

Town of Southborough

Municipal Stormwater Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance Plan



June 30, 2019



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1 Introduction

This Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan has been prepared by the Town of Southborough to address stormwater infrastructure O&M requirements¹ of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) 2016 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) in Massachusetts, hereafter referred to as the "2016 Massachusetts MS4 Permit" or "MS4 Permit."

This O&M Plan addresses Minimum Control Measure 6, Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention for Permittee Owned Operations, by describing the activities and procedures the Town of Southborough will implement so that the MS4 infrastructure is maintained in a timely manner to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4. The O&M Plan outlines inspection and maintenance procedures for catch basins, municipally-owned streets and parking lots, and structural stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs).

The Department of Public Works is responsible for inspection and maintenance of the stormwater infrastructure in the Town of Southborough. A map of the existing stormwater infrastructure in Southborough is provided in **Appendix A**.

2 Catch Basins

The Department of Public Works performs routine inspections, cleaning, and maintenance of the approximately 1,300 catch basins that are located within the MS4 regulated area. The Town of Southborough will implement the following catch basin inspection and cleaning procedures to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4.

- Routine inspection and cleaning of catch basins. Catch basins should be cleaned such that they are no more than 50 percent full² at any time. The Town of Southborough will initially inspect all catch basins within the regulated area within two (2) years of the effective date of the permit to evaluate sediment or debris accumulation and establish optimal inspection and maintenance frequencies to meet the "50 percent" goal. A catch basin inspection/cleaning procedure, inspection form, and log of catch basins cleaned or inspected are included in **Appendix B**.
- If a catch basin sump is more than 50 percent full during two consecutive routine inspections or cleaning events, the finding will be documented, the contributing drainage area will be investigated for sources of excessive sediment loading, and to the extent practicable, contributing sources will be addressed. If no contributing sources are found, the inspection and cleaning frequency will be increased.

¹ See Part 2.3.7.a.iii of the 2016 MS4 Permit for Infrastructure Operation and Maintenance program requirements.

² A catch basin sump is more than 50 percent full if the contents within the sump exceed one half the distance between the bottom interior of the catch basin to the invert of the deepest outlet of the catch basin



- Catch basins located near construction activities (roadway construction, residential, commercial, or industrial development or redevelopment) will be inspected and cleaned more frequently if inspection and maintenance activities indicate excessive sediment or debris loadings (i.e., catch basins more than 50 percent full). Priority will also be given to catch basins that discharge to impaired waters.
- The following information will be included in each annual report:
 - Any action taken in response to excessive sediment or debris loadings
 - Total number of catch basins
 - Number of catch basins inspected
 - Number of catch basins cleaned
 - Total volume or mass of material removed from catch basins.

3 Streets and Parking Lots

Streets and municipally-owned parking lots are swept once annually, typically in the spring using a 2017 Elgin Pelican and a 1998 Elgin Pelican. Between 100 and 150 cubic yards of material are removed from streets and parking lots annually.

The Town of Southborough will implement the following street and parking lot sweeping procedures to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4:

- All streets with the exception of rural uncurbed roads with no catch basins or high speed limited access highways will be swept and/or cleaned a minimum of once per year in the spring (following winter activities such as sanding).
- More frequent sweeping will be considered for targeted areas based on pollutant load reduction potential, inspections, pollutant loads, catch basin cleaning or inspection results, land use, impaired waters, or other factors.
- More frequent sweeping is required for municipally-owned streets and parking lots in areas that discharge to certain nutrient-impaired waters. Sweeping must be performed in these areas a minimum of two times per year, once in the spring (following winter activities such as sanding) and at least once in the fall (Sept 1 – Dec 1; following leaf fall).
- For rural uncurbed roadways with no catch basins and limited access highways, the Town of Southborough will either meet the minimum frequencies above, or develop and implement an inspection, documentation, and targeted sweeping plan outlining reduced frequencies within two (2) years of the effective date of the permit, and submit such plan with its year one annual report.
- The following information will be included in each annual report:
 - Number of miles cleaned or the volume or mass of material removed (see sweeping log in **Appendix C**).



