
**STORMWATER SYSTEM
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN**

“165 Oliphant Warehouse”
Assessor’s Map 111, Lot 61A
165 Oliphant Lane
Middletown, RI

Prepared For

Sisyphus Holdings, LLC
36 Mount Vernon St. Unit 1
Newport, RI 02840

Rev. November 2022



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SITE INFORMATION FOR 165 OLIPHANT WAREHOUSE

City / Town:	Middletown, Rhode Island
Adjacent Roadways:	Oliphant Lane
Lot(s) identification:	A.P. 111 Lot 61A
Zoning District:	LI (Light Industrial)
Use:	Warehouse with Outdoor Storage
Site Area:	1.39 Acres
FEMA Zone and Map:	Zone "X (Panel 44005C0091J)

2.0 ADMINISTRATION

2.1 RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

The Owner and party responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Stormwater Management System shall be:

**Sisyphus Holdings, LLC
36 Mount Vernon Street, Unit 1
Newport, RI 02840**

The Owner intends that this Plan shall run with the land and be binding upon the Owner and the Owner's successors and assigns. A copy of this Plan shall be provided to any future property owners. This Section shall be amended as necessary.

Easements across the stormwater system to the Town of Middletown may be provided upon request. The Owner is solely responsible for all other operation and maintenance. Refer to any stormwater maintenance agreements in Appendix C which may be applicable for this site.

2.2 O&M EXPENSES

It is anticipated that the Operation and Maintenance budget will be incorporated into the operating budget of the property. The stormwater facilities will require continual maintenance to operate at peak efficiency. It is anticipated that small equipment and hand labor will typically be required to operate and maintain the system. A vacuum truck may be required for more intensive maintenance. Operation and Maintenance activities and equipment will be funded by the Owner.

3.0 GENERAL INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

This section contains a general overview of O&M guidelines and documentation procedures. Specific guidance is described in Section 5.0. Appendix A contains applicable Operation, Maintenance and Management Inspection Checklists. Appendix B contains a location map of stormwater features to be maintained and details of the devices which may be referenced during maintenance should any reconstructive measures be undertaken.

3.1 MAINTENANCE INSPECTION SCHEDULE

All stormwater management facilities shall be periodically inspected by a qualified individual. Inspections shall be conducted by a registered professional engineer where the structural or hydraulic integrity of the system is in question or as noted on the inspection checklists. Inspections shall follow the specific guidelines found in the checklists included in Appendix A. Regular inspections of the stormwater system shall be completed at the following intervals:

1. Biannual basis (twice per year)
2. After storm events greater to or equal to a 1-year, 24-hour Type III storm (2.8 inches of precipitation with 24-hours). The following website may be consulted to determine total rainfall for recent storm events in order to determine if an inspection is warranted:

<https://www.wunderground.com/weather/us/ri/middletown/02842>

Conditions may warrant additional inspections throughout the year in order to determine the cause of failure conditions exhibited by the stormwater system. It is the responsibility of the Owner and his qualified inspectors to determine if additional inspections are necessary. Timing of such inspections may be:

1. Pre-storm
2. During a storm event

3.2 TYPES OF MAINTENANCE

Maintenance activities are described in three basic categories based upon the magnitude and type of the maintenance activities performed. A description of each category follows.



3.2.1 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

The most effective way to maintain the stormwater system is to prevent the pollutants from entering them in the first place. Common pollutants include sediment, trash and debris, chemicals, runoff from stored materials, and illicit discharges. The Owner shall implement the following measures to address these potential contaminants. **These activities do not correspond to any maintenance checklists provided in the following sections and should be considered "Good Housekeeping" measures intended to reduce the potential for costly maintenance in the future.**

- Educate employees/tenants of how their actions impact water quality, and how they can help reduce maintenance costs;
- Keep the property free of trash and debris;
- Ensure the proper disposal of hazardous wastes and chemicals;
- Plan landscaping care to minimize the use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. It is recommended that these materials not be kept on site when not in use;
- Sweep paved surfaces and dispose of sweepings properly. Regular sweeping can prevent or delay more costly maintenance that requires the use of more specialized equipment, such as a vacuum truck. The Owner should be aware that lax sweeping will affect stormwater components that they are ultimately responsible for;
- Be aware of automobiles leaking fluids. Use absorbents to soak up drippings – dispose of properly (refer to section 2.2.5 of this manual);
- Re-vegetate disturbed and bare areas to maintain vegetative stabilization under the direction of a qualified landscaper.

