STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

MOCKINGBIRD LANE

56 Summer Street
Medway, Massachusetts

Owner:
Christopher Torti
Tortcon Builders, LLC
Framingham, MA 01701

(508)-380-0068

214 Worcester Street
No. Grafton, Massachusetts, 01536

(508) 839-0310

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1.0 SITE EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING

1.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

The owner and developer, Tortcon Builders, Inc. has proposed a 16 unit multi-family residential development on Summer Street (Route 126) in Medway, Massachusetts. As shown on the Site Plans as submitted with this application, the project is to be located along the easterly sideline of Summer Street approximately 800 feet north of Milford Street (Route 109).

The property consists of 5.54 acres of land within the RA-2 Zoning District and the Multifamily Housing Overlay District and is recorded on the Medway Assessors Map No 46 as Parcel 028. The intent of the owner is to develop the property following the guidelines for Multifamily Residential Development consistent with the Zoning Bylaws for the Town of Medway.

As shown on the USGS Topographic map, this site is to be developed along the upper slope of a north facing glacial ridge. This land formation was heavily influenced by the glacial melt out that occurred during the recession of the last ice age. The site is well drained along the upper central region and is moderately drained along the slopes to the north and south. The property is subject to the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act (MGL, Chapter 131, Section 40) and a Notice of Intent (NOI) has been filed with the Medway Conservation Commission and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

1.2 CONTACT INFORMATION / RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Project Manager or Site Supervisor

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Company: TORTCON BUILDERS, INC.

Address: 70 BETHANY ROAD

City: FRAMINGHAM State: MA Zip: 01701

Phone: 508 380 0068

Swppp Contact

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Property Owner

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1.3 NATURE AND SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1. The contractor and all subcontractors are to be made aware of the Stormwater Management Plan and the recorded Order of Conditions as issued by the Medway Conservation Commission. All construction personnel are required to be familiar with the plans and specifications applicable to this project. A copy of these documents are to be readily available on site at all times. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) file number is to be posted at the entrance to the site prior to commencement of construction. DEP File Number 216-1010.

2. Prior to the commencement of construction, the owner of the project is to conduct an onsite predevelopment meeting with all concerned parties. Present at this meeting shall be an agent of the Medway Conservation Commission, the owner and or their legal representatives, the project superintendent for the general contractor, the environmental consultant and sub-contractors responsible for the installation of the erosion and sedimentation controls. During this meeting, the limits of land clearing and perimeter of construction shall be clearly identified and agreed upon by all parties. A Construction Management Plan following the guidelines in the PEDB Rules & Regulations, Section 207-8, is to be provided to the Town's Consulting Engineer prior to this meeting and shall be included as a reference during said meeting. The names and telephone numbers of these parties are to be supplied to the Medway Conservation Commission and Department of Public Works (DPW) in order to avoid time delays during emergency situations.

3. The rough grading and crushed stone base for the entire central driveway is to be constructed as a single phased project. For this reason, all of the erosion controls are to be in place and inspected prior to the commencement of construction. The approved erosion controls and temporary construction entrance are to be installed where shown on the site plans. The erosion controls are to act as a limit of work and are to be maintained as such. The contractor is responsible for the daily maintenance of the erosion controls and to identify and correct all sources of erosion. Due to the possibility of high intensity rainfall during thunderstorms and hurricanes, a "proactive" approach to controlling erosion will be required. Attention to the weather forecasts is recommended during the period of land clearing and landscaping. Refer to the recorded Order of Conditions as issued by the Medway Conservation Commission.

4. All tree removal and logging activities within the entire site are to be done with minimal amounts of scouring and removal of the existing topsoil to limit the potential for erosion. The staging areas for logging activities are to be located outside of the 100' wetland buffer zone as shown on the Phasing Plan. Additional erosion controls may be required along the perimeter of the temporary staging areas. Grinding of stumps is recommended along with the chipping of tree limbs to provide greater erosion control along exposed slopes. At no time are the chips to be directed into the adjacent wetlands. Construction materials are to be stockpiled away from the wetland buffer zone as shown on the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and associated specifications.

5. In places where the water table is encountered, special care is to be taken to avoid routing water through gullies toward the lower wetland resource areas. All utility trenches are to be filled on a daily basis. Under no circumstances are utility trenches to be left open for a period exceeding twenty-four hours. The contractor is to use proper judgment relative to construction practices during adverse weather conditions. No work is to be performed within 50 feet of the wetlands during periods of heavy rainfall. Staging areas for the fueling, maintenance and storage of construction equipment are to be located outside of the 100' buffer zone where they will not impact the wetland resource areas and all adjacent properties.

6. Earth removal and rough grading for the cleared areas should commence in the upper eastern area away from the wetland resources where possible. Progressing in a westerly direction in a stepped manner will allow the contractor to identify the potential runoff drainage routes before they become a problem. Stabilization of disturbed slopes with wood chips and stump grindings will provide protection at this stage of construction. Temporary sedimentation basins are to be developed at this time. It should be noted that the contractor will be responsible for the "common sense" approach of maintaining a series of temporary detention basins during all phases of this project. Low spots with evidence of concentrated drainage flow are good indicators of where temporary basins should be located.

7. All work within the Summer Street Right of Way (ROW) shall be performed in accordance with the 1988 edition of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Highway Department Standards and Specifications for Highways and Bridges and the Supplemental Specifications dated December 11, 2002. The Medway Department of Public Works (DPW) is to be contacted prior to the installation of utilities within and adjacent to Summer Street.

8. No construction equipment is allowed to operate adjacent to the bordering vegetated wetlands (25') without written authorization from the Medway Conservation Commission. Staging areas for the fueling, maintenance and storage of construction equipment are to be located outside of the 1oo' buffer zones. All spillage of petroleum products is to be cleaned immediately and disposed of following DEP guidelines. All construction debris is to be stored in dumpster trailers and removed in a timely fashion. In areas where the erosion control barriers have been damaged, they are to be repaired immediately. Extra compost socks are to be stored on site for this purpose. All erosion control barriers shall be maintained at a minimum of five feet away from the proposed base of stone retaining walls and filled slopes. At no time are the erosion control barriers to be used as retaining walls along the base of filled slopes.

9. The permanent subsurface infiltration basins and open infiltration basins are to be developed once the upland slopes have been completely stabilized. While these infiltration structures are under construction, they shall be completed expeditiously in a manner that will assure the earliest stabilization of the exposed ground.

