Section 4
Treatment Control BMPs

4.1 Introduction

This section discusses the inspection and maintenance requirements for treatment control BMPs shown in Table 4-1. The specific design requirements, performance specifications, and limitations of each of these BMPs are discussed in detail in the New Development and Redevelopment BMP Handbook. Inspection and maintenance requirements are necessary to verify that each treatment control BMP performs efficiently throughout its design life. Although specific inspection and maintenance frequencies are presented in the following fact sheets, these are only suggested and should be adapted to each site situation to best accommodate environmental, economic, and local regulatory concerns.

For the purpose of this Handbook, treatment control BMPs have been classified according to whether they are public domain or proprietary controls. Public domain controls, as the name implies, are controls that are available to the general public, while proprietary controls are typically patented devices and are purchased from a vendor.

Table 4-1 Treatment Control BMPs

Public Domain	
TC-10	Infiltration Trench
TC-11	Infiltration Basin
TC-12	Retention/Irrigation
TC-20	Wet Pond
TC-21	Constructed Wetland
TC-22	Extended Detention Basin
TC-30	Vegetated Swale
TC-31	Vegetated Buffer Strip
TC-32	Bioretention
TC-40	Media Filter
TC-50	Water Quality Inlet
TC-60	Multiple Systems
Manufactured (Proprietary)	
MP-20	Wetland
MP-40	Media Filter
MP-50	Wet Vault
MP-51	Vortex Separator
MP-52	Drain Inlet

4.2 Fact Sheet Format

A BMP fact sheet is a short document that gives pertinent maintenance and inspection information about a particular treatment control BMP. Typically, each fact sheet contains the information outlined in Figure 4-1. Completed fact sheets for each of the treatment control BMPs shown in Table 4-1 are provided in Section 4.3.

The fact sheets also contain side bar presentations with information on BMP maintenance concerns, objectives, and goals; targeted constituents; and removal effectiveness if known.

TC-xx Example Maintenance Fact Sheet

General Description

Inspection/Maintenance Considerations

Inspection Activities

Maintenance Activities

Additional Information

References

Figure 4-1
Example Fact Sheet

4.3 BMP Fact Sheets

Maintenance BMP fact sheets for public domain and manufactured BMPs follow. The BMP fact sheets are individually page numbered and are suitable for photocopying and inclusion in stormwater quality management plans. Fresh copies of the fact sheets can be individually downloaded from the California Stormwater BMP Handbook website at www.cabmphandbooks.com . As noted previously, the reader should refer to the New Development and Redevelopment BMP Handbook for details regarding BMP design, performance, and installation. In addition to the references at the end of each fact sheet, the 1993 version of the California Stormwater BMP Handbook was used as a general reference and starting point for the preparation of the maintenance fact sheets that follow.

In addition, it is worth noting that there are numerous proprietary treatment control devices available. Manufacturers typically have recommended inspection schedules and maintenance requirements for each device. If your facility utilizes proprietary treatment control devices for stormwater runoff, a maintenance agreement and detailed maintenance plan should be developed to ensure that they are well maintained, and operate according to design specifications. For many manufactured devices, municipalities can contract with the manufacturer or representative to provide maintenance services.

Infiltration Trench TC-10

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Accumulation of Metals
- Clogged Soil Outlet Structures
- Vegetation/Landscape Maintenance

General Description

An infiltration trench is a long, narrow, rock-filled trench with no outlet that receives stormwater runoff. Runoff is stored in the void space between the stones and infiltrates through the bottom and into the soil matrix. Infiltration trenches perform well for removal of fine sediment and associated pollutants. Pretreatment using buffer strips, swales, or detention basins is important for limiting amounts of coarse sediment entering the trench which can clog and render the trench ineffective.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	■
☑	Nutrients	■
☑	Trash	■
☑	Metals	■
☑	Bacteria	■
☑	Oil and Grease	■
☑	Organics	■
☑	Oxygen Demanding	■

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

Inspection / Maintenance Considerations

Frequency of clogging is dependant on effectiveness of pretreatment, such as vegetated buffer strips, at removing sediments. See appropriate maintenance factsheets for associated pretreatment. If the trench clogs, it may be necessary to remove and replace all or part of the filter fabric and possibly the coarse aggregate. Clogged infiltration trenches with surface standing water can become a nuisance due to mosquito breeding. Maintenance efforts associated with infiltration trenches should include frequent inspections to ensure that water infiltrates into the subsurface completely at a recommended infiltration rate of 72 hours or less to prevent creating mosquito and other vector habitats. Most of the maintenance should be concentrated on the pretreatment practices, such as buffer strips and swales upstream of the trench to ensure that sediment does not reach the infiltration trench. Regular inspection should determine if the sediment removal structures require routine maintenance. Infiltration trenches should not be put into operation until the upstream tributary area is stabilized.

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Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Inspect after every major storm for the first few months to ensure proper functioning. Drain times should be observed to confirm that designed drain times has been achieved.	After construction
■ Inspect facility for signs of wetness or damage to structures, signs of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination, standing water, trash and debris, sediment accumulation, slope stability, standing water, and material buildup. ■ Check for standing water or, if available, check observation wells following 3 days of dry weather to ensure proper drain time. ■ Inspect pretreatment devices and diversion structures for damage, sediment buildup, and structural damage.	Semi-annual and after extreme events
■ Trenches with filter fabric should be inspected for sediment deposits by removing a small section of the top layer. If inspection indicates that the trench is partially or completely clogged, it should be restored to its design condition.	Annual
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ Repair undercut and eroded areas at inflow and outflow structures. ■ Remove sediment, debris, and oil/grease from pretreatment devices and overflow structures.	Standard maintenance (as needed)
■ Remove trash, debris, grass clippings, trees, and other large vegetation from the trench perimeter and dispose of properly. ■ Mow and trim vegetation to prevent establishment of woody vegetation, and for aesthetic and vector reasons.	Semi-annual, more often as needed
■ Clean out sediment traps, forebays, inlet/outlet structures, overflow spillway, and trenches if necessary. ■ Remove grass clippings, leaves, and accumulated sediment from the surface of the trench. Replace first layer of aggregate and filter fabric if clogging appears only to be at the surface. ■ Clean trench when loss of infiltrative capacity is observed. If drawdown time is observed to have increased significantly over the design drawdown time, removal of sediment may be necessary. This is an expensive maintenance activity and the need for it can be minimized through prevention of upstream erosion.	Annual
■ If bypass capability is available, it may be possible to regain the infiltration rate in the short term by providing an extended dry period. ■ Seed or sod to restore ground cover.	5-year maintenance
■ Total rehabilitation of the trench should be conducted to maintain storage capacity within 2/3 of the design treatment volume and 72-hour exfiltration rate limit. ■ Trench walls should be excavated to expose clean soil. ■ All of the stone aggregate and filter fabric or media must be removed. Accumulated sediment should be stripped from the trench bottom. At this point the bottom may be scarified or tilled to help induce infiltration. New fabric and clean stone aggregate should be refilled.	Upon failure

