Draft

Impervious Cover Assessment for Ocean Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Prepared for Ocean Township by the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program

February 10, 2016

Introduction

Pervious and impervious are terms that are used to describe the ability or inability of water to flow through a surface. When rainfall hits a surface, it can soak into the surface or flow off the surface. Pervious surfaces are those which allow stormwater to readily soak into the soil and recharge groundwater. When rainfall drains from a surface, it is called "stormwater" runoff (Figure 1). An impervious surface can be any material that has been placed over soil that prevents water from soaking into the ground. Impervious surfaces include paved roadways, parking lots, sidewalks, and rooftops. As impervious areas increase, so does the volume of stormwater runoff.

Figure 1: Stormwater draining from a parking lot

New Jersey has many problems due to stormwater runoff, including:

- Pollution: According to the 2010 New Jersey Water Quality Assessment Report, 90% of the assessed waters in New Jersey are impaired, with urban-related stormwater runoff listed as the most probable source of impairment (USEPA, 2013). As stormwater flows over the ground, it picks up pollutants including animal waste, excess fertilizers, pesticides, and other toxic substances. These pollutants are then able to enter waterways.

- Flooding: Over the past decade, the state has seen an increase in flooding. Communities around the state have been affected by these floods. The amount of damage caused also has increased greatly with this trend, costing billions of dollars over this time span.

- Erosion: Increased stormwater runoff causes an increase in the velocity of flows in our waterways. The increased velocity after storm events erodes stream banks and shorelines, degrading water quality. This erosion can damage local roads and bridges and cause harm to wildlife.

The primary cause of the pollution, flooding, and erosion problems is the quantity of impervious surfaces draining directly to local waterways. New Jersey is one of the most developed states in the country. Currently, the state has the highest percent of impervious cover in the country at 12.1% of its total area (Nowak & Greenfield, 2012). Many of these impervious surfaces are directly connected to local waterways (i.e., every drop of rain that lands on these impervious surfaces ends up in a local river, lake, or bay without any chance of being treated or soaking into the ground). To repair our waterways, reduce flooding, and stop erosion, stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces has to be better managed. Surfaces need to be disconnected with green infrastructure to prevent stormwater runoff from flowing directly into New Jersey's waterways. Disconnection redirects runoff from paving and rooftops to pervious areas in the landscape.

Green infrastructure is an approach to stormwater management that is cost-effective, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. Green infrastructure projects capture, filter, absorb, and reuse stormwater to maintain or mimic natural systems and to treat runoff as a resource. As a general principal, green infrastructure practices use soil and vegetation to recycle stormwater runoff through infiltration and evapotranspiration. When used as components of a stormwater management system, green infrastructure practices such as bioretention, green roofs, porous pavement, rain gardens, and vegetated swales can produce a variety of environmental benefits. In addition to effectively retaining and infiltrating rainfall, these technologies can simultaneously help filter air pollutants, reduce energy demands, mitigate urban heat islands, and sequester carbon while also providing communities with aesthetic and natural resource benefits (USEPA, 2013).

The first step to reducing the impacts from impervious surfaces is to conduct an impervious cover assessment. This assessment can be completed on different scales: individual lot, municipality, or watershed. Impervious surfaces need to be identified for stormwater management. Once impervious surfaces have been identified, there are three steps to better manage these surfaces.

1. ***Eliminate surfaces that are not necessary.*** For example, a paved courtyard at a public school could be converted to a grassed area.

2. ***Reduce or convert impervious surfaces.*** There may be surfaces that are required to be hardened, such as roadways or parking lots, but could be made smaller and still be functional. A parking lot that has two-way car ways could be converted to one-way car ways. There also are permeable paving materials such as porous asphalt, pervious concrete, or permeable paving stones that could be substituted for impermeable paving materials (Figure 2).

3. ***Disconnect impervious surfaces from flowing directly to local waterways.*** There are many ways to capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces. Opportunities may exist to reuse this captured water.

Figure 2: Rapid infiltration of water through porous pavement is demonstrated at the USEPA Edison New Jersey test site

Ocean Township Impervious Cover Analysis

Located in Monmouth County in central New Jersey, Ocean Township covers approximately 11 square miles northwest of Asbury Park. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate that Ocean Township is dominated by urban land uses. A total of 75.0% of the municipality's land use is classified as urban. Of the urban land in Ocean Township, medium density residential is the dominant land use (Figure 5).

The literature suggests a link between impervious cover and stream ecosystem impairment starting at approximately 10% impervious surface cover (Schueler, 1994; Arnold and Gibbons, 1996; May et al., 1997). Impervious cover may be linked to the quality of lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, and aquifers (Caraco et al., 1998), and the amount of impervious cover in a watershed can be used to project the current and future quality of streams. Based on the scientific literature, Caraco et al. (1998) classified urbanizing streams into the following three categories: sensitive streams, impacted streams, and non-supporting streams. Sensitive steams typically have a watershed impervious surface cover from 0 – 10%. Impacted streams have a watershed impervious cover ranging from 11-25% and typically show clear signs of degradation from urbanization. Non-supporting streams have a watershed impervious cover of greater than 25%; at this high level of impervious cover, streams are simply conduits for stormwater flow and no longer support a diverse stream community.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) 2007 land use/land cover geographical information system (GIS) data layer categorizes Ocean Township into many unique land use areas, assigning a percent impervious cover for each delineated area. These impervious cover values were used to estimate the impervious coverage for Ocean Township. Based upon the 2007 NJDEP land use/land cover data, approximately 26.9% of Ocean Township has impervious cover. This level of impervious cover suggests that the streams in Ocean Township are likely non-supporting streams.

