



Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
For
Sand Filter Basin (SFB)
Inspection and Maintenance

Joyful View Subdivision

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ACRONYMS

PBMP	Permanent Best Management Practice
GIS	Geographic Information System
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CDPS	Colorado Discharge Permit System
WQCD	Water Quality Control Division of the CDPHE
CWA	Clean Water Act
EDB	Extended Detention Basin
PLD	Porous Landscape Detention
GS/GB	Grass Swale/Grass Buffer
WQCV	Water Quality Capture Volume

Introduction

This plan addresses operation and maintenance of public detention / water quality facilities (**Sand Filter Basin A**) constructed as part of the **Joyful View Subdivision** development project approximately 600 feet east of North Peyton Hwy and approximately 2.0 miles north of SH94 (EPC PCD projects number(s): [SF2231]). The plat number of Joyful View Subdivision is TBD.

Background

The State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division (CDPHE), has implemented federal regulations within the State of Colorado through permitting, and has included El Paso County as one of numerous Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) required to be permitted in compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase 2 Regulations, as defined within Colorado's Phase 2 Municipal Guidance.

NPDES Phase 2 MS4s stormwater discharges are covered under a general permit under the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) under Regulation 61, and as a minimum require the MS4's operator (e.g., El Paso County) to develop, implement, and enforce a stormwater management program to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable to protect water quality requirements of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, Colorado Code of Regulations [CCR] 61.8(11)(a)(i).

This Stormwater Facilities Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan) is for public subregional detention facilities (Sand Filter Basin "SFB" A) constructed as part of the development project referenced above.

Associated Agreements

A Subdivision Improvements Agreement (SIA) has not been completed for this subdivision. Upon completion of the agreement, the SIA for the development will require the developer to complete the SFB A public improvements as itemized in the associated Financial Assurance Estimate (FAE).

The SIA will indemnify the County from any losses or damage caused by overtopping or spillage from the SFB located within the subdivision.

The SIA and FAE require as-built plans and certification of completion of the detention facilities in general conformance with the approved construction drawings.

Funding for and Organization of Facility Operation and Maintenance

The Joyful View Subdivision HOA will be responsible for operations and maintenance of the SFB A facility upon acceptance of the facilities.

Site and Facilities Description

SFB A is located at the southern end of Ellas Way. The entirety of the SFB will be contained within a drainage easement located on Lots 5 & 6 of the Joyful View Subdivision.

Access to the site is via Joyful View, a private local dirt road which intersects with North Peyton Highway approximately 2 miles north of it's intersection with SH94. Drainage and access easements for the site are platted in the Joyful View Subdivision Plat. Refer to the Final Drainage Report and the Construction documents for drainage basin and more specific design information to SFB A. The proposed drainage map and construction

documents for the subdivision have been attached at the end of this manual for reference.

The emergency spillway for SFB A is located on its eastern edge, near the eastern edge of the site. The spillway will direct runoff from any overtopping of the SFB away from structures and into a historical unnamed drainage channel tributary to Black Squirrel Creek.

SFB A has one inflow point from a 24" RCP culvert equipped with a concrete forebay. SFB A also will be constructed with a concrete trickle channel from the inflow point to the outlet structure. The outlet structure being a modified CDOT Type C inlet, and an 18" RCP outlet pipe that discharges runoff to the east of the site. Runoff discharged from the SFB is released into a historic unnamed drainage channel tributary to Black Squirrel Creek

SFB-1 BACKGROUND

Sand Filter Basins (SFBs) are a common type of Stormwater Management Facility utilized within the Front Range of Colorado. SFB consists of a sedimentation chamber, flat grass area, a filtration chamber, and a flat sand filter bed with an underdrain system. A surcharge zone exists within the sedimentation and filtration chambers for temporary storage of the Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV). During a storm, runoff enters the sedimentation chamber, where the majority of sediments are deposited. The runoff then enters the filtration chamber where it ponds above the sand bed and gradually infiltrates into the underlying sand filter, filling the void spaces of the sand. The underdrain gradually dewateres the sand bed and discharges the runoff to a nearby channel, swale, or storm sewer. SFBs provide for filtering and absorption of pollutants in the stormwater¹. The popularity of SFBs has grown because they allow the WQCV to be provided on a site that has little open area available for stormwater management. However there are limitations on their use due to potential clogging from large amounts of sediment.

