

**OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN
And
LONG TERM POLLUTION
PREVENTION PLAN
For
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**



**DUNKIN DONUTS SITE REDEVELOPMENT
MAP 610 BLOCK 58 LOTS 4 & 5
477 & 479 BROADWAY
METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS**

GPI

44 Stiles Road, Suite One
Salem, NH 03079
(603) 893-0720

Prepared For:

**Cafua Management Company, LLC
280 Merrimack Street
Methuen, MA 01844**

March 6, 2024

*Dunkin Donuts Site Redevelopment
Cafua Management Company, LLC
Stormwater O&M & LTTPP*

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SECTION 1

O & M DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

The property owner shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of all stormwater management systems after construction in accordance with the below criteria. Logs of inspections and cleanings shall be maintained by the owner and annual BMP inspection forms shall be made available to the City of Methuen upon request.

As required by the MassDEP Stormwater Management Handbook, which serves as guidance on the Massachusetts Stormwater Policy, and in accordance with Stormwater Standard #9, the following post construction operation and maintenance plan has been prepared.

Stormwater Management System Owner: Property owner

Party or Parties Responsible for Operation and Maintenance: Property owner

Documentation: A maintenance log shall be kept summarizing inspections, maintenance and any corrective actions taken. The log shall include the date on which each inspection or maintenance task was performed, a description of the inspection findings or maintenance completed, and the name of the inspector or maintenance personnel performing the task. If a maintenance task requires the clean out of any sediments or debris, the location where the sediment and debris was disposed after removal will be indicated. Disposal of the accumulated sediment and hydrocarbons must be in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal guidelines and regulations. The logs shall be made accessible to the City of Methuen upon request.

All stormwater facilities associated with this redevelopment are identified on Figure 1 contained within Section 4 of this manual and listed individually on the log form included herein and shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 2.

SECTION 2

BMP SPECIFIC O & M PROCEDURES

Driveway/Parking Lot Sweeping

Sweeping shall be done once in the early fall and then immediately following spring snowmelt to remove sand and other debris and when visual buildup of debris is apparent. Pavement surfaces shall be swept at other times such as in the fall after leaves have dropped to remove accumulated debris. Since contaminants typically accumulate within 12 inches of the curbline, street cleaning operations should concentrate in cleaning curb and gutter lines for maximum pollutant removal efficiency. Other areas shall also be swept periodically when visual buildup of debris is apparent. Once removed from paved surfaces, the sweeping must be handled and disposed of properly. Disposal of the accumulated sediment and hydrocarbons must be in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal guidelines and regulations.

Deep Sump Hooded Catch Basins/ Yard Drain

Inspect catch basins at least 4 times per year and at the end of the foliage and snow removal seasons (preferably in spring and fall) to ensure that the catch basins are working in their intended fashion and that they are free of debris. Sediment must also be removed 4 times per year of whenever the depth of deposits is greater than or equal to one half the depth from the bottom of the invert of the lowest pipe in the basin. If the basin outlet is designed with a hood to trap floatable materials check to ensure watertight seal is working. At a minimum, remove floating debris and hydrocarbons at the time of the inspection. Sediment and debris can be removed by a clamshell bucket however, a vacuum truck is preferred. A vacuum truck must be used at a minimum of once per year for sediment removal. Disposal of the accumulated sediment and hydrocarbons must be in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal guidelines and regulations.

Underground Detention System

All subsurface systems should initially be inspected within the first three months after completion of the site's construction.

Preventive maintenance should be performed at least every six months and sediment shall be removed from pretreatment BMP's after every major storm event. The Detention System shall be inspected on regular bi-annual scheduled dates. Sediment and debris removal should be through the use of truck mounted vacuum equipment. Outlet pipes should be flushed to point of discharge on the same frequency as mentioned above. Disposal of the accumulated sediment and hydrocarbons must be in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal guidelines and regulations.

The following is the recommended procedure to inspect the underground system in service:

1. Locate the riser or cleanout section of the system. The riser/cleanout will typically be 6 or 12" in diameter or larger.
2. Remove the lid from the riser/cleanout.
3. Measure the sediment buildup at each riser and cleanout location. Only certified confined space entry personnel having appropriate equipment should be permitted to enter the system.

4. Inspect each manifold, all laterals, and outlet pipes for sediment build up, obstructions, or other problems. Obstructions should be removed at this time.
5. If measured sediment build up is between 2" to 8", cleaning should be considered; if sediment build up exceeds 8", cleaning should be performed at the earliest opportunity. A thorough cleaning of the system (manifolds and laterals) shall be performed by water jets and/or truck mounted vacuum equipment.

Pretreatment BMP's shall be inspected and cleaned during the regular bi-annual inspections.

The inlet and outlet of the subsurface systems should be checked periodically to ensure that flow structures are not blocked by debris. All pipes connecting the structures to the system should be checked for debris that may obstruct flow. Inspections should be conducted monthly during wet weather conditions from March to November.