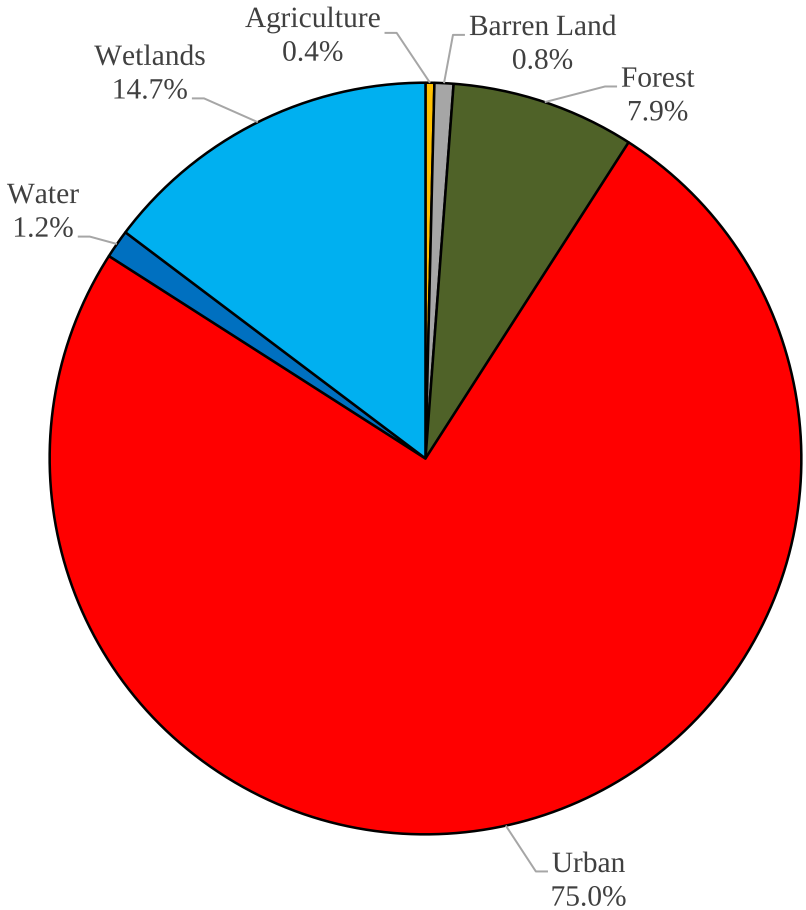


Figure 3: Pie chart illustrating the land use in Ocean Township

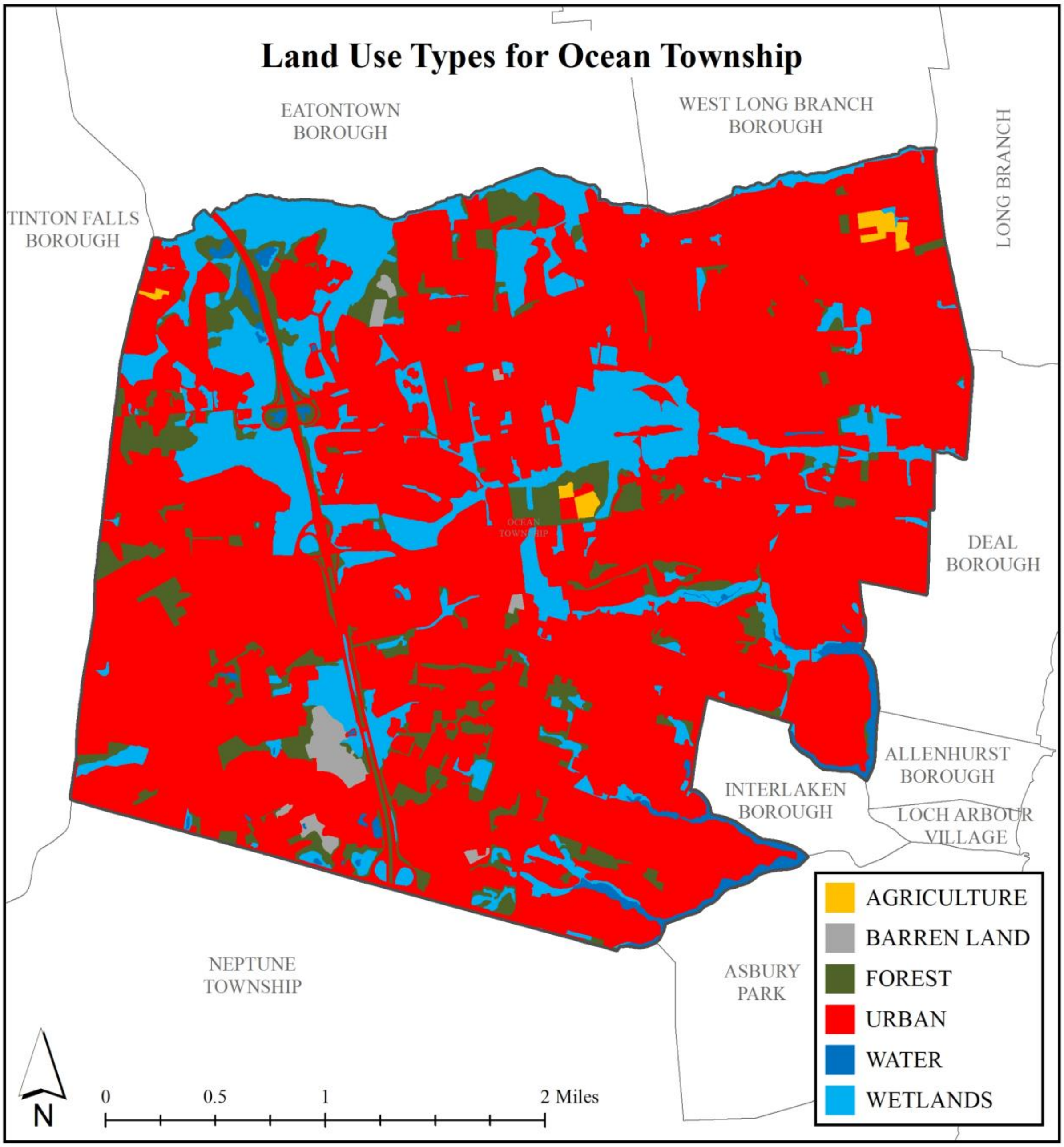


Figure 4: Map illustrating the land use in Ocean Township

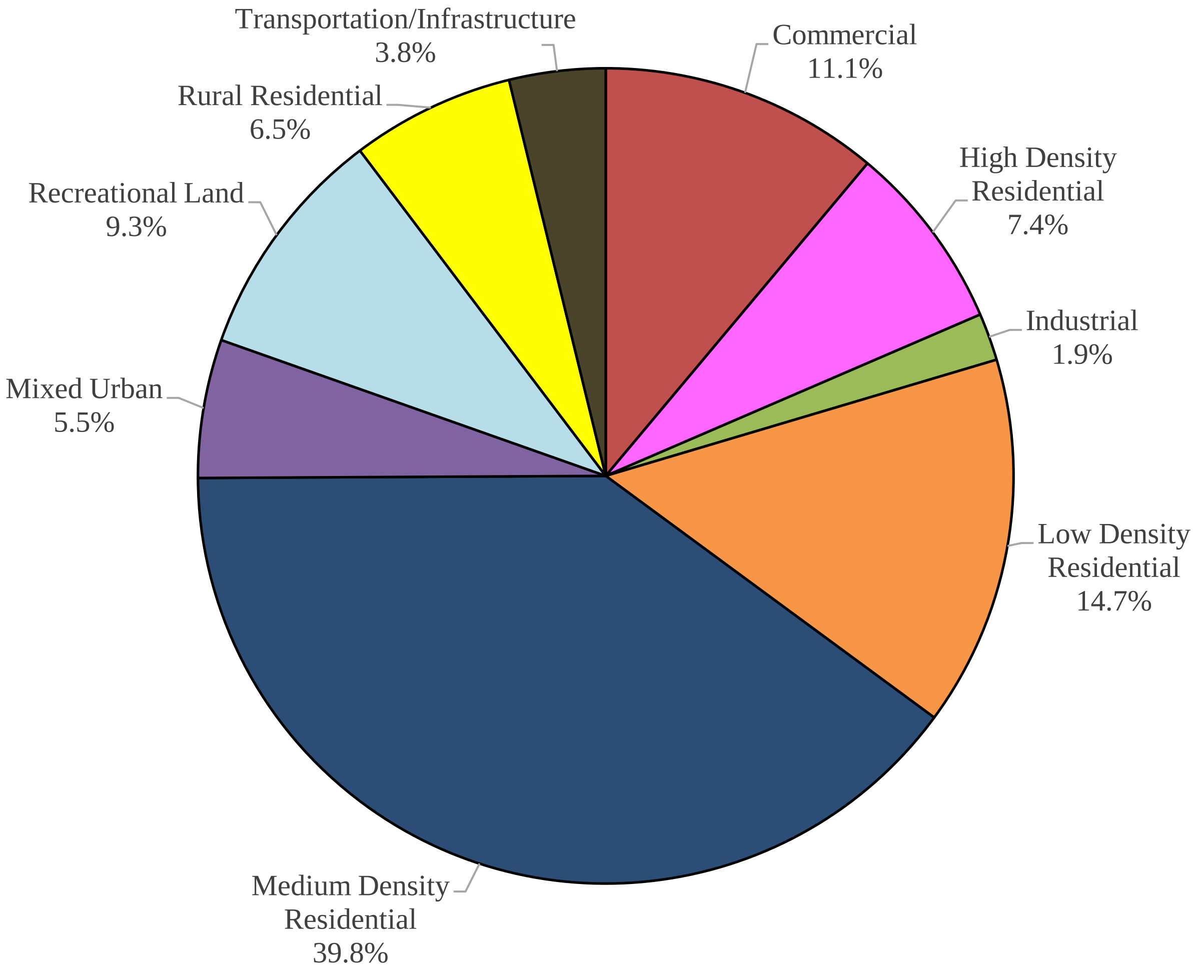


Figure 5: Pie chart illustrating the various types of urban land use in Ocean Township

Water resources are typically managed on a watershed/subwatershed basis; therefore an impervious cover analysis was performed for each subwatershed within Ocean Township (Table 1 and Figure 6). On a subwatershed basis, impervious cover ranges from 23.5% in the Whale Pond Brook subwatershed to 30.3% in the Deal Lake subwatershed. Evaluating impervious cover on a subwatershed basis allows the municipality to focus impervious cover reduction or disconnection efforts in the subwatersheds where frequent flooding occurs.

In developed landscapes, stormwater runoff from parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, and rooftops flows to drainage pipes that feed the sewer system. The cumulative effect of these impervious surfaces and thousands of connected downspouts reduces the amount of water that can infiltrate into soils and greatly increases the volume and rate of runoff that flows to waterways. Stormwater runoff volumes (specific to Ocean Township, Monmouth County) associated with impervious surfaces were calculated for the following storms: the New Jersey water quality design storm of 1.25 inches of rain, an annual rainfall of 44 inches, the 2-year design storm (3.4 inches of rain), the 10-year design storm (5.2 inches of rain), and the 100-year design storm (8.9 inches of rain). These runoff volumes are summarized in Table 2. A substantial amount of rainwater drains from impervious surfaces in Ocean Township. For example, if the stormwater runoff from one water quality storm (1.25 inches of rain) in the Poplar Brook subwatershed was harvested and purified, it could supply water to 192 homes for one year[1].