SFB-2 INSPECTING SAND FILTER BASINS (SFBS)

SFB-2.1 Access and Easements

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the stormwater facility map located in Appendix B containing the locations of the access points and maintenance easements of the SFBs within this development.

SFB-2.2 Stormwater Management Facilities Locations

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the stormwater facility map located in Appendix B containing the locations of the SFBs within this development.

SFB-2.3 Sand Filter Basin (SFB) Features

SFBs have a number of features that are designed to serve a particular function. Many times the proper function of one feature depends on another.

It is important for maintenance personnel to understand the function of each of these features to prevent damage to any feature during maintenance operations:

¹ Design of Stormwater Filtering Systems, Centers for Watershed Protection, December 1996

TABLE SFB-1
Typical Inspection & Maintenance Requirements Matrix

	Sediment Removal	Mowing Weed control	Trash & Debris Removal	Erosion	Overgrown Vegetation Removal	Removal/ Replacement	Structure Repair
Inflow Points/Splitter Box	X		X				X
Sedimentation Chamber	X	X	X	X	X		
Filter Media	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Underdrain System						X	
Overflow Outlet Works	X		X				X
Embankment		X	X	X	X		

SFB-2.3.1 Inflow Points/Splitter Box

Inflow points or outfalls into SFBs are the point of stormwater discharge into the facility. An inflow point is commonly a curb cut with a concrete or riprap rundown or a storm sewer pipe outfall with a flared end section.

SFBs are designed to treat only the WQCV. The WQCV is a volume of water that runs off a site during an 80th percentile event. Any amount over the WQCV is allowed to go to a detention facility without water quality treatment. The splitter box is generally constructed of reinforced concrete. The splitter box typically has a lower wall that has a height that will trap the required WQCV. Volumes over the WQCV are allowed to spill over the wall and enter a storm sewer system that conveys the runoff to a detention facility. Proper inspection and maintenance of the splitter box is essential in ensuring the long-term operation of the SFB.

An energy dissipater is typically immediately downstream of the splitter box, at the discharge point into the SFB, to protect the sedimentation and filtration chambers from erosion. In some cases, the splitter box outfall can have a toe-wall or cut-off wall immediately below the structure to prevent undercutting of the outfall from erosion.

The typical maintenance activities that are required at inflow points are as follows:

a. Riprap Displaced – Many times, because of the repeated impact/force of water, the riprap can shift and settle. If any portion of the riprap apron appears to have settled, soil is present between the riprap, or the riprap has shifted, maintenance may be required to ensure future erosion is prevented.

b. Sediment Accumulation – Because of the turbulence in the water created by the energy dissipater, sediment often deposits immediately downstream of the inflow point. To prevent a loss in performance of the upstream infrastructure, sediment that accumulates in this area must be removed on a timely basis.

c. Structural Damage – Structural damage can occur at anytime during the life of the facility. Typically for an inflow, the structural damage occurs to the pipe flared end section (concrete or steel). Structural damage can lead to additional operating problems with the facility, including loss of hydraulic performance.

SFB-2.3.2 Sedimentation Chamber

The sedimentation chamber is located adjacent to the splitter box and generally consists of a flat irrigated turf grass area followed by a water trapping device that allows water to be briefly held in the sedimentation chamber before being released into the filtration chamber. This slowing of the runoff allows sediments to be deposited in the sedimentation chamber and not the filtration chamber where they can cause clogging of the filter media.

