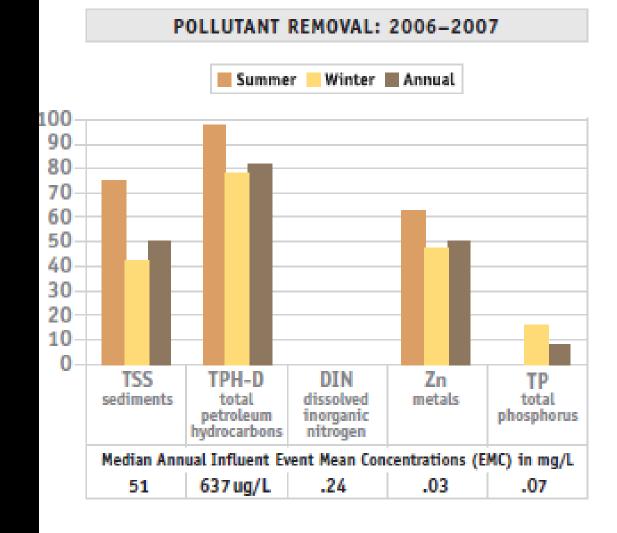
\$2,500

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Sensitivity: High

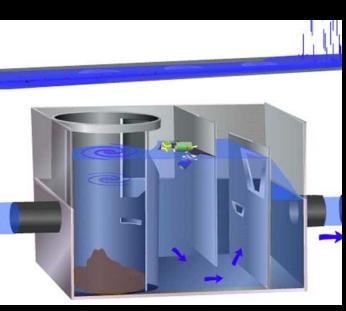
Inspections: High

Sediment Removal: Low



Treatment Unit Description	TSS Total Suspended Solids (% Removal)	TPH-D Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in the Diesel Range (% Removal)	NO3-N (DIN) Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (% Removal)	TZn Total Zinc (% Removal)	TP Total Phosphorus (% Removal)
Manufactured Treatment Devices (MTI	Os)				
ADS Infiltration Unit	99	99	NT	99	81
StormTech	80	93	NT	56	49
Aquafilter	62	26	NT	52	59
Hydrodynamic Separators	27	1	NT	24	42





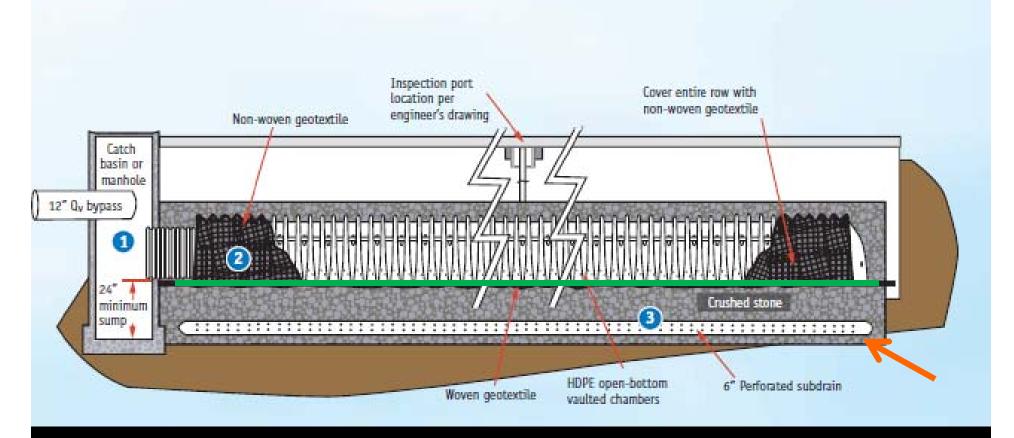


StormTech Isolator Row \$34,000



StormTech Isolator Row

WATER QUALITY TREATMENT PROCESS V



Organic Filter Cake

StormTech Isolator Row \$34,000

SPECIFICATIONS

Catchment Area:

1 acre

Water Quality Flow:

1 cfs

Water Quality

Volume: 3,300 cf

INSTALLATION COST

\$34,000 per acre

treated

MAINTENANCE

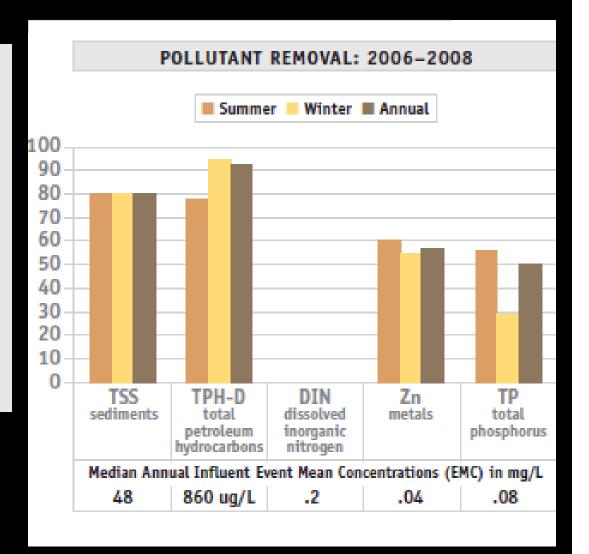
Maintenance

Sensitivity: Low

Inspections: High

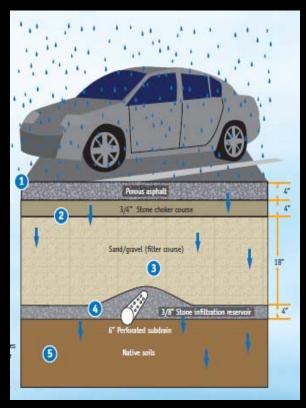
Sediment

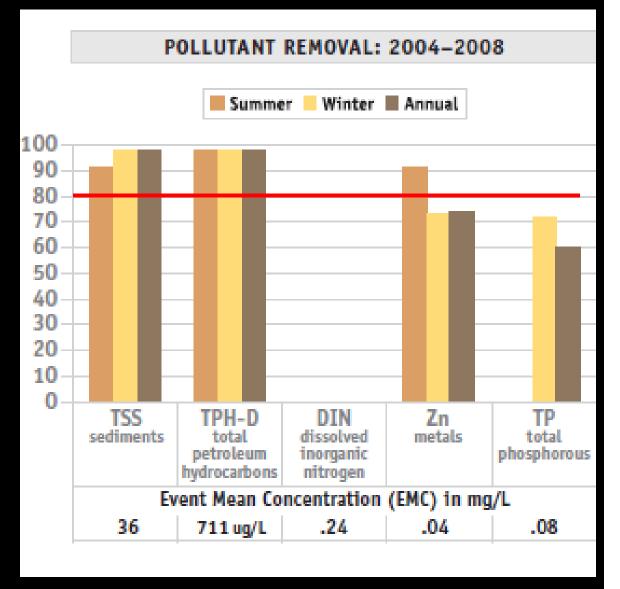
Removal: Moderate

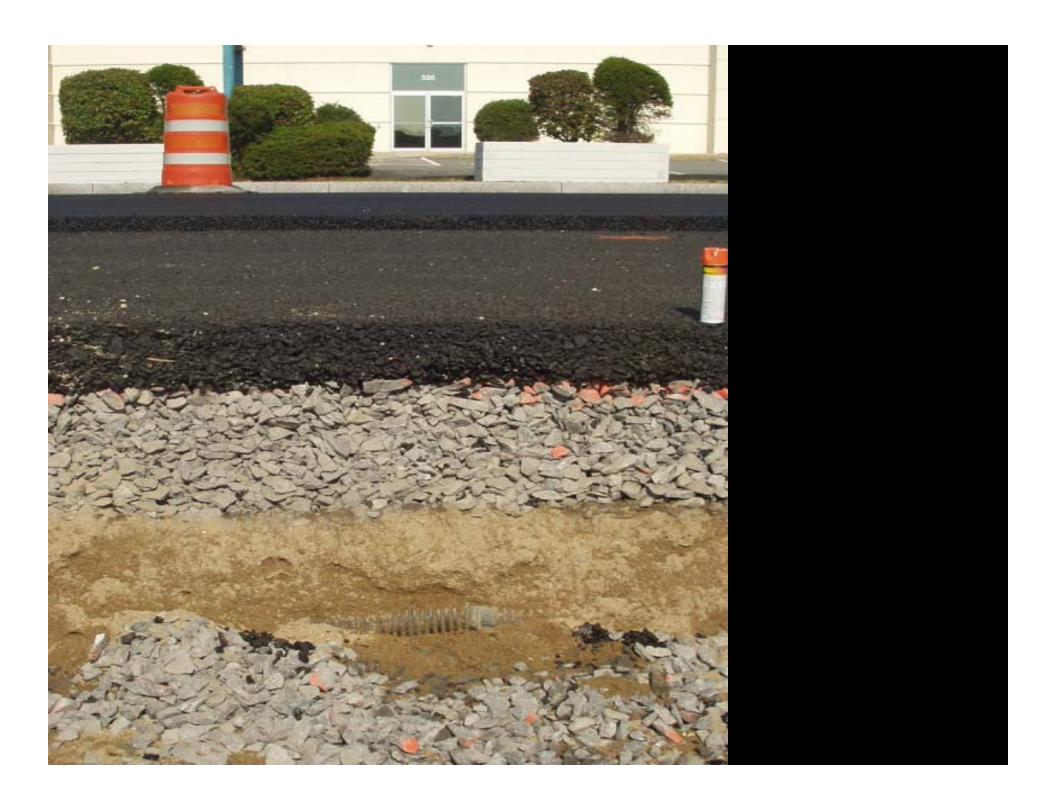


Porous Asphalt 2008 \$2.80 sf (\$2.25)



