

The Northland Newton Development

Newton, Massachusetts

PREPARED FOR

Northland Oak Street, LLC/
Northland Tower Road Investors, LLC
2150 Washington Street
Newton, MA 02462

PREPARED BY



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Project Information

Site

The Northland Newton Development
Newton, Massachusetts

Developer

Northland Oak Street, LLC/
Northland Tower Road Investors, LLC
2150 Washington Street
Newton, MA 02462

Site Supervisor

TBD

Site Contact-TBD

Name: _____

Telephone: _____

Cell phone: _____

Email: _____

Section A: Source Control



A Source Control

A comprehensive source control program will be implemented at The Northland Newton Development, which includes the following components:

- › Regular pavement sweeping of the standard asphalt section
- › Pavement vacuuming of the pervious pavement section
- › Catch basin cleaning
- › Outfalls
- › Roof Drains
- › Subsurface Infiltration Systems
- › Bioretention Basins
- › Clearing litter from the parking area, islands, and perimeter landscape areas
- › Enclosure and regular maintenance of all dumpsters
- › Spill Prevention training

Section B: Spill Prevention



B Spill Prevention

Spill prevention equipment and training will be provided by the property management company.

B.1 Initial Notification-TBD

In the event of a spill the facility and/or construction manager or supervisor will be notified immediately.

Facility Manager (name): _____

Facility Manager (phone): _____

Construction Manager (name) : _____

Construction Manager (phone): _____

The supervisor will first contact the Fire Department and then notify the Police Department, the Public Health Commission and the Conservation Commission. The Fire Department is ultimately responsible for matters of public health and safety and should be notified immediately.

B.2 Further Notification

Based on the assessment from the Fire Chief, additional notification to a cleanup contractor may be made. The STATE Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)/Department of Environmental Services (DES) and the EPA may be notified depending upon the nature and severity of the spill. The Fire Chief will be responsible for determining the level of cleanup and notification required. The attached list of emergency phone numbers shall be posted in the main construction/facility office and readily accessible to all employees. A hazardous waste spill report shall be completed as necessary using the attached form.

Emergency Notification Phone Numbers

1. FACILITY MANAGER-TBD

Name: _____

Phone: _____

Beeper/Cell: _____

Home Phone: _____

Alternate Contact: _____

Phone: _____

Beeper/Cell: _____

Home Phone: _____

2. FIRE & POLICE DEPARTMENT

Emergency: 911

3. CLEANUP CONTRACTOR-TBD

Address: _____

Phone: _____

**4. STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP)/
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (DES)**

Emergency: (888) 304-1133

5. NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

Alternate: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Phone: (800) 424-8802

Emergency: (800) 424-8802

Business: (617) 918-2090

6. NEWTON HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Newton Conservation Commission:

Phone: (617) 339-8351

Phone: (617) 489-3930

Hazardous Waste & Oil Spill Report

Date: _____ Time: _____ AM / PM

Exact location
(Transformer #): _____

Type of equipment: _____ Make: _____ Size: _____

S / N: _____ Weather Conditions: _____

On or near water? Yes No If yes, name of body of water: _____

Type of chemical / oil spilled: _____

Amount of chemical / oil spilled: _____

Cause of spill: _____

Measures taken to contain or clean up spill: _____

Amount of chemical / oil recovered: _____ Method: _____

Material collected as a result of cleanup:

_____ drums containing _____

_____ drums containing _____

_____ drums containing _____

Location and method of debris disposal: _____

Name and address of any person, firm, or corporation suffering charges: _____

Procedures, method, and precautions instituted to prevent a similar occurrence from recurring: _____

Spill reported by General Office by: _____ Time: _____ AM / PM

Spill reported to DEP / National Response Center by: _____

DEP Date: _____ Time: _____ AM / PM Inspector: _____

NRC Date: _____ Time: _____ AM / PM Inspector: _____

Additional comments: _____

B.3 Assessment – Initial Containment

The supervisor or manager will assess the incident and initiate containment control measures with the appropriate spill containment equipment included in the spill kit kept on-site. A list of recommended spill equipment to be kept on site is included on the following page.