The typical maintenance activities that are required within the sedimentation chamber are as follows:

a. Mowing/weed/woody growth control - Routine mowing of the turf grass within the sediment chamber is necessary to improve the overall appearance and to ensure proper function of the SFB. Turf grass should be mowed to a height of 2- to 4- inches and shall be bagged to prevent potential contamination of the filter media.

SBF-2.3.3 Filter Media

The filter media is the main pollutant removal component of the SFB. The filter media consists of 18-inches of washed sand. The filter media removes pollutants through several different processes, including sedimentation, filtration, infiltration and microbial uptake.

Sedimentation is accomplished by the slow release of stormwater

runoff through the filter media. This slow release allows for sediment particles that were not deposited in the sedimentation chamber to be deposited on the top layer of the filter media where they are easily removed through routine maintenance. Other pollutants are also removed through this process because they are attached to sediment.

Filtration is the main pollutant removal mechanism of SFBs. When the stormwater runoff migrates down through the filter media many of the particulate pollutants are physically strained out as they pass through the filter bed of sand and are trapped on the surface or among the pores of the filter media.

SFBs that are not lined with an impervious liner allow for infiltration into the native soils. This process also allows for additional pollutant removal.

Microbes that naturally occur in the filter media can assist with pollutant removal by breaking down organic pollutants.

The typical maintenance activities that are required within the filter media areas are as follows:

a. Mowing/weed/woody growth control - Noxious weeds and other unwanted vegetation must be treated as needed throughout the SFB. This activity can be performed either through mechanical means (mowing/pulling) or with herbicide. Consultation with the Environmental Division at 719-520-7878 is highly recommended prior to the use of herbicide. Herbicides should be utilized sparingly and as a last resort. All herbicide applications should be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

b. Sediment/Pollutant Removal – Although SFBs should not be utilized in areas where large concentrations of sediment and other pollutants will enter the SFB, it is inevitable that some sediment and other pollutants will enter the SFB. Most sediment will be deposited in the sedimentation chamber, however finer suspended particles will migrate to the filter media. These sediments need to be removed to ensure proper infiltration rates of the stormwater runoff.

c. Filter Replacement - The top layers of the filter media are the most susceptible to pollutant loading and therefore may need to be removed and disposed of properly on a semi-regular basis when infiltration rates slow.

d. Infiltration Rate Test - An infiltration test may be necessary to ensure proper functioning of the filter media. The infiltration test can

be conducted by filling the sand filter with water to the elevation of the overflow wall in the splitter box. The sand filter needs to drain completely within 40-hours of the filling. If the drain time for the basin is longer than 40-hours, the filter is in need of maintenance.

SFB-2.3.4 Underdrain System

The underdrain system consists of a layer of geotextile fabric, gravel storage area and perforated PVC pipes. The geotextile fabric is utilized to prevent the filter media from entering the underdrain system. The gravel storage area allows for storage of treated stormwater runoff prior to the discharge of the runoff through the perforated PVC pipe.

The typical maintenance activities that are required for the underdrain system are as follows:

Generally, the underdrain system does not require routine maintenance.

SFB-2.3.5 Overflow Outlet Works

Some SFBs include an overflow outlet works in place of the splitter box. The overflow outlet works allows runoff amounts that exceed the WQCV to exit the SFB to the detention facility. The outlet works is typically constructed of reinforced concrete into the embankment of the SFB. The concrete structure typically has steel orifice plates anchored/embedded into it to control stormwater release rates. The larger openings (flood control) on the outlet structure typically have trash racks over them to prevent clogging. Proper inspection and maintenance of the outlet works is essential in ensuring the long-term operation of the SFB.

The most typical maintenance activities that are required for the overflow outlet works are as follows:

- a. Structural Damage* - The overflow outlet structure is primarily constructed of concrete, which can crack, spall, and settle. The steel grate on the overflow outlet structure is also susceptible to damage.
- b. Mowing/weed/woody growth control* – The presence of plant material not part of the original landscaping, such as wetland plants or other woody growth, can clog the overflow outlet works during a larger storm event, causing flooding damage to adjacent areas.

