

# FINAL REPORT ON A COLD CLIMATE PERMEABLE INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVEMENT TEST FACILITY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE STORMWATER CENTER

May 2013

#### Submitted to

## INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVEMENT INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH NEW ENGLAND CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION NORTHEAST CEMENT SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION

#### Prepared and Conducted by

Robert M. Roseen, D.WRE, PE., PhD. Associate, Geosyntec Consultants Principal Investigator, Adjunct Professor, UNHSC Phone: 617-992-9067

Phone: 617-992-9067 rroseen@geosyntec.com

Timothy A. Puls, EIT Site Facility Manager Phone: 603-343-6672 timothy.puls@unh.edu James J. Houle, CPSWQ Program Manager, Outreach Coordinator Phone: 603-767-7091 james.houle@unh.edu

Thomas P. Ballestero, PE, PhD Director Phone: 603-862-1405 tom.ballestero@unh.edu

#### **Acknowledgements**

Many thanks to the generous donors whom made this research possible:

Genest Concrete Works, Inc.

Hanson Hardscape Products

New England Concrete Masonry Association

Nicolock Paving Stones

Northeast Cement Shippers Association

Oldcastle Architectural Products

Pavers by Ideal

Pavestone Company

SF Concrete Products

Techo Bloc, Inc.

Unilock

### FINAL REPORT ON A COLD CLIMATE PERMEABLE INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVEMENT TEST FACILITY - MAY 2013

#### BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE STORMWATER CENTER

#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Acknowledgements	2
1.0	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
2.0	INTRODUCTION	2
3.0	FIELD FACILITY	2
3.1	1 System Description, Configuration and Sizing	2
3.2	2 Subgrade Soils	7
3.3	3 Reference TSS Information	7
4.0	INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASURING TECHNIQUES	8
4.1	1 Flow	8
4.2	2 Rainfall Collection and Measurement	8
4.3	3 Other Measurements	8
4.4	4 Water Quality Analysis	8
5.0	TEST PROCEDURES	9
5.1	1 Field Sampling Procedures	9
6.0	MAINTENANCE	11
7.0	DATA EVALUATION	12
8.0	RESULTS	
8.1	1 Water Quality and Quantity Performance	13
8.2	2 Particle Size Distribution	21
8.3	3 Real-Time Water Quality Parameters	21
8.4	4 Thermal Performance and Comparison	22
9.0	OUTREACH AND EDUCATION	22
10.0	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	23
11.0	REFERENCES	24
APPE	ENDIX A: University of New Hampshire Hood House Drive and J Lo	t Upgrades: Site Plans.

APPENDIX B: Analysis of soils from test pits at Hood House, University of New Hampshire  Durham, NH dug on April 15, 2010	. 32
APPENDIX C: General specifications for Tymco 210 Regenerative Air Sweeper	41
APPENDIX D: General specifications for Tymco 500X High Side Dump Regenerative Air Sweeper.	. 42
APPENDIX E: Photos of various conditions of the UNH PICP installation during the testing period	. 43
APPENDIX F: Results of particle size distribution analysis by laser diffraction	44
APPENDIX G: Final factsheet in the UNHSC 2012 biennial report	46
APPENDIX H: Concrete paver test results	49
APPENDIX I: Memo from UNH Facilities	. 51
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1: August 2010 installation of PICP system (clockwise from top left) demolition and excavation, placemen subbase aggregate, finished product, underdrain installation	3 4 s
Hampshire  Figure 4: Check dam and perforated underdrain configurations. On the left is J Lot and the right is Hood House  Drive. J Lot is the section being monitored for this study.  Figure 5: T Lot – PICP influent monitoring location	5
Figure 6: Picture of T Lot effluent location. T Lot is to the upper right in this picture Figure 7: Total suspended solids (TSS) concentrations for varied land uses and at UNH Stormwater Center (Sourc	6 e:
National Stormwater Quality Database, 2005, UNHSC, 2007)	9
characteristics  Figure 10: Total Volume of Influent and Effluent and Rainfall Depth for the Research Period of the Permeable  Interlocking Concrete Pavement Treatment System.	16
Figure 11: Thermal performance comparison of PICP, porous asphalt, pervious concrete and conventional aspha Measurements taken on June 21, 2012	
Figure 12: Run on from an intersecting pedestrian walkway	
Figure 13: Loss of No. 8 stone along curb line due to erosion and cleaning Figure 14: Another area of run on from an intersecting pedestrian walkway	
Figure 15: No. 8 joint stone has settled approximately 1 inch	43
Figure 16: Snow cover after plowing but before sun begins to warm up pavement	
Figure 17: Run on from intersecting MUB drive.	43

#### **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1: Laboratory analytical methods and detection limits for each analyte	8
Table 2: Rainfall-Runoff event characteristics for 26 storm events; 18 events sampled for water quality analyses.	14
Table 3: Rainfall-Runoff event statistics for 26 storm events including volume reduction calculations	15
Table 4: Water quality performance for sediments with pollutant mass balance	17
Table 5: Water quality performance for hydrocarbons and zinc, with pollutant mass balance	18
Table 6: Water quality performance for total nitrogen and dissolved inorganic nitrogen (NO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>3</sub> , NH <sub>4</sub> ), with	
pollutant mass balance	19
Table 7: Water quality performance for total phosphorus and ortho-phosphate with pollutant mass balance	20
Table 8: Real-time water auality parameters per event.	21

## FINAL REPORT ON UNHSC COLD CLIMATE PERMEABLE INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVEMENT TEST FACILITY-THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE STORMWATER CENTER-MAY 2013

#### 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center (UNHSC) completed a two year field verification study of a permeable interlocking concrete pavement (PICP) stormwater management system. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the cold climate functionality of a PICP in an institutional setting. Monitoring took place from October 2010 through April 2012 on the University of New Hampshire (UNH) main campus in Durham, NH. The installation converted Hood House Drive and adjoining J Lot from a standard asphalt surface to a PICP system in the summer of 2010. The pre-existing condition included no stormwater control measures and conveyed surface runoff into the municipal storm sewer. The PICP system was designed by Appledore Engineering, Inc. in association with UNHSC and the Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute (ICPI). An ICPI recommended PICP profile was used for the study site for the drive and a modified section with reservoir was used in the parking area. The treatment area includes direct rainfall over the system area and run-on from three pedestrian walkways and Memorial Union Building Drive. Concrete pavers and the surrounding grassed landscaping are separated by granite curbing. Rainfall is designed to filter down through the PICP system and into an infiltration reservoir. Excess stormwater is drained through internal drainage which discharges subsurface to the municipal storm sewer system.

Pollutant loading is estimated by monitoring runoff from an adjacent parking lot at Thompson Hall (T Lot) which is similar in size, usage, and location. Project objectives included: 1) Water Quantity and Water Quality Monitoring, 2) Surface Infiltration Testing, 3) Thermal Performance and Comparisons, and 4) Educational Outreach. In particular the Test Facility has been examined with respect to cold climate functionality. Assessment of eleven water quality parameters comparing the PICP lot and a reference lot was used to evaluate performance metrics for the system. All analyses and procedures comply with the Technology Acceptance and Reciprocity Partnership (TARP), and the Technology Acceptance Protocol – Ecology (TAPE) guidelines to the maximum extent possible. The UNHSC operates under a detailed Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) which is available on request.

Following 2 years of monitoring that included 26 storms and 18 water sampling events, the performance for volume reduction and pollutant load reduction was exceptional for an instillation on a sandy clay soil (HSG-C). The USDA Soil Survey for the site is a Hollis-Charlton (very rocky, fine sandy loam). Local infiltration measurements are consistent with rates of a HSG-B soil at 3 in/hr. Volume reduction and subsequently pollutant mass removal exceeds 95% for all contaminants measured including sediment (TSS and SSC), metals (total Zinc - TZn), petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and nutrients (TP, ortho-P, TN, TKN, DIN = NO3, NO2, NH4). Reductions in effluent concentrations were not observed for these same contaminants. This was presumably due to a concentration of pollutants caused by an exceptional volume

reduction. Effluent volumes in any single event never exceeded 5 gallons and peak flows were all less than 1 gallon per minute (with one exception).

Surface infiltration testing shows modest average performance for the PICP installation. A substantial decline in infiltration was observed for areas subjected to run-on. Infiltration rates declined 69% over 21 months yet still retained greater than 1000 inches per hour capacity. Minimal maintenance was performed during the period of monitoring. Impacts from run-on underscore the importance of designs minimizing run-on.

Thermal analyses were conducted comparing four pavement surface types at three different times. PICP surface temperatures were observed to be lower than that for porous asphalt, pervious concrete, and standard asphalt.

Outreach activities were conducted during 2011 and 2012. Three porous pavement design workshops were performed. A full-day ICPI training was performed in collaboration with David Smith, the ICPI Technical Director. The training included a field visit to the Test Facility alongside other porous pavement installations throughout the UNH campus and the region. Participants learned key design principles necessary to successfully design, evaluate, specify, and install porous pavements for stormwater management.

#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

Under an agreement with the Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute (ICPI), field verification testing of a permeable interlocking concrete pavement (PICP) treatment system was conducted by the University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center (UNHSC) on the University campus in Durham, NH. Testing consisted of determining the water quality and quantity performance for a range of parameters including sediments, metals, nutrients, petroleum hydrocarbons, net effluent flow, and surface infiltration rates.

PICP performance evaluations were conducted across two seasons and a range of rainfall conditions: important variables reflective of natural field performance conditions. This report presents the analyses and monitoring from October 2010 through April 2012. This included monitoring of 26 rainfall events and sampling of 18 events in total.

#### 3.0 FIELD FACILITY

#### 3.1 System Description, Configuration and Sizing

The climatology of the area is characterized as a coastal, cool temperate forest. Average annual precipitation is 45 inches that is nearly uniformly distributed throughout the year, with average monthly precipitation of 4.02 in +/- 0.5. The mean annual temperature is 48°F, with the average low in January at 14°F, and the average high in July at 83°F.

The UNH test site is a 13,500 square foot PICP system installed in the summer of 2010 on the UNH main campus in Durham, NH (Figure 1, Figure 2). The pre-existing Hood House Drive (7,000 square foot) and J Lot (6,500 square foot) were standard asphalt surfaces. The areas

previously had no stormwater controls and conveyed surface runoff to the downslope road and existing municipal stormwater system. Hood House Drive and J Lot are heavily used parking and driving surfaces during the school year. The PICP system was designed to: provide treatment by filtration through the subbase; promote infiltration and groundwater recharge; and underdrain to a central monitoring location, eventually flowing to the municipal storm sewer. The PICP installation treats direct rainfall and run-on from three intersecting pedestrian pathways and one moderately used road. While the entire installation was monitored for long-term infiltration capacity and surface temperature, only the J Lot portion was monitored for water quality.



Figure 1: August 2010 installation of PICP system (clockwise from top left) demolition and excavation, placement of subbase aggregate, finished product, underdrain installation.

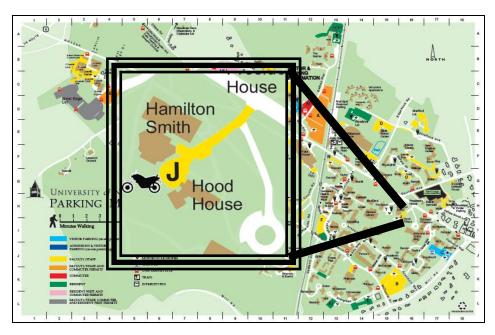


Figure 2: Location map of the PICP Test Site.

Appendix A includes project construction drawings and details. System configuration is an ICPI recommended profile (Figure 3). Concrete pavers were placed on a 2-inch bedding course of ASTM No. 8 aggregate. Appendix H provides test results on the concrete pavers which conform to ASTM C 936. The No. 8 aggregate was also used to fill the joints between the pavers. The bedding course is supported by a 4-inch open graded base layer of No. 57 aggregate. This layer was placed on a stone subbase reservoir of variable thickness of ASTM No. 2 aggregate. The thickness of the No. 2 subbase was 20 inches in the J Lot (the upper portion) areas, and 17 inches thick along the drive portion leading to Main Street. Below the subbase are native soils of sandy loam which have a high infiltration capacity of approximately 3 in/hr., measured in a test pit location prior to installation. The subbase and surface slopes of the PICP system are 6% and designed with internal grade controls. Two check dam and perforated underdrain configurations (Figure 4) were installed in the reservoir layer; one draining J Lot and the other Hood House Drive into an underground monitoring chamber. The J Lot underdrains are installed downstream of the check dams while the Hood House Drive underdrains are installed upstream. The check dams are constructed of 30 mil (0.762 mm) impermeable PVC liner installed in a stepped pattern (Figure 4). The perforated underdrains are placed 4 inches above the native soils. The J Lot configuration is intended to retain stormwater between events to promote denitrification within the subbase. The Hood House Drive configuration is intended to allow high flow events to bypass through the system more quickly. Both configurations allow the design storm event to infiltrate into the native soils. Each configuration has a unique outlet into the monitoring chamber. To date monitoring efforts have focused on the main parking area (J Lot) of the PICP system.

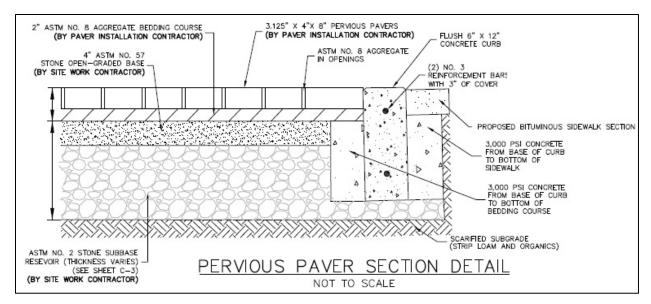


Figure 3: Typical PICP Hood House Drive Cross Section. The concrete haunches on both sides of the granite curbs are not typical to most PICP applications. The use of the concrete in this detail is specific to the University of New Hampshire.

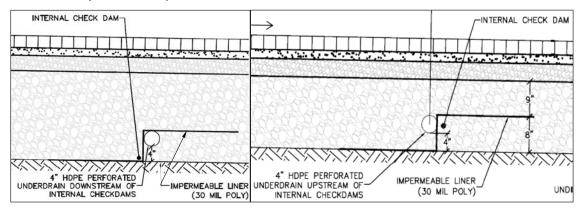


Figure 4: Check dam and perforated underdrain configurations. On the left is J Lot and the right is Hood House Drive. J Lot is the section being monitored for this study.

