



Subsurface Infiltration

Description

Subsurface infiltration SMPs are typically stone beds, or basins, with storage pipes beneath landscaped or paved surfaces. Stormwater flows into the subsurface infiltration SMP where it collects within the aggregate void space and infiltrates into the surrounding soil. Dry wells, infiltration trenches, and infiltration beds are a few examples of this SMP type.

Key Advantages

- Manages stormwater runoff without occupying surface or rooftop space
- Can be sited, through flexible design options, beneath lawns and recreational areas, as well as parking lots and other impervious areas when space constraints exist
- Can be a good option to meet the Flood Control requirement for constrained sites

Key Limitations

- Can be more costly and difficult to install and maintain than surface practices like bioinfiltration SMPs
- Not appropriate for runoff with high sediment loads without aggressive pretreatment
- Require strict adherence to regularly scheduled inspections because the maintenance needs are not easily visible
- Typically results in additional maintenance costs due to access limitations and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements
- Does not improve natural aesthetics or provide the ancillary environmental benefits associated with vegetated SMPs, such as habitat creation and improved air quality

DEVELOPMENT ATTRIBUTES

Construction Costs



Operations & Maintenance Costs



Likelihood of Failure



Ground-Level Encroachment



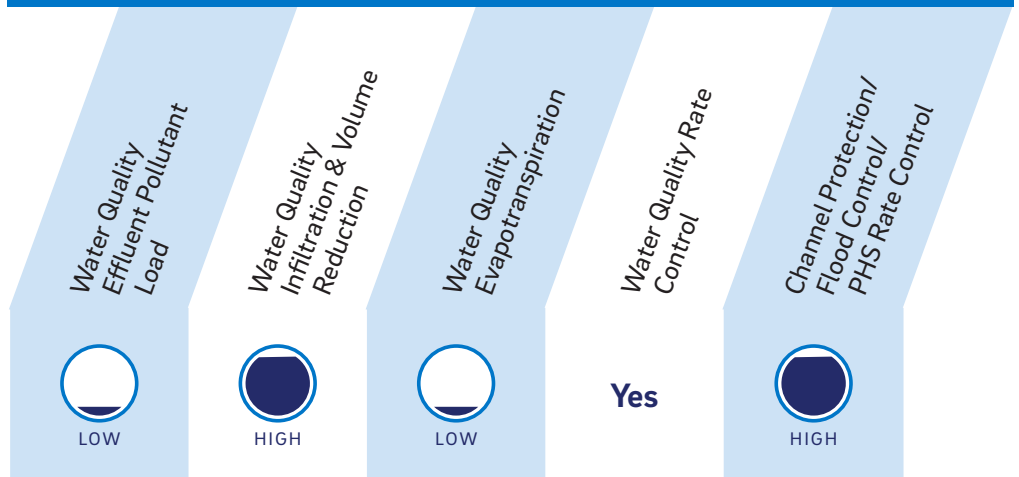
Building Footprint Encroachment



Triple Bottom Line Benefits



COMPLIANCE ATTRIBUTES



A description of each evaluated attribute can be found in the SMP Hierarchy Ranking Criteria in Section 3.2.2.