

STORMWATER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN LONG TERM POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Pare Project No. 23099.01

**Mt. Hope High School
199 Chestnut Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809**

Assessors Map 117, Lot 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7

Prepared for:

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- *OM –1 Operation and Maintenance Plan (11" x 17")*



STORMWATER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

General Operation and Maintenance Notes

Following construction, the completion of the inspection and maintenance requirements below shall be the responsibility of the Owner (See Attachment OM-1).

1. The parking lot and entry drives shall be swept by the Owner once in the spring and once during the fall to remove sediments.
2. Trash, litter, sediment and other debris shall be removed from any stormwater facility (including catch basins, manholes, inlets, diversion and outlet structures) at least twice a year, once in the month of April and once in the month of October, at the cost of the Owner.
3. All sediments removed shall be disposed of at an approved and permitted location.
4. Snow storage is prohibited in the stormwater BMP's.
5. All cleaning and maintenance of drainage system BMP's shall be the responsibility of the property owner. See additional inspection, maintenance, and repair notes for the stormwater system. The Owner shall comply with the Town of Bristol operation and maintenance requirements per section 29-62 of the Code of Ordinances.

Catch Basins with Sump Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. Inspections shall be performed a minimum of two times per year (spring/fall). Units shall be cleaned annually and whenever the depth of sediment is greater than or equal to half the sump depth.
2. The inlet grate shall not be welded to the frame or paved over so that the sump can be easily inspected and maintained.
3. Care shall be taken to avoid damaging and displacing hoods placed on hooded outlets during cleaning.

Sediment Forebay Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. Sediment forebay shall be inspected a minimum of two times per year and after every storm of 2.8" inch or greater for trash, debris, sediment, erosion, standing water, and overall performance. Defects shall be repaired by the owner.
2. Sediment forebays shall be cleaned if sediment reaches half the design depth.

3. Sediment forebay check dams shall be replaced if drawdown times within the sediment forebay exceed 48 hours following the storm event.
4. All sediments removed shall be disposed of at an approved and permitted location.
5. Vegetation shall not exceed 18" in height in the sediment forebays.

Bioretention Area Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. Following first 6 months after construction
 - Inspect bioretention area after first two rainfall events of 1" or more.
2. Following storm events with rainfall exceeding 2.8"
 - Inspect bioretention area for trash, debris, sediment, erosion, standing water, and overall performance. Defects shall be repaired by the Owner.
3. Bi-annually
 - Inspect bioretention area a minimum of two times per year, preferably once in April and October. Sediment shall be removed from bioretention area if the sediment exceeds 1".
 - Mow side slopes and bottom of bioretention area a minimum of two times per year.
4. Quarterly
 - Inspect bioretention area outlet control structure and all overflow channels. The Owner shall stabilize eroded banks and repair eroded areas at inflow and outflow structures as necessary.
5. If sediment build-up has limited the filtering capabilities to below the design rate or ponding has exceeded 48 hours the following shall be completed:
 - The top 6" of soil shall be removed and disposed at a permitted location.
 - The exposed surface shall be scarified.
 - The top 6" shall be restored to the original design specifications with a sandy loam topsoil.
6. Trash and debris shall be removed from bioretention area as necessary.

Sand Filter Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. Following first 6 months after construction
 - Inspect sand filter after first two rainfall events of 1" or more.
2. Following storm events with rainfall exceeding 2.8"
 - Inspect sand filter for trash, debris, sediment, erosion, standing water, and overall performance. Defects shall be repaired by the Owner.

3. Bi-annually
 - Inspect sand filter a minimum of two times per year, preferably in April and October. Sediment shall be removed from sand filter if the sediment exceeds 1".
 - Mow side slopes and bottom of sand filter a minimum of two times per year.
4. Quarterly
 - Inspect sand filter outlet control structure and all overflow channels. The Owner shall stabilize eroded banks and repair eroded areas at inflow and outflow structures as necessary.
5. If sediment build-up has limited the filtering capabilities to below the design rate or ponding has exceeded 48 hours the following shall be completed:
 - The top 6" of soil shall be removed and disposed at a permitted location.
 - The exposed surface shall be scarified.
 - The top 6" shall be restored to the original design specifications with sandy loam topsoil.
6. Trash and debris shall be removed from sand filter as necessary.

Infiltration Basin Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. Following first 6 months after construction
 - Inspect infiltration basin after first two rainfall events of 1" or more.
2. Following storm events with rainfall exceeding 2.8"
 - Inspect infiltration basin for trash, debris, sediment, erosion, standing water, and overall performance. Defects shall be repaired by the Owner.
3. Bi-annually
 - Inspect infiltration basin a minimum of two times per year, preferably in April and October. Sediment shall be removed from the top of the infiltration basin if the sediment exceeds 1".
 - Mow side slopes and bottom of infiltration basin a minimum of two times annually.
4. Quarterly
 - Inspect infiltration basin outlet control structure and all overflow channels. the owner shall stabilize eroded banks and repair eroded areas at inflow and outflow structures as necessary.
5. If sediment build-up has limited the infiltration capabilities to below the design rate or ponding has exceeded 48 hours the following shall be completed:
 - The top 6" of soil shall be removed and disposed at a permitted location.
 - The exposed surface shall be scarified.

- The basin bottom shall be restored to the original design specifications with sandy loam topsoil.
6. Trash and debris shall be removed from infiltration basin as necessary.

Wet Swale Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. During the six months immediately after construction, filter practices shall be inspected following at least the first two precipitation events of at least 1.0 inches to ensure that the system is functioning properly, Thereafter, inspections shall be conducted on an annual basis and after storm events of greater than or equal 2.8" for trash, debris, sediment, erosion, standing water, and overall performance.
2. Trash and debris shall be removed from the forebay and swale system as necessary.
3. Minimum vegetative coverage of 50% is not achieved in the planted areas after the second growing season, reinforcement planting is required. Vegetation shall be pruned where dead or dying branches are observed.

Underground Infiltration System Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. The system shall be maintained as recommended by the manufacturer.
2. Following storm events with rainfall exceeding 2.8"
 - Inspect infiltration system for trash, debris, sediment, erosion, standing water, and overall performance. Defects shall be repaired by the Owner.
3. Bi-annually
 - Inspections shall be performed a minimum of two times per year on the inspection ports and drainage structures of the underground infiltration system to ensure proper operation of the system.

Oil/Water Separator Inspection and Maintenance Notes

1. Inspections shall be performed a minimum of 2 times per year (spring/fall). Inspect structure for sediment buildup, continuous flow-through, and integrity of outlet tee to ensure no damage.
2. Oil/water separator shall be cleaned bi-annually whenever the depth of sediment exceeds 1-foot deep, or half the distance between the bottom of the sump and the bottom of the outlet tee. Sediment/oil/grease shall be cleaned out with a vacuum truck and legally disposed.
3. Care shall be taken to avoid damaging and displacing the oil/water separator outlet tee during cleanings.

Detention Basin Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. Sediment shall be removed from the detention basin when the sediment volume exceeds 10 percent of the total basin volume. The removed sediment shall be disposed of at an approved and permitted location.
2. Following first 6 months after construction
 - Inspect infiltration practices after first two rainfall events of 1" or more.
3. Bi-Annually
 - Inspect detention basin a minimum of two times per year, preferably once in April and once in October.
 - Mow side slopes and bottom of detention basin a minimum of two times per year. The vegetation shall not exceed 18" in height.
4. Quarterly
 - The detention basin outlet structures and all outflow channels should be inspected quarterly by the Owner.