Additional Information

Infiltration practices have historically had a high rate of failure compared to other stormwater management practices. One study conducted in Prince George's County, Maryland (Galli, 1992), revealed that less than half of the infiltration trenches investigated (of about 50) were still functioning properly, and less than one-third still functioned properly after 5 years. Many of these practices, however, did not incorporate advanced pretreatment. By carefully selecting the location and improving the design features of infiltration practices, their performance should improve.

It is absolutely critical that settleable particles and floatable organic materials be removed from runoff water before it enters the infiltration trench. The trench will clog and become nonfunctional if excessive particulate matter is allowed to enter the trench.

Cold climate considerations – see http://www.cwp.org/cold-climates.htm

References

EPA, Stormwater Technology Fact Sheet - Infiltration Trench. EPA 832-F-99-019. September, 1999.

Metropolitan Council, Urban Small Sites Best Management Practices Manual. Available at: http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. Infiltration Trench Factsheet. Available at: http://www.deq.state.mi.us/documents/deq-swq-nps-it.pdf

Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection. Maintaining Urban Stormwater Facilities - A Guidebook for Common Ownership Communities. Available at: http://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/mc/services/dep/Stormwater/maintain.htm

Stormwater Managers Resource Center, Manual Builder. Available at: http://www.stormwatercenter.net/intro_manual.htm

Stormwater Managers Resource Center. On-line: http://www.stormwatercenter.net

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Illinois Urban Manual: A Technical Manual Designed for Urban Ecosystem Protection and Enhancement, 1995.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment BMP Factsheets. Available at: http://www.cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/bmp_files.cfm

Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures. July, 2002.

Infiltration Basin TC-11

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Vector Control
- Clogged soil or outlet structures
- Vegetation/Landscape Maintenance
- Groundwater contamination
- Accumulation of metals
- Aesthetics

General Description

An infiltration basin is a shallow impoundment that is designed to infiltrate stormwater. Infiltration basins use the natural filtering ability of the soil to remove pollutants in stormwater runoff. Infiltration facilities store runoff until it gradually infiltrates into the soil and eventually into the water table. This practice has high pollutant removal efficiency and can also help recharge groundwater, thus helping to maintain low flows in stream systems. Infiltration basins can be challenging to apply on many sites, however, because of soils requirements. In addition, some studies have shown relatively high failure rates compared with other management practices.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	■
☑	Nutrients	■
☑	Trash	■
☑	Metals	■
☑	Bacteria	■
☑	Oil and Grease	■
☑	Organics	■
☑	Oxygen Demanding	■

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

Inspection / Maintenance Considerations

Infiltration basins perform better in well-drained permeable soils. Infiltration basins in areas of low permeability can clog within a couple years, and require more frequent inspections and maintenance. The use and regular maintenance of pretreatment BMPs will significantly minimize maintenance requirements for the basin. Spill response procedures and controls should be implemented to prevent spills from reaching the infiltration system.

Scarification or other disturbance should only be performed when there are actual signs of clogging or significant loss of infiltrative capacity, rather than on a routine basis. Always remove deposited sediments before scarification, and use a hand-guided rotary tiller, if possible, or a disc harrow pulled by a light tractor. This BMP may require groundwater monitoring. Basins cannot be put into operation until the upstream tributary area is stabilized.

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Clogged infiltration basins with surface standing water can become a breeding area for mosquitoes and midges. Maintenance efforts associated with infiltration basins should include frequent inspections to ensure that water infiltrates into the subsurface completely (recommended infiltration rate of 72 hours or less) and that vegetation is carefully managed to prevent creating mosquito and other vector habitats.

Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Observe drain time for a storm after completion or modification of the facility to confirm that the desired drain time has been obtained. ■ Newly established vegetation should be inspected several times to determine if any landscape maintenance (reseeding, irrigation, etc.) is necessary.	Post construction
■ Inspect for the following issues: differential accumulation of sediment, signs of wetness or damage to structures, erosion of the basin floor, dead or dying grass on the bottom, condition of riprap, drain time, signs of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination, standing water, trash and debris, sediment accumulation, slope stability, pretreatment device condition	Semi-annual and after extreme events
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ Factors responsible for clogging should be repaired immediately. ■ Weed once monthly during the first two growing seasons.	Post construction
■ Stabilize eroded banks. ■ Repair undercut and eroded areas at inflow and outflow structures. ■ Maintain access to the basin for regular maintenance activities. ■ Mow as appropriate for vegetative cover species. ■ Monitor health of vegetation and replace as necessary. ■ Control mosquitoes as necessary. ■ Remove litter and debris from infiltration basin area as required.	Standard maintenance (as needed)
■ Mow and remove grass clippings, litter, and debris. ■ Trim vegetation at the beginning and end of the wet season to prevent establishment of woody vegetation and for aesthetic and vector reasons. ■ Replant eroded or barren spots to prevent erosion and accumulation of sediment.	Semi-annual
■ Scrape bottom and remove sediment when accumulated sediment reduces original infiltration rate by 25-50%. Restore original cross-section and infiltration rate. Properly dispose of sediment. ■ Seed or sod to restore ground cover. ■ Disc or otherwise aerate bottom. ■ Dethatch basin bottom.	3-5 year maintenance

Additional Information

In most cases, sediment from an infiltration basin does not contain toxins at levels posing a hazardous concern. Studies to date indicate that pond sediments are generally below toxicity limits and can be safely landfilled or disposed onsite. Onsite sediment disposal is always preferable (if local authorities permit) as long as the sediments are deposited away from the shoreline to prevent their reentry into the pond and away from recreation areas, where they could possibly be ingested by young children. Sediments should be tested for toxicants in compliance with current disposal requirements if land uses in the catchment include commercial or industrial zones, or if visual or olfactory indications of pollution are noticed. Sediments containing high levels of pollutants should be disposed of properly.

