LONG-TERM BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

For:

PLANNED UNIT TOWNHOUSE DEVELOPMENT
TO BE KNOWN AS
WOODMERE AT BRUSH HILL

Located:

865 BRUSH HILL ROAD
(ASSESSORS MAP B 12, LOTS 8A, 8B & 2B)
MILTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02186

Submitted to:

TOWN OF MILTON

Prepared For:

NORTHLAND RESIDENTIAL CORPORATION
20 MALL ROAD
SUITE 220
BURLINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS 01803

MAY 13, 2015

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The BMP's will be owned and maintained by the Developer until such time that a Condominium Association is created, then the Condominium Association will own and maintain the BMPs. Condominium Association information to be provided when established.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP's) Stormwater Management Policy (SMP) have been implemented and utilized for the project. The following information provided is to be used as a guideline for monitoring and maintaining the performance of the drainage facilities and to ensure that the quality of water runoff meets the standards set forth by the SMP. The structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be inspected during rainfall conditions during the first year of operation to verify functionality.

BMPs included in the design consist of the use of:

- Deep sump catch basins with hooded outlets
- Subsurface infiltration chamber systems
- Infiltration basin
- First Defense pre-treatment units
- Outlet protection
- Street maintenance schedule

Operation:

Once the stormwater facilities have been constructed and the site has been permanently stabilized and put into action, the operation of the stormwater management system will function as intended. Stormwater runoff is directed into the catch basins and closed drainage system to the infiltration basin or subsurface infiltration chambers with pre-treatment. The infiltration facilities have been designed to attenuate peak flows for the 2-year through 100-year storm events on site.

General Conditions:

1. The responsible party shall be responsible for scheduling regular inspections and maintenance of the stormwater BMP's as illustrated on the design plans and detailed in the following long-term operation and maintenance plan.
2. All Stormwater BMP's shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the design plans and the following Long-Term Operation and Maintenance Plan.
3. The responsible party shall:
    a. Maintain an Operation and Maintenance Log (see Checklist). The Log shall include all BMP inspections, repairs, replacement activities and disposal

activities (disposal material and disposal location shall be included in the Log);

b. Make the log available to the Milton Department of Public Works upon request and provide an inspection report to the Milton Department of Public Works at a minimum of once per year;

c. Allow members and agents of the Milton Department of Public Works to enter the premises and ensure that the responsible party has complied with the Operation and Maintenance Plan requirements for each BMP.

4. A recommended inspection and maintenance schedule is outlined below. This inspection and maintenance schedule should be adhered to at a minimum for the first year of service of all BMP's referenced in this document. At the commencement of the first year of service, a more accurate inspection/maintenance schedule should be determined based on the level of service for this site.

Maintenance:

1. **Catch Basins** - Catch basin grates shall be inspected twice per year, in the spring following snow-melt and in the fall following leaf drop and following heavy rainfalls, defined as a storm event exceeding one inch of rainfall within a twenty-four hour period to verify that the inlet openings are not clogged by debris. Debris shall be removed from the grates and disposed of properly. Deep sump and hooded catch basins shall be inspected quarterly to check oil build-up and outlet obstructions and cleaned of all accumulated sediments as warranted by inspections. Oil build-up shall be removed by using a small portable pump and disposed of properly. Accumulated sediment 18 inches in depth or greater shall be removed. Removed sediment shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

2. **Subsurface Infiltration Chamber System**– Proper maintenance of the all subsurface infiltration system is essential to the long-term effectiveness of the infiltration function. The subsurface infiltration system shall have inspection ports and additional inspections should be scheduled during the first few months to ensure proper stabilization and function. Thereafter, they shall be checked semiannually and following heavy rainfalls, defined as a storm event exceeding one inch of rainfall within a twenty-four hour period. Water levels in the chamber shall be checked to verify proper drainage. Ponding water in a chamber indicates failure from the bottom. If water remains within the chambers after 48-hours following a storm event, steps to restore the infiltration function shall be taken, as directed by a qualified stormwater management professional. In order to rectify the problem, accumulated sediment must be removed from the bottom of the chamber. The stone aggregate and filter fabric must be removed and replaced and the underlying soil layer must be scarified to encourage proper infiltration. Silt, sand and sediment,

if significant accumulation occurs, shall be removed. Material removed from the system shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

For further maintenance documentation, see attached manufacturer's maintenance procedures.

3. **Infiltration Basin** – The infiltration basin shall be checked for debris accumulation on a quarterly basis. Additional inspections should be scheduled during the first few months to make sure that the vegetation becomes adequately established. Trash, leaves, branches, etc. shall be removed from facility. Silt, sand and sediment, if significant accumulation occurs, shall be removed by hand annually. Material removed from the basin shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. The infiltration basin shall be kept free of woody vegetation by mowing at least once per year. Reseeding, weed control, and invasive species removal may need to be performed periodically to maintain healthy vegetation and maintain the pollutant removal efficiency of the facilities. In the case that water remains in the infiltration section of the basin for greater than three (3) days after a storm event, an inspection is warranted and necessary maintenance repairs to the subsurface layers of the basin to restore the infiltration function are required. Any slope erosion within the facilities shall be stabilized and repaired as soon as practical.

   The outlet structure and embankment shall be inspected annually for structural integrity. The inspections shall be conducted by qualified personnel.

   The outlet structure and embankment shall be inspected annually for structural integrity. The inspections shall be conducted by qualified personnel.

4. **First Defense Pre-treatment Units** – The First Defense units shall be checked on a semiannual basis and following heavy rainfalls, defined as a storm event exceeding one inch of rainfall within a twenty-four hour period to verify that the inlet openings are not clogged by debris. Debris shall be removed and disposed of properly. Treatment chambers shall be inspected and cleaned semi-annually of all accumulated sediments. Oil shall be removed by using a small portable pump and disposed of properly. Sediment shall be removed from the unit using a vacuum truck. Material shall be removed from the stormceptor unit and disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

   For further maintenance documentation, see attached manufacturer's maintenance procedures.

5. **Outlet Protection** - All outfall protection structures shall be inspected quarterly and following major storm events, defined as a storm event exceeding one inch of rainfall within a twenty-four hour period to check for signs for erosion. Any necessary repairs shall be performed promptly and cleaned to remove accumulated

sediment as necessary. Material removed shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Rip-Rap overflow structure shall be weeded and cleaned on a quarterly basis to ensure that water overflowing the spillway will not become obstructed by debris.

6. **Street Maintenance** – Sweepers shall sweep paved areas periodically during dry weather to remove excess sediments to reduce the amount of sediments that the drainage system shall have to remove from the runoff. The sweeping shall be conducted primarily between March 15th and November 15th. Special attention should be made to sweeping paved surfaces in March and April before spring rains wash residual sand into the drainage system.

   Salt used for de-icing on the roadway during winter months shall be limited as much as possible as this will reduce the need for removal and treatment. Sand containing the minimum amount of calcium chloride (or approved equivalent) needed for handling may be applied as part of the routine winter maintenance activities.

7. **Pesticides, Herbicides and Fertilizers:** - Pesticides and herbicides shall be used sparingly. Fertilizers should be restricted to the use of organic fertilizers only. Exterior storage of fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides or other toxic or hazardous materials should be prohibited.