Qualifying Pervious Area Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. The Qualifying Pervious Areas (QPA's) must be inspected a minimum of two times per year for sediment, ponding, erosion, and vegetation.
2. Remove accumulated sediment from the QPA's if sediment exceeds 1".
3. Owner shall repair any slopes that have been damaged due to erosion or other means. Owner shall replace any vegetation that has died or been damaged.
4. Owner shall mow grass within the QPA a minimum of two times annually to maintain a minimum grass height of 6".
5. Trash and debris shall be removed from the QPA's as necessary.

Synthetic Turf Field Manifold System Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Notes

1. The system shall be maintained as recommended by the manufacturer.
2. Following storm events with rainfall exceeding 2.8"
 - Inspect system for ponding and any evidence of restricted infiltration capacity.
3. The flat drain and perimeter manifold turf infiltration system components are shown on attached plan OM-1

LONG TERM POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Pollution Prevention and Source Controls

In addition, the following site-specific controls and performance procedures shall be followed. From *Appendix G: Pollution Prevention and Source Controls* from the *Rhode Island Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual* (See Attachment).

G.2 General Pollution Prevention Design Features

An inspection and maintenance schedule shall be developed by the owner to prevent trash and debris from backing up the stormwater management system.

G.3 Solid Waste Containment

Trash and recycling receptacles will be placed throughout the site.

G.4 Roads and Parking Area Management

Snow shall not be dumped and/or stored in the water quality best management practices.

G.4.1 Street and Parking Lot Sweeping

The roads shall be swept to remove sediment and debris.

G.4.2 Deicing and Salt Storage

Deicing and sanding materials create water quality problems. Refer to Table G-1 in the Appendix when selecting a deicer. All deicing materials shall be stored under cover. Refer to table G-2 for best practices for storage and use of deicers.

G.4.3 Snow Disposal

Snow shall not be dumped and/or stored in the sand filter, bioretention area, wet swales or infiltration basins.

G.4.4 Driveway and Parking Lot Sealants

DEM recommends asphalt-based sealant rather coal-tar based sealants to be used on driveways and parking lots

G.5 Hazardous Materials Containment

Stormwater shall be prevented from entering areas with hazardous materials to the maximum extent feasible. Spill containment is provided in areas where a spill might occur.

G.7 Lawn, Garden and Landscape Management

No lawn fertilizer shall be used on-site. Low-impact pest management strategies shall be implemented whenever damage is detected, or harmful organisms are present.

**Bristol Warren Regional School District
MT. HOPE HIGH SCHOOL**

APPENDIX A

**Maintenance Agreement
Appendix G: Pollution Prevention and Spill Controls
BMP, Maintenance and Management Inspection Checklist
OM – 1 Operation and Maintenance Plan (11" x 17")**

Maintenance Agreement

The Maintenance Agreement below is taken from Appendix E of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management's Rhode Island Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual Dated December 2010. This agreement shall be reviewed by an attorney prior to being signed and made a legal document.

THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20____, by and between (Insert Full Name of Owner)

_____ hereinafter called the "Landowner", and the State of Rhode Island, hereinafter called the RIDEM WITNESSETH, that WHEREAS, the Landowner is the owner of certain real property described as (Tax Map/Parcel Identification Number) _____ as recorded by deed in the land records of State of Rhode Island Deed Book _____ Page _____, hereinafter called the "Property".

WHEREAS, the Landowner is proceeding to build on and develop the property; and WHEREAS, the Site Plan/Subdivision Plan known as **Mt. Hope High School**, hereinafter called the "Plan", which is expressly made a part hereof, as approved or to be approved by the RIDEM, provides for detention of stormwater within the confines of the property; and WHEREAS, the RIDEM and the Landowner, its successors and assigns, including any homeowners association, agree that the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of State of Rhode Island require that on-site stormwater management facilities be constructed and maintained on the Property; and WHEREAS, the RIDEM requires that on-site stormwater management facilities as shown on the Plan be constructed and adequately maintained by the Landowner, its successors and assigns, including any homeowners association.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing premises, the mutual covenants contained herein, and the following terms and conditions, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. This maintenance agreement shall be approved by the director of public works and the town solicitor. The agreement shall be recorded in the land evidence records. A maintenance and inspection report shall be filed annually with the director of public works.
2. The on-site stormwater management facilities shall be constructed by the Landowner, its successors and assigns, in accordance with the plans and specifications identified in the Plan.
3. The Landowner, its successors and assigns, including any homeowners association, shall adequately maintain the stormwater management facilities in accordance with the required Operation and Maintenance Plan. This includes all pipes, channels or other conveyances built to convey stormwater to the facility, as well as all structures, improvements, and vegetation provided to control the quantity and quality of the stormwater. Adequate maintenance is herein defined as good working condition so that these facilities are performing their design functions. The Stormwater Best Management Practices Operation, Maintenance and Management Checklists are to be used to establish what good working condition is acceptable to the RIDEM and the Town of Bristol.

4. The Landowner, its successors and assigns, shall inspect the stormwater management facility and submit an inspection report annually. The purpose of the inspection is to assure safe and proper functioning of the facilities. The inspection shall cover the entire facilities, berms, outlet structure, basin areas, access roads, etc. Deficiencies shall be noted in the inspection report.
5. The Landowner, its successors and assigns, hereby grant permission to the RIDEM and the Town of Bristol, its authorized agents and employees, to enter upon the Property and to inspect the stormwater management facilities whenever the RIDEM and the Town of Bristol deems necessary. The purpose of inspection is to follow-up on reported deficiencies and/or to respond to citizen complaints. The RIDEM and the Town of Bristol shall provide the Landowner, its successors and assigns, copies of the inspection findings and a directive to commence with the repairs if necessary.
6. In the event the Landowner, its successors and assigns, fails to maintain the stormwater management facilities in good working condition acceptable to the RIDEM and the Town of Bristol, the RIDEM and the Town of Bristol may enter upon the Property and take whatever steps necessary to correct deficiencies identified in the inspection report and to charge the costs of such repairs to the Landowner, its successors and assigns. This provision shall not be construed to allow the RIDEM and the Town of Bristol to erect any structure of permanent nature on the land of the Landowner outside of the easement for the stormwater management facilities. It is expressly understood and agreed that the RIDEM and the Town of Bristol are under no obligation to routinely maintain, or repair said facilities, and in no event shall this Agreement be construed to impose any such obligation on the RIDEM and the Town of Bristol.
7. The Landowner, its successors and assigns, will perform the work necessary to keep these facilities in good working order as appropriate. In the event a maintenance schedule for the stormwater management facilities (including sediment removal) is outlined on the approved plans, the schedule will be followed.
8. In the event the RIDEM or the Town of Bristol, pursuant to this Agreement, performs work of any nature, or expends any funds in performance of said work for labor, use of equipment, supplies, materials, and the like, the Landowner, its successors and assigns, shall reimburse the RIDEM or the Town of Bristol upon demand, within thirty (30) days of receipt thereof for all actual costs incurred by the RIDEM or the Town of Bristol hereunder.
9. This Agreement imposes no liability of any kind whatsoever on the RIDEM or the Town of Bristol and the Landowner agrees to hold the RIDEM and the Town of Bristol harmless from any liability in the event the stormwater management facilities fail to operate properly.
10. This Agreement shall be recorded among the land records of State of Rhode Island and shall constitute a covenant running with the land, and shall be binding on the Landowner, its administrators, executors, assigns, heirs and any other successors in interests, including any homeowners association.
11. Any alterations to this maintenance agreement are subject to review and approval of the Director of Public Works. Alterations shall be recorded in the land evidence records.
12. Any arrangements with a third party shall be subject to review and approval from the director of public works.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

Company/Corporation/Partnership Name (Seal)

By: _____

(Type Name and Title)

The foregoing Agreement was acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____, 20____, by

_____.

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: _____

By: _____

(Type Name and Title)

The foregoing Agreement was acknowledged before me this ____ day of _____, 20____, by

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: _____

Approved as to Form:

RIDEM Attorney Date

APPENDIX G: POLLUTION PREVENTION AND SOURCE CONTROLS

G.1 OVERVIEW

Pollution prevention techniques must, to the extent practicable, be incorporated into all site designs, especially at commercial and light industrial sites, to minimize the potential impact those activities may have on stormwater runoff quality. Preventative source controls must also be applied in residential development, particularly in preventing floatables (trash and debris) from entering storm sewer drainage systems.