3.2.2 ROUTINE AND MINOR MAINTENANCE

Routine maintenance work to be undertaken by the Owner shall include activities normally performed throughout the year as described in the following sections. Such maintenance consists of isolated or small-scale maintenance and correcting minor operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew with hand tools, and small equipment. **These maintenance activities are included in the inspection and maintenance checklists and are required according to the intervals specified in Section 3.1 above.**

3.2.3 MAJOR MAINTENANCE

This work consists of more complex maintenance/operational problems and system failures. Some of this work may require consultation with a licensed engineer and/or the Town of Middletown. This work may also require more specialized maintenance equipment, design/details, surveying, or assistance through qualified contractors and consultants. **These maintenance activities may be required as a result of the required inspections and will not need to be performed at regular intervals.**



3.2.4 ILLICIT DISCHARGES

The following discharges are prohibited at the site, either into the stormwater system or otherwise:

- Contaminated groundwater, unless specifically authorized by the RIDEM and the Town.
- Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless the discharge is contained and managed by appropriate control measures (applicable during any construction activities).
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials (applicable during any construction activities).
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance. Proper storage and spill prevention practices must be utilized at all times.
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

Should any illicit discharges be detected at any time, the Owner will notify the Middletown Department of Public Works immediately. In the case of extreme discharges, or at the direction of the Town, the Owner shall also notify RIDEM. Any and all cleanup activities shall be completed in coordination with these agencies. All recovered material following a spill of illicit materials shall be disposed of in accordance with the mandates of RIDEM.

3.2.5 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Any chemicals and/or hazardous waste material must be stored properly and legally in covered areas, with containment systems constructed in or around the storage areas. Areas must be designated for any such material delivery and storage. All areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points must be identified in order for prevention to be possible. The owner and operator must establish spill prevention and control measures to reduce the chance of spills, stop the source of spills, contain and clean-up spills, and dispose of materials contaminated by spills. The site manager must establish and make highly visible location(s) for the storage of spill prevention and control equipment and provide training for personnel responsible for spill prevention and control on the construction site. The following table lists specific potential sources of spills, the associated risks, and the applicable preventative measures.

Potential Source of Pollution	Risk	Preventative Measures
Oil, gasoline, or hydraulic fluid leaks from vehicles	Oil or fluid leaks entering the drainage system or polluting downstream properties	<p>The potential for fuel or fluid leaks from vehicles on site will be minimized by regular inspection of the site for spills or evidence of contamination in paved areas.</p> <p>All vehicles on site will be monitored for leaks.</p> <p>Any petroleum products used on site will be stored in tightly sealed containers, all of which will be clearly labeled.</p> <p>Following any spill absorbent material will be placed over the area to collect excess fluid. The absorbent material will be replaced and disposed of properly when saturated.</p>
Temporary site toilet facilities (during construction)	Leaks and or overflows from temporary site toilets.	The General Contractor will ensure that temporary site toilets are maintained in good working order.
Stored construction materials	Leakage of stored materials entering the drainage system and hence downstream receiving waters.	<p>The owner will ensure that all materials stored on site are placed in suitable leak-proof containers.</p> <p>Materials such as cement and asphalt will be stored in covered, weatherproof facilities only. Diesel, or other fuel stored on site will be stored in approved containers, with containment areas where required.</p> <p>All site materials storage facilities will be clearly labeled and adequate measures will be taken to ensure that spills can be isolated within the storage area.</p>



3.2.6 MAINTENANCE REPORTING

At the request of the Town, submittal of the required inspection forms and inspector qualifications may be provided on an annual basis. Requirements of annual reporting (if any) will be determined during the town permitting process.