Stormtech Underground Infiltration System

Inspect and measure the level of sediment in the isolator row via the inspection port and the sumps of the drainage manholes. If sediment is at, or above 3", jetvac the isolator row with a fixed culvert cleaning nozzle with rear facing spread of 45". Apply multiple passes of the jetvac until backflush water is clean. Vacuum connecting drain manhole structures. In the first year, inspect the system every 6 months. After the first year, the inspection schedule should be adjusted based on previous observations of sediment accumulation and high water elevations; however, inspections should be performed once a year at a minimum.

Hydrodynamic Separator (First Defense)

Initial maintenance to be performed twice a year for the first year after the unit is online and operational. A vacuum truck must be used at a minimum of once per year for sediment removal. Refer to the attached First Defense Operation and Maintenance Manual for maintenance procedures and schedules thereafter.

Vegetated Areas

Inspect slopes and embankments early in the growing season to identify active or potential erosion problems. Replant bare areas or areas with sparse growth. Where rill erosion is evident, armor the area with an appropriate lining or divert the erosive flows to on-site areas able to withstand the concentrated flows. During the summer months, all landscape features are to be maintained with the minimum possible amount of fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides.

Winter Maintenance

Proposed snow storage is located along the edge of the driveways and parking areas. Any excess snow is to be trucked offsite. During the winter months all snow is to be stored such that snowmelt is controlled. Avoid disposing of snow on top of storm drain catch basins or in stormwater drainage swales or ditches. The minimum amount of deicing chemicals needed is to be used.

For questions and additional information regarding snow storage or disposal, please contact the MassDEP's Northeast Regional Office in Wilmington, 978-694-3200.

SECTION 3

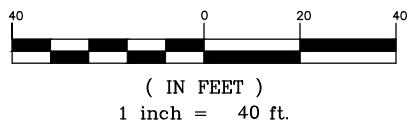
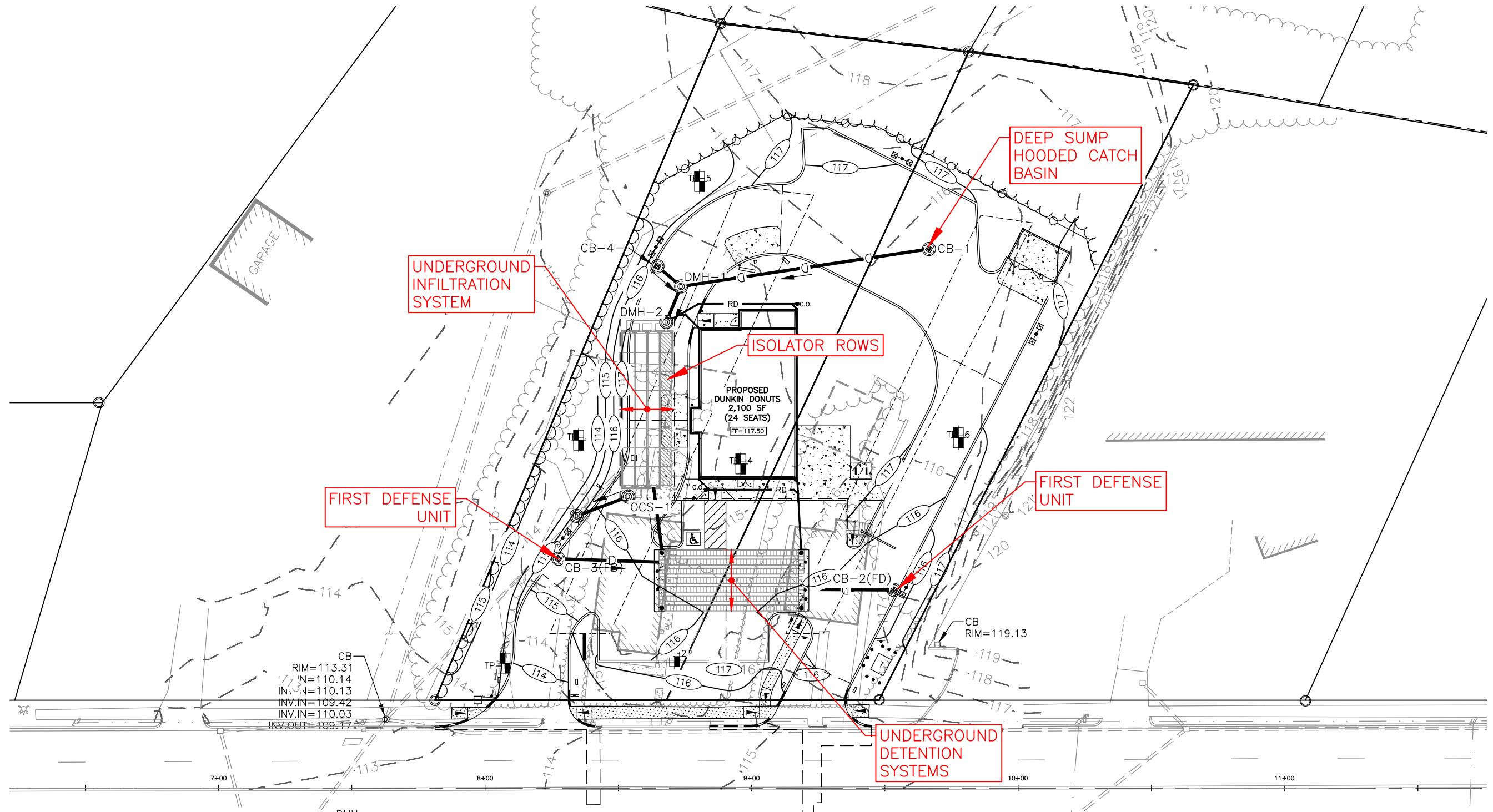
LONG-TERM MAINTENANCE PLAN