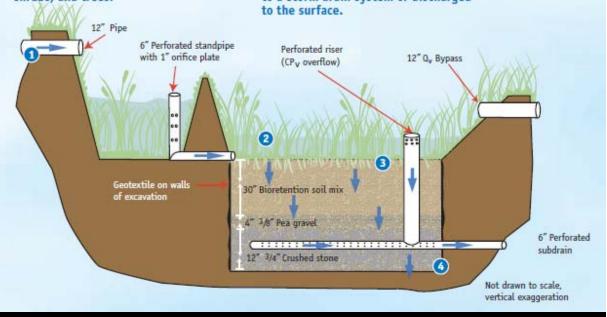






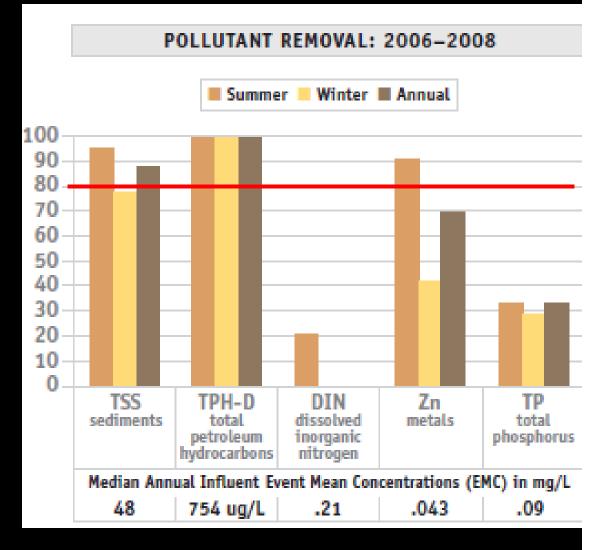
Bioretention Systems \$18,000/acre





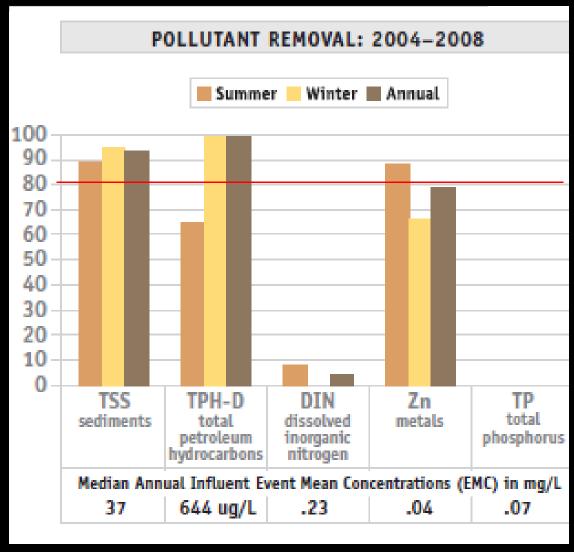
Bioretention Systems \$18,000/acre





Tree Box Filter \$3000 each (10/acre)



