## Infiltration basin / Underground infiltration

For an infiltration basin system, all stormwater captured by the BMP is infiltrated into the underlying soil between rain events. All pollutants in the infiltrated water are credited as being reduced. Pollutants in the stormwater that bypasses the BMP are not reduced.

### MIDS calculator user inputs for infiltration

For infiltration basin systems, the user must input the following parameters to calculate the volume and pollutant load reductions associated with the BMP.

* **Watershed tab**
	+ **BMP Name:** this cell is auto-filled but can be changed by the user.
	+ **Routing/downstream BMP**: if this BMP is part of a treatment train and water is being routed from this BMP to another BMP, the user selects the name of the BMP from the dropdown box to which water is being routed. All water must be routed to a single downstream BMP. The User must include the BMP receiving the routed water in the Schematic or the BMP will not appear in the dropdown box.
	+ **BMP Watershed Area:** BMP watershed areas are the areas draining directly to the BMP. Values can be added for four soil types (Hydrologic Soil Groups (HSG) A, B, C, D) and for three Land Cover types (Forest/Open Space, Managed Turf and impervious). The surface area of the BMP should be included as a managed turf land cover under the hydrologic soils group of the native soils located under the BMP. Units are in acres.
* **BMP Parameters tab**
	+ **Overflow surface area (Ao)**: This is the surface area of the BMP at the lowest outlet point from the BMP. The user inputs this value in square feet.
	+ **Media surface area (AM)**: This is the surface area at the bottom of the ponded water within the BMP. Therefore, this is the area at the surface of the media. The user inputs this value in square feet.
	+ **Overflow depth (DO)**: This is the maximum depth of ponded water within the BMP (i.e., distance from the overflow elevation to the top of the media). The user inputs this value in feet.
	+ **Underlying soil - Hydrologic Soil Group**: The user selects the most restrictive soil (lowest hydraulic conductivity) within three feet of the soil/media interface in the infiltration basin. There are 14 soil options that fall into 4 different Hydrologic Soil Groups ([Hydrologic Soil Group](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Glossary#H) (HSG) A, B, C, or D) for the user. These correspond with soils and infiltration rates contained in [this Manual](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Design_infiltration_rates). Once a soil type is selected, the corresponding infiltration rate will populate in the “Infiltration rate of underlying soils” field. The user may also select “User Defined.” This selection will activate the “User Defined Infiltration Rate” cell allowing the user to enter a different value from the values in the predefined selection list. The maximum allowable infiltration rate is 1.63 inches per hour.
	+ **Required drawdown time (hrs)**: This is the time in which the stormwater captured by the BMP must drain into the underlying soil/media. The user selects from predefined values of 48 or 24 hours. The MPCA [Construction Stormwater General Permit](http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/water/water-types-and-programs/stormwater/construction-stormwater/index.html) requires drawdown within 48 hours, but 24 hours is *Highly Recommended* when discharges are to a trout stream. The calculator uses the underlying soil infiltration rate and the overflow depth to check if the BMP is meeting the drawdown time requirement. The user will encounter an error and be required to enter a new “Overflow depth” if the stormwwater stored in the BMP cannot drawdown in the required time.
* **BMP Summary Tab:** *The BMP Summary tab* summarizes the volume and pollutant reductions provided by the specific BMP. It details the performance goal volume reductions and annual average volume, dissolved P, particulate P, and TSS load reductions. Included in the summary are the total volume and pollutant loads received by the BMP from its direct watershed, from upstream BMPs and a combined value of the two. Also included in the summary, are the volume and pollutant load reductions provided by the BMP, in addition to the volume and pollutant loads that exit the BMP through the outflow. This outflow load and volume is what is routed to the downstream BMP if one is defined in *the Watershed tab. Finally*, percent reductions are provided for the percent of the performance goal achieved, percent annual runoff volume retained, total percent annual particulate phosphorus reduction, total percent annual dissolved phosphorus reduction, total percent annual TP reduction, and total percent annual TSS reduction.

### Model input requirements and recommendations

The following are requirements or recommendations for inputs into the MIDS calculator. If the following are not met, an error message will inform the user to change the input to meet the requirement.

* The basin must meet the drawdown time requirement specified. The drawdown time requirement is checked by comparing the user defined drawdown time with the calculated drawdown time (DDTcalc) calculated using the following:

$$DDT\_{calc}=\frac{D\_{O}}{I\_{R}/ 12}$$

Where

 DO is the overflow depth (ft); and

 IR is the infiltration rate of the native soils (inches/hr).