G.2 GENERAL POLLUTION PREVENTION DESIGN FEATURES

Inlets to stormwater management systems should incorporate trash racks wherever practicable. Storm drain marking (e.g., stenciling) to discourage dumping must also be provided at each inlet. Maintenance plans must include a schedule for regular maintenance and inspection of trash racks.

G.3 SOLID WASTE CONTAINMENT

Proper containment of solid waste will prevent it from entering drainage systems and polluting waterways. At a minimum, apply the following pollution prevention practices:

- Trash and recycling receptacles must be provided with regular collection at all sites;
- Industrial and commercial sites must include regular street sweeping (at least annually) in their maintenance plans; and
- Pet waste stations that provide bags and waste containers are recommended at all residential developments and must be provided at multiunit dwellings, such as apartments, town houses, and condominiums.

G.4 ROADS AND PARKING AREA MANAGEMENT

Roads and parking areas constitute a large portion of Rhode Island's impervious surfaces and are often directly connected to storm drain systems. These impervious areas contribute relatively high concentrations of a wide variety of pollutants, including sediment, nutrients, metals, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), among other constituents. The discussion below addresses guidance requirements related to road and parking area management:

G.4.1 Street and Parking Lot Sweeping

Street sweeping helps to remove sediment and debris from paved surfaces, reducing potential pollutant transport to waterbodies. Street and parking lot sweeping may also reduce the need for maintenance of pretreatment devices, such catch basins and forebays that precede WVTSS or bioretention areas.

Street sweeping is a requirement for municipalities pursuant to Phase II of the RIPDES Stormwater Regulations and is also recommended for private entities. Currently, available street sweeping technology is not considered to meet the water quality treatment standard and should not be relied on for TSS removal, but does help as a pretreatment practice.

Debris collected from some streets and parking lots (e.g., LUHPPLs) may be regulated as a hazardous waste. For these cases, debris must be disposed of in accordance with appropriate practice and applicable regulatory standards. Appendix A of the *Rules and Regulations for Composting Facilities and Solid Waste Management Facilities*, which is entitled "Management of Street Sweepings in Rhode Island," should be reviewed. For further information, contact the DEM Office of Waste Management.

G.4.2 Deicing and Salt Storage

Deicing and sanding operations are often necessary for safety during winter storms; however, the materials used create water quality problems. Use deicing chemicals and sand judiciously. Consider the information in Table G-1 when selecting a deicer.

Table G-1 Comparison of Environmental Effects of Common Roadway Deicers

Media	Sodium Chloride (NaCl)	Calcium Chloride (CaCl ₂)	Calcium magnesium acetate (CMA) (CaMgC ₂ H ₃ O ₂)	Sand (SiO ₂)
Soils	Cl complexes release heavy metals; Na can breakdown soil structure and reduce permeability	Ca can exchange with heavy metals, increase soil aeration and permeability.	Ca and Mg can exchange with heavy metals.	Gradually will accumulate on soil.
Vegetation	Salt spray/splash can cause leaf scorch and browning or dieback of new plant growth up to 50 feet from road; osmotic stress can result from salt uptake; grass is more tolerant than trees and woody plants.		Little effect.	Accumulates on and around low vegetation.
Groundwater	Mobile Na and Cl ions readily reach groundwater, and concentration levels can temporarily increase in areas of low flow during spring thaws. Ca and Mg can release heavy metals from soil.			No known effect.
Surface Water	Can cause density stratification in small lakes having closed basins, potentially leading to anoxia in lake bottoms; often contain nitrogen, phosphorus, and trace metals as impurities, often in concentrations greater than 5 ppm.		Depletes dissolved oxygen in small lakes and streams when degrading.	Accumulated sand alters stream geometry and habitat

Media	Sodium Chloride (NaCl)	Calcium Chloride (CaCl ₂)	Calcium magnesium acetate (CMA) (CaMgC ₂ H ₃ O ₂)	Sand (SiO ₂)
Aquatic Biota	Little effect in large or flowing bodies at current road salting amounts; small streams that are end points for runoff can receive harmful concentrations of Cl; Cl from NaCl generally not toxic until it reaches levels of 1,000-36,000 ppm.		Can cause oxygen depletion.	Accumulation of particles to stream bottoms degrades habitat, clogs gills.

Source: Adapted from Ohrel, 2000

Sand and deicing chemicals should be stored under cover so as to prevent their exposure to stormwater; the DEM Groundwater Quality Rules require that deicer materials be covered in areas where the groundwater is classified GAA or GA. Table G-2 provides recommendations appropriate for storage and use of deicers. Storage of these materials may be regulated as an industrial activity. Contact DEM's Stormwater Program in the Office of Water Resources for further information.

Table G-2 Recommendations to Reduce Deicer Impacts

Activity	Recommendation
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt storage piles should be completely covered, ideally by a roof, and at a minimum, by a weighted tarp, and stored on impervious surfaces. The DEM Groundwater Quality Rules require that deicer materials be covered in areas where the groundwater is classified GAA or GA. Runoff should be contained in appropriate areas. Spills should be cleaned up after loading operations. The material may be directed to a sand pile or returned to salt piles. Avoid storage in drinking water supply areas, water supply aquifer recharge areas, and public wellhead protection areas.
Application	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application rate of deicing materials should be tailored to road conditions (i.e., high versus low volume roads). Trucks should be equipped with sensors that automatically control the deicer spread rate. Drivers and handlers of salt and other deicers should receive training to improve efficiency, reduce losses, and raise awareness of environmental impacts.

Activity	Recommendation
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify ecosystems such as wetlands that may be sensitive to salt. • Use calcium chloride and CMA in sensitive ecosystem areas. • To avoid over-application and excessive expense, choose deicing agents that perform most efficiently according to pavement temperature. • Monitor the deicer market for new products and technology.

Source: Adapted from Ohrel, 2000.

G.4.3 Snow Disposal

Improper snow disposal can be a threat to public health and the environment. Disposal should consider site selection, site preparation and maintenance, and emergency snow disposal locations and procedures. Refer to DEM's Snow Disposal Policy for more details on these topics, which are summarized below.

G.4.3.1 Site Selection

The key to selecting effective snow disposal sites is to locate them adjacent to or on pervious surfaces in upland areas away from water resources and wells. At these locations, snow meltwater can filter in to the soil, leaving behind sand and debris, which can be removed in the springtime. When selecting a site for snow disposal, adhere to the following guidelines:

- Avoid dumping snow into any waterbody, including rivers, reservoirs, ponds, lakes, wetlands, bays, or the ocean. In addition to water quality impacts and flooding, snow disposed of in open water can cause navigational hazards when it freezes.
- Do not dump snow within a Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) of a public water supply well, or within 200 feet of a private well, where road salt may contaminate water supplies.
- Avoid dumping snow in sanitary landfills and gravel pits. Snow meltwater will create more contaminated leachate in landfills posing a greater risk to groundwater. In gravel pits, there is little opportunity for pollutants to be filtered out of the meltwater because groundwater is close to the land surface.
- Avoid disposing of snow on top of storm drain catch basins or in stormwater drainage swales or ditches. Snow combined with sand and debris may block a storm drainage system, causing localized flooding. In addition, a high volume of sand, sediment, and litter released from melting snow may be quickly transported through the drainage system into surface water.

