

**PRIVATE TREATMENT CONTROL BMP
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE VERIFICATION FORM
DETENTION – SIDE 2**

These larger-scale facilities remove pollutants by detaining runoff in a settling pool long enough for some of the particulates to settle to the bottom. The following list of typical maintenance indicators and maintenance activities for detention basins is included for your reference. **These are general indicators for maintenance only. Your developer prepared maintenance plans as an appendix to the Stormwater Management Plan specifically for your treatment control BMP. Also, if you have a manufactured structure, please refer to the manufacturer’s maintenance instructions.**

Detention BMPs Inspection and Maintenance Checklist	
Typical Maintenance Indicators	Typical Maintenance Actions
Poor vegetation establishment	Re-seed, re-establish vegetation.
Overgrown vegetation and invasive plants, or presence of woody plants or vegetation over 12 inches in height	Mow or trim as appropriate and remove invasive plants.
Erosion due to concentrated irrigation flow	Repair/re-seed eroded areas and adjust the irrigation system.
Erosion due to concentrated stormwater runoff flow	Repair/re-seed eroded areas and make appropriate corrective measures such as adding erosion control blankets, adding stone at flow entry points, or re-grading where necessary.
Gopher holes	Repair/re-seed holes and make appropriate corrective measures to prevent rodent activity.
Accumulation of sediment (generally 10% of design capacity), litter, or debris	Remove and properly dispose of accumulated materials, without damage to the vegetation. Dredge accumulated sediment. This may be required every five to 15 years, and more frequently if there are excess sources of sediment (as may occur on newly constructed sites where soils are not yet stabilized). Dredging is usually a major project requiring mechanized equipment. The work will include an initial survey of depths and elevations; sediment sampling and testing; removal, transport, and disposal of accumulated sediment, and reestablishment of original design grades and sections. Permits may be required.
Standing water (BMP not draining) If mosquito larvae are present and persistent, contact the San Diego County Vector Control Program at (858) 694-2888. Mosquito larvicides should be applied only when absolutely necessary and then only by a licensed individual or contractor.	Abate any potential vectors by filling holes in the ground in and around the pond and by insuring that there are no areas where water stands longer than 96 hours following a storm.
Obstructed inlet or outlet structure	Clear obstructions.
Damage to structural components such as weirs, inlet, or outlet structures	Remove any debris or sediment that could plug the outlets. Identify and correct any sources of sediment and debris. Check rocks or other armoring and replace as necessary.
Where cisterns or other manufactured detention systems are used	Before the wet season and after rain events: Remove sediment and debris from screens and overflow drains and downspouts/outflows; ensure pumps are functioning, where applicable; check integrity of mosquito screens where applicable; and check that covers are properly seated and locked. See manufacturer’s recommendations.