The primary focus of the Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan (LTPPP) is to establish procedures and controls for limiting the potential sources of pollutants, including nutrients that may contribute to excessive contaminant levels in the site's stormwater runoff. To this end the following source controls and procedures will be in place at the site:

- **Good House Keeping** – It shall be the responsibility of the property owner to keep the site clean at all times. Refuse disposal and pickup shall occur on a regular basis and all material shall be disposed of in the specified dumpster location area on the Site Development Plans.
- **Storing Material and waste products inside or under cover** – No material storage is to take place outside the proposed facility on either paved or lawn areas. All material stored on site will conform with all storage requirements of local, state and federal agencies.
- **Routine inspections and maintenance of stormwater BMP's** – Refer to the Operation and Maintenance procedures for each BMP as described in the O&M Plan as described herein.
- **Maintenance of lawns, gardens and other landscaped areas** – All landscaping and maintenance to be performed by an authorized company chosen by the property owner.
- **Storage and use of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides** – All landscape maintenance will be conducted by an authorized company chosen by the property owner. Any application of herbicides or pesticides will be applied by a licensed applicator.
- **Proper management of deicing chemicals and snow** – Deicing chemicals and snow removal shall primarily be the responsibility of the property owner additional information can be found in the O&M Plan as described herein.
- **Nutrient management plan** - The goal of the nutrient management plan is to minimize the potential sources of excess nutrients on the site and the release of nutrients in the stormwater from the site. This minimization relates both to infiltrated water and runoff. In general, the nature of the site use will tend to reduce the nutrients in the stormwater. Further, procedures indicated above or in the O&M Plan related to deicing procedures, BMP maintenance procedures, and street sweeping will act to reduce the levels of nutrients in the stormwater, and the nutrients entering the adjacent wetland and the groundwater.

SECTION 4

LONG-TERM MAINTENANCE PLAN EXHIBIT



LONG TERM MAINTENANCE EXHIBIT
1770 S 1700 DOWNTOWN

477 & 479 BROADWAY
METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS

PROJECT #:	NEX-2021347	
DATE:	3/6/24	FIGURE
REV.:	-	

SECTION 5

STORMWATER OPERATION & MAINTENANCE LOG

STORMWATER INSPECTION MAINTENANCE LOG

477-479 Broadway - Methuen, MA

General Information			
Project Name	Proposed Site Redevelopment	Location	Methuen, MA
Date of Inspection		Start/ End Time	
Inspector's Name(s)			
Inspector's Title(s)			
Inspector's Contact Information			

	Site Specific BMP's	Maintenance Interval
1	Street Sweeping	6 months
2	Deep Sump Catch Basins	3 months
3	Underground Detention System	6 months
4	Stormtech Underground Infiltration System	6 months
5	Hydrodynamic Separator (First Defense)	1 Year (See manufacturer maintenance document)