G.4.3.2 Site Selection Procedures

It is important that the municipal Department of Public Works or Highway Department, and other appropriate municipal offices work together to select appropriate snow disposal sites. The following steps should be taken:

- Estimate how much snow disposal capacity is needed for the season so that an adequate number of disposal sites can be selected and prepared;
- Identify sites that could potentially be used for snow disposal such as municipal open space (e.g., parking lots or parks);
- Sites located in upland locations that are not likely to impact sensitive environmental resources should be selected first; and
- If more storage space is needed, prioritize the sites with the least environmental impact (using the site selection criteria and the online Environmental Resource Map as a guide).

Environmental Resource Map

An interactive map containing a wide variety of GIS data layers of interest to local planning or zoning board members, consultants, or anyone else needing a general mapping of soils, wetlands, land use patterns, regulatory overlay districts and other environmental information can be accessed via the internet at the following address:

<http://www.state.ri.us/dem/maps/index.htm>.

This interactive map can be used to identify publicly owned open spaces and approximate locations of sensitive environmental resources (locations should be field verified where possible).

G.4.3.3 Site Preparation and Maintenance

In addition to carefully selecting disposal sites before the winter begins, it is important to prepare and maintain these sites to maximize their effectiveness. The following maintenance measures should be undertaken for all snow disposal sites:

- A silt fence or equivalent barrier should be placed securely on the down-gradient side of the snow disposal site;
- To filter pollutants out of the meltwater, a 50-foot vegetative buffer strip should be maintained during the growth season between the disposal site and adjacent waterbodies;
- Debris should be cleared from the site prior to using the site for snow disposal; and
- Debris should be cleared from the site and properly disposed of at the end of the snow season.

G.4.3.4 Emergency Snow Disposal

Under normal winter conditions, storage, and disposal of snow should be done

exclusively in upland areas, not in or adjacent to waterbodies or wetlands. However, under extraordinary conditions when upland snow storage options are exhausted, it may be necessary to dispose of snow near or in certain waterbodies. The following guidance does not constitute a Clean Water Act permit for such disposal. However, in an emergency situation, DEM is unlikely to pursue an enforcement action for snow disposal by governmental entities into or near certain waters if conducted in accordance with the conditions identified below.

As mentioned earlier, it is important to estimate the amount of snow disposal capacity you will need so that an adequate number of upland disposal sites can be selected and prepared. If despite your planning, designated upland disposal sites have been exhausted, snow may be disposed of at other locations that meet the criteria in Section G.4.3.2.

Under extraordinary conditions, when all upland snow disposal options are exhausted, disposal of snow that is not obviously contaminated with road salt, sand, and other pollutants may be allowed near (within 50 feet of) or in certain waterbodies under certain conditions. In these dire situations, notify the DEM – Office of Water Resources, RIPDES Program at 222-4700 (or 222-3070 after normal business hours) before disposing of snow in a waterbody. If upland disposal is not available, and snow needs to be removed/relocated for safety reasons, then as a last resort waterways may be used in accordance with the following conditions:

- Dispose of snow in open water with adequate flow and mixing to prevent ice dams from forming;
- Do not dispose of snow in coastal or freshwater wetlands, eelgrass beds, vegetated shallows, vernal pools, shellfish beds, mudflats, outstanding resource waters, drinking water reservoirs and their tributaries, Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPAs), or other areas designated by the State as being environmentally sensitive;
- In coastal communities, preference should be given to disposal in salt water if it is available;
- Do not dispose of snow where trucks may cause shoreline damage or streambank damage or erosion; and
- Consult with appropriate municipal officials to ensure that snow disposal in water complies with local ordinances and bylaws.

G.4.4 Driveway and Parking Lot Sealants

Driveway and parking lot sealants are a major source of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in our environment. There are two types of sealant: asphalt based and coal-tar based. Both types of sealant contain PAHs, but the coal-tar based sealants have a far higher concentration of PAHs (as much as 70 times higher than asphalt based). As the sealants wear down, small particles of sealant are washed off by stormwater into surface waters. PAHs have been found to be toxic to aquatic life, with bottom dwelling organisms most at risk since PAHs tend to attach to sediment

rather than dissolve in water. Also, in recognition of the human health effects of PAHs, DEM has adopted the US EPA water column human health criteria for PAHs in the DEM Water Quality Regulations. Because of the high concentrations of PAHs in coal-tar based sealants, DEM recommends that coal-tar based sealants not be used. For more information, see: US Geological Survey Fact Sheet 2005-3147, "Parking Lot Sealcoat: A Major Source of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in Urban and Suburban Environments."

G.5 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTAINMENT

As applicable, project proponents must provide a completed Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan in accordance with the Rhode Island Pollution Discharge Elimination System Regulations. At a minimum, the following practices should be incorporated as part of site design:

- Site designs must incorporate adequate indoor storage of hazardous materials as the primary method for preventing problems related to stormwater;
- Diversion through devices such as curbing and berms should be incorporated wherever stormwater has the potential to runoff into hazardous materials storage areas; and
- Secondary containment must be included wherever spills might occur (e.g., fueling and hazardous materials transfer and loading areas). Oil/grit separators and other manufactured treatment devices may temporarily contain certain spills and contaminated stormwater. However, these devices should be used as backup for tighter containment practices.

G.6 SEPTIC SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Approximately one-third of Rhode Islanders use some form of onsite wastewater treatment system (i.e., septic system, cesspool, etc.). When septic systems fail, they may become a major source of pollution to surface and groundwater. Discharge from failed systems is often carried to surface water via stormwater runoff. Stormwater management plans must discuss appropriate operation and management for all onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTSs) on the project site. Use of regular inspections in accordance with the procedures of *Septic System Checkup: The Rhode Island Manual for Inspections* is recommended.

G.7 LAWN, GARDEN, AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Lawns are a significant feature of urban landscapes. Estimates of turf and lawn coverage in the United States are as high as 30 million acres, which, if lawns were classified as a crop, would rank as the fifth largest in the country after corn, soybeans, wheat, and hay (Swann and Schueler, 2000). This large area of managed landscape has the potential to contribute to urban runoff pollution due to overfertilization, overwatering, overapplication of pesticides, and direct disposal of lawn clippings, leaves, and trimmings. Also, erosion from bare patches of poorly managed lawns

contribute sediment to watercourses, and disposal of lawn clippings in landfills can reduce the capacity of these facilities to handle other types of waste.

The following standards for grounds management must be incorporated into stormwater management plans:

Lawn conversion - Grasses require more water and attention than alternative groundcovers, flowers, shrubs, or trees. Alternatives to turf are especially recommended for problem areas such as lawn edges, frost pockets, shady spots, steep slopes, and soggy areas. Vegetation that is best suited to the local conditions should be selected.

Soil building - Grounds operation and maintenance should incorporate soil evaluation every 1 to 3 years to determine suitability for supporting a lawn, and to determine how to optimize growing conditions. Consider testing soil characteristics such as pH, fertility, compaction, texture, and earthworm content.