8. **Snow Removal -** Snow accumulations removed from roadway, driveway and parking areas should be placed in areas where sand and other debris will remain after snowmelt for later removal. Excess snow should be removed from the site and properly disposed of in an approved snow disposal facility. Care must be exercised not to deposit snow in the following areas: on top of storm drain catch basins; in storm drainage swales; in the infiltration basin or natural depressions; and where sand and debris can get into the watercourse.

Maintenance Responsibilities:

All long term maintenance activities should be documented and kept on file. Annual inspection reports shall be made available to the Milton Department of Public Works upon request. All long term maintenance activities shall run in perpetuity with the title of the property.

All structural BMPs as identified on the site plans will be owned and maintained by the developer until such time that a condominium association is created for the Planned Unit Townhouse Development then the condominium association will maintain the BMPs.

Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan
Good Housekeeping:

To develop and implement an operation and maintenance program with the goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff by keeping potential pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater or being transported off site without treatment, the following efforts will be made:

- Property Management awareness and training on how to incorporate pollution prevention techniques into maintenance operations.
- Follow appropriate best management practices (BMPs) by proper maintenance and inspection procedures.
- Homeowner education outreach, including promoting recycling through the Town of Milton.

Storage and Disposal of Household Waste and Toxics:

This management measure involves educating the general public on the management considerations for hazardous materials. Failure to properly store hazardous materials dramatically increases the probability that they will end up in local waterways. Many people have hazardous chemicals stored throughout their homes, especially in garages and storage sheds. Practices such as covering hazardous materials or even storing them properly, can have dramatic impacts. Property owners are encouraged to support the household hazardous product collection events sponsored by the Town of Milton.

MADEP has prepared several materials for homeowners on how to properly use and dispose of household hazardous materials:

http://www.mass.gov/dep/recycle/reduce/househol.htm

For consumer questions on household hazardous waste call the following number:

DEP Household Hazardous Waste Hotline 800-343-3420

The following is a list of management considerations for hazardous materials as outlined by the EPA:

- Ensuring sufficient aisle space to provide access for inspections and to improve the ease of material transport;
- Storing materials well away from high-traffic areas to reduce the likelihood of accidents that might cause spills or damage to drums, bags, or containers.
- Stacking containers in accordance with the manufacturers' directions to avoid damaging the container or the product itself;
- Storing containers on pallets or equivalent structures. This facilitates inspection for leaks and prevents the containers from coming into contact

with wet floors, which can cause corrosion. This consideration also reduces the incidence of damage by pests.

The following is a list of commonly used hazardous materials used in the household:

Batteries – automotive and rechargeable
.....nickel cadmium batteries
.....(no alkaline batteries)
Gasoline
Oil-based paints
Fluorescent light bulbs and lamps
Pool chemicals
Propane tanks
Lawn chemicals,
fertilizers and weed killers
Turpentine
Bug sprays
Antifreeze
Paint thinners, strippers, varnishes and .....stains
Arts and crafts chemicals
Charcoal lighter fluid

Disinfectant
Drain clog dissolvers
Driveway sealer
Flea dips, sprays and collars
Houseplant insecticides
Metal polishes
Mothballs
Motor oil and filters
Muriatic acid (concrete cleaner)
Nail polishes and nail polish removers
Oven cleaner
Household pest and rat poisons
Rug and upholstery cleaners
Shoe polish
Windshield wiper fluid

Vehicle Washing:

This management measure involves educating the general public on the water quality impacts of the outdoor washing of automobiles and how to avoid allowing polluted runoff to enter the storm drain system. Outdoor car washing has the potential to result in high loads of nutrients, metals, and hydrocarbons during dry weather conditions in many watersheds, as the detergent-rich water used to wash the grime off our cars flows down the street and into the storm drain. The following management practices will be encouraged:

- Washing cars on gravel, grass, or other permeable surfaces.
- Blocking off the storm drain during car washing and redirecting wash water onto grass or landscaping to provide filtration.
- Using hoses with nozzles that automatically turn off when left unattended.
- Using only biodegradable soaps.
- Minimize the amounts of soap and water used. Wash cars less frequently.
- Promote use of commercial car wash services.

Landscape Maintenance:

Using proper landscaping techniques can effectively increase the value of a property while benefiting the environment. These practices can benefit the environment by reducing water use; decreasing energy use (because less water pumping and treatment

is required); minimizing runoff of storm and irrigation water that transports soils, fertilizers, and pesticides; and creating additional habitat for plants and wildlife. The following lawn and landscaping management practices will be encouraged:

- Mow lawns at the highest recommended height.
- Minimize lawn size and maintain existing native vegetation.
- Collect rainwater for landscaping/gardening needs (rain barrels and cisterns to capture roof runoff).
- Raise public awareness for promoting the water efficient maintenance practices by informing users of water efficient irrigation techniques and other innovative approaches to water conservation.
- Abide by water restrictions and other conservation measures implemented by the Town of Milton.
- Water only when necessary.
- Use automatic irrigation systems to reduce water use.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM):

This management measure seeks to limit the adverse impacts of insecticides and herbicides by providing information on alternative pest control techniques other than chemicals or explaining how to determine the correct dosages needed to manage pests.

The presence of pesticides in stormwater runoff has a direct impact on the health of aquatic organisms and can present a threat to humans through contamination of drinking water supplies. The pesticides of greatest concern are insecticides, such as diazinon and chloropyrifos, which even at very low levels can be harmful to aquatic life. The major source of pesticides to urban steams is home application of products designed to kill insects and weeds in the lawn and garden. This management measure also involves educating the general public on the management and treatment considerations for mosquito control within the drainage basins.

The following IPM practices will be encouraged:

- Lawn care and landscaping management programs including appropriate pesticide use management as part of program.
- Pesticides and herbicides shall be used sparingly. Fertilizers should be restricted to the use of organic fertilizers only.
- Exterior storage of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides or other toxic or hazardous materials shall be prohibited on site.
- Raise public awareness by referring homeowners to Norfolk County Mosquito Conrtol District. Contact information:
    - David A. Lawson, Director

Norfolk County Mosquito Control District
61 Endicott Street
Building #34a
Norwood, MA 02062
Tel: (781) 762-3681
Fax: (781) 769-6436

Pet Waste Management:

Pet waste management involves using a combination of pet waste collection programs, pet awareness and education, to alert residents to the proper disposal techniques for pet droppings. The Condominium Association will establish rules requiring individual unit owners to properly collect and dispose of pet waste. The following management practices will be encouraged:

- Raise awareness of homeowners that are also pet owners that they are encouraged to pick up after their pets and dispose of the waste either in the trash, including on their own lawns and walking trails.

Proper Management of Deicing Chemicals and Snow:

Roadways shall be maintained by the Condominium Association. The following deicing chemicals and snow storage practices will be encouraged:

- Select effective snow disposal sites adjacent to or on pervious surfaces in upland areas away from water resources and wells. At these locations, the snow melt water can filter in to the soil, leaving behind sand and debris, which can be removed in the springtime.
- No roadway deicing materials shall be stockpiled on site unless all storage areas are protected from exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff.
- Avoid dumping snow into any waterbody, including wetlands, cranberry bogs, detention/infiltration basins, and grassed swales/channels.
- Avoid disposing of snow on top of storm drain catch basins.