10. All exposed slopes are to be stabilized as soon as possible. No slopes are to be left untreated for a period exceeding fifteen days. A heavy fiber "Hydroseed" mixture with a tackifier will limit the potential for erosion of fine sediments along graded slopes that are not yet completed. Special care is to be taken to limit drainage runoff from concentrating within the recently graded areas and channeling toward the lower wetland resource areas. Additional compost socks are to be installed along the lower slopes and in areas subject to erosion once the earthen slopes have been seeded.

11. Once the grading of the driveway and crushed stone base has been completed, the mobilization of various construction vehicles throughout the site will be possible. For this reason, the daily stabilization of the exposed cut and fill slopes should be a priority over all the other construction activities from this point on. Vegetated areas should be planted and stabilized in immediate succession to the completion of underground utilities. Vegetated slopes greater than 3 to 1 are to be stabilized with a layer of organic matting to limit fine soil particles from eroding along the earthen slopes. The installation of all underground utilities within the site will require a coordinated effort by the various subcontractors to ensure the least amount of time that open trenches are exposed within the buffer zone. This applies to rip rap swales as well.

12. During construction of the driveway, the installation of the subsurface infiltration basins should commence furthest away from the lower slopes where possible. This action will keep the infiltration system clear of sediments while limiting flows in the direction of the wetlands. Temporary sediment basins will be helpful once the trench work enters the areas adjacent to the infiltration basins. In areas where the temporary sediment basins conflict with the location of permanent infiltration basins, the existing topsoil is to remain in place and covered with filter fabric until the construction of the permanent basin commences. It is imperative that all infiltration structures be protected from sedimentation during periods of exposure to assure compliance with the individual permits. Refer to the inspection report requirements at the end of this document.

13. Once the site utilities have been completed and inspected, the binder course of pavement is to be installed. The paving shall be completed in two phases in order to allow the rear property to be used as a staging area and to protect the compacted sub-base within the driveway from sedimentation due to erosion. As a result of the introduction of the increased impervious area as well as the redirection of drainage flows within the immediate site, there will be an increase in short term flows to the downslope areas. Prevention of concentrated discharges from bypassing the stormwater detention controls will be necessary at this time. All of the erosion control barriers will need to be inspected and maintained on a daily basis during this period. In the event of rainfall greater than ½ inch during a twenty four hour period, there is to be an inspection of the entire site to identify problems and correct them as necessary. Refer to the inspection report requirements at the end of this document.

14. During periods of heavy rainfall, there may be occurrences of erosion of the unstabilized slopes once the graded slopes have been loamed and seeded. Immediate attention to the maintenance of these eroded areas will further ensure the successful stabilization of the down gradient slopes while limiting the impacts to the specific areas. Additional erosion controls should be readily available and immediately installed in these problem areas.

15. Periodic inspections of the entire construction site are to be performed by a competent representative who will ensure the adherence to the regulations as set forth in the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 USC 1251). An authorized agent of the Medway Conservation Commission shall be allowed to conduct inspections of the jurisdictional areas and consult with the project engineer as necessary before, during and after the commencement of construction.

16. Robert G. Murphy is to be granted authority by the owner of the project to monitor the erosion and sedimentation controls and to cease and desist all construction activities if, in his discretion, said activities are in violation of the recorded Order of Conditions and supporting documents. The owner and general contractors are to allow unimpeded access to the site for all members of the Medway Conservation Commission in order that they may view the construction procedures. Members of the Conservation Commission and their Agents shall not enter into areas of present construction activity without first notifying the general contractor and or their representatives. All complaints and or concerns are to be dealt with through the proper "chain of command". No unauthorized individuals are to enter the construction area without the expressed consent of the owner and or their representatives. All parties are to be properly insured (with adequate proof) before entering into the construction site.

17. It is the responsibility of the owner and the general contractor to verify that all construction permits for this project are obtained and kept up to date. Once the project has been completed, the owner shall notify the Medway Conservation Commission in order to obtain the required Certificate of Compliance. This Certificate of Compliance is to be recorded at the Norfolk Registry of Deeds. A copy of the Stormwater Management Plan and Specifications is to be referenced in the Order of Conditions and recorded along with the Deed.

1.4 Soils, Slopes, Vegetation & Drainage Patterns

As shown in the published soil survey for Norfolk County, the majority of this site is classified as Charlton Fine Sandy Loam and Canton Fine Sandy Loam with a limited percentage of Rock Outcrop. Having a moderate to high rate of infiltration and thus a lower runoff potential, these soils have been classified by the Natural Resources Conservation Service as hydrologic group "B".

Several areas of exposed weathered bedrock have been documented where the development is to occur near the existing house. Many boulders exist throughout the various soil horizons. Inspection of the vegetation and the lack of erosion reveals evidence of moderate to high infiltration within the substratum of the Charlton-Canton soils. Where the majority of the site is predominated by deep deposits of well-drained soil, the control of drainage runoff during periods of extended rainfall can be mitigated through the use of infiltration basins.

A general description of the vegetation found here would include an upland deciduous and evergreen forest, overgrown pastures and roadside brush with weeds. It should be noted that during the past century, major alterations have occurred to the vegetation found within this part of the state. Extensive land clearing that was once common to this area ceased during the beginning of the last century due mainly to the advent of coal heating and modern technologic advances within the agriculture industry. Since that time a variety of indigenous and invasive plants have become dominant within the local vegetative communities.

The intent of the applicant is to develop the central portion of the site with duplex residences and to provide several open space wildlife corridors along the outer perimeter. As shown on the topographic plans, there is to be a single roadway within the center, thus allowing for the formation of vegetated buffer zones around the entire perimeter.

Many large trees within areas of minimal grading have been identified and given priority attention for preservation during the location of the buildings. This action will enhance the landscape buffers as proposed within the green areas while minimizing the impacts to the surrounding environment and providing residential housing within a natural rural setting.

1.5 Construction Site Estimates

The following are measurements of the construction site:

Size of construction site = 241,175 sf	5.4 acres
Construction site area to be disturbed = 2.88 acres	53%
Percentage of preconstruction impervious area	2.3%
Percentage of postconstruction impervious area	24%
Area of open space = 1.95 acres	32%

1.6 Receiving Open Waters

Stormwater runoff from the northern portion of the site flows northerly to a bordering vegetated wetland and eventually into Chicken Brook. Stormwater runoff from the southern portion of the site flows southerly to a bordering vegetated wetland and a culvert beneath Summer Street. The entire site is located within the Charles River watershed.

