

<b>Detention/ Retention</b>	Ponds Wetlands Dry Ponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning and removal of debris after major storm events (More than 2" rainfall)</li> <li>• Harvesting vegetation when a 50% reduction in the original open water surface area occurs</li> <li>• Repairing embankment and side slopes</li> <li>• Repairing control structure</li> </ul>	Annual or as needed
	Infiltration Trench	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning and removing debris after major storm events (more than 2" rainfall)</li> <li>• Mowing and maintaining upland vegetated areas</li> <li>• Sediment cleanout</li> <li>• Repairing or replacing stone aggregate</li> <li>• Maintaining inlets and outlets</li> </ul>	Annual or as needed
<b>Infiltration Facilities</b>	Infiltration Basin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning and removing debris after major storm event (more than 2" rainfall)</li> <li>• Mowing and maintaining upland vegetated areas</li> <li>• Sediment cleanout</li> </ul>	Annual or as needed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removing accumulated sediment from forebays or sediment storage areas when 50% of the original volume has been lost</li> </ul>	3 to 5 year cycle
<b>Filtration Practices</b>	Sand Filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removing trash and debris from control openings</li> <li>• Repairing leaks from the sedimentation chamber or deterioration of structural components</li> <li>• Removing the top few inches of sand, and cultivation of the surface when filter bed is clogged</li> </ul>	Annual or as needed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning out accumulated sediment from filter bed chamber once depth exceeds about 1/2" or when the filter layer will no longer draw down within 24 hours</li> <li>• Cleaning out accumulated sediment from sedimentation chamber once depth exceeds 12 inches</li> </ul>	3 to 5 year cycle
	Dry Swales Grassed Channels Biofilters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mowing and removing litter/debris</li> <li>• Stabilizing eroded side slopes and bottom</li> <li>• Managing nutrient and pesticide use</li> <li>• Dethatching swale bottom and removing thatching</li> <li>• Discing or aerating swale bottom</li> </ul>	Annual or As needed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scraping swale bottom and removing sediment to restore original cross section and infiltration rate</li> <li>• Seeding or sodding to restore ground cover (use proper erosion and sediment control)</li> </ul>	5-year cycle
	Filter strips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mowing and removing litter/debris</li> <li>• Managing nutrient and pesticide use</li> <li>• Aerating soil on the filter strip</li> <li>• Repairing eroded or sparse grass areas</li> </ul>	Annual or As needed
	Bioretention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repairing erosion areas</li> <li>• Mulching of void areas</li> <li>• Removing and replacing all dead diseased vegetation</li> <li>• Watering plant material</li> </ul>	Biannual or as needed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removing mulch and applying a new layer</li> </ul>	Annual

To assure effective stormwater controls, a flexible maintenance schedule should be followed. Neglect can have detrimental effects on the landscape and increase the potential for erosion.

The effectiveness of your stormwater controls depends upon regular inspections and both routine and repair maintenance. Routine inspection and maintenance (1) helps prevent potential odors, mosquitoes, weeds, etc., (2) reduces the need for repair maintenance, and (3) reduces the chance of polluting stormwater runoff by finding and fixing problems before the next rain. In addition to regular inspections, stormwater controls should be checked after each storm event.

## Stormwater Maintenance Schedule For Your Development



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