4 Catch Basin Cleanings and Street Sweepings

Catch basin cleanings (i.e., solid materials such as leaves, sand and twigs removed from stormwater collection systems during cleaning operations) and street sweepings will be managed in compliance with current Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection policies:

- Catch Basin Cleanings
<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/recycle/regulations/management-of-catch-basin-cleanings.html>
- Street Sweepings
<http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/recycle/laws/stsweep.pdf>

Prior to disposal or reuse, catch basin cleanings and street sweepings will be stored indoors or using proper controls such that they do not discharge to receiving waters.

5 Winter Road Maintenance

The Town of Southborough performs a variety of maintenance activities to ensure safe winter driving conditions on its roads and parking lots. Generally, main road and hills are addressed first during small storms. Pure salt is used during and after most storms. The distribution of the salt is calibrated to the wheel speed, so material isn't disbursed when the vehicle is stopped, and an even distribution of salt is applied to all roads. If the temperature falls below 22 degrees, or if there is freezing rain, the DPW uses a mix of sand and salt to treat roads.

The Town of Southborough will implement the following winter maintenance procedures to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4:

- Minimize the use and optimize the application of sodium chloride and other salt³ (while maintaining public safety) and consider opportunities for use of alternative materials.
- Optimize sand and/or chemical application rates through the use, where practicable, of automated application equipment (e.g., zero velocity spreaders), anti-icing and pre-wetting techniques, implementation of pavement management systems, and alternate chemicals. Maintain records of the application of sand, anti-icing and/or de-icing chemicals to document the reduction of chemicals to meet established goals.
- Prevent exposure of deicing product (salt, sand, or alternative products) storage piles to precipitation by enclosing or covering the storage piles. Implement good housekeeping, diversions, containment or other measures to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Store piles in such a manner as not to impact surface water resources, groundwater resources, recharge areas, and wells.

³ For purposes of the MS4 Permit, salt means any chloride-containing material used to treat paved surfaces for deicing, including sodium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, and brine solutions.



- The MS4 Permit prohibits snow disposal into waters of the United States. Snow disposal activities, including selection of appropriate snow disposal sites, will adhere to the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Snow Disposal Guidance, Guideline No. BWR G2015-01 (Effective Date: December 21, 2015), located at:
<http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/regulations/snow-disposal-guidance.html>
- Provide training for municipal employees on winter roadway maintenance procedures.