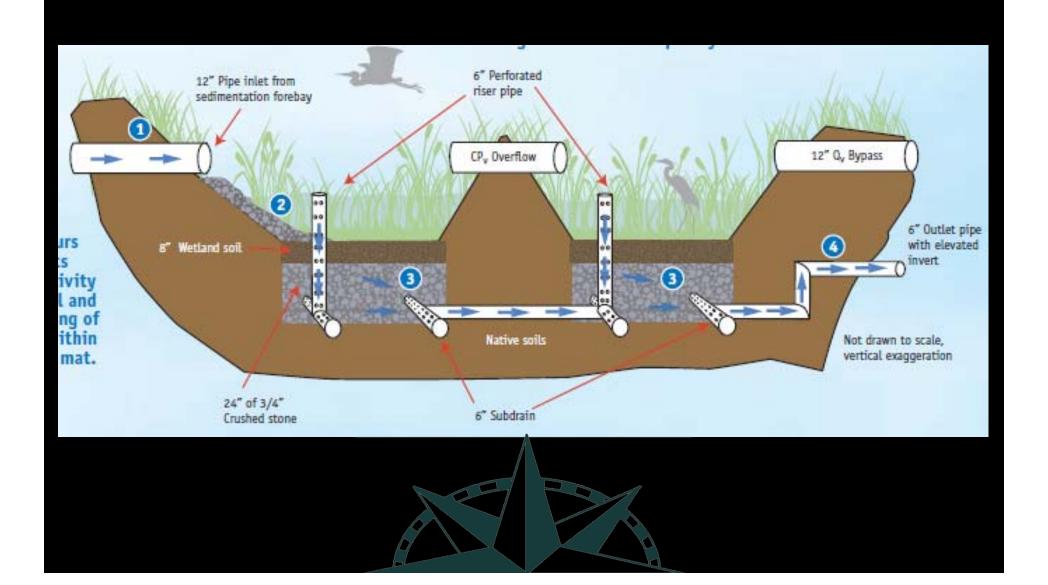


Subsurface Gravel Wetland \$22,500/acre





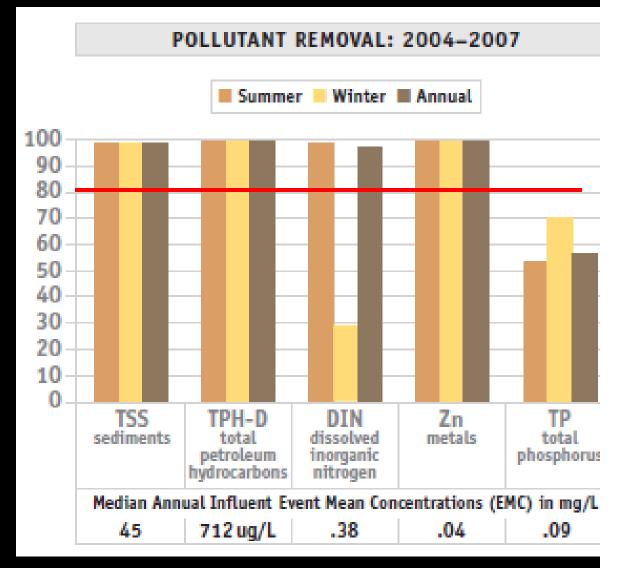
Subsurface Gravel Wetland



Subsurface Gravel Wetland \$22,500/acre







LID Weathers The Cold

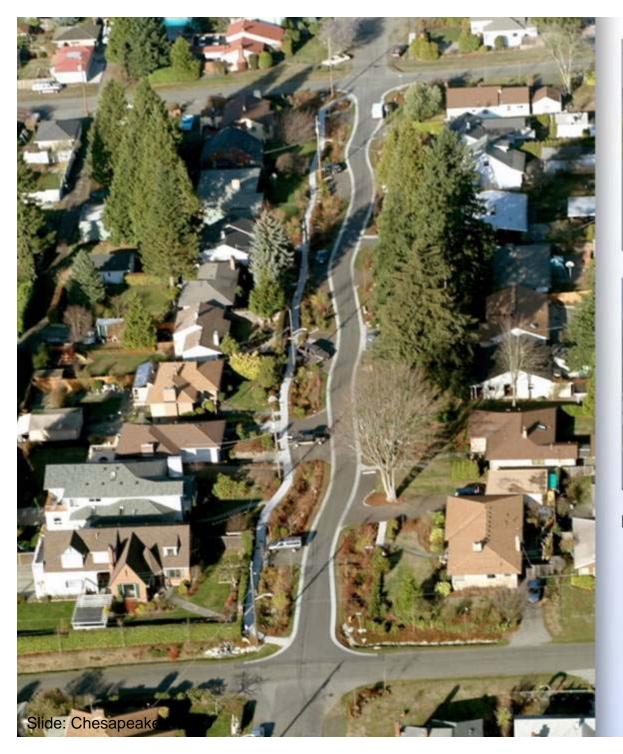
Low Impact Development function well in the harsh winters of cold climate regions.

Projects that use LID can be more effective in treating pollution and in some instances