Fire / Police Department:	<u>911</u>
Newton Health Department	<u>(617) 339-8351</u>
Newton Conservation Commission:	<u>(617) 489-3930</u>

Emergency Response Equipment

The following equipment and materials shall be maintained at all times and stored in a secure area for long-term emergency response need.

Supplies	Quantity	Recommended Suppliers
› Sorbent Pillows/"Pigs"	2	http://www.newpig.com Item # KIT276 — mobile container with two pigs
› Sorbent Boom/Sock	25 feet	http://www.forestry-suppliers.com
› Sorbent Pads	50	
› Lite-Dri® Absorbent	5 pounds	
› Shovel	1	Item # 33934 — Shovel (or equivalent)
› Pry Bar	1	Item # 43210 — Manhole cover pick (or equivalent)
› Goggles	1 pair	Item # 23334 — Goggles (or equivalent)
› Gloves – Heavy	1 pair	Item # 90926 — Gloves (or equivalent)

Section C: Snow Management

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C Snow Management

Snow storage areas are shown on the attached Map.

- › Snow storage areas will be managed to prevent blockage of storm drain catch basins and stormwater drainage swales. Snow combined with sand and debris may block a storm drainage system, diminishing the infiltration capacity of the system and causing localized flooding.
- › Sand and debris deposited on vegetated or paved areas shall be cleared from the site and properly disposed of at the end of the snow season, no later than May 15.
- › Snow shall not be dumped into any waterbody, pond, or wetland resource area.
- › No sand or grit shall be used on porous pavement systems and other deicers are to be used only to the extent necessary to protect public safety. Operators shall be instructed to monitor deicer application rates, as porous pavements tend to require less deicer due to their operational characteristics.
- › Removal of sediments tracked onto porous pavement surfaces is a high-priority maintenance item and will protect the pavement from premature clogging.
- › Parking areas paved with permeable asphalt pavement should be plowed carefully. Plow blades should be set approximately 1" higher than usual to avoid scarring the pavement and loosening material that could potentially clog surface pores.

Section D: Maintenance of Stormwater Management Systems



D Maintenance of Stormwater Management Systems

D.1 Pavement Systems

D.1.1 Standard Asphalt Pavement

- › Sweep or vacuum standard asphalt pavement areas at least four times per year with a rotary brush sweeper on regular pavement sections or vacuum on porous pavement sections and properly dispose of removed material.
- › Recommended sweeping schedule:
 - Oct/Nov
 - Feb/Mar
 - Apr/May
 - Aug/Sep
- › More frequent sweeping of paved surfaces will result in less accumulation in catch basins, less cleaning of subsurface structures, and less disposal costs.
- › Check loading docks and dumpster areas frequently for spillage and/or pavement staining and clean as necessary.

D.1.2 Permeable Asphalt Pavement

Regular maintenance of the porous pavement will prevent premature failure of the drainage and water quality treatment benefits of the system. Any areas that drain to the porous pavement must be free from erosion. Heavy sediment loads in these areas can clog the pavement surface and result in premature failure.

Preventing Clogging of Permeable Pavement Surfaces

- › Vacuum pavement at least four times per year with a commercial cleaning unit (Schwarze Industries "A" series regenerative air sweeper or equivalent) and properly dispose of removed material.
- › The use of pavement washing systems or compressed air units is not recommended as it may result in diminished permeability.

- › Maintain vegetated areas adjacent to permeable asphalt pavement to prevent washout of soil onto surface.
- › Do not allow construction staging, soil/mulch storage, etc. on unprotected pavement surface. If necessary, place tarp or other impermeable material beneath the stockpiled materials and do not allow to runoff onto pavement.
- › Do not apply any type of sealant to porous asphalt pavement.