STORMWATER INSPECTION MAINTENANCE LOG

477-479 Broadway - Methuen, MA

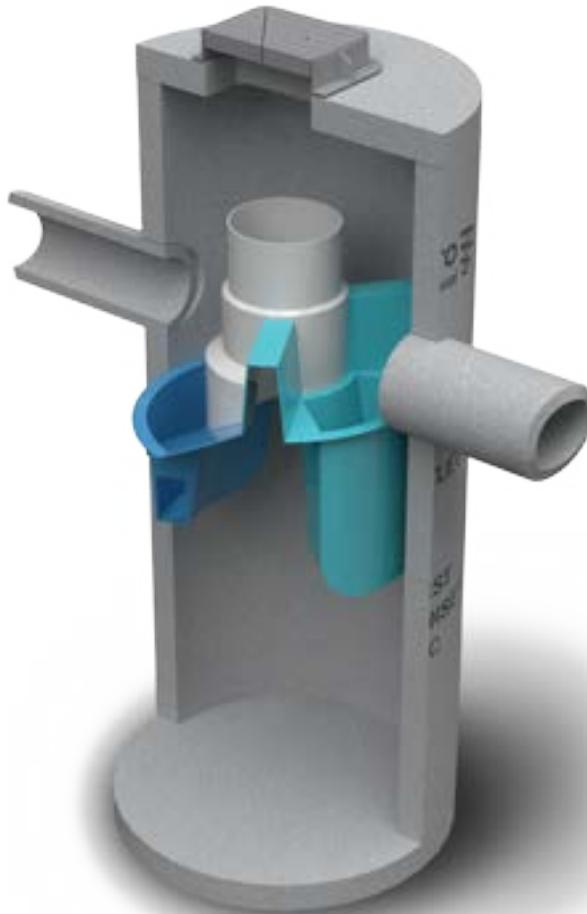
BMP Description	Corrective Action Required?		Notes
Street Sweeping			
Evidence of debris accumulation Evidence of oil grease Other (specify)	YES	NO	
	YES	NO	
	YES	NO	
Deep Sump Catch Basins			
Grates clear of debris Inlet and outlet clear of debris Evidence of oil grease Observance of accumulated sediment Evidence of structural deterioration Evidence of flow bypassing facility Other (specify)	YES	NO	Sediment Depth =
	YES	NO	
Underground Detention System			
Inlet and outlet clear of debris Pipe bottom clear of debris Outlet control structure clear of debris Observance of accumulated sediment Bottom dewatering within 72 hrs. of a storm event Other (specify)	YES	NO	Sediment Depth =
	YES	NO	
Stormtech Underground Infiltration System			
Inlet and outlet clear of sediment/debris Chamber bottom clear of sediment/debris Outlet control structure clear of debris Observance of accumulated sediment Bottom dewatering within 72 hrs. of a storm event Other (specify)	YES	NO	Sediment Depth =
	YES	NO	
Hydrodynamic Separator (First Defense)			
See separate maintenance log for First Defense			

NOTE: Photos shall be provided with each inspection log and shall be sufficiently labeled to identify photo location.

SECTION 6

DE-ICING LOG

Deicing Log



Operation and Maintenance Manual

First Defense® and First Defense®High Capacity

Vortex Separator for Stormwater Treatment

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DISCLAIMER: Information and data contained in this manual is exclusively for the purpose of assisting in the operation and maintenance of Hydro International plc's First Defense®. No warranty is given nor can liability be accepted for use of this information for any other purpose. Hydro International plc has a policy of continuous product development and reserves the right to amend specifications without notice.

HYDRO MAINTENANCE SERVICES

Hydro International has been engineering stormwater treatment systems for over 30 years. We understand the mechanics of removing pollutants from stormwater and how to keep systems running at an optimal level.

NOBODY KNOWS OUR SYSTEMS BETTER THAN WE DO



AVOID SERVICE NEGLIGENCE

Sanitation services providers not intimately familiar with stormwater treatment systems are at risk of the following:

- Inadvertently breaking parts or failing to clean/replace system components appropriately.
- Charging you for more frequent maintenance because they lacked the tools to service your system properly in the first place.
- Billing you for replacement parts that might have been covered under your Hydro warranty plan
- Charging for maintenance that may not yet have been required.

LEAVE THE DIRTY WORK TO US

Trash, sediment and polluted water is stored inside treatment systems until they are removed by our team with a vactor truck. Sometimes teams must physically enter the system chambers in order to prepare the system for maintenance and install any replacement parts. Services include but are not limited to:

- Solids removal
- Removal of liquid pollutants
- Replacement media installation (when applicable)



BETTER TOOLS, BETTER RESULTS

Not all vector trucks are created equal. Appropriate tools and suction power are needed to service stormwater systems appropriately. Companies who don't specialize in stormwater treatment won't have the tools to properly clean systems or install new parts.



SERVICE WARRANTY

Make sure you're not paying for service that is covered under your warranty plan. Only Hydro International's service teams can identify tune-ups that should be on us, not you.

TREATMENT SYSTEMS SERVICED BY HYDRO:

- Stormwater filters
- Stormwater separators
- Baffle boxes
- Biofilters/biorevention systems
- Storage structures
- Catch basins
- Stormwater ponds
- Permeable pavement



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I. First Defense® by Hydro International

Introduction

The First Defense® is an enhanced vortex separator that combines an effective and economical stormwater treatment chamber with an integral peak flow bypass. It efficiently removes total suspended solids (TSS), trash and hydrocarbons from stormwater runoff without washing out previously captured pollutants. The First Defense® is available in several model configurations (refer to *Section II. Model Sizes & Configurations*, page 4) to accommodate a wide range of pipe sizes, peak flows and depth constraints.

Operation

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

Pollutant Capture and Retention

The internal components of the First Defense® have been designed to optimize pollutant capture. Sediment is captured and retained in the base of the unit, while oil and floatables are stored on the water surface in the inner volume (Fig.1).

The pollutant storage volumes are isolated from the built-in bypass chamber to prevent washout during high-flow storm events. The sump of the First Defense® retains a standing water level between storm events. This ensures a quiescent flow regime at the onset of a storm, preventing resuspension and washout of pollutants captured during previous events.

Accessories such as oil absorbent pads are available for enhanced oil removal and storage. Due to the separation of the oil and floatable storage volume from the outlet, the potential for washout of stored pollutants between clean-outs is minimized.