4.0 LAWN, GARDEN, AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT (PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE)

Grasses require more water and attention than alternative groundcovers, flowers, shrubs, or trees. Alternatives to turf are especially recommended for problem areas such as lawn edges, frost pockets, shady spots, steep slopes, and soggy areas.

4.1 GRASS

Grass seed is available in a wide range of cultivated varieties. The Owner should consult a landscape expert to choose the grass type that matches the site conditions, and is consistent with the Owners desired level of maintenance.

4.2 MOWING AND MANAGEMENT

To prevent insects and weed problems, the Owner should mow high, mow frequently, and keep mower blades sharp. Lawns should not be cut shorter than 2 to 3 inches, because weeds can grow more easily in short grasses. Grass can be cut lower in the spring and fall to stimulate root growth, but not shorter than 1 ½ inches.

4.3 FERTILIZATION

If fertilizing is desired, consider the following points:

- Most lawns require little or no fertilizer to remain healthy. Fertilize no more than twice a year - once in May-June, and once in September-October;
- Fertilizers are rated on their labeling by three numbers (e.g., 10-10-10 or 12-4-8), which refer to their Nitrogen (N) – Phosphorus (P) – Potassium (K) concentrations. Fertilize at a rate of no more than ½ pound of nitrogen per 1000 square feet, which can be determined by dividing 50 by the percentage of nitrogen in the fertilizer;
- Apply fertilizer carefully to avoid spreading on impervious surfaces such as paved walkways, patios, driveways, etc., where the nutrient can be easily washed into storm drains or directly into surface waters;
- To encourage more complete uptake, use slow-release fertilizers that is those that contain 50 percent or more water-insoluble nitrogen (WIN);
- Grass blades retain 30-40 percent of nutrients applied in fertilizers. Reduce fertilizer applications by 30 percent, or eliminate the spring application of fertilizer and leave clippings on the lawn where they will degrade and release stored nutrients back to the soil; and
- Fertilizer should not be applied when rain is expected. Not only does the rain decrease fertilizer effectiveness, it also increases the risk of surface and ground water contamination.

4.4 WEED MANAGEMENT

The Owner must decide how many weeds can be tolerated before action is taken to eradicate them. To the extent practicable, weeds should be dug or pulled out. If patches of weeds are present, they can be covered for a few days with a black plastic sheet. This process kills the weeds while leaving the grass intact. If weeds blanket a large enough area, the patch can be covered with clear plastic for several weeks, effectively "cooking" the weeds and their seeds. The bare area left behind after weeding should be reseeded to prevent weeds from growing back. As a last resort, the property manager may use chemical herbicides to spot treat weeds.

4.5 PEST MANAGEMENT

Effective pest management begins with maintenance of a healthy, vigorous lawn that is naturally disease resistant. The Owner should monitor plants for obvious damage and check for the presence of pest organisms. Learn to distinguish beneficial insects and arachnids, such as green lacewings, ladybugs, and most spiders, from ones that will damage plants.

When damage is detected or when harmful organisms are present, the property manager should determine the level of damage the plant is able to tolerate. No action should be taken if the plant can maintain growth and fertility. If controls are needed, there are a variety of low-impact pest management controls and practices to choose from, including the following:

- Visible insects can be removed by hand (with gloves or tweezers) and placed in soapy water or vegetable oil. Alternatively, insects can be sprayed off a plant with water, or in some cases vacuumed off of larger plants;
- Store-bought traps, such as species- specific, pheromone-based traps or colored sticky cards, can be used;
- Sprinkling the ground surface with abrasive diatomaceous earth can prevent infestations by soft-bodied insects and slugs. Slugs can also be trapped by falling or crawling into small cups set in the ground flush with the surface and filled with beer;
- In cases where microscopic parasites, such as bacteria and fungi, are causing damage to plants, the affected plant material can be removed and disposed of. (Pruning equipment should be disinfected with bleach to prevent spreading the disease organism);
- Small mammals and birds can be excluded using fences, netting, tree trunk guards, and, as a last resort, trapping. (In some areas trapping is illegal. Property owners should check local codes if this type of action is desired); and
- The Owner can encourage/attract beneficial organisms, such as bats, birds, green lacewings, ladybugs, praying mantis, ground beetles, parasitic nematodes, trichogramma wasps, seedhead weevils, and spiders that prey on detrimental pest species. These desirable organisms can be introduced directly or can be attracted to the area by providing food and/or habitat.