Snow and Ice Removal

- › Do not stockpile snow on pavement surface. Sand and grit in snow will clog pavement.
- › Plow parking areas paved with permeable asphalt pavement carefully. Plow blades should be set approximately 1" higher than usual to avoid scarring the pavement and loosening material that could potentially clog surface pores.
- › Do not apply abrasives such as sand or grit on or adjacent to porous asphalt pavement.
- › Monitor application rates of deicing materials and reduce application rate accordingly. Porous pavements tend to require less deicer per unit area because the water is not required to remain liquid over the entire parking surface area before discharge.
- › Per Condition #75 of the City of Newton City Council Special Permit/Site Plan Approval (Recorded under Bk #00913, Page #173, Cert #156723, Dated 01/07/2020), the petitioner may store snow on the Site to the extent that it does not impede parking and circulation and pedestrian movements. To the extent snow removal is necessary, such removal will be conducted pursuant to a Snow Removal Plan, which shall be maintained on file at the Project and be available for review upon request by the Director of Planning and Development. The Petitioner shall remove snow along the sidewalks abutting the Site in accordance with the City's snow removal ordinance. Petitioner shall not use salt as part of its removal of snow or maintenance of roadways or sidewalks.

Inspecting the System

- › Inspect areas paved with permeable asphalt pavement monthly during the first three months following installation and annually thereafter.
- › Inspect the porous pavement surface annually for deterioration or spalling. Annual inspections should take place after large storms, when puddles will make any clogging obvious

Repairing Damages

- › Do not apply any type of sealant to porous asphalt pavement.
- › Spot-clogging may be fixed by drilling 1.3 centimeter (half-inch) holes through the porous pavement layer every few feet.

- › Damaged areas less than 50 square feet may be patched with porous or standard asphalt.
- › Larger areas will be patched with approved porous asphalt.
- › Repairs of drainage structures shall be completed promptly to ensure continued proper functioning of the system.

D.1.3 Permeable Pavers

The primary maintenance requirement for permeable pavers is to clean the surface drainage voids. Fine debris and dirt accumulate in the drainage openings and reduce the pavement's flow capacity. Even though some irreplaceable loss in permeability should be expected over the paver's lifetime, you can increase the longevity of the system by following the maintenance schedule for vacuum sweeping and high-pressure washing, restricting the area's use by heavy vehicles, limiting the use of de-icing chemicals and sand, and implementing a stringent sediment control plan.

Preventing Clogging of Permeable Paver Surface Areas

- › Patio areas and/or other areas with permeable pavers shall be cleaned annually with vacuums or washed with high pressure washers.
- › Do not allow construction staging, soil/mulch storage, etc. on unprotected pavement surface.
- › Maintain vegetated areas adjacent to areas with permeable pavers to prevent washout of soil onto surface.
- › Do not apply any type of sealant to permeable pavers.

Removing Snow and Ice

- › Shovel snow off permeable pavers as necessary.
- › Do not apply abrasives such as sand or grit on or adjacent to permeable pavers.
- › Avoid plowing of areas with permeable pavers.

Inspecting the System

- › Inspect areas paved with permeable pavers monthly for the first three months after construction to ensure proper functioning and correct any areas that have settled or experienced washouts.
- › Inspect areas paved with permeable pavers annually after initial three month period. Annual inspections should take place after large storms, when puddles will make any clogging obvious.

Repairing Damages

- › Do not apply any type of sealant to permeable pavers.

- › If necessary, add additional aggregate fill material made up of clean sand or gravel.
- › Damaged interlocking paving blocks should be replaced.

D.2 Structural Stormwater Management Devices

D.2.1 Catch Basins

The proper removal of sediments and associated pollutants and trash occurs only when catch basin inlets and sumps are cleaned out regularly. The more frequent the cleaning, the less likely sediments will be re-suspended and subsequently discharged. In addition, frequent cleaning also results in more volume available for future deposition and enhances the overall performance. As noted in the pavement Operation and Maintenance (O&M) section, more frequent sweeping of paved surfaces will result in less accumulation in catch basins, less cleaning of subsurface structures, and less disposal costs.

