

SOP 3: Catch Basin Inspection and Cleaning

Introduction

Catch basins help minimize flooding and protect water quality by removing trash, sediment, decaying debris, and other solids from stormwater runoff. These materials are retained in a sump below the invert of the outlet pipe (older catch basins may not have a sump). Catch basin cleaning reduces foul odors, prevents clogs in the storm drain system, and reduces the loading of trash, suspended solids, nutrients, bacteria, and other pollutants to receiving waters. The goal of this written Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is to provide guidance to municipal employees on catch basin inspection and cleaning to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4. If services are contracted, this SOP should be provided to the contractor. The contract should specify that the contractor is responsible for compliance with all applicable laws.

This SOP can also be used for inspection of catch basins or manholes for the purpose of conducting catchment investigations as part of the municipality's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination program.

The Town of Spencer Highway Department performs routine inspections, cleaning, and maintenance of the approximately 841 catch basins that are located within the MS4 regulated area. The Town of Spencer will include an optimization plan for catch basin cleaning and inspection in its annual report.

The Town of Spencer utilizes a GIS Mapping and Work Order System to schedule and track the progress of the Catch Basin Cleaning Program operated by Town Staff. Annually in the winter, the Highway Superintendent, Highway Foreman create a schedule based on our Catch Basin optimization plan review, catch basins that have not history of being more than 50% full are scheduled annually, catch basins that have been reported as 50% full are investigated to determine the source of the material and rescheduled for cleaning in the fall. Cleaning protocol is outlined below:

- i. Site Establishment
 1. Activate warning lights
 2. Park Catch Basin Cleaning Equipment adjacent to Catch Basin (within 6')
 3. Set up Traffic Control as shown in appropriate MUTCD Details (TA-6)
- ii. Cleaning
 1. Remove Catch Basin Grate
 2. Measure initial sediment depth
 3. Using hydraulic lift and clam shell remove and decant material
 - a. Decant water back into Catch Basin
 4. Observe materials removed for signs of IDDE or Structural Failure
 5. Observe Structure
 - a. If needed begin Structural Inspection procedures
 - i. Follow workflow in Asset Management System for inspection protocol.
 6. Measure final depth post cleaning
- iii. Reporting
 1. Follow established work flow in asset management system

- a. Record all data
 - b. Add notes for IDDE signs as needed
 - c. Save Work order
- iv. Site Breakdown
 1. Replace all grates and covers
 2. Load and secure items on truck
 3. Remove Traffic signage
 4. Secure Traffic signage
 5. Proceed to next locations
 - a. Once established in road shut off warning lights

The Town of Spencer will implement the following catch basin inspection and cleaning procedures to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4:

Procedures

Inspection and Cleaning Frequency

- Each catch basin should be cleaned and inspected at least annually.
- Catch basins near construction activities (roadway construction, residential, commercial, or industrial development or redevelopment) or high-use areas should be inspected and cleaned more frequently if inspection finds excessive sediments or debris loadings.
- Catch basins should be cleaned to ensure that they are no more than 50 percent full¹ at any time. Establish inspection and maintenance frequencies needed to meet this “50 percent” goal. If a catch basin sump is more than 50 percent full during two consecutive inspections, document the findings, investigate the contributing drainage area for sources of excessive sediment loading, and, if possible, address the contributing sources. If no contributing sources are found, increase the inspection and cleaning frequencies of the sump.
- Street sweeping performed on an appropriate schedule will reduce the amount of sediment, debris, and organic matter entering the catch basins, which will in turn reduce the frequency with which they need to be cleaned. Reference SOP 16: Streets and Parking Lots for information on appropriate street sweeping frequencies. Street sweeping schedules should also be adjusted based on catch basin inspection findings, with more frequent sweepings for areas with higher catch basin loads.
- In accordance with TMDL 3633/ Sugden Reservoir , 2364/ Jones Pond, 3626/ Browning Pond, requirements, the Town of Spencer will prioritize catch basin cleaning and inspection in catchments with TMDLs/impairments when creating their optimization schedule to ensure that these catch basins are no more than 50% full and reduce stormwater pollution to Sugden Reservoir, Jones Pond Browning Pond and the Seven Mile River.

Inspection and Cleaning Procedures

¹ A catch basin sump is more than 50 percent full if the contents within the sump exceed one half the distance between the bottom interior of the catch basin to the invert of the deepest outlet of the catch basin

Catch basin inspection and cleaning procedures should address both the grate opening and the catch basin structure, including the sump and any inlet and outlet pipes. Document any and all observations about the condition of the catch basin structure and water quality (an inspection form and log of catch basins cleaned or inspected are included in the attachments). Collect data on the condition of the physical basin structure, its frame, and the grate, as well as on the quality of stormwater conveyed by the structure. Observations like those below can indicate sources of pollution within the storm drain system:

- Oil sheen
- Discoloration
- Trash and debris

Both oil and bacteria can create a sheen on the water's surface. The source of a sheen can be differentiating by disturbing it (e.g., with a pole). A sheen caused by oil will remain intact and move in a swirl pattern, while a sheen caused by bacteria will separate and appear "blocky." The bacteria that cause this sheen are naturally occurring iron bacteria – they are not considered a pollutant but should be noted. Other types of bacteria, such as fecal bacteria, are considered pollutants and their discovery should be recorded.