1.7 Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected

Natural features to be protected include the woodlands along the perimeter of the property as well as the delineated bordering vegetated wetlands located to the north and south of the proposed construction. No disturbance to the 25’ wetland buffer zone shall be permitted.

1.8 Potential Sources of Pollution

Potential sources of sediment to stormwater runoff include:

- Clearing and grubbing operations
- Grading and excavation operations
- Vehicle tracking
- Topsoil stripping and stockpiling
- Landscaping operations

Potential pollutants and sources, other than sediment, to stormwater runoff:

- Combined Staging Area – fueling activities, equipment maintenance, sanitary facilities, soil and construction waste storage.
- Materials Storage Area – general building materials, solvents, adhesives, paving materials, paints, aggregates, and trash.
- Construction Activity – paving, concrete pouring,
- Concrete Washout Area

See table below for potential construction site pollutants:

TRADE NAME MATERIAL	CHEMICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	STORM WATER POLLUTANTS
Pesticides	Various colored to colorless liquid, powder, grains, or pellets	Chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbamates, arsenic
Fertilizer	Liquid or solid grains	Nitrogen, Phosphorous
Plaster	White granules or powder	Calcium sulphate, calcium carbonate, sulfuric acid
Cleaning solvents	Colorless, blue, or yellow-green liquid	Perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, petroleum distillates
Asphalt	Black solid	Oil, petroleum distillates
Concrete	White solid	Limestone, sand
Glue, adhesives	White or yellow liquid	Polymers, epoxies
Paints	Various colored liquid	Metal oxides, Stoddard solvent, talc, calcium carbonate, arsenic
Curing compounds	Creamy white liquid	Naphtha
Wastewater from construction equipment washing	Water	Soil, oil and grease, solids
Wood preservatives	Clear amber or dark brown liquid	Stoddard solvent, petroleum distillates, arsenic, copper, chromium
Hydraulic oil/fluids	Brown oily petroleum hydrocarbon	Mineral oil
Gasoline	Colorless, pale brown or pink petroleum hydrocarbon	Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene, MTBE
Diesel fuel	Clear, blue-green to yellow liquid	Petroleum distillate, oil and grease, naphthalene, xylenes
Kerosene	Pale yellow liquid petroleum hydrocarbon	Coal oil, petroleum distillates
Antifreeze/coolant	Clear green/yellow liquid	Ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, heavy metals (copper, zinc, lead)
Sanitary toilets	Various colored liquid	Bacteria, parasites, and viruses

All staging areas and road construction storage areas are to have a well maintained perimeter of erosion controls during all phases of the project. Refer to the erosion and sediment control notes.

2.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs

2.1 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Controls

- **Minimize disturbed areas and protect natural features and soil**

  Topsoil to be stripped from the construction area will be stockpiled as identified on the Sedimentation & Erosion Control Plan. The stockpile shall be surrounded by sediment barriers at its base.

- **Phase Construction Activity**

  The proposed site is to be developed in two phases to provide adequate space for storage of supplies and materials during the construction of the central driveway. Phase 1 will include Buildings 1, 2, 6 and 7 with associated parking, landscaping and several infiltration basins. Phase 2 will include Buildings 3, 4 and 5 as well as associated parking, landscaping and several infiltration basins. To minimize erosion, all land based construction activities should be limited to the spring, summer, and fall seasons when practicable.

- **Control stormwater flowing onto and through the project**

  The runoff entering the site from uplands to the south and east are being diverted away from the proposed yards and buildings through a series of vegetated swales. These swales have been designed with stone check dams in order to keep the velocity of flow toward the lower wetlands to a minimum. The level wooded depression areas adjacent to and within the bordering vegetated wetlands further serve to reduce the impacts of stormwater runoff.

- **Stabilization of soils**

  Temporary Stabilization

  Hydromulching will provide immediate protection to exposed soils where construction will cease for more than 14 days and over the winter months. Straw mulch and wood fiber will be mixed with a tackifier (amount specified per manufacturer's instructions) and applied uniformly by machine with an application rate of 90–100 pounds (2–3 bales) per 1,000 square feet or 2 tons (100–200 bales) per acre. If the tackifier does not appear effective in anchoring the mulch to the disturbed soil, crimping equipment will be used to provide additional binding to the soil. The mulch will cover 75 to 90 percent of the ground surface. In areas where hydro mulching is inaccessible, seedless straw mulch will be applied by hand with an application rate of 90–100 pounds (2–3 bales) per 1,000 square feet. The site contractor will also be using the wood chips as well.

  Permanent Stabilization

  Permanent stabilization is to be achieved in a phased manner due to the structured timetable of how the buildings are to be constructed. All final stabilization is to be done immediately after the design grades are achieved but no later than 14 days after construction ceases. Native species of trees, shrubs and grasses are to be used to establish vegetative cover on exposed soils. Permanent stabilization will be completed in accordance with the final stabilization procedures. Refer to the landscaping plans.

- **Protect slopes**

  Vegetated slopes greater than 3:1 are to be stabilized with a layer of organic matting to limit fine soil particles from eroding along the earthen slopes. All exposed slopes are to be stabilized as soon as possible. No slopes are to be left untreated for a period exceeding fifteen days. A heavy fiber "Hydroseed" mixture with a tackifier will limit the potential for erosion of fine sediments along recently graded slopes.

- **Protect storm drain inlets**

  The inlet grates at all catch basins shall be projected with a catch basin filter bag upon installation. These filters are to be checked on a weekly basis and after every rainfall event. The filter bag shall be maintained until final stabilization of all upgradient areas has been completed. There is to be no storage of loam within 50' upgradient of all catch basins.

- **Establish perimeter controls and sediment barriers**

  Sediment barriers consisting of compost socks and/or silt fence will be installed at the perimeter of the site as indicated on the Site Plan and Phasing Plan. See the details provided on the Detail Plans and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for specifications and installation requirements of the sediment barrier.

- **Establish stabilized construction entrances**

  A temporary construction entrance consisting of washed 2"-3"stone will be installed at the access to Summer Street as identified on the Grading and Drainage Plan, to prevent the off-site transport of sediment by construction vehicles. The anti-tracking pads will be at least 20 feet long, a minimum of 24 feet wide, flared at the end closest to the pavement. When Phase 1 is completed, there may be a need to initiate similar protection for Phase 2.

2.2 Structural Sediment Controls

The stormwater management system has been designed to protect water quality through removal of sediment and pollutants. The permanent BMPs used to capture sediment and pollutants are described as follows:

Deep Sump Catch Basins

Three Deep Sump Catch Basins are to be installed along the curb line of Mockingbird Lane. These basins are designed as the first line of defense in removing sediments and nutrients from stormwater runoff. The efficiency of the receiving drainage structures can be impacted if the deep sumps are allowed to be filled over 50% of capacity.

