

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

February 26, 2026
Revised: August 24, 2026

This Long-Term Operations and Maintenance Program Plan has been prepared for the proposed development located at 890 North Broadway in Haverhill, MA. Upon a period beginning twelve months after the completion of the parking lot, all structural BMPs shall be inspected twice annually, once in April and once in November. The inspection shall be performed as indicated below:

Street Sweeping

Street sweeping can be an effective method to reduce pollutant loading in runoff generated from pavement. Street sweeping shall be performed monthly (on average), with sweeping scheduled primarily in the spring and fall, by a high efficiency vacuum sweeper.

Snow Storage / Removal

Snow plowed from the proposed roadway will be placed or disposed of in accordance with the policy developed by DEP. Any snow that accumulates over the grates of each catch basin shall be removed to ensure that the drainage systems functions properly. Under no circumstances shall snow plowed or removed from the road be stockpiled within wetland resource areas or the 50-ft wetland buffer. Snow shall be stored on marked areas on the layout and materials plan.

Catch Basins

The sump/hooded catch basins will be inspected and/or cleaned at least four times per year and at the end of the foliage and snow removal seasons. Sediment shall be removed four times per year or whenever the depth of the deposits is greater than or equal to one half the depth from the bottom of the invert of the lowest pipe in the basin. Sediment shall be removed and disposed of with a truck-mounted vacuum unit or other appropriate apparatus. The sediment will be disposed of at an approved offsite location in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Drainage Outfalls

The outlets of the storm water management system will be inspected biannually. Any evidence of erosion or other damage will be reported to the appropriate town representative and repaired as soon as possible. Any sediment should be removed from the outlet structures.

Sediment Basins

Sediments and associated pollutants are removed only when sediment forebays are actually cleaned out, so regular maintenance is essential. Frequently removing accumulated sediments will make it less likely that sediments will be re-suspended. At a minimum, inspect sediment forebays monthly and clean them out at least four times per year. Stabilize the floor and sidewalls of the sediment forebay before making it operational, otherwise the practice will discharge excess amounts of suspended sediments. When mowing grasses, keep the grass height no greater than 6 inches. Set mower blades no lower than 3 to 4 inches. Check for signs of rilling and gullyng and repair as needed. After removing the sediment, replace any vegetation damaged during the clean-out by either reseeding or resodding. When reseeding, incorporate practices such as hydroseeding with a tackifier, blanket, or similar practice to ensure that no scour occurs in the forebay, while the seeds germinate and develop roots.

Infiltration Basin

Infiltration basins are prone to clogging and failure, so it is imperative to develop and implement aggressive maintenance plans and schedules. Installing the required pretreatment BMPs will significantly reduce maintenance requirements for the basin. The Operation and Maintenance Plan required by Standard 9 must include inspections and preventive maintenance at least twice a year, and after every time drainage discharges through the high outlet orifice. The Plan must require inspecting the pretreatment BMPs in accordance with the minimal requirements specified for those practices and after every major storm event. A major storm event is defined as a storm that is equal to or greater than the 2-year, 24-hour storm.

Once the basin is in use, inspect it after every major storm for the first few months to ensure it is stabilized and functioning properly and if necessary take corrective action. Note how long water remains standing in the basin

after a storm; standing water within the basin 48 to 72 hours after a storm indicates that the infiltration capacity may have been overestimated. If the ponding is due to clogging, immediately address the reasons for the clogging (such as upland sediment erosion, excessive compaction of soils, or low spots).

Thereafter, inspect the infiltration basin at least twice per year. Important items to check during the inspection include:

- Signs of differential settlement,
- Cracking,
- Erosion,
- Leakage in the embankments,
- Tree growth on the embankments,
- Condition of riprap,
- Sediment accumulation and
- The health of the turf.

At least twice a year, mow the buffer area, side slopes, and basin bottom. Remove grass clippings and accumulated organic matter to prevent an impervious organic mat from forming. Remove trash and debris at the same time. Use deep tilling to break up clogged surfaces, and revegetate immediately. Remove sediment from the basin as necessary, but wait until the floor of the basin is thoroughly dry. Use light equipment to remove the top layer so as to not compact the underlying soil. Deeply till the remaining soil, and revegetate as soon as possible. Inspect and clean pretreatment devices associated with basins at least twice a year, and ideally every other month.

Infiltration Trench

The crushed stone infiltration trench shall be inspected quarterly. The infiltration trench shall be inspected for signs of sediment accumulation, excessive ponding, erosion, settlement, or structural damage, and any deficiencies shall be repaired promptly. If sediment accumulation or clogging reduces infiltration capacity, the affected stone shall be removed, cleaned or replaced, and the trench restored to its original design. All sediments shall be properly handled and disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal guidelines and regulations.

Wet Pond

Inspect wet basins at least twice per year to ensure they are operating as designed. Inspect the outlet structure for evidence of clogging or excessive outflow releases. Any debris shall be removed immediately upon discovery. Potential problems to check include: subsidence, erosion, cracking or tree growth on the embankment, damage to the emergency spillway, sediment accumulation around the outlet, inadequacy of the inlet/outlet channel erosion control measures, erosion within the basin and banks, and the emergence of invasive species. Make any necessary repairs immediately. During inspections, note any changes to the wet basin or the contributing watershed area because these may affect basin performance. At least twice a year, mow the upper-stage, side slopes, embankment and emergency spillway. At this time, also check the sediment forebay for accumulated material, sediment, trash, and debris and remove it.

Barracuda Max Model S6 Maintenance

See attached manufacturer's Maintenance Guide.

Owner / Responsible Party: Sterling Golf Management, Inc.
212 Kendrick Street
Newton, MA 02458

Estimated Operations and Maintenance Budget

It is anticipated that the stormwater management system will require an annual budget of \$5,000 to maintain.

X
Owner's Signature



Date:

8/24/2026