

Stormwater Management System Inspection & Maintenance Plan

Prepared for

ZELAND SCHWARTZ REVOCABLE TRUST
Map 1, Lot 16

Madbury, New Hampshire
Strafford County

July 2022

Owner of Record:

ZELAND SCHWARTZ REVOCABLE TRUST
14 Huckins Road
Madbury, NH 03823

Prepared By:

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Introduction

Civilworks NE, has prepared the following Stormwater Management System Inspection & Maintenance Plan for **Zeland Schwartz Revocable Trust**. The intent of this plan is to provide a list of procedures that document the inspection and maintenance requirements of the Stormwater Management System for this site.

The following inspection and maintenance program is necessary in order to keep the Stormwater Management System functioning properly. These measures will also help to minimize potential environmental impacts to the areas surrounding the developed site. By following the enclosed procedures, the property owners, and maintenance personnel will be able to maintain the functional design of the Stormwater Management System and maximize its ability to remove sediment and other contaminants from site generated stormwater runoff while at the same time ensuring the recharge of groundwater resources through continued infiltration.

This plan also requires the Owner/Operator to prepare and implement a salt minimization plan to reduce salt usage on-site and ultimately within the watershed. This plan will allow the owner/operator to monitor and modify how much salt is needed, when it should be applied, where it needs to be applied, with the ultimate goal of reducing salt-use without compromising safety. It is expected that salt-use reduction will lead to long-term cost-savings as a result of purchasing less salt and reduced impacts on vegetation (e.g., landscaping) and corrosion of infrastructure.

The salt minimization plan should include the retention of a contractor who has completed the Green SnowPro Training course and obtained NH DES Salt Application Certification.

This plan also requires the Owner/operator to prepare and implement a pesticide and fertilizer minimization plan on each of the proposed lot.

It is anticipated that this be a living document that will be updated at regular intervals (recommend updating annually in advance of the winter season in order to facilitate adjustments).

Owner

**Zeland Schwartz Revocable Trust
14 Huckins Road,
Madbury, NH 03823**

In the event of a change in ownership, this Inspection and Maintenance Plan shall be transferred to the new party; transfer shall be documented to NH DES in writing.

Contact / Responsible Party

**Zeland Schwartz Revocable Trust
14 Huckins Road,
Madbury, NH 03823**

**Zeland Schwartz
PHONE: (207) 752-2996**

The contact information for the Contact / Responsible Party shall be kept current; transfer shall be documented to NH DES in writing.

Management Company

**Zeland Schwartz Revocable Trust
14 Huckins Road,
Madbury, NH 03823**

The contact information for the Management Party shall be kept current.

Inspection Schedule / Record Retention

Inspection frequency should, at a minimum, be in accordance with New Hampshire Stormwater Manual, Volume 2, latest edition, as updated by NH DES. See the Inspection and Maintenance Plan for frequency requirements. A copy of the completed Stormwater Management System's Inspection & Maintenance Log and Deicing Salt Quantity Use Log shall be maintained, kept on-site, and be made available to local, state, or federal regulators as applicable by law. All Inspection and Maintenance records must be provided to NH DES upon request.

Stormwater Management System Components

The Stormwater Management System associated with the project is designed to mitigate both the quantity and quality of site-generated stormwater runoff and to recharge the underlying groundwater resources. As a result, its design includes the following elements:

- Energy Dissipation Structure (Stone Line Trench)
- Stone Drip Edge
- Gravel Drive
- Litter / Trash Removal

Structure callouts correlate to the design plans, a copy of which shall be maintained with this Inspection and Maintenance Plan.

Control of Invasive Species

During maintenance activities, check for the presence of invasive plants and remove in a safe manner. Invasive plants shall be controlled to prevent them from reproducing, spreading, or re-growing. See the University of New Hampshire – Cooperative Extension's "Method for Disposing Non-Native Invasive Plants", included at the end of this manual, for guidance on the removal and disposal of invasive species.

Inspection and Maintenance Plan

By implementing the following procedures, the owners will be able to maintain the functional design of the Stormwater Management System and maximize the system's ability to remove

sediment and other contaminants from site generated stormwater runoff and to effectively recharge the underlying groundwater resources.