6 Structural Stormwater BMPs

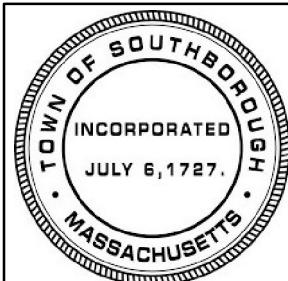
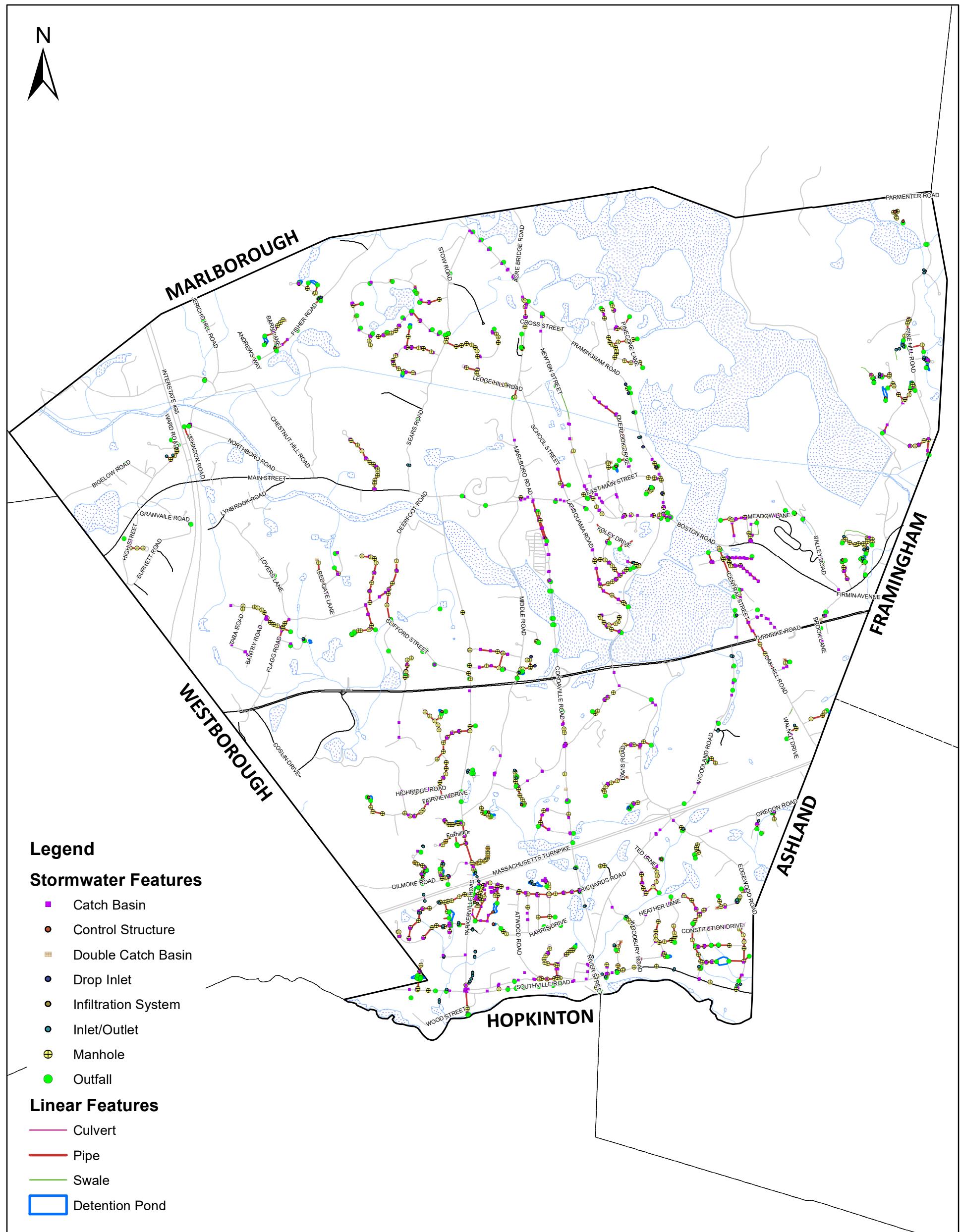
An inventory of structural stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) owned and/or maintained by Town of Southborough is provided in **Appendix D**. The stormwater infrastructure map in **Appendix A** shows the locations of the structural BMPs.

The only Best Management Practices (BMPs) that the Town of Southborough owns and maintains are 48 detention basins, located throughout the town.

Structural stormwater BMPs will be inspected annually at a minimum. Recommended inspection procedures and checklists are provided in **Appendix E**.

Appendix A

Stormwater Infrastructure Map



TOWN OF SOUTHBOROUGH STORM SYSTEM MAPPING



ENGINEERS - SCIENTISTS - PLANNERS
8 BLACKSTONE VALLEY PLACE
LINCOLN, RI 02865
401-334-4100

Appendix B

Catch Basin Inspection and Cleaning Procedure
Catch Basin Inspection Form
Catch Basin Cleaning Log

SOP 3: CATCH BASIN INSPECTION AND CLEANING

Introduction

Catch basins help minimize flooding and protect water quality by removing trash, sediment, decaying debris, and other solids from stormwater runoff. These materials are retained in a sump below the invert of the outlet pipe. Catch basin cleaning reduces foul odors, prevents clogs in the storm drain system, and reduces the loading of suspended solids, nutrients, and bacteria to receiving waters.

During regular cleaning and inspection procedures, data can be gathered related to the condition of the physical basin structure and its frame and grate and the quality of stormwater conveyed by the structure. Observations such as the following can indicate sources of pollution within the storm drain system:

- Oil sheen
- Discoloration
- Trash and debris

Both bacteria and petroleum can create a sheen on the water surface. The source of the sheen can be differentiated by disturbing it, such as with a pole. A sheen caused by oil will remain intact and move in a swirl pattern; a sheen caused by bacteria will separate and appear “blocky”. Bacterial sheen is not a pollutant but should be noted.

