# OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

**DFI No.: D00351** 

**Facility Type: Water Quality Biofiltration** 

**Swale** 



September, 2011

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#### 1. Identification

Drainage Facility ID (DFI): D00351

Facility Type: Water Quality Biofiltration Swale

Construction Drawings: (V-File Number) 42V-004

Location: District: 2C

Highway No.: 002

Mile Post: 38.81 / 38.83 (beg./end)]

Description: This facility is located in the median between the east and westbound lanes of I-84 (Hwy 002), approximately two miles west of the Bonneville Dam. Access to the swale may be obtained from the

eastbound lanes of I-84.

#### 2. Facility Contact Information

Contact the Engineer of Record, Region Technical Center, or Geo-Environmental's Senior Hydraulics Engineer for:

- Operational clarification
- Maintenance clarification
- Repair or restoration assistance

#### **Engineering Contacts:**

Region Technical Center Hydro Unit Manager

Or

Geo-Environmental Senior Hydraulics Engineer (503) 986-3365.

#### 3. Construction

Engineer of Record: Consultant Designer – Parsons Brinckerhoff, Inc.,

Constance Kratovil, P.E., 503-274-8772

Facility construction: 2009

Contractor: Cascade Bridge, LLC Construction Company.

#### 4. Storm Drain System and Facility Overview

A water quality swale is a flat-bottomed open channel designed to treat stormwater runoff from highway pavement areas. This type of facility is lined with grass. Treatment by trapping sedimentation occurs when stormwater runoff flows through the grass.

This facility is located in the median between the east and westbound lanes of I-84 (Hwy 002), approximately two miles west of the Bonneville Dam. Access may be obtained from the eastbound lanes of I-84, and optionally from the westbound lanes where a maintenance access pad is found near an associated stormwater outfall.

A localized storm drain system conveys stormwater to the water quality facility, via an 18-inch storm pipe, and its facility inlet and flow spreader; see points A and C of the Operational Plan, Appendix A. Once in the swale the stormwater is treated as it flows in a westward direction toward the facility outlet at point B. The outlet is a grated inlet that collects any remaining treated flows and conveys them to an 18-inch storm pipe, leading to a stormwater outfall further down line to the west, and near the westbound lanes of I-84.

#### A. Maintenance equipment access:

B. Heavy equipment access into facility:

Access to the swale may be obtained from the eastbound lanes of I-84. The shoulder width may be narrow and a guardrail is present here, however. Access to a stormwater outfall, associated with this facility, is obtained from the westbound lanes and a nearby maintenance access pad. However, the slope and vegetation between the outfall and the actual swale facility may make reaching the swale somewhat difficult.

	ready equipment decese into themy.
	<ul> <li>☐ Allowed (no limitations)</li> <li>☑ Allowed (with limitations): A guardrail is present alongside the shoulder of the eastbound lanes of I-84 when accessing the swale facility.</li> <li>☐ Not allowed</li> </ul>
C.	Special Features:
	<ul> <li>☐ Amended Soils</li> <li>☐ Porous Pavers</li> <li>☐ Liners</li> <li>☐ Underdrains</li> </ul>



Photo 1: Water Quality Biofiltration Swale, looking east at the facility inlet. I-84 is located to the right.



Photo 2: Water Quality Biofiltration Swale, looking west. I-84 is located to the left.

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Photo 3: Water Quality Biofiltration Swale, looking west at the facility outlet. I-84 is located to the left.

### 5. Facility Haz Mat Spill Feature(s)

The water quality biofiltration swale can be used to store a volume of liquid by blocking either the outlet structure or the 18-inch diameter outlet pipe located at the outlet of the water quality biofiltration swale. This pipe is noted as point B on the Operational Plan; Appendix A. Use of sandbags or a metal plate may more easily facilitate this effort.