Light equipment, which will not compact the underlying soil, should be used to remove the top layer of sediment. The remaining soil should be tilled and revegetated as soon as possible.

Sediment removal within the basin should be performed when the sediment is dry enough so that it is cracked and readily separates from the basin floor. This also prevents smearing of the basin floor.

References

King County, Stormwater Pollution Control Manual – Best Management Practices for Businesses. July, 1995 Available at: ftp://dnr metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm/SPCM.HTM

Metropolitan Council, Urban Small Sites Best Management Practices Manual. Available at: http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment BMP Factsheets. Available at: http://www.cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/bmp_files.cfm

Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures. July, 2002.

Retention / Irrigation TC-12

General Description

Retention/irrigation refers to the capture of stormwater runoff in a holding pond and subsequent use of the captured volume for irrigation of landscape or natural pervious areas. This technology is very effective as a stormwater quality practice in that, for the captured water quality volume, it provides virtually no discharge to receiving waters and high stormwater constituent removal efficiencies. This technology mimics natural undeveloped watershed conditions wherein the vast majority of the rainfall volume during smaller rainfall events is infiltrated through the soil profile. Their main advantage over other infiltration technologies is the use of an irrigation system to spread the runoff over a larger area for infiltration. This allows them to be used in areas with low permeability soils.

Capture of stormwater can be accomplished in almost any kind of runoff storage facility, ranging from dry, concrete-lined ponds to those with vegetated basins and permanent pools. The pump and wet well should be automated with a rainfall sensor to provide irrigation only during periods when required infiltration rates can be realized. Generally, a spray irrigation system is required to provide an adequate flow rate for distributing the water quality volume (LCRA, 1998). Collection of roof runoff for subsequent use (rainwater harvesting) also qualifies as a retention/irrigation practice.

Inspection / Maintenance Considerations

Pollutant removal rates are estimated to be nearly 100% for all pollutants in the captured and irrigated stormwater volume. However, relatively frequent inspection and maintenance is necessary to verify proper operation of these facilities.

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Sediment Accumulation
- Mechanical malfunction
- Vector Control

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	■
☑	Nutrients	■
☑	Trash	■
☑	Metals	■
☑	Bacteria	■
☑	Oil and Grease	■
☑	Organics	■
☑	Oxygen Demanding	■

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ The irrigation system should be inspected and tested (or observed while in operation) to verify proper operation multiple times annually. Two of these inspections should occur during or immediately following wet weather. Any leaks, broken spray heads, or other malfunctions with the irrigation system should be repaired immediately.	Frequently (3-6 times per year)
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ The upper stage, side slopes, and embankment of a retention basin must be mowed regularly to discourage woody growth and control weeds.	Frequently
■ Remove sediment from inlet structure/sediment forebay, and from around the sump area at least 2 times annually or when depth reaches 3 inches. When sediment in other areas of the basin fills the volume allocated for sediment accumulation, all sediment should be removed and disposed of properly. ■ Grass areas in and around basins must be mowed at least twice annually to limit vegetation height to 18 inches. More frequent mowing to maintain aesthetic appeal may be necessary in landscaped areas. When mowing is performed, a mulching mower should be used, or grass clippings should be caught and removed. ■ Debris and litter will accumulate near the basin pump and should be removed during regular mowing operations and inspections. Particular attention should be paid to floating debris that can eventually clog the irrigation system.	Semi-annual
■ The pond side slopes and embankment may periodically suffer from slumping and erosion, although this should not occur often if the soils are properly compacted during construction. Regrading and revegetation may be required to correct the problems.	Infrequently

Wet Pond TC-20

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Vegetation/Landscape Maintenance
- Endangered Species Habitat Creation
- Pollutant Removal Efficiency
- Clogging of the Outlet
- Invasive/exotic Plant Species
- Vector Control

General Description

Wet ponds (a.k.a. stormwater ponds, retention ponds, wet extended detention ponds) are constructed basins that have a permanent pool of water throughout the year (or at least throughout the wet season) and differ from constructed wetlands primarily in having a greater average depth. Ponds treat incoming stormwater runoff by settling and biological uptake. The primary removal mechanism is settling as stormwater runoff resides in this pool, but pollutant uptake, particularly of nutrients, also occurs to some degree through biological activity in the pond. Wet ponds are among the most widely used stormwater practices. While there are several different versions of the wet pond design, the most common modification is the extended detention wet pond, where storage is provided above the permanent pool in order to detain stormwater runoff and promote settling. The schematic diagram is of an on-line pond that includes detention for larger events, but this is not required in all areas of the state.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	■
☑	Nutrients	▲
☑	Trash	■
☑	Metals	■
☑	Bacteria	■
☑	Oil and Grease	■
☑	Organics	■
☑	Oxygen Demanding	■

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

- ● Low
- ▲ Medium
- ■ High

Inspection / Maintenance Considerations

In order to maintain the pond's design capacity, sediment must be removed occasionally and adequate resources must be committed to properly maintain peripheral aquatic vegetation, control vector production, and to maintain effective pool volume. Wet ponds can become a nuisance due to mosquito and midge breeding unless carefully designed and maintained. A proactive and routine preventative maintenance plan (which can vary according to location) is crucial to minimizing vector habitat. A vegetated buffer should be preserved around the pond to protect the banks from erosion and provide some pollutant removal before runoff enters the pond by overland flow.