The reference influent monitoring and rain gauge were located off T Lot (Figure 5), which is approximately 400 feet from the PICP effluent monitoring location. T Lot is adjacent to Thompson Hall and Dimond Library on the main University campus and is similar in size, usage, and rainfall characteristics. T Lot is a 12,000 square foot standard asphalt lot with approximately 50 parking spaces, granite curbing, and traffic consisting of both passenger vehicles and routine bus traffic. The area, like Hood House Drive and J Lot, is subject to frequent plowing, and deicing (salting) throughout winter months. Literature reviews indicate that pollutant concentrations from T Lot are above or equal to national norms for parking lot runoff. T Lot is drained by a typical catch basin and piping network. A 12 inch HDPE pipe conveys a portion of T Lot runoff to a surface location (Figure 6) where monitoring equipment is installed to collect data, gather samples, and monitor flow and rainfall depths.

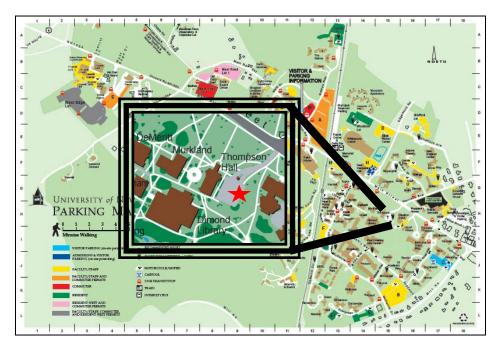


Figure 5: T Lot – PICP influent monitoring location



Figure 6: Picture of T Lot effluent location. T Lot is to the upper right in this picture.

#### 3.2 Subgrade Soils

Prior to system design and construction, subgrade soils were examined. Soils categorized as Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG) B (NEH630.07, 2007) with an average infiltration rate of 3 inches per hour. Three test pits were dug however due to ledge outcrops were discovered at two of the test locations average infiltration rate from measured at one location on Hood House Drive was used. Appendix B (page 32) details test pit investigations. Two test pits (test pit #1 and #3) were dug down to 48 inches or until ledge outcrops impeded further excavation. Appendix B contains infiltration capacity (IC) and particle size distribution (PSD) of subbase soils located under Hood House Drive. Infiltration data is only available for Test Pit #2 and was measured at an average 3 inches per hour.

#### 3.3 Reference TSS Information

Comparisons of the TSS concentrations for varied land uses are presented in Figure 7. Urban highway pollutant concentrations tend to be twice the mean concentration measured for parking lots and residential uses. Historical data collected from the UNH facility is within the national norm for commercial parking lots and is within the range of typical concentrations observed for a range of land uses. Occasional storms are monitored that have exceptionally high solids concentrations.

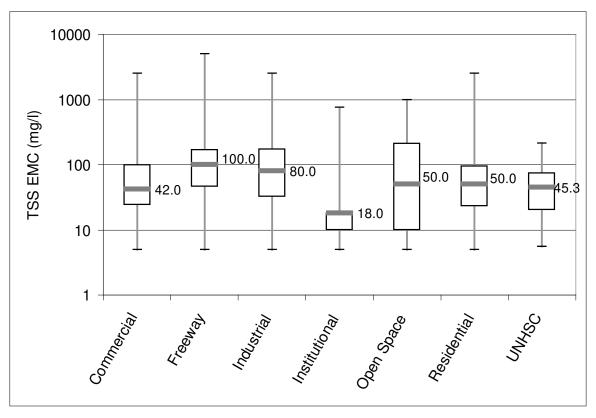


Figure 7: Total suspended solids (TSS) concentrations for varied land uses and at UNH Stormwater Center (Source: National Stormwater Quality Database, 2005, UNHSC, 2007)

#### 4.0 INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASURING TECHNIQUES

#### **4.1 Flow**

Influent and effluent flow monitoring is accomplished with the use of Teledyne ISCO 6712 automated samplers. The samplers are equipped with Teledyne ISCO 730 Bubbler Flow Modules which work in conjunction with Thelmar compound weirs. Pre-established flow rating curves (Lehigh University, 1992) are used to convert depth readings to flow rates.

#### 4.2 Rainfall Collection and Measurement

Rainfall is monitored using a Teledyne ISCO 674 Rain Gauge. The gauge collects direct rainfall through a 6-inch diameter opening in a 2-foot high anodized aluminum housing; water flows through an HDPE funnel and into a tipping bucket. The tipping bucket is calibrated to take a reading every 0.01-inch of rainfall depth. The rain gauge connects to and stores data in the ISCO 6712 sampler located off T Lot.

#### 4.3 Other Measurements

Temperature, pH, specific conductivity, and dissolved oxygen are monitored using YSI 600XL multi-parameter sondes. These parameters are monitored at the effluent location during wet weather events only. Moisture, temperature, and electrical conductivity are measured within the system base materials using Decagon Devices 5TE probes in conjunction with Decagon Devices Em50 Data Loggers. The 5TE probes were installed during placement of the PICP system. Probes were installed in pairs at each interface of the base materials (i.e. two between the native soils and No. 2 stone reservoir; two between the No. 2 and No. 57 stone layers, etc.) Probes are paired for redundancy and because access to their location is impossible once installed.

#### 4.4 Water Quality Analysis

Samples were processed and analyzed by an EPA and National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC) certified laboratory using the standard methodologies outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Laboratory analytical methods and detection limits for each analyte.

Analyte	Analytical Method	Sample Detection Limit (mg/L)	Method Detection Limit (mg/L) <sup>a</sup>
Nitrate/Nitrite in water	EPA 300.0A	0.1	0.008
Total Suspended Solids	SM 2540 D	Variable, 1-10	0.4
Suspended Sediment	ASTM D-3977	Variable, 1-2	1
Concentration			
Total Phosphorus	EPA 365.3	0.01	0.008
Zinc in water	EPA 200.7	0.01	0.001-0.05
Total Petroleum	SW 3510C 8015B	Variable ≤ 3.5	0.1-3.0
Hydrocarbons –Diesel Range			

<sup>a</sup>Method detection limit is different than sample detection limit which will often be higher due to available sample volume.

SM = Standard Method, SW = Solid Waste

#### **5.0 TEST PROCEDURES**

#### **5.1 Field Sampling Procedures**

PICP effluent is captured by an automated sampler (large runoff events) or a 5-gallon bucket (small runoff events). For the majority of events a 5-gallon bucket was sufficient to hold the entire effluent volume. In these cases full sample (total capture) methods were used as opposed to automated composite samples. Total capture methods were utilized due to the increased accuracy associated with system performance and the tremendous volume reduction occurring by infiltration into the native soils. The total capture volume is homogenized, measured, and split into 1 liter ISCO Pro-Pak bags using a United States Geological Survey (USGS) Dekaport Cone Sample Splitter. PICP influent sampling was achieved using a portable ISCO 6712 automated sampler. Influent samples were collected using a flow weighted sampling program. Programs are set to achieve a minimum of 70% coverage over the duration of the storm event. Individual samples are automatically discharged into 1 liter Pro Pak bags. Postprocessing consists of compositing all relevant samples into identical 1 liter samples using the USGS Dekaport Cone Splitter. The 1 liter disposable LDPE sample bags are used to assure clean, non-contaminated sample containers. Samples are sealed and labeled with a unique, water proof, adhesive bar code that corresponds with a field identification label containing information relating to the stormwater treatment unit and date of sampling. Records are kept that correlate sample bar code with sample time, date, flow, and other real time water quality parameters. This begins the chain-of-custody record that accompanies each sample to track handling and transportation throughout the sampling process.



Figure 8: Surface Inundation Test Equipment; A variation on ASTM C 1701 and D 3385-03

Infiltration rate (IR) measurements are developed using a modified surface inundation (SI) device. The modified SI is a falling head test that measures the time to infiltrate a known volume of water (0.56 gallons) through the permeable surface (Figure 8). SI measurements were taken at three separate locations on the PICP lot over 11 times throughout the study. The SI test is a modification of an ASTM Standard D 3385-03 (ASTM, 1988) in which the falling head SI test involves placing a cylinder of known diameter onto the pavement surface which is then sealed to the pavement surface (Briggs, 2006). The UNHSC SI test is similar to ASTM C 1701 for pervious concrete in which both methods measure the infiltration rate of a known volume of water through a pervious pavement. The difference is that the SI is a falling head test that starts time zero when the full volume of water is delivered to the infiltration device. C 1701 specifies that the known volume be delivered to the device at a rate that maintains a surface depth between 10mm to 15mm and starts time zero as soon as water contacts the pavement surface. Another difference is that the SI uses a closed-cell foam foot to seal the cylinder to the pavement surface and C 1701 specifies the use of plumbers putty as a sealant. Also, C 1701 generally requires at least 5 gallons of water to conduct, whereas the modified SI requires 0.56 gallons.

SI tests were used to monitor the infiltration capacity of the PICP system through the duration of the study. Locations for infiltration capacity measurement were chosen to represent different use scenarios. Location 1 is located near the entrance to Hood House Drive and represents a high use area. This location receives run on from Memorial Union Building Drive, sediment tracking from vehicles entering the lot, and leaf litter from a pair of deciduous trees. Location 2 is subject to less vehicle traffic, less impervious surface run on, is located on a more gradual slope, and has an evergreen tree that drops needles onto the surface of the test lot. Location 3 is located in a level parking stall that receives little traffic, has no organic litter build up, and is representative of a low loading area. IR measurements over the research period are shown in Figure 9. A site average for the study area is plotted and based on relative area contributions and infiltration capacity.

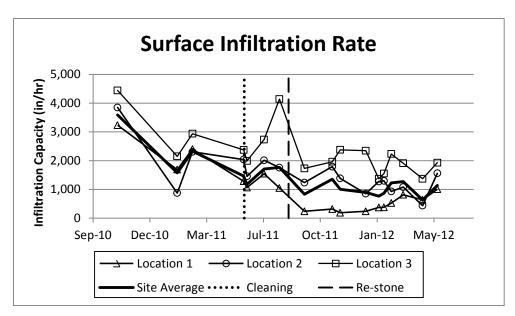


Figure 9: Infiltration rate monitoring over time of 3 separate locations representing different loading and usage characteristics.

#### **6.0 MAINTENANCE**

Throughout the monitoring period UNHSC worked with ICPI and Stormwater Compliance, Inc. to develop a long-term maintenance strategy to maintain aesthetics and infiltration capacity of the PICP system. The first attempt to clean the pavement in the fall of 2010 with a Tymco 210 Regenerative Air Sweeper (see Appendix C, page 41, for general specifications) was stopped due to the excessive removal of stone from between the pavers. A decision was made to postpone vacuum cleaning until clogging was more evident. In the spring of 2011 three areas of concern were identified and are described as follows:

- A pair of deciduous trees located near the entrance to Hood House Drive drop leaves onto the pavement. The leaves then pack between the pavers and clog the joints.
- A large evergreen located near the middle of Hood House Drive drops pine needles onto the pavement, which are subsequently ground into the joints from vehicle traffic.
- Areas of run-on from intersecting pedestrian paths convey sediment onto the pavement. Sediment has clogged the joints and grass has begun to grow.

A second attempt at vacuum cleaning was conducted with a Tymco 500X High Side Dump Regenerative Air Sweeper (see Appendix D, page 42, for general specifications). The machine alone was ineffective at removing packed debris from between the pavers in these areas of concern. The use of a leaf blower and pressure washer helped to dislodge some of the upper layer of debris, but more was packed underneath. In areas that were not clogged the No. 8 joint stones had settled approximately 1 inch. In these areas debris such as cigarette butts, sticks, and trash were observed lodged in the paver joints. With the stones at this depth the Tymco could dislodge more of the stones, but did not pull many directly into the hopper. Some of the stones were seen bouncing away from the vacuum head as the Tymco passed over the

pavement. It was also evident that many of the pavers were loose and could be wobbled by foot. Winter plowing and freeze-thaw did not dislodge any of the pavers. In August 2011, additional No. 8 joint stone was used to fill in the seams. This proved to stabilize the loose pavers and no further settling was observed through the monitoring period. Photo documentation of various conditions is provided in Appendix E. An operation and maintenance procedure for PICP placements is an area of acute interest for additional research.

Results from work by Smith and Hunt (2010) indicated if a regenerative air machine is not used regularly, withdrawal of accumulated sediment requires use of a full vacuum machine. These machines have greater suction power than regenerative air machines which requires stone replenishment after cleaning.

Winter maintenance including plowing and anti-icing/de-icing was handled independently by UNH facilities. A memo regarding equipment and procedures used is included in Appendix I.

#### 7.0 DATA EVALUATION

Data analyses are presented to examine PICP performance for water quality, quantity, infiltration, and surface reflectivity. Data and results are presented along with simple statistical analyses to examine performance trends. Data analyses included a range of approaches:

- evaluation of storm characteristics
- table of influent and effluent event mean concentrations (EMC), volume and pollutant mass summaries
- simple statistics summary
- particle size distribution (PSD) analysis
- thermal survey information from various pavements

Storm characteristics for each sampled storm event are presented in Table 2. Included in this table are characteristics of 8 events that could not be sampled for water quality analyses. Out of these 8 events 6 had 100% total volume reduction and thus no effluent volume with which to produce water quality results. This helps to illustrate the infiltration capacity of the native materials providing excellent groundwater recharge and runoff reduction.

EMC's are presented in Table 4 through Table 7 along with volume and mass reduction for a range of seasons. EMC's are used to represent the flow-proportional average concentration of a given parameter during a storm event. An EMC is the total constituent mass divided by the total runoff volume. When combined with flow measurement data, the EMC can be used to estimate the pollutant loading from a given storm, or on an annual basis. With respect to determination of EMC samples for the effluent flows both flow-weighted composite samples and total capture samples were taken. Total capture (entire storm volume) was used when available due to the higher data quality expectation. Total pollutant mass in the effluent samples were flow weighted to produce a relative EMC from total capture samples as a function of rainfall depth and the square footage of the test lot. Calculations are made according to the following equations:

```
Equation 1: V_i = A_p * P_e * 0.98 * 7.48 (gallons)

Equation 2: V_r = 1 - (V_o/V_i)

Equation 3: Mass_{in} = V_i * EMC_{in} * 3785

Equation 4: Mass_{out} = V_o * TC_{out} * 3785

Equation 5: %Mass Reduction = 1 - (Mass_{out}/Mass_{in})
```

#### Where:

 $V_i$  = Direct volume into the system, or the runoff volume from impervious surface.