There are twenty-two (22) catch basins at The Northland Newton Development. These catch basins are constructed with sumps (minimum 4 feet) and hooded outlets to trap debris, sediments, and floating contaminants. Disposal of all sediments must be in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal guidelines. A map of the catch basin locations is included in Section E.5 Maintenance Checklists and Device Location Maps.

Inspections and Cleaning

- › All catch basins shall be inspected at least four times per year and cleaned a minimum of at least once per year.
- › Sediment (if more than six inches deep) and/or floatable pollutants shall be pumped from the basin and disposed of at an approved offsite facility in accordance with all applicable regulations.
- › Any structural damage or other indication of malfunction will be reported to the site manager and repaired as necessary
- › During colder periods, the catch basin grates must be kept free of snow and ice.
- › During warmer periods, the catch basin grates must be kept free of leaves, litter, sand, and debris.

D.2.2 Structural Water Quality Devices

The stormwater drainage system has five (5) structural water quality devices. These are CONTECH Engineered Solutions, CDS ® Units which efficiently remove sediment and hydrocarbons from stormwater runoff. A map showing the locations is included in Maintenance Checklists and Device Location Maps.

- › Inspect devices monthly for the first three months after construction.

- › After initial three month period, all water quality units are to be inspected per the included CDS ® Inspection and Maintenance Guide.
- › Follow manufacturer instructions and contact manufacturer if system is malfunctioning.

D.2.3 Subsurface Infiltration Basins

The subsurface infiltration/detention basins are used to detain and infiltrate roadway and rooftop runoff. There are four (4) subsurface infiltration basins at The Northland Newton Development. Each of these basins has a water quality pre-treatment device in the form of a subsurface sediment removal row to protect the infiltration bed from clogging. The sediment removal row is an integral part of the underground infiltration system and is comprised of a perforated pipe, wrapped in a filter fabric and surrounded with gravel. To maintain pre-treatment functionality, this sediment removal row requires regular inspection and cleaning. A map of the infiltration basin locations is included in Section E.5 Maintenance Checklists and Device Location Maps.

Inspections and Cleaning

- › The subsurface infiltration systems will be inspected at least once each year by removing the manhole/access port covers and determining the thickness of sediment that has accumulated in the sediment removal row.
- › If sediment is more than six inches deep, it must be suspended via flushing with clean water and removed using a vactor truck.
- › Manufacturer’s specifications and instructions for cleaning the sediment removal row are provided as an attachment to this section.
- › Emergency overflow pipes will be examined at least once each year and verified that no blockage has occurred.
- › System will be observed after rainfalls to see if it is properly draining.

D.2.4 Stormwater Outfalls

The stormwater drainage system at The Northland Newton Development reuses two existing (2) outfall locations where treated stormwater is discharged to South Meadow Brook. Additionally, there are two (2) outfalls to the proposed bioretention basins. A map of these locations is included in Section E.5 Maintenance Checklists and Device Location Maps.

- › Inspect outfall locations monthly for the first three months after construction to ensure proper functioning and correct any areas that have settled or experienced washouts.
- › Inspect outfalls annually after initial three month period.
- › Annual inspections should be supplemented after large storms, when washouts may occur.
- › Maintain vegetation around outfalls to prevent blockages at the outfall.
- › Maintain rip rap pad below each outfall and replace any washouts.

- › Remove and dispose of any trash or debris at the outfall.

D.2.5 Roof Drain Leader

Roof runoff from buildings and parking areas at The Northlan Newton Development are directed to the subsurface infiltration units.

- › Perform routine roof inspections quarterly.
- › Keep roofs clean and free of debris.
- › Keep roof drainage systems clear.
- › Keep roof access limited to authorized personnel.
- › Clean inlets twice per year or as necessary.

D.3 Vegetated Stormwater Management Devices

D.3.1 Bioretention Basins

The bioretention basins at The Northland Newton Development are excavated shallow surface depressions planted with specially-selected native vegetation to treat and capture runoff. Each bioretention basins is underlain by a gravel infiltration bed with four-inch perforated pipe underdrains to ensure adequate drainage.. A location map for the bioretention basins can be found in Section E.5 Maintenance Checklists and Device Location Maps.