ENERGY DISSIPATION STRUCTURE (STONE LINED TRENCH):

- Inspect the outlet protection annually for damage and deterioration. Repair damages immediately.
- If stones become displaced from the riprap areas, they should be replaced immediately and chinked in to assure stability. Add additional riprap as needed. Vegetation growing through the riprap should be eliminated at least yearly.

STONE DRIP EDGES:

- Inspect twice annually and following any rainfall event exceeding 2.5 inches in a 24 hour period.
- If system does not drain within 72-hours following a rainfall event, a qualified engineer should inspect the system and determine measures required to restore the condition of the facility.
- Follow the University of New Hampshire's "Methods for Disposing Non-Native Invasive Plants" for disposing of invasive species (Attached).

GRAVEL DRIVE:

- Minimize sanding.
- Minimize application of salt for ice control.

LITTER / TRASH REMOVAL:

- Routinely patrol site for litter pick up.

DE-ICING AGENTS

- To address the concerns associated with the application of chlorides and other deicing materials, NHDES recommends that the Owner/Operator develop a Road Salt and Deicing Minimization Plan for the parking lots and roadways. The plan should develop the policies that the development will keep in place to minimize salt and other deicer use after the project has been completed. The plan should include tracking the use of salt and other deicers for each storm event and compiling salt use data annually. (See Anti-Icing Data Form in the appendix).
- Use sand as primary agent for driveway and access way safety during ice and snow conditions
- Minimize the use of salt during the winter
- Use de-icing or anti-caking agents, added to enhance performance and application characteristics of sand mixtures, only as necessary and at minimum application rates.
- Recommend using a certified Winter Operator (Green SnowPro Trained) for applying de-icing agents.
- Monitor weather and apply de-icing agents based on weather conditions and temperatures.

ANTI-ICING AND SALT MINIMIZATION

- Owner to develop a Road Salt and Deicing Minimization Plan
- Provide a written policy that the "Development" will keep in place to minimize salt and other deicer use after the project has been completed.
- Use the attached form to track the use of salt and other deicers for each storm event and compiling salt use data annually.

Inspection & Maintenance Table

System Component / BMP	Minimum Inspection Frequency	Minimum Inspection Requirements	Maintenance / Cleanout Threshold
Energy Dissipation Structure (Stone Lined Trench)	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for displaced stones • Check for woody vegetation 	Replace immediately Remove annually
Stone Drip Edges	Bi-Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for sediment accumulation, debris, and invasive species. • Check for water draining 	Remove any accumulated Sediment, debris, and invasive species and dispose of accordingly. 72 hours after a 2.5 inch storm event in a 24 hour period
Gravel Drive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanding • Salt Applications • Trash/Debris 	Limit use As Req. Periodically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize use to prevent tracking issues • RECORD APPLICATION RATES • Check for trash/debris 	Sweep to prevent issues Minimize as Req. Remove when noticed
Litter / Trash Removal	Periodically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for litter and trash 	Remove when noticed

Inspection & Maintenance Checklist/Log

The following page contains a blank copy of the Stormwater Management System's Inspection & Maintenance Log and a Deicing Salt Quantity Use Log. These forms are provided to assist the owners with the inspection and maintenance of the aforementioned Stormwater Management System.

Stormwater Management System’s Inspection & Maintenance Log

Date of Inspection/Maintenance: _____ Inspector: _____

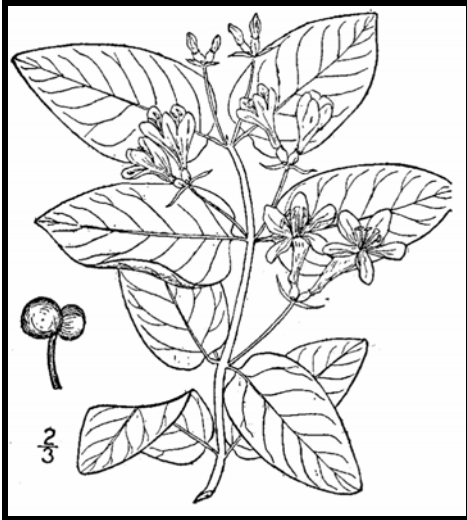
System Component / BMP	Cleaning / Repair Needed (List Items / Comments)	Date of Cleaning/Repair	Performed By

Deicing Salt Quantity Use Log

Date	Amount of Material Applied	Comments

Methods for Disposing Non-Native Invasive Plants

Prepared by the Invasives Species Outreach Group, volunteers interested in helping people control invasive plants. Assistance provided by the Piscataquog Land Conservancy and the NH Invasives Species Committee. Edited by Karen Bennett, Extension Forestry Professor and Specialist.