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Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Inspect after several storm events to confirm that the drainage system functions, and bank stability and vegetation growth are sufficient.	Post construction
■ Inspect for invasive vegetation, trash and debris, clogging of inlet/outlet structures, excessive erosion, sediment buildup in basin or outlet, cracking or settling of the dam, bank stability, tree growth on dam or embankment, vigor and density of the grass turf on the basin side slopes and floor, differential settlement, leakage, subsidence, damage to the emergency spillway, mechanical component condition, and graffiti.	Semi-annual, after significant storms, or more frequent as needed
■ Inspect condition of inlet and outlet structures, pipes, sediment forebays, basin, and upstream and downstream channel conditions. Monitor drain times, and check for algal growth, signs of pollution such as oil sheens, discolored water, or unpleasant odors, and signs of flooding.	Annual inspection
■ During inspections, note changes to the wet pond or the contributing watershed as these may affect basin performance.	
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ Introduce mosquito fish, *Gambusia* spp., (where permitted by the Department of Fish and Game or other agency regulations) to enhance natural mosquito and midge control and regularly maintain emergent and shoreline vegetation to provide access for vector inspectors and facilitate vector control if needed.	Post construction
■ Perform vector control, if necessary. ■ Remove sediment from outlet structure. Dispose of properly. ■ Remove accumulated trash and debris in the basin, inlet/outlet structures, side slopes, and collection system as required. ■ Repair undercut areas and erosion to banks and basin.	Semi annual, after significant storm events
■ Maintain protected vegetated buffer around pond. Mow side slopes and maintain vegetation in and around basin to prevent any erosion or aesthetic problems. Minimize use of fertilizers and pesticides. Reseed if necessary. ■ Manage and harvest wetland plants. ■ Structural repair or replacement, as needed.	Annual maintenance (if needed)
■ Remove sediment from the forebay and regrade when the accumulated sediment volume exceeds 10-20% of the forebay volume. Clean in early spring so vegetation damaged during cleaning has time to re-establish.	5- to 7-year maintenance
■ Remove sediment when the permanent pool volume has become reduced significantly (sediment accumulation exceeds 25% of design depth), resuspension is observed, or the pond becomes eutrophic.	>5 year maintenance

Additional Information

In most cases, sediment from wet ponds do not contain toxins at levels posing a hazardous concern. Studies to date indicate that pond sediments are generally below toxicity limits and can be safely landfilled or disposed onsite. Onsite sediment disposal is always preferable (if local authorities permit) as long as the sediments are deposited away from the shoreline to prevent their reentry into the pond and away from recreation areas, where they could possibly be ingested by young children.

Sediments should be tested for toxicants in compliance with current disposal requirements if land uses in the catchment include commercial or industrial zones, or if visual or olfactory indications of pollution are noticed. Sediments containing high levels of pollutants should be disposed of properly.

For the best water quality benefit, the pond should hold water for at least 24 hours. It should drain down to the permanent water level within 72 hours of a storm event to avoid conditions which might increase water temperatures, deplete oxygen, promote vector growth, and/or cause odors.

References

King County, Stormwater Pollution Control Manual – Best Management Practices for Businesses. July, 1995 Available at: ftp://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm/SPCM.HTM

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Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities. Prepared by City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, California Coastal Commission, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Woodward-Clyde, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. July, 1998, revised February, 2002.

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Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures. July, 2002.

Constructed Wetland TC-21

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Vector/Pest Control
- Sediment and Trash Removal
- Vegetation/Landscape Maintenance
- Invasive Species Management
- Bank Erosion
- Nutrient Release During Winter
- Clogging of the Outlet

General Description

Constructed wetlands are constructed basins that have a permanent pool of water throughout the year (or at least throughout the wet season) and differ from wet ponds primarily in being shallower and having greater vegetation coverage.

A distinction should be made between using a constructed wetland for storm water management and diverting storm water into a natural wetland. The latter practice is not recommended and in all circumstances, natural wetlands should be protected from the adverse effects of development, including impacts from increased storm water runoff. This is especially important because natural wetlands provide storm water and flood control benefits on a regional scale.

Wetlands are among the most effective stormwater practices in terms of pollutant removal and they also offer aesthetic value. As stormwater runoff flows through the wetland, pollutant removal is achieved through settling and biological uptake within the wetland. Flow through the root systems forces the vegetation to remove nutrients and dissolved pollutants from the stormwater.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	■
☑	Nutrients	▲
☑	Trash	■
☑	Metals	■
☑	Bacteria	■
☑	Oil and Grease	■
☑	Organics	■
☑	Oxygen Demanding	■

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

- ● Low
- ■ High
- ▲ Medium

Inspection / Maintenance Considerations

Wetlands need a continuous base flow to maintain aquatic plants. Salts and scum can accumulate in wetlands and, unless properly designed and managed, can be flushed out during larger storms. Wetlands can also release nutrients during the non-growing season. Wetlands can become a breeding area for mosquitoes and midges unless carefully designed and maintained. A proactive and routine preventative maintenance plan (which can vary according to location) is crucial to minimizing vector habitat.

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To maximize wetland removal of pollutants, the vegetation must be harvested frequently. Harvesting is particularly important with respect to the removal of phosphorus and metals, less so for nitrogen. Harvesting should occur by mid-summer before the plants begin to transfer phosphorus from the aboveground foliage to subsurface roots, or begin to lose metals that desorb during plant die off. While not stated by the manufacturer, it is also desirable that every few years the entire plant mass including roots be harvested. This is because the below-ground biomass constitutes a significant reservoir (possibly half) of the nutrients and metals that are removed from the stormwater by plants (Minton, 2002).

If pretreatment is provided then maintenance consideration must be given to the build up of debris and floatables.

Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Inspect after several storm events for bank stability, vegetation growth, drainage system functioning, and structural damage.	After construction
■ Inspect for invasive vegetation, differential settlement, cracking; erosion, leakage, or tree growth on the embankment; the condition of the riprap in the inlet, outlet, and pilot channels; sediment accumulation in the basin; clogging of outlet; and the vigor and density of the vegetation on the basin side slopes and floor. Correct observed problems as necessary.	Semi-annual inspection
■ Inspect for damage to the embankment and inlet/outlet structures. Repair as necessary. ■ Note signs of hydrocarbon buildup such as floating oil on water surface. ■ Monitor for sediment accumulation in the facility and forebay. ■ Examine inlet and outlet devices to ensure they are free of debris and are operational.	Annual inspection
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ Replace wetland vegetation to maintain at least 50% surface area coverage in wetland plants after the second growing season.	One-time
■ Repair undercut areas, erosion to banks, and bottom as required. ■ Where permitted by the Department of Fish and Game or other agency regulations, stock constructed wetlands regularly with mosquito fish (*Gambusia* spp.) to enhance natural mosquito and midge control	As needed maintenance
■ Clean and remove debris from inlet and outlet structures. ■ Mow side slopes and remove grass clippings. ■ Remove litter and debris from banks, basin bottom, trash racks, outlet structures, and valves as required.	Frequent (3-4 times/year) maintenance
■ Supplement wetland plants if a significant portion have not established (at least 50% of the surface area). ■ Remove nuisance plant species.	Annual maintenance (if needed)
■ Clean forebay to avoid accumulation in main wetland area to minimize when the main wetland area needs to be cleaned.	5- to 7-year maintenance
■ Harvest plant species if vegetation becomes too thick causing flow backup and flooding. More frequent plant harvesting may be required by local vector control agencies.	5- to 7-year maintenance (or more frequently as required)
■ Monitor sediment accumulations, and remove sediment when the accumulated sediment volume exceeds 10-20% of the basin volume, plants are “choked” with sediment, or the wetland becomes eutrophic. It is suggested that the main area be cleaned one half at a time with at least one growing season in between cleanings. This will help to preserve the vegetation and enable the wetland to recover more quickly from the cleaning.	As needed maintenance (20- to 50-years)