The vegetation in the bioretention basins serves to filter runoff — improving water quality and reducing runoff quantity — and the root systems can enhance infiltration. The soil medium filters out pollutants and allows storage and infiltration of stormwater runoff; and the infiltration bed provides additional volume control. Properly designed bioretention basins may mimic natural forest ecosystems through species diversity, density and distribution of vegetation, and the use of native species, resulting in a system that is resistant to insects, disease, pollution, and climatic stresses.

Bioretention Basins require routine maintenance (similar to conventional landscaping maintenance) to ensure that the system both functions well as a stormwater management practice while also maintaining an aesthetic quality compatible with the surrounding land uses.

Replacement of mulch is an important part of bioretention basins maintenance. Mulch keeps the soil moist, allowing for easy infiltration of rain water. Un-mulched surfaces may develop into a hardpan, a condition in which the soil surface becomes cemented together, forming a hard, impervious layer. Mulching also protects plants and reduces weed growth.

Initial Post-Construction Inspection

- › During the initial period of vegetation establishment pruning and weeding are required twice in first year by contractor.

- › Any dead vegetation found after the first year must be replaced.
- › Proper mulching is mandatory and regular watering may be required initially to ensure proper establishment of new vegetation.

Long-Term Maintenance

- › Weeds and invasive plant species shall be removed by hand.
- › Leaf litter and other detritus shall be removed twice per year.
- › If needed to maintain aesthetic appearance, perennial plantings may be trimmed at the end of the growing season.
- › Trees and shrubs should be inspected twice per year to evaluate health and attended to as necessary.
- › Re-mulch bioretention basins with well aged hardwood mulch to a depth of 3 inches each spring or whenever erosion is evident. The entire area may require mulch replacement once every two to three years. Mulch depth shall not exceed 3 inches and the depth of the depression shall not be compromised by the accumulation of vegetation or old mulch.
- › Seeded ground cover or grass areas shall not receive mulching.
- › Fertilizers should not be used in the bioretention basins excessive nutrients in the basin may migrate to the underdrain and be discharged to adjacent surface waters.
- › Test pH of the soils in the planting bed annually. If the pH is below 5.2, limestone should be applied to increase it. If the pH is above 8.0, iron sulfate plus sulfur should be added to reduce it.
- › may require watering during periods of extended drought.

Inspections and Cleaning

- › Bioretention basins shall be inspected twice during for the first year and annually thereafter for sediment buildup, erosion, vegetative conditions, etc. If sediment build-up is found, sediment removal and core aeration or cultivating of un-vegetated areas may be required to ensure adequate filtration.
- › The inflow location should be inspected annually for clogging. Sediment build up is a common problem where runoff leaves an impervious surface and enters a vegetative or earthen surface. Any built-up sediment should be removed to prevent runoff from bypassing the facility. Sources of sediment should be prevented.
- › The overflow structure and underdrain standpipes should be inspected annually to ensure that they are functioning.
- › Inspect bioretention basins after a large storm event to ensure that proper drainage is occurring. Water that remains ponded on the surface of the basin after 48 hours of dry weather could indicate a problem with the subsurface drainage system or clogging of the underdrain. While the plants selected for

the bioretention basins are tolerant of wet soils, they are not wetland species that can survive long periods of inundation. Immediate attention is required to prevent the loss of plant materials.

- › the underlying soil, should be used to remove the top layer.

D.3.2 Vegetated Areas Maintenance

Although not a structural component of the drainage system, the maintenance of vegetated areas may affect the functioning of the stormwater management system. This includes the health/density of vegetative cover and activities such as the application and disposal of lawn and garden care products, disposal of leaves and yard trimmings and proper aeration of soils.

