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116 Bond Street

OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Sullnet Holdings Inc.

File 323899 | September 11, 2025

Document Control

File:

323899

Date:

September 11, 2025

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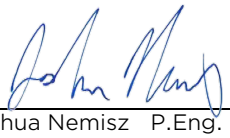	
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Issue	Date	Description
1	July 2, 2025	1st Submission
2	September 11, 2025	Final – Issued for ZBA

Document Contents

Appendices

1 Introduction

A maintenance program for civil servicing is necessary to provide an acceptable standard of service for the Owners on the property. Proper scheduled maintenance procedures for water supply, sanitary sewers and storm sewers will reduce the potential for unscheduled and costly repairs. The following document outlines a maintenance plan for the civil servicing for the development.

2 Private Watermain

Inspection and operation of watermain and service valves shall be undertaken by a qualified operator certified by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks. Alternatively, the Owner is responsible for making arrangements with the City to have a certified operator undertake the inspection and maintenance, at the Owner's expense.

Once watermains and individual water services have been installed, flushed and tested, regular maintenance is required. Watermains shall be flushed a minimum of once per year to reduce sediment deposits. As there are no hydrants on the subject site, flushing is accommodated through the blow-off provided at the terminal end of the private watermain. All valves shall also be operated twice annually. The Owner shall be responsible for keeping maintenance records.

3 Sanitary Sewers

Sanitary sewers and individual sanitary services must be maintained to effectively convey sewage flows. Sanitary maintenance holes shall be opened twice annually and checked for debris, leaks or any type of damage. Cleaning or repairs within the maintenance holes are to be completed by a person with the Confined Space Entry qualification to ensure staff safety. Any parging or channel work must be completed to the City of Orillia standards.

Sanitary sewers may require flushing to remove debris depending on the size and slope of the pipe. Sanitary sewers shall be flushed a minimum of once every five years. The City of Orillia must be notified before any flushing is attempted.

4 Storm Sewers and Stormwater Management Works

There are several components of the stormwater management (SWM) system that require routine inspections and periodic maintenance, including all sewers, structures and siltation and erosion control measures. During construction, the siltation and erosion control measures as well as the SWM system will be inspected by the Engineer and maintained by the Contractor. Following construction, it will be the Owner's responsibility to inspect the system.

4.1 SILTATION AND EROSION CONTROL

Siltation and erosion controls will be implemented for all construction activities, including removals, earthwork operations, service construction, building construction, paving and grading works. A number of standard practices which will be implemented are summarized as follows:

- The disturbance area and activities will be minimized where possible;
- The smallest possible land area will be exposed for the shortest amount of time;
- Heavy duty silt control fences will be erected coincident with the property boundary prior to commencement of grading operations to control sediment movement;
- A stone mud mat will be implemented at the construction entrance;
- Catchbasins on-site and downstream of the site will have grates wrapped in permeable geotextile to prevent migration of sediment into the storm sewers;
- Straw bale check dams will be installed in existing ditches and drainage features downstream of anticipated disturbance;
- Regular inspection of control measures shall be instituted and repairs made as necessary; and
- Promptly re-vegetating disturbed areas following completion of construction works within the site.

Siltation and erosion control devices should be inspected by the Contract Administrator and Contractor on a bi-weekly basis and following every significant storm event throughout the course of construction. It is important to confirm these devices are operating properly to minimize erosion and the transfer of sediment off-site. It is recommended that a maintenance report be completed following each inspection. An inspection and maintenance checklist has been included in Appendix A.

4.2 STORM SEWER SYSTEM AND STRUCTURES

Storm sewers and drainage works must be maintained to convey stormwater properly and effectively. Catch basins and maintenance holes shall be opened twice annually (spring and autumn) and checked for debris, leaks or any other type of damage. All catch basin debris will be removed at least once a year. Cleaning or repairs within the catch basins and maintenance holes are to be completed by a person with the Confined Space Entry qualification to ensure staff safety. Any parging or channel work must be completed to OPSD or City of Orillia standards.

The drainage outlet and orifice plate shall be inspected twice annually (spring and autumn) and checked for debris, erosion or any other type of damage. The outlet and orifice plate shall be restored to original condition and completed to OPSD or City of Orillia standards. Repairs to the orifice plate requiring entry to the maintenance hole are to be completed by a person with the Confined Space Entry qualification to ensure staff safety.

4.3 FIRST DEFENSE OIL GRIT SEPARATOR

The Hydro International Oil Grit Separator must be maintained on a regular basis as stipulated by the Manufacturer to ensure long-term environmental protection through continual performance. The First Defense Operation and Maintenance Manual is included in Appendix B and should be referenced for all maintenance procedures with respect to the system. Maintenance of First Defense units should be coordinated with local contractors experienced in maintaining oil grit separator systems in conjunction with manufacturer specifications.

4.4 STORMTANK ST-25 UNDERGROUND STORAGE CHAMBERS

The StormTank ST-25 underground storage chambers must be inspected as part of the storm sewer inspection and maintenance program. The inlet and outlet connections to the underground storage chambers to the respective maintenance holes shall be checked as part of the maintenance hole inspection/maintenance, twice annually (spring and autumn) and checked for debris, leaks or any other type of damage. All debris will be removed at least once a year. Any parging must be completed to OPSD or City of Orillia standards.

Isolation rows incorporated into the underground storage tanks will be equipped with 250 mm diameter observation ports allowing inspection, maintenance and sediment removal from the isolator rows with access from the ground surface. The precise location of the observation ports will be coordinated with the supplier and contractor through shop drawings at the construction stage but generally coincide with the inlet and outlet pipes connecting the underground storage to the storm sewer infrastructure. Isolator rows are estimated to occupy four modules each at the upstream and downstream end of the underground storage.

The Brentwood Stormwater Treatment Debris Row guide is included in Appendix C.

4.5 INFILTRATION TRENCH

The infiltration trench must be inspected as part of the storm sewer inspection and maintenance program. The infiltration trench shall be visually inspected twice annually (spring and autumn) and checked for debris, accumulation of sediment, ponding water or other types of damage. All sediment and debris will be removed at least once a year.

5 Landscaping/Property Maintenance

The Owner will be responsible for regular inspection and maintenance of the roadway and parking area, landscaped areas, sidewalks, snow removal and site lighting within the development.

6 Snow Storage & Removal

The Owner is responsible for providing and maintaining now clearing operations for all;

- Property accesses and garbage drop-off locations;
- Hydrants, blow-offs and pad mounted electrical transformers;
- Communal walkways and amenity spaces; and
- Utility service meters and mail delivery boxes.

Potential snow storage locations are shown on the Site Plan. When the volume of snow exceeds the capacity of the storage locations, the Owner will be responsible for the removal of the snow to an approved off-site location to ensure sufficient on-site storage is available for on-going clearing operations.

Designated snow storage areas should not encroach on the municipal right-of-way or onto adjacent properties.

Regular clearing, piling and removal of snow through mechanical means should be utilized where feasible so salt and sand need only be applied where mechanical snow clearing alone is not sufficiently effective at mitigating slips, trips and falls due to winter conditions. Where salt application is necessary, it should focus on areas with heavy pedestrian traffic, i.e. sidewalks, parking stalls, etc. in lieu of blanket application across the site.

Mitigation of sanding applications includes prompt cleaning of excess sand from asphalt surfaces in the spring combined with removal of excess material from catch basins, maintenance holes, the underground storage and oil grit separator during the routine spring maintenance.

