# BMP- D01: Storm Water Conveyance System Management

## Pollutants of Concern:
- Sediment
- Trash & Debris
- Bacteria
- Oil & Grease
- Non-Storm Water Discharge (NSWD)

## Purpose:
To prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into the storm water conveyance system

## Application:
Storm drain inlets and storm water conveyance systems (e.g., culverts)

## Practices:
1. Mark/label existing storm drains with “NO DUMPING” vinyl markers (available from EH&S) or equivalent marking. Mark new storm drains with concrete stamp.
2. Ensure personnel are aware that only rain should go into storm drains.
3. Clean storm drain inlets/catch basins in high pollutant load areas just before the wet season to remove accumulated sediment and debris.
4. Materials that are extracted from the storm drains must be disposed of correctly so that pollutants are not reintroduced to the storm drain system. The following guidelines outline proper disposal:
   a. **Carefully remove debris** - As much debris, silt, trash, and sediment as possible shall be removed from the storm drain system when cleaning. Implement measures to avoid reintroducing the removed debris/pollutants back into the storm drain during cleaning.
   b. **Temporarily contain debris** - Provide proper containment for the temporary storage of removed debris during cleaning (store in bin or on concrete, asphalt, tarp, or other impervious material).
   c. **Dewater debris** - Waste collected from the storm drain system may be wet, in which case it shall be dewatered as necessary. Dewatering sites should not drain to storm drains.
   d. **Properly dispose of debris** - Dewatered and dry debris shall be disposed of in a landfill.
5. Remove water in the conveyance system when performing maintenance activities into a landscaped area or the sanitary sewer, away from storm drains. Water may be disposed of as follows:
   a. Potable cleaning water can be discharged into the sanitary sewer if discharge does not exceed 35 gallons per minute and/or 6,500 gallons per day. The water should be treated with an appropriate filtering device to remove all sediment and vegetative debris if being pumped into the sanitary sewer.
   b. Small volumes of clean storm water (less than 25 gallons) may be discharged to a pervious vegetated area where the water can infiltrate into the ground if it will not cause erosion or reach a storm drain. Cover/protect nearby storm drain inlets as needed.
6. Report dumping or other non-storm water discharges (NSWDs) into storm drains by calling **EH&S: (858) 534-3660** or emailing: ehsea@ucsd.edu.
7. Do not store machinery, equipment, or vehicles over storm drains.

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**University of California, San Diego**
| Frequency & Maintenance: | 1. Conduct visual storm drain inspections annually in high pollutant load areas where sediment, trash, or other pollutants accumulate more often. |
| - | 2. Clean storm drain conveyance system at least once before the wet season (October – May). |
| - | 3. Maintain records of inspections and maintenance |
| - | 4. If non-storm water discharges (also referred to as “dry weather flows”) are observed, notify EH&S at (858) 534-3660 or email ehsea@ucsd.edu and try to identify and eliminate the source. |
| Training: | Maintenance, Facilities Management, Grounds and Landscaping, and HDH staff that perform outdoor work activities that could contribute pollutants to the campus storm water system must take the “Annual Shop & Studio Environmental Compliance & Hazards Training” which includes storm water pollution prevention; spill prevention, control, and cleanup; and hazardous materials and waste management. |
| Additional Information: | UC San Diego’s Storm Water Management Program: [http://stormwater.ucsd.edu](http://stormwater.ucsd.edu) |