

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CONTROL PLAN
February 2020

CARL'S PLACE
Site Improvements
E. HIGH STREET
MILTON, WI

It is anticipated that the OWNER will become responsible for the operation and maintenance of the small stormwater system upon completion of construction. Until such time, the contractor will be responsible for operation and maintenance.

The contractor selected to complete the site work construction will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the temporary erosion control measures during construction and the stormwater management system during the construction phase of the project. Erosion control measures shall be installed and maintained as shown on site plans for the project in accordance with details shown on the plan. Erosion control shall be maintained as detailed on the site plan.

The following maintenance and inspection recommendations are taken from WDNR's Technical Standards and other DNR requirements and shall become part of the operation and maintenance plan to be followed for the stormwater management system located on the site:

Infiltration Basin

The storm water infiltration basin shall remain in place as a permanent facility and will be established as a stone infiltration area brought up to ground subsurface having an open bottomed catch basin inlet with a surrounding grassed area normally dry. If trees are to be planted, species shall be selected that will not interfere with the function of the basin or cause maintenance problems. The inlet devices should be inspected periodically with obstructions and other debris removed to insure proper operation at all times. Observations should be made at the basin to insure that appropriate erosion control measures have been installed and maintained during the construction period. Sediment must be removed if it reaches a depth of over four to six inches. Below are operation and maintenance procedures for infiltrative basins as required by WDNR Technical Standard 1003.

Inspection Intervals – At minimum, quarterly inspection shall occur. Inspection shall include spreader and overflow spillway for indication of failure. Note the condition of vegetation as part of inspection. If standing water is observed over 50% of the basin floor 3 days after rainfall, the basin may be clogged and measures should be undertaken to unclog it.

Maintenance of Native Vegetation - Mowing (cutting) shall be used to maintain the vegetation. The first mowing of newly planted seed shall occur once it reaches a height of 10 to 12 inches. Mowing shall reduce the height of plants to 5 to 6 inches as a minimum height. After establishment, mowing shall occur once in the fall (after November 1st). The area shall be mowed to a height of 5 to 6 inches.

Restoration Procedures – These include removing the top 2 to 3 inches, chisel plowing and adding topsoil and compost. If deep tilling is used, the basin shall be drained and the soils dried to a depth of 8 inches. If the basin was planted in turf grass and clogging again occurs after these restoration procedures have been used, the owner/operator shall replant with prairie style vegetation using the soil preparation method recommended by the native nursery in the area. The small infiltrative trench may also require excavation and reinstallation of washed stone if clogging occurs. Trash shall be removed as quickly as possible once observed.

After a 2-year period, the basin should have an inspection made and any deficiencies or maintenance attended to. Silt fencing around the infiltration basin shall be maintained until a dense grass surface is established (minimum of 18 months). Sediment removed shall be hauled off site and disposed of in an approved site (landfill or to the landscaper). Embankments shall be kept clear of wooded vegetation that would restrict operation and maintenance activities. Removal and disposal of litter from landscaped areas and any materials floating on the surface shall be done. Any maintenance of vegetated areas through reseeding of damaged areas and the higher mowing of grassed areas should be performed on the intervals outlined.

Special inspection and repairs should be conducted after each significant runoff event. Inspect and repair any eroded or slumping areas on or around the embankment and outlet. Inspect for excessive deposition of sediment and identify and correct the source area.

GRASSED SWALES

Inspect drainage swales the first few months after construction to make sure that there is no riling or gulying, and that vegetation in the swales is adequate. Vegetation damaged by machinery, herbicides, or erosion must be repaired promptly.

Thereafter, inspect grassed swales regularly at least twice a year for slope integrity, soil moisture, vegetative health, soil stability, soil compaction, soil erosion, ponding, and sediment accumulation, especially following heavy rains. Fill, compact, and reseed damaged areas immediately. Remove sediment deposits to maintain capacity of grassed swale. Avoid use of herbicides that would be harmful to the vegetation or pollinating insects in and adjacent to the swale area.

Regular maintenance tasks include mowing, fertilizing, liming, watering, pruning, weeding, and pest control. Mow swales at least once per year. Do not cut the grass shorter than three to four inches. Keep grass height under 6 inches to maintain the design depth necessary to serve as a conveyance. Do not mow excessively, because it may increase the design flow velocity. Remove sediment and debris manually at least once per year and properly dispose of all sediment and hydrocarbons in accordance with local, state, and federal guidelines and regulations. Re-seed periodically to maintain the dense growth of grass vegetation.