Illicit Discharges:

Illicit discharges are non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain system which typically contain bacteria and other pollutants. All illicit discharges are prohibited. The Condominium Association will establish rules prohibiting any illicit discharges to the stormwater management system. Any illicit discharges should be reported to MassDEP and/or the DPW as applicable to be addressed in accordance with their respective policies.

The following is a list of EPA allowed non-stormwater discharges. If the non-stormwater discharge is not listed, it is prohibited.

1. Water line flushing,
2. Landscape irrigation,
3. Diverted stream flows,
4. Rising ground waters,
5. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)),
6. Uncontaminated pumped ground water,
7. Discharge from potable water sources,
8. Foundation drains,
9. Air conditioning condensation,
10. Irrigation water, springs,
11. Water from crawl space pumps,
12. Footing drains,
13. Lawn watering,
14. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands,
15. Street wash water,
16. Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities occur during emergency conditions.

Project Location: Woodmere At Brush Hill, 865 Brush Hill Road, Milton, MA **Date:**

Stormwater Management – Long Term Best Management Practices – Inspection Schedule and Evaluation Checklist

Long Term Practices

Best Management Practice	Inspection Frequency	Date Inspected	Inspector	Minimum Maintenance and Key Items to Check	Cleaning/Repair Needed: (List Items)	Date of Cleaning/ Repair	Performed by
Catch Basins	4-times annually			1. Sediment build-up 2. Trash and debris 3. Minor Spills (vehicular)	☐yes ☐no		
Subsurface Infiltration Chambers	After heavy rainfall events (minimum semi-annually)			1. Sediment level exceeds manufacturer's requirements 2. Trash and debris 3. Standing water greater than 72 hours	☐yes ☐no		
Infiltration Basin	After heavy rainfall events (minimum 4-times annually)			1. Sediment build-up 2. Trash and debris 3. Dead vegetation 4. Standing water greater than 72 hours	☐yes ☐no		
First Defense Pre-Treatment Units	After heavy rainfall events (minimum semi-annually)			1. Sediment level exceeds manufacturer's requirements 2. Trash and debris 3. Minor Spills (vehicular)	☐yes ☐no		
Outlet Protection	After heavy rainfall events (minimum 4-times annually)			1. Trash and debris	☐yes ☐no		
Street Maintenance	4-times annually			1.	☐yes ☐no		

Stormwater Control Manager _____

Spill Containment and Management Plan

Initial Notification

In the event of a spill, the facility manager will be notified immediately.

Facility Managers (name) _____

_____

Facility Manager (phone) _____

Assessment - Initial Containment

The supervisor will assess the incident and initiate containment control measures with the appropriate spill containment equipment included in the spill kit kept on-site. The supervisor will first contact the Fire Department and then notify the Police Department, Department of Public Works, Board of Health and Conservation Commission. The fire department is ultimately responsible for matters of public health and safety and should be notified immediately.

Contact:	Phone Number:
Fire Department:	911
Police Department:	911
Department of Public Works:	(617) 898-4900
Board of Health Phone:	(617) 898-4886
Conservation Commission Phone:	(617) 898-4974

Further Notification

Based on the assessment from the Fire Chief, additional notification to a cleanup contractor may be made. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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 facility office and readily accessible to all employees.

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 If yes, name of body of water_____
☐ No

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 clean up

_____drums containing_____

_____drums containing_____

_____drums containing_____

Location and method of debris disposal_____

_____

Name and address of any person, firm, or corporation suffering damages_____

_____

Procedures, method, and precautions instituted to prevent a similar occurrence from recurring____

_____

Spill reported to 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_____

_____

_____

EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT
INVENTORY

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

--	SORBENT PADS	1 BALE
--	SAND BAGS (empty)	10
--	SPEEDI-DRI ABSORBENT	2 – 40LB BAGS
--	12” INFLATABLE PIPE PLUG	1
--	15” INFLATABLE PIPE PLUG	1
--	SQUARE END SHOVELS	1
--	PRY BAR	1
--	CATCH BASIN COVER	1

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PHONE NUMBERS

1. FACILITY MANAGER
   NAME: _____ BEEPER: _____
   PHONE: _____ CELL PHONE: _____

   ALTERNATE:
   NAME: _____ BEEPER: N/A _____
   PHONE: _____ CEL PHONE: _____

2. FIRE DEPARTMENT
   EMERGENCY: 911
   BUSINESS: (617) 696-5178

   POLICE DEPARTMENT
   EMERGENCY: 911
   BUSINESS: (617) 698-3800

   DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
   BUSINESS: (617) 898-4900

3. MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
   EMERGENCY: (617) 556-1133
   NORTHEAST REGION - WILMINGTON OFFICE: (978) 694-3200

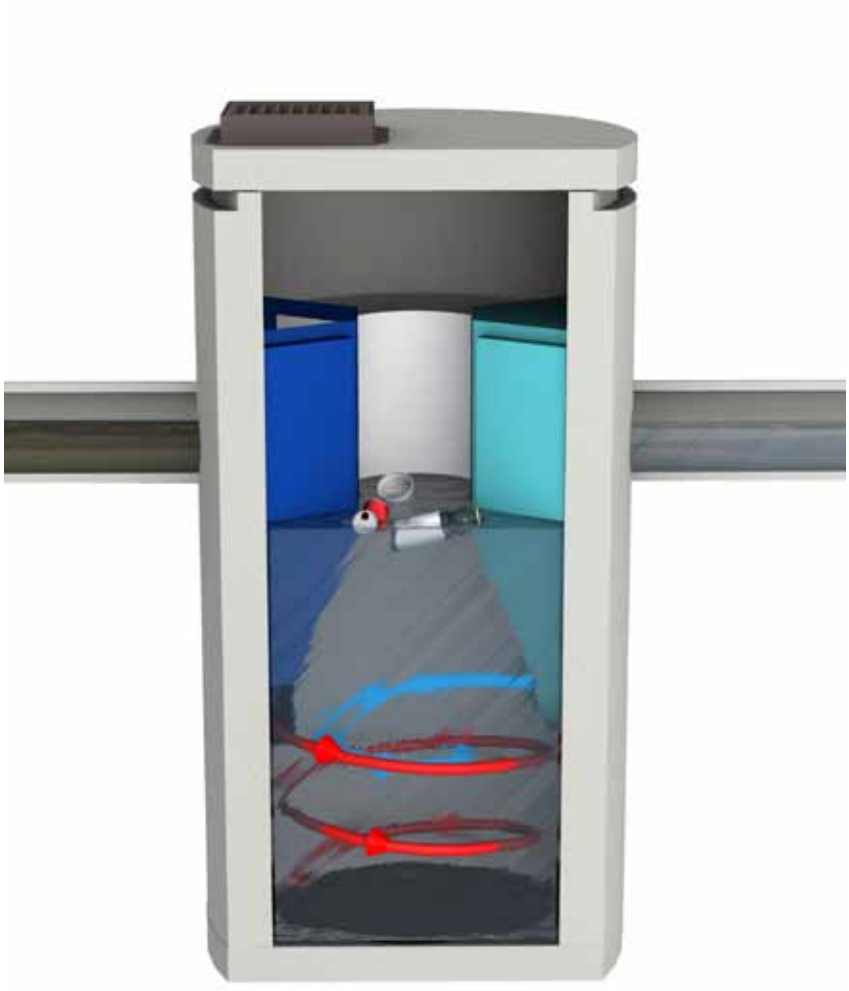
4. NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER
   PHONE: (800) 424-8802

