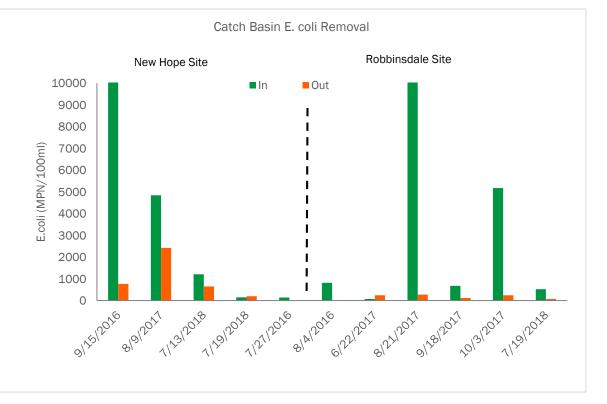
CATCH BASIN E.COLI REMOVAL

- New Hope average removal: 64%
- Robbinsdale average removal: 93% (one release event removed)

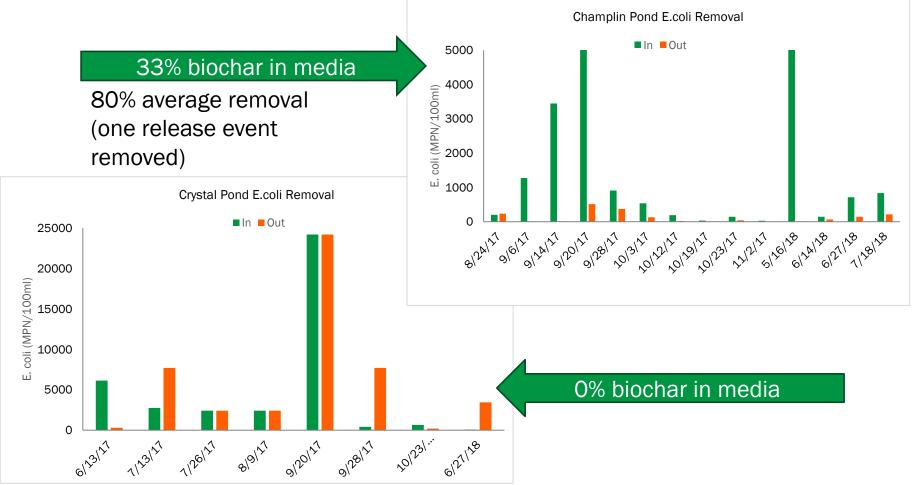


UTILITY BOX E.COLI REMOVAL

 Average removal: 93%

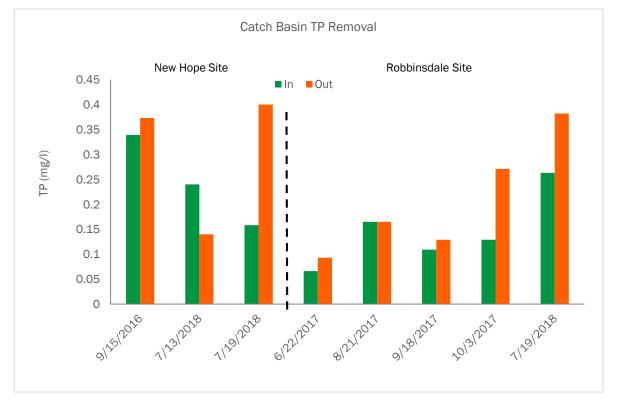


POND RETROFIT E.COLI REMOVAL



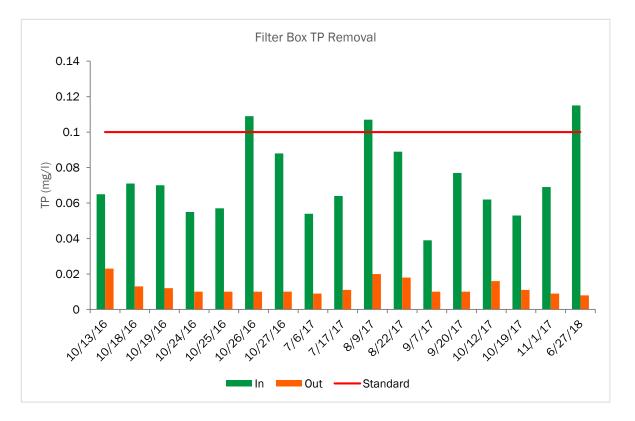
CATCH BASIN TP REMOVAL

 Catch basin retrofit is not very efficient in phosphorus removal

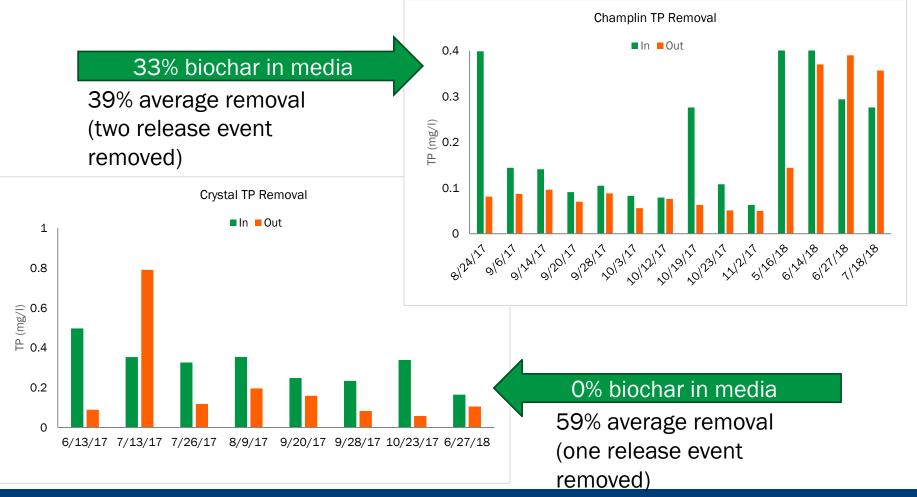


UTILITY BOX TP REMOVAL

 Average removal: 82%



POND RETROFIT TP REMOVAL



CATCH BASIN DISSOLVED-P REMOVAL

 Catch basin retrofit is not very efficient in phosphorus removal

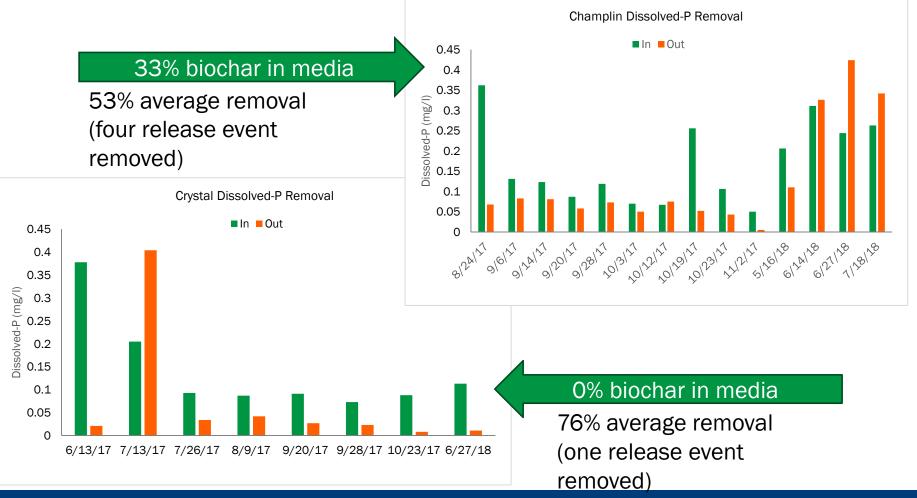


UTILITY BOX DISSOLVED-P REMOVAL

 Average removal: 86%



POND RETROFIT DISSOLVED-P REMOVAL



TAKE-AWAY POINTS

- Iron-biochar-sand mix is proven to be effective in phosphorus and *E.coli* removal.
- For all sites, removal efficiency increased with the increase of inflow concentration of *E.coli*, meaning that *E.coli* concentration is not a limiting factor and it hasn't reached the removal capacity of biochar applied.
- Utility box has pea rocks on top of slotted PVC and pond retrofit has socked PVC directly buried in the media, socked PVC has been causing clogging and pipe floatation. Use of pea rocks is recommended.
- Champlin pond bench was designed to have standing water at all times and Crystal pond bench was dry half of the season. Crystal average TP removal is higher than Champlin. Inundation at all times is not ideal for TP removal by iron filings.
- Raking the top of the sand filter and breaking iron bounds will significantly increase water flow through the filter and improve TP removal efficiency.