If the DDTcalc is greater than the user defined required drawdown time then the user will be prompted to enter a new overflow depth or infiltration rate.

* Infiltration rates of the underlying soils are restricted to being below 1.63 inches per hour.
* The “Bottom surface area” must be smaller than the “Overflow surface area.”
* The “Overflow depth” is recommended to be 4 feet or less, but the User may enter a larger value if the ponded volume can infiltrate within the drawdown time.

### Methodology

#### Required Treatment Volume

“Required treatment volume,” or the volume of stormwater runoff delivered to the BMP, equals the performance goal (1.1 inches or user-specified performance goal) times the impervious area draining to the BMP plus any water routed to the BMP from an upstream BMP. This stormwater is delivered to the BMP instantaneously following the [Kerplunk method](http://www.stormh2o.com/SW/Articles/Kerplunk_15253.aspx).

#### Volume Reduction

The volume reduction achieved by a BMP compares the capacity of the BMP to the required treatment volume. The “Volume reduction capacity of BMP” is calculated using BMP inputs provided by the user. For this BMP, the “Volume reduction capacity” is equal to the amount of stormwater that can be instantaneously captured above the media and below the overflow point. The captured volume (V) is given by

$$V= \left[\frac{A\_{O}+A\_{M}}{2}\*(D\_{O})\right]$$

Where:

AO is the overflow surface area (ft);

AM Is the media surface area (ft); and

DO is the overflow depth (ft).

The “Volume of retention provided by BMP” is the amount of volume credit the BMP provides toward the performance goal. This value is equal to the lesser of the “Volume reduction capacity of BMP” calculated using the above method or the “Required treatment volume”. This check makes sure that the BMP is not getting more credit than the amount of water it receives. For example, if the BMP is oversized the user will only receive credit for the “Required treatment volume” routed to the BMP, which corresponds with meeting the performance goal for the site.

#### Pollutant Reduction

Pollutant load reductions are calculated on an annual basis. Therefore, the first step in calculating annual pollutant load reductions is converting the “Volume reduction capacity of BMP,” which is an instantaneous volume reduction, to an annual volume reduction percentage. This is accomplished through the use of performance curves (add link to addendum) developed from multiple modeling scenarios. The performance curves use the “Volume reduction capacity of BMP”, the infiltration rate of the underlying soils, the contributing watershed percent impervious area, and the size of the contributing watershed to calculate a percent annual volume reduction. While oversizing a BMP above the “Required treatment volume” will not provide additional credit towards the performance goal volume, it may provide additional pollutant reduction.

A 100 percent removal is credited for all pollutants associated with the reduced volume of stormwater since these pollutants are either attenuated within the media or pass into the underlying soil with infiltrating water . Pollutants in the stormwater that bypasses the BMP through overflow are not reduced. A schematic of the removal rates can be seen in the sidebar.

NOTE: The user can modify event mean concentrations (EMCs) on the ***Site Information*** tab in the calculator. Default concentrations are 54.5 milligrams per liter for total suspended solids (TSS) and 0.3 milligrams per liter for total phosphorus (particulate plus dissolved). The calculator will notify the user if the default is changed. Changing the default EMC will result in changes to the total pounds of pollutant reduced.

### Routing

An infiltration basin can be routed to any other BMP, except for a green roof and a swale side slope or any BMP that would cause stormwater to be rerouted back to the infiltration basin already in the stormwater runoff treatment sequence. All BMPs can be routed to an infiltration basin, except for a swale side slope.

### Assumptions

The following general assumptions apply in calculating the credit for a infiltration basin. If these assumptions are not followed, the volume and pollutant reduction credits cannot be applied.

* The infiltration basin has been properly [designed](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Design_criteria_for_Infiltration_basin), [constructed](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Construction_specifications_for_Infiltration_basin) and will be properly [maintained](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Operation_and_maintenance_of_Infiltration_basin).
* Stormwater runoff entering the bioretention basin has undergone [pretreatment](http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Design_criteria_for_Infiltration_basin#Pre-treatment).
* Stormwater captured by the BMP enters the BMP instantaneously and is initially ponded within the BMP. This will underestimate actual infiltration since some water will enter the soil/media during a rain event, thus creating more volume for storage in the BMP.

## Images



Symbol for Infiltration basin / Underground infiltration in MIDS calculator



BMP watershed area parameters



Screen shot from MIDS calculator showing user inputs needed for an Infiltration basin / Underground infiltration system.



Schematic showing pollutant load reductions for infiltrated and overflow water