[1] Assuming 300 gallons per day per home

Table 1: Impervious cover analysis by subwatershed for Ocean Township

Subwatershed	Total Area		Land Use Area		Water Area		Impervious Cover		
	(ac)	(mi^2)	(ac)	(mi^2)	(ac)	(mi^2)	(ac)	(mi^2)	(%)
Deal Lake	2,398.2	3.75	2,333.0	3.65	65.2	0.10	707.7	1.11	30.3%
Jumping Brook	577.8	0.90	577.0	0.90	0.9	0.00	143.1	0.22	24.8%
Poplar Brook	2,330.3	3.64	2,328.5	3.64	1.9	0.00	617.9	0.97	26.5%
Whale Pond Brook	1,724.0	2.9	1,705.9	2.67	18.0	0.03	400.5	0.63	23.5%
Total	7,030.4	10.99	6,944.4	10.85	86.0	0.13	1,869.2	2.92	26.9%

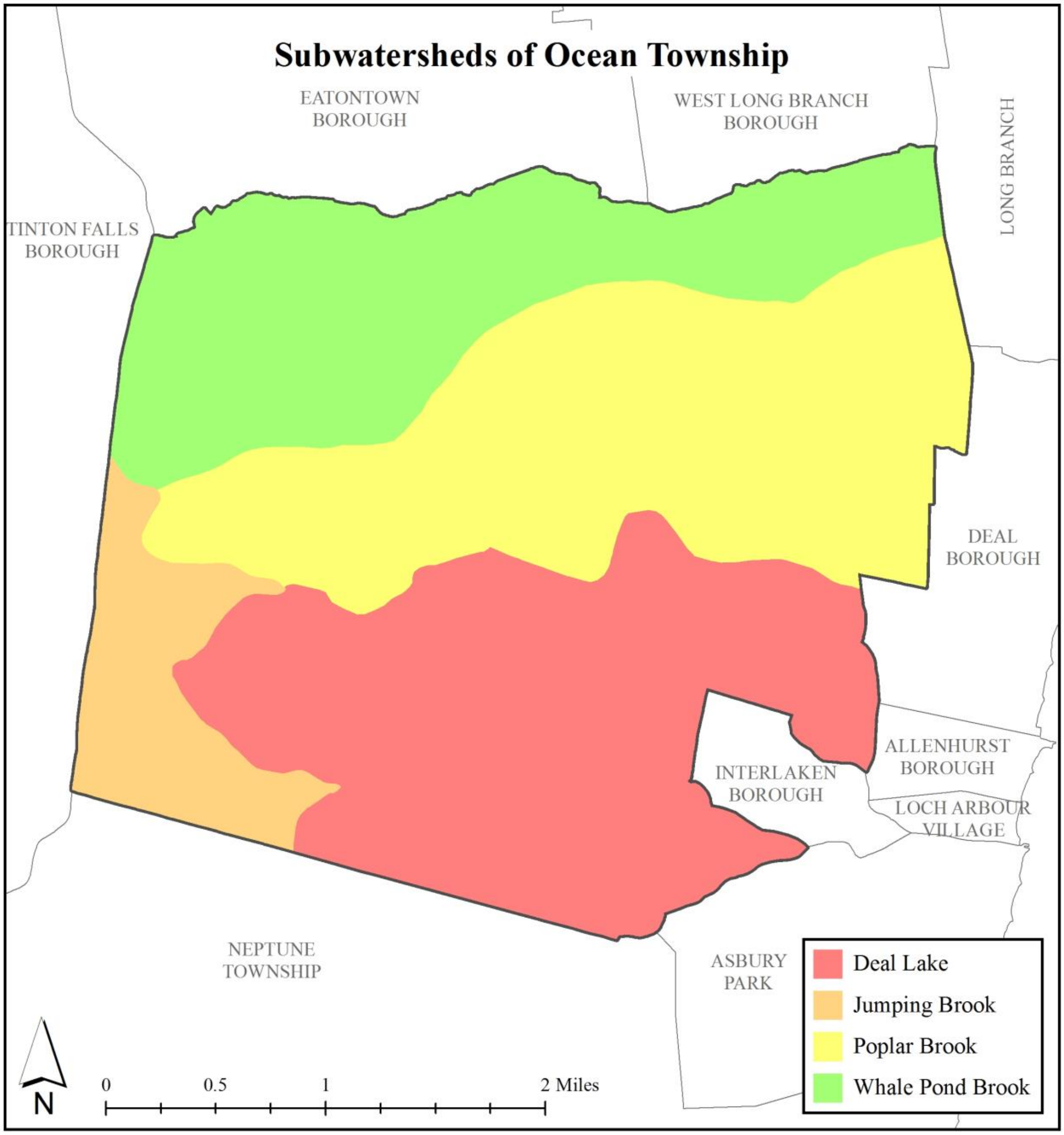


Figure 6: Map of the subwatersheds in Ocean Township

Table 2: Stormwater runoff volumes from impervious surfaces by subwatershed in Ocean Township.

Subwatershed	Total Runoff Volume for the 1.25" NJ Water Quality Storm (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the NJ Annual Rainfall of 44" (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the 2-Year Design Storm (3.4") (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the 10-Year Design Storm (5.2") (MGal)	Total Runoff Volume for the 100-Year Design Storm (8.9") (MGal)
Deal Lake	24.0	845.5	65.3	99.9	171.0
Jumping Brook	4.9	171.0	13.2	20.2	34.6
Poplar Brook	21.0	738.2	57.0	87.2	149.3
Whale Pond Brook	13.6	478.5	37.0	56.5	96.8
Total	63.4	2,233.1	172.6	263.9	451.7

The next step is to set a reduction goal for impervious area in each subwatershed. Based upon the Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) Water Resources Program's experience, a 10% reduction would be a reasonably achievable reduction for these subwatersheds in Ocean Township. While it may be difficult to eliminate paved areas or replace paved areas with permeable pavement, it is relatively easy to identify impervious surfaces that can be disconnected using green infrastructure practices. For all practical purposes, disconnecting an impervious surface from a storm sewer system or a water body is an "impervious area reduction." The RCE Water Resources Program recommends that all green infrastructure practices that are installed to disconnect impervious surfaces should be designed for the 2-year design storm (3.4 inches of rain over 24-hours). Although this results in management practices that are slightly over-designed by NJDEP standards, which require systems to be designed for the New Jersey water quality storm (1.25 inches of rain over 2-hours), these systems will be able to handle the increase in storm intensities that are expected to occur due to climate change. By designing these management practices for the 2-year design storm, these practices will be able to manage 95% of the annual rainfall volume. The recommended annual reductions in runoff volumes are shown in Table 3.

As previously mentioned, once impervious surfaces have been identified, the next steps for managing impervious surfaces are to 1) eliminate surfaces that are not necessary, 2) reduce or convert impervious surfaces to pervious surfaces, and 3) disconnect impervious surfaces from flowing directly to local waterways.

Elimination of Impervious Surfaces

One method to reduce impervious cover is to "depave." Depaving is the act of removing paved impervious surfaces and replacing them with pervious soil and vegetation that will allow for the infiltration of rainwater. Depaving leads to the re-creation of natural space that will help reduce flooding, increase wildlife habitat, and positively enhance water quality as well as beautify neighborhoods. Depaving also can bring communities together around a shared vision to work together to reconnect their neighborhood to the natural environment.

Table 3: Impervious cover reductions by subwatershed in Ocean Township.

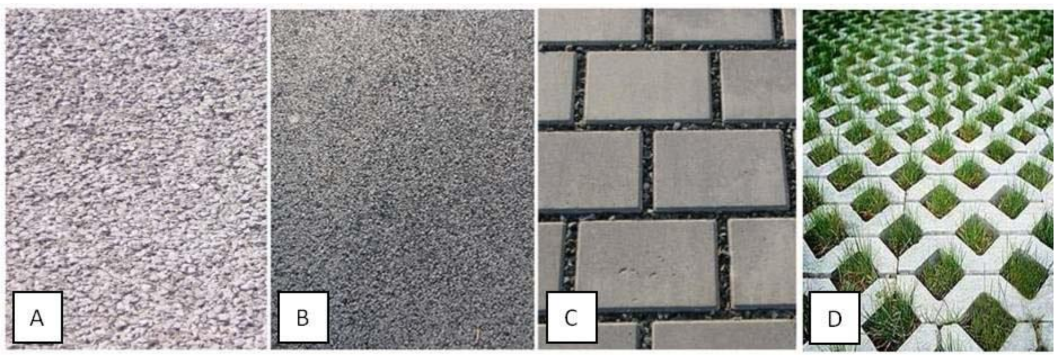
Subwatershed	Recommended Impervious Area Reduction (10%) (ac)	Annual Runoff Volume Reduction [2] (MGal)
Deal Lake	70.8	80.3
Jumping Brook	14.3	16.2
Poplar Brook	61.8	70.1
Whale Pond Brook	40.1	45.5
Total	186.9	212.1

[2] Annual Runoff Volume Reduction =
Acres of impervious cover x 43,560 ft^2/ac x 44 in x (1 ft/12 in) x 0.95 x (7.48 gal/ft^3) x (1 MGal/1,000,000 gal)
All green infrastructure should be designed to capture the first 3.4 inches of rain from each storm. This would allow the green infrastructure to capture 95% of the annual rainfall of 44 inches.