If chemical pesticides are used, the Owner should try to select the least toxic, water soluble and volatile pesticides possible. All selected pesticides should be screened for their potential to harm water resources. When possible, pesticides that pose the least risk to human health and the environment should be chosen. A list of popular pesticides, along with their uses, their toxicity to humans and wildlife, EPA's toxicity rating,



and alternatives to the listed chemicals, is available from *The Audubon Guide to Home Pesticides*, (<http://www.audubon.org/bird/pesticides/>).

4.6 SENSIBLE IRRIGATION

Established lawns need no more than one inch of water per week (including precipitation) to prevent dormancy in dry periods. Watering at this rate should wet soil to approximately 4-6 inches and will encourage analogous root growth. If possible, use timers to water before 9:00 a.m., preferably in the early morning to avoid evaporative loss. Use drought-resistant grasses (see "grass selection" above) and cut grass at 2-3 inches to encourage deeper rooting and heartier lawns.

5.0 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF STORMWATER DEVICES

5.1 INFILTRATION BASIN (DEEP STONE OUTDOOR STORAGE AREA)

The deep stone base of the outdoor storage area functions as an infiltration basin. It collects and temporarily detains high volume stormwater runoff in order to mitigate the downstream effects. Low flow water infiltrates into the underlying soils. High flow stormwater is released via outlet structures through the concrete retaining wall to downstream areas. This deep stone basin is not intended to have a permanent pool and is intended to drain within 48 hours following a storm event.

5.1.1 REQUIRED INFILTRATION BASIN MAINTENANCE

Maintenance inspections shall include the following tasks. All inspections shall be carried out using the checklists provided in Appendix A of this document:

1. Reinforce inlet stone area where stone transport is apparent. If excessive transport is an issue, the area may be reinforced with a geogrid under the supervision of a RI licensed professional engineer.
2. All material, including any trash or debris, within the extents of the stone surface shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations. Should excessive debris be found within the stone surface, the owner should consider more frequent sweeping of the parking lot or more intensive maintenance of the parking lot catch basins.
3. The stone riprap at the outlets shall be inspected. Any missing stone shall be replaced.
4. The concrete retaining wall shall be inspected for structural faults. In particular, it should be determined that settling, cracking, tipping, or leaking has not occurred. The sealant grout around the outlet pipes shall be replaced if damaged or leaking. Any faults shall be corrected immediately. All work shall be carried out by a qualified contractor under the supervision of a RI licensed professional engineer.
5. Any vegetation growing in the stone surface (outside of the designated turf areas) shall be removed.
6. The inspector shall ensure that the grass in areas upstream of the stone surface has been mowed at least three times per growing season. Following each mowing, bare areas should be seeded. The intention is to maintain a maximum grass height of less than twelve inches.

5.2 ADS NYLOPLAST DRAIN BASINS

5.2.1 DESCRIPTION

Two (2) HDPE plastic drain basins are located in front of the structure to collect and divert stormwater to the rear of the site. The structures feature cast iron grates and have internal diameters of 18-inches. The structures can be accessed via the removal of the grates by a qualified individual. The structures each have a single eight-inch (8") diameter outlet pipe.

5.2.2 REQUIRED DRAIN BASIN MAINTENANCE

Maintenance inspections shall include the following tasks. All inspections shall be carried out using the checklists provided in Appendix A of this document:

1. The sump of a drain basin shall be inspected for the presence of debris or sediments. Should the depth of material within the sump exceed 50% of the total sump depth (1 foot), the sediments shall be removed by hand. All material removed shall be removed by the operator and disposed of in accordance with all applicable RIDEM regulations. Any large debris which could potentially obstruct the outflow pipe shall be removed immediately.
2. The frame and grate of the drain basin shall be inspected for damage. Damage may include blockage of the grate openings, or a compromise of the safety of the device. Structural faults shall be repaired by a qualified contractor.
3. The outlet pipe shall be inspected for damage or obstruction. Any damage shall be repaired by a qualified contractor.