Additional Information

The following observations should be made during the inspections:

- Type and distribution of dominant wetland plants in the marsh
- The presence and distribution of planted wetland species
- The presence and distribution of invasive wetland species
- Signs that invasive species are replacing the planted wetland species
- Percentage of unvegetated standing water (excluding the deep water cells which are not suitable for emergent plant growth)
- The maximum elevation and the vegetative condition in this zone, if the design elevation of the normal pool is being maintained for wetlands with extended zones
- Stability of the original depth zones and the microtopographic features, accumulation of sediment in the forebay and micropool, and survival rate of plants in the wetland buffer.

References

Metropolitan Council, Urban Small Sites Best Management Practices Manual. Available at: http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm

Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities. Prepared by City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, California Coastal Commission, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Woodward-Clyde, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. July, 1998, revised February, 2002.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment BMP Factsheets. Available at: cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/bmp_files.cfm

Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures. July, 2002.

Extended Detention Basin TC-22

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Vector/Pest Control
- Sediment and Trash Removal
- Vegetation/Landscape Maintenance
- Re-suspension of settled material
- Clogging of the Outlet

General Description

Dry extended detention ponds (a.k.a. dry ponds, extended detention basins, detention ponds, extended detention ponds) are basins whose outlets have been designed to detain the stormwater runoff from a water quality design storm for some minimum time (e.g., 72 hours) to allow particles and associated pollutants to settle. Unlike wet ponds, these facilities do not have a large permanent pool. They can also be used to provide flood control by including additional flood detention storage.

Inspection/Maintenance Considerations

Inspections should be conducted semi-annually and after significant storm events to identify potential problems early. Most maintenance efforts will need to be directed toward vegetation management and vector control, which may focus on basic housekeeping practices such as removal of debris accumulations and vegetation management to ensure that the basin dewaters completely (recommended 72 hour residence time or less) to prevent creating mosquito and other vector habitats.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	▲
☑	Nutrients	●
☑	Trash	■
☑	Metals	▲
☑	Bacteria	▲
☑	Oil and Grease	▲
☑	Organics	▲
☑	Oxygen Demanding	▲

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

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Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Inspect after several storm events for bank stability, vegetation growth, and to determine if the desired residence time has been achieved. ■ Inspect outlet structure for evidence of clogging or outflow release velocities that are greater than design flow.	Post construction
■ Inspect for the following issues: differential settlement, cracking; erosion of pond banks or bottom, leakage, or tree growth on the embankment; the condition of the riprap in the inlet, clogging of outlet and pilot channels; standing water, slope stability, presence of burrows; sediment accumulation in the basin, forebay, and outlet structures; trash and debris, and the vigor and density of the grass turf on the basin side slopes and floor.	Semi-annual, after significant storms, or more frequent
■ Inspect for the following issues: subsidence, damage to the emergency spillway; inadequacy of the inlet/outlet channel erosion control measures; changes in the condition of the pilot channel, accumulated sediment volume, and semi-annual inspection items.	Annual
■ During inspections, changes to the extended storage pond or the contributing watershed should be noted, as these may affect basin performance.	Annual inspection
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ If necessary, modify the outlet orifice to achieve design values if inspection indicates modifications are necessary. ■ Repair undercut or eroded areas. ■ Mow side slopes. ■ Manage pesticide and nutrients. ■ Remove litter and debris. ■ Control vectors as necessary.	As needed
■ Remove accumulated trash and debris from the basin, around the riser pipe, side slopes, embankment, emergency spillway, and outflow trash racks. The frequency of this activity may be altered to meet specific site conditions. ■ Trim vegetation at the beginning and end of the wet season to prevent establishment of woody vegetation and for aesthetic and vector reasons.	Semi-annual, or more frequent, as needed
■ Seed or sod to restore dead or damaged ground cover. ■ Repair erosion to banks and bottom as required.	Annual maintenance (as needed)
■ Supplement wetland plants if a significant portion have not been established (at least 50% of the surface area). ■ Remove nuisance plant species.	Annual maintenance (if needed)
■ Remove sediment from the forebay to reduce frequency of main basin cleaning.	3- to 5-year maintenance
■ Monitor sediment accumulation and remove accumulated sediment and regrade about every 10 years or when the accumulated sediment volume exceeds 10-20% of the basin volume, or when accumulation reaches 6 inches or if resuspension is observed. Clean in early spring so vegetation damaged during cleaning has time to re-establish.	Every 10-25 years

Additional Information

In most cases, sediment from extended detention basin does not contain toxins at levels posing a hazardous concern. Studies to date indicate that pond sediments are likely to meet toxicity limits and can be safely landfilled or disposed of onsite. Onsite sediment disposal is always preferable (if local authorities permit it) as long as the sediments are deposited away from the shoreline to prevent their re-entry into the pond.

Sediments should be tested for toxin in compliance with current disposal requirements if land uses in the catchment include commercial or industrial zones, or if visual or olfactory indications of pollution are noticed.

References

Metropolitan Council, Urban Small Sites Best Management Practices Manual. Available at: http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment BMP Factsheets. Available at: cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/bmp_files.cfm

Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures. July, 2002.