Pervious Pavement

There are four different types of permeable pavement systems that are commonly being used throughout the country to reduce the environmental impacts from impervious surfaces. These surfaces include pervious concrete, porous asphalt, interlocking concrete pavers, and grid pavers.

> "*Permeable pavement is a stormwater drainage system that allows rainwater and runoff to move through the pavement's surface to a storage layer below, with the water eventually seeping into the underlying soil. Permeable pavement is beneficial to the environment because it can reduce stormwater volume, treat stormwater water quality, replenish the groundwater supply, and lower air temperatures on hot days (Rowe, 2012).*"



Permeable surfaces: (A) pervious concrete, (B) porous asphalt, (C) interlocking concrete pavers, (D) grid pavers (Rowe, 2012)

Pervious concrete and porous asphalt are the most common of the permeable surfaces. They are similar to regular concrete and asphalt but without the fine materials. This allows water to quickly pass through the material into an underlying layered system of stone that holds the water allowing it to infiltrate into the underlying uncompacted soil.

Impervious Cover Disconnection Practices

By redirecting runoff from paving and rooftops to pervious areas in the landscape, the amount of directly connected impervious area in a drainage area can be greatly reduced. There are many cost-effective ways to disconnect impervious surfaces from local waterways.

- <u>Simple Disconnection</u>: This is the easiest and least costly method to reduce stormwater runoff for smaller storm events. Instead of piping rooftop runoff to the street where it enters the catch basin and is piped to the river, the rooftop runoff is released onto a grassed area to allow the water to be filtered by the grass and soak into the ground. A healthy lawn typically can absorb the first one to two inches of stormwater runoff from a rooftop. Simple disconnection also can be used to manage stormwater runoff from paved areas. Designing a parking lot or driveway to drain onto a grassed area, instead of the street, can dramatically reduce pollution and runoff volumes.

- Rain Gardens: Stormwater can be diverted into shallow landscaped depressed areas (i.e., rain gardens) where the vegetation filters the water, and it is allowed to soak into the ground. Rain gardens, also known as bioretention systems, come in all shapes and sizes and can be designed to disconnect a variety of impervious surfaces (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Rain garden outside the RCE of Gloucester County office which was designed to disconnect rooftop runoff from the local storm sewer system

- Rainwater Harvesting: Rainwater harvesting includes the use of rain barrels and cisterns (Figures 8a and 8b). These can be placed below downspouts to collect rooftop runoff. The collected water has a variety of uses including watering plants and washing cars. This practice also helps cut down on the use of potable water for nondrinking purposes. It is important to divert the overflow from the rainwater harvesting system to a pervious area.

Figure 8a: Rain barrel used to disconnect a downspout with the overflow going to a flower bed

Figure 8b: A 5,000 gallon cistern used to disconnect the rooftop of the Department of Public Works in Clark Township to harvest rainwater for nonprofit car wash events

Examples of Opportunities in Ocean Township

To address the impact of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces, the next step is to identify opportunities in the municipality for eliminating, reducing, or disconnecting directly connected impervious surfaces. To accomplish this task, an impervious cover reduction action plan should be prepared. Aerial photographs are used to identify sites with impervious surfaces in the municipality that may be suitable for inclusion in the action plan. After sites are identified, site visits are conducted to photo-document all opportunities and evaluate the feasibility of eliminating, reducing or disconnecting directly connected impervious surfaces. A brief description of each site discussing the existing conditions and recommendations for treatment of the impervious surfaces is developed. After a number of sites have been selected for inclusion in the action plan, concept plans and detailed green infrastructure information sheets are prepared for a selection of representative sites.

For Ocean Township, three sites have been included in this assessment. Examples of concept plans and detailed green infrastructure information sheets are provided in Appendix A. The detailed green infrastructure information sheets describe existing conditions and issues, proposed solutions, anticipated benefits, possible funding sources, potential partners and stakeholders, and estimated costs. Additionally, each project has been classified as a mitigation opportunity for recharge potential, total suspended solids removal, and stormwater peak reduction. Finally, these detailed green infrastructure information sheets provide an estimate of gallons of stormwater captured and treated per year by each proposed green infrastructure practice. The concept plans provide an aerial photograph of the site and details of the proposed green infrastructure practices.

Conclusions

Ocean Township can reduce flooding and improve its waterways by better managing stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces. This impervious cover assessment is the first step toward better managing stormwater runoff. The next step is to develop an action plan to eliminate, reduce, or disconnect impervious surfaces where possible and practical. Many of the highly effective disconnection practices are inexpensive. The entire community can be engaged in implementing these disconnection practices.

References

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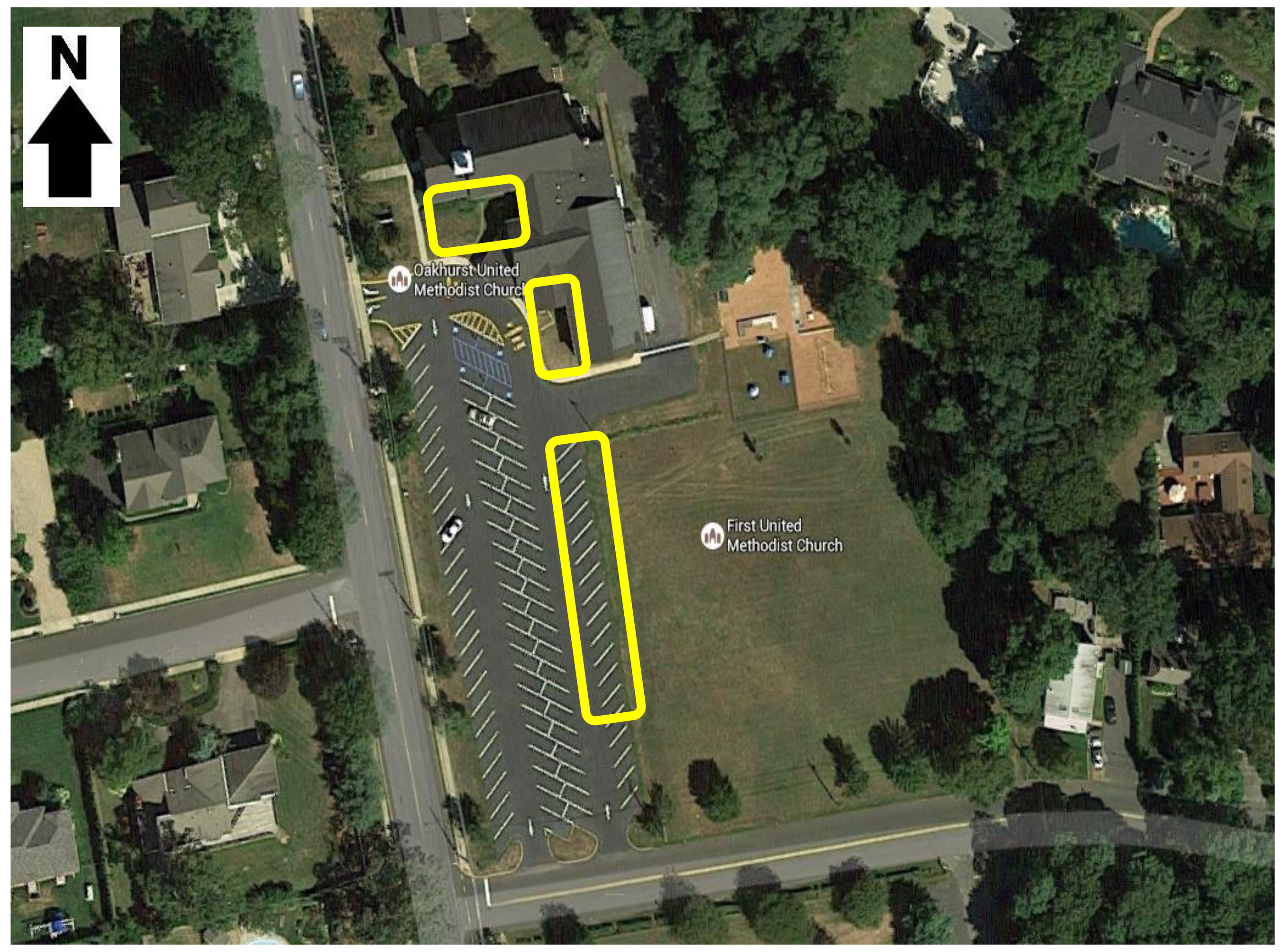
Appendix A

