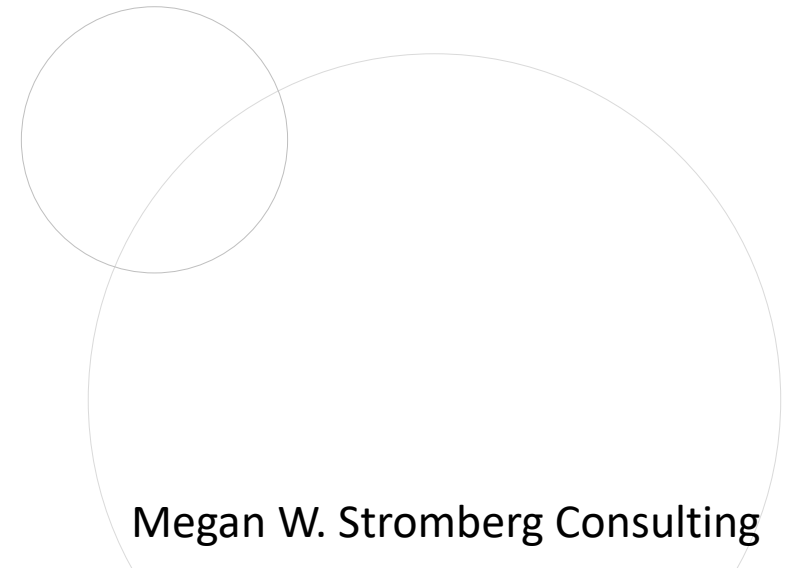




DEBRIS REMOVAL AND WEEDING

TRASH, SEDIMENT, WEEDING, AND PRUNING



TRASH

Problematic in parking lots

Remove regularly before enters drain or breaks down into smaller bits

Sharps - Use grabbers or puncture-safe gloves





TRUE OR FALSE:

- Used motor oil is the number one pollutant found in surface water.



SEDIMENT



Sediment & leaves accumulate at inlets and low-points

- Prevents runoff from entering a facility or slows infiltration
- Water is required to soak into soil within 48 hours
- Regularly remove sediment to make sure runoff can get in via inlets
- Keeps sediment out of the piped system, prevents clogging
- Remove during dry season, when possible
- Remove when sediment is blocking inlet or accumulates to a depth of 2+ inches.

Scrape sediment manually from the bottom of facility



Put sediment in a bucket/wheel barrow and dispose in regular trash (not yard waste)



Loosen soil surface with a rake



Sediment removal should occur during the dry season. If sediment is wet it needs to be dewatered before disposal. Do not drain wet sediment outside the facility (pollutants will enter the SD!)



WHEN TO REMOVE PLANTS

- Blocking inlets
- Dead
- Invasive weeds
- Otherwise weeding is an aesthetic issue not a functional problem



BIORETENTION WEEDING

- Use rock mulch to suppress (no plastic)
- Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques
- Do not use herbicide/pesticide
- Remove entire plant by hand/digging
- Dispose in greenwaste or facility that is composting on industrial scale



BIORETENTION PRUNING

- Maintain lines of sight
- Allow sunlight in to kill pathogens
- Facilitate trash pick-up
- Safety issues
- Dispose in green waste bins