Grass selection - Grass seed is available in a wide range of cultivated varieties, so homeowners, landscapers, and grounds managers are able to choose the grass type that grows well in their particular climate, matches site conditions, and is consistent with the property owner's desired level of maintenance. When choosing ground cover, consideration should be given to seasonal variations in rainfall and temperature. Table G-3 lists turfgrass types and their level of tolerance to drought:

Table G-3 Drought Tolerance of Turfgrass Types

Turfgrass Type	Drought Tolerance
Fine-leaved Fescues Tall Fescue Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass Bentgrasses	High ↓ Low

Mowing and thatch management - To prevent insects and weed problems, property owners should mow high, mow frequently, and keep mower blades sharp. Lawns should not be cut shorter than 2 to 3 inches, because weeds can grow more easily in short grasses. Grass can be cut lower in the spring and fall to stimulate root growth, but not shorter than 1 ½ inches.

Fertilization - If fertilizing is desired, consider the following points:

- Most lawns require little or no fertilizer to remain healthy. Fertilize no more than twice a year - once in May-June, and once in September-October;
- Fertilizers are rated on their labeling by three numbers (e.g., 10-10-10 or

12-4-8), which refer to their Nitrogen (N) – Phosphorus (P) – Potassium (K) concentrations. Fertilize at a rate of no more than ½ pound of nitrogen per 1000 square feet, which can be determined by dividing 50 by the percentage of nitrogen in the fertilizer;

- Apply fertilizer carefully to avoid spreading on impervious surfaces such as paved walkways, patios, driveways, etc., where the nutrient can be easily washed into stormdrains or directly into surface waters;
- To encourage more complete uptake, use slow-release fertilizers that is those that contain 50 percent or more water-insoluble nitrogen (WIN);
- Grass blades retain 30-40 percent of nutrients applied in fertilizers. Reduce fertilizer applications by 30 percent, or eliminate the spring application of fertilizer and leave clippings on the lawn where they will degrade and release stored nutrients back to the soil; and
- Fertilizer should not be applied when rain is expected. Not only does the rain decrease fertilizer effectiveness, it also increases the risk of surface and ground water contamination.

Weed management - A property owner must decide how many weeds can be tolerated before action is taken to eradicate them. To the extent practicable, weeds should be dug or pulled out. If patches of weeds are present, they can be covered for a few days with a black plastic sheet; a technique called solarization. Solarization kills the weeds while leaving the grass intact. If weeds blanket a large enough area, the patch can be covered with clear plastic for several weeks, effectively “cooking” the weeds and their seeds. The bare area left behind after weeding should be reseeded to prevent weeds from growing back. As a last resort, homeowners can use chemical herbicides to spot-treat weeds.

Pest management - Effective pest management begins with maintenance of a healthy, vigorous lawn that is naturally disease resistant. Property owners should monitor plants for obvious damage and check for the presence of pest organisms. Learn to distinguish beneficial insects and arachnids, such as green lacewings, ladybugs, and most spiders, from ones that will damage plants.

When damage is detected or when harmful organisms are present, property owners should determine the level of damage the plant is able to tolerate. No action should be taken if the plant can maintain growth and fertility. If controls are needed, there are a variety of low-impact pest management controls and practices to choose from, including the following:

- Visible insects can be removed by hand (with gloves or tweezers) and placed in soapy water or vegetable oil. Alternatively, insects can be sprayed off a plant with water, or in some cases vacuumed off of larger plants;
- Store-bought traps, such as species-specific, pheromone-based traps or colored sticky cards, can be used;

-
- Sprinkling the ground surface with abrasive diatomaceous earth can prevent infestations by soft-bodied insects and slugs. Slugs can also be trapped by falling or crawling into small cups set in the ground flush with the surface and filled with beer;
 - In cases where microscopic parasites, such as bacteria and fungi, are causing damage to plants, the affected plant material can be removed and disposed of. (Pruning equipment should be disinfected with bleach to prevent spreading the disease organism);
 - Small mammals and birds can be excluded using fences, netting, tree trunk guards, and, as a last resort, trapping. (In some areas trapping is illegal. Property owners should check local codes if this type of action is desired); and
 - Property owners can encourage/attract beneficial organisms, such as bats, birds, green lacewings, ladybugs, praying mantis, ground beetles, parasitic nematodes, trichogramma wasps, seedhead weevils, and spiders that prey on detrimental pest species. These desirable organisms can be introduced directly or can be attracted to the area by providing food and/or habitat.

If chemical pesticides are used, property owners should try to select the least toxic, water soluble, and volatile pesticides possible. All selected pesticides should be screened for their potential to harm water resources. Although organophosphate pesticides, such as diazinon and chlorpyrifos, are popular because they target a broad range of pests and are less expensive than newer, less toxic pesticides, they rank among the worst killers of wildlife, and often pose the greatest health risk. Synthetic pyrethroids are more selective, and typically much less toxic than organophosphates, yet they can harm beneficial insects. When possible, pesticides that pose the least risk to human health and the environment should be chosen. A list of popular pesticides, along with their uses, their toxicity to humans and wildlife, EPA's toxicity rating, and alternatives to the listed chemicals, is available from *The Audubon Guide to Home Pesticides*, (<http://www.audubon.org/bird/pesticides/>).

Sensible irrigation - Most New England lawns will survive without irrigation. Grasses will normally go dormant in warm, dry periods (June-September) and resume growth when moisture is more plentiful. However, if watering is desired, consider the following points:

Established lawns need no more than one inch of water per week (including precipitation) to prevent dormancy in dry periods. Watering at this rate should wet soil to approximately 4-6 inches and will encourage analogous root growth. If possible, use timers to water before 9:00 a.m., preferably in the early morning to avoid evaporative loss. Use drought-resistant grasses (see "grass selection" above) and cut grass at 2-3 inches to encourage deeper rooting and heartier lawns.

E.2 Best Management Practices Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection Checklists

This section includes sample checklists that can be used during maintenance inspections to ensure that all aspects of a constructed BMP are inspected. These checklists should be modified for a specific BMP that may or may not need all of the maintenance items shown here.

Stormwater Basin/WVTS Operation, Maintenance, and Management Inspection Checklist

Project

Location:

Site Status:

Date:

Time:

Inspector:

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
1. Embankment and emergency spillway (Annual, After Major Storms)		
1. Vegetation and ground cover adequate		
2. Embankment erosion		
3. Animal burrows		
4. Unauthorized planting		
5. Cracking, bulging, or sliding of dam		
a. Upstream face		
b. Downstream face		

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
c. At or beyond toe		
downstream		
upstream		
d. Emergency spillway		
6. Basin, toe & chimney drains clear and functioning		
7. Seeps/leaks on downstream face		
8. Slope protection or riprap failure		
9. Vertical/horizontal alignment of top of dam "As-Built"		
10. Emergency spillway clear of obstructions and debris		
2. Riser and principal spillway (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Type: Reinforced concrete _____ Corrugated pipe _____ Masonry _____ 1. Low-flow orifice obstructed		
2. Low-flow trash rack. a. Debris removal necessary		
b. Corrosion control		
3. Weir trash rack maintenance a. Debris removal necessary		
b. corrosion control		
4. Excessive sediment accumulation inside riser		