Examples of Impervious Cover Reduction Action Plan Projects

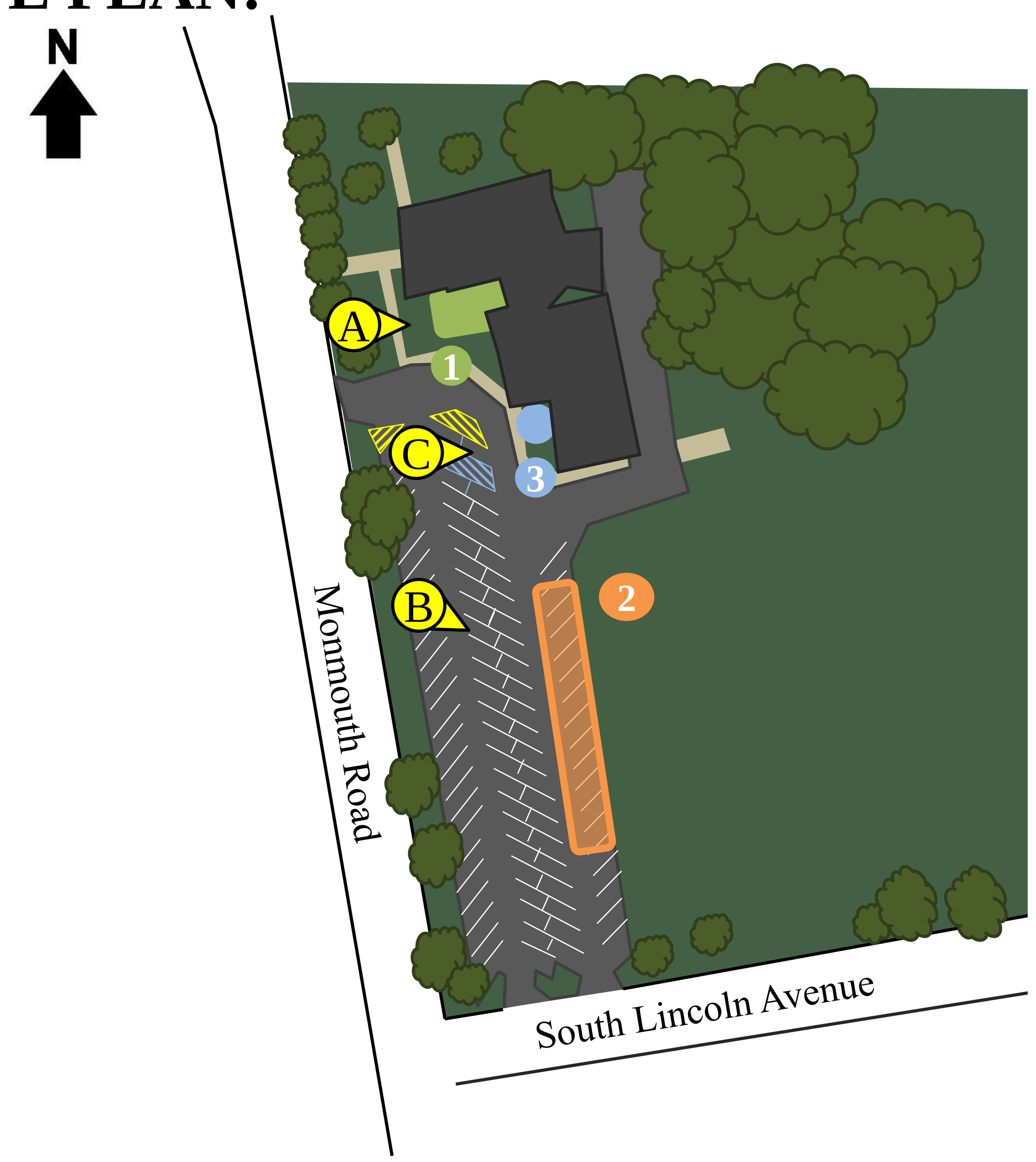
Concept Plans and Detailed Green Infrastructure Information Sheets

Ocean Township
Impervious Cover Assessment
First United Methodist Church, 103 Monmouth Road

PROJECT LOCATION:



SITE PLAN:



A

B

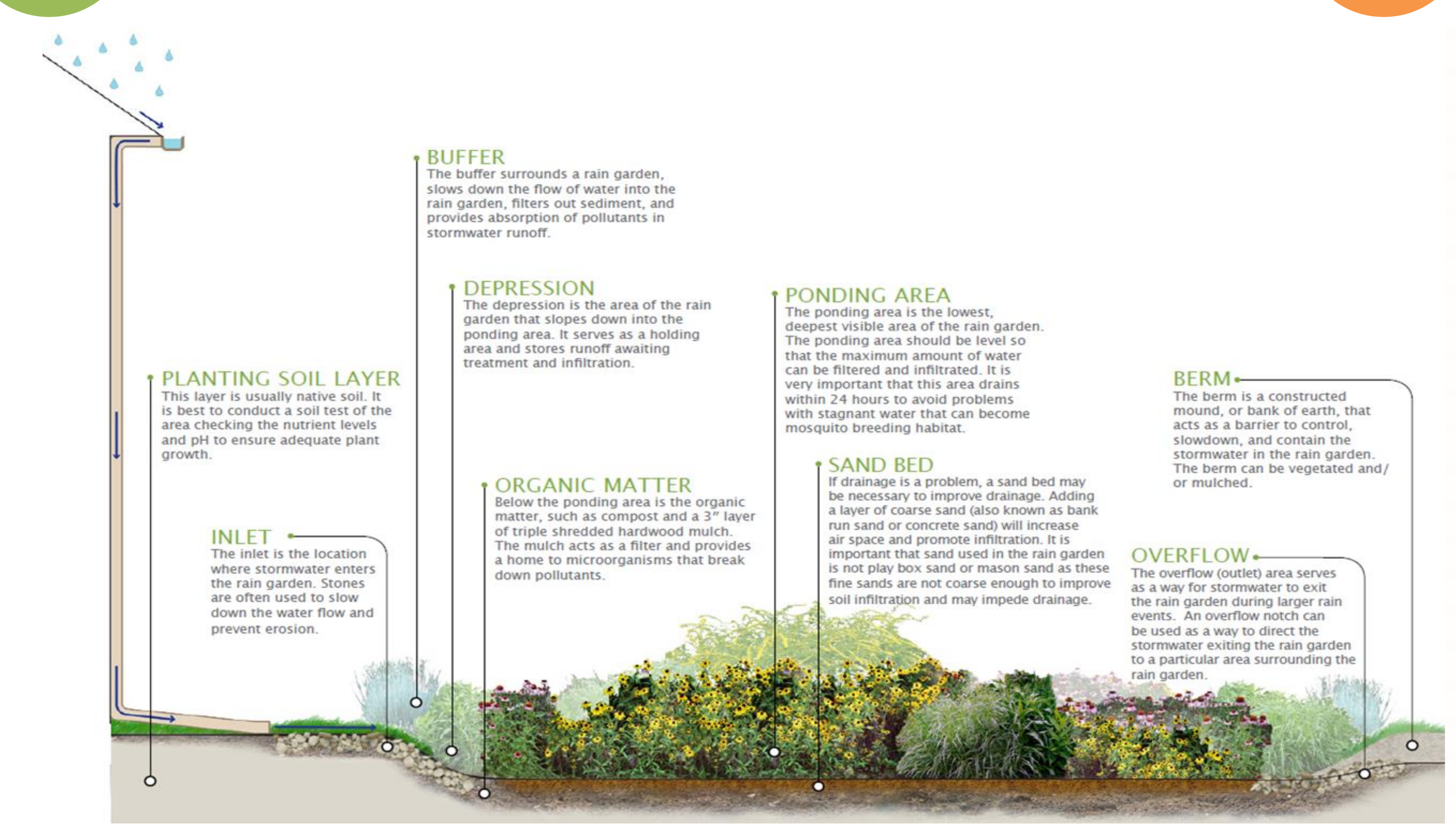
C

1 **BIORETENTION SYSTEMS:** Rooftop runoff from the northwest corner of the building can be captured, treated, and infiltrated into a bioretention system. Bioretention systems can reduce sediment and nutrient loading to the local waterway while providing habitat for birds, butterflies, and pollinators.