Deep Sump Catch Basin	
Activity	**Frequency**
Inspect unit	Four times per year
Clean unit	Four times per year or 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. (24" Max)

Barracuda® MAX S3 Hydrodynamic Separators

Six Hydrodynamic Separators are provided to pretreat runoff prior to entering the Subsurface Infiltration system. Proper maintenance of these units is critical as they provide the majority of sediment removal function of the system. A copy of the manufacturer's maintenance schedule is attached to this report.

Barracuda S3	
Activity	**Frequency**
Inspect unit	Four times per year
Clean unit	When sediment depth reaches 20". See attached manufacturers maintenance manual.

Barracuda S3 Storage Capacity

Model	Manhole Diameter	Treatment Chamber Capacity	Standard Sediment Capacity (20" depth)	NJDEP Sediment Capacity (50% of standard depth)
S3	36"	212 gallons	0.44 cubic yards	0.22 cubic yards

Inspection and Cleaning Cycle

Periodic inspection is needed to determine the need for and frequency of maintenance. You should begin inspecting as soon as construction is complete and thereafter on an annual basis. Typically, the system needs to be cleaned every 1-3 years.

Excessive oils, fuels or sediments may reduce the maintenance cycle. Periodic inspection is important. The Condominium Association will be responsible for implementing the schedule of the required inspections. This will serve to extend the lifetime of the system.

Maintenance Instructions

1. Remove the manhole cover to provide access to the sediment storage. To determine the sediment depth, the maintenance contractor should lower a stadia rod into the manhole until it contacts the top of the captured sediment and mark that spot on the rod. Then push the probe through to the bottom of the sump and mark that spot to determine sediment depth. Maintenance should occur when the sediment has reached the levels indicated in the Storage Capacity Chart (20"). The depth of sediment at each unit should be recorded.
2. Use a vacuum truck or other similar equipment to remove all water, debris, oils and sediment. All maintenance is to be conducted by a licensed waste hauler.
3. Use a high pressure hose to clean the manhole of all the remaining sediment and debris. Then, use the vacuum truck to remove the water.
4. Fill the cleaned manhole with water until the level reaches the invert of the outlet pipe.
5. Replace the manhole cover. Be sure to clean the rim and check for a tight seal.
6. Dispose of polluted water, oils, sediment and trash at an approved facility.

Subsurface Infiltration Systems

Five subsurface infiltration systems consisting of Cultec HD180 chambers within fields of washed stone are provided to recharge runoff to groundwater. Each of these chamber systems is to be constructed with a Cultec Sediment Separator Row to provide for cleaning the chambers. The systems are provided with access ports at the ground surface to allow for inspection and maintenance. Additional details are contained in the construction drawings. The manufacturer's operation and maintenance manual is to be included with the documents.

It will be the responsibility of the Condominium Association to ensure that the required inspections are completed in a timely fashion. Proper maintenance of the entire drainage system will help to extend the life span of the subsurface drainage structures.

Subsurface Infiltration System	
Activity	**Frequency**
Check inlets for clogging	Two times per year
Other maintenance	See attached manufacturers operation and maintenance manual. Refer to Cultec Plan

Open Infiltration Basins & Vegetated Swales

Two infiltration/detention basins are provided to provide attenuation of stormwater runoff.

Infiltration Basins, Forebay and Vegetated Swales	
Activity	**Frequency**
Inspection & Sediment removal	As needed and after each major storm for the first 6 months of operation.
Check for sediment and debris accumulation within the basins. Mow buffers, sides and bottom.	Two times per year
Check for inlet & outlet clogging	Two times per year

Riprap and Stone Check Dams

Riprap aprons are proposed at all of the points of stormwater discharge. The riprap aprons serve to spread out and dissipate energy from the discharge. The stone check dams along the vegetated swales are to be inspected and cleaned as necessary along with the riprap aprons.

Riprap & Check Dams	
Activity	**Frequency**
Inspect pipe outlet and riprap apron. Remove trash and debris.	Two times per year

2.3 Long Term Operation and Maintenance

Introduction

Specifications for the maintenance of all stormwater management facilities within this site are taken from the Stormwater Management Guidelines (Volume Two) as prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection. All parties responsible for the drainage facilities should review this document in order to understand the function of the various components more fully. Prior to the sale of the Single Family Residences, the current owner is to prepare a Condominium Association Covenant that outlines the responsibilities of the homeowners to properly operate and maintain the approved Stormwater Management System. Prior to the sale of the individual homes, the buyers are to be provided with the most recent costs to be incurred for the routine maintenance of the multi-family residential complex. These costs will include but not be limited to the maintenance of the grounds and common open areas as well as the entire stormwater management system.

Maintenance Schedule

- All contractors working within areas subject to regulation by the recorded Order of Conditions are to be made aware of the permits for this project as issued by the Medway Planning & Economic Development Board and Conservation Commission. A copy of these approved plans and specifications are to be readily available on site at all times. It is the responsibility of the owner and the general contractors to assure that all work complies with the current permits and to coordinate the required inspections with the design engineer and town officials.

- All erosion and sediment controls are to remain in place for one complete growing season. Silt fences and inorganic fabrics are to be removed once the site has been properly stabilized. Accumulated sediments are to be removed from all erosion control devices as required. Problem areas identified during the construction phases are to be reviewed and corrected by the job supervisor. Ideally, all erosion and sediment controls should be checked for sedimentation and damage after major storms for the first few months after construction. Exposed slopes are to be stabilized as soon as possible and are to be repaired as required. All exposed slopes and erosion controls are to be inspected after each ½" rainfall event and on a weekly basis. Problem areas subject to scouring may be repaired with organic turf mats. Refer to the Landscape Plan.

Vegetated Swales

- The accumulation of sediments within the various infiltration structures will seriously impede the percolation of water through the underlying porous soils. In order to avoid clogging of the porous soils, it is imperative that an aggressive maintenance plan be implemented for all infiltration drainage structures within this site during and after construction.

- The stone lined water quality trench at the rear of the site is to be inspected after every major storm for the first six months to check for proper functioning and to remove sediments as required. At this time the swales should be checked to determine if they are working as designed. If there are low wet spots for extended periods (over 72 hours) the design engineer shall be contacted to identify, review and correct the problem. Proper maintenance of all vegetated slopes above the infiltration structures will extend the life span of the structures within the immediate areas.