less expensive to install than those that rely on curbs, pipes, and ponds.

LID systems do require maintenance to function properly, but so do all of the commonly used systems that are believed to require little or no attention.

Saving \$\$ with LID







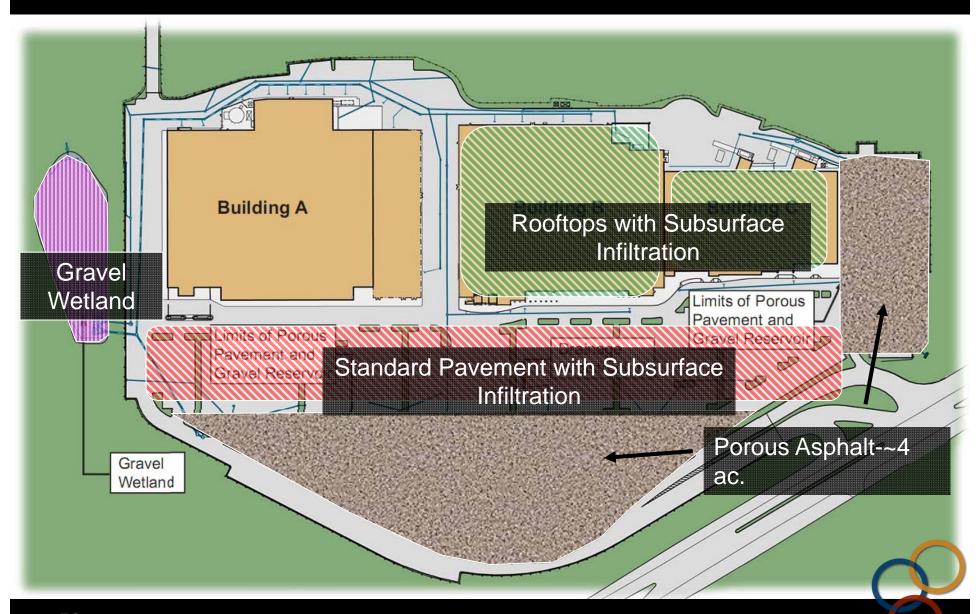


25% Savings

Boulder Hills, NH CATCH STORMWATER POND DWELLING CLUSTERS CONVENTIONAL PAVEMENT DRAINAGE Winterberry Road CATCH BASINS