7 Traffic Signs

The manufacturing of all signs shall be in accordance with the Ontario Traffic Manual (OTM) and City of Orillia standards.

Maintenance, repair or replacement of all stop signs and parking restriction signs shall be the responsibility of the Owner.

All traffic signs should be kept in the proper position and should be cleaned and legible at all times. All damaged, defaced, or dirty signs as well as signs with degraded reflective sheeting shall be replaced as soon as possible. To ensure adequate maintenance, signs should be reviewed during day and night hours and on a bi-annual basis (spring and autumn) to ensure proper position and appearance.

For further information on recommended best practice guidelines for sign inspection, maintenance and repair, consult OTM Book 1 – Appendix B.

8 Summary

The documented monitoring and maintenance program is sufficient to confirm the civil servicing is operating as intended. Diligent maintenance and site inspections are key to ensuring the system remains effective over time.

Appendix A: Operations and Maintenance Inspection Reports

116 BOND STREET, ORILLIA INSPECTION DATE: _____

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST INSPECTED BY: _____

SWALES & EROSION CONTROLS	**Yes/No**	**Maintenance Required/Action Taken:**	**Inspection Frequency ***
Adequate vegetation and ground cover?			S
Are there any signs of erosion?			S
Other (specify)			
STORM SEWER SYSTEM:	**Yes/No**	**Maintenance Required/Action Taken:**	**Inspection Frequency ***
All catch basin frame & grates un-obstructed?			B, S
All catch basin sumps free of sediment & debris?			B, S
(Note: Sediment depth is not to exceed 0.30 m) Max. Depth:			
Does the system require flushing?			A
Orifice plate secure and un-obstructed?			B, S
4-FT. FIRST DEFENSE - OIL AND GRIT SEPARATOR (OGS)	**Yes/No**	**Maintenance Required/Action Taken:**	**Inspection Frequency ***
Inspect inlet & outlet for debris and clogging			B, S
OGS free of sediment & debris?			B, S
(Note: Sediment depth is not to exceed 0.44 m) Depth:			
Is there a noticeable oils sheen at the outlet?			B, S
Annual Maintenance Required?			A
STORMTANK ST-25 UNDERGROUND STORAGE	**Yes/No**	**Maintenance Required/Action Taken:**	**Inspection Frequency ***
Inspect inlet & outlet for debris and clogging			B, S
Inspect observation ports for sediment and debris			B, S
(Note: Sediment depth is not to exceed 75 mm) Depth:			
Annual Maintenance Required?			A
INFILTRATION TRENCH	**Yes/No**	**Maintenance Required/Action Taken:**	**Inspection Frequency ***
Inspect standing water, sediment & debris			B, S
Annual Maintenance Required?			A

* A = Annual B = Bi-annual S = After major storm event

116 BOND STREET, ORILLIA INSPECTION DATE: _____

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MAINTENANCE REPORT INSPECTED BY: _____

1. Inspectors Remarks: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Overall Conditions of Stormwater Management System:

a) Catch basins & maintenance structures:	Acceptable = _____	Un-acceptable = _____
b) Storm sewer system:	Acceptable = _____	Un-acceptable = _____
c) First Defense OGS system:	Acceptable = _____	Un-acceptable = _____
d) Stormtank Underground Storage:	Acceptable = _____	Un-acceptable = _____
e) Infiltration Trench:	Acceptable = _____	Un-acceptable = _____
f) Swales and Erosion Control:	Acceptable = _____	Un-acceptable = _____

3. Additional Comments & future inspection dates:

_____

_____

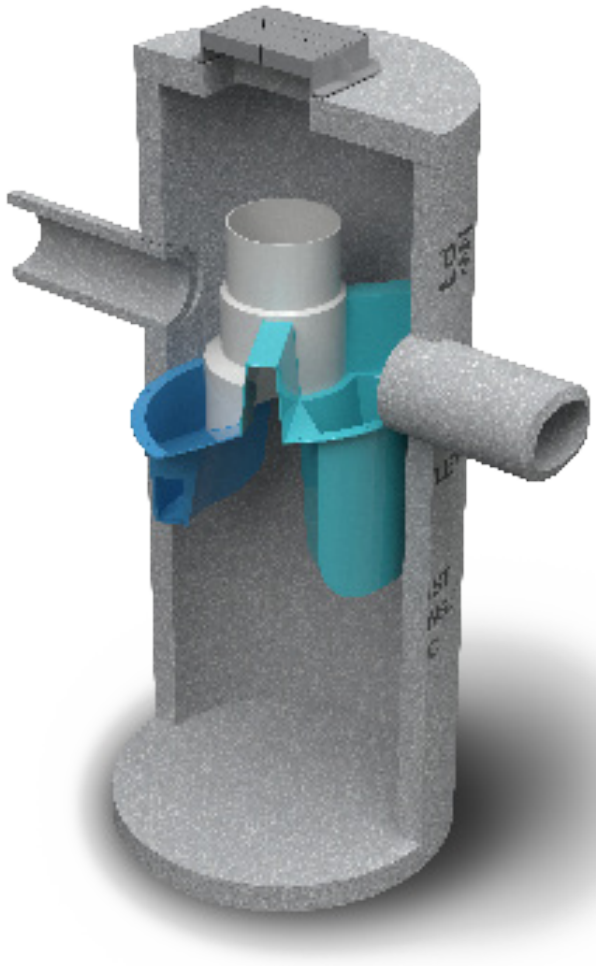
_____

_____

_____

Appendix B:
Operations & Maintenance for First Defense Oil Grit Separator

Hydro International



Operation and Maintenance Manual

First Defense® High Capacity and First Defense®Optimum

Vortex Separator for Stormwater Treatment

Table of Contents

Hydro International (Stormwater), 94 Hutchins Drive, Portland ME 04102
Tel: (207) 756-6200 Fax: (207) 756-6212 Web: www.hydro-int.com

I. First Defense® by Hydro International

Introduction

The First Defense® is an enhanced vortex separator that combines an effective and economical stormwater treatment chamber with an integral peak flow bypass. It efficiently removes total suspended solids (TSS), trash and hydrocarbons from stormwater runoff without washing out previously captured pollutants. The First Defense® is available in several model configurations to accommodate a wide range of pipe sizes, peak flows and depth constraints.

The two product models described in this guide are the First Defense® High Capacity and the First Defense® Optimum; they are inspected and maintained identically.

Operation

The First Defense® operates on simple fluid hydraulics. It is self-activating, has no moving parts, no external power requirement and is fabricated with durable non-corrosive components. No manual procedures are required to operate the unit and maintenance is limited to monitoring accumulations of stored pollutants and periodic clean-outs. The First Defense® has been designed to allow for easy and safe access for inspection, monitoring and clean-out procedures. Neither entry into the unit nor removal of the internal components is necessary for maintenance, thus safety concerns related to confined-space-entry are avoided.

Pollutant Capture and Retention

The internal components of the First Defense® have been designed to optimize pollutant capture. Sediment is captured and retained in the base of the unit, while oil and floatables are stored on the water surface in the inner volume (Fig.1).

The pollutant storage volumes are isolated from the built-in bypass chamber to prevent washout during high-flow storm events. The sump of the First Defense® retains a standing water level between storm events. This ensures a quiescent flow regime at the onset of a storm, preventing resuspension and washout of pollutants captured during previous events.