- › Inspect planted areas on a semi-annual basis and remove any litter.
- › Maintain planted areas adjacent to pavement to prevent soil washout.
- › Immediately clean any soil deposited on pavement.
- › Re-seed bare areas; install appropriate erosion control measures when native soil is exposed or erosion channels are forming.
- › Plant alternative mixture of grass species in the event of unsuccessful establishment.
- › The grass vegetation should be cut to a height between three and four inches.
- › Pesticide/Herbicide Usage – No pesticides are to be used unless a single spot treatment is required for a specific control application.
- › Fertilizer usage should be avoided. If deemed necessary, slow release fertilizer should be used. Fertilizer may be used to begin the establishment of vegetation in bare or damaged areas, but should not be applied on a regular basis unless necessary.
- › Annual application of compost amendments and aeration are recommended.

Section E: Operations and Maintenance Plan Summary



E Operations and Maintenance Plan Summary

This Operation and Maintenance Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Stormwater Management Policy developed by the DEP. It specifies operational practices and drainage system maintenance requirements for The Northland Newton Development. Requirements should be adjusted by the site manager as necessary to ensure successful functioning of system components.

E.1 Routine Maintenance Checklists

Routine required maintenance is described in Sections A – D. The following checklists are to be used by the property manager to implement and document the required maintenance and inspection tasks.

E.2 Reporting and Documentation

The site supervisor shall be responsible for ensuring that the scheduled tasks as described in this plan are appropriately completed and recorded in the Maintenance Log. Accurate records of all inspections, routine maintenance and repairs shall be documented and these records shall be available for inspection by members of the Municipal Conservation Commission, or their designated agent, upon request.

The Maintenance Log shall:

- › Document the completion of required maintenance tasks.
- › Identify the person responsible for the completion of tasks.
- › Identify any outstanding problems, malfunctions or inconsistencies identified during the course of routine maintenance.
- › Document specific repairs or replacements.

E.3 Construction Practices Maintenance/ Evaluation Checklist

The Northland Newton Development- Newton, MA

Best Management Practice	Inspection Frequency	Date Inspected	Inspector Initials	Minimum Maintenance and Key Items to Check	Cleaning or Repair Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/No (List Items)	Date of Cleaning or Repair	Performed by:
Hay Bales/ Silt Fencing	Weekly and after any rainfall			Sediment build up, broken bales or stakes			
Gravel Construction Entrance	Weekly and after any rainfall			Filled voids, runoff/sediments into street			
Catch Basin Protection	Weekly and after any rainfall			Clogged or sediment build-up at surface or in basin			
Diversion Channels	Weekly and after any rainfall			Maintained, moved as necessary to correct locations, Check for erosion or breakout			
Temporary Sedimentation Basins	Weekly and after any rainfall			Cracking, erosion, breakout, sediment buildup, contaminants			

Stormwater Control Manager: _____

E.4 Long-term Maintenance/Evaluation Checklist

The Northland Newton Development- Newton, MA

Best Management Practice	Minimum Maintenance and Key Items to Check	Inspection Frequency	Date Inspected	Inspector Initials	Cleaning Frequency	Cleaning or Repair Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/No	Date of Cleaning or Repair	Performed by:
Street Sweeping	Vacuum sweeper	4X per year			4X per year* minimum			
Permeable Pavement	Vacuum sweeper	4X per year			4X per year* minimum			
Permeable Pavers	Vacuum sweep or pressure wash	1X per year			as necessary			
Outfall Structures	Remove debris and excess vegetation, replace any dislodged riprap	1X per year			1X per year			
Deep Sump and Hooded Catch basins	Remove sediment 1X per year or if >6 inches	4X per year			1X per year or as necessary			
Subsurface Infiltration Basins	Remove sediment 1X per year or if >6 inches	1X per year			1X per year			
Bioretention Basins	Inspect inlets, vegetation, overflow discharge pipes, drain time less than 4 days	2X per year first year, annually thereafter			2X per year first year, annually thereafter			
Roof Drains	Remove debris, clean inlets draining to subsurface bed	4x per year roof inspection			2x per year inlet cleaning, roof debris as necessary			

* Recommend sweeping Oct/Nov, Feb/Mar, Apr/May Jul/Aug with late winter most important

Stormwater Control Manager: _____

E.5 Maintenance Checklists and Device Location Maps

These checklists are provided for the maintenance crew to photocopy and use when conducting inspections and cleaning activities to the stormwater management systems.