Vegetated Swale TC-30

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Channelization
- Vegetation/Landscape Maintenance
- Vector Control
- Aesthetics
- Hydraulic and Removal Efficacy

General Description

Vegetated swales are open, shallow channels with vegetation covering the side slopes and bottom that collect and slowly convey runoff flow to downstream discharge points. They are designed to treat runoff through filtering by the vegetation in the channel, filtering through a subsoil matrix, and/or infiltration into the underlying soils. Swales can be natural or manmade. They trap particulate pollutants (suspended solids and trace metals), promote infiltration, and reduce the flow velocity of stormwater runoff. Vegetated swales can serve as part of a stormwater drainage system and can replace curbs, gutters and storm sewer systems. Therefore, swales are best suited for residential, industrial, and commercial areas with low flow and smaller populations.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	▲
☑	Nutrients	●
☑	Trash	●
☑	Metals	▲
☑	Bacteria	●
☑	Oil and Grease	▲
☑	Organics	▲
☑	Oxygen Demanding	▲

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

Inspection/Maintenance Considerations

It is important to consider that a thick vegetative cover is needed for vegetated swales to function properly. Usually, swales require little more than normal landscape maintenance activities such as irrigation and mowing to maintain pollutant removal efficiency. Swales can become a nuisance due to mosquito breeding in standing water if obstructions develop (e.g., debris accumulation, invasive vegetation) and/or if proper drainage slopes are not implemented and maintained. The application of fertilizers and pesticides should be minimized.

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Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Inspect after seeding and after first major storms for any damages.	Post construction
■ Inspect for signs of erosion, damage to vegetation, channelization of flow, debris and litter, and areas of sediment accumulation. Perform inspections at the beginning and end of the wet season. Additional inspections after periods of heavy runoff are desirable.	Semi-annual
■ Inspect level spreader for clogging, grass along side slopes for erosion and formation of rills or gullies, and sand/soil bed for erosion problems.	Annual
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ Mow grass to maintain a height of 3–4 inches, for safety, aesthetic, or other purposes. Litter should always be removed prior to mowing. Clippings should be composted. ■ Irrigate swale during dry season (April through October) or when necessary to maintain the vegetation. ■ Provide weed control, if necessary to control invasive species.	As needed (frequent, seasonally)
■ Remove litter, branches, rocks blockages, and other debris and dispose of properly. ■ Maintain inlet flow spreader (if applicable). ■ Repair any damaged areas within a channel identified during inspections. Erosion rills or gullies should be corrected as needed. Bare areas should be replanted as necessary.	Semi-annual
■ Declog the pea gravel diaphragm, if necessary. ■ Correct erosion problems in the sand/soil bed of dry swales. ■ Plant an alternative grass species if the original grass cover has not been successfully established. Reseed and apply mulch to damaged areas.	Annual (as needed)
■ Remove all accumulated sediment that may obstruct flow through the swale. Sediment accumulating near culverts and in channels should be removed when it builds up to 3 in. at any spot, or covers vegetation, or once it has accumulated to 10% of the original design volume. Replace the grass areas damaged in the process. ■ Rototill or cultivate the surface of the sand/soil bed of dry swales if the swale does not draw down within 48 hours.	As needed (infrequent)

Additional Information

Recent research (Colwell et al., 2000) indicates that grass height and mowing frequency have little impact on pollutant removal. Consequently, mowing may only be necessary once or twice a year for safety or aesthetics or to suppress weeds and woody vegetation.

References

Metropolitan Council, Urban Small Sites Best Management Practices Manual. Available at: http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment BMP Factsheets. Available at: cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/bmp_files.cfm

Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures. July, 2002.

Vegetated Buffer Strip TC-31

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Clogged Soil or Outlet Structures
- Invasive Species Management
- Vegetation/Landscape Maintenance
- Erosion
- Channelization of Flow
- Aesthetics

General Description

Grassed buffer strips (vegetated filter strips, filter strips, and grassed filters) are vegetated surfaces that are designed to treat sheet flow from adjacent surfaces. Filter strips function by slowing runoff velocities and allowing sediment and other pollutants to settle and by providing some infiltration into underlying soils. Filter strips were originally used as an agricultural treatment practice and have more recently evolved into an urban practice. With proper design and maintenance, filter strips can provide relatively high pollutant removal. In addition, the public views them as landscaped amenities and not as stormwater infrastructure. Consequently, there is little resistance to their use.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	■
☑	Nutrients	●
☑	Trash	▲
☑	Metals	■
☑	Bacteria	●
☑	Oil and Grease	■
☑	Organics	▲
☑	Oxygen Demanding	▲

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

Inspection/Maintenance Considerations

Vegetated buffer strips require frequent landscape maintenance. In many cases, vegetated buffer strips initially require intense maintenance, but less maintenance is needed over time. In many cases, maintenance tasks can be completed by a landscaping contractor. Maintenance requirements typically include grass or shrub-growing activities such as irrigation, mowing, trimming, removal of invasive species, and replanting when necessary. Buffer strips require more tending as the volume of sediment increases. Vegetated buffer strips can become a nuisance due to mosquito breeding in level spreaders (unless designed to dewater completely in 72 hours or less) and/or if proper drainage slopes are not maintained.

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Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Once the vegetated buffer strip is established, inspect at least three times per year. Repair all damage immediately. ■ Inspect buffer strips after seeding and repair as needed.	Post construction
■ Inspect buffer strip and repair all damage immediately. ■ Inspect soil and repair eroded areas.	After major storms
■ Inspect for erosion or damage to vegetation, preferably at the end of the wet season to schedule summer maintenance and before major fall runoff to be sure the strips are ready for winter. However, additional inspection after periods of heavy runoff is desirable. ■ Inspect pea-gravel diaphragm/level spreader for clogging and effectiveness and remove built-up sediment. ■ Inspect for rolls and gullies. Immediately fill with topsoil, install erosion control blanket and seed or sod. ■ Inspect to ensure grass is well established. If not, either prepare soil and reseed or replace with alternative species. Install erosion control blanket. ■ Check for debris and litter, and areas of sediment accumulation.	Semi-annual