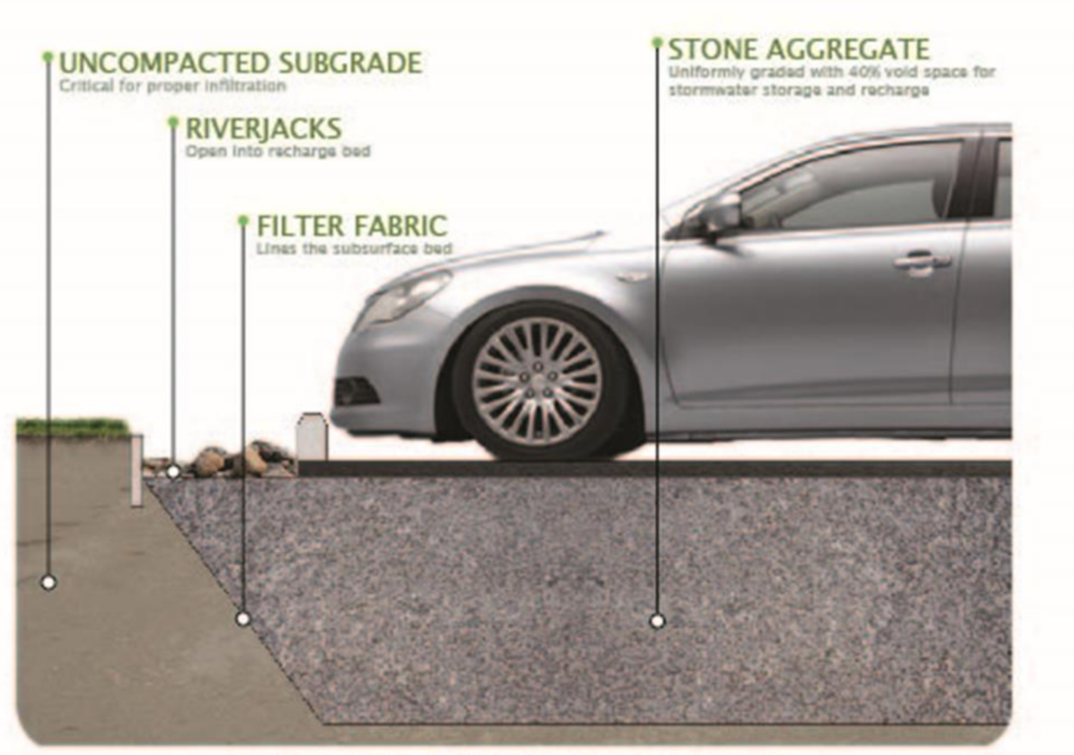
2 **POROUS PAVEMENT:** A portion of the parking lot can be converted to porous pavement. This can allow for infiltration of runoff from the parking lot and reduce the volume of stormwater entering the storm drain.

3 **RAINWATER HARVESTING:** Rainwater can be harvested from the roof of the building and stored in a cistern. The water can be used for the community garden and landscaping at the church.

1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 POROUS PAVEMENT



3 RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM

RESTRICTIVE SOILS IN THIS REGION

- Site specific soil testing must be conducted.
- Green infrastructure in this area may require underdrain systems.

First United Methodist Church
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

Location: 103 Monmouth Road Ocean Township, NJ 07755	**Municipality:** Ocean Township **Subwatershed:** Whale Pond Brook
Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention system (rain garden) porous pavement rainwater harvesting	**Targeted Pollutants:** total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff
Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes	**Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year:** rain garden: 10,422 gal. porous pavement: 72,877 gal. rainwater harvesting: 6,171 gal.

Existing Conditions and Issues:
There are impervious surfaces on this site that contribute to stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution. Runoff is carrying nonpoint source pollution such as sediments, nutrients, oil, and grease to local waterways. The parking lot, as well as multiple downspouts along the building, are connected directly to the sewer system, adding pressure on the sewer system and carrying with it pollutants from the impervious surfaces.

Proposed Solution(s):
A bioretention system or rain garden could be installed near the front entrance of the church to capture, treat, and infiltrate runoff. Downspouts along the building could be redirected into the rain garden to allow for pollutant removal and groundwater recharge. Furthermore, parking spaces in the parking lot of the church can be converted to porous pavement to help manage stormwater runoff on the site and help educate local students about green infrastructure practices. Finally, a cistern can be connected to a downspout to collect stormwater runoff from the rooftop. The harvested rainwater can be used to water the gardens and landscaping at the church.

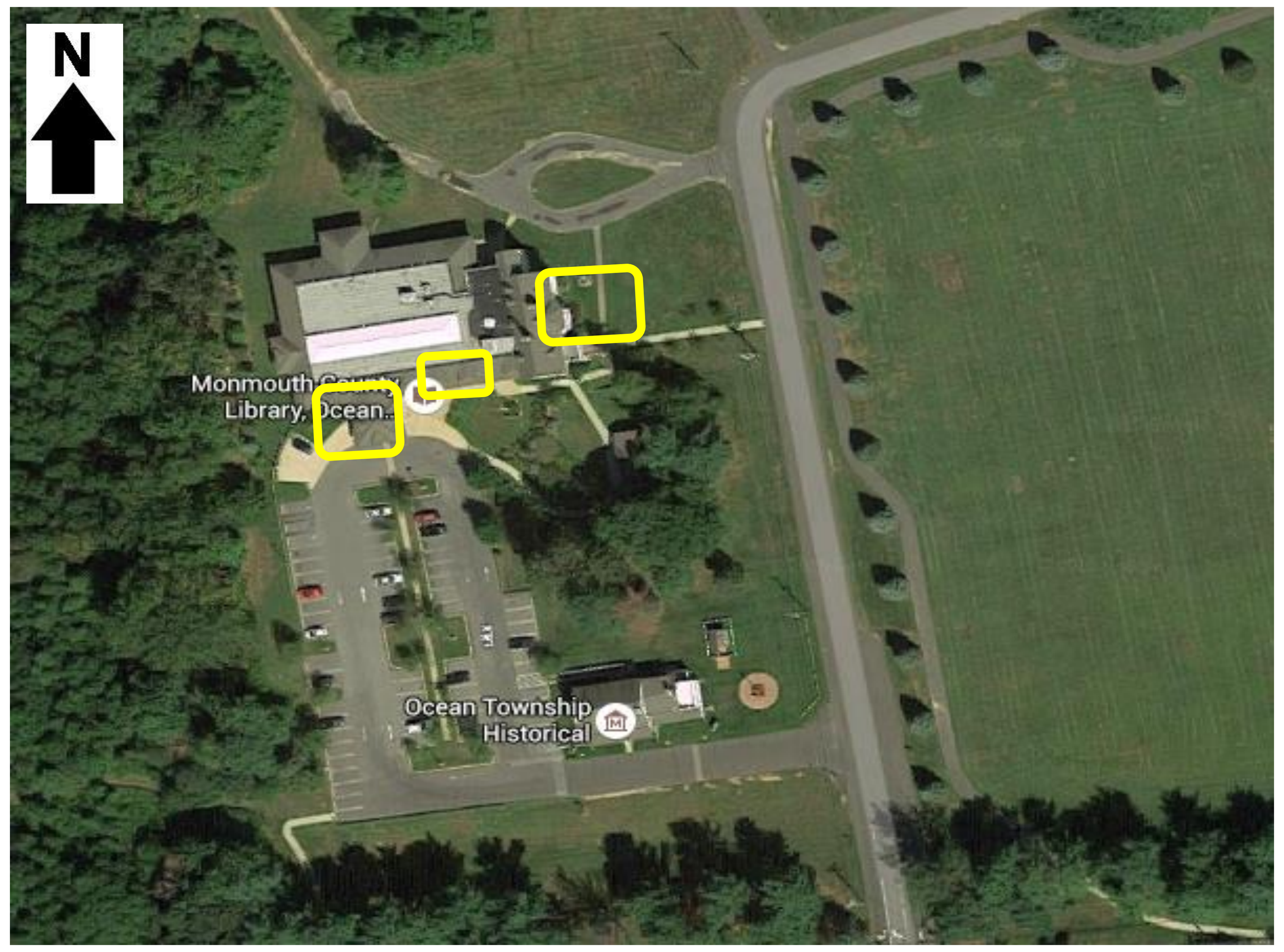
Anticipated Benefits:
A bioretention system is estimated to achieve a 30% removal rate for TN and a 60% removal rate for TP (NJDEP BMP Manual). TSS loadings may be reduced by up to 90%. If the bioretention system is designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater runoff from the 2-year design storm (3.4 inches of rain over 24 hours), it would prevent approximately 95% of the TN, TP, and TSS from flowing directly into local waterways. A bioretention system would also provide ancillary benefits such as enhanced wildlife and aesthetic appeal. Porous pavement allows stormwater to infiltrate through to soil layers which will promote groundwater recharge as well as intercept and filter stormwater runoff. These systems are expected to achieve a 95% pollutant load reduction for TN, TP, and TSS.

Possible Funding Sources:
mitigation funds from local developers
NJDEP grant programs like 319(h) and 604(b)

Ocean Township First United Methodist Church local social and community groups
Partners/Stakeholders: Ocean Township First United Methodist Church local social and community groups local residents clergy and parishioners Rutgers Cooperative Extension
Estimated Cost: The rain garden near the front entrance of the church would need to be approximately 100 square feet. At $5 per square foot, the estimated cost of the rain garden is $500. The retrofit of the parking lot with porous pavement would need to be approximately 460 square feet. At $30 per square foot, the estimated cost of the parking lot is $13,800. The cistern would be 400 gallons and cost approximately $800 to purchase and install. The total cost of the project would be approximately $15,100.