Vegetated Swales (cont.)

- Once the vegetation has stabilized, the open infiltration structures are to be inspected at least twice a year to check for improper settlement, erosion and sedimentation, unwanted tree and shrub growth and accumulation of debris. Grass clippings are to be removed from the swales and not allowed to accumulate and form an impervious organic mat. Avoid driving vehicles over all open trenches in order to retain the porosity of the soil and associated infiltration qualities.

Deep Sump Catch Basins and Forebays

Three Deep Sump Catch Basins are to be installed along the curb line of Mockingbird Lane. These basins are designed as the first line of defense in removing sediments and nutrients from stormwater runoff. As a result, the efficiency of the receiving drainage structures can be impacted if the deep sumps are allowed to be filled over 50% of capacity. Therefore, the catch basins are to be inspected and cleaned at least four times a year or when the depth of sediment exceeds 24". At this time, the forebay near the entrance of the driveway should be inspected and cleaned as well. All debris and sediments exceeding 3" should be removed from the forebay with flat hand shovels.

Barracuda® S-3 Maintenance Procedures:

Maintenance of the Barracuda S-3 is performed using vacuum trucks. No entry into the unit is required for maintenance. The Vacuum Service Industry is a well-established sector of the service industry which cleans underground tanks, sewers and catch-basins. Costs to clean the Barracuda S-3 vary based on the size of unit and transportation distances. The Barracuda unit must be cleaned by the site contractor once the site has been stabilized. Due to the need to protect the subsurface infiltration systems incorporated within the stormwater management system, there will be a requirement to initiate a robust street sweeping program once the catch basins are brought "on line". The Condominium Association will be responsible for maintaining the.cleanliness of the pavement to assure the peak performance of the subsurface infiltration basins.

1.1 Maintenance Costs:

A typical cleaning cost (equipment and personnel) is estimated to be approximately $250 exclusive of the disposal costs. This cost is based on one unit. Economies of scale are expected where there are six units. The time to clean the Barracuda S-3 is approximately 3 hours (includes transportation/disposal). Disposal costs are estimated to be in the order of $300 to $500. The cost of the street sweeping will be approximately $1,500 based on an annual agreement and is subject to change. These costs would be incurred during the maintenance of any stormwater quality structure and not just the Hydrodynamic Drainage Separators. The costs for maintaining the entire drainage facilities for Mockingbird Lane can be reduced by entering into a contractual agreement with a licensed waste management company.

1.2 Maintenance Frequency:

Annual maintenance is recommended. Approximately 15% of the Barracuda S-3 total sediment capacity will be reduced each year based on the maximum impervious drainage. Although it is recommended that annual maintenance be performed initially, the frequency of maintenance may need to be increased or reduced based on local conditions (i.e. the specific type of street sweeping, if the unit is filling up with sediment more quickly than projected, maintenance may be required semi-annually; conversely once the site has stabilized maintenance may only be required once every two or three years).

1.3 Spills:
The ADS Barracuda® is often used in areas where the potential for a fuel spill warrants their installation. The Barracuda® S-3 Hydrodynamic Drainage Separator and associated Deep Sump Catch Basins and culverts should be cleaned immediately after a spill occurs by a licensed liquid waste hauler. All spills are to be reported to the Medway Board of Health.

1.4 Disposal:
Disposal options for the sediment will probably range from disposal in a works yard to disposal in a sanitary landfill site. It is not anticipated that the sediment would be classified as hazardous waste. Petroleum waste products collected in the Barracuda Separators (oil/chemical/fuel spills) should be removed by a licensed waste management company. All spills are to be reported to the Medway Board of Health.

1.5 Inspection:
The Barracuda S-3 can be easily inspected from the surface by removing the maintenance cover. The presence of oil in the interceptor can be determined by inserting a tube dipstick in the 6" (150 mm) vent tube. Similarly, the depth of sediment can be measured from the surface without entry into the manhole via a dipstick tube equipped with a ball valve (Sludge Judge). Maintenance should be performed once the sediment depth exceeds the guideline values for the Barracuda S3. The insert has been designed as a platform for maintenance personnel in the event that obstructions need to be removed, sewer flushing needs to be performed, or camera surveys are required.

1.6 Specifications for the Hydrodynamic Drainage Separator:
- The Barracuda S3 Stormwater Treatment Unit shall be an inline unit capable of conveying 100% of the design peak flow during an annual storm event (first flush).
- The barracuda Unit is designed to remove a minimum of 80% of the suspended solids on an annual removal basis. Said removal is based on full scale third party testing using OK-110 media gradation or equivalent concentration. Refer to the Boggs Testing Report.

Table 6. Sediment Depths Indicating Required Maintenance*	
Model	Sediment Depth (feet)
Barracuda S3	1.33

* based on 33% of the interceptor's sediment storage

Table 1

Sediment Maintenance Depth* and Oil Capacity		
Model	**Sediment Depth* (inches)**	**Oil Capacity (gallons)**
Barracuda S3	**20**	**212**

Subsurface Infiltration Basins

- The proper installation of the infiltration basins and protection from sedimentation is the best assurance that the basin will function as designed. All work on the Subsurface Infiltration Basins is to be done by an experienced installer who is familiar with the DEP Stormwater Management Guidelines. The entire basin area is to be roped off during construction. No heavy equipment is to drive over the exposed excavation of the basin during the placement of the chambers and stone aggregate. This action will prevent the compaction of the base material (resulting in the reduction of soil porosity). There is to be absolutely no introduction of hazardous materials such as diesel fuel or gasoline into any of the exposed excavation fields.

- The constructed basin is to be inspected by the design engineer and an agent of the Medway Conservation Commission prior to covering the system with Mirafi fabric. Failure to comply with the required inspections will result in the denial of the Certification. A minimum of four observation ports are required for each subsurface basin as shown on the site plans. These observation ports within the Subsurface Infiltration Basins should be inspected at least once a month (for the first 3 consecutive months) during wet weather conditions to determine if the basins are functioning as designed. All basins are to be completely drained within 72 hours after a major storm event equal to 3 inches of rain in 24 hours. Once the entire site has been properly stabilized, the inspection ports are to be viewed as noted at least twice a year.

- Special care is to be taken during the construction of the roof downspouts and landscape operations to avoid contamination of the exposed subsurface drain inlets. A series of downspout filters has been added to the "drainage train" to assist in the removal of rooftop contaminants. Each of the downspout filters should be inspected during the spring and fall to remove organic matter that has fallen into the roof gutters and found its way into the downspouts. Water emerging from the filters is a clear sign that the filters are clogged and require immediate attention.