Tatarian honeysuckle

Lonicera tatarica

USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. Vol. 3: 282.

Non-native invasive plants crowd out natives in natural and managed landscapes. They cost taxpayers billions of dollars each year from lost agricultural and forest crops, decreased biodiversity, impacts to natural resources and the environment, and the cost to control and eradicate them.

Invasive plants grow well even in less than desirable conditions such as sandy soils along roadsides, shaded wooded areas, and in wetlands. In ideal conditions, they grow and spread even faster. There are many ways to remove these non-native invasives, but once removed, care is needed to dispose the removed plant material so the plants don't grow where disposed.

Knowing how a particular plant reproduces indicates its method of spread and helps determine the appropriate disposal method. Most are spread by seed and are dispersed by wind, water, animals, or people. Some reproduce by vegetative means from pieces of stems or roots forming new plants. Others spread through both seed and vegetative means.

Because movement and disposal of viable plant parts is restricted (see NH Regulations), viable invasive parts can't be brought to most transfer stations in the state. Check with your transfer station to see if there is an approved, designated area for invasives disposal. This fact sheet gives recommendations for rendering plant parts non-viable.

Control of invasives is beyond the scope of this fact sheet. For information about control visit www.nhinvasives.org or contact your UNH Cooperative Extension office.

New Hampshire Regulations

Prohibited invasive species shall only be disposed of in a manner that renders them nonliving and nonviable. (Agr. 3802.04)

No person shall collect, transport, import, export, move, buy, sell, distribute, propagate or transplant any living and viable portion of any plant species, which includes all of their cultivars and varieties, listed in Table 3800.1 of the New Hampshire prohibited invasive species list. (Agr. 3802.01)

How and When to Dispose of Invasives?

To prevent seed from spreading remove invasive plants before seeds are set (produced). Some plants continue to grow, flower and set seed even after pulling or cutting. Seeds can remain viable in the ground for many years. If the plant has flowers or seeds, place the flowers and seeds in a heavy plastic bag “head first” at the weeding site and transport to the disposal site. The following are general descriptions of disposal methods. See the chart for recommendations by species.

Burning: Large woody branches and trunks can be used as firewood or burned in piles. For outside burning, a written fire permit from the local forest fire warden is required unless the ground is covered in snow. Brush larger than 5 inches in diameter can't be burned. Invasive plants with easily airborne seeds like black swallow-wort with mature seed pods (indicated by their brown color) shouldn't be burned as the seeds may disperse by the hot air created by the fire.

Bagging (solarization): Use this technique with softer-tissue plants. Use heavy black or clear plastic bags (contractor grade), making sure that no parts of the plants poke through. Allow the bags to sit in the sun for several weeks and on dark pavement for the best effect.

Tarping and Drying: Pile material on a sheet of plastic and cover with a tarp, fastening the tarp to the ground and monitoring it for escapes. Let the material dry for several weeks, or until it is clearly nonviable.

Chipping: Use this method for woody plants that don't reproduce vegetatively.

Burying: This is risky, but can be done with watchful diligence. Lay thick plastic in a deep pit before placing the cut up plant material in the hole. Place the material away from the edge of the plastic before covering it with more heavy plastic. Eliminate as much air as possible and toss in soil to weight down the material in the pit. Note that the top of the buried material should be at least three feet underground. Japanese knotweed should be at least 5 feet underground!

Drowning: Fill a large barrel with water and place soft-tissue plants in the water. Check after a few weeks and look for rotted plant material (roots, stems, leaves, flowers). Well-rotted plant material may be composted. A word of caution- seeds may still be viable after using this method. Do this before seeds are set. This method isn't used often. Be prepared for an awful stink!

Composting: Invasive plants can take root in compost. Don't compost any invasives unless you know there is no viable (living) plant material left. Use one of the above techniques (bagging, tarping, drying, chipping, or drowning) to render the plants nonviable before composting. Closely examine the plant before composting and avoid composting seeds.






Japanese knotweed
Polygonum cuspidatum
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database /
Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions*. Vol. 1: 676.