   ALTERNATE: U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
   EMERGENCY: (617) 223-7265
   BUSINESS: (617) 860-4300

5. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
   CONTACT: Director of Public Works, Joseph Lynch
   PHONE: (617) 898-4900

   CONSERVATION COMMISSION
   CONTACT: Senior Administrative Clerk, Kathy Bowen
   PHONE: (617) 898-4974

   BOARD OF HEALTH
   CONTACT: Public Health Director, Caroline A. Kinsella
   PHONE: (617) 898-4886



Operation and Maintenance Manual

First® Defense

Vortex Separator for Stormwater Treatment

Stormwater Solutions

Turning Water Around ...®

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Hydro International (Stormwater), 94 Hutchins Drive, Portland ME 04102
Tel: (207) 756-6200 Fax: (207) 756-6212 Web: www.hydro-int.com

First Defense® by Hydro International

Capturing more than 25 years of separation design experience, the First Defense® is Hydro International's latest addition to its family of hydrodynamic vortex separators intended for stormwater applications. It has been developed with ease of installation and maintenance at the forefront without sacrificing performance or design flexibility.

All internal components are housed in either a 4-ft or 6-ft diameter precast manhole that is designed to withstand traffic loads. Each model can be used as a catch basin inlet or standard manhole with solid cover so that runoff can enter from an overhead grate, inlet pipe or both without diminishing performance.

The First Defense® has internal components that are designed to generate rotational flow within the device without requiring a tangential inlet. Flow within the precast chamber is controlled to prevent turbulence and its unique reverse-flow outlet intake ensures a longer retention time by preventing short-circuiting. An internal bypass prevents high flow re-suspension and washout and eliminates the need for additional bypass structures. The internals can easily be adjusted to change the angle between the inlet and outlet for storm drain directional changes and dual inlets can be accomodated in most cases. This simplifies grading and site design so that flow can be conveyed from isolated locations within the same site without increasing the number of structures.

For removal of fine sediment and associated pollutants, oil spills, trash and debris, the first choice in stormwater treatment systems is the First Defense®.

First Defense® Components

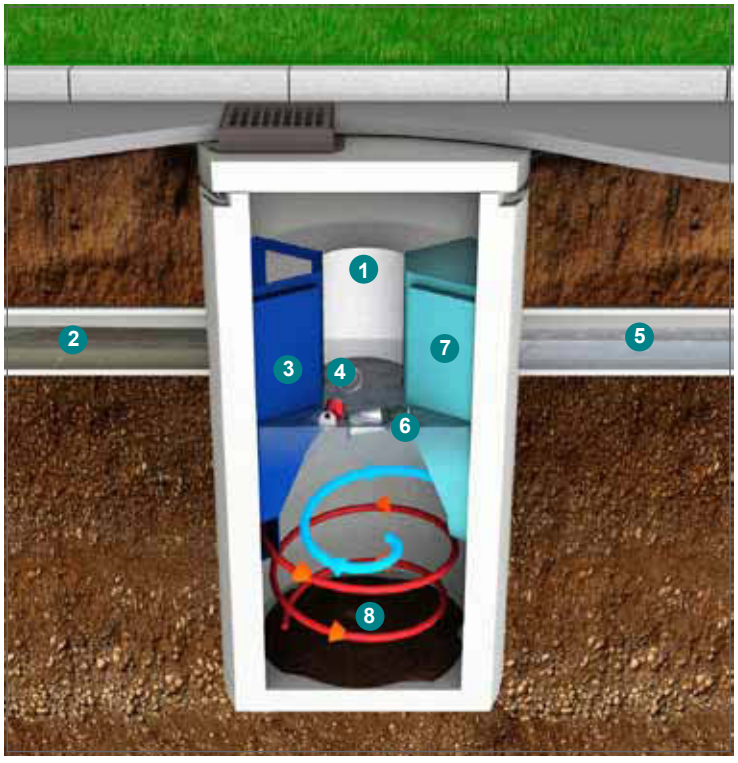
1. **Built-In Bypass**
2. **Inlet Pipe**
3. **Inlet Chute**
4. **Floatables Draw-off Port (not pictured)**
5. **Outlet Pipe**
6. **Floatables Storage**
7. **Outlet Chute**
8. **Sediment Storage**

Benefits of the First Defense®

- Compact and flexible design
  - Can be used as a catch basin inlet and directional change manhole
  - Optional one or two inlets
  - Does not require a bypass structure
- Hydrodynamic Vortex Separation
  - Extended and structured flow path
  - Minimal headloss
  - Reduces turbulence and re-suspension
  - Reverse-flow outlet intake prevents short-circuiting
  - Improved efficiency for all flows
- Delivered Pre-assembled for easy and fast installation
- Simple to inspect and maintain
- Independently verified

Applications

- New developments and retrofits
- Utility yards
- Streets and roadways
- Parking lots
- Pre-treatment for filters, infiltration and storage
- Industrial and commercial facilities
- Wetlands protection



Operation

Introduction

The First Defense® operates on simple fluid hydraulics. It is self-activating, has no moving parts, no external power requirement and is fabricated with durable non-corrosive components. No manual procedures are required to operate the unit and maintenance is limited to monitoring accumulations of stored pollutants and periodic clean-outs. The First Defense® has been designed to allow for easy and safe access for inspection, monitoring and clean-out procedures. Neither entry into the unit nor removal of the internal components is necessary for maintenance, thus safety concerns related to confined-space-entry are avoided.

Pollutant Capture and Retention

The internal components of the First Defense® have been designed to optimize pollutant capture. Sediment is captured and retained in the base of the unit, while oil and floatables are stored on the water surface in the inner volume. The pollutant storage volumes are isolated from the built-in bypass chamber to prevent washout during high-flow internally-bypassed storm events. Accessories such as oil absorbant pads are available for enhanced oil removal and storage. Due to the separation of the oil and floatable storage volume from the outlet, the potential for washout of stored pollutants between clean-outs is minimized.

Wet Sump

The sump of the First Defense® retains a standing water level between storm events. The water in the sump prevents stored sediment from solidifying in the base of the unit. The clean-out procedure becomes more difficult and labor intensive if the system allows fine sediment to dry-out and consolidate. Dried sediment must be manually removed by maintenance crews. This is a labor intensive operation in a hazardous environment.

Maintenance

Overview

The First Defense® protects the environment by removing a wide range of pollutants from stormwater runoff. Periodic removal of these captured pollutants is essential to the continuous, long-term functioning of the First Defense®. The First Defense® will capture and retain sediment and oil until the sediment and oil storage volumes are full to capacity. When sediment and oil storage capacities are reached, the First Defense® will no longer be able to store removed sediment and oil. Maximum pollutant storage capacities are provided in Table 1.