This plant material also may indicate a clogging of the filter media than may require additional investigation.

SFB-2.3.6 Embankments

Some SFBs utilize irrigated turf grass embankments to store the WQCV.

The typical maintenance activities that are required for the embankments areas are as follows:

- a. Vegetation Sparse* – The embankments are one of the most visible parts of the SFB and, therefore, aesthetics are important. Adequate and properly maintained vegetation can greatly increase the overall appearance of the SFB. Also, vegetation can reduce the potential for erosion and subsequent sediment transport to the filter media, thereby reducing the need for more costly maintenance.
- b. Erosion* – Inadequate vegetative cover may result in erosion of the embankments. Erosion that occurs on the embankments can cause clogging of the filter media.
- c. Trash Debris* – Trash and debris can accumulate in the upper area after large events, or from illegal dumping. Over time, this material can clog the SFB filter media and outlet works.
- d. Mowing/weed/woody growth control* – The presence of plant material not part of the original landscaping, such as wetland plants or other woody growth, can result in difficulty in performing maintenance activities. These trees and shrubs may also damage the underdrain system of the SFB. This plant material may also indicate a clogging of the filter media than may require additional investigation.

SFB-2.3.7 Emergency Overflow

An emergency spillway is typical of all SFBs and designed to serve as the overflow in the event the volume of the SFB is exceeded. The emergency spillway is typically armored with riprap (or other hard armor), and is sometimes buried with soil or may be a concrete wall or other structure. The emergency spillway is typically a weir (notch) in the basin embankment. Proper function of the emergency spillway is essential to ensure flooding does not impact adjacent properties.

a. Riprap Displaced – As mentioned before, the emergency spillway is typically armored with riprap to provide erosion protection. Over the life of an SFB, the riprap may shift or become dislodged due to flow.

b. Erosion Present – Although the spillway is typically armored, stormwater flowing through the spillway can cause erosion damage. Erosion must be repaired to ensure the integrity of the basin embankment, and proper function of the spillway.

c. Mowing/weed/woody growth control – Management of woody vegetation is essential in the proper long-term function of the spillway. Larger trees or dense shrubs can capture larger debris entering the SFB and reduce the capacity of the spillway. These trees and shrubs may also damage the underdrain system of the SFB.

d. Obstruction Debris – The spillway must be cleared of any obstruction (man made or natural) to ensure the proper design capacity.

SFB-2.3.8 Miscellaneous

There are a variety of inspection/maintenance issues that may not be attributed to a single feature within the SFB. This category on the inspection form is for maintenance items that are commonly found in the SFB, but may not be attributed to an individual feature.

a. Encroachment in Easement Area – Private lots/property can sometimes be located very close to the SFBs, even though the County requires that they be located in tracts with drainage easements. Property owners may place landscaping, trash, fencing, or other items within the easement area that may impact maintenance or the operation of the facility.

b. Graffiti/Vandalism – Vandals can cause damage to the SFB infrastructure. If criminal mischief is evident, the inspector should forward this information to the El Paso County Sheriff's Office

c. Public Hazards – Public hazards include items such as vertical drops of greater than 4-feet, containers of unknown/suspicious substances, and exposed metal/jagged concrete on structures. **If any hazard is found within the facility area that poses an immediate threat to public safety, contact the El Paso County Sheriff's Office at 911 immediately!**

d. Other – Any miscellaneous inspection/maintenance items not contained on the form should be entered here.

SFB-3 MAINTAINING SAND FILTER BASINS (SFBS)

SFB-3.1 Maintenance Personnel

Maintenance personnel must be qualified to properly maintain SFBs. Inadequately trained personnel can cause additional problems resulting in additional maintenance costs.