Boulder Hills, NH \$5,000 in Site Preparation \$72,000 Drainage \$6,500 Curbing Reductions \$19,500 Permanent Erosion Control NET Savings: \$50,000 approx 6% of the total project

Greenland Meadows Commercial Development, NH



Greenland Meadows Commercial Development, NH





Portland, Oregon







Portland, Oregon Added 500 green streets, 4000 street trees

Chicago, Illinois





Chicago, Illinois



•Eliminated 70M gallons of stormwater in 2009





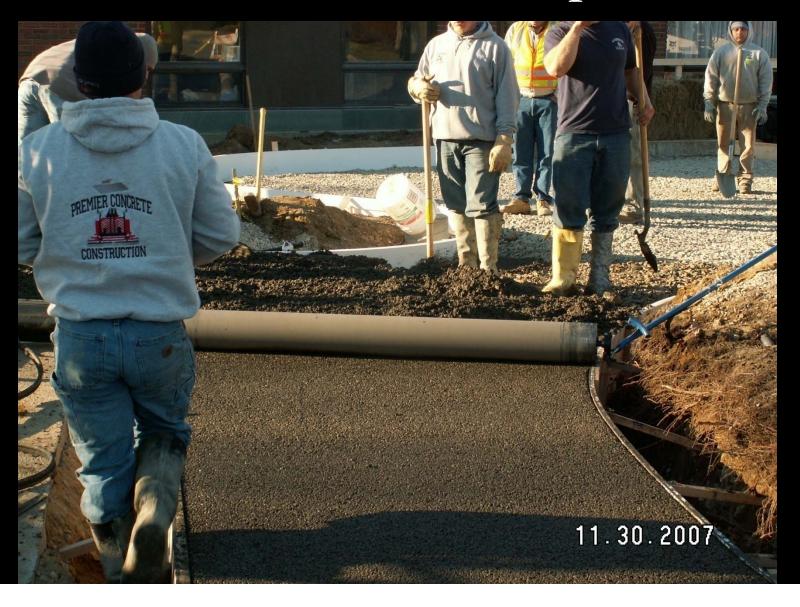
Most still didn't know how to use the tools