Maintenance Checklists

Catchbasins – Inspect 4 times per year, clean when sediment depth >6 inches or at least once per year.

Catch Basin	Inspected (Y/N)	Sediment Depth (inches)	Cleaning needed (Y/N)	Date Cleaned	Comments (Trash, Oil, Pet waste, Lawn Debris, Damage)
CB 100				/ /	
CB 103				/ /	
CB 105				/ /	
CB 107				/ /	
CB 200				/ /	
CB 201				/ /	
CB 203				/ /	
CB 206				/ /	
CB 208				/ /	
CB 209				/ /	
CB 215				/ /	
CB 216				/ /	
CB 216				/ /	
CB 217				/ /	
CB 301				/ /	
CB 302				/ /	
CB 305				/ /	
CB 306				/ /	
CB 308				/ /	
CB 401				/ /	
CB 402				/ /	
CB 404				/ /	

Outfalls – Inspect 4 times per year, replace any dislodged rip-rap, remove excess vegetation, remove any debris.

Outfall	Inspected (Y/N)	Sediment Depth (inches)	Cleaning needed (Y/N)	Date Cleaned	Comments (Trash, Oil, Pet waste, Lawn Debris, Damage)
PE 1				/ /	
PE 2				/ /	
FES 1				/ /	
FES 2					

Water Quality Units – Inspect 4 times per year, clean at least once per year or when sediment reaches a depth of 8 inches.

Water Quality Unit	Inspected (Y/N)	Sediment Depth (inches)	Cleaning needed (Y/N)	Date Cleaned	Comments (Trash, Oil, Pet waste, Lawn Debris, Damage)
WQI 1					
WQI 2					
WQU 1				/ /	
WQU 2				/ /	
WQU 3				/ /	
WQU 4				/ /	
WQU 5				/ /	

Infiltration– Inspect once per year, remove sediment if more than 6 inches has accumulated in sediment forebay or sediment collection row.

Basin	Inspected (Y/N)	Sediment Depth (inches)	Cleaning needed (Y/N)	Date Cleaned	Comments (Trash, Oil, Pet waste, Lawn Debris, Damage)
IB 1				/ /	
IB 2				/ /	
IB 3				/ /	
IB 4				/ /	

Bioretention Basins – Inspect twice during first year and annually thereafter for sediment buildup, erosion, vegetative conditions, etc. If sediment build-up is found, core aeration or cultivating of unvegetated areas may be required to ensure adequate filtration. The overflow should be inspected annually to ensure that it is functioning.

Bioretention Basin	Inspected (Y/N)	Sediment Depth (inches)	Cleaning needed (Y/N)	Date Cleaned	Comments (Trash, Oil, Pet waste, Lawn Debris, Damage)
BB 1				/ /	
BB 2				/ /	
				/ /	
				/ /	

