

Re-Seeding—Periodic re-seeding may be required to establish grass on areas where seed did not take or have been destroyed. Before seeding, fertilizer (12-12-12) should be applied at a minimum rate of 12 to 15 pounds per 1,000 SF. The seed should be evenly sown at a rate of three pounds per 1,000 SF. The seed should be covered with soil to the depth of approximately ¼". Immediately following the planting, the area should be mulched with straw.

Trees and Shrubs—Trees, shrubs and other landscape vegetation should be permitted only as shown on the approved planting plan. The vegetation should be kept healthy and vibrant. If a tree or shrub dies it should be removed and replaced with another tree or shrub from the same species (see attached maintenance schedule). **This is for vegetation planted to buffer the dry pond.**

Mowing—Grass mowing, brush cutting and removal of weed vegetation will be necessary for the proper maintenance of the areas. All area slopes and vegetation should be mowed when the grass exceeds 8" in height. Acceptable methods include the use of weed whips or power brush cutters and mowers.

Erosion—Erosion occurs when the water concentrates causing failure of the vegetation or when vegetation dies and sets up the environment for rill erosion and eventually gullies from the stormwater runoff. The areas should be inspected. Proper care of vegetative areas that develop erosion is required to prevent more serious damage to the site. Rills and gullies should be filled with suitable soil compacted and then seeded. Methods described earlier on vegetation should be used to properly establish the grass surface. Where eroded areas are detected, the cause of the erosion should be addressed to prevent a continued maintenance problem. Frequently, problems result from the concentration of runoff to one point of the dry pond area instead of a uniform distribution of runoff. This can be corrected by reshaping, to more evenly distribute the runoff to areas not experiencing erosion problems.

Rodent Control—Generally in this urban environment, rodents are not a problem. Rodents such as groundhogs, muskrats and moles are attracted to moist, wet areas and can be quite dangerous to structural integrity and proper performance of the earthwork and drainage. Groundhogs and muskrats thrive on burrowing into the manmade earthwork, which become pathways for seepage. In the event that burrows are detected, the rodents should be dealt with by removal.

Trash and Debris—Trash acts as a barrier to stormwater infiltration and attracts unwanted pests. The dry pond area should be kept clear of debris such as loose bottles, cans, food containers and other forms of rubbish. The area should be cleared of debris as needed, but no less than monthly.

MAINTENANCE OF SPILLWAYS AND CONTROL STRUCTURE

Inspection of Conduits—Conduits should be inspected thoroughly once a year. Conduits should be visually inspected at the joints. Pipes should be inspected for proper alignment (sagging), elongation and displacement at joints, cracks, leaks, surface wear, loss of protective coating, corrosion and blocking. Problems with conduits most often occur at joints and special attention should be given to them during inspection. Joints should be checked for gaps caused by elongation or settlement and loss of joint filler material. Open joints can permit erosion of the earthwork and possibly the piping of soil material through the joints. A depression in the soil surface over the pipe may be signs that soil is being removed from around the pipe.

OPERATION

Drainpipes—Drainpipes should always be operable so that the water can be drawn down in the event of severe rain or for repairs or maintenance.

Record Keeping—Operation of the dry pond area should include recording of the following:

Annual Inspection Reports—A collection of written inspection reports should be kept on record. Inspection should be conducted annually. Copies should be provided to the Town of Fuquay-Varina Stormwater Management Section of the Engineering Department.

Observations—All observations should be recorded. Where periodic inspections are performed following significant rainfall, these inspections should be noted in a logbook.

Maintenance—Written records of maintenance and/or repairs should be recorded in a logbook.

Other Operational Procedures—The owner should maintain a complete and up-to-date set of plans (as-built drawings) and all changes made to the dry pond area over time should be recorded on the as-builts.

Sedimentation and Dredging—Sedimentation from on-site and off-site soils will eventually result in the clogging of drainage conduits and will have to be removed. The frequency of this sediment removal can be reduced by ensuring that the site areas around the building be stabilized with a vegetative ground cover such that it restrains erosion. The removed material should be hauled offsite to a suitable landfill site or mounded somewhere on site and stabilized with a ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion.

Example Maintenance Schedule for Dry Pond Areas

Description	Method	Frequency	Time of year
Slopes and Swales			
Inspect and repair erosion	Visual	Monthly	All year
Conduit			
Remove debris from inlet and orifice	By hand	As needed	As needed
Inspect pipes and outlets for any signs of seepage	Visual	Yearly	Spring
PLANTS			
Repair areas of dead vegetation	See planting specifications	Twice a year	As directed by landscaper
Description	Method	Frequency	Time of year
Dry Pond			
Inspect and repair erosion	Visual	Monthly	All year
Remove Sediment in bottom of pond if buildup is killing grass	Visual	Yearly	Spring

DRY POND INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Date: _____

Time: _____

(Project Name): _____ Dry Pond # _____

Check/Circle Condition Noted	Observations	Action – Repair	Action – Monitor	Action -- Investigative
U/S Slope	Type:			
Vegetation/Riprap				
Rodent burrows				
Crest	Type:			
Ruts/erosion				
Cracks/settlement				
Poor alignment				
D/S Slope	Type:			
Vegetation/erosion				
Rodent burrows				
Sloughs/slides/cracks				
Pool	Type:			
Ground cover				
Sedimentation				
Standing Water				
Abutment	Type:			
Vegetation/erosion				
Slough/slides/cracks				

General Comments, Sketches & Field Measurements