Applications

- Stormwater treatment at the point of entry into the drainage line
- Sites constrained by space, topography or drainage profiles with limited slope and depth of cover
- Retrofit installations where stormwater treatment is placed on or tied into an existing storm drain line
- Pretreatment for filters, infiltration and storage

Advantages

- Inlet options include surface grate or multiple inlet pipes
- Integral high capacity bypass conveys large peak flows without the need for "offline" arrangements using separate junction manholes
- Proven to prevent pollutant washout at up to 500% of its treatment flow
- Long flow path through the device ensures a long residence time within the treatment chamber, enhancing pollutant settling
- Delivered to site pre-assembled and ready for installation

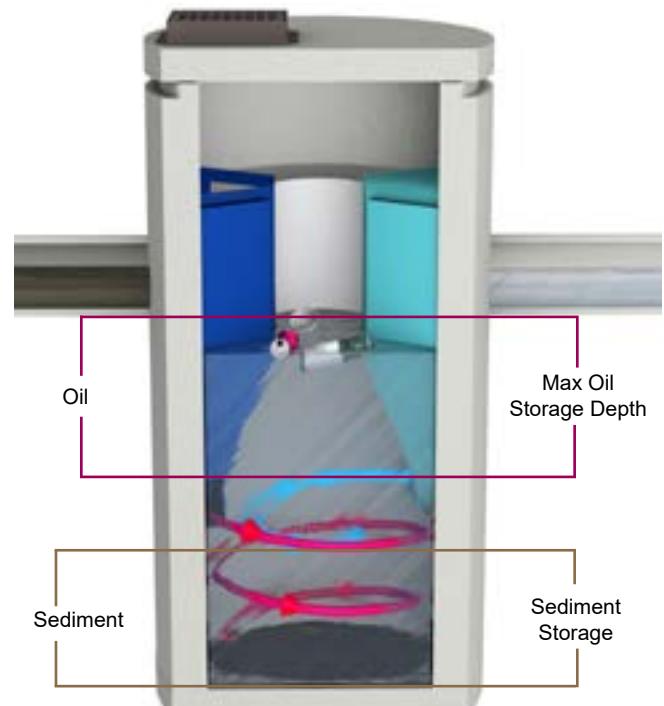


Fig. 1 Pollutant storage volumes in the First Defense®.

II. Model Sizes & Configurations

The First Defense® inlet and internal bypass arrangements are available in several model sizes and configurations. The components of the First Defense®-4HC and First Defense®-6HC have modified geometries as to allow greater design flexibility needed to accommodate various site constraints.

All First Defense® models include the internal components that are designed to remove and retain total suspended solids (TSS), gross solids, floatable trash and hydrocarbons (Fig.2a - 2b). First Defense® model parameters and design criteria are shown in Table 1.

First Defense® Components

1. Built-In Bypass	4. Floatables Draw-off Port	7. Sediment Storage
2. Inlet Pipe	5. Outlet Pipe	8. Inlet Grate or Cover
3. Inlet Chute	6. Floatables Storage	

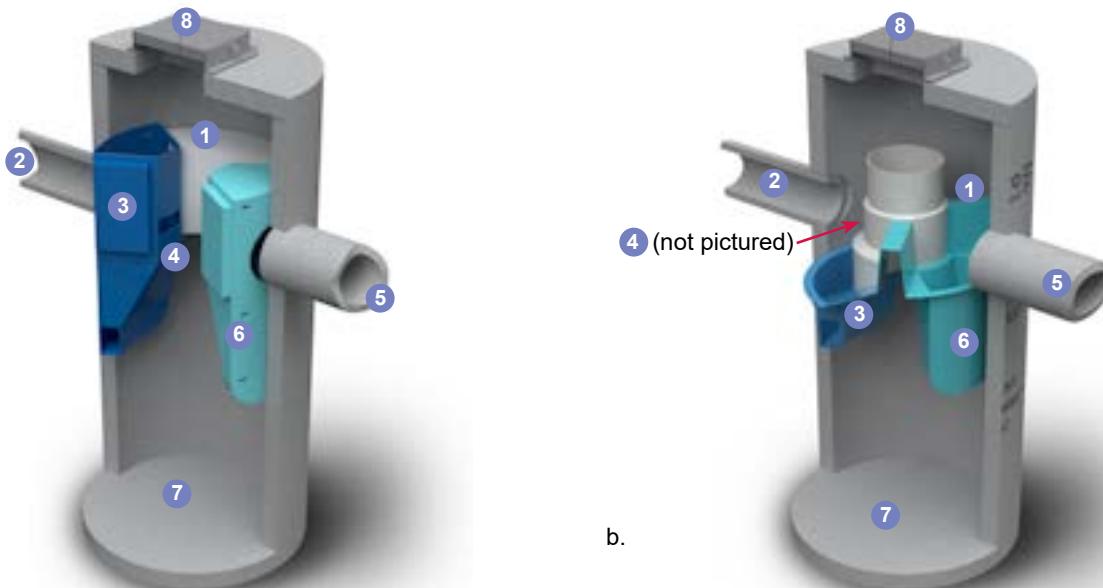


Fig.2a) First Defense®-4 and First Defense®-6; b) First Defense®-4HC and First Defense®-6HC, with higher capacity dual internal bypass and larger maximum pipe diameter.