 $A_p$  = Area of the pavement (6,500 ft<sup>2</sup>).

P<sub>e</sub> = The precipitation associated with the event.

 $V_o$  = The volume out of the system collected and directly measured out of the system underdrain.

 $V_r$  = The amount of water volume reduction expressed as a percentage.

Mass<sub>in</sub> = the total mass, in grams, of pollutant entering the system

Mass<sub>out</sub> = the total mass, in grams, of pollutant leaving the system

 $EMC_{in}$  = the measured laboratory results from the flow weighted composite sample taken at the reference influent location (T Lot).

TC<sub>out</sub> = the measured laboratory results from the total capture sample taken at the effluent location.

#### And with:

0.98 = a runoff conversion typical of paved or impervious surfaces.

7.48 = volume conversion factor to yield gallons from cubic feet.

3785 = a conversion factor to get from gallons to liters and milligrams to grams.

#### 8.0 RESULTS

#### 8.1 Water Quality and Quantity Performance

Results presented below for the PICP Test Facility represent data collected from the period of monitoring from October 2010 through April 2012 conducted at the UNHSC field facility. The data set reflects rainfall across four seasons and covers a wide range of rainfall characteristics. Table 2 displays rainfall event characteristics and influent and effluent volume for 26 storms of which 18 events had sufficient volume to monitor for water quality. Storms ranged in size from low intensity to high intensity, small volume to large volume.

Table 2: Rainfall-Runoff event characteristics for 26 storm events; 18 events sampled for water quality analyses.

	Storm	Rainf	fall	Influ	uent	Efflu	ent	Antecedent		Water
Date	Duration (min)	Peak Intensity (in/5min)	Rainfall Depth (in)	Peak Flow (gpm)	Total Volume* (gal)	Peak Flow (gpm)	Total Volume (gal)	Dry Period (days)	Season	Quality** (yes/no)
6/1/2011	270	0.09	0.13	69	516	0.000	0.000	8	Spring	No
6/9/2011	510	0.10	0.36	76	1429	0.009	0.410	8	Spring	Yes
6/11/2011	1485	0.04	1.08	31	4288	0.013	0.285	2	Spring	Yes
6/18/2011	4005	0.10	0.17	76	675	0.000	0.000	1	Spring	No
6/22/2011	2520	0.03	0.81	23	3216	0.005	1.395	4	Summer	Yes
6/24/2011	800	0.15	0.50	115	1985	0.022	0.155	1	Summer	No
6/29/2011	215	0.03	0.11	23	437	0.000	0.000	4	Summer	No
7/13/2011	310	0.18	0.40	137	1588	0.000	0.000	7	Summer	No
7/25/2011	1805	0.03	0.23	23	913	0.016	3.815	7	Summer	No
7/29/2011	505	0.04	0.25	31	993	0.009	0.125	3	Summer	Yes
8/2/2011	660	0.06	0.11	46	437	0.000	0.000	4	Summer	No
8/6/2011	985	0.04	0.53	31	2104	0.035	0.955	4	Summer	Yes
8/8/2011	580	0.12	0.37	92	1469	0.000	0.000	1	Summer	No
8/9/2011	630	0.03	0.50	23	1985	0.024	0.530	1	Summer	Yes
8/15/2011	1330	0.08	1.85	61	7346	0.044	5.000	5	Summer	Yes
8/21/2011	500	0.19	0.61	145	2422	0.095	4.000	2	Summer	Yes
9/6/2011	520	0.04	0.87	31	3454	0.035	1.294	9	Summer	Yes
9/22/2011	1700	0.05	0.40	38	1588	0.027	1.545	2	Summer	Yes
9/23/2011	835	0.07	0.59	53	2343	0.018	0.310	1	Summer	Yes
10/2/2011	1075	0.03	0.64	23	2541	0.020	0.660	1	Fall	Yes
10/13/2011	2510	0.07	1.28	53	5082	0.016	0.835	9	Fall	Yes
11/10/2011	710	0.06	0.98	46	3891	0.039	0.898	11	Fall	Yes
11/30/2011	335	0.04	0.64	31	2541	0.020	0.920	7	Fall	Yes
1/17/2012	1780	0.05	0.10	45	357	6.600	2.853	3	Winter	Yes
1/26/2012	1280	0.03	1.11	49	4407	0.200	1.585	3	Winter	Yes
4/22/2012	1660	0.04	2.32		9212	0.120	2.985	27	Spring	Yes
* Total Influe	nt Storm Vo	lume calculat	ed from Ra	infall Depth.	system are	a. and runof	f coefficient	of 0.98		

<sup>\*</sup> Total Influent Storm Volume calculated from Rainfall Depth, system area, and runoff coefficient of 0.98

Table 3 presents the volume reduction for the PICP system for each of 26 events monitored. Figure 10 presents rainfall depth and influent and effluent volumes for monitored storms. Table 4 through Table 7 present the water quality, volume reduction, and pollutant mass reductions for each monitored storm and simple summary statistics.

EMC effluent concentrations were typically higher than the influent concentration for nearly every concentration measure however this must be considered in the context of volume reduction. Volume reduction was so exceptional that the effluent concentration appears to have been concentrated. However the median effluent volumes were less than 1 gallon and as such quality performance must be evaluated in the context of load reduction. Mass load reduction was typically greater than 95% for all contaminants.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Indicates whether or not storm samples were sent for water quality analyses

Table 3: Rainfall-Runoff event statistics for 26 storm events including volume reduction calculations.

Date	Total Influent Volume (V <sub>i</sub> ) (gal)	Total Effluent Volume (V <sub>o</sub> ) (gal)	% Volume Reduction (V <sub>r</sub> )	
6/1/2011	516	0.00	100.00%	
6/9/2011	1430	0.41	99.97%	
6/11/2011	4289	0.29	99.99%	
6/18/2011	675	0.00	100.00%	
6/22/2011	3216	1.40	99.96%	
6/24/2011	1985	0.16	99.99%	
6/29/2011	437	0.00	100.00%	
7/13/2011	1588	0.00	100.00%	
7/25/2011	913	3.82	99.58%	
7/29/2011	993	0.13	99.99%	
8/2/2011	437	0.00	100.00%	
8/6/2011	2105	0.96	99.95%	
8/8/2011	1469	0.00	100.00%	
8/9/2011	1985	0.53	99.97%	
8/15/2011	7346	5.00	99.93%	
8/21/2011	2422	4.00	99.83%	
9/6/2011	3455	1.29	99.96%	
9/22/2011	1588	1.55	99.90%	
9/23/2011	2343	0.31	99.99%	
10/2/2011	2541	0.66	99.97%	
10/13/2011	5083	0.83	99.98%	
11/10/2011	3891	0.90	99.98%	
11/30/2011	2541	0.92	99.96%	
1/17/2012	357	2.85	99.20%	
1/26/2012	4408	1.59	99.96%	
4/22/2012	9213	2.99	99.97%	
n	26	26	26	
Average	2586	1.18	99.93%	
Median	2045	0.75	99.97%	
Standard	2145	1.41	0.00	
Deviation	2173	1.71	0.00	
Coefficient of Variation	0.83	1.20	0.00	

Figure 10: Total Volume of Influent and Effluent and Rainfall Depth for the Research Period of the Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavement Treatment System.

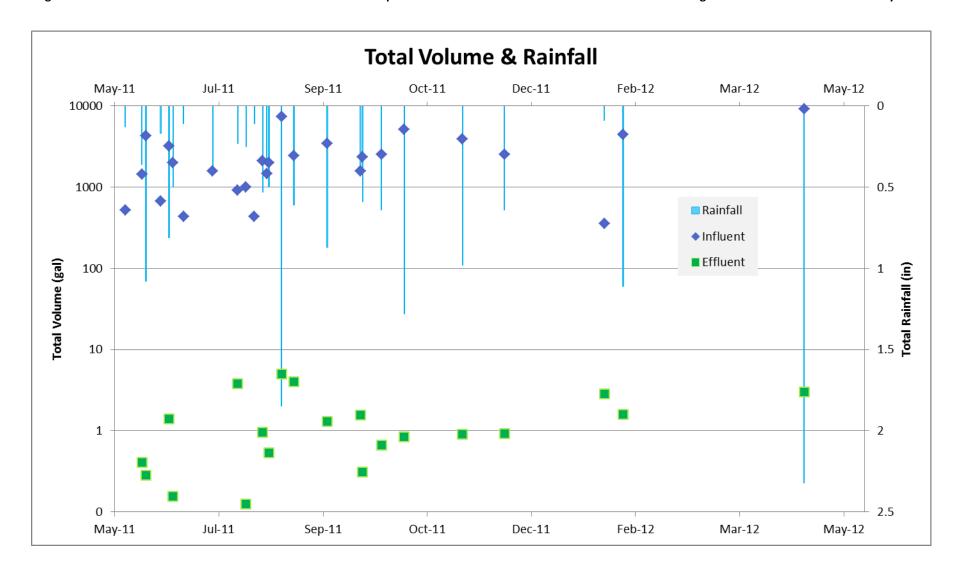


Table 4: Water quality performance for sediments with pollutant mass balance.

			Total Suspe	nded Sedim	ents (TSS)		·	
D-4-	Vi	Vo	0/1/	EMC in	EMC out	Mass in	Mass out	% Mass
Date	(L)	(L)	%V <sub>r</sub>	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(g)	(g)	Reduction
6/9/2011	5,411	1.40	99.97%	400	540	2164	0.76	99.97%
6/11/2011	16,233	3.00	99.98%	29	140	471	0.42	99.91%
6/22/2011	12,175	3.00	99.98%	10	12	122	0.04	99.97%
7/29/2011	3,758	1.10	99.97%	51	45	192	0.05	99.97%
8/6/2011	7,966	5.00	99.94%	38	29	303	0.15	99.95%
8/9/2011	7,515	9.50	99.87%	75	100	564	0.95	99.83%
8/15/2011	27,806	18.93	99.93%	24	110	667	2.08	99.69%
8/21/2011	9,169	15.14	99.83%	360	940	3301	14.23	99.57%
9/6/2011	13,077	4.90	99.96%	22	74	288	0.36	99.87%
9/22/2011	6,012	1.00	99.98%	42	280	253	0.28	99.89%
9/23/2011	8,868	0.80	99.99%	56	100	497	0.08	99.98%
10/2/2011	9,620	0.75	99.99%	31	48	298	0.04	99.99%
10/13/2011	19,239	3.16	99.98%	80	130	1539	0.41	99.97%
11/10/2011	14,730	3.40	99.98%	150	70	2209	0.24	99.99%
11/30/2011	9,620	3.34	99.97%	140	51	1347	0.17	99.99%
1/17/2012	1,353	10.80	99.20%	110	8	149	0.09	99.94%
1/26/2012	16,684	6.00	99.96%	77	15	1285	0.09	99.99%
4/22/2012	34,871	11.30	99.97%	320	17	11159	0.19	100.00%
n	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Average	12,450	5.70	99.91%	112	151	1,489	1.15	99.92%
Median	9,620	3.37	99.97%	66	72	530	0.22	99.97%
St Dev	8,389	5.31	0.00	121	234	2,573	3.30	0.00
Coefficient of Variation	0.67	0.93	0.00	1.08	1.56	1.73	2.88	0.00

		Susp	oended Sedi	ment Conce	entration (S	SC)		
Date	V <sub>i</sub> (L)	V <sub>o</sub> (L)	%V <sub>r</sub>	EMC in (mg/L)	EMC out (mg/L)	Mass in (g)	Mass out (g)	% Mass Reduction
6/11/2011	16,233	3.00	99.98%	29	140	471	0.42	99.91%
6/22/2011	12,175	3.00	99.98%	18	19	219	0.06	99.97%
8/6/2011	7,966	5.00	99.94%	29	20	231	0.10	99.96%
8/9/2011	7,515	9.50	99.87%	53	69	398	0.66	99.84%
8/15/2011	27,806	18.93	99.93%	21	100	584	1.89	99.68%
8/21/2011	9,169	15.14	99.83%	320	390	2,934	5.91	99.80%
9/6/2011	13,077	4.90	99.96%	32	160	418	0.78	99.81%
10/2/2011	9,620	0.75	99.99%	42	530	404	0.40	99.90%
11/10/2011	14,730	3.40	99.98%	140	49	2,062	0.17	99.99%
11/30/2011	9,620	3.34	99.97%	61	48	587	0.16	99.97%
1/17/2012	1,353	10.80	99.20%	110	1	149	0.01	99.99%
1/26/2012	16,684	6.00	99.96%	79	16	1,318	0.10	99.99%
n	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Average	12,162	6.98	99.88%	78	129	815	0.89	99.90%
Median	10,897	4.95	99.96%	48	59	445	0.28	99.93%
St Dev	6,517	5.53	0.00	85	165	861	1.66	0.00
Coefficient of Variation	0.54	0.79	0.00	1.09	1.29	1.06	1.88	0.00

Table 5: Water quality performance for hydrocarbons and zinc, with pollutant mass balance.

