

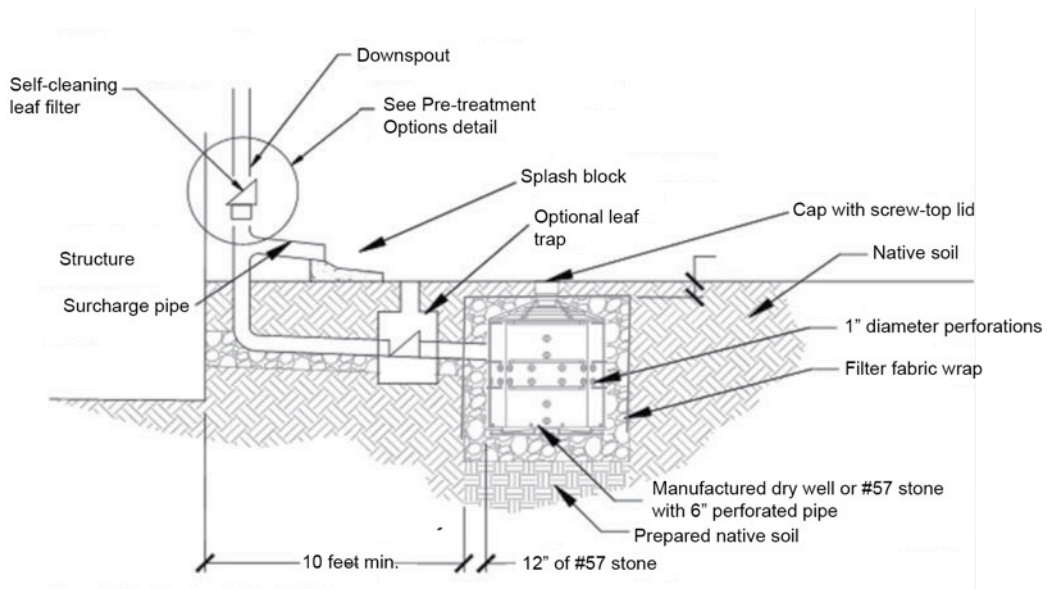
Stormwater Management | Dry Wells and Infiltration Basins

DRY WELL

A dry well is essentially small subsurface leaching basins. It consists of a small pit filled with stone, or a small structure surrounded by stone, used to temporarily store and infiltrate runoff from a very limited contributing area. Dry wells are well-suited to receive roof runoff via building gutter and downspout systems. Runoff enters the structure through an inflow pipe, inlet grate, or through surface infiltration. The runoff is stored in the structure and/or void spaces in the stone fill. Properly sited and designed dry wells provide treatment of runoff as pollutants become bound to the soils under and adjacent to the well, as the water percolates into the ground. The infiltrated stormwater contributes to recharge of the groundwater table.



A commercially manufactured drywell being installed to capture water from roof downspout.



Source: Modified from City of Atlanta, GA 2013

INFILTRATION BASINS

Infiltration basins are structures designed to temporarily store runoff, allowing all or a portion of the water to infiltrate into the ground. The structure is designed to completely drain between storm events. In a properly sited and designed infiltration basin, water quality treatment is provided by runoff pollutants binding to soil particles beneath the basin as water percolates into the subsurface. Biological and chemical processes occurring in the soil also contribute to the breakdown of pollutants. Infiltrated water is recharged to the underlying groundwater.

Subsurface infiltration basins may comprise a subsurface manifold system with associated crushed stone storage bed, or specially-designed chambers (with or without perforations) bedded in or above crushed stone.



Installation of a subsurface infiltration basin to manage stormwater runoff from a large