5.3 PEASTONE SEDIMENT COLLECTION CELL

5.3.1 DESCRIPTION

Two (2) peastone sediment collection cells are provided at the pavement spilloffs. These cells are enclosures constructed of 18-inch-tall precast concrete curbing set over a pervious geotextile which are then filled with a washed peastone media. Stormwater entering the cell passes through the peastone, deposits sediments and oils, then enters the crushed stone and sand media below.

5.3.2 REQUIRED SEDIMENT COLLECTION CELL MAINTENANCE

Maintenance inspections shall include the following tasks. All inspections shall be carried out using the checklists provided in Appendix A of this document:

1. Trash or debris on the surface of the peastone shall be removed and disposed of.
2. When inlet water is observed overflowing the peastone surface and directly entering the spill off crushed stone storage area, it can be assumed that the collection cell has reached maximum functional sediment capacity. The peastone material shall be removed from the cell and stockpiled. The sediments remaining in the cell shall be removed by hand or using a vacuum truck. All material removed shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable RIDEM regulations. The underlying geotextile shall be inspected for damage or clogging. The geotextile shall be replaced if damaged or if the flowrate appears to be compromised. The peastone media may be disposed of appropriately and replaced in kind, or it may be washed in a manner in which any remaining sediments can be recovered. The peastone media may then be re-used. Should sediment removal be required more than once a year, the owner should consider more frequent sweeping of the parking lot.
3. The top of the peastone surface shall be inspected for discolored or oily stone. Should any such material be encountered, the top few inches of peastone shall be removed and disposed of at an appropriate facility. Should any additional discolored material be encountered below this top layer, this material should also be removed. Additional layers of stone shall be removed until discolored material is no longer present. All removed peastone shall be replaced in kind.
4. The precast concrete sections which comprise the walls of the sediment cell shall be inspected for damage. Should significant damage to a concrete section be detected which could allow peastone material to escape the cell, these sections should be repaired or replaced by a qualified individual.



6.0 APPENDICES



APPENDIX A OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CHECKLISTS

**165 Oliphant Warehouse
Oliphant Lane, Middletown**

Inspection Checklist for Infiltrating Crushed Stone Basin

Minimum inspection schedule shall be bi-annual and after major storm events

Device Description:	Deep crushed stone bed with concrete retaining wall surround
Device Location:	Rear of parking lot
Relevant O&M Section:	Section 5.1
Inspector's Name:	
Date of Inspection:	
Date of Last Inspection:	
Start Time:	
End time:	
Type of Inspection:	<input type="checkbox"/> Biannual <input type="checkbox"/> Major Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Post Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Specific Inspection Requirements		
Maintenance Activity	Is Status Satisfactory?	Corrective Action Needed
Reinforce inlet stone area where stone transport is apparent. If excessive transport is an issue, the area may be reinforced with a geogrid under the supervision of a RI licensed professional engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
All material, including any trash or debris, within the extents of the stone surface shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations. Should excessive debris be found within the stone surface, the owner should consider more frequent sweeping of the parking lot or more intensive maintenance of the parking lot catch basins	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
The stone riprap at the outlets shall be inspected. Any missing stone shall be replaced	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

**165 Oliphant Warehouse
Oliphant Lane, Middletown**

Specific Inspection Requirements		
Maintenance Activity	Is Status Satisfactory?	Corrective Action Needed
The concrete retaining wall shall be inspected for structural faults. In particular, it should be determined that settling, cracking, tipping, or leaking has not occurred. The sealant grout around the outlet pipes shall be replaced if damaged or leaking. Any faults shall be corrected immediately. All work shall be carried out by a qualified contractor under the supervision of a RI licensed professional engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Any vegetation growing in the stone surface (outside of the designated turf areas) shall be removed	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
The inspector shall ensure that the grass in areas upstream of the stone surface has been mowed at least three times per growing season. Following each mowing, bare areas should be seeded. The intention is to maintain a maximum grass height of less than twelve inches	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