Ocean Township
Impervious Cover Assessment
Monmouth County Library, 701 Deal Road

PROJECT LOCATION:



SITE PLAN:

A

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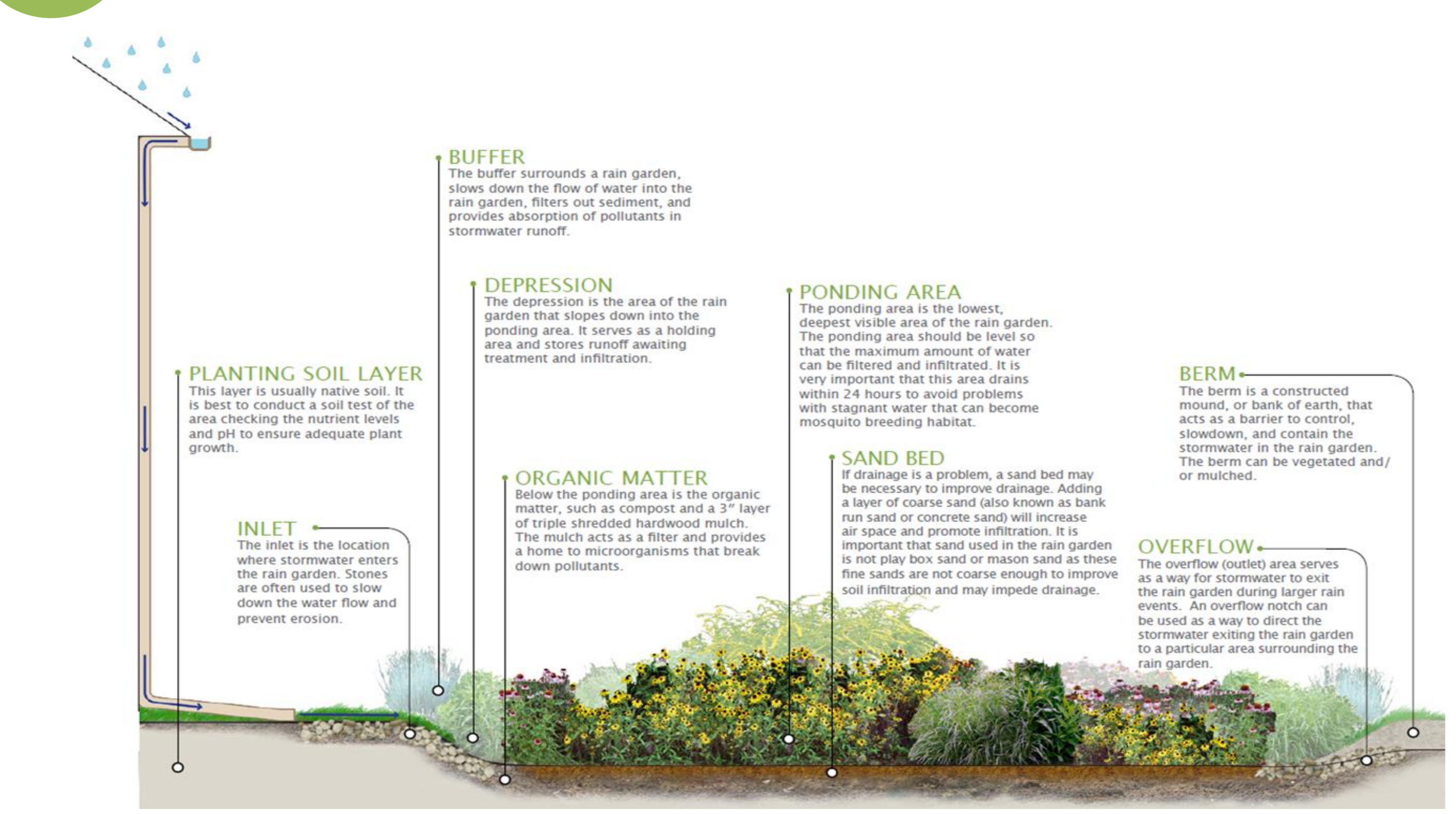
1. **BIORETENTION SYSTEMS:** A bioretention system can be installed to capture, treat, and infiltrate runoff from the northeast corner of the library. The garden can also provide habitat for birds, butterflies, and pollinators.

2. **DOWNSPOUT PLANTER BOX:** Rooftop runoff from the southwest entrance of the building can be reused in a downspout planter box.

3. **RAINWATER HARVESTING:** Rainwater can be harvested from the roof of the building and stored in a cistern. The water can be used to water the landscaping at the library.

1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 DOWNSPOUT PLANTER BOX

3 RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM

RESTRICTIVE SOILS IN THIS REGION
- Site specific soil testing must be conducted.
- Green infrastructure in this area may require underdrain systems.

Location: 701 Deal Road Ocean Township, NJ 07712	Municipality: Ocean Township Subwatershed: Poplar Brook
Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention system (rain garden) downspout planter box rainwater harvesting	**Targeted Pollutants:** total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff
Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes	**Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year:** rain garden: 5,211 gal. downspout planter box: 1,400 gal. rainwater harvesting: 2,777 gal.

Existing Conditions and Issues:
There are impervious surfaces on this site that contribute to stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution. Runoff is carrying nonpoint source pollution such as sediments, nutrients, oil, and grease to local waterways. Multiple downspouts along the building are connected directly to the sewer system, adding pressure on the sewer system and carrying with it pollutants from the roof top.

Proposed Solution(s):
A bioretention system can be installed to capture, treat, and infiltrate runoff from the northeast corner of the library by disconnecting and redirecting downspouts into it. Rooftop runoff draining from the downspout at southwest entrance of the building can be reused by building a downspout planter box. Finally, a connected downspout on the south face of the building could be disconnected and rerouted into a cistern. The cistern would harvest the rainwater from the roof that can be used for the landscaping around the library.

Anticipated Benefits:
A bioretention system is estimated to achieve a 30% removal rate for TN and a 60% removal rate for TP (NJDEP BMP Manual). TSS loadings may be reduced by up to 90%. If the bioretention systems are designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater runoff from the 2-year design storm (3.4 inches of rain over 24 hours), it will prevent approximately 95% of the TN, TP, and TSS from flowing directly into local waterways. A bioretention system and a downspout planter box would also provide ancillary benefits such as enhanced wildlife and aesthetic appeal.

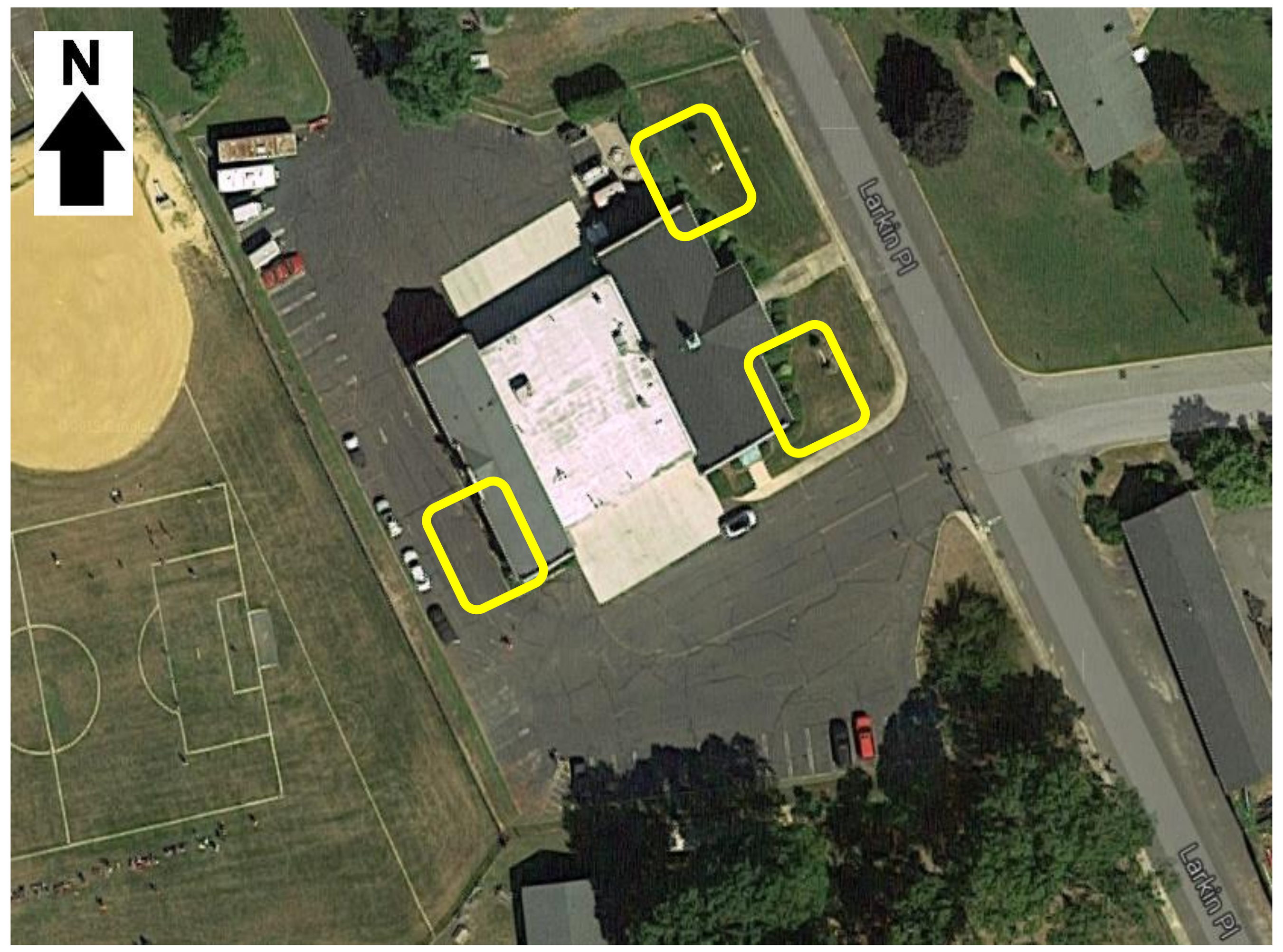
Possible Funding Sources:
mitigation funds from local developers
NJDEP grant programs like 319(h) and 604(b)
Ocean Township
Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, or service project