SFB-3.2 Equipment

It is imperative that the appropriate equipment and tools are taken to the field with the operations crew. The types of equipment/tools will vary depending on the task at hand. Below is a list of tools, equipment, and material(s) that may be necessary to perform maintenance on a SFB:

- 1.) Mowing Tractors
- 2.) Trimmers (extra string)
- 3.) Shovels
- 4.) Rakes
- 5.) All Surface Vehicle (ASVs)
- 6.) Skid Steer
- 7.) Back Hoe
- 8.) Track Hoe/Long Reach Excavator
- 9.) Dump Truck
- 10.) Jet-Vac Machine
- 11.) Engineers Level (laser)
- 12.) Riprap (Minimum - Type M)
- 13.) Geotextile Fabric
- 14.) Erosion Control Blanket(s)
- 15.) Sod
- 16.) Illicit Discharge Cleanup Kits
- 17.) Trash Bags
- 18.) Tools (wrenches, screw drivers, hammers, etc)
- 19.) Confined Space Entry Equipment
- 20.) Approved Stormwater Facility Operation and Maintenance Manual

21.) ASTM C-33 Sand

Some of the items identified above may not be needed for every maintenance operation. However, this equipment should be available to the maintenance operations crews should the need arise.

SFB-3.2 Safety

Vertical drops may be encountered in areas located within and around the SFB. Avoid walking on top of retaining walls or other structures that have a significant vertical drop. If a vertical drop is identified within the SFB that is greater than 48-inches in height, make the appropriate note/comment on the maintenance inspection form.

SFB-3.5 SFB Maintenance Categories and Activities

A typical SFB Maintenance Program will consist of three broad categories of work: Routine, Minor and Major. Within each category of work, a variety of maintenance activities can be performed on a SFB. A maintenance activity can be specific to each feature within the SFB, or general to the overall facility. This section of the SOP explains each of the categories and briefly describes the typical maintenance activities for a SFB.

There are a variety of maintenance activities that are typical of SFBs. The maintenance activities range in magnitude from routine trash pickup to the reconstruction of the SFB filter media or underdrain system. Below is a description of each maintenance activity, the objectives, and frequency of actions:

SFB-3.6 Routine Maintenance Activities

The majority of this work consists of scheduled mowings, trash and debris pickups for the SFB during the growing season. It also includes activities such as weed control. These activities normally will be performed numerous times during the year. These items **DO NOT REQUIRE** any prior correspondence with El Paso County.

The Routine Maintenance Activities are summarized below, and further described in the following sections.

TABLE SFB-2
Summary of Routine Maintenance Activities

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Mowing	Twice annually	Excessive grass height/aesthetics	2"-4" grass height
Trash/Debris Removal	Twice annually	Trash & debris in SFB	Remove and dispose of trash and debris
Splitter Box/Overflow Outlet Works Cleaning	As needed - after significant rain events – twice annually minimum	Clogged outlet structure; ponding water	Remove and dispose of debris/trash/sediment to allow outlet to function properly
Mowing/weed/woody growth control	Minimum twice annually	Noxious weeds; Unwanted vegetation	Treat w/herbicide or hand pull; consult El Paso County Inspector

SFB-3.6.1 Mowing

Routine mowing of the turf grass embankments and turf grass located in the sedimentation chamber is necessary to improve the overall appearance of the SFB and ensure proper performance of the sediment chamber. Turf grass should be mowed to a height of 2 to 4-inches and shall be bagged to prevent potential contamination of the filter media.

Frequency – Routine - Minimum of twice annually or depending on aesthetics.

SFB-3.6.2 Trash/Debris Removal

Trash and debris must be removed from the entire SFB area to minimize outlet clogging and to improve aesthetics. This activity must be performed prior to mowing operations.

Frequency – Routine – Prior to mowing operations and minimum of twice annually.

SFB-3.6.3 Splitter Box/Overflow Outlet Works Cleaning

Debris and other materials can clog the splitter box/overflow outlet work's grate. This activity must be performed anytime other maintenance activities are conducted to ensure proper operation.

Frequency - Routine – After significant rainfall event or concurrently with other maintenance activities.