**165 Oliphant Warehouse
Oliphant Lane, Middletown**

Inspection Checklist for ADS Nyloplast Drain Basin

Minimum inspection schedule shall be bi-annual and after major storm events

Device Description:	18" diameter plastic structures with cast iron grates
Device Location:	In front of structure along concrete walkway
Relevant O&M Section:	Section 5.2
Inspector's Name:	
Date of Inspection:	
Date of Last Inspection:	
Start Time:	
End time:	
Type of Inspection:	<input type="checkbox"/> Biannual <input type="checkbox"/> Major Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Post Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Specific Inspection Requirements		
Maintenance Activity	Is Status Satisfactory?	Corrective Action Needed
The sump of the drain basin shall be inspected for the presence of debris or sediments. Should the depth of material within the sump exceed 50% of the total sump depth (one feet), the sediment shall be removed by hand. All material removed shall be removed by the operator and disposed of in accordance with all applicable RIDEM regulations. Any large debris which could potentially obstruct the outflow pipe shall be removed immediately	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
The grate of the drain basin shall be inspected for damage. Damage may include blockage of the grate openings, or a compromise of the safety of the device. Structural faults shall be repaired by a qualified contractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
The outlet pipe shall be inspected for damage or obstruction. Any damage shall be repaired by a qualified contractor.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

**165 Oliphant Warehouse
Oliphant Lane, Middletown**

Inspection Checklist for Peastone Sediment Collection Cell
Minimum inspection schedule shall be bi-annual and after major storm events

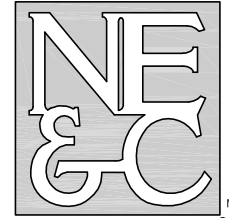
Device Description:	Peastone cell enclosed by precast concrete curb sections with geotextile underlay
Device Location:	At each of the pavement spilloffs at the rear of the structure
Relevant O&M Section:	Section 5.3
Inspector's Name:	
Date of Inspection:	
Date of Last Inspection:	
Start Time:	
End time:	
Type of Inspection:	<input type="checkbox"/> Biannual <input type="checkbox"/> Major Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Post Storm <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Specific Inspection Requirements

Maintenance Activity	Is Status Satisfactory?	Corrective Action Needed
Trash or debris on the surface of the peastone shall be removed and disposed of.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
When inlet water is observed overflowing the peastone surface and directly entering the spill offs crushed stone storage area, it can be assumed that the collection cell has reached maximum functional sediment capacity. The peastone material shall be removed from the cell and stockpiled. The sediments remaining in the cell shall be removed by hand or using a vacuum truck. All material removed shall be disposed of in accordance with all applicable RIDEM regulations. The underlying geotextile shall be inspected for damage or clogging. The geotextile shall be replaced if damaged or if the flowrate appears to be compromised. The peastone media may be disposed of appropriately and replaced in kind, or it may be washed in a manner in which any remaining sediments can be recovered. The peastone media may then be re-used. Should sediment removal be required more than once a year, the owner should consider more frequent sweeping of the parking lot.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
The top of the peastone surface shall be inspected for discolored or oily stone. Should any such material be encountered, the top few inches of peastone shall be removed and disposed of at an appropriate facility. Should any additional discolored material be encountered below this top layer, this material should also be removed. Additional layers of stone shall be removed until discolored material is no longer present. All removed peastone shall be replaced in kind.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
The precast concrete sections which comprise the walls of the sediment cell shall be inspected for damage. Should significant damage to a concrete section be detected which could allow peastone material to escape the cell, these sections should be repaired or replaced by a qualified individual.		