Partners/Stakeholders: Ocean Township local community groups (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.) local social and community groups local residents Rutgers Cooperative Extension
Estimated Cost: The rain garden at the library would need to be approximately 50 square feet. At $5 per square foot, the estimated cost of the rain garden is $250. The estimated cost of the downspout planter box is $300. The cistern would have a volume of approximately 175 gallons. The estimated cost of the cistern is $350. The total cost of the project would be approximately $900.

Ocean Township
Impervious Cover Assessment
Oakhurst Independent Hose Co. No. 1, 72 Larkin Place

RUTGERS
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

PROJECT LOCATION:



SITE PLAN:

A

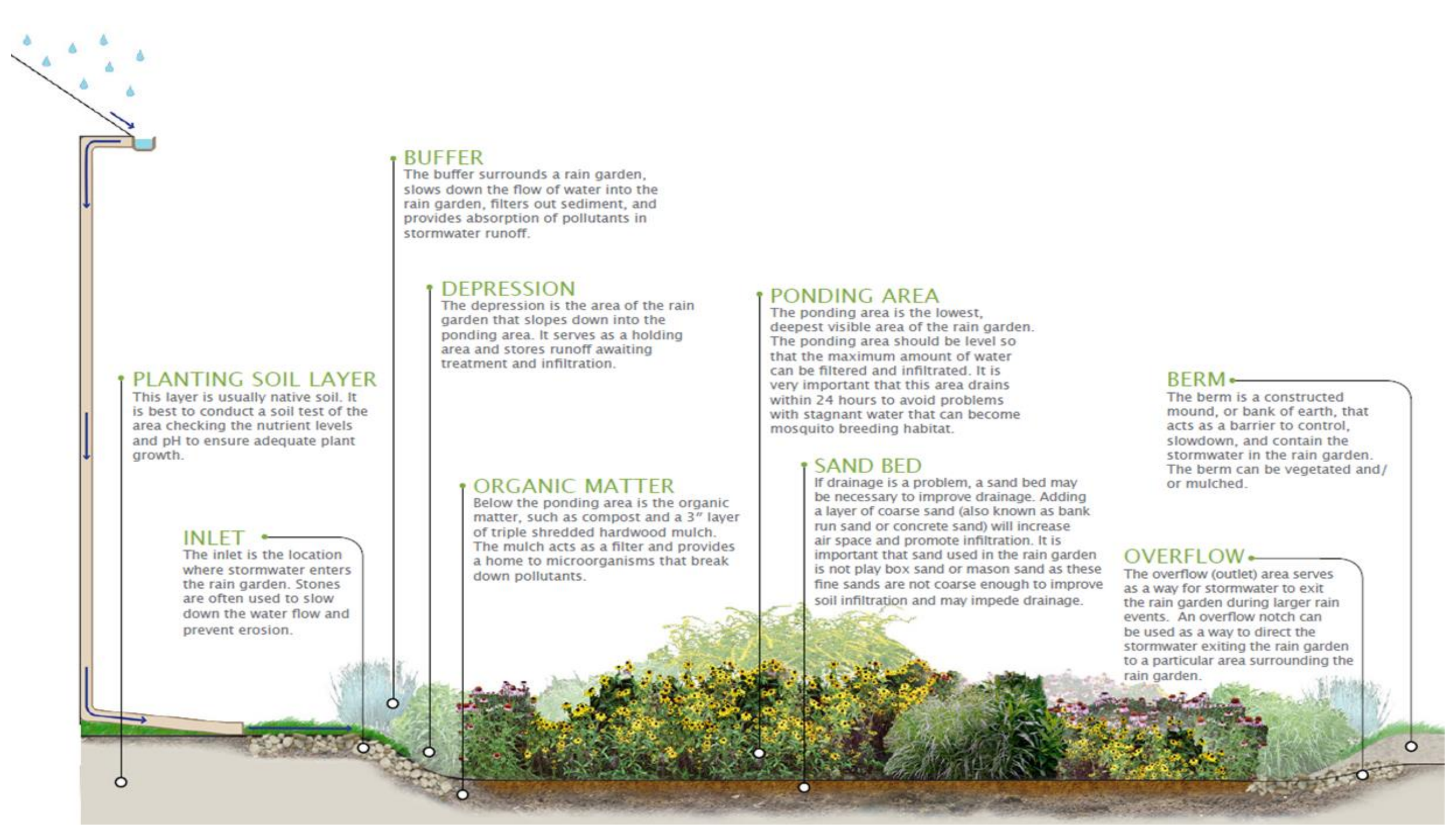
B

C

1 **BIORETENTION SYSTEMS:** Two bioretention systems can be installed on the east side of the building to capture, treat, and infiltrate rooftop runoff by disconnecting and redirecting nearby downspouts. The bioretention system can also provide habitat for birds, butterflies, and pollinators.

2 **RAINWATER HARVESTING:** Rainwater can be harvested from the roof of the building and stored in a cistern. The water can be used to wash the fire trucks.

1 BIORETENTION SYSTEM



2 RAINWATER HARVESTING SYSTEM

RESTRICTIVE SOILS IN THIS REGION

- Site specific soil testing must be conducted.
- Green infrastructure in this area may require underdrain systems.

Oakhurst Independent Hose Co. No. 1
Green Infrastructure Information Sheet

Location: 72 Larkin Place Ocean Township, NJ 07755	**Municipality:** Ocean Township **Subwatershed:** Whale Pond Brook
Green Infrastructure Description: bioretention system (rain garden) rainwater harvesting	**Targeted Pollutants:** total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS) in surface runoff
Mitigation Opportunities: recharge potential: yes stormwater peak reduction potential: yes TSS removal potential: yes	**Stormwater Captured and Treated Per Year:** rain garden #1: 13,679 gal. rain garden #2: 13,679 gal. rainwater harvesting: 7,035 gal.

Existing Conditions and Issues:
There are impervious surfaces on this site that contribute to stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution. Runoff is carrying nonpoint source pollution such as sediments, nutrients, oil, and grease to local waterways. The parking lot as well as multiple downspouts along the building are connected directly to the sewer system, adding pressure on the sewer system and carrying with it pollutants.

Proposed Solution(s):
The connected downspout in back of the building could be disconnected and rerouted into a cistern. The cistern would collect the water from the roof for use by the fire company or municipality for purposes such as washing vehicles and gardening. Furthermore, the connected downspouts near the front entrance of the building could be disconnected and redirected into bioretention systems.

Anticipated Benefits:
A bioretention system is estimated to achieve a 30% removal rate for TN and a 60% removal rate for TP (NJDEP BMP Manual). TSS loadings may be reduced by up to 90%. If the bioretention systems are designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater runoff from the 2-year design storm (3.4 inches of rain over 24 hours), these systems will prevent approximately 95% of the TN, TP, and TSS from flowing directly into local waterways. A bioretention system would also provide ancillary benefits such as enhanced wildlife and aesthetic appeal.

Possible Funding Sources:
mitigation funds from local developers
NJDEP grant programs like 319(h) and 604(b)
Ocean Township
Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, or service project

Partners/Stakeholders:
Ocean Township
local community groups (Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc.)
local residents
Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Estimated Cost:

The rain gardens proposed at the front entrance of the church would need to be approximately 130 square feet each. At $5 per square foot, the estimated cost of each rain garden would be $650 each, for a combined cost of $1,300. The cistern would be 450 gallons and cost approximately $900 to purchase and install. The total cost of the project would be approximately $2,200.