Accessories such as oil absorbent pads are available for enhanced oil removal and storage. Due to the separation of the oil and floatable storage volume from the outlet, the potential for washout of stored pollutants between clean-outs is minimized.

Applications

- Stormwater treatment at the point of entry into the drainage line
- Sites constrained by space, topography or drainage profiles with limited slope and depth of cover
- Retrofit installations where stormwater treatment is placed on or tied into an existing storm drain line
- Pretreatment for filters, infiltration and storage

Advantages

- Inlet options include surface grate or multiple inlet pipes
- Integral high capacity bypass conveys large peak flows without the need for “offline” arrangements using separate junction manholes
- Long flow path through the device ensures a long residence time within the treatment chamber, enhancing pollutant settling
- Delivered to site pre-assembled and ready for installation

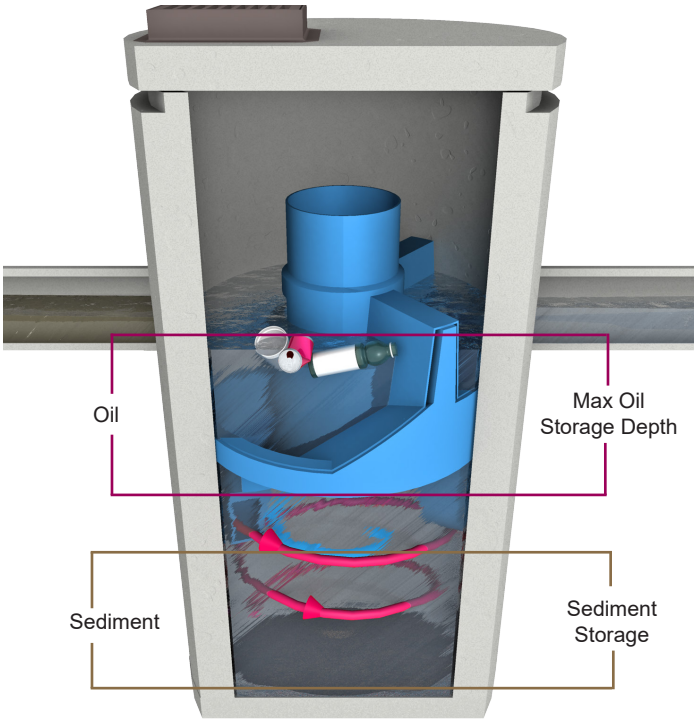


Fig.1 Pollutant storage volumes in the First Defense®.

II. Model Sizes & Configurations

The First Defense® inlet and internal bypass arrangements are available in several model sizes and configurations. The components have modified geometries allowing greater design flexibility to accommodate various site constraints.

All First Defense® models include the internal components that are designed to remove and retain total suspended solids (TSS), gross solids, floatable trash and hydrocarbons (Fig.2). First Defense® model sizes (diameter) are shown in Table 1.

III. Maintenance

First Defense® Components

1. **Built-In Bypass**
2. **Inlet Pipe**
3. **Inlet Chute**
4. **Floatables Draw-off Port**
5. **Outlet Pipe**
6. **Floatables Storage**
7. **Sediment Storage**
8. **Inlet Grate or Cover**

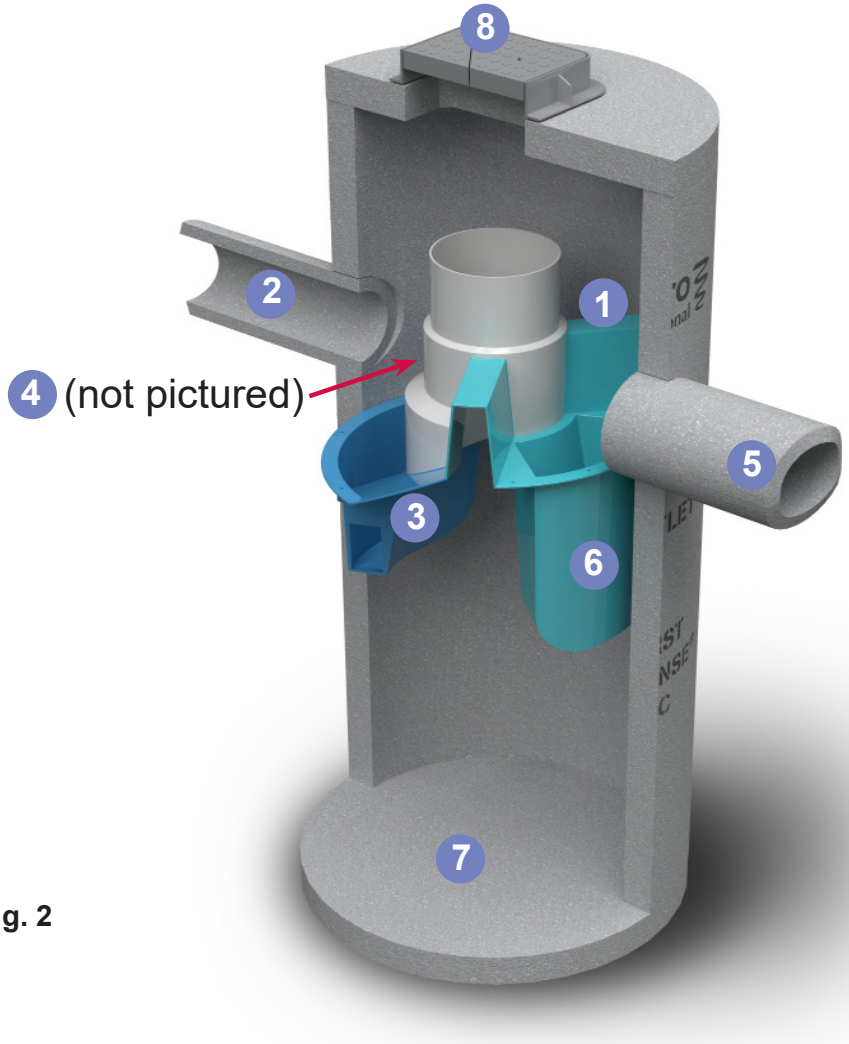


Fig. 2

Table 1

First Defense® Model Sizes
(ft / m) diameter
3 / 0.9
4 / 1.2
5 / 1.5
6 / 1.8
7 / 2.1
8 / 2.4
10 / 3.0

Overview

The First Defense® protects the environment by removing a wide range of pollutants from stormwater runoff. Periodic removal of these captured pollutants is essential to the continuous, long-term functioning of the First Defense®. The First Defense® will capture and retain sediment and oil until the sediment and oil storage volumes are full to capacity. When sediment and oil storage capacities are reached, the First Defense® will no longer be able to store removed sediment and oil.

The First Defense® allows for easy and safe inspection, monitoring and clean-out procedures. A commercially or municipally owned sump-vac is used to remove captured sediment and floatables. Access ports are located in the top of the manhole.

Maintenance events may include Inspection, Oil & Floatables Removal, and Sediment Removal. Maintenance events do not require entry into the First Defense®, nor do they require the internal components of the First Defense® to be removed. In the case of inspection and floatables removal, a vactor truck is not required. However, a vactor truck is required if the maintenance event is to include oil removal and/or sediment removal.