	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - Diesel Range (TPH-D)											
Date	V <sub>i</sub> (L)	V <sub>o</sub> (L)	%V <sub>r</sub>	EMC in (ug/L)	EMC out (ug/L)	Mass in (mg)	Mass out (mg)	% Mass Reduction				
6/22/2011	12,175	3.00	99.98%	430	157.5	5,235	0.47	99.99%				
7/29/2011	3,758	1.10	99.97%	800	158	3,006	0.17	99.99%				
8/6/2011	7,966	5.00	99.94%	610	410	4,859	2.05	99.96%				
8/9/2011	7,515	9.50	99.87%	410	350	3,081	3.33	99.89%				
8/15/2011	27,806	18.93	99.93%	320	158	8,898	2.98	99.97%				
8/21/2011	9,169	15.14	99.83%	1,400	158	12,836	2.38	99.98%				
10/13/2011	19,239	3.16	99.98%	710	5,100	13,660	16.12	99.88%				
11/10/2011	14,730	3.40	99.98%	660	1,100	9,722	3.74	99.96%				
11/30/2011	9,620	3.34	99.97%	570	370	5,483	1.24	99.98%				
n	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9				
Average	12,442	6.95	99.94%	657	884	7,420	3.61	99.96%				
Median	9,620	3.40	99.97%	610	350	5,483	2.38	99.97%				
St Dev	7,297	6.23	0.00	318	1,609	4,018	4.85	0.00				
Coefficient of Variation	0.59	0.90	0.00	0.48	1.82	0.54	1.34	0.00				

			Tot	al Zinc - (TZı	1)			
	Vi	Vo	0/1/	EMC in	EMC out	Mass in	Mass out	% Mass
Date	(L)	(L)	%V <sub>r</sub>	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg)	(mg)	Reduction
6/9/2011	5,411	1.40	99.97%	0.14	0.26	758	0.36	99.95%
6/11/2011	16,233	3.00	99.98%	0.03	0.12	487	0.36	99.93%
6/22/2011	12,175	3.00	99.98%	0.03	0.01	365	0.03	99.99%
7/29/2011	3,758	1.10	99.97%	0.10	0.07	376	0.08	99.98%
8/6/2011	7,966	5.00	99.94%	0.05	0.07	398	0.35	99.91%
8/9/2011	7,515	9.50	99.87%	0.03	0.05	225	0.48	99.79%
8/15/2011	27,806	18.93	99.93%	0.03	0.05	834	0.95	99.89%
8/21/2011	9,169	15.14	99.83%	0.11	0.3	1,009	4.54	99.55%
9/6/2011	13,077	4.90	99.96%	0.03	0.29	392	1.42	99.64%
9/22/2011	6,012	1.00	99.98%	0.07	0.08	421	0.08	99.98%
9/23/2011	8,868	0.80	99.99%	0.03	0.07	266	0.06	99.98%
10/2/2011	9,620	0.75	99.99%	0.02	0.03	192	0.02	99.99%
10/13/2011	19,239	3.16	99.98%	0.05	0.12	962	0.38	99.96%
11/10/2011	14,730	3.40	99.98%	0.11	0.09	1,620	0.31	99.98%
11/30/2011	9,620	3.34	99.97%	0.05	0.06	481	0.20	99.96%
1/17/2012	1,353	10.80	99.20%	0.24	0.03	325	0.32	99.90%
1/26/2012	16,684	6.00	99.96%	0.06	0.03	1,001	0.18	99.98%
4/22/2012	34,871	11.30	99.97%	0.01	0.005	349	0.06	99.98%
n	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Average	12,450	5.70	99.91%	0.07	0.10	581	0.57	99.91%
Median	9,620	3.37	99.97%	0.05	0.07	410	0.32	99.96%
St Dev	8,389	5.31	0.00	0.06	0.09	374	1.05	0.00
Coefficient of Variation	0.67	0.93	0.00	0.86	0.95	0.64	1.86	0.00

Table 6: Water quality performance for total nitrogen and dissolved inorganic nitrogen ( $NO_2$ ,  $NO_3$ ,  $NH_4$ ), with pollutant mass balance.

			Tota	l Nitrogen (	TN)			
Doto	Vi	Vo	0/1/	EMC in	EMC out	Mass in	Mass out	% Mass
Date	(L)	(L)	%V <sub>r</sub>	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg)	(mg)	Reduction
6/9/2011	5,411	1.40	99.97%	4.0	7.6	21,644	10.64	99.95%
6/11/2011	16,233	3.00	99.98%	0.8	3.1	12,986	9.30	99.93%
6/22/2011	12,175	3.00	99.98%	1.1	2.7	13,392	8.10	99.94%
7/29/2011	3,758	1.10	99.97%	2.0	6.3	7,515	6.93	99.91%
8/6/2011	7,966	5.00	99.94%	0.9	5.0	7,170	25.00	99.65%
8/9/2011	7,515	9.50	99.87%	0.6	3.7	4,509	35.15	99.22%
8/15/2011	27,806	18.93	99.93%	0.8	2.9	22,245	54.89	99.75%
8/21/2011	9,169	15.14	99.83%	2.1	2.9	19,254	43.91	99.77%
9/6/2011	13,077	4.90	99.96%	0.5	1.6	6,538	7.84	99.88%
9/22/2011	6,012	1.00	99.98%	1.3	3.1	7,816	3.10	99.96%
9/23/2011	8,868	0.80	99.99%	0.6	1.9	5,321	1.52	99.97%
10/2/2011	9,620	0.75	99.99%	0.8	1.5	7,696	1.13	99.99%
10/13/2011	19,239	3.16	99.98%	1.0	3.4	19,239	10.74	99.94%
11/10/2011	14,730	3.40	99.98%	1.5	1.3	22,095	4.42	99.98%
11/30/2011	9,620	3.34	99.97%	1.6	3.5	15,391	11.69	99.92%
1/17/2012	1,353	10.80	99.20%	2.9	2.5	3,923	27.00	99.31%
1/26/2012	16,684	6.00	99.96%	0.9	1.1	15,015	6.60	99.96%
4/22/2012	34,871	11.30	99.97%	1.1	4.9	38,358	55.37	99.86%
n	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Average	12,450	5.70	99.91%	1.36	3.28	13,895	17.96	99.83%
Median	9,620	3.37	99.97%	1.05	3.00	13,189	9.97	99.93%
St Dev	8,389	5.31	0.00	0.90	1.74	8,858	17.97	0.00
Coefficient of Variation	0.67	0.93	0.00	0.66	0.53	0.64	1.00	0.00

	Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (DIN)											
Date	V <sub>i</sub> (L)	V <sub>o</sub> (L)	%V <sub>r</sub>	EMC in (mg/L)	EMC out (mg/L)	Mass in (mg)	Mass out (mg)	% Mass Reduction				
6/9/2011	5,411	1.40	99.97%	0.2	0.05	1,082	0.07	99.99%				
7/29/2011	3,758	1.10	99.97%	0.5	2.9	1,879	3.19	99.83%				
1/17/2012	1,353	10.80	99.20%	0.6	0.25	812	2.70	99.67%				
n	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
Average	3,507	4.43	99.72%	0.43	1.07	1,258	1.99	99.83%				
Median	3,758	1.40	99.97%	0.50	0.25	1,082	2.70	99.83%				
St Dev	2,041	5.52	0.00	0.21	1.59	555	1.68	0.00				
Coefficient of Variation	0.58	1.24	0.00	0.48	1.49	0.44	0.84	0.00				

Table 7: Water quality performance for total phosphorus and ortho-phosphate with pollutant mass balance

Total Phosphorus (TP)									
D-4-	Vi	Vo	0/1/	EMC in	EMC out	Mass in	Mass out	% Mass	
Date	(L)	(L)	% <b>V</b> <sub>r</sub>	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg)	(mg)	Reduction	
6/9/2011	5,411	1.40	99.97%	0.81	1.10	4,383	1.54	99.96%	
6/11/2011	16,233	3.00	99.98%	0.17	0.50	2,760	1.50	99.95%	
6/22/2011	12,175	3.00	99.98%	0.11	0.14	1,339	0.42	99.97%	
7/29/2011	3,758	1.10	99.97%	0.17	0.27	639	0.30	99.95%	
8/6/2011	7,966	5.00	99.94%	0.13	0.48	1,036	2.40	99.77%	
8/9/2011	7,515	9.50	99.87%	0.09	0.49	676	4.66	99.31%	
8/15/2011	27,806	18.93	99.93%	0.06	0.37	1,668	7.00	99.58%	
8/21/2011	9,169	15.14	99.83%	0.27	0.92	2,476	13.93	99.44%	
9/6/2011	13,077	4.90	99.96%	0.10	0.21	1,308	1.03	99.92%	
9/22/2011	6,012	1.00	99.98%	0.21	0.36	1,263	0.36	99.97%	
9/23/2011	8,868	0.80	99.99%	0.06	0.17	532	0.14	99.97%	
10/2/2011	9,620	0.75	99.99%	0.12	0.21	1,154	0.16	99.99%	
10/13/2011	19,239	3.16	99.98%	0.16	0.13	3,078	0.41	99.99%	
11/10/2011	14,730	3.40	99.98%	0.39	0.19	5,745	0.65	99.99%	
11/30/2011	9,620	3.34	99.97%	0.12	0.26	1,154	0.87	99.92%	
1/17/2012	1,353	10.80	99.20%	0.26	0.05	352	0.54	99.85%	
1/26/2012	16,684	6.00	99.96%	0.14	0.12	2,336	0.72	99.97%	
4/22/2012	34,871	11.30	99.97%	0.06	0.05	2,092	0.57	99.97%	
n	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Average	12,450	5.70	99.91%	0.19	0.33	1,888	2.07	99.86%	
Median	9,620	3.37	99.97%	0.14	0.24	1,323	0.68	99.96%	
St Dev	8,389	5.31	0.00	0.14	0.24	1,414	3.45	0.00	
Coefficient	0,303	3.31	0.00	0.10	0.20	1,414	3.43	0.00	
of Variation	0.67	0.93	0.00	0.93	0.85	0.75	1.67	0.00	
			Ortho -	- Phosphate	(OrP)				
	V <sub>i</sub> V <sub>o</sub>			EMC in	EMC out	Mass in	Mass out	% Mass	
Date	(L)	(L)	%V <sub>r</sub>	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(mg)	(mg)	Reduction	
6/9/2011	5,411	1.40	99.97%	0.250	0.010	1,353	0.014	100.00%	
6/11/2011	16,233	3.00	99.98%	0.080	0.005	1,299	0.015	100.00%	
6/22/2011	12,175	3.00	99.98%	0.040	0.005	487	0.015	100.00%	
7/29/2011	3,758	1.10							
8/6/2011			99.97%	0.060		225			
	7.966		99.97%	0.060	0.050	225 478	0.055	99.98%	
I 8/9/2011	7,966 7.515	5.00	99.94%	0.060	0.050 0.250	478	0.055 1.250	99.98% 99.74%	
8/9/2011 8/15/2011	7,515	5.00 9.50	99.94% 99.87%	0.060 0.040	0.050 0.250 0.120	478 301	0.055 1.250 1.140	99.98% 99.74% 99.62%	
8/15/2011	7,515 27,806	5.00 9.50 18.93	99.94% 99.87% 99.93%	0.060 0.040 0.020	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030	478 301 556	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011	7,515 27,806 13,077	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005	478 301 556 785	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008	478 301 556 785 469	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025	478 301 556 785 469 266	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015	478 301 556 785 469 266 568	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99% 100.00%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99% 99.99%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99% 100.00%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011 11/10/2011	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239 14,730	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16 3.40	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.99% 99.99% 99.99% 99.98%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059 0.082	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015 0.017	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011 0.054 0.007	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011 11/10/2011 11/30/2011	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239 14,730 9,620	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16 3.40 3.34	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99% 99.99% 99.98% 99.98%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059 0.082 0.123	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015 0.017 0.002	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578 1,812	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011 0.054 0.007	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011 11/10/2011 11/30/2011 1/17/2012	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239 14,730 9,620 1,353	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16 3.40 3.34 10.80	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99% 99.99% 99.98% 99.98% 99.97%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059 0.082 0.123 0.026	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015 0.017 0.002 0.007	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578 1,812 250 4	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011 0.054 0.007 0.023	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99% 99.73%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011 11/10/2011 11/30/2011 1/17/2012 1/26/2012	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239 14,730 9,620 1,353 16,684	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16 3.40 3.34 10.80 6.00	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99% 99.99% 99.98% 99.97% 99.20% 99.96%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059 0.082 0.123 0.026 0.003 0.010	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015 0.017 0.002 0.007 0.001	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578 1,812 250 4 167	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011 0.054 0.007 0.023 0.011	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99% 99.73% 99.97%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011 11/10/2011 11/30/2011 1/17/2012 1/26/2012 4/22/2012	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239 14,730 9,620 1,353 16,684 34,871	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16 3.40 3.34 10.80 6.00 11.30	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99% 99.98% 99.98% 99.97% 99.20% 99.96%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059 0.082 0.123 0.026 0.003 0.010	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015 0.017 0.002 0.007 0.001 0.009 0.003	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578 1,812 250 4 167 35	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011 0.054 0.007 0.023 0.011 0.054 0.034	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99% 99.73% 99.97% 99.90%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011 11/10/2011 11/30/2011 1/17/2012 1/26/2012 4/22/2012 n	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239 14,730 9,620 1,353 16,684 34,871	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16 3.40 3.34 10.80 6.00 11.30	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99% 99.98% 99.97% 99.20% 99.96% 99.97%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059 0.082 0.123 0.026 0.003 0.010	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015 0.017 0.002 0.007 0.001 0.009 0.003 17	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578 1,812 250 4 167 35 17	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011 0.054 0.007 0.023 0.011 0.054 0.034	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99% 99.73% 99.97% 99.90% 17	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011 11/10/2011 11/30/2011 1/17/2012 1/26/2012 4/22/2012 n Average	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239 14,730 9,620 1,353 16,684 34,871 17	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16 3.40 3.34 10.80 6.00 11.30 17 5.14	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99% 99.98% 99.97% 99.20% 99.97% 17	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059 0.082 0.123 0.026 0.003 0.010 0.001 17	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015 0.017 0.002 0.007 0.001 0.009 0.003 17 0.03	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578 1,812 250 4 167 35 17 625	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011 0.054 0.007 0.023 0.011 0.054 0.034 17	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99% 99.73% 99.97% 99.90% 17 99.93%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011 11/10/2011 11/30/2011 1/17/2012 1/26/2012 4/22/2012 n Average Median	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239 14,730 9,620 1,353 16,684 34,871 17 12,643 9,620	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16 3.40 3.34 10.80 6.00 11.30 17 5.14 3.34	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.99% 99.99% 99.99% 99.97% 99.20% 99.96% 99.97% 17 99.92% 99.97%	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059 0.082 0.123 0.026 0.003 0.010 0.001 17 0.06 0.06	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015 0.017 0.002 0.007 0.001 0.009 0.003 17 0.03 0.01	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578 1,812 250 4 167 35 17 625 478	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011 0.054 0.007 0.023 0.011 0.054 0.034 17 0.1943 0.0234	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99% 99.73% 99.97% 99.90% 17 99.93% 99.99%	
8/15/2011 9/6/2011 9/22/2011 9/23/2011 10/2/2011 10/13/2011 11/10/2011 11/30/2011 1/17/2012 1/26/2012 4/22/2012 n Average	7,515 27,806 13,077 6,012 8,868 9,620 19,239 14,730 9,620 1,353 16,684 34,871 17	5.00 9.50 18.93 4.90 1.00 0.80 0.75 3.16 3.40 3.34 10.80 6.00 11.30 17 5.14	99.94% 99.87% 99.93% 99.96% 99.98% 99.99% 99.98% 99.97% 99.20% 99.97% 17	0.060 0.040 0.020 0.060 0.078 0.030 0.059 0.082 0.123 0.026 0.003 0.010 0.001 17	0.050 0.250 0.120 0.030 0.005 0.008 0.025 0.015 0.017 0.002 0.007 0.001 0.009 0.003 17 0.03	478 301 556 785 469 266 568 1,578 1,812 250 4 167 35 17 625	0.055 1.250 1.140 0.568 0.025 0.008 0.020 0.011 0.054 0.007 0.023 0.011 0.054 0.034 17	99.98% 99.74% 99.62% 99.90% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 99.99% 99.73% 99.97% 99.90% 17 99.93%	

#### 8.2 Particle Size Distribution

One set of influent and effluent samples were sent to Microtrac Inc. in Largo, FL for analysis of particle size distribution by laser diffraction. The requested range was 0.02 - 1500 microns. The influent sample was a composite from the influent reference parking lot (T-Hall) and the effluent was a sub-sample of the effluent total capture. Samples were taken from the 8/9/2011 event. The median particle diameter for both samples were very fine, approximately 42-47 microns. Results are included as Appendix F on page 44.