Maintenance Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Water plants daily for 2 weeks after construction.	Post construction
■ Mow regularly to maintain vegetation height between 2 - 4 inches, and to promote thick, dense vegetative growth. Cut only when soil is dry to prevent tracking damage to vegetation, soil compaction and flow concentrations. Clippings are to be removed immediately after mowing. ■ Remove all litter, branches, rocks, or other debris. Damaged areas of the filter strip should be repaired immediately by reseeding and applying mulch. ■ Regularly maintain inlet flow spreader. ■ Irrigate during dry season (April through October) when necessary to maintain the vegetation.	Frequently, as needed
■ Remulch void areas. ■ Treat diseased trees and shrubs, remove dead vegetation.	Semi-annual
■ Remove sediment and replant in areas of buildup. Sediment accumulating near culverts and in channels should be removed when it builds up to 3 in. at any spot, or covers vegetation. ■ Limit fertilizer applications based on plant vigor and soil test results. ■ Rework or replant buffer strip if concentrated flow erodes a channel through the strip.	Annual

Additional Information

Recent research (Colwell et al., 2000) indicates that grass height and mowing frequency have little impact on pollutant removal. Consequently, mowing may only be necessary once or twice a year for safety or aesthetics or to suppress weeds and woody vegetation.

Trash tends to accumulate in swale areas, particularly along highways. The need for litter removal is determined through periodic inspection, but litter should always be removed prior to mowing.

References

Metropolitan Council, Urban Small Sites Best Management Practices Manual. Available at: http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment BMP Factsheets. Available at: cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/bmp_files.cfm

Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures. July, 2002.

Bioretention TC-32

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Clogged Soil or Outlet Structures
- Invasive Species
- Vegetation/Landscape Maintenance
- Erosion
- Channelization of Flow
- Aesthetics

General Description

The bioretention best management practice (BMP) functions as a soil and plant-based filtration device that removes pollutants through a variety of physical, biological, and chemical treatment processes. These facilities normally consist of a grass buffer strip, sand bed, ponding area, organic layer or mulch layer, planting soil, and plants. The runoff's velocity is reduced by passing over or through a sand bed and is subsequently distributed evenly along a ponding area. Exfiltration of the stored water in the bioretention area planting soil into the underlying soils occurs over a period of days.

Inspection / Maintenance Considerations

Bioretention requires frequent landscaping maintenance, including measures to ensure that the area is functioning properly, as well as maintenance of the landscaping on the practice. In many cases, bioretention areas initially require intense maintenance, but less maintenance is needed over time. In many cases, maintenance tasks can be completed by a landscaping contractor, who may already be hired at the site. In cold climates the soil may freeze, preventing runoff from infiltrating into the planting soil.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	■
☑	Nutrients	▲
☑	Trash	■
☑	Metals	■
☑	Bacteria	■
☑	Oil and Grease	■
☑	Organics	■
☑	Oxygen Demanding	■

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

- ● Low
- ▲ Medium
- ■ High

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Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Inspect soil and repair eroded areas.	Monthly
■ Inspect for erosion or damage to vegetation, preferably at the end of the wet season to schedule summer maintenance and before major fall runoff to be sure the strips are ready for winter. However, additional inspection after periods of heavy runoff is desirable.	Semi-annual inspection
■ Inspect to ensure grass is well established. If not, either prepare soil and reseed or replace with alternative species. Install erosion control blanket.	
■ Check for debris and litter, and areas of sediment accumulation.	
■ Inspect health of trees and shrubs.	
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ Water plants daily for 2 weeks.	At project completion
■ Remove litter and debris.	Monthly
■ Remove sediment.	As needed
■ Remulch void areas.	
■ Treat diseased trees and shrubs.	
■ Mow turf areas.	
■ Repair erosion at inflow points.	
■ Repair outflow structures.	
■ Unclog underdrain.	
■ Regulate soil pH regulation.	
■ Remove and replace dead and diseased vegetation.	Semi-annual
■ Add mulch.	Annual
■ Replace tree stakes and wires.	
■ Mulch should be replaced every 2 to 3 years or when bare spots appear. Remulch prior to the wet season.	Every 2-3 years, or as needed

Additional Information

Landscaping is critical to the function and aesthetic value of bioretention areas. It is preferable to plant the area with native vegetation, or plants that provide habitat value, where possible. Another important design feature is to select species that can withstand the hydrologic regime they will experience. At the bottom of the bioretention facility, plants that tolerate both wet and dry conditions are preferable. At the edges, which will remain primarily dry, upland species will be the most resilient. It is best to select a combination of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous materials.

References

Metropolitan Council, Urban Small Sites Best Management Practices Manual. Available at: http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm

Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities. Prepared by City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, California Coastal Commission, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Woodward-Clyde, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. July, 1998, revised February, 2002.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment BMP Factsheets. Available at: cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/bmp_files.cfm

Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures. July, 2002.

Media Filter TC-40

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- Pollutant Breakthrough
- Clogged of Sand Media
- Trash and Debris Accumulation

General Description

Stormwater media filters are usually two-chambered including a pretreatment settling basin and a filter bed filled with sand or other absorptive filtering media. As stormwater flows into the first chamber, large particles settle out, and then finer particles and other pollutants are removed as stormwater flows through the filtering media in the second chamber. There are a number of design variations including the Austin sand filter, Delaware sand filter, and multi-chambered treatment train (MCTT).

Inspection/Maintenance Considerations

Media filters may exhibit decreased effectiveness after a few years of operation, depending on the activities occurring in the drainage area. Media filters clog easily when subjected to high sediment loads. Sediment reducing pretreatment practices, such as vegetated buffer strips or vegetated swales, placed upstream of the filter should be maintained properly to reduce sediment loads into filter. Media filters can become a nuisance due to mosquito or midge breeding if not properly designed and maintained. Installations should dewater completely (recommended 72 hour or less residence time) to prevent creating mosquito and other vector habitats. Maintenance efforts will need to focus on basic housekeeping practices such as removal of debris accumulations and vegetation management (in filter media) to prevent clogs and/or pods of standing water. To minimize the potential for clogging, frequent maintenance and inspection practices are required. Waste sand, gravel, filter cloth, or filter media must be disposed of properly and in accordance with all applicable laws.