Maintenance Equipment Considerations

The internal components of the First Defense® have a centrally located circular shaft through which the sediment storage sump can be accessed with a sump vac hose. The open diameter of this access shaft is 15 inches in diameter (Fig.3). Therefore, the nozzle fitting of any vactor hose used for maintenance should be less than 15 inches in diameter.

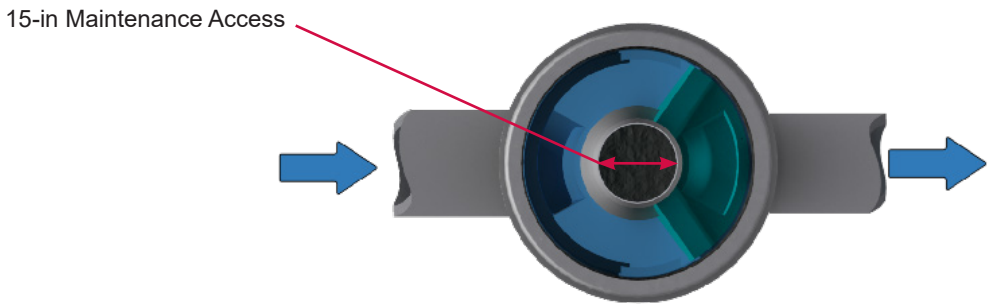


Fig.3 The central opening to the sump of the First Defense®is 15 inches in diameter.

Determining Your Maintenance Schedule

The frequency of clean out is determined in the field after installation. During the first year of operation, the unit should be inspected every six months to determine the rate of sediment and floatables accumulation. A simple probe such as a Sludge-Judge® can be used to determine the level of accumulated solids stored in the sump. This information can be recorded in the maintenance log (see page 9) to establish a routine maintenance schedule.

The vactor procedure, including both sediment and oil / flotables removal, for First Defense® typically takes less than 30 minutes and removes a combined water/oil volume of about 765 gallons.

Inspection Procedures

1. Set up any necessary safety equipment around the access port or grate of the First Defense® as stipulated by local ordinances. Safety equipment should notify passing pedestrian and road traffic that work is being done.

2. Remove the grate or lid to the manhole.

3. Without entering the vessel, look down into the chamber to inspect the inside. Make note of any irregularities. Fig.4 shows the standing water level that should be observed.

4. Without entering the vessel, use the pole with the skimmer net to remove floatables and loose debris from the components and water surface.

5. Using a sediment probe such as a Sludge Judge®, measure the depth of sediment that has collected in the sump of the vessel.

6. On the Maintenance Log (see page 9), record the date, unit location, estimated volume of floatables and gross debris removed, and the depth of sediment measured. Also note any apparent irregularities such as damaged components or blockages.

7. Securely replace the grate or lid.

8. Take down safety equipment.

9. Notify Hydro International of any irregularities noted during inspection.

Floatables and Sediment Clean Out

Floatables clean out is typically done in conjunction with sediment removal. A commercially or municipally owned sump-vac is used to remove captured sediment and floatables (Fig.4).

Floatables and loose debris can also be netted with a skimmer and pole. The access port located at the top of the manhole provides unobstructed access for a vactor hose to be lowered to the base of the sump.

Scheduling

- Floatables and sump clean out are typically conducted once a year during any season.

- Floatables and sump clean out should occur as soon as possible following a spill in the contributing drainage area.

Fig.4 Floatables are removed with a vactor hose

Recommended Equipment

- Safety Equipment (traffic cones, etc)
- Crow bar or other tool to remove grate or lid
- Pole with skimmer or net (if only floatables are being removed)
- Sediment probe (such as a Sludge Judge®)
- Vactor truck (flexible hose recommended)
- First Defense® Maintenance Log

Floatables and Sediment Clean Out Procedures

1. Set up any necessary safety equipment around the access port or grate of the First Defense® as stipulated by local ordinances. Safety equipment should notify passing pedestrian and road traffic that work is being done.

2. Remove the grate or lid to the manhole.

3. Without entering the vessel, look down into the chamber to inspect the inside. Make note of any irregularities.

4. Remove oil and floatables stored on the surface of the water with the vactor hose or with the skimmer or net

5. Using a sediment probe such as a Sludge Judge®, measure the depth of sediment that has collected in the sump of the vessel and record it in the Maintenance Log (page 9).

6. Once all floatables have been removed, drop the vactor hose to the base of the sump. Vactor out the sediment and gross debris off the sump floor

7. Retract the vactor hose from the vessel.

8. On the Maintenance Log provided by Hydro International, record the date, unit location, estimated volume of floatables and gross debris removed, and the depth of sediment measured. Also note any apparent irregularities such as damaged components, blockages, or irregularly high or low water levels.

9. Securely replace the grate or lid.

Maintenance at a Glance

Inspection	- Regularly during first year of installation - Every 6 months after the first year of installation
Oil and Floatables Removal	- Once per year, with sediment removal - Following a spill in the drainage area
Sediment Removal	- Once per year or as needed - Following a spill in the drainage area
NOTE: For most clean outs the entire volume of liquid does not need to be removed from the manhole. Only remove the first few inches of oils and floatables from the water surface to reduce the total volume of liquid removed during a clean out.	

First Defense® Installation Log

HYDRO INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE NUMBER:	
SITE NAME:	
SITE LOCATION:	
OWNER:	CONTRACTOR:
CONTACT NAME:	CONTACT NAME:
COMPANY NAME:	COMPANY NAME:
ADDRESS:	ADDRESS:
TELEPHONE:	TELEPHONE:
FAX:	FAX:

INSTALLATION DATE: / /

MODEL SIZE (CIRCLE ONE): [3-FT] [4-FT] [5-FT] [6-FT] [7-FT] [8-FT] [10-FT]

INLET (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY): GRATED INLET (CATCH BASIN) INLET PIPE (FLOW THROUGH)

Hydro International (Stormwater), 94 Hutchins Drive, Portland ME 04102
Tel: (207) 756-6200 Fax: (207) 756-6212 Web: www.hydro-int.com

First Defense® Inspection and Maintenance Log

Date	Initials	Depth of Floatables and Oils	Sediment Depth Measured	Volume of Sediment Removed	Site Activity and Comments