Back Cove Rain Garden



Porous concrete York Hospital



Northgate Plaza





Ocean Ave Elementary



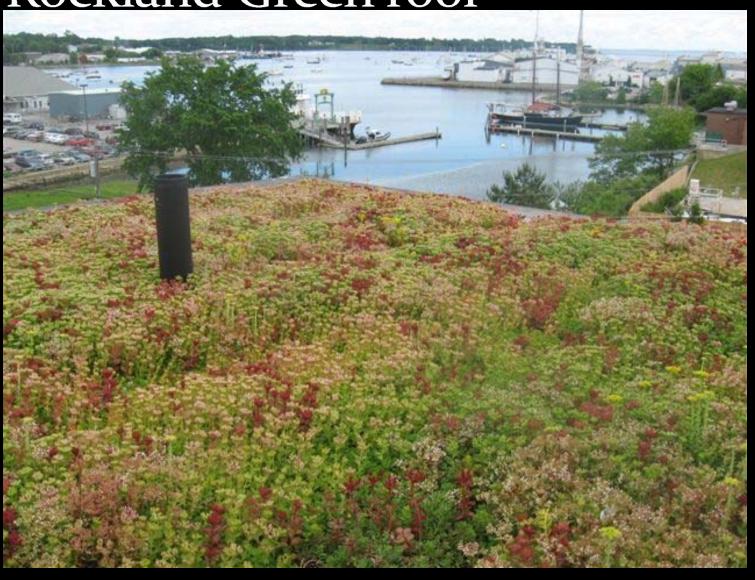
Augusta Hannaford



Ellsworth Middle School



Rockland Green roof



Woodard and Curran



Maine Mall Porous Pavement

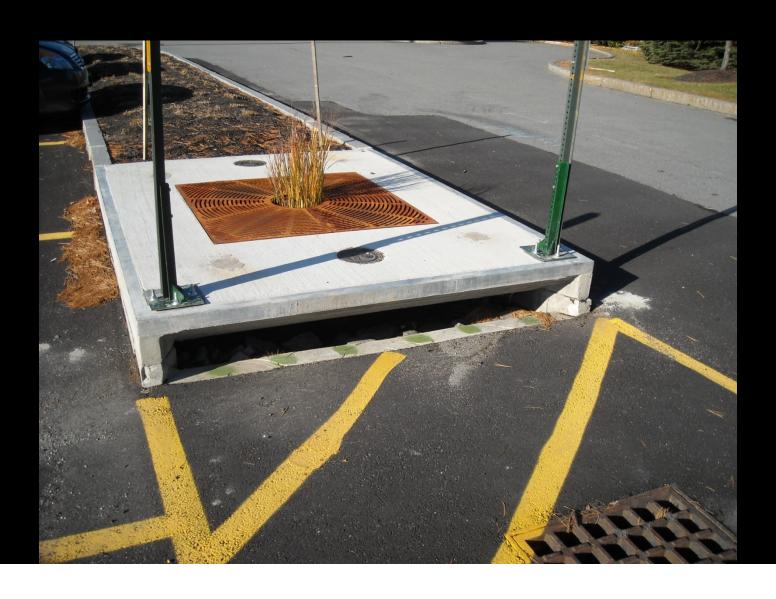


Portland Greenroofs

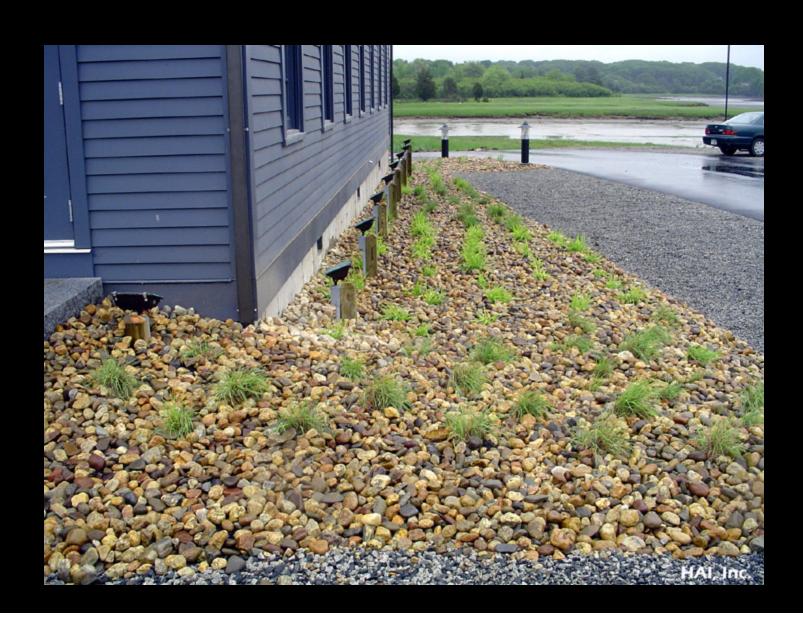




Long Creek Tree Box Filter



Kittery Commercial Raingarden