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	■
☑	Nutrients	●
☑	Trash	■
☑	Metals	■
☑	Bacteria	▲
☑	Oil and Grease	■
☑	Organics	■
☑	Oxygen Demanding	■

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

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Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ During the first year of operation, inspect chambers quarterly to ensure that the system is functioning properly. ■ Inspect sand filters after every major storm in the first few months after construction to ensure that the system is functioning properly.	Post construction
■ Ensure that filter surface, inlets, and outlets are clear of debris. ■ Ensure that the contributing area is stabilized and mowed, with clippings removed. ■ Check to ensure that the filter surface is not clogging. ■ Ensure that activities in the drainage area minimize oil/grease and sediment entry to the system. ■ Inspect the facility once during the wet season after a large rain event to determine whether the facility is draining completely within 72 hr.	Quarterly, and after major storms
■ Inspect for standing water, sediment, trash and debris, structural damage, and to identify potential problems.	Semi-annual
■ Check to see that the filter bed is clean of sediments and the sediment chamber contains no more than six inches of sediment. ■ Make sure that there is no evidence of deterioration of concrete structures. ■ Inspect grates (if used). ■ Inspect inlets, outlets, and overflow spillway to ensure good condition and no evidence of erosion. ■ Ensure that flow is not bypassing the facility. ■ Ensure that no noticeable odors are detected outside the facility.	Annual
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ Remove trash and debris from the sedimentation basin (Austin design), the riser pipe, and the filter bed as needed. ■ Prevent grass clippings from washing into the filter. ■ Remove trash from inlet grates to maintain the inflow capacity of the media filter. ■ Upstream vegetation should be maintained as needed.	Frequently (as needed)
■ Clean filter surface semiannually; or more often if watershed is excessively erosive. ■ Replace sorbent pillows (Multi-Chamber Treatment Train only).	Semi-annual
■ Repair or replace any damaged structural parts. ■ Stabilize any eroded areas.	Annual
■ Remove accumulated sediment in the sedimentation chamber every 10 years or when the sediment occupies 10-20% of the basin volume or accumulates to a depth of six inches, whichever is less. ■ Remove top 2 in. of media filter and landfill if facility drain time exceeds 72 hr. Restore media depth to 18 in. when overall media depth drops to 12 in.).	As needed

References

Metropolitan Council, Urban Small Sites Best Management Practices Manual. Available at: http://www.metrocouncil.org/environment/Watershed/BMP/manual.htm

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment BMP Factsheets. Available at: http://www.cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/bmp_files.cfm

Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures. July, 2002.

Water Quality Inlet TC-50

General Description

Water quality inlets (WQIs), also commonly called trapping catch basins, oil/grit separators or oil/water separators, consist of one or more chambers that promote sedimentation of coarse materials and separation of free oil (as opposed to emulsified or dissolved oil) from stormwater. Some WQIs also contain screens to help retain larger or floating debris, and many of the newer designs also include a coalescing unit that helps promote oil/water separation.

These devices are appropriate for capturing hydrocarbon spills, but provide very marginal sediment removal and are not very effective for treatment of stormwater runoff. WQIs typically capture only the first portion of runoff for treatment and are generally used for pretreatment before discharging to other best management practices (BMPs).

Inspection/Maintenance Considerations

High sediment loads can interfere with the ability of the WQI to effectively separate oil and grease from the runoff. During periods of high flow, sediment can be resuspended and released from the WQI into surface waters. Maintenance of WQIs can be easily neglected because they are underground. Establishment of a maintenance schedule is helpful for ensuring proper maintenance occurs. The required maintenance effort will be site-specific due to variations in sediment and hydrocarbon loading. Since WQI residuals contain hydrocarbon by-products, they may require disposal as hazardous waste. Many WQI owners coordinate with waste haulers to collect and dispose of these residuals.

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

- ■ High Sediment Loads
- ■ Hazardous Waste
- ■ Vector Control

Targeted Constituents

☑	Sediment	●
☑	Nutrients	●
☑	Trash	▲
☑	Metals	●
☑	Bacteria	●
☑	Oil and Grease	▲
☑	Organics	●
☑	Oxygen Demanding	●

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

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Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Inspect after every storm event to determine if maintenance is required.	Monthly during the wet season, or after significant rain events

Maintenance Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Clean out and dispose of accumulated oil, grease, and sediments. Remove accumulated trash and debris. The clean out and disposal techniques should be environmentally acceptable and in accordance with local regulations.	Annual, before the wet season, or more frequent as needed

Additional Information

Since WQIs can be relatively deep, they may be designated as confined spaces. Caution should be exercised to comply with confined space entry safety regulations if it is required.

References

http://www.co.pierce.wa.us/pc/services/home/environ/water/swm/sppman/bmpt1.htm

Multiple Systems TC-60

General Description

A multiple treatment system uses two or more BMPs in series. Some examples of multiple systems include: settling basin combined with a sand filter; settling basin or biofilter combined with an infiltration basin or trench; extended detention zone on a wet pond.

Inspection / Maintenance Considerations

Each of the separate treatment processes will require maintenance as described in the previous fact sheets. For example, multiple system comprises of a biofilter combined with an infiltration basin would require the inspection and maintenance considerations outlined on the fact sheet for each process.

Inspection Activities	Suggested Frequency
■ Refer to individual treatment control factsheets	As needed
Maintenance Activities	**Suggested Frequency**
■ Refer to individual treatment control factsheets	As needed

Maintenance Concerns, Objectives, and Goals

May include the following:

- ■ Accumulation of Metals
- ■ Aesthetics
- ■ Channelization of Flow
- ■ Clogging of the Outlet
- ■ Endangered Species Habitat Creation
- ■ Erosion
- ■ Groundwater Contamination
- ■ Hazardous Waste
- ■ Hydraulic and Removal Efficiency
- ■ Invasive Species Management
- ■ Mechanical Malfunction
- ■ Pollutant Breakthrough
- ■ Re-suspension of settled material
- ■ Sediment and Trash Removal
- ■ Sedimentation
- ■ Vector/Pest Control
- ■ Vegetation harvesting
- ■ Vegetation/Landscape Maintenance

Targeted Constituents

☑ Sediment	■
☑ Nutrients	●
☑ Trash	■
☑ Metals	■
☑ Bacteria	▲
☑ Oil and Grease	■
☑ Organics	■
☑ Oxygen Demanding	■

Legend *(Removal Effectiveness)*

● Low ■ High

▲ Medium

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