- a. *Mowing/weed/woody growth control* - Noxious weeds and other unwanted vegetation must be treated as needed throughout the SFB. This activity can be performed either through mechanical means (mowing/pulling) or with herbicide. Consultation with the Environmental Division at 719-520-7878 is highly recommended prior to the use of herbicide. Herbicides should be utilized sparingly and as a last resort. All herbicide applications should be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Frequency – Routine – As needed based on inspections.

SFB-3.6.4 Minor Maintenance Activities

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance/operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, hand tools, and small equipment. These items may require prior correspondence with EPC Stormwater and require completed inspection and maintenance forms to be submitted to EPC upon request for each inspection and maintenance activity. In the event that the SFB needs to be dewatered, care should be given to ensure sediment, filter material and other pollutants are not discharged. All dewatering activities shall be coordinated with EPC Stormwater.

**TABLE SFB-3
Summary of Minor Maintenance Activities**

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Sediment/Pollutant Removal	As needed; typically every 1 –2 years	Sediment build-up in sedimentation chamber and filter media; decrease in infiltration rate	Remove and dispose of sediment
Erosion Repair	As needed, based upon inspection	Eroding of embankments or sedimentation forebay	Repair eroded areas & revegetate; address cause
Jet-Vac/Cleaning Underdrains	As needed, based upon inspection	Sediment build-up /non-draining system	Clean drains; Jet-Vac if needed

SFB-3.6.5 Sediment Removal

Sediment removal is necessary to ensure proper function of the filter media. The infiltration rate of the SFB needs to be checked in order to ensure proper functioning of the SFB. Generally, a SFB should drain completely within 40-hours of a storm event. If drain times exceed the 40-hour drain time then maintenance of the filter media shall be required.

At a minimum, the top 3-inches of filter media should be removed at each removal period. Additional amounts of filter media may need to be removed if deeper sections of the filter media are contaminated. New filter media will need to be placed back into the SFB when the total amount of sand removed reaches 9-inches. This may take multiple maintenance events to accomplish. It is critical that only sand that meets the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) C-33 standard be utilized in the replacement of the filter media.

**TABLE SFB-4
ASTM C-33 Sand Standard**

US Standard Sieve Size (Number)	Total Percent Passing (%)
9.5 mm (3/8 inch)	100
4.75 mm (No. 4)	95-100
2.36 mm (No. 8)	80-100
1.18 mm (No. 16)	50-85
600µm (No. 30)	25-60
300µm (No. 50)	10-30
150µm (No. 100)	2-10

Other types of sand and soil material may lead to clogging of the SFB. The minor sediment removal activities can typically be addressed with shovels, rakes and smaller equipment. Major

sediment removal activities will require larger and more specialized equipment. Extreme care should be taken when utilizing motorized or heavy equipment to ensure damage to the underdrain system does not occur. The major sediment removal activities will also require surveying with an engineer's level, and consultation with the EPC Stormwater Staff to ensure design volumes/grades are achieved.

Stormwater sediments removed from SFBs do not meet the regulatory definition of "hazardous waste". However, these sediments can be contaminated with a wide array of organic and inorganic pollutants and handling must be done with care to insure proper removal and disposal. Sediments should be transported by motor vehicle only after they are dewatered. All sediments must be taken to a licensed landfill for proper disposal. Should a spill occur during transportation, prompt and thorough cleanup and disposal is imperative.

Frequency – Non-routine – As necessary, based upon inspections. Sediment removal in the sedimentation chamber may be necessary as frequently as every 1-2 years.

SFB-3.6.6 Erosion Repair

The repair of eroded areas is necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the SFB, to minimize sediment transport, and to reduce potential impacts to other features. Erosion can vary in magnitude from minor repairs to filter media and embankments, to rilling, and gullying in the embankments and inflow points. The repair of eroded areas may require the use of excavators, earthmoving equipment, riprap, concrete, and sod. Extreme care should be taken when utilizing motorized or heavy equipment to ensure damage to the underdrain system does not occur. Major erosion repair to the SFB embankments, spillways, and adjacent to structures will require consultation with EPC Stormwater Staff.