Observations such as the following can indicate a potential connection of a sanitary sewer to the storm drain system, which is an illicit discharge.

- Indications of sanitary sewage, including fecal matter or sewage odors
- Foaming, such as from detergent
- Optical enhancers, fluorescent dye added to laundry detergent

Each catch basin should be cleaned and inspected at least annually. Catch basins in high-use areas may require more frequent cleaning. Performing street sweeping on an appropriate schedule will reduce the amount of sediment, debris, and organic matter entering the catch basins, which will in turn reduce the frequency with which structures need to be cleaned.

Cleaning Procedure

Catch basin inspection cleaning procedures should address both the grate opening and the basin's sump. Document any and all observations about the condition of the catch basin structure and water quality on the Catch Basin Inspection Form (attached).

Catch basin inspection and cleaning procedures include the following:

1. Work upstream to downstream.
2. Clean sediment and trash off grate.
3. Visually inspect the outside of the grate.

4. Visually inspect the inside of the catch basin to determine cleaning needs.
5. Inspect catch basin for structural integrity.
6. Determine the most appropriate equipment and method for cleaning each catch basin.
 - a. Manually use a shovel to remove accumulated sediments, or
 - b. Use a bucket loader to remove accumulated sediments, or
 - c. Use a high pressure washer to clean any remaining material out of catch basin while capturing the slurry with a vacuum.
 - d. If necessary, after the catch basin is clean, use the rodder of the vacuum truck to clean downstream pipe and pull back sediment that might have entered downstream pipe.
7. If contamination is suspected, chemical analysis will be required to determine if the materials comply with the Massachusetts DEP Hazardous Waste Regulations, 310 CMR 30.000 (<http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/310cmr30.pdf>). Chemical analysis required will depend on suspected contaminants. Note the identification number of the catch basin on the sample label, and note sample collection on the Catch Basin Inspection Form.
8. Properly dispose of collected sediments. See following section for guidance.
9. If fluids collected during catch basin cleaning are not being handled and disposed of by a third party, dispose of these fluids to a sanitary sewer system, with permission of the system operator.
10. If illicit discharges are observed or suspected, notify the appropriate Department (see “SOP 10: Addressing Illicit Discharges”).
11. At the end of each day, document location and number of catch basins cleaned, amount of waste collected, and disposal method for all screenings.
12. Report additional maintenance or repair needs to the appropriate Department.

Disposal of Screenings

Catch basin cleanings from storm water-only drainage systems may be disposed at any landfill that is permitted by MassDEP to accept solid waste. MassDEP does not routinely require stormwater-only catch basin cleanings to be tested before disposal, unless there is evidence that they have been contaminated by a spill or some other means.

Screenings may need to be placed in a drying bed to allow water to evaporate before proper disposal. In this case, ensure that the screenings are managed to prevent pollution.