Detention / Infiltration Basins

- All of the Stormwater Management infiltration structures have been designed to control the rate of drainage from the buildings and paved surfaces and to provide the required volume of recharge to the ground that has been reduced through the introduction of impervious surfaces. For this reason, it is imperative that the infiltration devices remain clean and are not to be used for the disposal of substances that could inhibit their performance. Practices to be avoided include using the basins for the removal of snow, road sand and chemicals. All waste from pets should be removed immediately. Landscaping debris should be composted in areas well away from the basins and household chemicals should be properly disposed of in trash receptacles.

- While work is being conducted on the multi-family residential development, all completed infiltration structures shall be inspected on a bi-weekly basis (preferably during wet weather conditions) to determine if the basins are functioning as designed. The consultant engineer for the Town of Medway may need to be present to review the specific detention timing and overall performance of the inflow and outflow structures. Once the two phases of the residential development have been completed, the basins should be inspected and maintained at least twice a year for a minimum of three years. At this time, all of the downspout filter boxes are to be inspected and cleaned as necessary.

- It will be the responsibility of the Condominium Association to ensure that the required inspections are completed in a timely fashion. Proper maintenance of the entire drainage system will help to extend the life span of the subsurface drainage structures. The SWPPP Maintenance Schedule will assist the homeowners in keeping accurate inspection records.

- Standing water at low points for extended periods may signal the need to remove an accumulation of sediments within the bottom of the infiltration basin. When the basin is thoroughly dry and the threat of heavy rainfall is minimal, the sediments are to be removed with light excavation equipment in such a manner that will not compress the porous soils. Since the fine sediments are subject to migration during periods of heavy rainfall, it is imperative that all sediments within the entire system be removed at the same time when the infiltration basin is cleaned. For smaller amounts of sedimentation, it is recommended to use flat metal shovels to avoid compressing the underlying soils. All culverts and riprap spreaders are to be inspected and maintained at this time.

- At least twice a year during the growing season all vegetated slopes should be mowed to remove brush and tree saplings and inspected for erosion. The intent is to promote a healthy growth of native grasses and forbs that will serve to remove excess nutrients from the stormwater runoff. All vegetation that has been cut during mowing should be removed from the basin and properly disposed of. No trees should be allowed to grow on the earthen berm. If shrubs are to be removed, the roots are to remain intact. Tunneling in the berms by animals should be discouraged.

- Four times a year, all trash and debris should be removed from the infiltration basins. At that time the drainage swales and associated culverts should be checked for the accumulation of sediments and debris. It is especially important that the 4" outlet culvert and the broad crested weirs be inspected and cleaned on a regular basis in order to assure the optimum performance of the detention-infiltration structures during periods of heavy rainfall. Standing water within the basins or extended periods is a warning sign that the basins are not functioning properly, and maintenance is required. Refer to the Stormwater Management Plan & Report.

3.0 Non- Structural Controls and Good Housekeeping BMPs

3.1 Material Handling and Waste Management

Snow Removal

Snow shall be moved to the grassed areas adjacent to the parking areas as shown on the Site Plans. Snow shall not be plowed into or over the embankment along the driveway adjacent to the wetland resource areas. Several “No Snow Dumping” signs are to be installed near the infiltration basins. During heavy snowfall events, it may be necessary to have the excess snow removed by truck to an approved snow storage facility. Scheduling for emergency snow removal should be implemented by the Condominium Association prior to the onset of Winter.

Deicing Chemicals

Application of deicing chemicals shall be done sparingly as needed to ensure the safety of the vehicles and pedestrians. Exterior storage of deicing materials on this property is forbidden. It is highly recommended to have all potential pollutant compounds stored in one interior location to be supervised by an Agent of the Condominium Association.

Fertilizers, Pesticides, Herbicides

The maintenance of lawns and landscape areas is to be monitored by the Condominium Association. Organic, slow-release fertilizers should be used within the landscaped areas and maintained lawn areas. The use of phosphorous compounds should be limited. Outside storage of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides is forbidden. The use of herbicides and pesticides if required, should only be performed by a licensed professional.

Landscape Maintenance

Leaves, trimmings, and grass clippings shall be properly disposed of. If these materials are to be composted on-site, it shall be done outside of any wetland resource area or buffer zone. The disposal of gardening waste of any sort into the wetlands is strictly forbidden.

Street Sweeping

The parking areas and driveway shall be swept as necessary with a minimum frequency of twice per year. The first sweeping shall take place in early spring after the snow has melted. The second sweeping should be done in autumn. Notification of the street sweeping is to be provided to the Medway Conservation Commission.

Pet Waste Management

Pet waste management involves using a combination of pet waste collection programs, pet awareness and education, to alert residents to the proper disposal techniques for pet droppings and their impacts to the adjacent wetland resource areas. The Condominium Association will establish rules requiring individual unit owners to properly collect and dispose of pet waste. This action will help to raise awareness of homeowners that are also pet owners, that they are encouraged to pick up after their pets and properly dispose of the waste, including on their own lawns and nearby walking trails. It should also be noted that walking dogs within the trail system and local neighborhood should be done with a leash or other proper restraint.

Sanitary Waste Management

Temporary sanitary facilities (portable toilets) will be provided at the site throughout the construction phase. The toilets will be located in the staging area to the rear of the site, outside of the 100’ buffer zone. The portable toilets will be located away from concentrated flow paths and traffic flow and will have collection pans underneath as secondary containment.

Solid Waste Management

Waste disposal dumpsters and trailers will be used for the disposal of construction debris, which will be removed from site according to state, local and federal guidelines. Construction debris will include pavement, utility, earth and building materials, which cannot be reused. The dumpsters will be located on-site, covered, and placed well away from the wetland resource areas and catch basins as possible.

All machinery will be operated and maintained so as to limit impacts to drainage systems by avoiding leakage of fuel. When possible, all construction equipment is to be stored within the staging area to the rear of the property. All storage of construction materials is to be placed outside of the 100’ wetland buffer zone with a perimeter protection barrier. Refer to the Phase Plan.

All waste materials will be collected and disposed of into metal trash dumpsters. Dumpsters will have a secure watertight lid, be placed away from stormwater conveyances and drains and meet all federal, state, and municipal regulations. Only trash and construction debris from the site will be deposited in the dumpsters. No construction materials are to be buried on site.