Hydro International (Stormwater), 94 Hutchins Drive, Portland ME 04102
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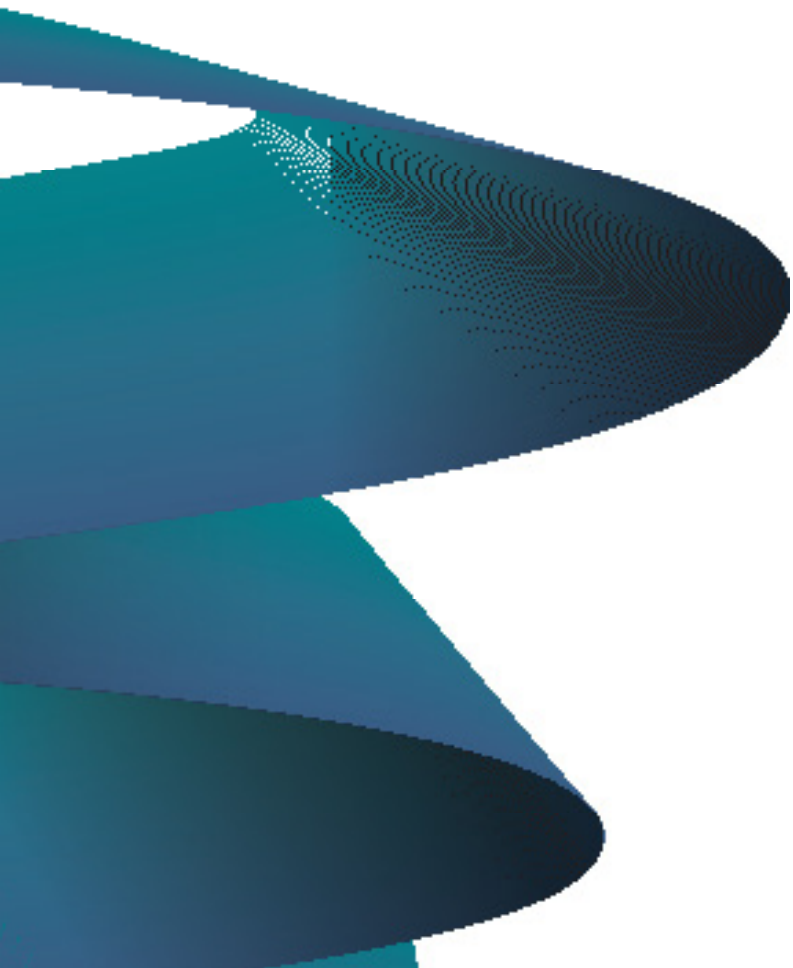
Hydro International



Stormwater Solutions

94 Hutchins Drive
Portland, ME 04102

Tel: (207) 756-6200
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stormwaterinquiry@hydro-int.com

www.hydro-int.com

Turning Water Around...®

FD_O+M_K_2105

Appendix C: Debris Row Installation and Maintenance Guide

STORMWATER TREATMENT

DEBRIS ROW

STORMTANK®
Expect Results™

A BRAND OF BRENTWOOD

CONTENT

GENERAL NOTES

1. Brentwood recommends that the installing contractor contact either Brentwood or the local distributor prior to installation of the system to schedule a pre-construction meeting. This meeting will ensure that the installing contractor has a firm understanding of the installation instructions.
2. All systems must be designed and installed to meet or exceed Brentwood's minimum requirements. Although Brentwood offers support during the design, review, and construction phases of the Module system, it is the ultimate responsibility of the Engineer of Record to design the system in full compliance with all applicable engineering practices, laws, and regulations.
3. Brentwood requires a minimum cover of 24" (610 mm) and/or a maximum Module invert of 11' (3.35 m). Additionally, a minimum 6" (152 mm) leveling bed, 12" (305 mm) side backfill, and 12" (305 mm) top backfill are required on every system.
4. Brentwood recommends a minimum bearing capacity and subgrade compaction for all installations. If site conditions are found not to meet any design requirements during installation, the Engineer of Record must be contacted immediately.
5. All installations require a minimum two layers of geotextile fabric. One layer is to be installed around the Modules, and another layer is to be installed between the stone/soil interfaces.
6. Stone backfilling is to follow all requirements of the most current installation instructions.
7. The installing contractor must apply all protective measures to prevent sediment from entering the system during and after installation per local, state, and federal regulations.
8. The StormTank® Module carries a Limited Warranty, which can be accessed at *www.stormtank.com*.

1.0 DEBRIS ROW SIZING

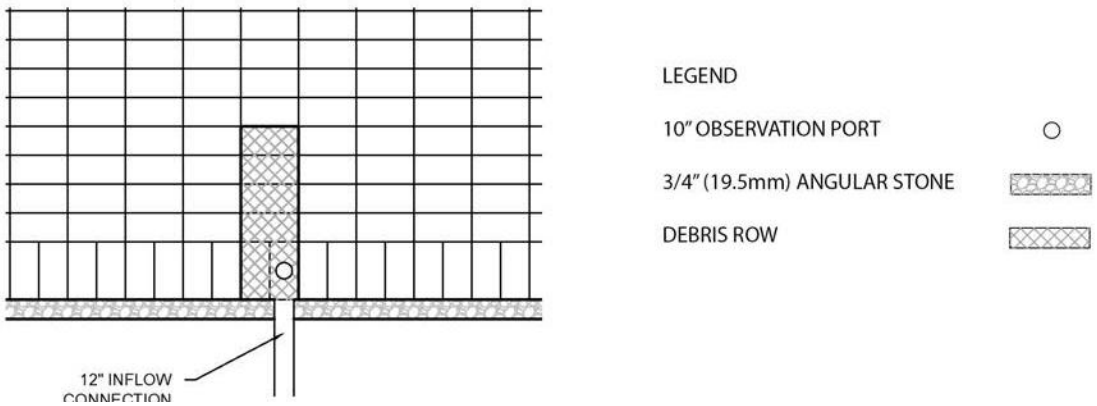
The Debris Row gathers debris and sediment in a section of modules. The Debris Row size is determined by the flow rate of the inflow connection to the system. Observation/cleanout ports are to be installed with a minimum of one port at the inflow pipe location. Based upon Debris Row size and shape, additonal ports may be required.

StormTank Module Count = Q / (F * 0.059933)

Q = Treatment Flow Rate
F = Module Footprint = 4.5 sf

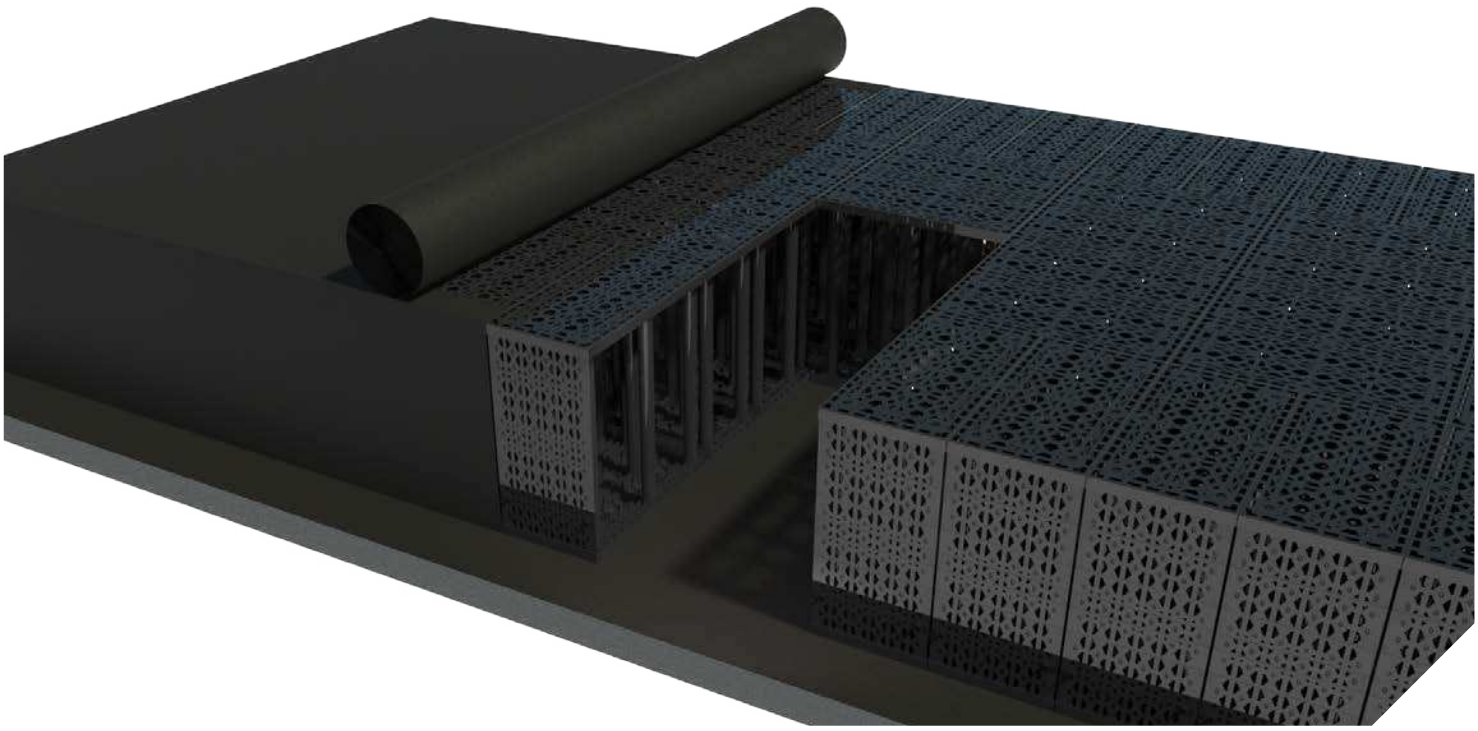
EXAMPLE:
5.5618 Modules = 1.5 CFS / (4.5*0.059933)