Attachments

1. Catch Basin Inspection Form

Related Standard Operating Procedures

1. SOP 10, Addressing Illicit Discharges
2. SOP 13, Water Quality Screening in the Field



Job No.: _____

Town: _____

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

CATCH BASIN INSPECTION FORM

Catch Basin I.D.			Final Discharge from Structure? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, Discharge to Outfall No.: _____
Catch Basin Label:	Stencil <input type="checkbox"/>	Ground Inset <input type="checkbox"/>	Sign <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Basin Material:	Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Corrugated metal <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Catch Basin Condition:	Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Crumbling <input type="checkbox"/>
Pipe Material:	Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> HDPE <input type="checkbox"/> PVC <input type="checkbox"/> Clay Tile <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Pipe Measurements:	Inlet Dia. (in): d= _____ Outlet Dia. (in): D= _____
Required Maintenance/ Problems (check all that apply):		<input type="checkbox"/> Tree Work Required <input type="checkbox"/> New Grate is Required <input type="checkbox"/> Pipe is Blocked <input type="checkbox"/> Frame Maintenance is Required <input type="checkbox"/> Remove Accumulated Sediment <input type="checkbox"/> Pipe Maintenance is Required <input type="checkbox"/> Basin Undermined or Bypassed	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cannot Remove Cover <input type="checkbox"/> Ditch Work <input type="checkbox"/> Corrosion at Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion Around Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Remove Trash & Debris <input type="checkbox"/> Need Cement Around Grate		Other: _____	
Catch Basin Grate Type :		Sediment Buildup Depth :	Description of Flow:
Bar: <input type="checkbox"/> Cascade: <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		0-6 (in): _____ 6-12 (in): _____ 12-18 (in): _____ 18-24 (in): _____ 24+ (in): _____	Heavy <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Trickling <input type="checkbox"/>
Properly Aligned: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			Street Name/ Structure Location: _____
*If the outlet is submerged check yes and indicate approximate height of water above the outlet invert. h above invert (in): _____			Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Flow <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water (check one or both)		Observations: Color: _____ Odor: _____	
		Circle those present: Foam _____ Oil Sheen _____ Sanitary Waste _____ Bacterial Sheen _____ Orange Staining _____ Floatables _____ Excessive sediment _____ Pet Waste _____ Other: _____ Optical Enhancers _____	
Weather Conditions :		Dry > 24 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Wet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Sample of Screenings Collected for Analysis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Comments: _____			

Appendix C

Street and Parking Lot Sweeping Log

Street Sweeping Log

Date: _____

Operator: _____

Weather Conditions: _____

Appendix D

Inventory of Structural Stormwater Best Management Practices

Inventory of Structural Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Southborough, Massachusetts

BMP ID or Description	Location	BMP Type	Inspection Frequency	Date of Last Inspection	Additional Notes
T1	Between Liberty Dr & Constitution Dr	Detention pond			
T2	William Onthank Ln	Detention pond			
T3	End of Moore Rd	Detention pond			
T4	South of Mary E. Finn School driveway – Parkerville Rd	Detention pond			
T5	North of Mary E. Finn School driveway – Parkerville Rd	Detention pond			
T6	Behind Mary E. Finn School	Detention pond			
T7	203 Parkerville Rd	Detention pond			
T8	Beechwood Lane	Detention pond			
T9	Metacomet Ln	Detention pond			
T10	Oland Ln	Detention pond			
T11	Oland Ln south of P10	Detention pond			
T12	1 Alexandra Cir	Detention pond			
T13	End of Hidden Meadow Ln	Detention pond			
T14	End of Boswell Ln	Detention pond			
T15	End of Sunrise Dr	Detention pond			
T16	1 Kidder Ln	Detention pond			
T17	1 Kidder Ln	Detention pond			
T18	5 Sarsen Stone Way	Detention pond			
T19	15 Banfill Ln	Detention pond			
T20	Intersection of Valley Rd & Meadow Ln	Detention pond			
T21	Meadow Ln – 100 ft west of P21	Detention pond			
T22	End of Austin Kelly Ln	Detention pond			

BMP ID or Description	Location	BMP Type	Inspection Frequency	Date of Last Inspection	Additional Notes
T23	17 Nichols St	Detention pond			
T24	End of Witherbee Ln	Detention pond			
T25	4 Joslin Ln	Detention pond			
T26	End of Angelica Ln	Detention pond			
T27	End of Hillside Ave	Detention pond			
T28	End of Maple St	Detention pond			
T29	End of Killam Farm Ln	Detention pond			
T30	End of Killam Farm Ln – west of P31	Detention pond			
T31	End of Orchard Rd	Detention pond			
T32	End of Orchard Rd – west of P33	Detention pond			
T33	9 Fiddleneck Ln	Detention pond			
T34	4 Fiddleneck Ln	Detention pond			
T35	Eastbrook Farm Ln	Detention pond			
T36	9 Vale Terr	Detention pond			
T37	End of Asaree Dr	Detention pond			
T38	End of Wells Ln	Detention pond			
T39	Intersection of Barn Ln & Fisher Rd	Detention pond			
T40	4 Barn Ln	Detention pond			
T41	End of Stubtoe Ln	Detention pond			
T42	9 Schipper Farm Ln	Detention pond			
T43	5 Schipper Farm Ln	Detention pond			
T44	Stockwell Ln	Detention pond			
T45	West of 4 Sadie Hutt Ln	Detention pond			
T46	Behind 53 Presidential Dr	Detention pond			
T47	4 William Colleary Ln	Detention pond			
T48	Thayer Ln	Detention pond			