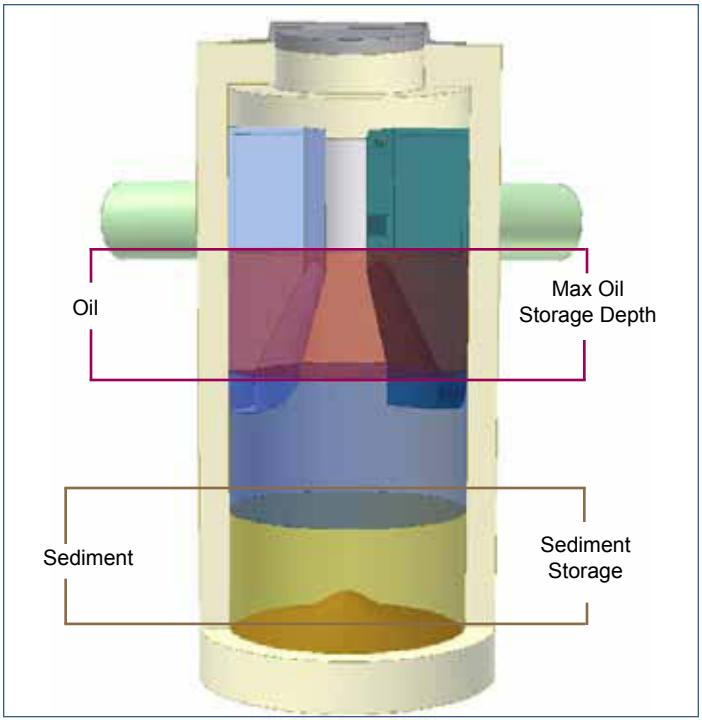


Fig.1 Pollutant storage volumes in the First Defense®.

The First Defense® allows for easy and safe inspection, monitoring and clean-out procedures. A commercially or municipally owned sump-vac is used to remove captured sediment and floatables. Access ports are located in the top of the manhole.

Maintenance events may include Inspection, Oil & Floatables Removal, and Sediment Removal. Maintenance events do not require entry into the First Defense®, nor do they require the internal components of the First Defense® to be removed. In the case of inspection and floatables removal, a vactor truck is not required. However, a vactor truck is required if the maintenance event is to include oil removal and/or sediment removal.

Determining Your Maintenance Schedule

The frequency of cleanout is determined in the field after installation. During the first year of operation, the unit should be inspected every six months to determine the rate of sediment and floatables accumulation. A simple probe such as a Sludge Judge® can be used to determine the level of accumulated solids stored in the sump. This information can be recorded in the maintenance log (see page 9) to establish a routine maintenance schedule.

The vactor procedure, including both sediment and oil/flotables removal, for a 6-ft First Defense® typically takes less than 30 minutes and removes a combined water/oil volume of about 800 gallons.

Inspection

Inspection is a simple process that does not involve entry into the First Defense®. Maintenance crews should be familiar with the First Defense® and its components prior to inspection.

Scheduling

- It is important to inspect your First Defense® every six months during the first year of operation to determine your site-specific rate of pollutant accumulation.
- Typically, inspection may be conducted during any season of the year.

Recommended Equipment

- Safety Equipment and Personal Protective Equipment (traffic cones, work gloves, etc.)
- Crow bar or other tool to remove grate or lid
- Pole with skimmer or net
- Sediment probe (such as a Sludge Judge®)
- Trash bag for removed floatables
- First Defense® Maintenance Log

Table 1. First Defense® Pollutant Storage Capacities and Maximum Cleanout Depths

Unit Diameter	Total Oil Storage	Oil Clean-out Depth	Total Sediment Storage	Sediment Clean-out Depth	Max. Liquid Volume Removed
(ft)	(gal)	(in)	(gal)	(in)	(gal)
4	180	<23.5	202	26	202-342
6	420	<23.5	626	36	626-1,046

NOTE

The total volume removed will depend on the oil accumulation level. Oil accumulation is typically much less than sediment, however removal of oil and sediment during the same service is recommended.

Inspection Procedures

1. Set up any necessary safety equipment around the access port or grate of the First Defense® as stipulated by local ordinances. Safety equipment should notify passing pedestrian and road traffic that work is being done.

2. Remove the grate or lid to the manhole.

3. Without entering the vessel, look down into the chamber to inspect the inside. Make note of any irregularities. Fig.2 shows the standing water level that should be observed.

4. Without entering the vessel, use the pole with the skimmer net to remove floatables and loose debris from the outer annulus of the chamber.

5. Using a sediment probe such as a Sludge Judge®, measure the depth of sediment that has collected in the sump of the vessel.

6. On the Maintenance Log (see page 9), record the date, unit location, estimated volume of floatables and gross debris removed, and the depth of sediment measured. Also note any apparent irregularities such as damaged components or blockages.

7. Securely replace the grate or lid.

8. Take down safety equipment.

9. Notify Hydro International of any irregularities noted during inspection.

Floatables and Sediment Cleanout

Floatables cleanout is typically done in conjunction with sediment removal. A commercially or municipally owned sump-vac is used to remove captured sediment and floatables (Fig.2).

Floatables and loose debris can also be netted with a skimmer and pole. The access port located at the top of the manhole provides unobstructed access for a vactor hose and skimmer pole to be lowered to the base of the sump.

Scheduling

- Floatables and sump cleanout are typically conducted once a year during any season.

- Floatables and sump cleanout should occur as soon as possible following a spill in the contributing drainage area.

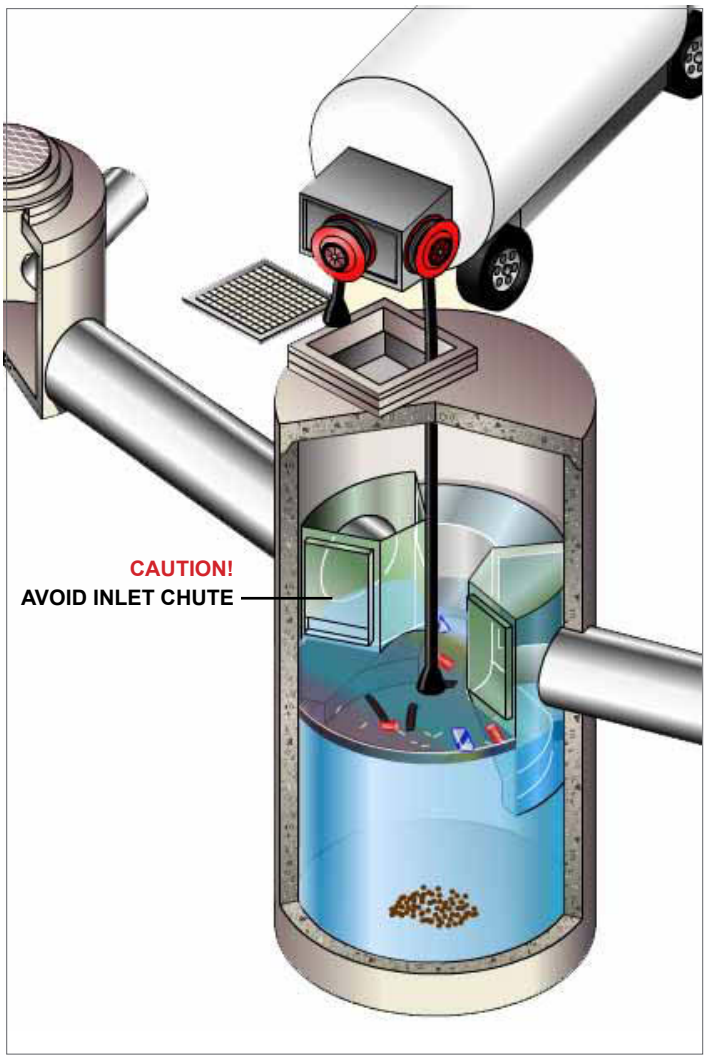


Fig.2 Floatables are removed with a vactor hose.

