In order to reduce the long-term impact of your home on your downstream neighbors, a **DRY WELL** was installed when your home was constructed.

**What is a Dry Well?**
A Dry Well consists of a seepage tank set in the ground and surrounded with stone that is designed to intercept and temporarily store stormwater runoff until it can be absorbed into the surrounding soil.

**How does it work?**
A Dry Well consists of an excavated pit backfilled with stone. Dry Wells may also incorporate an underground seepage tank that is surrounded by stone. They typically have a layer of soil overtop, planted with turfgrass or other non-woody plants. The well receives water via a pipe, typically directly from a gutter system, or routed from a small surface inlet in a driveway, sidewalk, or yard. The pipe enters the Dry Well, where perforations in the seepage tank disperse the water into the void spaces between the stone, where water is temporarily stored until it absorbs into the soil. Any runoff that is absorbed into the soil helps to recharge groundwater and the soil acts like a filter, removing impurities and contaminants from water. This means more water in drinking water wells and streams that can better support large populations of fish and wildlife.

**Maintenance of a Dry Well is the responsibility of the property owner. How should it be maintained?**
- Inspect Dry Well following rainfall events. Check observation well to ensure that complete drawdown has occurred within 72 hours after the end of a rainfall event. Failure to drawdown within this timeframe may indicate Dry Well failure.
- Any gutter contributing to a Dry Well should be screened or have some form of a gutter guard to reduce the chance of clogging.
- Inspect pretreatment devices for sediment accumulation. Remove accumulated debris.

The continued maintenance of your Dry Well is your responsibility in order to reduce environmental impacts and to protect those downstream.

Please refer to Greenville County Land Development for more information.