

**I-LAST FACT SHEET**  
**W-2: Storm water Treatment**

**Bioretention Cells**



Stormwater runoff is infiltrated rather than direct runoff from impervious surfaces.

**Rain Gardens**



Pollutants removal efficiency is increased by utilizing a rain garden to infiltrate stormwater runoff.

**Constructed Wetlands**



Constructed wetlands buffer large storm events, minimizing stream bank erosion and turbidity.

**Sand Filters**



Stormwater is temporarily stored in the underground chamber for pretreatment settling and then drains to the filter chamber before overflow is discharged.

**Bioswales**



Bioswales transport water and are designed to reduce pollutants through infiltration, vegetative uptake, biological conversion, and natural flocculation.

**Ditch Checks**

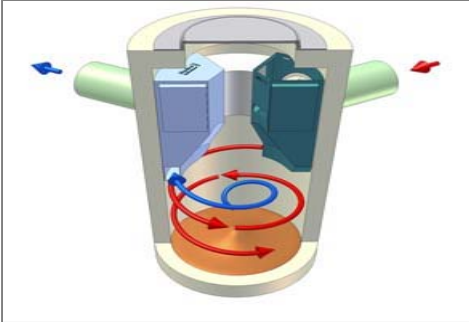


Ditch checks can be utilized as a temporary measure for erosion control.

# I-LAST FACT SHEET

## W-2: Storm water Treatment

### Mechanical Storm Water Treatment Systems



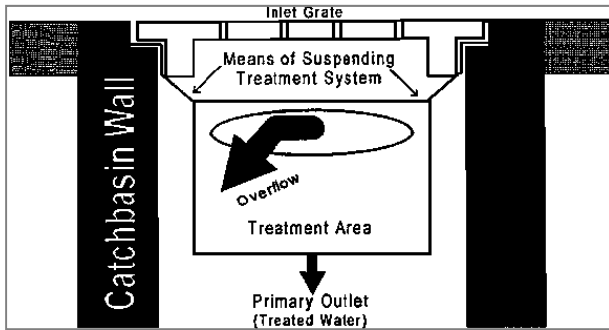
Water quality inlets typically use detention to enhance removal of both coarse and fine sediments, trap debris and trash, and separate oil and grease from the runoff.

### Sediment Traps and Forebays



Temporary stormwater basin can be installed to reduce erosion.

### Catch Basins



Catch basins are utilized to separate debris and large sediment particles.

Picture provided by <http://environment.fhwa.dot.gov/>

### Temporary Inlet Protection Devices



Temporary protection is used to prevent inflow of debris and larger particulates.

### Infiltration Trenches



An infiltration trench/basin promotes the infiltration of stormwater through the unsaturated soil zone to groundwater.