Hazardous Waste Management

All hazardous waste materials such as oil filters, petroleum products, paint, and equipment maintenance fluids will be stored in structurally sound and sealed shipping containers, within the hazardous materials storage area. Hazardous waste materials will be stored in appropriate and clearly marked containers and segregated from other non-waste materials. Secondary containment will be provided for all waste materials in the hazardous materials storage area and will consist of commercially available spill pallets. Additionally, all hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and municipal regulations. Hazardous waste materials will not be disposed of into the on-site dumpsters.

3.2 Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices

Fueling & Maintenance

Several types of vehicles and equipment will be used on-site throughout the project, including graders, scrapers, excavators, loaders, paving equipment, rollers, trucks and trailers, backhoes, and forklifts. All major equipment maintenance will be performed off-site. Vehicle fueling and minor maintenance will be performed outside of any resource area or buffer zones. Absorbent, spill-cleanup materials and spill kits will be available on-site.

3.3 Spill Prevention and Control

Spill Prevention and Control Procedures

I. Employee Training: All employees will be trained via monthly tailgate sessions.
II. Vehicle Maintenance: Vehicles and equipment will be maintained off-site. All vehicles and equipment including subcontractor vehicles will be checked for leaking oil and fluids. Vehicles leaking fluids will not be allowed on-site.
III. Hazardous Material Storage: Hazardous materials will be stored in accordance with Section 3 and federal and municipal regulations.
IV. Spill Kits: Spill kits will be within the materials storage area and concrete washout areas.
V. Spills: All spills will be cleaned up immediately upon discovery. Spent absorbent materials and rags will be hauled off-site immediately after the spill is cleaned up for proper disposal. Spills large enough to discharge to surface water will be reported to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 and MassDEP Emergency Response Line at 1-888-304-1133.
VI. Material safety data sheets, a material inventory, and emergency contact information will be maintained at the on-site project trailer.

4.0 Inspections and Procedures

4.1 Inspection Schedule and Procedures

- Inspections of the site will be performed once every 7 days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of one-half inch or greater. The inspections will verify that all BMPs required on site are implemented, maintained, and effectively minimizing erosion and preventing stormwater contamination from construction materials. This requirement applies to all areas where storage of construction materials is located.

- A maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection. A copy of the report form to be completed by the SWPPP Coordinator is provided at the end of this report. Completed forms will be maintained on-site throughout construction. Following construction, the completed forms will be retained at the site operators' office for a minimum of 3 years.

- A complete set of construction and inspection documents are to be provided to the Condominium Association once Phase 1 has been completed. The owner and operator of the project shall be responsible for providing these documents in a timely fashion.

5.0 Recordkeeping and Training

5.1 Recordkeeping

Records will be retained by the Condominium Association for a minimum period of at least 3 years after the Certificate of Compliance is issued. All inspection reports are to be retained in this manner as well.

5.2 Log of Changes to the SWPPP

No.	Description of Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared by

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

Under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 USC 1251) Federal law prohibits discharges of pollutants in storm water from construction sites where one or more acres of land are disturbed. At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of construction, the owner must file a Notice of Intent to obtain coverage under an NPDES Storm Water Construction General Permit (CGP). A copy of this Notice is to be filled out by the owner/operator of the Long Pond Estates subdivision project and filed with the USEPA in Washington, DC.

Application for this NPDES Storm Water Construction General Permit can be achieved through the electronic Notice of Intent system within the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website. http://www.epa.gov/npdes/enoi

An electronic copy of this NPDES General Construction Permit and additional guidance materials can be viewed and downloaded at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp. Additional information about this permit and the NPDES Notice of Intent application process can be obtained by contacting the EPA NOI Processing Center at 1-866-352-7755 or by sending an inquiry via the online form at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/noicontact

6.0 Final Stabilization

6.1 Permanent Seeding

- **Seedbed Preparation**

a. In areas where disturbance results in subsoil or fill material being the final grade surface, topsoil will be spread over the finished area at minimum depth of 4 inches.

b. The seedbed will be free of large clods, rocks, woody debris, and other objectionable materials.

c. Fertilizer and lime will be applied to the seedbed according to the manufacturer's recommendations or soil tests.

d. The top layer of soil will be loosened to a depth of 3–5 inches by raking, tilling, disking, or other suitable means.

- **Grass Selection/Application**

a. Lawns will be stabilized with a mixture of Kentucky Blue Grass and Creeping Red Fescue at an application rate of 100 pounds per acre or 2.3 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

b. Seed will be applied uniformly by hydroseeding or broadcasting. Where broadcasting is used, the seed will be covered with .25 inch of soil or less.

c. Native grasses are to be planted within the restoration areas. Refer to the Planting Plans.

- **Mulching**

a. Hydro-mulch will be applied immediately following seeding at an application rate of 90–100 pounds (2–3 bales) per 1,000 square feet.

7.0 SWPPP Coordinator and Duties

The construction site SWPPP Coordinator for the facility is:

Name: _____ Title: _____

Company: _____ Phone:_____

The SWPPP Coordinator's duties include the following:

- Implement the SWPPP plan;
- Oversee maintenance practices identified as BMPs in the SWPPP;
- Implement and oversee employee training;
- Conduct or provide for inspection and monitoring activities;
- Identify other potential pollutant sources and make sure they are added to the SWPPP;
- Identify any deficiencies in the SWPPP and make sure they are corrected and
- Ensure that any changes in construction plans are addressed in the SWPPP.

8.0 Forms and Logs

Initial Inspection of Erosion and Sediment Control

DEP File Number: _____ Date:_____

Contractor/Representative:_____

Evaluated by SWPPP Coordinator:_____

A. Project Overview

- How Many Acres Total Does the Project Disturb? _____
- Project Start Date:_____ Project End Date:_____
- Phase I start date?_____

B. Paperwork

• *Does the project have a Order of Conditions?	Yes	No	N/A
• *Is the SWPPP Notebook onsite?	Yes	No	N/A

C. Site Preparation

• *Has the contractor installed temporary construction entrance(s) and are the vehicles using it?	Yes	No	N/A
• *Is there a place for concrete wash-out, is it clearly marked and do concrete trucks appear to be using it?	Yes	No	N/A
• *Is the site largely free of construction trash? (cups, lunch sacks, material packaging, etc.)	Yes	No	N/A
• *Have perimeter sediment controls been installed?	Yes	No	N/A
• *Have pre-construction controls been installed per the plan been installed?	Yes	No	N/A
• *Have easily recognizable indications of the construction limits been installed? (fencing, staking, physical barriers)	Yes	No	N/A

* Must be “yes” or “N/A” in order for inspection to be “satisfactory”.