First Defense® High Capacity Model Number	Diameter	Typical TSS Treatment Flow Rates		Peak Online Flow Rate	Maximum Pipe Diameter ¹	Oil Storage Capacity	Typical Sediment Storage Capacity ²	Minimum Distance from Outlet Invert to Top of Rim ³	Standard Distance from Outlet Invert to Sump Floor
		NJDEP Certified	106µm						
	(ft / m)	(cfs / L/s)	(cfs / L/s)	(cfs / L/s)	(in / mm)	(gal / L)	(yd ³ / m ³)	(ft / m)	(ft / m)
FD-3HC	3 / 0.9	0.84 / 23.7	1.60 / 45.3	15 / 424	18 / 457	125 / 473	0.4 / 0.3	2.0 - 3.5 / 0.6 - 1.0	3.71 / 1.13
FD-4HC	4 / 1.2	1.50 / 42.4	1.88 / 50.9	18 / 510	24 / 600	191 / 723	0.7 / 0.5	2.3 - 3.9 / 0.7 - 1.2	4.97 / 1.5
FD-5HC	5 / 1.5	2.34 / 66.2	2.94 / 82.1	20 / 566	24 / 609	300 / 1135	1.1 / .84	2.5 - 4.5 / 0.7 - 1.3	5.19 / 1.5
FD-6HC	6 / 1.8	3.38 / 95.7	4.73 / 133.9	32 / 906	30 / 750	496 / 1,878	1.6 / 1.2	3.0 - 5.1 / 0.9 - 1.6	5.97 / 1.8
FD-8HC	8 / 2.4	6.00 / 169.9	7.52 / 212.9	50 / 1,415	48 / 1219	1120 / 4239	2.8 / 2.1	3.0 - 6.0 / 0.9 - 1.8	7.40 / 2.2

¹Contact Hydro International when larger pipe sizes are required.

²Contact Hydro International when custom sediment storage capacity is required.

³Minimum distance for models depends on pipe diameter.

III. Maintenance

Overview

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

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

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

Maintenance Equipment Considerations

The internal components of the First Defense®-HC have a centrally located circular shaft through which the sediment storage sump can be accessed with a sump vac hose. The open diameter of this access shaft is 15 inches in diameter (Fig.3). Therefore, the nozzle fitting of any vactor hose used for maintenance should be less than 15 inches in diameter.

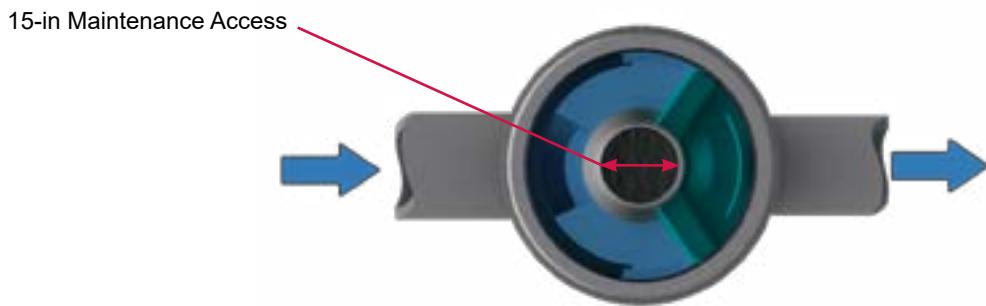


Fig.3 The central opening to the sump of the First Defense®-HC is 15 inches in diameter.

Determining Your Maintenance Schedule

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

The vactor procedure, including both sediment and oil / floatables removal, for a 6-ft First Defense® typically takes less than 30 minutes and removes a combined water/oil volume of about 765 gallons.

Inspection Procedures

1. Set up any necessary safety equipment around the access port or grate of the First Defense® as stipulated by local ordinances. Safety equipment should notify passing pedestrian and road traffic that work is being done.
2. Remove the grate or lid to the manhole.
3. Without entering the vessel, look down into the chamber to inspect the inside. Make note of any irregularities. Fig.4 shows the standing water level that should be observed.
4. Without entering the vessel, use the pole with the skimmer net to remove floatables and loose debris from the components and water surface.
5. Using a sediment probe such as a Sludge Judge®, measure the depth of sediment that has collected in the sump of the vessel.
6. On the Maintenance Log (see page 9), record the date, unit location, estimated volume of floatables and gross debris removed, and the depth of sediment measured. Also note any apparent irregularities such as damaged components or blockages.
7. Securely replace the grate or lid.
8. Take down safety equipment.
9. Notify Hydro International of any irregularities noted during inspection.