Appendix E

Structural Stormwater BMP Inspection Procedures and Checklists
(Only relevant sections of SOP 9 included)

SOP 9: INSPECTING CONSTRUCTED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Best Management Practices (BMPs) are policies, procedures and structures designed to reduce stormwater pollution, prevent contaminant discharges to natural water bodies, and reduce stormwater facility maintenance costs. Constructed BMPs are permanent site features designed to treat stormwater before infiltrating it to the subsurface or discharging it to a surface water body.

This Standard Operating Procedure provides a general summary of inspection procedures for eight common constructed BMPs, including:

1. Bioretention Areas and Rain Gardens
2. Constructed Stormwater Wetlands
3. Extended Dry Detention Basins
4. Proprietary Media Filters
5. Sand and Organic Filters
6. Wet Basins
7. Dry Wells
8. Infiltration Basins

This SOP is based on the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook and is not intended to replace that document. This SOP is also not intended to replace the Stormwater BMP Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan required by the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act, Order of Conditions.

Bioretention Areas and Rain Gardens

Bioretention areas and rain gardens are shallow depressions filled with sandy soil, topped with a thick layer of mulch and planted with dense native vegetation. There are two types of bioretention cells:

1. Filtering bioretention area: Areas that are designed solely as an organic filter; and
2. Exfiltration bioretention area: Areas that are configured to recharge groundwater in addition to acting as a filter.

Inspection & Maintenance

Regular inspection and maintenance are important to prevent against premature failure of bioretention areas or rain gardens. Regular inspection and maintenance of pretreatment devices and bioretention cells for sediment buildup, structural damage and standing water can extend the life of the soil media.

Maintenance Schedule: Proprietary Media Filters

Activity	Time of Year	Frequency
Inspect for standing water, trash, sediment and clogging	Per manufacturer's schedule	Bi-Annually (minimum)
Remove trash and debris	N/A	Each Inspection
Examine to determine if system drains in 72 hours	Spring, after large storm	Annually
Inspect filtering media for clogging	Per manufacturer's schedule	Per manufacturer's schedule

Sand and Organic Filters

Sand and organic filters, also known as filtration basins, are intended for quality control rather than quantity control. These filters improve water quality by removing pollutants through a filtering media and settling pollutants on top of the sand bed and/or in a pretreatment basin. Pretreatment is required to prevent filter media from clogging. Runoff from the filters is typically discharged to another BMP for additional treatment.

Inspection & Maintenance

If properly maintained, sand and organic filters have a long design life. Maintenance requirements include raking the sand and removing sediment, trash and debris from the surface of the BMP. Over time, fine sediments will penetrate deep into the sand requiring replacement of several inches or the entire sand layer. Discolored sand is an indicator of the presence of fine sediments, suggesting that replacement of the sand should be completed.

Maintenance Schedule: Proprietary Media Filters

Activity	Frequency
Inspect filters and remove debris	After every major storm for the first 3 months after construction completion. Every 6 months thereafter.

Wet Basins

Wet basins are intended to treat stormwater quality through the removal of sediments and soluble pollutants. A permanent pool of water allows sediments to settle and removes the soluble pollutants, including some metals and nutrients. Additional dry storage is required to control peak discharges during large storm events, and if properly designed and maintained wet basins can add fire protection, wildlife habitat and aesthetic values to a property.

Inspection & Maintenance

To ensure proper operation, wet basin outfalls should be inspected for evidence of clogging or excessive outfall releases. Potential problems to investigate include erosion within the basin and banks, damage to the emergency spillway, tree growth on the embankment, sediment accumulation around the outlet and the emergence of invasive species. Should any of these problems be encountered, perform repairs immediately. An on-site sediment disposal area will reduce sediment removal costs.