Note: The local Conservation Commission must inspect and approve of the initial erosion and sediment controls, as installed, prior to the start of construction.

Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Report Form

Project Name and Location

Weather:	**Pollution Control Measures (BMP) Checklist:**
Rain in last 24 hrs. (inches):	____ Inlet Barrier (ie: filter bags) ____ Sediment Barriers (ie: wattles/silt fence) ____ Erosion Blankets, Hydro-mulch / Seed ____ Stabilized Construction Entrance ____ Diversion Berms ____ Seed / Sod Areas ____ Sediment Basins & Discharge ____ Borrow Areas ____ General Site Condition (trash, etc)
Owner / Permittee:	
A. Current Construction / Active Areas:	

B. Problem Areas / Special Observations(*Note problem areas ONLY below*):

BMP	Location	Observations, Effectiveness, & Corrective Actions Ordered

C. Listing of Areas where construction operations have permanently or temporarily stopped; stabilization measures initiated.

D. Have items noted on last inspection been corrected? Yes No (if No, Explain:)

Note: Inspection comments above indicate deficiencies only. Deficiencies must be corrected within 7 days, unless otherwise noted. All other BMP's on site are considered to be in good working condition.

Inspection Date

Signature, SWPPP Coordinator

General notes about Inspections:

1) Site inspected weekly
2) Within 24 hours of the end of a storm with rain >0.5”
3) Deficiencies corrected within 7 calendar days of inspection

Key elements to look at during inspection

1) Proper installation
2) Operation
3) Maintenance

Inlet Barriers (i.e.: sand bags, filter bags, straw wattles)

- √ Is the structure deteriorating
- √ Is sediment >1/2 the height of structure?
- √ Evidence of water/sediment getting **around or under** barrier?
- √ Are there other structures that require inlet barriers?

Sediment Barriers (i.e.: silt fence/straw wattles)

- √ Are they trenched in or falling down?
- √ Evidence of sediment/water getting **around** or **under** barrier?
- √ Is sediment more than 1/3 height of structure?
- √ Are there areas where more sediment barriers are required or need extended?

Stabilized Construction Entrance

- √ Is gravel clean or getting filled with mud?
- √ Evidence of sediment being tracked off site onto public streets?

Final or temporary Stabilization area

- √ Mulches/Grasses-are areas thinning or have been disturbed? Re-application req’d?
- √ Straw Blankets-are they deteriorating, and need to be replaced?

Borrow Areas

- √ When on site or offsite borrow areas, which include contractor furnished, are to be excavated below ground elevations, an earth berm must be constructed around the borrow area to prevent runoff from entering excavation area

Sediment Basin

- √ Note the basin depth. Is the basin more than ½ full of sediment from original design?
- √ Condition of basin side slopes
- √ Evidence of overtopping embankment
- √ Condition of outfall

General Site Conditions

- √ Trash barrels-any evidence of trash lying around site
- √ Location of portable toilets
- √ Leaking vehicles
- √ Concrete Washouts Designated

Quality Assurance Field Review – Erosion and Sediment Control

DEP File Number: _____ Contractor/Representative:_____

Date:_____ Evaluated by SWPPP Coordinator:_____

A. Project Status: *(brief description of the current phase of construction; major items of work in progress; and general observations of effectiveness and maintenance of site controls, and stormwater discharge at outfalls).*

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

B. Deficiencies Noted *(List any specific deficiencies found during the review).*

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

C. Have weekly and rainfall-required inspections been conducted since the last compliance evaluation? Were noted deficiencies corrected within 7 days?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Notice to Contractor: All deficiencies must be corrected within 7 days unless otherwise noted. A record of all corrected deficiencies must be maintained.

Final Inspection of Erosion and Sediment Control

DEP File Number: _____ Date:_____

Contractor/Representative:_____

Evaluated by SWPPP Coordinator:_____

Project Overview

- How Many Acres Total Does the Project Disturb? _____
- Project Start Date_____ Project End Date _____

Paperwork

• Is the SWPPP Notebook onsite?	Yes	No	N/A

Final Site Preparation*

• Has the concrete wash-out area been cleaned?	Yes	No	N/A
• Is the site free of construction trash? • (cups, lunch sacks, material packaging, wood debris, etc.)	Yes	No	N/A
• Have perimeter sediment controls been taken down?	Yes	No	N/A
• Have indications of the construction limits been taken been taken down? (fencing, staking, physical barriers)	Yes	No	N/A
• Has all the dirt on the site been covered?	Yes	No	N/A
• Have appropriate grasses/sod/trees been planted?	Yes	No	N/A
• Have the plants accepted?	Yes	No	N/A
• Have gutters and streets been cleaned of soil/trash?	Yes	No	N/A
• Have all erosion controls been removed?	Yes	No	N/A
• Have all the vegetated slopes and swales been stabilized?	Yes	No	NA
• Have the silt socks been removed from the catch basins?	Yes	No	NA
• Have the NPDES Permit requirements been completed?	Yes	No	NA

***** Must be “yes” or N/A in order for inspection to be “satisfactory”. Refer to the comments.

MOCKINGBIRD LANE, MEDWAY, MA

CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE & INSPECTION REPORT – PHASES 1 & 2

Preconstruction Meeting Date

Attendants: Date

Comments: Date

Erosion and Sedimentation Controls: Date

Land Clearing & Stump Removal: Date

Temporary Detention Structures: Date

Rough Grading: Date

Final Grading: Date

Landscaped Areas: Date

Drainage Patterns: Date

General Clean Up: Date

Final Inspections: Date

Weather Conditions: All storm events exceeding ½" in 24 hours

Rainfall Events	Amount in Inches	Date

Comments	Date

MOCKINGBIRD LANE, MEDWAY, MA

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE & INSPECTION REPORT – YEAR _20____

Condominium Association Meeting Date

Attendants: Date

Comments: Date

Hydrodynamic Separators - Cleaning: Date

Deep Sump Catch Basins - Inspection & Cleaning: Date

Infiltration Basins - Inspection & Cleaning: Date

Subsurface Structures – Inspection & Cleaning: Date

Roof Drain Filters – Cleaning & Inspection: Date

Vegetated Swales & Check Dams - Inspection: Date

Review of Snow Plowing & Street Sweeping Services: Date

Landscaping & Erosion Control - Inspection: Date

Grass Swales & Check Dams - Inspection: Date

Review of Problems & Complaints: Date