Floatables and Sediment Clean Out

Floatables clean out is typically done in conjunction with sediment removal. A commercially or municipally owned sump-vac is used to remove captured sediment and floatables (Fig.5).

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

Scheduling

- Floatables and sump clean out are typically conducted once a year during any season.
- Floatables and sump clean out should occur as soon as possible following a spill in the contributing drainage area.



Fig.4 Floatables are removed with a vactor hose (First Defense model FD-4, shown).

Recommended Equipment

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

Floatables and sediment Clean Out Procedures

1. Set up any necessary safety equipment around the access port or grate of the First Defense® as stipulated by local ordinances. Safety equipment should notify passing pedestrian and road traffic that work is being done.
2. Remove the grate or lid to the manhole.
3. Without entering the vessel, look down into the chamber to inspect the inside. Make note of any irregularities.
4. Remove oil and floatables stored on the surface of the water with the vactor hose (Fig.5) or with the skimmer or net (not pictured).
5. Using a sediment probe such as a Sludge Judge®, measure the depth of sediment that has collected in the sump of the vessel and record it in the Maintenance Log (page 9).
6. Once all floatables have been removed, drop the vactor hose to the base of the sump. Vactor out the sediment and gross debris off the sump floor (Fig.5).
7. Retract the vactor hose from the vessel.
8. On the Maintenance Log provided by Hydro International, record the date, unit location, estimated volume of floatables and gross debris removed, and the depth of sediment measured. Also note any apparent irregularities such as damaged components, blockages, or irregularly high or low water levels.
9. Securely replace the grate or lid.



Fig.5 Sediment is removed with a vactor hose (First Defense model FD-4, shown).

Maintenance at a Glance

Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regularly during first year of installation - Every 6 months after the first year of installation
Oil and Floatables Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once per year, with sediment removal - Following a spill in the drainage area
Sediment Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once per year or as needed - Following a spill in the drainage area

NOTE: For most clean outs the entire volume of liquid does not need to be removed from the manhole. Only remove the first few inches of oils and floatables from the water surface to reduce the total volume of liquid removed during a clean out.



First Defense® Installation Log

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

INSTALLATION DATE: / /

MODEL SIZE (CIRCLE ONE): FD-4 FD-4HC FD-6 FD-6HC

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



First Defense® Inspection and Maintenance Log

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Stormwater Solutions

94 Hutchins Drive
Portland, ME 04102

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

www.hydro-int.com

Isolator® Row O&M Manual



SC-740



MC-3500

MC-4500

THE ISOLATOR® ROW

INTRODUCTION

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

THE ISOLATOR ROW

The Isolator Row is a row of StormTech chambers, either SC-160, SC-310, SC-310-3, SC-740, DC-780, MC-3500 or MC-4500 models, that is surrounded with filter fabric and connected to a closely located manhole for easy access. The fabric-wrapped chambers provide for settling and filtration of sediment as storm water rises in the Isolator Row and ultimately passes through the filter fabric. The open bottom chambers and perforated sidewalls (SC-310, SC-310-3 and SC-740 models) allow storm water to flow both vertically and horizontally out of the chambers. Sediments are captured in the Isolator Row protecting the storage areas of the adjacent stone and chambers from sediment accumulation.

A woven geotextile fabric is placed between the stone and the Isolator Row chambers. The woven geotextile provides a media for stormwater filtration, a durable surface for maintenance, prevents scour of the underlying stone and remains intact during high pressure jetting. A non-woven fabric is placed over the chambers to provide a filter media for flows passing through the perforations in the sidewall of the chamber. The non-woven fabric is not required over the SC-160, DC-780, MC-3500 or MC-4500 models as these chambers do not have perforated side walls.

The Isolator Row is typically designed to capture the “first flush” and offers the versatility to be sized on a volume basis or flow rate basis. An upstream manhole provides access to the Isolator Row and typically includes a high flow weir. When flow rates or volumes exceed the Isolator Row weir capacity the water will flow over the weir and discharge through a manifold to the other chambers.

Another acceptable design uses one open grate inlet structure. Using a “high/low” design (low invert elevation on the Isolator Row and a higher invert elevation on the manifold) an open grate structure can provide the advantages of the Isolator Row by creating a differential between the Isolator Row and manifold thus allowing for settlement in the Isolator Row.

The Isolator Row may be part of a treatment train system. The design of the treatment train and selection of pretreatment devices by the design engineer is often driven by regulatory requirements. Whether pretreatment is used or not, the Isolator Row is recommended by StormTech as an effective means to minimize maintenance requirements and maintenance costs.

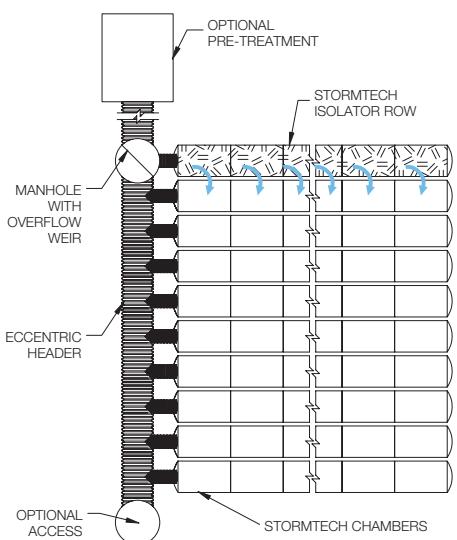
Note: See the StormTech Design Manual for detailed information on designing inlets for a StormTech system, including the Isolator Row.



