

BMP: Dry Weather Screening

DWS



APPLICATIONS

- Manufacturing
- Material Handling
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Construction
- Commercial Activities
- Roadways
- Waste Containment
- Housekeeping Practices

DESCRIPTION:

Inspection of drainage-ways during dry-weather at least ten days after a storm. Report and documentation of active flowing drainage-ways. General assessment of water quality. Actively flowing drainage-ways are then followed upstream to identify the source.

APPROACH:

- Organize a group of people to inspect drainage-ways during dry-weather at least ten days after a storm.
- Provide a map of the land layout and the storm drainage system in order to efficiently locate checkpoints and mark areas where water is flowing.
- In areas where water is flowing, a general assessment of the water quality can be made with respect to discoloration, pollutants, and odor.
- Document and report the status of all checkpoints to the authorized municipality.
- The municipality then makes efforts to follow up and identify the source of the water. Sources should then be marked on a system map.
- Illicit discharges should be disconnected and removed from the system.

LIMITATIONS:

- Permission may be required to access private properties.
- Inaccurate map data may result in confusion.
- Water coming from springs, land drains and surfacing ground water can be difficult to trace.

MAINTENANCE:

- Identified non-storm water sources should be monitored on a regular basis to ensure no contamination enters the storm water system.



TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Oxygen Demanding Substances
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Bacteria & Viruses

- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

- High
- Medium
- Low