Maintenance Schedule: Wet Basins

Activity	Time of Year	Frequency
Inspect wet basins	Spring and/or Fall	Annually (Minimum)
Mow upper stage, side slopes, embankment and emergency spillway	Spring through Fall	Bi-Annually (Minimum)
Remove sediment, trash and debris	Spring through Fall	Bi-Annually (Minimum)
Remove sediment from basin	Year round	As required, but at least once every 10 years

Dry Wells

Dry wells are used to infiltrate uncontaminated runoff. These BMPs should never be used to infiltrate stormwater or runoff that has the potential to be contaminated with sediment and other pollutants. Dry wells provide groundwater recharge and can reduce the size and cost required of downstream BMPs or storm drains. However, they are only applicable in drainage areas of less than one acre and may experience high failure rates due to clogging.

Inspection & Maintenance

Proper dry well function depends on regular inspection. Clogging has the potential to cause high failure rates. The water depth in the observation well should be measured at 24 and 48 hour intervals after a storm and the clearance rate calculated. The clearance rate is calculated by dividing the drop in water level (inches) by the time elapsed (hours).

Maintenance Schedule: Dry Wells

Activity	Frequency
Inspect dry wells	After every major storm for the first 3 months after construction completion. Annually thereafter.

Infiltration Basins

Infiltration basins are designed to contain stormwater quantity and provide groundwater recharge. Pollution prevention and pretreatment are required to ensure that contaminated stormwater is not infiltrated. Infiltration basins reduce local flooding and preserve the natural water balance of the site, however high failure rates often occur due to improper siting, inadequate pretreatment, poor design and lack of maintenance.

Inspection & Maintenance

Regular maintenance is required to prevent clogging, which results in infiltration basin failure. Clogging may be due to upland sediment erosion, excessive soil compaction or low spots. Inspections should include signs of differential settlement, cracking, erosion, leakage in the embankments, tree growth on the embankments, riprap condition, sediment accumulation and turf health.

Maintenance Schedule: Infiltration Basins

Activity	Time of Year	Frequency
Preventative maintenance	Spring and Fall	Bi-Annually
Inspection	Spring and Fall	After every major storm for the first 3 months after construction completion. Bi-annually thereafter and discharges through the high outlet orifice.
Mow/rake buffer area, side slopes and basin bottom	Spring and Fall	Bi-Annually
Remove trash, debris and organic matter	Spring and Fall	Bi-Annually

INSPECTION OF EXTENDED DRY DETENTION BASINS

Inspections should be conducted bi-annually, and during and after major storm events.

General Information

BMP Description	Extended Dry Detention Basin		
BMP Location			
Inspector's Name			
Date of Inspection		Date of Last Inspection	
Start Time		End Time	
Type of Inspection: Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Storm Event <input type="checkbox"/> During Storm Event <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Storm Event <input type="checkbox"/>			
Describe the weather conditions at time of inspection			

Specific Information

Maintenance Activity	Maintenance Frequency	Is Status of BMP Satisfactory?	Corrective Action Needed
Examine outlet structure for clogging or high outflow release velocities	Bi-Annually	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Mow upper stage, side slopes, embankment and emergency spillway	Bi-Annually	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Remove trash and debris	Bi-Annually	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Remove sediment from basin	At least once every 5 years	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

INSPECTION OF WET BASINS

Inspections should be conducted after every major storm event for the first 3 months following completion, then biannually thereafter.

General Information

BMP Description	Wet Basin		
BMP Location			
Inspector's Name			
Date of Inspection		Date of Last Inspection	
Start Time		End Time	
Type of Inspection: Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Storm Event <input type="checkbox"/> During Storm Event <input type="checkbox"/> Post-Storm Event <input type="checkbox"/>			
Describe the weather conditions at time of inspection			
Describe condition of wet basin at time of inspection			

Specific Information

Maintenance Activity	Maintenance Frequency	Is Status of BMP Satisfactory?	Corrective Action Needed
Preventative maintenance	Bi-Annually	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Mow/rake buffer area, side slopes and basin bottom	Bi-Annually	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Remove trash, debris and organic matter	Bi-Annually	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Inspect and clean pretreatment devices	Every other month and after every major storm event	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	