Recommended Equipment

- Safety Equipment (traffic cones, etc)
- Crow bar or other tool to remove grate or lid
- Pole with skimmer or net (if only floatables are being removed)
- Sediment probe (such as a Sludge Judge®)
- Vactor truck (flexible hose recommended)
- First Defense® Maintenance Log

Floatables and sediment Clean Out Procedures

1. Set up any necessary safety equipment around the access port or grate of the First Defense® as stipulated by local ordinances. Safety equipment should notify passing pedestrian and road traffic that work is being done.

2. Remove the grate or lid to the manhole.

3. Without entering the vessel, look down into the chamber to inspect the inside. Make note of any irregularities.

4. Remove oil and floatables stored on the surface of the water with the vactor hose (Fig.2) or with the skimmer or net (not pictured).

5. Using a sediment probe such as a Sludge Judge®, measure the depth of sediment that has collected in the sump of the vessel and record it in the Maintenance Log (page 9).

6. Once all floatables have been removed, drop the vactor hose to the base of the sump. Vactor out the sediment and gross debris off the sump floor (Fig.3).

7. Retract the vactor hose from the vessel.

8. On the Maintenance Log provided by Hydro International, record the date, unit location, estimated volume of floatables and gross debris removed, and the depth of sediment measured. Also note any apparent irregularities such as damaged components, blockages, or irregularly high or low water levels.

9. Securely replace the grate or lid.

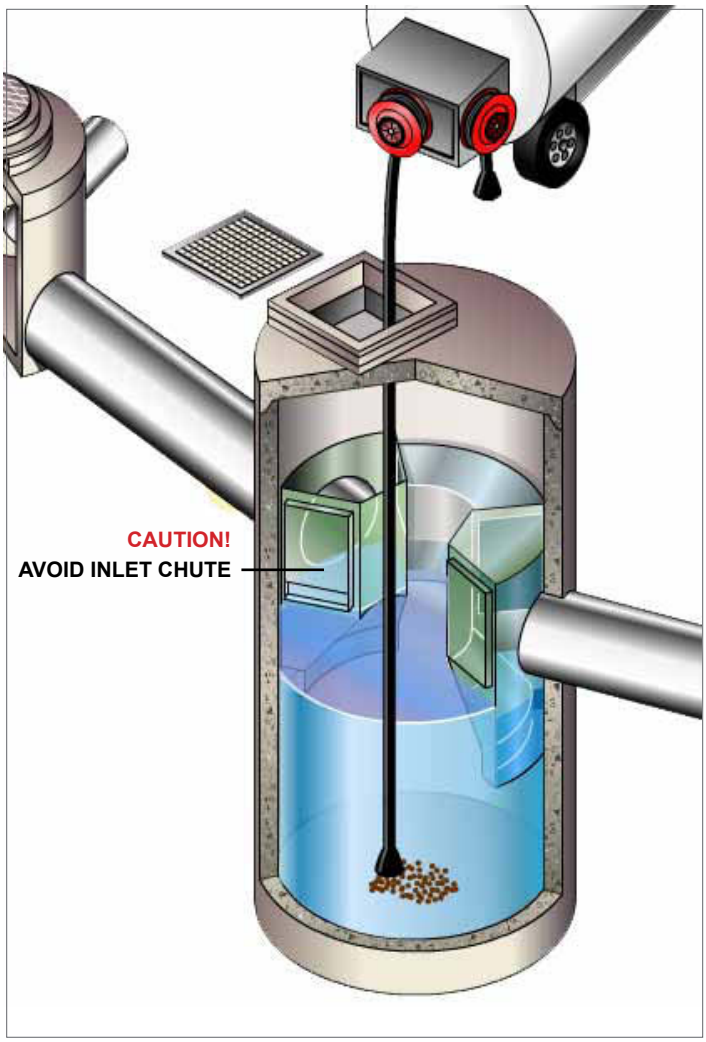


Fig.3 Sediment is removed with a vactor hose

Maintenance at a Glance

Activity	Frequency
Inspection	- Regularly during first year of installation - Every 6 months after the first year of installation
Oil and Floatables Removal	- Once per year, with sediment removal - Following a spill in the drainage area
Sediment Removal	- Once per year or as needed - Following a spill in the drainage area
NOTE: For most cleanouts it is not necessary to remove the entire volume of liquid in the vessel. Only removing the first few inches of oils/floatables and the sediment storage volume is required.	

First Defense® Installation Log

HYDRO INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE NUMBER:	
SITE NAME:	
SITE LOCATION:	
OWNER:	CONTRACTOR:
CONTACT NAME:	CONTACT NAME:
COMPANY NAME:	COMPANY NAME:
ADDRESS:	ADDRESS:
TELEPHONE:	TELEPHONE:
FAX:	FAX:

INSTALLATION DATE: / /

MODEL SIZE (CIRCLE ONE): **4-FT** **6-FT**

INLET (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY): **GRATE INLET (CATCH BASIN)** **INLET PIPE (FLOW THROUGH)**

Hydro International (Stormwater), 94 Hutchins Drive, Portland ME 04102
Tel: (207) 756-6200 Fax: (207) 756-6212 Web: www.hydro-int.com

First Defense® Inspection and Maintenance Log

Date	Initials	Depth of Floatables and Oils	Sediment Depth Measured	Volume of Sediment Removed	Site Activity and Comments