StormTank Module Count = 6 Modules



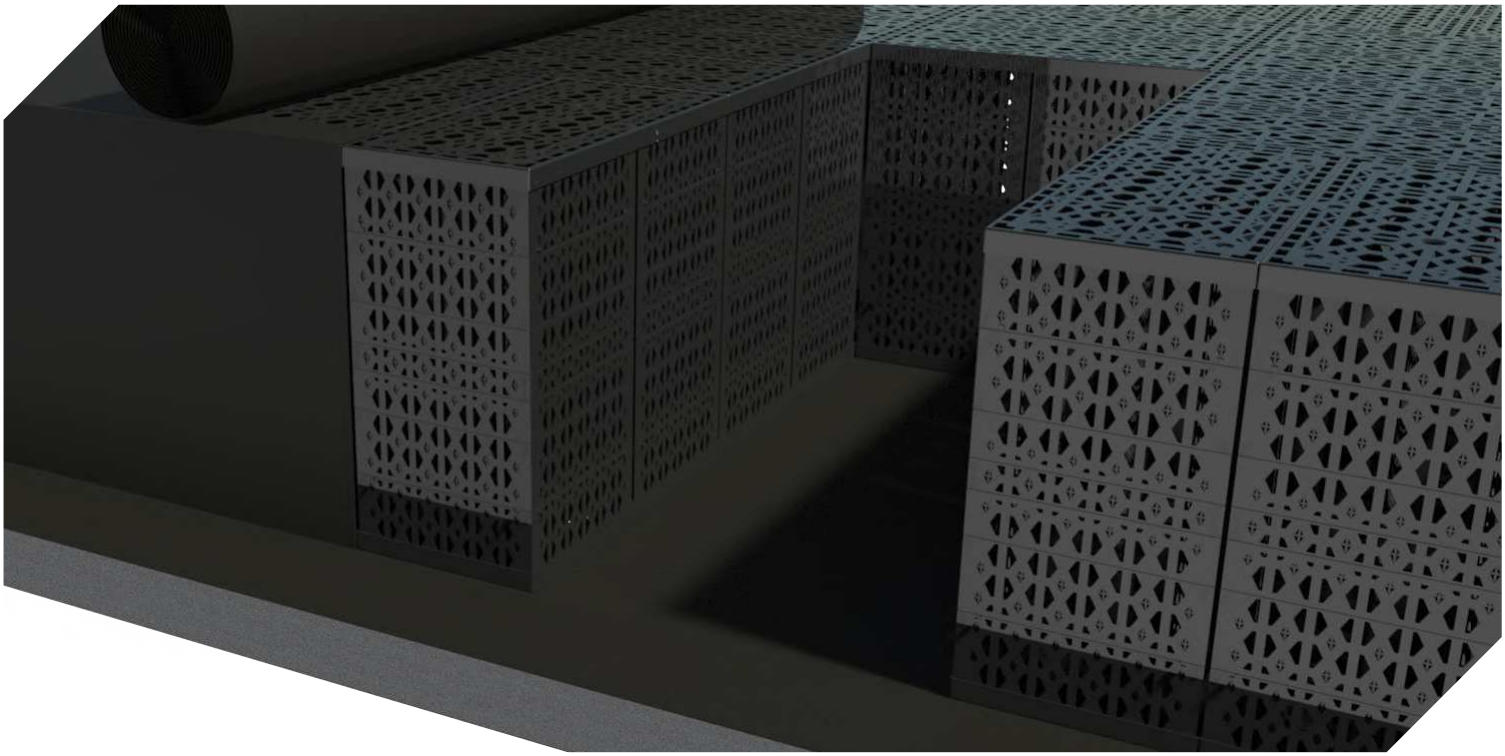
2.0 STORMTANK INSTALLATION

Install StormTank Modules per the approved StormTank submittal drawings. Do not include the Debris Row Modules.