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
5. Concrete/masonry condition riser and barrels a. cracks or displacement		
b. Minor spalling (<1")		
c. Major spalling (rebars exposed)		
d. Joint failures		
e. Water tightness		
6. Metal pipe condition		
7. Control valve a. Operational/exercised		
b. Chained and locked		
8. Basin drain valve a. Operational/exercised		
b. Chained and locked		
9. Outfall channels functioning		
3. Permanent Pool (WVTS/Wet Basins) (Semi-annually)		
1. Undesirable vegetative growth		
2. Floating or floatable debris removal required		
3. Visible pollution		
4. Shoreline problem		
5. Other (specify)		
4. Sediment Forebays (Semi-annually)		

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
1. Sedimentation noted		
2. Sediment cleanout when depth < 50% design depth		
5. Dry Basin Areas (Annual, After Major Storms)		
1. Vegetation adequate		
2. Undesirable vegetative growth		
3. Undesirable woody vegetation		
4. Low-flow channels clear of obstructions		
5. Standing water or wet spots		
6. Sediment and/or trash accumulation		
6. Condition of Outfalls (Annual , After Major Storms)		
1. Riprap failures		
2. Slope erosion		
3. Storm drain pipes		
4. Endwalls / Headwalls		
5. Other (specify)		
7. Other (Semi-annually)		
1. Encroachment on basin, WVTS or easement area		
2. Complaints from residents		

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
3. Aesthetics a. Grass growing required		
b. Graffiti removal needed		
c. Other (specify)		
4. Conditions of maintenance access routes		
5. Signs of hydrocarbon build-up		
6. Any public hazards (specify)		
8. Emergent Vegetation (Annual)		
1. Vegetation healthy and growing WVTS maintaining 50% surface area coverage of emergent plants after the second growing season. (If unsatisfactory, reinforcement plantings needed)		
2. Dominant emergent plants: Survival of desired emergent plant species Distribution according to planting plan?		
3. Evidence of invasive species		
4. Maintenance of adequate water depths for desired emergent plant species		
5. Harvesting of emergent plantings needed		

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
6. Have sediment accumulations reduced pool volume significantly or are plants “choked” with sediment		
7. Eutrophication level of the WVTS		

Comments:

Actions to be Taken:

Infiltration System Operation, Maintenance, and Management Inspection Checklist

Project:

Location:

Site Status:

Date:

Time:

Inspector:

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
1. Debris Cleanout (Annual)		
Trench/chamber or basin surface clear of debris		
Inflow pipes clear of debris		
Overflow spillway clear of debris		
Inlet area clear of debris		
2. Sediment Traps or Forebays (Annual)		
Obviously trapping sediment		
Greater than 50% of storage volume remaining		
3. Dewatering (Annual)		
Trench/chamber or basin dewateres between storms		
4. Sediment Cleanout of Trench/Chamber or Basin (Annual)		

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
No evidence of sedimentation in trench/chamber or basin		
Sediment accumulation doesn't yet require cleanout		
5. Inlets (Annual)		
Good condition		
No evidence of erosion		
6. Outlet/Overflow Spillway (Annual)		
Good condition, no need for repair		
No evidence of erosion		
7. Aggregate Repairs (Annual)		
Surface of aggregate clean		
Top layer of stone does not need replacement		
Trench/Chamber or basin does not need rehabilitation		

Comments:

Actions to be Taken:

Sand/Organic Filter Operation, Maintenance, and Management Inspection Checklist

Project:

Location:

Site Status:

Date:

Time:

Inspector:

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
1. Debris Cleanout (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Contributing areas clean of debris		
Filtration facility clean of debris		
Inlet and outlets clear of debris		
2. Oil and Grease (Annual, After Major Storms)		
No evidence of filter surface clogging		
Activities in drainage area minimize oil and grease entry		
3. Vegetation (Semi-annually)		
Contributing drainage area stabilized		
No evidence of erosion		
Area mowed and clipping removed		

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
4. Water Retention Where Required (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Water holding chambers at normal pool		
No evidence of leakage		
5. Sediment Deposition (Annual. After Major Storms)		
Filter chamber free of sediments		
Sedimentation chamber not more than half full of sediments		
6. Structural Components (Annual, After Major Storms)		
No evidence of structural deterioration		
Any grates are in good condition		
No evidence of spalling or cracking of structural parts		
7. Outlet/Overflow Spillway (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Good condition, no need for repairs		
No evidence of erosion (if draining into natural channel)		
8. Overall Function of Facility (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Evidence of flow bypassing facility		
No noticeable odors		

Comments:

Actions to be Taken:

Bioretention Operation, Maintenance, and Management Inspection Checklist

Project:

Location:

Site Status:

Date:

Time:

Inspector:

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
1. Debris Cleanout (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Bioretention and contributing areas clean of debris		
No dumping of yard wastes into practice		
Litter (branches, etc.) have been removed		
2. Vegetation (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Plant height not less than design water depth		
Fertilized per specifications		
Plant composition according to approved plans		
No placement of inappropriate plants		
Grass height not greater than 10 inches		

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
No evidence of erosion		
3. Check Dams/Energy Dissipaters/Sumps (Annual, After Major Storms)		
No evidence of sediment buildup		
Sumps should not be more than 50% full of sediment		
No evidence of erosion at downstream toe of drop structure		
4. Dewatering (Semi-annually)		
Dewaters between storms		
No evidence of standing water		
5. Sediment Deposition (Annual, after Major Storms)		
Swale clean of sediments		
Sediments should not be > 20% of swale design depth		
6. Outlet/Overflow Spillway (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Good condition, no need for repair		
No evidence of erosion		
No evidence of any blockages		
7. Integrity of Filter Bed (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Filter bed has not been blocked or filled inappropriately		

Comments:

Actions to be Taken:



OWNER/APPLICANT:
BRISTOL WARREN REGIONAL
SCHOOL DISTRICT
235 HIGH STREET
BRISTOL, RI 02809
401-253-4000

SCALE ADJUSTMENT GUIDE
0' = 1" = 120'
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING

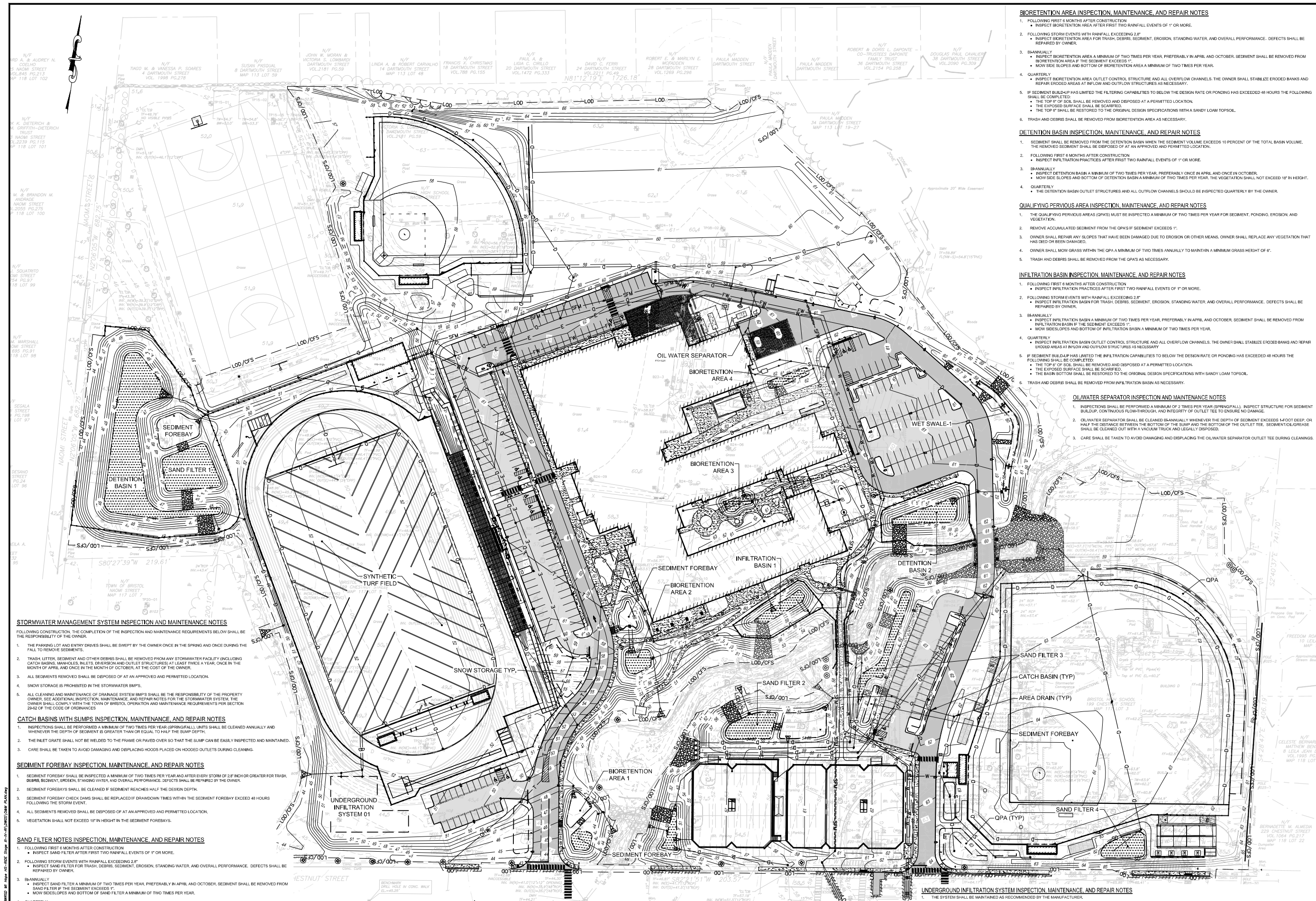
MT. HOPE HIGH SCHOOL
199 Chestnut Street
ASSESSOR'S PLAT 17, LOTS 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7
Bristol, Rhode Island

REVISIONS:

PROJECT NO.: 23099.01
DATE: JANUARY 10, 2025
SCALE: 1"=60'
DESIGNED BY: ACB
CHECKED BY: DLP
DRAWN BY: AKL
APPROVED BY: DLP
DRAWING TITLE:

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

DRAWING NO.: OM-1
SHEET NO. OF



BIORETENTION AREA INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES

- FOLLOWING FIRST 6 MONTHS AFTER CONSTRUCTION
 - INSPECT BIORETENTION AREA AFTER FIRST TWO RAINFALL EVENTS OF 1" OR MORE.
- FOLLOWING STORM EVENTS WITH RAINFALL EXCEEDING 2.8"
 - INSPECT BIORETENTION AREA FOR TRASH, DEBRIS, SEDIMENT, EROSION, STANDING WATER, AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE. DEFECTS SHALL BE REPAIRED BY OWNER.
- BI-ANNUALLY
 - INSPECT BIORETENTION AREA A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR, PREFERABLY IN APRIL AND OCTOBER. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BIORETENTION AREA IF THE SEDIMENT EXCEEDS 1".
 - MOW SIDE SLOPES AND BOTTOM OF BIORETENTION AREA A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR.
- QUARTERLY
 - INSPECT BIORETENTION AREA INLET CONTROL, STRUCTURE AND ALL OVERFLOW CHANNELS. THE OWNER SHALL STABILIZE ERODED BANKS AND REPAIR ERODED AREAS AT INFLOW AND OUTFLOW STRUCTURES AS NECESSARY.
- IF SEDIMENT BUILD-UP HAS LIMITED THE FILTERING CAPABILITIES TO BELOW THE DESIGN RATE OR PONDING HAS EXCEEDED 48 HOURS THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE COMPLETED:
 - THE TOP 1" OF SOIL SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED AT A PERMITTED LOCATION.
 - THE EXPOSED SURFACE SHALL BE SCARIFIED.
 - THE TOP 1" SHALL BE RESTORED TO THE ORIGINAL DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS WITH A SANDY LOAM TOPSOIL.
- TRASH AND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BIORETENTION AREA AS NECESSARY.

DETENTION BASIN INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES

- SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE DETENTION BASIN WHEN THE SEDIMENT VOLUME EXCEEDS 10% PERCENT OF THE TOTAL BASIN VOLUME. THE REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED AND PERMITTED LOCATION.
- FOLLOWING FIRST 6 MONTHS AFTER CONSTRUCTION
 - INSPECT INFILTRATION PRACTICES AFTER FIRST TWO RAINFALL EVENTS OF 1" OR MORE.
- BI-ANNUALLY
 - INSPECT DETENTION BASIN A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR, PREFERABLY ONCE IN APRIL AND ONCE IN OCTOBER.
 - MOW SIDE SLOPES AND BOTTOM OF DETENTION BASIN A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR. THE VEGETATION SHALL NOT EXCEED 18" IN HEIGHT.
- QUARTERLY
 - THE DETENTION BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURES AND ALL OUTFLOW CHANNELS SHOULD BE INSPECTED QUARTERLY BY THE OWNER.

QUALIFYING PERVIOUS AREA INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES

- THE QUALIFYING PERVIOUS AREAS (QPAs) MUST BE INSPECTED A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR FOR SEDIMENT, PONDING, EROSION AND VEGETATION.
 - REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT FROM THE QPA'S IF SEDIMENT EXCEEDS 1".
 - OWNER SHALL REPAIR ANY SLOPES THAT HAVE BEEN DAMAGED DUE TO EROSION OR OTHER MEANS. OWNER SHALL REPLACE ANY VEGETATION THAT HAS DIED OR BEEN DAMAGED.
 - OWNER SHALL MOW GRASS WITHIN THE QPA A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES ANNUALLY TO MAINTAIN A MINIMUM GRASS HEIGHT OF 6".
 - TRASH AND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE QPA'S AS NECESSARY.

INFILTRATION BASIN INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES

- FOLLOWING FIRST 6 MONTHS AFTER CONSTRUCTION
 - INSPECT INFILTRATION PRACTICES AFTER FIRST TWO RAINFALL EVENTS OF 1" OR MORE.
- FOLLOWING STORM EVENTS WITH RAINFALL EXCEEDING 2.8"
 - INSPECT INFILTRATION BASIN FOR TRASH, DEBRIS, SEDIMENT, EROSION, STANDING WATER, AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE. DEFECTS SHALL BE REPAIRED BY OWNER.
- BI-ANNUALLY
 - INSPECT INFILTRATION BASIN A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR, PREFERABLY IN APRIL AND OCTOBER. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM INFILTRATION BASIN IF THE SEDIMENT EXCEEDS 1".
 - MOW SIDE SLOPES AND BOTTOM OF INFILTRATION BASIN A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR.
- QUARTERLY
 - INSPECT INFILTRATION BASIN INLET CONTROL, STRUCTURE AND ALL OVERFLOW CHANNELS. THE OWNER SHALL STABILIZE ERODED BANKS AND REPAIR ERODED AREAS AT INFLOW AND OUTFLOW STRUCTURES AS NECESSARY.
- IF SEDIMENT BUILD-UP HAS LIMITED THE INFILTRATION CAPABILITIES TO BELOW THE DESIGN RATE OR PONDING HAS EXCEEDED 48 HOURS THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE COMPLETED:
 - THE TOP 1" OF SOIL SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED AT A PERMITTED LOCATION.
 - THE EXPOSED SURFACE SHALL BE SCARIFIED.
 - THE BASIN BOTTOM SHALL BE RESTORED TO THE ORIGINAL DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS WITH SANDY LOAM TOPSOIL.
- TRASH AND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM INFILTRATION BASIN AS NECESSARY.