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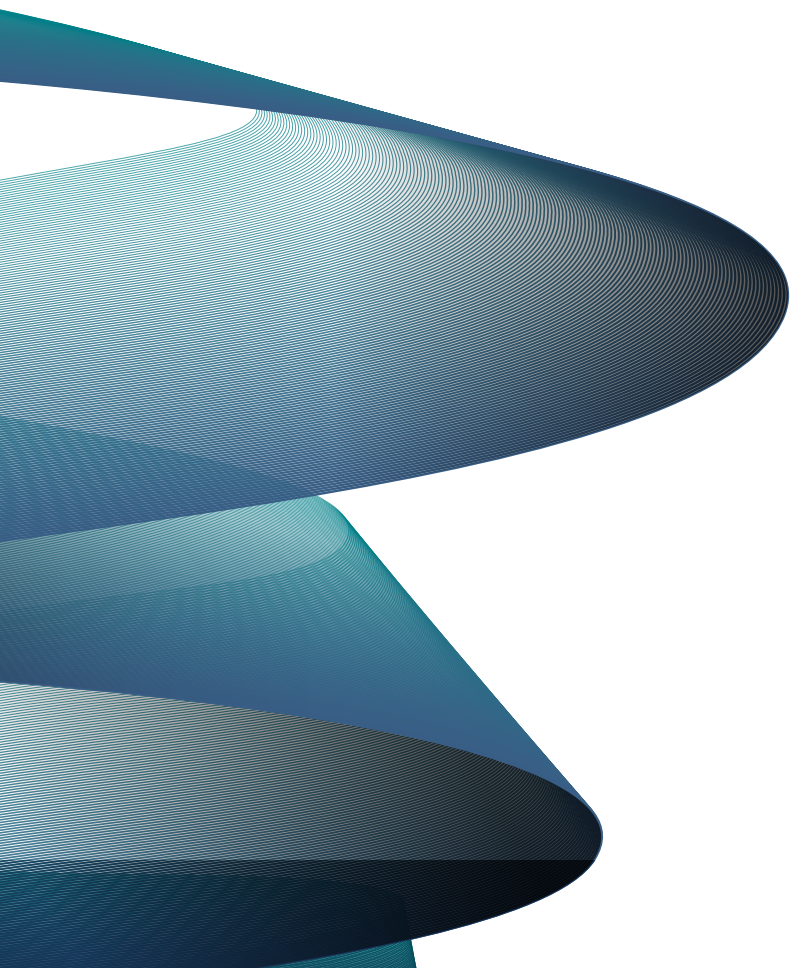
Hydro International (Stormwater), 94 Hutchins Drive, Portland ME 04102
Tel: (207) 756-6200 Fax: (207) 756-6212 Web: www.hydro-int.com

What is HX?

HX is Hydro Experience, it is the essence of Hydro. It's interwoven into every strand of Hydro's story, from our products to our people, our engineering pedigree to our approach to business and problem-solving.

HX is a stamp of quality and a mark of our commitment to optimum process performance. A Hydro solution is tried, tested and proven.

There is no equivalent to Hydro HX.



Stormwater Solutions

94 Hutchins Drive
Portland, ME 04102

Tel: (207) 756-6200
Fax: (207) 756-6212
stormwaterinquiry@hydro-int.com

www.hydro-int.com

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StormTech®

Detention • Retention • Water Quality

A division of ADS

Save Valuable Land and Protect Water Resources

Isolator® Row O&M Manual

StormTech® Chamber System for Stormwater Management

1.0 The Isolator® Row

1.1 INTRODUCTION

An important component of any Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is inspection and maintenance. The StormTech Isolator Row is a patented technique to inexpensively enhance Total Suspended Solids (TSS) removal and provide easy access for inspection and maintenance.

Looking down the Isolator Row from the manhole opening, woven geotextile is shown between the chamber and stone base.

1.2 THE ISOLATOR ROW

The Isolator Row is a row of StormTech chambers, either SC-310, SC-310-3, SC-740, DC-780, MC-3500 or MC-4500 models, that is surrounded with filter fabric and connected to a closely located manhole for easy access. The fabric-wrapped chambers provide for settling and filtration of sediment as storm water rises in the Isolator Row and ultimately passes through the filter fabric. The open bottom chambers and perforated sidewalls (SC-310, SC-310-3 and SC-740 models) allow storm water to flow both vertically and horizontally out of the chambers. Sediments are captured in the Isolator Row protecting the storage areas of the adjacent stone and chambers from sediment accumulation.

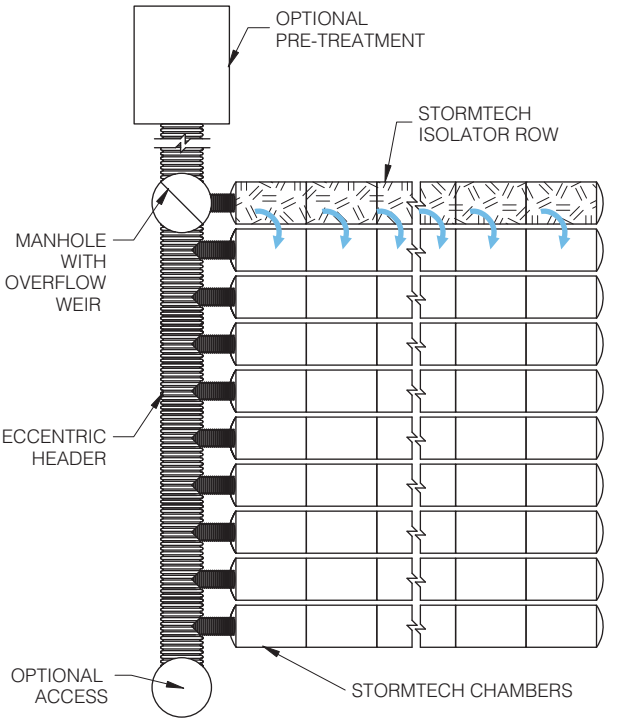
Two different fabrics are used for the Isolator Row. A woven geotextile fabric is placed between the stone and the Isolator Row chambers. The tough geotextile provides a media for storm water filtration and provides a durable surface for maintenance operations. It is also designed to prevent scour of the underlying stone and remain intact during high pressure jetting. A non-woven fabric is placed over the chambers to provide a filter media for flows passing through the perforations in the sidewall of the chamber. The non-woven fabric is not required over the DC-780, MC-3500 or MC-4500 models as these chambers do not have perforated side walls.

The Isolator Row is typically designed to capture the "first flush" and offers the versatility to be sized on a volume basis or flow rate basis. An upstream manhole not only provides access to the Isolator Row but typically includes a high flow weir such that storm water flowrates or volumes that exceed the capacity of the Isolator Row overtop the over flow weir and discharge through a manifold to the other chambers.

The Isolator Row may also be part of a treatment train. By treating storm water prior to entry into the chamber system, the service life can be extended and pollutants such as hydrocarbons can be captured. Pre-treatment best management practices can be as simple as deep sump catch basins, oil-water separators or can be innovative storm water treatment devices. The design of the treatment train and selection of pretreatment devices by the design engineer is often driven by regulatory requirements. Whether pretreatment is used or not, the Isolator Row is recommended by StormTech as an effective means to minimize maintenance requirements and maintenance costs.

Note: See the StormTech Design Manual for detailed information on designing inlets for a StormTech system, including the Isolator Row.

StormTech Isolator Row with Overflow Spillway
(not to scale)



2.0 Isolator Row Inspection/Maintenance

2.1 INSPECTION

The frequency of Inspection and Maintenance varies by location. A routine inspection schedule needs to be established for each individual location based upon site specific variables. The type of land use (i.e. industrial, commercial, residential), anticipated pollutant load, percent imperviousness, climate, etc. all play a critical role in determining the actual frequency of inspection and maintenance practices.