#### **8.3 Real-Time Water Quality Parameters**

Water quality parameters were monitored for 14 of the 18 sampled events using an YSI 600XL Multi-parameter probe. Parameters include dissolved oxygen, conductivity, pH, and temperature. Table 8 lists the average values over the duration of each event with summary statistics covering the entire monitoring period. During August and September of 2011 the conductivity / temperature probe began to malfunction and were recording either static or inaccurate values, therefore they have been removed from the data set.

Table 8: Real-time water quality parameters per event.

Average Real-Time Water Quality Parameters								
Date	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)	Conductivity (uS/cm)	рН	Temperature (°F)				
6/9/2011	No Data							
6/11/2011	No Data							
6/22/2011	No Data							
7/29/2011	9.5	327.2	8.0	68.9				
8/6/2011	7.6	460.4	7.9	69.2				
8/9/2011	9.5	430.5	8.4	68.6				
8/15/2011	8.9	217.9	8.0	67.1				
8/21/2011	9.9		7.8					
9/6/2011	3.2		9.1					
9/22/2011	17.1		7.6					
9/23/2011	17.4		7.6					
10/2/2011	No Data							
10/13/2011	5.3	44.6	6.3	61.7				
11/10/2011	11.2	84.6	7.3	55.0				
11/30/2011	8.0	54.5	6.2	54.3				
1/17/2012	16.8	429.3	6.7	42.2				
1/26/2012	13.1	97.4	7.1	41.0				
4/22/2012	11.5	108.1	8.9	54.7				
n	14	10	14	10				
Average	10.7	225.5	7.6	58.3				
Median	9.7	163.0	7.7	58.4				
St Dev	4.1	161.6	0.8	10.1				
Coefficient								
of Variation	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2				

#### 8.4 Thermal Performance and Comparison

Thermal performance in the form of surface reflectivity was examined on June, 21, 2012 for the PICP lot in comparison with three other pavements types. Thermal performance examined the surface temperature of various pavements when exposed to direct sunlight throughout an entire summer day. Measurements were taken on each surface at 7 a.m., 12 p.m., and 5 p.m. with an infrared thermometer, Mastercool model #52224-A. The device measures near infrared or 750 to 2,500 nm wavelengths, and emissivity is set at 0.95. Pavement types selected to compare with PICP are porous asphalt, pervious concrete, and conventional asphalt. This nm range is similar to that used to determine solar reflective index or SRI. Results can be found in Figure 11.

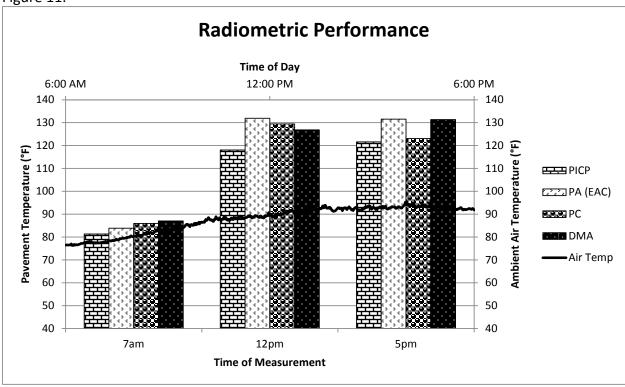


Figure 11: Thermal performance comparison of PICP, porous asphalt, pervious concrete and conventional asphalt. Measurements taken on June 21, 2012.

#### 9.0 OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

The UNHSC has conducted numerous outreach and education efforts including workshops, presentations at national conferences, and publications.

Two porous pavement workshops and one PICP specific workshop were performed during the monitoring period on 06/02/2011, 10/06/2011, and 06/11/2012 (PICP only). The PICP workshop was conducted in partnership with ICPI and David Smith. The workshops provided stormwater management professionals with the most up to date characteristics of successful porous pavement/PICP applications. The full-day training included a field visit to the PICP Test Facility,

and in some cases, alongside with other porous pavement installations throughout the UNH campus and the region. Participants learned key design principles necessary to successfully design, evaluate, specify, and install porous pavements for stormwater management. Additional workshop events may be organized and conducted following project completion.

UNHSC will use additional educational outreach as follows. UNHSC produces a biennial report on the testing results of the various stormwater systems and management practices. PICP research results are in the next report and a copy has been included in Appendix G. An electronic version of the full biennial report is available for download at the UNHSC website at <a href="http://unh.edu/unhsc/sites/unh.edu.unhsc/files/docs/UNHSC.2012Report.10.10.12.pdf">http://unh.edu/unhsc/sites/unh.edu.unhsc/files/docs/UNHSC.2012Report.10.10.12.pdf</a>.

#### 10.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The range of statistical analyses presented reveals constant and repeatable performance trends. Mass pollutant removals were calculated to best represent overall system performance. While conceivable that the PICP systems have diverse unit operations and processes to address and effectively remove sediments, and sediment associated pollutants (SSC, TSS, TZn, TPH-D), all pollutant reduction recognized in this analysis is associated with mass reduction through volume control (infiltration). Thus, the final performance report for the PICP system indicates very strong volume reduction and overall pollutant mass reduction. Of course, a large volume spill would be an issue for any infiltration system. In general appropriate design and siting would be critical criteria to ensure groundwater protection.

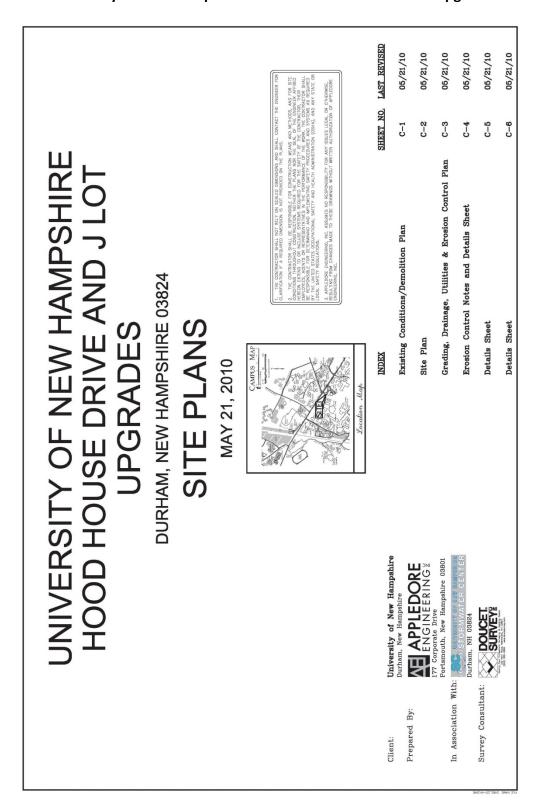
The surface vacuuming of the PICP did not prove to be an effective method of regenerating the infiltration capacity of the system. Manipulation of the vacuum sweeper to maintain appropriate suction proved difficult. A more thorough investigation is needed to determine the full impact of vacuuming however vacuuming less frequently with greater suction and replacement of the No. 8 joint stone may be a worthwhile direction to investigate. While infiltration rates were seen to decline following the installation of new No. 8 joint stone, average IR still remained upwards of 1,000 in/hr. The replacement of missing No. 8 within the top 1 inch of the joints should not be viewed as a means to increase surface infiltration. In the same respect overall infiltration rate declined by 69% over 21 months however with average IR upwards of 1,000 inches/hour the system is working as expected.

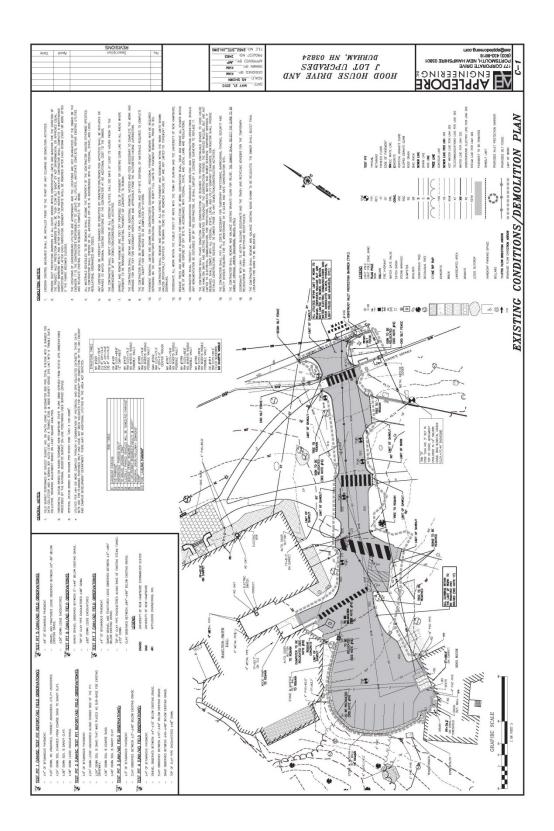
The thermal performance of the PICP surface was compared to porous asphalt, pervious concrete, and standard dense mix asphalt on June 21, 2012. The weather was sunny all day and the measurement locations were exposed to direct sunlight throughout the study period. The average ambient air temp was 88°F. The PICP consistently remained cooler than each of the other pavement types indicating the potential for thermal buffering. Previous studies have demonstrated that that stormwater control measures like PICP that provide treatment by infiltration and filtration can moderate runoff temperatures by thermal exchange with cool subsurface materials (Roseen et al 2011). Numerous agencies and locales are beginning to consider the thermal impacts of stormwater management upon cold water streams.

Of future interest is to explore the winter maintenance and performance for PICP. Research on porous asphalt (PA) at the UNHSC has shown that PA exhibits greater frictional resistance and can become clear of snow and ice faster than conventional pavements. Substantial reductions of up to 77% in annual salt loads for anti-icing/deicing practices were demonstrated. Winter maintenance of the PICP, including plowing and anti-icing/de-icing was handled independently by UNH facilities. A memo regarding equipment and procedures used is included in Appendix I. UNH Facilities Department staff was not instructed to reduce application rates on Hood House Drive and managed the PICP like all other dense pavements on campus.

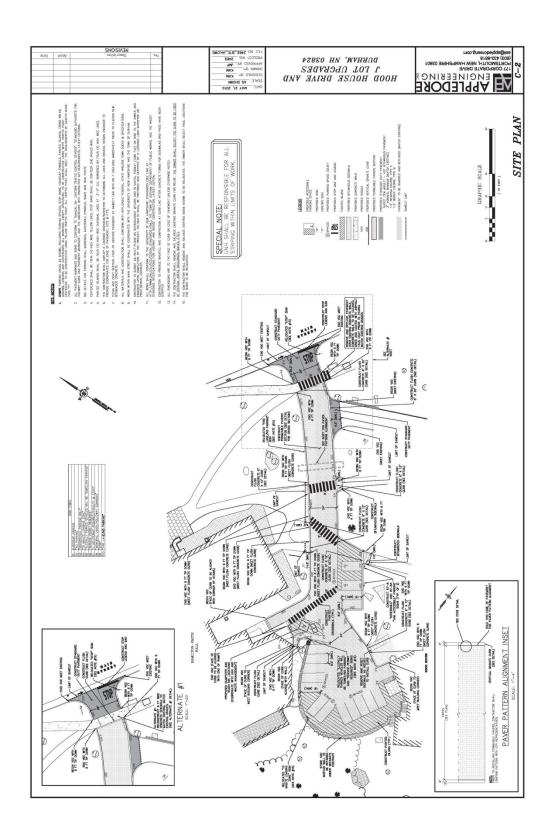
#### 11.0 REFERENCES

- 1. Roseen, R., A. Watts, et al. (2011). Examination of Thermal Impacts From Stormwater Best Management Practices. Durham, NH, University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center Prepared for US EPA Region 1.
- 2. Smith, D. and B. Hunt (2010). Structural/Hydrologic Design and Maintenance of Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavements. Green Streets and Highways, Denver, Colorado, ASCE.
- 3. National Engineering Handbook, Part 630 Hydrology, Chapter 7 Hydrologic Soil Groups, 2007, NEH630.07, United States Department of Agriculture.