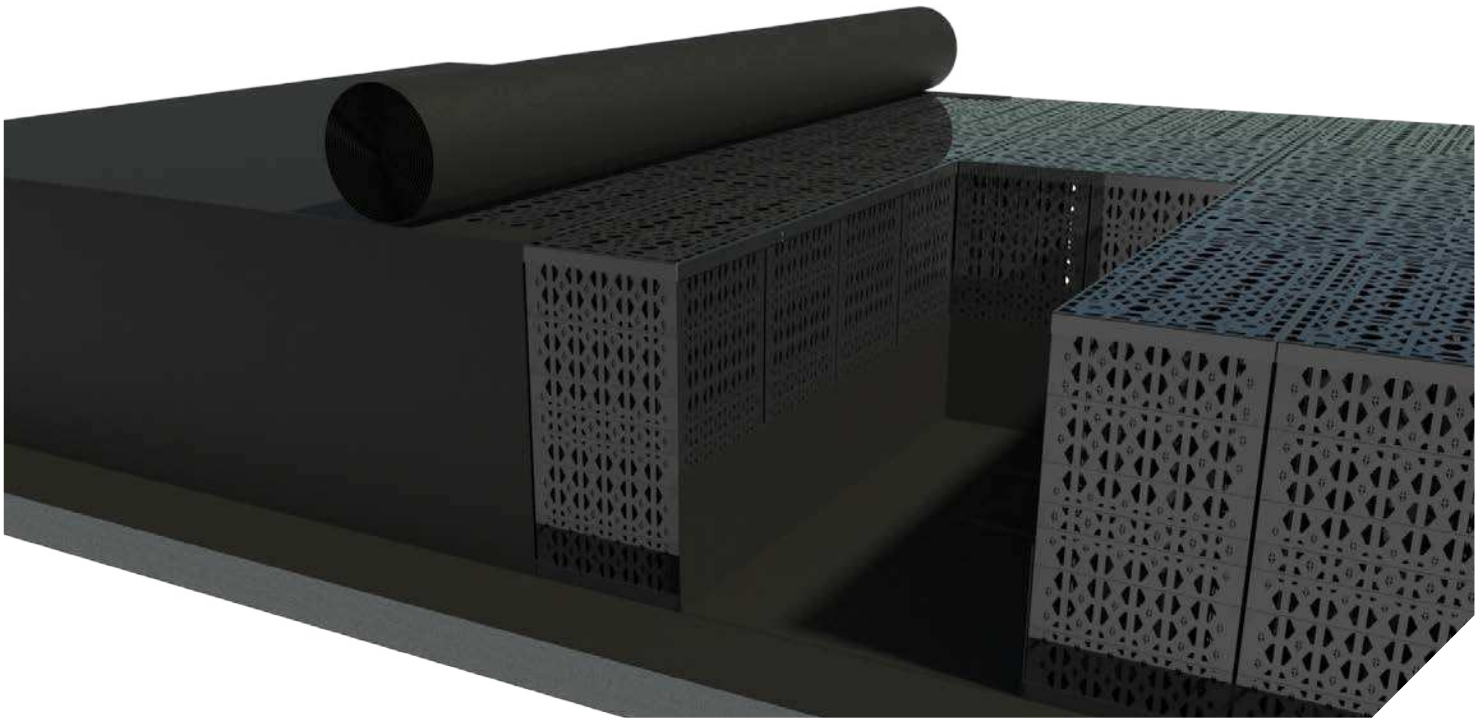
2.1 SIDE PANEL INSTALLATION

Install Debris Row side panels in the Modules adjacent to the Debris Row, per the approved plans.



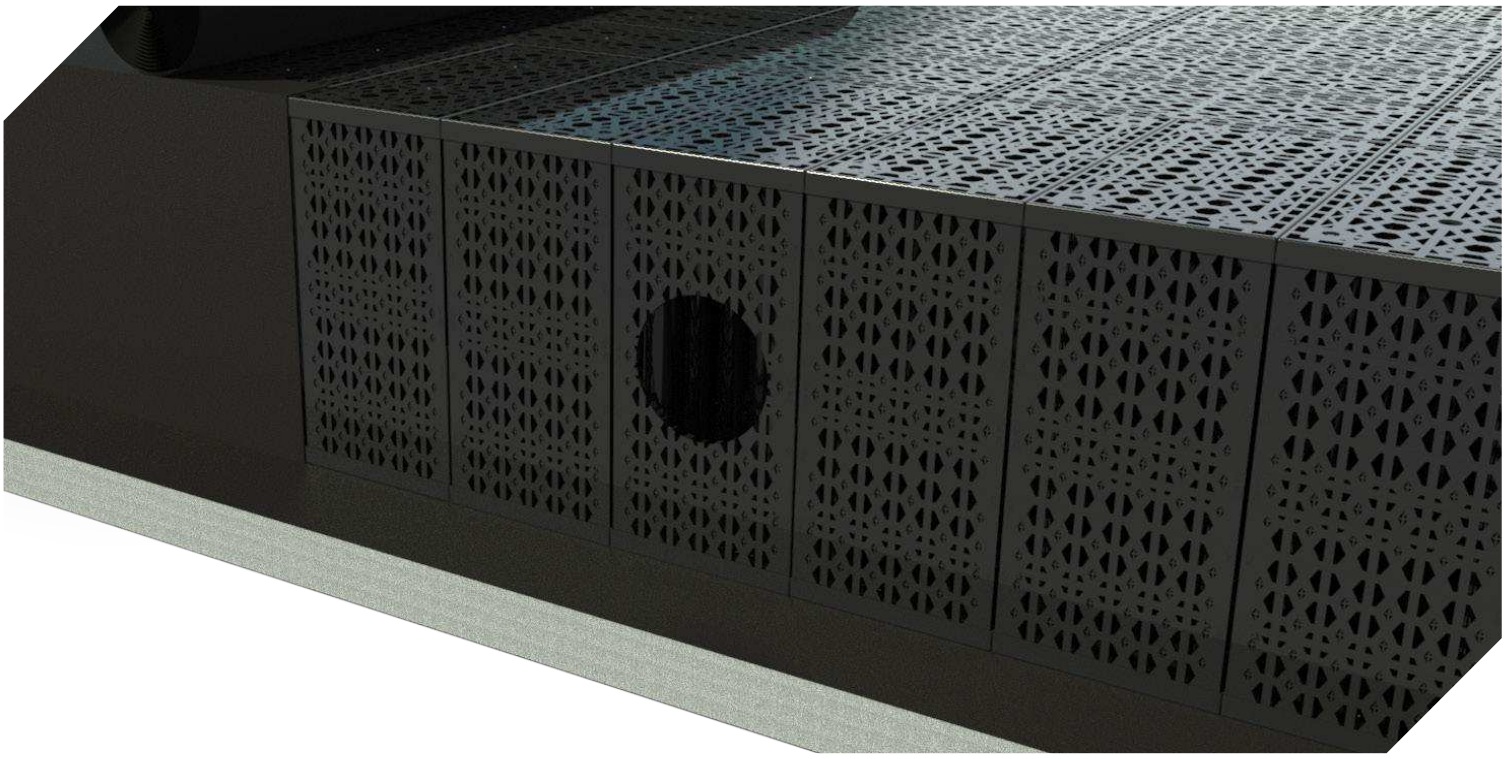
2.2 GEOTEXTILE INSTALLATION

Install a layer of geotextile across the bottom of the Debris Row, extending up the side panels of the adjacent Modules. Geotextile Fabric is to be installed to the height specified by the hydrograph elevation of the selected storm (per the engineer of record's plans), or a minimum of 12" (304.8mm), whichever is greater. Secure the geotextile fabric to the side panels with zip ties.



2.3 DEBRIS ROW MODULE PLACEMENT

Place and install the Debris Row Modules in the appropriate location per the approved StormTank submittal drawings.