Kittery Downspout



Orono Raingarden



Portland Raingarden







Belgrade Raingarden

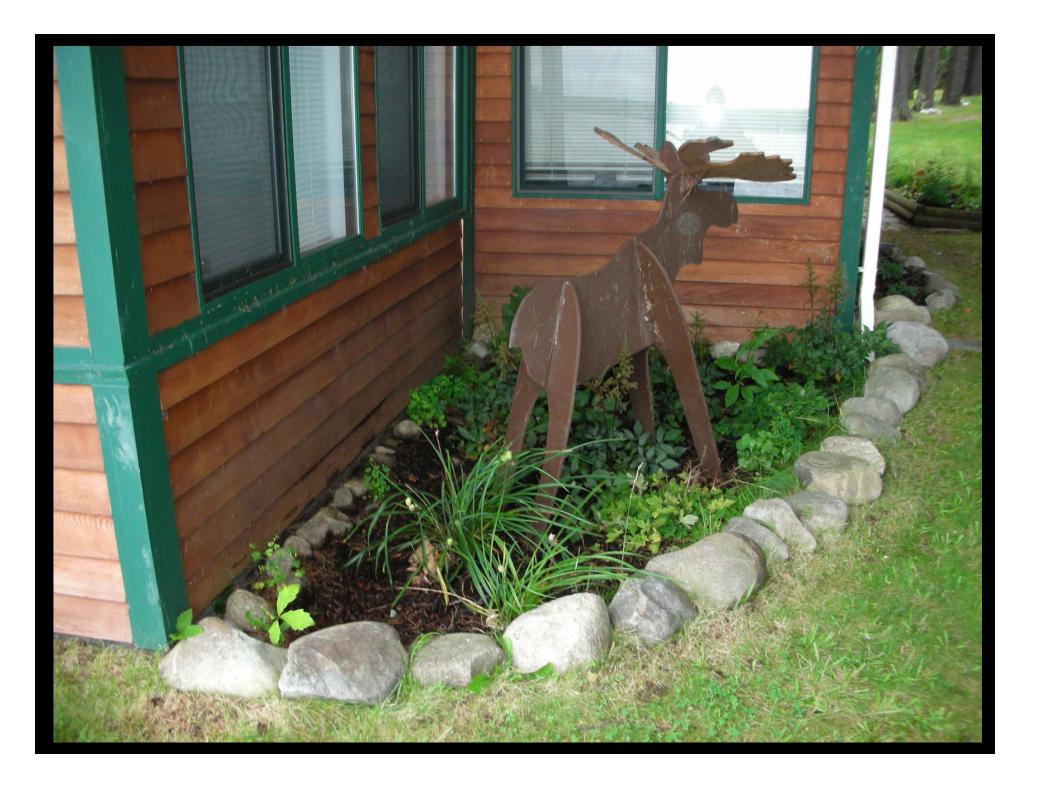


Belgrade dripline infiltration



What can we make happen in small towns?







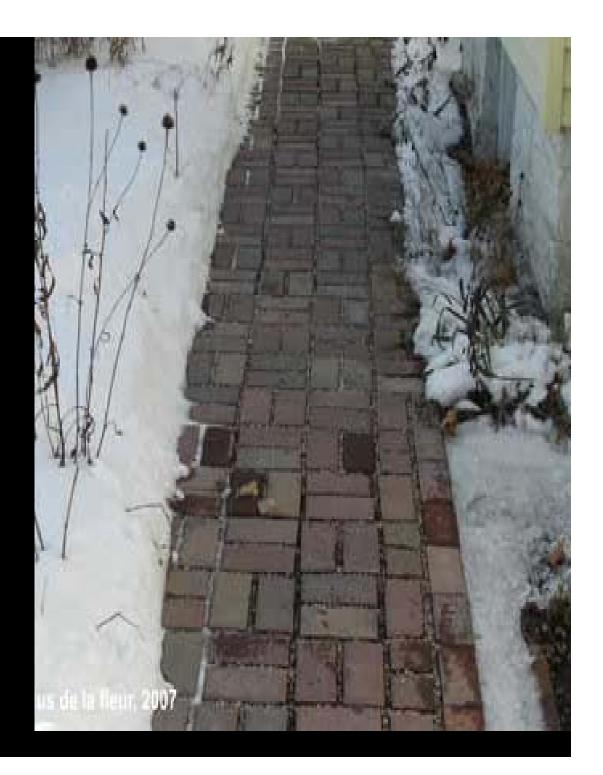
Gravel Grass



Parking stall paved with gravel grass - ready to be put to good use



Porous sidewalks require less winter maintenance



LID creates unique opportunities

