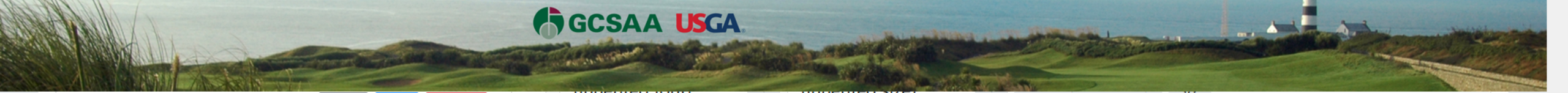


BMP Best Management Practices



Preface	Hide	Edit	Delete
Regulatory Considerations	Hide	Edit	Delete
Environmental Considerations	Hide	Edit	Delete
Site Selection	Hide	Edit	Delete
Watershed	Hide	Edit	Delete
Wetland	Hide	Edit	Delete
Drainage	Hide	Edit	Delete
Stormwater, Stormwater Ponds, Lakes, Springs, and Water Hazards	Hide	Edit	Delete

Source Controls

Source controls are the first car on the BMP treatment train. They help to prevent the generation of stormwater or introduction of pollutants into stormwater. The most effective methods of stormwater treatment are not to generate stormwater in the first place, or to remove it as it is generated. There are several options for accomplishing the objectives. The most important is eliminating as much directly connected impervious area (DCIA) as possible. DCIA is any area of impervious surface that drains directly to a waterbody without treatment—for example, a roof that drains to a parking lot, down a road, then into a ditch leading to a stream.

Stormwater Source Control Best Management Practices:

- Stormwater treatment is best accomplished by a “treatment train” approach, in which water is conveyed from one treatment to another by conveyances that themselves contribute to the treatment.
- Ensure that no discharges from pipes go directly to water.
- Eliminate or minimize directly connected impervious areas (DCIAs).
- Use vegetated swales to slow and infiltrate water and trap pollutants in the soil, where they can be naturally destroyed by soil organisms.
- Use depressed landscape islands in parking lots to catch, filter, and infiltrate water, instead of letting it run off. When hard rains occur, an elevated stormwater drain inlet allows the island to hold the treatment volume and settle out sediments, while allowing the overflow to drain away.
- Maximize the use of pervious pavements, such as brick or concrete pavers separated by sand and planted with grass. Special high-permeability concrete is available for cart paths or parking lots.
- Disconnect runoff from gutters and roof drains from impervious areas, so that it flows onto permeable areas that allow the water to infiltrate near the point of generation.

Erosion and Sediment Control

During construction, temporary barriers and traps must be used to prevent sediments from being washed off-site into waterbodies. **Wherever possible, keep a vegetative cover on the site until it is actually ready for construction**, and then plant, sod, or otherwise cover it as soon as possible to prevent erosion.

Save Mark Complete Discard Changes