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



StormTech Isolator Row with Overflow Spillway (not to scale)





ISOLATOR ROW INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE

INSPECTION

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

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

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

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

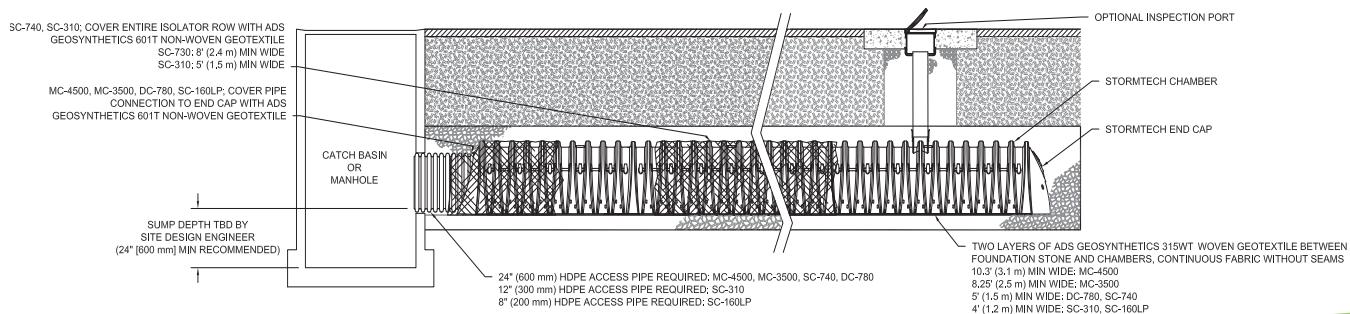
MAINTENANCE

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

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

StormTech Isolator Row (not to scale)

Note: Non-woven fabric is only required over the inlet pipe connection into the end cap for SC-160LP, DC-780, MC-3500 and MC-4500 chamber models and is not required over the entire Isolator Row.



ISOLATOR ROW STEP BY STEP MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

STEP 1

Inspect Isolator Row for sediment.

A) Inspection ports (if present)

- i. Remove lid from floor box frame
- ii. Remove cap from inspection riser
- iii. Using a flashlight and stadia rod, measure depth of sediment and record results on maintenance log.
- iv. If sediment is at or above 3 inch depth, proceed to Step 2. If not, proceed to Step 3.

B) All Isolator Rows

- i. Remove cover from manhole at upstream end of Isolator Row
- ii. Using a flashlight, inspect down Isolator Row through outlet pipe
 1. Mirrors on poles or cameras may be used to avoid a confined space entry
 2. Follow OSHA regulations for confined space entry if entering manhole
- iii. If sediment is at or above the lower row of sidewall holes (approximately 3 inches), proceed to Step 2. If not, proceed to Step 3.

STEP 2

Clean out Isolator Row using the JetVac process.

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

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

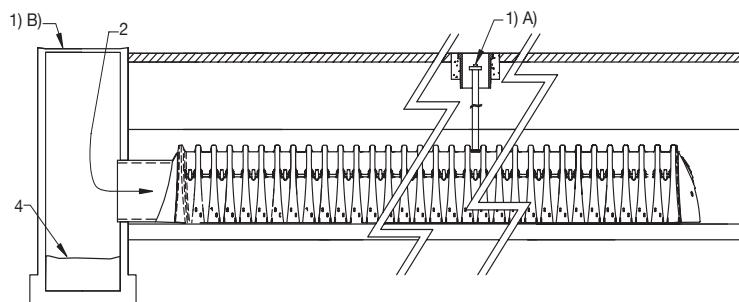
C) Vacuum manhole sump as required

STEP 3

Replace all caps, lids and covers, record observations and actions.

STEP 4

Inspect & clean catch basins and manholes upstream of the StormTech system.



SAMPLE MAINTENANCE LOG

Date	Stadia Rod Readings		Sediment Depth (1)-(2)	Observations/Actions	Inspector
	Fixed point to chamber bottom (1)	Fixed point to top of sediment (2)			
3/15/11	6.3 ft	none		New installation. Fixed point is CI frame at grade	DJM
9/24/11		6.2	0.1 ft	Some grit felt	SM
6/20/13		5.8	0.5 ft	Mucky feel, debris visible in manhole and in Isolator Row, maintenance due	NV
7/7/13	6.3 ft		0	System jetted and vacuumed	DJM

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Advanced Drainage Systems, Inc.
4640 Trueman Blvd., Hilliard, OH 43026
1-800-821-6710 www.ads-pipe.com