2.4 COMPLETE SYSTEM INSTALLATION

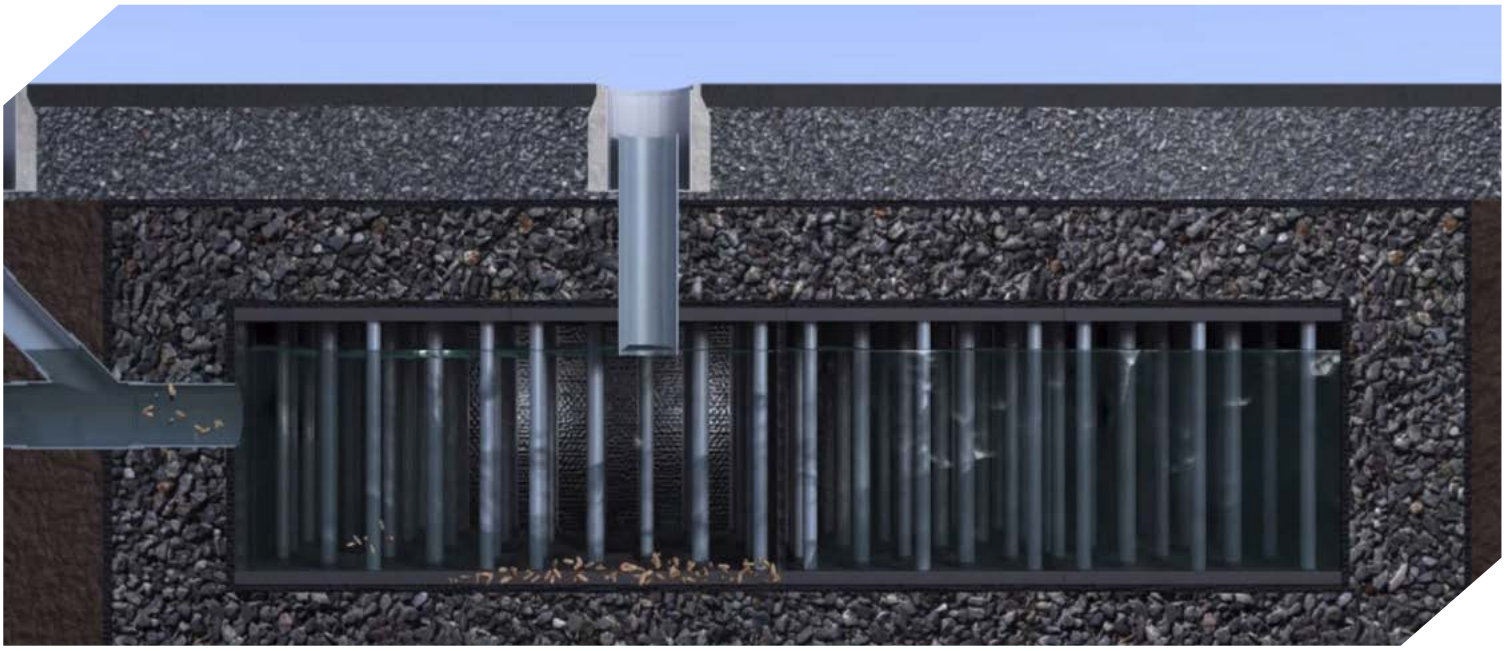
Finally, make any necessary connections and complete the system installation per the StormTank installation instructions.

3.0 OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

The Debris Row design and operation make maintaining the system easier by containing debris and sediment. The StormTank Module Debris Row is an inexpensive way to provide stormwater treatment, removing suspended solids from stormwater as well as other checmicals and nutrients that have bonded to the solids. The Debris Row provides a means of containing debris to a smaller, more manageable section of an overall storage system.

3.1 OPERATION

Designed to capture the first flush, the Debris Row provides full retention of large floatables. To do this, the Debris Row utilizes a layer of geotextile fabric around the lower perimeter of the cells. As stormwater enters the containment area, it passes through the geotextile, providing filtration of the stormwater. Internally located side panels are used to ensure retention of the debris by preventing large flow bypass and dispersion of captured material as the water elevation rises throughout the basin.



3.2 INSPECTION

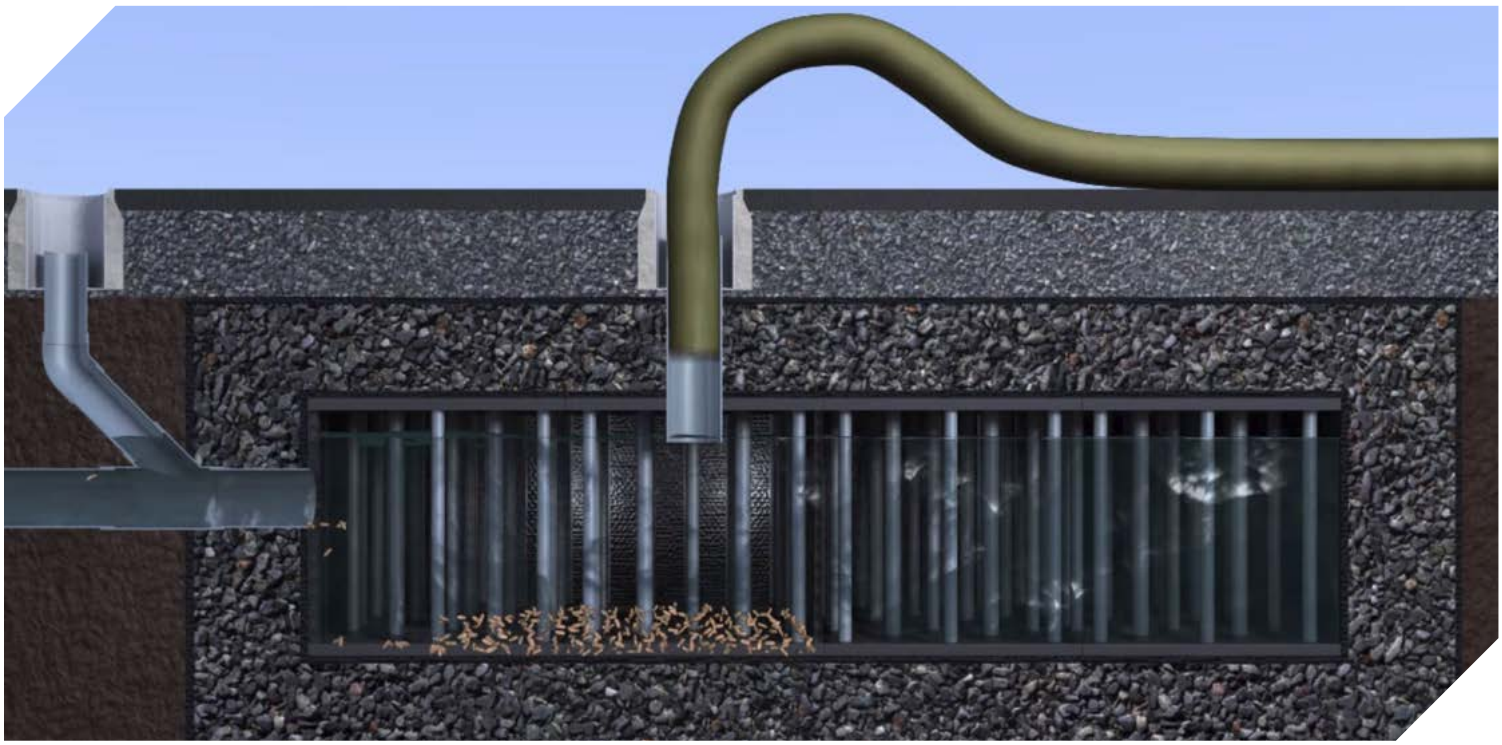
Although frequency is site-specific and dependent upon criteria like land use, pollutant load, and climate, it is recommended that the Debris Row be inspected, at a minimum, every six months. The system is inspected through access ports located in every Debris Row. To inspect the system, remove/open the access port lid.

Using a flashlight, complete a visual inspection to evaluate debris accumulation. If the area cannot be fully observed, insert a closed-circuit camera into the system to perform inspection. If accumulation is noted, record the depth of debris. If the debris accumulation is greater than three inches, proceed to maintenance of the Debris Row. If not, record all data and inspection results and close all access lids.

3.3 CLEANOUT

Designed to reduce maintenance time and cost, the Debris Row provides a contained area for sediment and debris within the larger stormwater storage basin. If inspection has determined maintenance is necessary, access is provided through the inflow connection and any access ports within the Debris Row.

Maintenance is accomplished using a high-pressure nozzle to loosen and suspend debris that can then be removed with a vacuum hose. Once debris has been removed, remove any equipment and close any open ports. Be sure to inspect and vacuum any upslope catch basins and manholes as necessary. Most municipalities and private companies have vacuum equipment with the combined capability to both loosen and remove the accumulated debris.



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SM020-11_05-20_EN