Be diligent looking for seedlings for years in areas where removal and disposal took place.

Suggested Disposal Methods for Non-Native Invasive Plants

This table provides information concerning the disposal of removed invasive plant material. If the infestation is treated with herbicide and left in place, these guidelines don't apply. Don't bring invasives to a local transfer station, unless there is a designated area for their disposal, or they have been rendered non-viable. This listing includes wetland and upland plants from the New Hampshire Prohibited Invasive Species List. The disposal of aquatic plants isn't addressed.

Woody Plants	Method of Reproducing	Methods of Disposal
Norway maple <i>(Acer platanoides)</i> European barberry <i>(Berberis vulgaris)</i> Japanese barberry <i>(Berberis thunbergii)</i> autumn olive <i>(Elaeagnus umbellata)</i> burning bush <i>(Euonymus alatus)</i> Morrow's honeysuckle <i>(Lonicera morrowii)</i> Tatarian honeysuckle <i>(Lonicera tatarica)</i> showy bush honeysuckle <i>(Lonicera x bella)</i> common buckthorn <i>(Rhamnus cathartica)</i> glossy buckthorn <i>(Frangula alnus)</i>	Fruit and Seeds 	<p>Prior to fruit/seed ripening</p> <p>Seedlings and small plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut and leave on site with roots exposed. No special care needed. <p>Larger plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use as firewood. ▪ Make a brush pile. ▪ Chip. ▪ Burn. <hr/> <p>After fruit/seed is ripe</p> <p>Don't remove from site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burn. ▪ Make a covered brush pile. ▪ Chip once all fruit has dropped from branches. ▪ Leave resulting chips on site and monitor.
oriental bittersweet <i>(Celastrus orbiculatus)</i> multiflora rose <i>(Rosa multiflora)</i>	Fruits, Seeds, Plant Fragments 	<p>Prior to fruit/seed ripening</p> <p>Seedlings and small plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut and leave on site with roots exposed. No special care needed. <p>Larger plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make a brush pile. ▪ Burn. <hr/> <p>After fruit/seed is ripe</p> <p>Don't remove from site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burn. ▪ Make a covered brush pile. ▪ Chip – only after material has fully dried (1 year) and all fruit has dropped from branches. Leave resulting chips on site and monitor.

Non-Woody Plants	Method of Reproducing	Methods of Disposal
<p>garlic mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>)</p> <p>spotted knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sap of related knapweed can cause skin irritation and tumors. Wear gloves when handling. <p>black swallow-wort (<i>Cynanchum nigrum</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May cause skin rash. Wear gloves and long sleeves when handling. <p>pale swallow-wort (<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>)</p> <p>giant hogweed (<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Can cause major skin rash. Wear gloves and long sleeves when handling. <p>dame's rocket (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)</p> <p>perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)</p> <p>purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)</p> <p>Japanese stilt grass (<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>)</p> <p>mile-a-minute weed (<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>)</p>	<p>Fruits and Seeds</p> 	<p>Prior to flowering</p> <p>Depends on scale of infestation</p> <p>Small infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut plant and leave on site with roots exposed. <p>Large infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut plant and pile. (You can pile onto or cover with plastic sheeting). ▪ Monitor. Remove any re-sprouting material. <hr/> <p>During and following flowering</p> <p>Do nothing until the following year or remove flowering heads and bag and let rot.</p> <p>Small infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut plant and leave on site with roots exposed. <p>Large infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pull or cut plant and pile remaining material. (You can pile onto plastic or cover with plastic sheeting). ▪ Monitor. Remove any re-sprouting material.
<p>common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)</p> <p>Japanese knotweed (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)</p> <p>Bohemian knotweed (<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>)</p>	<p>Fruits, Seeds, Plant Fragments</p> <p>Primary means of spread in these species is by plant parts. Although all care should be given to preventing the dispersal of seed during control activities, the presence of seed doesn't materially influence disposal activities.</p>	<p>Small infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bag all plant material and let rot. ▪ Never pile and use resulting material as compost. ▪ Burn. <p>Large infestation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove material to unsuitable habitat (dry, hot and sunny or dry and shaded location) and scatter or pile. ▪ Monitor and remove any sprouting material. ▪ Pile, let dry, and burn.

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