Observations like those below can indicate a potential connection of a sanitary sewer to the storm drain system, which is an illicit discharge:

- Indications of sanitary sewage, including fecal matter or sewage odors
- Foaming, such as from detergent
- Optical enhancers, fluorescent dye added to laundry detergent

In general, adhere to the following procedures when inspecting and cleaning catch basins. Record the findings in the GIS Asset Management System (Moving from PeopleGIS to SEDARU in 2020):

1. Implement appropriate traffic safety procedures (e.g., traffic cones) prior to and during the catch basin inspection and cleaning process.
2. Work upstream to downstream in a given drainage network.
3. Clean sediment and trash off of the grate.
4. Visually inspect the outside of the grate.
5. Remove the grate and visually inspect the inside of the catch basin to determine cleaning needs.
6. Inspect the catch basin for structural integrity.
7. Determine the most appropriate equipment and method for cleaning the basin:
 - a. Manually use a shovel to remove accumulated sediments.
 - b. Use a bucket loader to remove accumulated sediments.
 - c. Use Clam Shell Hoist and decant back into Catch Basin
 - d. Use a high pressure washer to clean any remaining material out of the catch basin while capturing the slurry with a vacuum.
 - e. If necessary, after the catch basin is cleaned, use the rodder of the vacuum truck to clean the downstream pipe and pull back sediment that might have entered it.
8. If contamination is suspected, chemical analysis will be required to determine if the materials comply with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) Hazardous Waste Regulations, 310 CMR 30.000 (https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2016/08/xl/310cmr30_7883_54357.pdf). The chemical

analysis required will depend on suspected contaminants. Note the identification number of the catch basin on the sample label and note sample collection on the Catch Basin Inspection Form.

Handling and Disposal of Catch Basin Cleanings

- Properly dispose of collected sediments and catch basin cleanings (solid material, such as leaves, sand, and twigs removed from stormwater collection systems during cleaning operations).
- Cleanings from stormwater-only drainage systems may be disposed at any landfill that is permitted by MassDEP to accept solid waste. MassDEP does not routinely require stormwater-only catch basin cleanings to be tested before disposal, unless there is evidence that they have been contaminated by a spill or some other means.
- Screenings may need to be placed in a drying bed to allow water to evaporate before proper disposal. In this case, ensure that the screenings are managed properly to prevent pollution.
- Catch basin cleanings must be handled and disposed in accordance with compliance with the applicable MassDEP regulations, policies, and guidance (<https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2018/03/09/catch-basins.pdf>).

Documentation and Reporting

The following information should be documented and included in the municipality's annual report – use the catch basin inspection log provided in the attachments to document the information to include in the report (alternatively, obtain records of volume of debris removed to include in the report):

- Metrics and other information used to reach the determination that the established plan for cleaning and maintenance is optimal for the MS4 (include in the SWMP and first annual report)
- Any action taken in response to excessive sediment or debris loadings
- Total number of catch basins
- Number of catch basins inspected
- Number of catch basins cleaned
- Total volume or mass of material removed from catch basins.

Employee Training

- Employees who perform catch basin cleaning and inspection are trained two times per year on these procedures and the proper operation of related equipment.
- Employees are also trained on stormwater pollution prevention, illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE) procedures, and spill and response procedures.
- If services are contracted, the contractor should be given a copy of this and any applicable SOPs to ensure compliance with MS4 regulations.

Attachments

1. Catch Basin Inspection – Form used to model workflow in Sedaru
2. Catch Basin Inventory - ESRI Database Output

Related Standard Operating Procedures

1. SOP 16: Streets and Parking Lots

CATCH BASIN INSPECTION FORM

Job No.: _____ Town: _____ Inspector: _____ Date: _____

Catch Basin I.D.			Final Discharge from Structure? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, Discharge to Outfall No: _____	
Catch Basin Label:	Stencil <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Inset <input type="checkbox"/> Sign <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____			
Basin Material:	Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Corrugated metal <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	Catch Basin Condition:		Good <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Crumbling <input type="checkbox"/>
Pipe Material:	Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> HDPE <input type="checkbox"/> PVC <input type="checkbox"/> Clay Tile <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	Pipe Measurements:		Inlet Dia. (in): d= _____ Outlet Dia. (in): D= _____
Required Maintenance/ Problems (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Tree Work Required <input type="checkbox"/> New Grate is Required <input type="checkbox"/> Pipe is Blocked <input type="checkbox"/> Frame Maintenance is Required <input type="checkbox"/> Remove Accumulated Sediment <input type="checkbox"/> Pipe Maintenance is Required <input type="checkbox"/> Basin Undermined or Bypassed <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot Remove Cover <input type="checkbox"/> Ditch Work <input type="checkbox"/> Corrosion at Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion Around Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Remove Trash & Debris <input type="checkbox"/> Need Cement Around Grate Other: _____				
Catch Basin Grate Type: Bar: <input type="checkbox"/> Cascade: <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ Properly Aligned: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Sediment Buildup Depth: 0-6 (in): _____ 6-12(in): _____ 12-18 (in): _____ 18-24 (in): _____ 24 + (in): _____	More than 50% full? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Description of Flow: Heavy <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Trickling <input type="checkbox"/>	Street Name/ Structure Location:
*If the outlet is submerged check yes and indicate approximate height of water above the outlet invert. h above invert (in): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Flow <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Water (check one or both)			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Weather Conditions : Dry > 24 hours <input type="checkbox"/> Wet <input type="checkbox"/>		Circle those present: Foam Sanitary Waste Orange Staining Excessive sediment Other: _____		
Sample of Screenings Collected for Analysis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		Oil Sheen Bacterial Sheen Floatables Pet Waste Optical Enhancers		
Amount of sediment removed:		Comments:		