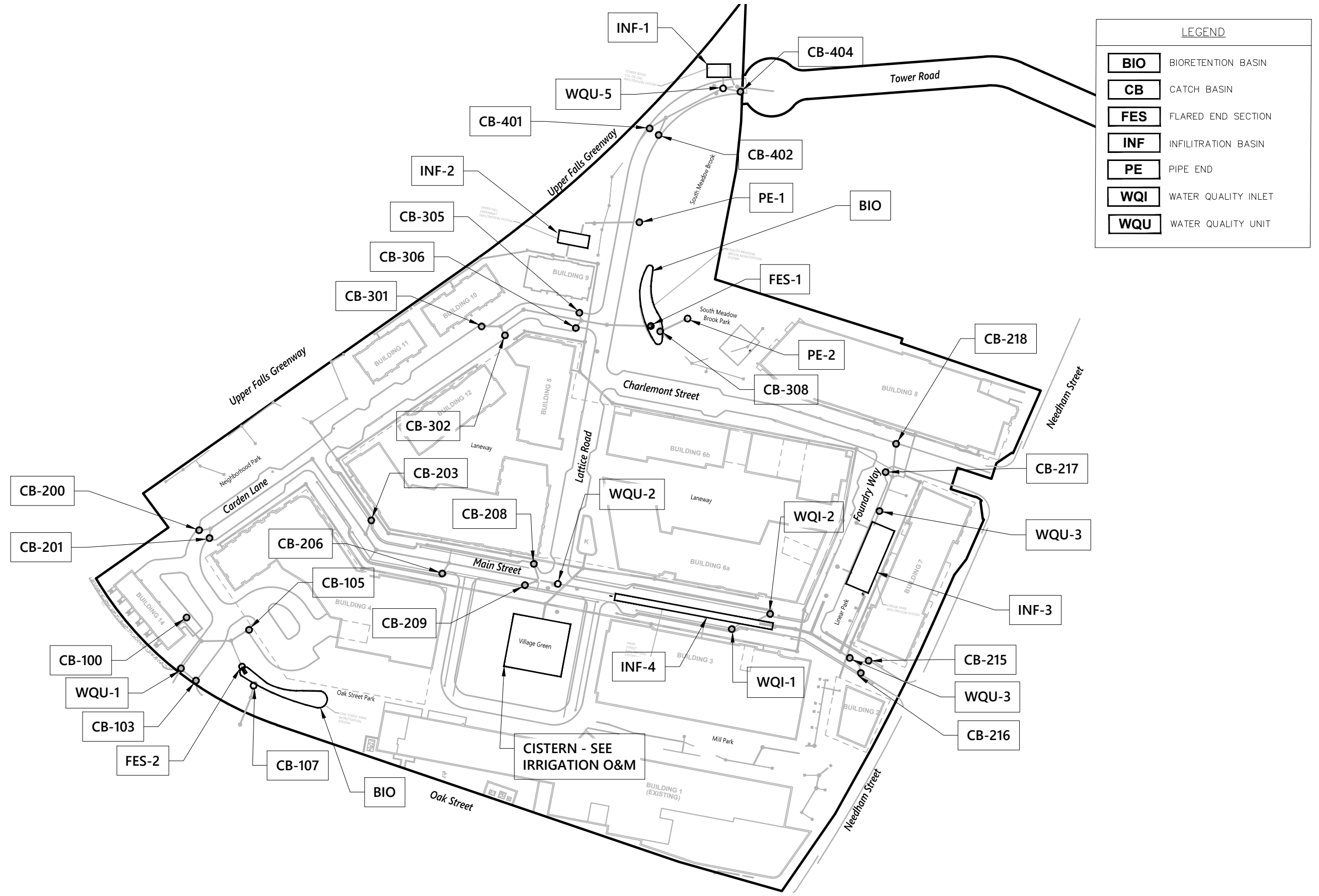
Permeable Asphalt Pavement Areas – Vacuum pavement as needed up to four times per year with a commercial cleaning unit and dispose of removed materials. Inspect once per year, remove sediment if more than 6 inches has accumulated in sediment forebay or sediment collection row

Street Name	Inspected (Y/N)	Sediment Depth (inches)	Cleaning needed (Y/N)	Date Cleaned	Comments (Trash, Oil, Pet waste, Lawn Debris, Damage)
Main Street				/ /	
				/ /	

Roof Runoff Downspouts – Inspect roof drains monthly, clean inlets twice per year.

Bldg #	Inspected (Y/N)	Sediment Depth (inches)	Cleaning needed (Y/N)	Date Cleaned	Comments (Trash, Oil, Pet waste, Lawn Debris, Damage)
Bldg 1				/ /	
Bldg 2				/ /	
Bldg 3				/ /	
Bldg 4				/ /	
Bldg 5				/ /	
Bldg 6				/ /	
a/b				/ /	
Bldg 7				/ /	
Bldg 8				/ /	
Bldg 9				/ /	
Bldg 10				/ /	
Bldg 11				/ /	
Bldg 12				/ /	
Bldg 14				/ /	
Bldg K				/ /	

Device Location Map



Snow Storage Areas Map

