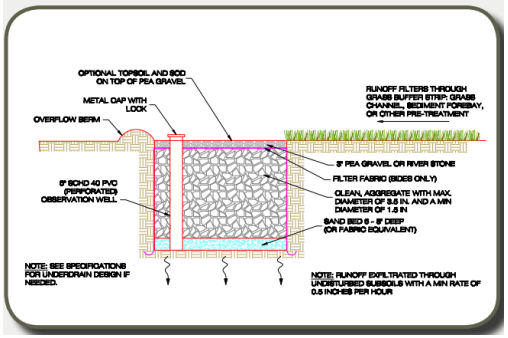
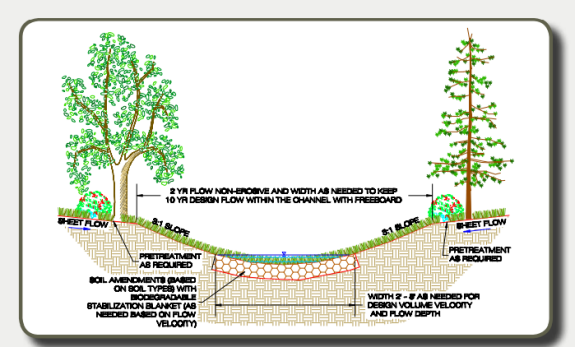
INFILTRATION

Infiltration captures and temporarily stores runoff before allowing it to infiltrate into the underlying soils.



GRASS SWALES

Grass Swales are vegetated open channels that are designed to manage the runoff by reducing the depth of flow and velocity through the channel. Grass Swales must be constructed at relatively flat grade.



OWNER INSPECTIONS & GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Regular maintenance is important to ensure that stormwater systems function properly. Trash and debris in the system can clog the infiltration capacity of the stormwater system.

Accumulated sediment build-up, especially at inlet and outlet structures must be removed regularly.

Remove nuisance and invasive plants so that they do not take over and kill desired vegetation.

Bare areas must have seed and straw applied to prevent soil erosion.

Early detection can prevent more serious problems that could be expensive to fix. In general, stormwater systems should be inspected at least monthly and after rainfall events.

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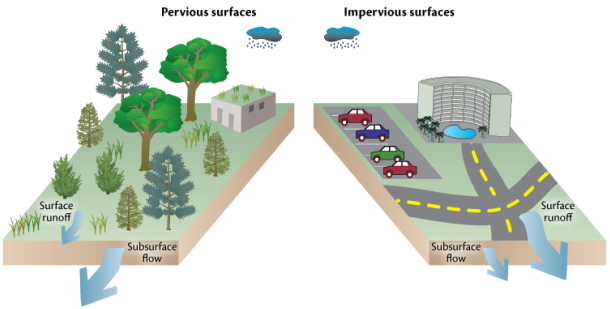
NEW DEVELOPMENT

Stormwater Management

Stormwater Runoff



WV's Stormwater General Permit requires new and re-development to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff from development. This is accomplished by mimicking natural, or pre-development hydrology.

The developer can select from certain types of structures and strategies that will reduce runoff from the site.

Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) include Porous Pavement, Bioretention cells, Infiltration trenches, and Grass Swales.

Huntington is mostly dense class D (clay) soils. This means underdrains are needed to carry the overflow away from the structure.

Stormwater Management

In Huntington, stormwater management practices must utilize the runoff reduction methodology. This method utilizes infiltration, rainfall harvesting and evapo-transpiration of rainfall on site.

New development must manage up to the first one inch of rainfall on-site.

The purpose is to reduce pollutant loads to meet water quality standards in our receiving waters.

Porous Pavements

Porous pavement includes; pavers, porous concrete and asphalt. These alternative paving surfaces capture and temporarily store stormwater by filtering runoff through voids in the pavement surface into an underlying stone reservoir.

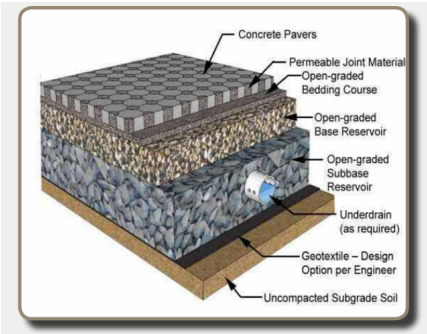


Figure PP-2. Schematic Profile for Typical Permeable Pavement Section (Source: David Smith, ICPI).

Bioretention Cell

Bioretention is a stormwater management basin with modified soils and native plants to collect stormwater and allow it infiltrate into the soils.