OIL/WATER SEPARATOR INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECTIONS SHALL BE PERFORMED A MINIMUM OF 2 TIMES PER YEAR (SPRING/FALL). INSPECT STRUCTURE FOR SEDIMENT BUILD-UP, CONTINUOUS FLOW THROUGH, AND INTEGRITY OF OUTLET TEE TO ENSURE NO DAMAGE.
- OIL/WATER SEPARATOR SHALL BE CLEANED BI-ANNUALLY WHENEVER THE DEPTH OF SEDIMENT EXCEEDS 1-FOOT DEEP OR HALF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE BOTTOM OF THE SUMP AND THE BOTTOM OF THE OUTLET TEE. SEDIMENT/OIL/GREASE SHALL BE CLEANED OUT WITH A VACUUM TRUCK AND LEGALLY DISPOSED.
- CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO AVOID DAMAGING AND DISPLACING THE OIL/WATER SEPARATOR OUTLET TEE DURING CLEANINGS.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

- FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE COMPLETION OF THE INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS BELOW SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER.
- THE PARKING LOT AND ENTRY DRIVES SHALL BE SWEEPED BY THE OWNER ONCE IN THE SPRING AND ONCE DURING THE FALL TO REMOVE SEDIMENTS.
 - TRASH, LITTER, SEDIMENT AND OTHER DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM ANY STORMWATER FACILITY (INCLUDING CATCH BASINS, MANHOLES, INLETS, DIVERGERS AND OUTLET STRUCTURES) AT LEAST TWICE A YEAR, ONCE IN THE MONTH OF APRIL AND ONCE IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, AT THE COST OF THE OWNER.
 - ALL SEDIMENTS REMOVED SHALL BE DEPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED AND PERMITTED LOCATION.
 - SNOW STORAGE IS PROHIBITED IN THE STORMWATER BMP'S.
 - ALL CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM BMP'S SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROPERTY OWNER. SEE ADDITIONAL INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES FOR THE STORMWATER SYSTEM. THE OWNER SHALL COMPLY WITH THE TOWN OF BRISTOL, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR SECTION 28-92 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES.

CATCH BASINS WITH SUMPS INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES

- INSPECTIONS SHALL BE PERFORMED A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR (SPRING/FALL). UNITS SHALL BE CLEANED ANNUALLY AND WHENEVER THE DEPTH OF SEDIMENT IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO HALF THE SUMP DEPTH.
- THE INLET GRATE SHALL NOT BE WELDED TO THE FRAME OR PAVED OVER SO THAT THE SUMP CAN BE EASILY INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED.
- CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO AVOID DAMAGING AND DISPLACING HOODS PLACED ON HOODED OUTLETS DURING CLEANING.

SEDIMENT FOREBAY INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES

- SEDIMENT FOREBAY SHALL BE INSPECTED A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR AND AFTER EVERY STORM OF 2.8" INCH OR GREATER FOR TRASH, DEBRIS, SEDIMENT, EROSION, STANDING WATER, AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE. DEFECTS SHALL BE REPAIRED BY THE OWNER.
- SEDIMENT FOREBAYS SHALL BE CLEANED IF SEDIMENT REACHES HALF THE DESIGN DEPTH.
- SEDIMENT FOREBAY CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REPLACED IF DRAWDOWN TIMES WITHIN THE SEDIMENT FOREBAY EXCEED 48 HOURS FOLLOWING THE STORM EVENT.
- ALL SEDIMENTS REMOVED SHALL BE DEPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED AND PERMITTED LOCATION.
- VEGETATION SHALL NOT EXCEED 18" IN HEIGHT IN THE SEDIMENT FOREBAYS.

SAND FILTER NOTES INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES

- FOLLOWING FIRST 6 MONTHS AFTER CONSTRUCTION
 - INSPECT SAND FILTER AFTER FIRST TWO RAINFALL EVENTS OF 1" OR MORE.
- FOLLOWING STORM EVENTS WITH RAINFALL EXCEEDING 2.8"
 - INSPECT SAND FILTER FOR TRASH, DEBRIS, SEDIMENT, EROSION, STANDING WATER, AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE. DEFECTS SHALL BE REPAIRED BY OWNER.
- BI-ANNUALLY
 - INSPECT SAND FILTER A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR, PREFERABLY IN APRIL AND OCTOBER. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM SAND FILTER IF THE SEDIMENT EXCEEDS 1".
 - MOW SIDE SLOPES AND BOTTOM OF SAND FILTER A MINIMUM OF TWO TIMES PER YEAR.
- QUARTERLY
 - INSPECT SAND FILTER OUTLET CONTROL, STRUCTURE AND ALL OVERFLOW CHANNELS. THE OWNER SHALL STABILIZE ERODED BANKS AND REPAIR ERODED AREAS AT INFLOW AND OUTFLOW STRUCTURES AS NECESSARY.
- IF SEDIMENT BUILD-UP HAS LIMITED THE FILTERING CAPABILITIES TO BELOW THE DESIGN RATE OR PONDING HAS EXCEEDED 48 HOURS THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE COMPLETED:
 - THE TOP 1" OF SOIL SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED AT A PERMITTED LOCATION.
 - THE EXPOSED SURFACE SHALL BE SCARIFIED.
 - THE TOP 1" SHALL BE RESTORED TO THE ORIGINAL DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS WITH SANDY LOAM TOPSOIL.
- TRASH AND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM SAND FILTER AS NECESSARY.

SYNTHETIC TURF FIELD MANFOLD SYSTEM INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES

- THE SYSTEM SHALL BE MAINTAINED AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER.
- FOLLOWING STORM EVENTS WITH RAINFALL EXCEEDING 2.8"
 - INSPECT SYSTEM FOR PONDING AND ANY EVIDENCE OF RESTRICTED INFILTRATION CAPACITY.
- THE FLAT DRAIN AND PERIMETER MANFOLD TURF INFILTRATION SYSTEM COMPONENTS AREA SHOWN ON ATTACHED PLAN OM-1.

WET SWALE INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR NOTES

- DURING THE 96 MONTHS IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION, FILTER PRACTICES SHALL BE INSPECTED FOLLOWING AT LEAST THE FIRST TWO PRECIPITATION EVENTS OF AT LEAST 1.0 INCH TO ENSURE THAT THE SYSTEM IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY. THEREAFTER, INSPECTIONS SHALL BE CONDUCTED ON AN ANNUAL BASIS AND AFTER STORM EVENTS OF GREATER THAN OR EQUAL 2.8" FOR TRASH, DEBRIS, SEDIMENT, EROSION, STANDING WATER, AND OVERALL PERFORMANCE.
- TRASH AND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE FOREBAY AND SWALE SYSTEM AS NECESSARY.
- MINIMUM VEGETATIVE COVERAGE OF 50% IS NOT ACHIEVED IN THE PLANTED AREAS AFTER THE SECOND GROWING SEASON, A REINFORCEMENT PLANTING IS REQUIRED. VEGETATION SHALL BE PRUNED WHERE DEAD OR DYING BRANCHES ARE OBSERVED.

Scale: 1"=60'
0 30 60 120'