Frequency – Non-routine – As necessary, based upon inspections.

SFB-3.6.7 Jet-Vac/Clearing Drains

A SFB contains an underdrain system that allows treated stormwater runoff to exit the facility. These underdrain systems can develop blockages that can result in a decrease of hydraulic capacity and also create standing water. Many times the blockage to this infrastructure can be difficult to access and/or clean.

Specialized equipment (jet-vac machines) may be necessary to clear debris from these difficult areas.

Frequency – Non-routine – As necessary, based upon inspections.

SFB-3.7 Major Maintenance Activities

This work consists of larger maintenance/operational problems and failures within the stormwater management facilities. All of this work requires consultation with EPC Stormwater Staff to ensure the proper maintenance is performed. This work requires that Engineering Staff review the original design and construction drawings to assess the situation and assign the necessary maintenance activities. **An ESQCP permit may be required for major maintenance activities.** This work may also require more specialized maintenance equipment, design/details, surveying, or assistance through private contractors and consultants. In the event that the basin needs to be dewatered, care should be given to ensure sediment, filter material and other pollutants are not discharged. All dewatering activities shall be coordinated with EPC Stormwater.

**TABLE SFB-5
Summary of Major Maintenance Activities**

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Major Sediment/Pollutant Removal	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Large quantities of sediment in the sedimentation chamber and/or filter media; reduced infiltration rate /capacity	Remove and dispose of sediment. Repair vegetation as needed
Major Erosion Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Severe erosion including gullyng, excessive soil displacement, areas of settlement, holes	Repair erosion – find cause of problem and address to avoid future erosion
Structural Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Deterioration and/or damage to structural components – broken concrete, damaged pipes & outlet works	Structural repair to restore the structure to its original design
SFB Rebuild	As needed – due to complete failure of SFB	Removal of filter media and underdrain system	Contact EPC Stormwater

SFB-3.7.1 Major Sediment/Pollutant Removal

In very rare cases the filter media of the SFB may be contaminated so badly that the entire 18-inches of the filter media may need to be removed.

Major sediment/pollutant removal consists of removal of large quantities of sediment/filter media. Extreme care should be taken when utilizing motorized or heavy equipment to ensure damage to the underdrain system does not occur. The sediment/filter media needs to be carefully removed, transported and properly disposed. Vegetated areas need special care to ensure design volumes and grades are preserved or may need to be replaced due to the removal activities.

Frequency – Non-routine – Repair as needed, based upon inspections.

SFB-3.7.2 Major Erosion Repair

Major erosion repair consists of filling and revegetating areas of severe erosion. Determining the cause of the erosion as well as correcting the condition that caused the erosion should also be part of the erosion repair. Care should be given to ensure design grades and volumes are preserved. Extreme care should be taken when utilizing motorized or heavy equipment to ensure damage to the underdrain system does not occur.

Frequency – Non-routine – Repair as needed, based upon inspections.

SFB-3.7.3 Structural Repair

A SFB generally includes a splitter box or concrete overflow outlet structure that can deteriorate or be damaged during the service life of the facility. These structures are constructed of steel and concrete that can degrade or be damaged and may need to be repaired or re-constructed from time to time. Major repairs to structures may require input from a structural engineer and specialized contractors. Consultation with El Paso County Engineering Staff shall take place prior to all structural repairs.

Frequency – Non-routine – Repair as needed, based upon inspections.

SFB-3.7.4 SFB Rebuild

In very rare cases a SFB may need to be rebuilt. Generally, the need for a complete rebuild is a result of improper construction, improper maintenance resulting in structural damage to the underdrain system, or extensive contamination of the SFB. Consultation with El Paso County Stormwater Staff shall take place prior to any rebuild project.

Frequency – Non-routine – As needed, based upon inspections.

Reference:

This Manual is adapted from the Douglas County, Colorado, Standard Operating Procedure for Extended Detention Basin (EDB) Inspection and Maintenance, July 2005