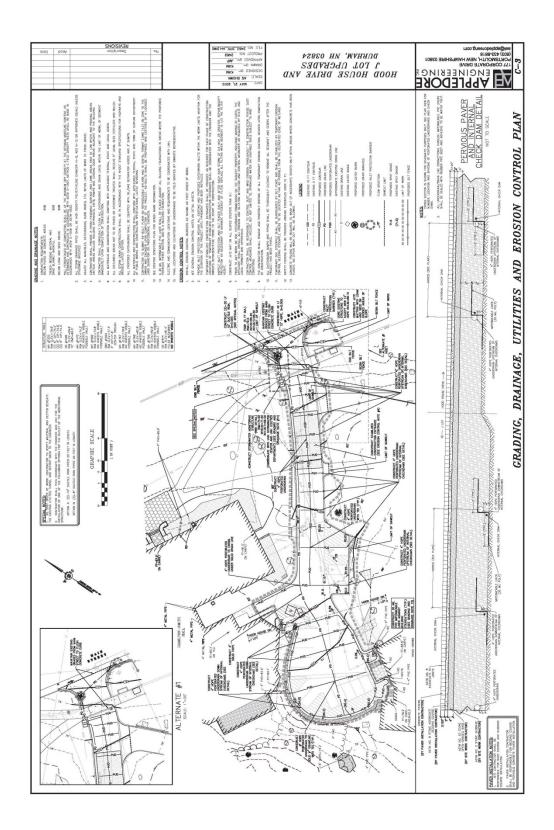




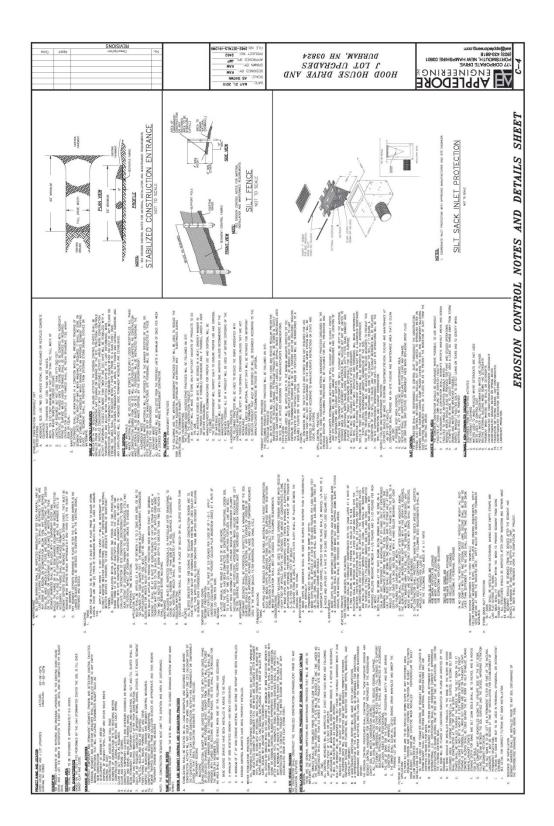
Page 26 PICP Performance Evaluation Report The University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center-May 2013

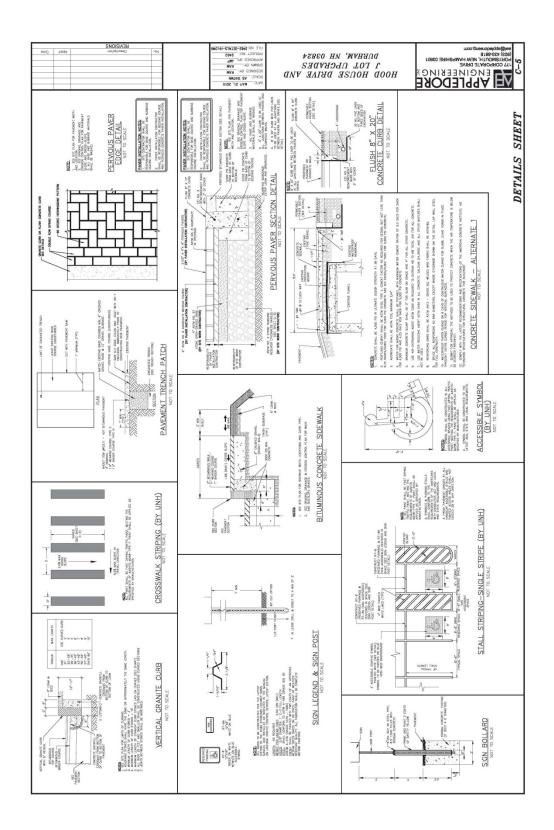


Page 27 PICP Performance Evaluation Report The University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center-May 2013

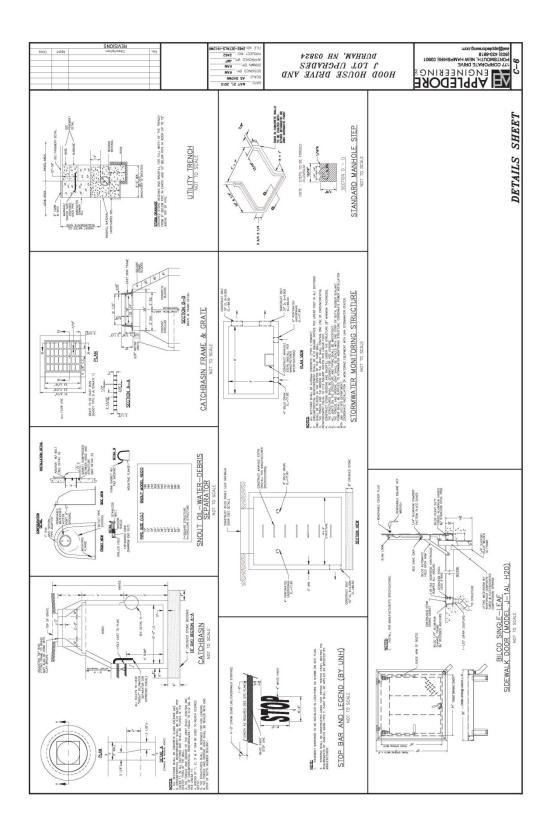


Page 28
PICP Performance Evaluation Report
The University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center-May 2013





Page 30 PICP Performance Evaluation Report The University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center-May 2013



Page 31 PICP Performance Evaluation Report The University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center-May 2013

# APPENDIX B: Analysis of soils from test pits at Hood House, University of New Hampshire Durham, NH dug on April 15, 2010.

April 30, 2010

Performed By: Timothy Puls, Field Facility Manager Reviewed By: Robert Roseen, Director UNH Stormater Center 35 Colovos Road Durham, NH 03824

RE: Analysis of soils from test pits at Hood House, University of New Hampshire Durham, NH dug on April 15, 2010.

#### Introduction

This report contains infiltration capacity (IC) and particle size distribution (PSD) of sub-base soils located under Hood House driveway on the University of New Hampshire (UNH) main campus. Refer to attached map for location of test pits. Test pits 1 and 2 were dug down 48 inches or until ledge impeded further excavation. Test pits 3-5 are not included in this report.

#### Test Pit 1

#### Excavation

- At 24" down an unmarked utility was found. This was an old rusted pipe 1.5" in diameter that was of unknown use. UNH facilities personnel came out to inspect pipe, but there was no determination of what the pipe was used for or if it was in use. It was assumed to be an abandoned pipe, but we moved the pit location over to avoid and work around the pipe.
- At 24" down soil changed from coarse sand to sandy clay. Soil sample was taken.
- At 36" down soil is sandy clay. Soil sample was taken.
- At 48" down the excavator hit ledge that seemed to be continuous throughout the pit.

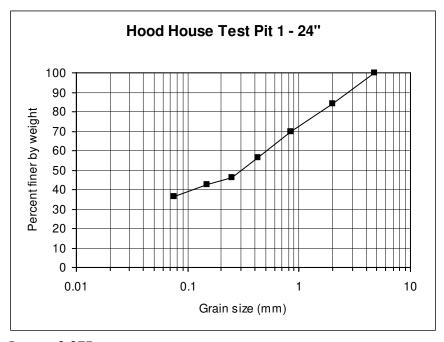
#### Infiltration Capacity

No IC test was done due to ledge.

# Particle Size Distribution of Soil Samples

• Soil Sample taken at 24" depth

US sieve	Sieve	Mass	Mass	Percent
number	opening	retained	passing	finer by
Hullibei	(mm)	(g)	(g)	weight
	d	М	Mp	р
4	4.750		988.70	100.00
10	2.000	156.50	832.20	84.17
20	0.850	143.30	688.90	69.68
40	0.425	130.80	558.10	56.45
60	0.250	99.50	458.60	46.38
100	0.150	36.70	421.90	42.67
200	0.075	63.40	358.50	36.26
pan		358.50	0.00	0.00



D<sub>10</sub> = < 0.075mm

 $D_{30} = < 0.075$ mm

 $D_{50} = 0.300 \text{ mm}$ 

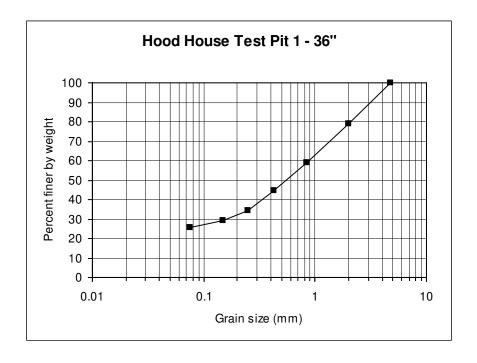
 $D_{60} = 0.500 \text{ mm}$ 

# Other Information

o 17.77% moisture content as a percentage of oven-dried mass. Determined using ASTM Designation: D 2974-00.

# • Soil Sample taken at 36" depth

US sieve number	Sieve opening (mm) d	Mass retained (g) M	Mass passing (g)	Percent finer by weight p
4	4.750		978.30	100.00
10	2.000	204.40	773.90	79.11
20	0.850	199.40	574.50	58.72
40	0.425	137.00	437.50	44.72
60	0.250	101.70	335.80	34.32
100	0.150	51.60	284.20	29.05
200	0.075	31.70	252.50	25.81
pan		252.50	0.00	0.00



 $D_{10} = < 0.075$ mm

 $D_{30} = 0.160 \text{ mm}$ 

 $D_{50} = 0.540 \text{ mm}$ 

 $D_{60} = 0.890 \text{ mm}$ 

#### • Other Information

 12.85% moisture content as a percentage of oven-dried mass. Determined using ASTM Designation: D 2974-00.

#### Test Pit 2

#### Excavation

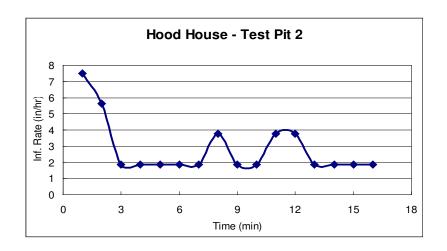
- At 24" down ledge along curbed side of the pit was found. The ledge extended approximately 1 foot into the pit. There was enough room to continue digging in the same location.
- At 24" down soil is sand that was placed as sub-base for existing driveway. Soil sample was taken.
- At 36" down soil is coarse sand. Soil sample was taken.
- At 48" down soil is sandy clay. Soil sample was taken.

# **Infiltration Capacity**

• IC test was conducted using a Turf Tech infiltration device. Results are as follows.

•

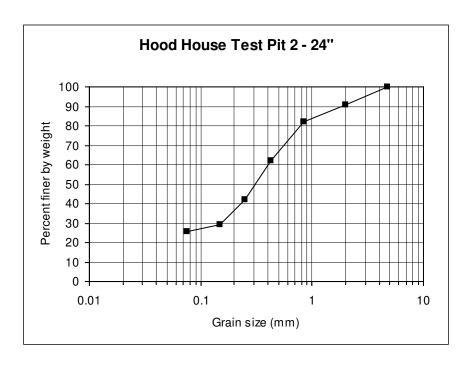
Time	Δ Time		Inner	Ring	
(min)	(min)		∆ Level	IC	IC
(11111)	(111111)	Level (in)	(in)	(in/min)	(in/hr)
0	-	0.250	-	-	-
1	1	0.375	0.125	0.125	8
2	1	0.469	0.094	0.094	6
3	1	0.500	0.031	0.031	2
4	1	0.531	0.031	0.031	2
5	1	0.563	0.031	0.031	2
6	1	0.594	0.031	0.031	2
7	1	0.625	0.031	0.031	2
8	1	0.688	0.063	0.063	4
9	1	0.719	0.031	0.031	2
10	1	0.750	0.031	0.031	2
11	1	0.813	0.063	0.063	4
12	1	0.875	0.063	0.063	4
13	1	0.906	0.031	0.031	2
14	1	0.938	0.031	0.031	2
15	1	0.969	0.031	0.031	2
16	1	1.000	0.031	0.031	2
			Average		3



# Particle Size Distribution of Soil Samples

• Soil Sample taken at 24" depth

US sieve number	Sieve opening (mm) d	Mass retained (g) M	Mass passing (g)	Percent finer by weight p
4	4.750		977.30	100.00
10	2.000	92.00	885.30	90.59
20	0.850	82.50	802.80	82.14
40	0.425	196.00	606.80	62.09
60	0.250	194.30	412.50	42.21
100	0.150	126.60	285.90	29.25
200	0.075	37.70	248.20	25.40
pan		248.20	0.00	0.00



D<sub>10</sub> =< 0.075mm

 $D_{30} = 0.160 \text{ mm}$ 

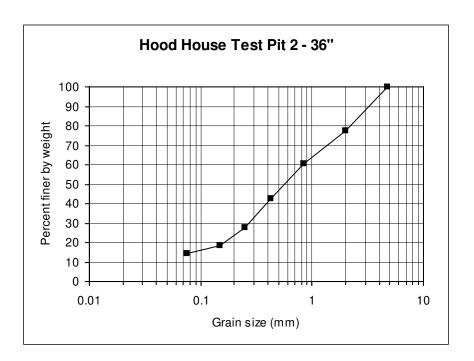
 $D_{50} = 0.300 \text{ mm}$ 

 $D_{60} = 0.400 \text{ mm}$ 

# • Other Information

- 6.99% moisture content as a percentage of oven-dried mass. Determined using ASTM Designation: D 2974-00.
- Soil Sample taken at 36" depth.

US sieve number	Sieve opening (mm) d	Mass retained (g) M	Mass passing (g)	Percent finer by weight p
4	4.750		1174.80	100.00
10	2.000	266.50	908.30	77.32
20	0.850	197.00	711.30	60.55
40	0.425	212.60	498.70	42.45
60	0.250	176.20	322.50	27.45
100	0.150	105.30	217.20	18.49
200	0.075	48.10	169.10	14.39
pan		169.10	0.00	0.00



 $D_{10} = < 0.075$ mm

 $D_{30} = 0.270 \text{ mm}$ 

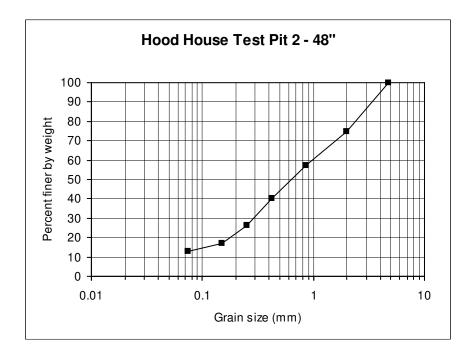
 $D_{50} = 0.560 \text{ mm}$ 

 $D_{60} = 0.830 \text{ mm}$ 

# • Other Information

 8.57% moisture content as a percentage of oven-dried mass. Determined using ASTM Designation: D 2974-00. Soil Sample taken at 48" depth.