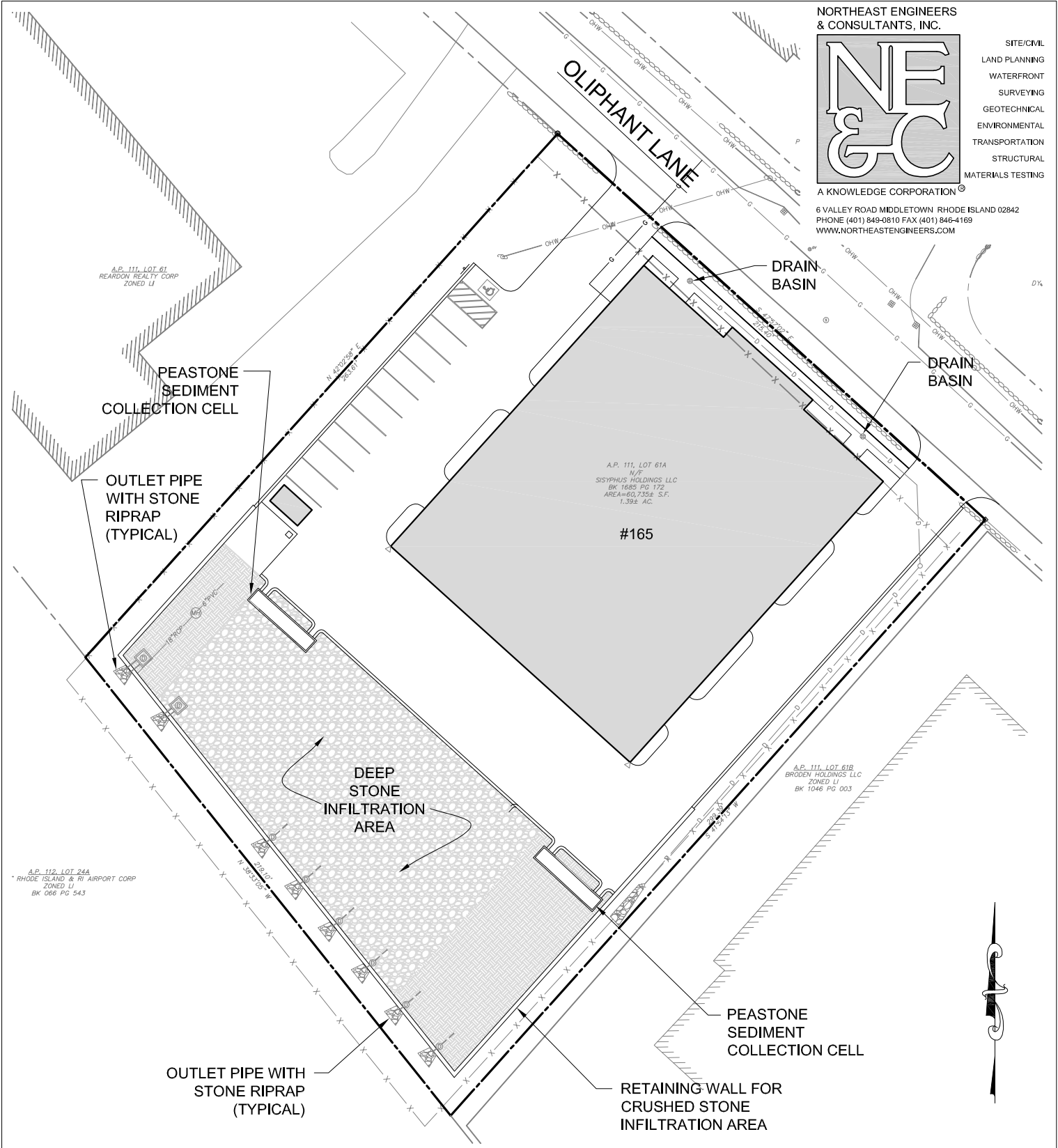
APPENDIX B STORMWATER DEVICE MAP AND DRAWINGS



A KNOWLEDGE CORPORATION

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 WWW.NORTHEASTENGINEERS.COM

- SITE/CIVIL
- LAND PLANNING
- WATERFRONT
- SURVEYING
- GEOTECHNICAL
- ENVIRONMENTAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- STRUCTURAL
- MATERIALS TESTING



Scale:	1"=50'	Date:	18NOV22	Designed By:	JJR	Drawn By:	JJR	Checked By:	GES
Project Title:				Drawing Title:					
165 OLIPHANT WAREHOUSE MIDDLETOWN, RHODE ISLAND				STORMWATER DEVICE LOCATION MAP					
Issued for:				Drawing Number:		Project Number:			
O&M DOCUMENT				M-1		21272.0			



APPENDIX C STORMWATER MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT

(If required by the municipality, the agreement will be attached here.)