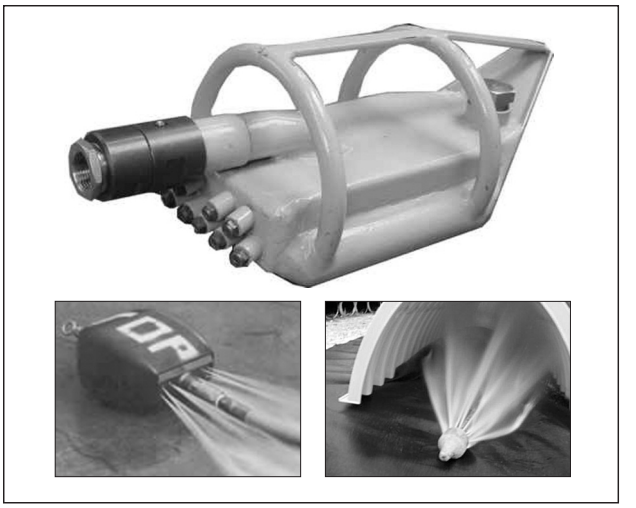
At a minimum, StormTech recommends annual inspections. Initially, the Isolator Row should be inspected every 6 months for the first year of operation. For subsequent years, the inspection should be adjusted based upon previous observation of sediment deposition.

The Isolator Row incorporates a combination of standard manhole(s) and strategically located inspection ports (as needed). The inspection ports allow for easy access to the system from the surface, eliminating the need to perform a confined space entry for inspection purposes.

If upon visual inspection it is found that sediment has accumulated, a stadia rod should be inserted to determine the depth of sediment. When the average depth of sediment exceeds 3 inches throughout the length of the Isolator Row, clean-out should be performed.

2.2 MAINTENANCE

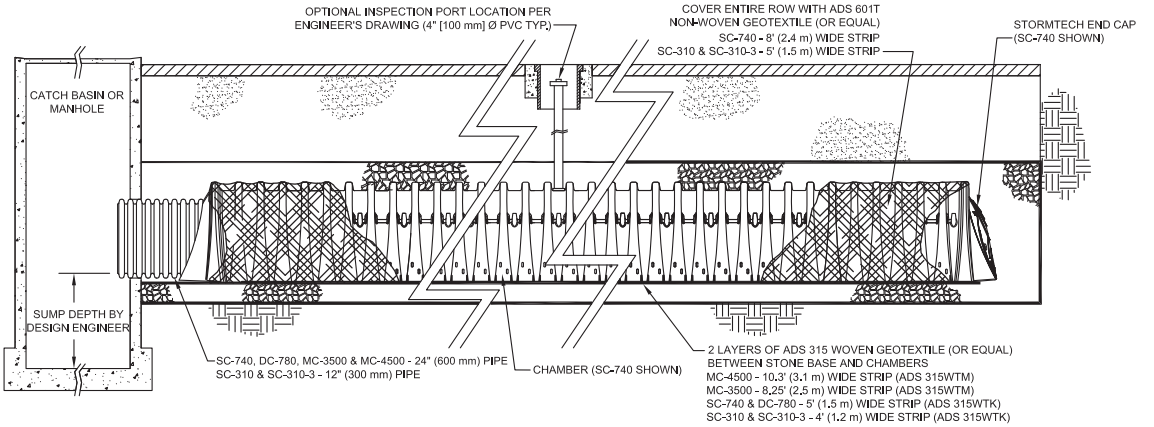
The Isolator Row was designed to reduce the cost of periodic maintenance. By "isolating" sediments to just one row, costs are dramatically reduced by eliminating the need to clean out each row of the entire storage bed. If inspection indicates the potential need for maintenance, access is provided via a manhole(s) located on the end(s) of the row for cleanout. If entry into the manhole is required, please follow local and OSHA rules for a confined space entries.



Examples of culvert cleaning nozzles appropriate for Isolator Row maintenance. (These are not StormTech products.)

Maintenance is accomplished with the JetVac process. The JetVac process utilizes a high pressure water nozzle to propel itself down the Isolator Row while scouring and suspending sediments. As the nozzle is retrieved, the captured pollutants are flushed back into the manhole for vacuuming. Most sewer and pipe maintenance companies have vacuum/JetVac combination vehicles. Selection of an appropriate JetVac nozzle will improve maintenance efficiency. Fixed nozzles designed for culverts or large diameter pipe cleaning are preferable. Rear facing jets with an effective spread of at least 45" are best. Most JetVac reels have 400 feet of hose allowing maintenance of an Isolator Row up to 50 chambers long. **The JetVac process shall only be performed on StormTech Isolator Rows that have AASHTO class 1 woven geotextile (as specified by StormTech) over their angular base stone.**

StormTech Isolator Row (not to scale)



NOTE: NON-WOVEN FABRIC IS ONLY REQUIRED OVER THE INLET PIPE CONNECTION INTO THE END CAP FOR DC-780, MC-3500 AND MC-4500 CHAMBER MODELS AND IS NOT REQUIRED OVER THE ENTIRE ISOLATOR ROW.

3.0 Isolator Row Step By Step Maintenance Procedures

Step 1) Inspect Isolator Row for sediment

A) Inspection ports (if present)

i. Remove lid from floor box frame

ii. Remove cap from inspection riser

iii. Using a flashlight and stadia rod, measure depth of sediment and record results on maintenance log.

iv. If sediment is at, or above, 3 inch depth proceed to Step 2. If not proceed to step 3.

B) All Isolator Rows

i. Remove cover from manhole at upstream end of Isolator Row

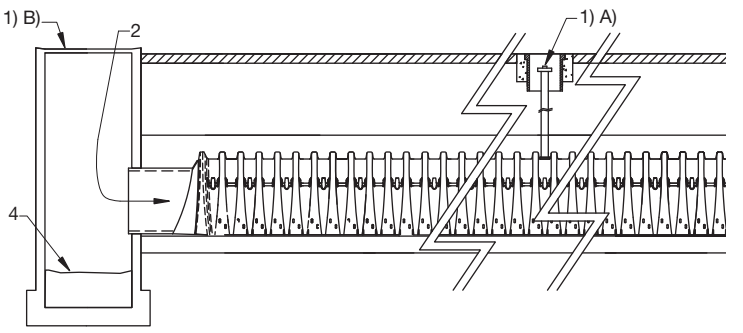
ii. Using a flashlight, inspect down Isolator Row through outlet pipe

1. Mirrors on poles or cameras may be used to avoid a confined space entry

2. Follow OSHA regulations for confined space entry if entering manhole

iii. If sediment is at or above the lower row of sidewall holes (approximately 3 inches) proceed to Step 2. If not proceed to Step 3.

StormTech Isolator Row (not to scale)



Step 2) Clean out Isolator Row using the JetVac process

A) A fixed culvert cleaning nozzle with rear facing nozzle spread of 45 inches or more is preferable

B) Apply multiple passes of JetVac until backflush water is clean

C) Vacuum manhole sump as required

Step 3) Replace all caps, lids and covers, record observations and actions

Step 4) Inspect & clean catch basins and manholes upstream of the StormTech system

Sample Maintenance Log

Date	Stadia Rod Readings		Sediment Depth (1) - (2)	Observations/Actions	Inspector
	Fixed point to chamber bottom (1)	Fixed point to top of sediment (2)			
3/15/01	6.3 ft.	none		New installation. Fixed point is CI frame at grade	djm
9/24/01		6.2	0.1 ft.	Some grit felt	sm
6/20/03		5.8	0.5 ft.	Mucky feel, debris visible in manhole and in Isolator row, maintenance due	rv
7/7/03	6.3 ft.		0	System jetted and vacuumed	djm

StormTech®

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