US sieve number	Sieve opening (mm) d	Mass retained (g) M	Mass passing (g)	Percent finer by weight p
4	4.750		1052.00	100.00
10	2.000	266.00	786.00	74.71
20	0.850	185.60	600.40	57.07
40	0.425	176.20	424.20	40.32
60	0.250	147.90	276.30	26.26
100	0.150	98.20	178.10	16.93
200	0.075	43.90	134.20	12.76
pan		134.20	0.00	0.00



 $D_{10} = < 0.075$ mm

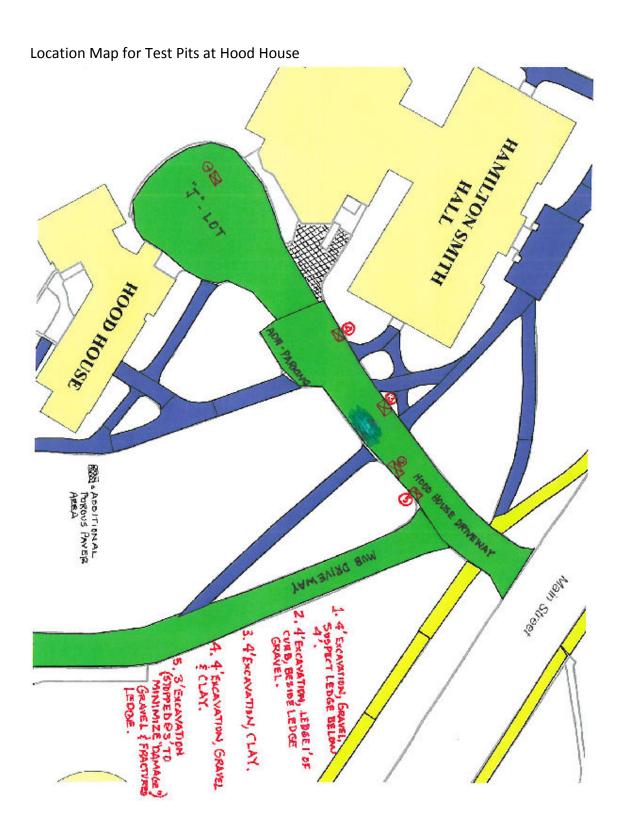
 $D_{30} = 0.290 \text{ mm}$ 

 $D_{50} = 0.605 \text{ mm}$ 

 $D_{60} = 0.990 \text{ mm}$ 

## Other Information

 11.18% moisture content as a percentage of oven-dried mass. Determined using ASTM Designation: D 2974-00.



Page 40 PICP Performance Evaluation Report The University of New Hampshire Stormwater Center-May 2013

## APPENDIX C: General specifications for Tymco 210 Regenerative Air Sweeper.



SWEEPER	AUVILIAN	OV ENGINE
OWEEPER	AUAILIAI	CI ENGINE

Engine	.Kubota V2403MT, 4 cyl. (Tier 4l)
Displacement	149.5 cubic inches (2426cc)
Horsepower	56 @ 2,600 RPM (41.7 kW)
Net torque	121 ft-lb @ 1800 RPM (164 Nm)
Air deaner, heavy d	uty Dry type
Oil filter, spin on	Full flow
Cooling	Llquid
Auxiliary engine shu	tdown system
Dual water concrete	,

#### SWEEPER AUXILIARY ENGINE, GASOLINE

(Consult Factory)

#### BLOWER

Aluminum alloy high volume open to	ce turbine
PurposeCreates	blast and suction
Bearings	Anti-friction
HousingAbrasion resistant,	replaceable liner
DriveHeavy	duty power band

#### DUST SEPARATOR

TypeCyclonic, multipass, centrifugal separation
Size
cylindrical area (508mm x 1549mm)
Location Adjacent to hopper
Particulate removalThrough 22.5' x .5'
(572 mm x 13 mm) skimmer slot into hopper
Inspection Access port for cleaning

# HOPPER

Capacity (volumetric)	2.4 cubic yards
(1.83 m³)	
Capacity (useable)	2 cubic yards
(1.52 m³)	
Construction	Welded steel plate
Dump door size	52" x 28"
(1321 mm x 584 mm)	
Dumping method	Hydraulic with fit up
Dumping height	60" (1524 mm)

#### PICK-UP HEAD

Function	Air blast and suction chamber
Width	78" I.D. (1981 mm)
Head area	2,028 sq. Inches (1.31 m²)
Suspension	
Skilds	
Suction & pressure hose	12" diameter (905 mm)
Pressure bleeder	Integral for
leat/light material pick	up .
Reverse pick-up head sy	ystem

#### HYDRAULIC SYSTEM

Operates gutter broom(s), dump and pick-up head
DriveGear driven from auxiliary engine
Capacity 5 GPM (18.925 LPM)
Reservoir 8 gal. (30.3 L) with 80 mesh suction,
sight / temperature gauge
Filter 10 micron in-line

#### CONTROLS

COMIKOLO
Inside cab (lighted)Pick-up head,
gutter broom(s), ignition and tachometer (auxiliary
engine), voltmeter, low water warning system (for
optional dust control system), all safety lights, hour
meter, pressure bleeder
Outoido cob Dumo

#### **OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT**

, and a second process of a second position of a se	
Amber beacon light	
Auxiliary fuse panel	
Auxiliary hand hose 6" dla. (152 mm)	
Cabover extra water capacity	
Cabover storage box	
Dust control system	
Gutter broom (s)(Left, right or	dual)
DriveConstant	speed
non-reversible hydraulic motor	
Adjustment Adjustal	ble for
down pressure, pattern and wear	
Down pressureAutoma	dically
adjusts to requirement	
Flexibility All directions, integral anti-da	mage
'swing away' relief valve	
BroomPolypropylene waf	er 36*

(914 mm) or steel wire	digger	32	(812.
Hopper drain system			
Hopper slide out screens			
Hopper up alarm			

LED Lights - Alternating Warning Lights, rear mount Light bar - Cab mounted Low emissions package

Low emissions package Magnet Rubber lined blower

Skid bumper extensions Sound Reduction Engineering (SRE\*) Stainless Steel Hopper

Stainless Steel Hopper
Stainless Steel Blower Housing
Color (other than TYMCO standard white)
Special options are available for your Individual requirements. Contact your local dealer or TYMCO.

#### CAB/CHASSIS

	Minimum Requirements	
	Model	Isuzu NPR - HD
	GVW	14,500 lbs. (6,593 kg)
	Engine, turbo diesel	215 hp 5.19 L
	Transmission	Automatic
	Alternator	110 amp
	Battery	Dual (2) 750 CCA
	Wheelbase	
	Fuel tank, rear mounted	
	DEF Tank	Diesel Exhaust Fluid
	Tires (2-front, 4-rear)	215/95R 16E all season
,	Steering	
	Brakes	Vacuum assisted
)	hydraulic brakes w/anti-lo	ck
	Instruments & lights	.Full package as required
	Back-up alarm	
	Power windows and door to	cks
	Air conditioned cab	
	AM / FM CD radio	
	Consult factory for sweeper:	specifications and other
	, p	

# avalable truck chassis. GENERAL SWEEPING WIDTH

Pick-up head only78*	(1981)	mm)
With 1 gutter broom98*	(2489)	mm)
With 2 gutter brooms118*	(2997	mm)

## OVERALL DIMENSIONS

(Approximate)	
Length	
Width	
Height @ truck*	90° (2286 mm
Height with light bar	97" (2464 mm)
Empty weight*	9,440 lbs (4296 kg
Weight (sweeper)*	

Dimensions and weight may vary with equipment.

1-800-258-9626

www.tymco.com

AQMD PM<sub>10</sub> Certified

© TYMCO, Inc. 2011

11/8/11

This product is protected by numerous U.S. and Foreign Patents

Specifications subject to change without notice.

# APPENDIX D: General specifications for Tymco 500X High Side Dump Regenerative Air Sweeper.



REGENERATIVE AIR SWEEPERS						
GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS/ MODEL 500X° HIGH SIDE DUMP REGENERATIVE AIR SWEEPER°						
SWEEPER AUXILIARY ENGINE, Electronic Control, Turbo Diesel Make John Decre, 4045T, 4 cyl. (Tier 3) Displacement 275 cubic inches (4,5 L) Horsopower 115 © 2,200 pm (86 kW) Net torque 355 fibbs. © 1500 pm (481 Nm) Air deaner	GUTTER BROOMS, Dual Patentel Standard equipment, includes floodights and penabole mimors Drive Variable speed non-reversible hydraulis motor Adjustrable for down pressure, pattern and wear Down pressure Automatically adjusts to requirement	STANDARD SAFETY EQUIPMENT Sold state prosinity awitches, right and left side stabilized (automatically engage when lifting hopper), blowe actuation interlock, minimum dump interlock, stabilize downwarringsystem, abernating LED real fleshers, from mounted amber beacon light, back-up alarm, hoppe load indicator, sciesor lift safety props.				
Oil Fiber, spin on Full flow  BLOWER, Rubber Lined Aluminum alloy high volume open face turbine Purpose Creates blast and suction Bearings (2) sealed for fis, seif aligning	adjusts to requirement	OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT Abrasion Protection Package Air Purge Auto Sweep Interrupt (ASI) Austiary Hand Hose DOVA Engine block heater Guiter Broom-Drop Down				
Housing Isolation mounted with abrasion resistant, replaceable liner Housing seal Heavy rubber section, non-wiping, spring actuated Tit-N-Seal** design Drive Fixed displacement heavy duty hydraulic motor	HYDRAULIC SYSTEM Dual hydraulic pumps Sweeper pump operates guter brooms, pick-up head (BAH*), stabilizers, hopper lift, hopper dump, and hopper door. Blower pump hydrostatically drives blower Direct drive from Busiciary engine  Henry drive variable	Gutter Broom-Drop Down High output water system High output water system Hillow pressure washdown system with CAT water pump Hopper load indicator alarms Hydraut water Hydraut water Linear actuator (Pressure bleeder) Low Emissions Package				
DUST SEPARATOR Type Cylindrical, cyclonic, multipass, contrilingal separation Size 28' X 48' Location Inside hopper Particulate removal Through skimmer slot into hopper Housing Abrasion resistant.	auctistry engine Blower pump displacement piston pump Sweeper pump compensated piston pump compensated piston pump Blower pump flow Sweeper pump flow 45 GPM (170 LPM) Sweeper pump flow 66 GPM (61 LPM) Pesarvoir dual mesh strainers	Low Emissions Facinage Magnet Pick-up head front curtain litter Reverse Pick-Up Head System Sweaper Deluge System Sweaper dometer Screen vibrator				
replaceable liner Inspection Self opening, self emptying when hopper tilts	Safety features Low oil shut down Filters(2) (1) 10 micron spin-on, in-line return, (1) cartridge, charge loop Verit Filter (1) 10 micron spin-on Cooler Air to Oil with thermostatically controlled electric fan	Color (other than TYMCO standard white) Special options are available for your individual requirements Contact your local dealer or TYMCO				
HOPPER, Stainless Steel  Volumetric Capacity	DUST CONTROL SYSTEM  System of water spray nextles for airborne dust suppression Pump	CAB/CHASSIS MODEL				
BROOM ASSIST PICK-UP HEAD (BAH*) Function Air blast and suction chamber with broom assist Width 87° (2210 mm) Head area 3567.0 square inches (2.3m²) Broom 12° x70² Locarion: Enclosed in rear of pick-up head Suspension 4 springs 2 dreg links Suction hose 12° dameter (305 mm) Pressure hose 12° dameter (305 mm) Pressure hose 14° dameter (305 mm) Pressure hose 110 OND*) Double wide, long-fite carbidle Pressure bloeder Integral for leaflight material pick-up.	and BAH prooms; pick-up head and blower.  Steering: Dual  STANBARB EQUIPMENT  Auxiliary engine-diesel, fuel/water separator, automatic shuddown system, auxiliary hydrautic system, broom assist pick-up head (BAH*), dual steering, DUO-SKID*, dust control system, guffar brooms, ngitk and left, includes floodights and parabolic mirrors, gutter broom it it adjuster-left and right, pressure bleeder, steinless steel hopper, severe weether wining package, TYMCO decals/storpes, water fill hose and storage area, storage compartment, hopper drain system	GENERAL SWEEPING WIDTH   Pick-up head only				
AQMD PM <sub>10</sub> Certified	1-800-258-9626	Length				

www.tymco.com

1-800-238-9020

This product is protected by numerous U.S. and Foreign Patents. Specifications subject to change without notice.

© TYMCO, Inc. 2011

# APPENDIX E: Photos of various conditions of the UNH PICP installation during the testing period.



Figure 12: Run on from an intersecting pedestrian walkway.



Figure 13: Loss of No. 8 stone along curb line due to erosion and cleaning.



Figure 14: Another area of run on from an intersecting pedestrian walkway.

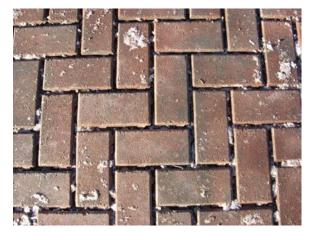


Figure 15: No. 8 joint stone has settled approximately 1 inch.



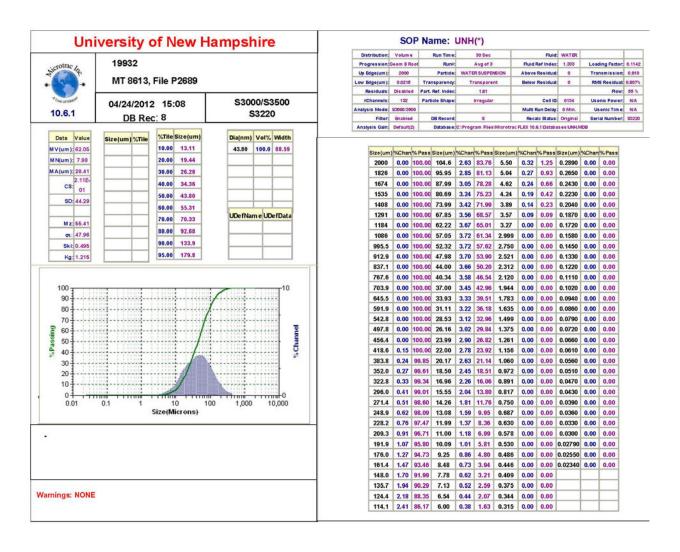
Figure 16: Snow cover after plowing but before sun begins to warm up pavement.



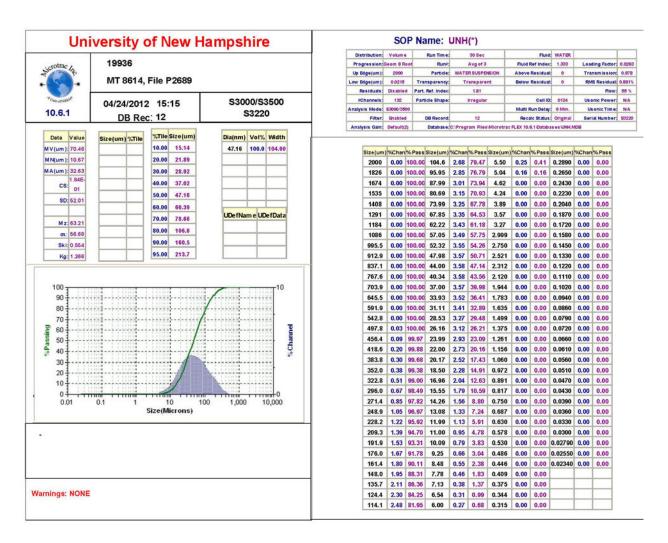
Figure 17: Run on from intersecting MUB drive.

# APPENDIX F: Results of particle size distribution analysis by laser diffraction.

#### Influent Sample



# Effluent Sample



APPENDIX G: Final factsheet in the UNHSC 2012 biennial report.

# Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavement

PICP is a high durability and logical choice for effective stormwater management. PICP provides remarkable runoff volume reductions while providing an enhanced aestheti cappea l.

# About Permeable Interlocking S4 per square foot. Paving units would have an added expense associated with hand

Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavements (PICP) are a pervious pavement system comprised of precast paving units. Similar to other permeable pavements, storm water storage and treatment occur in the constructed subsurface. The UNH installation retrofitted Hood House drive located on the main campus in the summer of 2010. A standard Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute (ICPI) profile was used for the drive lane and a modified section with an internal storage reservoir was used in the parking area. Applications of this technology often include parking areas, driveways, sidewalks, and other low speed driving areas. Permeable pavements have been shown to be active over a wide range of climates. Proper design for cold climate prevents damage from freeze-thaw cycle. PICP can be visually stunning and add a strong architectural flair to pavement while at the same time providing tremendous water quality and hydrologic benefits.

#### System Performance

#### Cost & Maintenance

The 2010 installation cost of the PICP lot which includes pavers, jointing and bedding materials and mechanical installation was approximately

\$4 per square foot. Paving units would have an added expense associated with hand installation if necessary. Individual units typically must be cut and placed along the edge of any nonuniform shape.

The permeability of PICP exists between the paving units themselves. The units have a small gap that is filled with chip stone. Maintenance is performed by cleaning with a regenerative air vacuum. One of the most important elements of maintenance of PICP is a design to minimize run-on. A low maintenance design is the best way to minimize clogging. Other clogging mechanisms include sediment tracking from vehicles, and organic litter buildup between the paving units. Attempts to clean the PICP surface have yielded variable results. Regenerative air vacuums work well to pick up bulk surface debris, but their effectiveness at removing deeper debris from between the pavers is still being researched. A strong vacuum can also result in the removal of the joint stone between the units. Preventative maintenance is essential in preserving high permeability for heavily used areas. This in cludes routine removal of surface debris through vacuuming or with the use of leaf blowers at a minimum of twice per year. One substantive benefit of PICP over other porous pavements is that they can be completely regenerated. If a system is clogged, a high-

CATEGORY / BMP TYPE Porous Pavement

UNIT OPERATIONS PROCESSES
Hydrologic
(Flow Alteration)
Water Quality:
Physical
(Sedimentation,
Filtration)

Biological (Vegetative & Chemical (Sorption)

DESIGN SOURCE: UNHSC AND ICPI Catchment Area: 0.15 acre

6,500 sf

Water Quality Flow: 1 cfs Water Quality Volume: 542 cf

\$4,00 persf mechanically installed

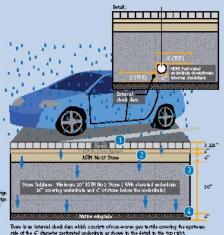
MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Sensitivity: Low Inspections: Low Sediment Removal: High

#### How the System Works

- Rainfall infiltrates into the paver joints that are filled with clean aggregate (ASTM No. 8 stone) into the bedding course (ASTM No. 8).
- Stormwater drains through the bedding course, through the open-graded base (ASTM No. 57 stone), and into the stone subbase reservoir (ASTM No.2 stone). Through these layers the physical process of filtration provides treatment of the stormwater runoff.
- 3. Installed in the stone subbase are perforated underdrains placed 4 inches above the native soils which provides retention and infiltration. Internal check dams constructed of an impermeable liner are installed for every 12" drop of elevation to provide storage on a sloped grade.
- 4. Excess water flows through the elevated underdrains to the municipal storm sewers or receiving water.

#### VATER QUALITY TREATMENT PROCESS 🔻



Please note: This design includes subbase design for odd climates and drainage for low permeability soils.

16

strength vacuum could be used to remove the joint stone and clogging debris, and the stone would then be replaced along with hydraulic capacity.

#### **Cold Climate**

With proper design and installation, the PICP system is a suitable stormwater management system for cold climate regions. The well-drained subbase and capillary barrier limits freeze thaw and reduces damage to the system by winter plowing. Conventional winter maintenance by salt and plowing is effective at removing the majority of snow and ice from the surface. Surface infiltration minimizes black ice formation thereby reducing the salt required for winter maintenance.



The water quality treatment performance of the PICP system has been excellent. Mass load reduction and removal efficiencies exceed 99% for pollutants due to a tremendous amount of infiltration. Effluent volumes are typically 99% less than the influent volume. The figure and table to the middle right reflect the system's performance in achieving runoff volume reductions and subsiquent pollutant mass load reductions Values represent results recorded over the study period.

#### **Water Quantity Control**

The PICP system has performed exceptionally well for stormwater volume reduction. Rainfall drains directly through the joints between the interlocking pavers and infiltrates into the subgrade. This significantly reduces peak flows, decreases runoff temperatures, and reduces runoff volumes. The PICP system is built over HSG-C soils and shallow depth to bedrock. Underdrains are installed 4 inches above the native soil to promote infiltration. It is rare that a storm event generates any effluent in the underdrains.

#### SYSTEM DESIGN Y

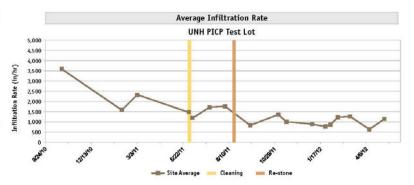
The PICP lot is designed to handle the WQV and CPV. The design consists of four basic layers:

Top layer: Paving units are placed on top, are 3.13 inches high by 4 inches wide by 8 inches long with a 0.25 inch gap filled with ASTM No. 8 stone with ~13% surface void space for infiltration; pavers are laterally contained by granite curbing or concrete headers.

Second layer: Two inches of an open-graded bedding course of No. 8 stone supports the pavers;

Third layer: Four inches of an open-graded base course of ASTM No. 57 stone to support the bedding course, and provide filtration;

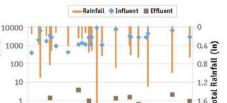
Fourth layer: Seventeen to twenty inches of an open-graded reservoir subbase of ASTM No. 2 stone is installed over native materials as a capillary barrier to minimize frost heaving. Perforated underdrains are installed in the reservoir 4 inches above the native materials and provides storage and infiltration. The sides of the system may be lined with geotextile fabric to prevent migration of fines; a bottom lining is only recommended with poor structural soils or when infiltration is not desired. Geotextiles in horizontal layers should be used with caution as they can lead to premature clogging.



Total Volume (gal)

0

	WATER QUAN	TITY	
Date	Total Influent Volume (gal)	Total Effluent Volume (gal)	% Volume Reduction
n	26	26	26
Average	2586	1.18	99.93%
Median	2045	0.75	99.97%
Standard Deviation	2145	1.41	0.00
Coefficient of Variation	0.83	1.20	0.00



Sy Sy date

**UNH PICP - TOTAL VOLUME & RAINFALL** 

17

## **APPENDIX H: Concrete paver test results.**



13750 Sunrise Valley Drive Herndon, Virginia 20171-4662 703.713.1900 - 703.713.1910 Fax ncma@ncma.org www.ncma.org

ASTM C140-10 Test Report

Sampling and Testing Concrete Masonry Units and Related Units

Address

Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute 13921 Park Center Road, Suite 270

Hemdon, VA 20171

Testing Agency:

Job No: 10-523A Report Date: 11/23/2010

National Concrete Masonry Association Research and Development Laboratory 13750 Sunrise Valley Drive

Hemdon, VA 20171-4662

Address:

Unit Specification:

ASTM C936/C936M-09

Sampling Party:

Required

Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute

Unit Description:

Concrete Paver

Date Samples Received:

Actual

9/1/2010

Specified Height (mm):

Summary	of '	Test	Results
---------	------	------	---------

Net Area Compressive Strength	8000 min	11360	psi
Absorption	5 max	3.7	56
Density (Oven Dry Condition)	****	142.5	pof
Net Cross Sectional Area	****	27.96	in <sup>2</sup>
Variation from Specified Width Dimensions	.063 max	0.057	in.
Variation from Specified Height Dimensions	.125 max	0.062	in.
Variation from Specified Length Dimensions	.063 max	0.023	in.

#### Individual Unit Test Results

Full Size Unit Measurements

		Avg. Width (in.)	Avg. Height (in.)	Avg. Length (in.)	Gample Weight (lb)
	Unit #1	3.644	3.212	7.636	7.73
Date Tested:	Unit #2	3.670	3.198	7.647	7.69
9/7/2010	Unit #3	3.656	3.206	7,661	7.67
	Average	3.657	3.205	7,648	7.69

#### Compression Specimens

								Average			Net Area
		Avg. Width	Avg. Height	Avg. Length	Sample Weight	Aspect Ratio	After Capping Height	Cap Thickness	Total Load	Net*	Compressive Strength
		(in.)	(in.)	(in.)	(lb)		(in.)	(in.)	(lb)	(in.")	(psi)
	Unit #1	3.644	3.212	7.638	7.73	0.88	3.272	0.030	322000	27.82	11570
Date Tested:	Unit #2	3,670	3,198	7.647	7.69	0.87	3.254	0.028	321130	28.06	11440
9/9/2010	Unit #3	3.656	3.206	7.661	7.67	0.88	3.266	0.030	310020	28.00	11070
	Average	3.657	3.205	7.648	7.69	0.88	3.264	0.029	317720	27.96	11360

<sup>\*</sup> Not area determined as the product of the length and width of the unit.

Absorption Specimens

Autoritani apra		Received Weight W <sub>R</sub>	Immersed Weight W <sub>i</sub>	SSD Weight W <sub>s</sub>	Oven-Dry Weight W <sub>0</sub>	Absorption	Density	Net Volume
		(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(lb)	(%)	(pcf)	(ff <sup>3</sup> )
Date Tested:	Unit #4	7.83	4.58	7.90	7.63	3.5	143.4	0.0532
9/7/2010	Unit #5	7.64	4.49	7.77	7.47	4.0	142.2	0.0525
to	Unit #8	7.63	4.44	7.72	7.44	3.7	141.9	0.0525
9/13/2010	Average	7.70	4.50	7.79	7.51	3.7	142.5	0.0527

Comments: These units meet or exceed the compressive strength, absorption, and dimensional requirements of ASTM C936/C936M-09.

Manager, Research & Development Laboratory

Generated by Ferre TR-C143-08

Page 1 of 1



13750 Sunrise Valley Drive Herndon, Virginia 20171-4662 703.713.1900 m 703.713.1910 Fax ncma@ncma.org m www.ncma.org

ASTM C1645/C1645M-09 Test Report Freeze-Thaw and De-icing Salt Durability of Solid Concrete Interlocking Paving Units

Job No: Report Date:

10-523B 11/23/2010

Client:

Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute 13921 Park Center Road, Suite 270

Testing Agency:

National Concrete Masonry Assoc. Research and Development Laboratory

Herndon, VA 20171

Address:

13750 Sunrise Valley Drive Herndon VA, 20171-4862

Unit Specification:

ASTM C936/C936M-09

Sampling Party:

Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute

Name/Description of Unit: Concrete Paver

Date Samples Received:

Specified Height (mm):

80.00

Summary of Test Results

Required Actual

 $m^2$ 

Surface Area ... 7 Cycle Mass Loss ..... 28 Cycle Mass Loss ......

\*\*\*\* 225 max

0.08 0.00 16.51

g/m<sup>2</sup> g/m<sup>2</sup>

Test Solution: Saline

#### Individual Unit Test Results

		Avg. Width (in.)	Avg. Height (in.)	Avg. Length (in.)	Surface Area (in²)	Surface Area (m²)
	Unit #1	3.66	3.19	7.63	127.73	0.08
	Unit #2	3.66	3.22	7.62	128.46	0.08
Date Tested:	Unit #3	3.62	3.21	7.63	127.35	0.08
9/7/2010	Average	3.64	3.21	7.62	127.84	0.08

		7 Cycle Mass Loss (g)	7 Cycle Mass Loss (g/m²)	28 Cycle Mass Loss (g)	28 Cycle Mass Loss (g/m²)
Date Tested:	Unit #1	0.00	0.00	1.13	13.76
10/16/2010	Unit #2	0.00	0.00	1.13	13.69
to	Unit #3	0.00	0.00	1.81	22.09
11/23/2010	Average	0.00	0.00	1.36	16.51

Comments: These units comply with the resistance to freezing and thawing requirements of ASTM C936/C936M-09.

Nichetas R. Lang

Manager, Research & Development Laboratory

#### APPENDIX I: Memo from UNH Facilities.

Below is the feedback from Tom Byron, UNH Manager of Grounds and Events in response to question regarding standard practices and effectiveness of winter plowing and anti-icing/deicing management of the PICP.

From: Byron, Thomas

Sent: Monday, March 25, 2013 7:09 AM

To: Geuther, Mark

Cc: Fortin, Robert; VanDessel, Larry; Howard, Dave

Subject: RE: Hood House Drive Questions

- 1. What type of equipment was use to remove snow? It's a 1 ton truck that plows that area with a steel cutting edge. The small areas it can be shovels or snow blowers we have had no problems.
- 2. Did Hood House Drive receive deicing materials? What type? Rock salt was used just like the rest of the campus I don't think there was any less or more used.
- 3. Did snow on Hood House Drive melt faster, the same, or slower than snow and ice on asphalt pavements? As far as melting I would say it's slower just because of the drainage. When applying salt as it melts it makes a brine that helps with melting and because of the drainage it doesn't spread out as well.