## 6. Auxiliary Outlet (High Flow Bypass)

Auxiliary Outlets are provided if the primary outlet control structure can not safely pass the projected high flows. Broad-crested spillway weirs and over flow risers are the two most common auxiliary outlets used in stormwater treatment facility design. The auxiliary outlet feature is either a part of the facility or an additional storm drain feature/structure.

The auxiliary outlet feature for this facility is:

□ Designed into facility

Other, as noted below
 An auxiliary outlet feature is not designed or provided for as part of this facility.

#### 7. Maintenance Requirements

Routine maintenance table for non-proprietary stormwater treatment and storage/detention facilities have been incorporated into ODOT's Maintenance Guide. These tables summarize the maintenance requirements for ponds, swales, filter strips, bioslopes, and detention tanks and vaults. Special maintenance requirements in addition to the routine requirements are noted below when applicable.

The ODOT Maintenance Guide can be viewed at the following website:

#### http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/OOM/MGuide.shtml

Maintenance requirements for proprietary structures, such as underground water quality manholes and/or vaults with filter media are noted in Appendix C when applicable.

The following stormwater facility maintenance table (See ODOT Maintenance Guide) should be used to maintain the facility outlined in this Operation and Maintenance Manual or follow the Maintenance requirements outlined in Appendix C when proprietary structure is selected below:

□ Table 1 (general maintenance)
☐ Table 2 (stormwater ponds)
□ Table 3 (water quality biofiltration swales)
☐ Table 4 (water quality filter strips)
☐ Table 5 (water quality bioslopes)
☐ Table 6 (detention tank)
☐ Table 7 (detention vault)
☐ Appendix C (proprietary structure)
☐ Special Maintenance requirements:
lote: Special maintenance Requirements Require Concurrence from
ODOT SR Hydraulics Engineer.

## 8. Waste Material Handling

Material removed from the facility is defined as waste by DEQ. Refer to the roadwaste section of the ODOT Maintenance Yard Environmental Management System (EMS) Policy and Procedures Manual for disposal options: <a href="http://egov.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/OOM/EMS.shtml">http://egov.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/OOM/EMS.shtml</a>

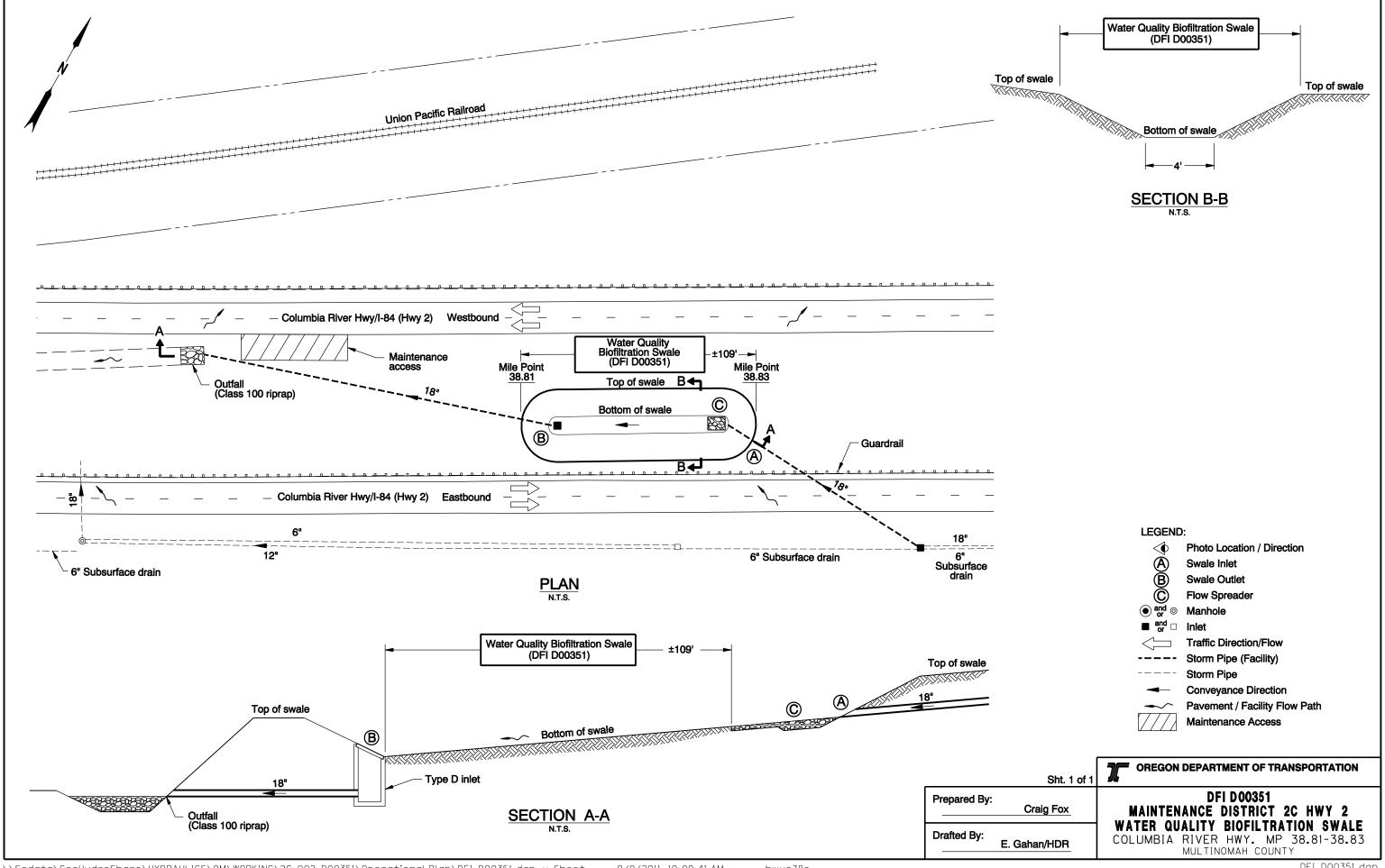
Contact any of the following for more detailed information about management of waste materials found on site:

ODOT Clean Water Unit	(503) 986-3008
ODOT Statewide Hazmat Coordinator	(503) 229-5129
ODOT Region Hazmat Coordinator	(503) 731-8290
ODEQ Northwest Region Office	(503) 229-5263

# Appendix A

## Content:

• Operational Plan and Profile Drawing(s)



# **Appendix B**

#### **Content:**

- ODOT Project Plan Sheets
  - o Cover/Title Sheet
  - o Water Quality/Detention Plan Sheets
  - o Other Details

INDEX OF SHEETS					
SHEET NO.	DESCRIPTION				
1	Title Sheet				
1A	Index Of Sheets Cont'd. & Std. Drg. Nos.				

# STATE OF OREGON DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PLANS FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

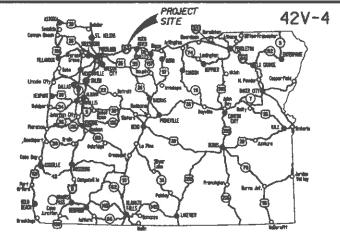
**GRADING, DRAINAGE, STRUCTURES AND PAVING** 

# I-84: DODSON - TANNER CREEK BUNDLE 209

# **COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY**

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY MARCH 2009** 

REVISED AS CONSTRUCTED 10/01/10 CONTRACT C13985 PROJ. MGR. Tom Marzolf



Overall Length of Project - 5.02 Mile

#### ATTENTION:

Oregon Law Requires You To Follow Rules
Adopted By The Oregon Utility Notification
Center. Those Rules Are Set Forth In
OAR 952-001-0010 Through DAR 952-001-0090.
You May Obtain Copies Of The Rules By Calling
The Center. Wotes The Telephone Number For
The Oregon Utility Center Is (503) 232-1987.)



#### OREGON TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Gall L. Achterman Mike Nelson VICE-CHAIR COMMISSIONER Janice J. Wilson COMMISSIONER COMMISSIONER BIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

Matthew L. Garrett

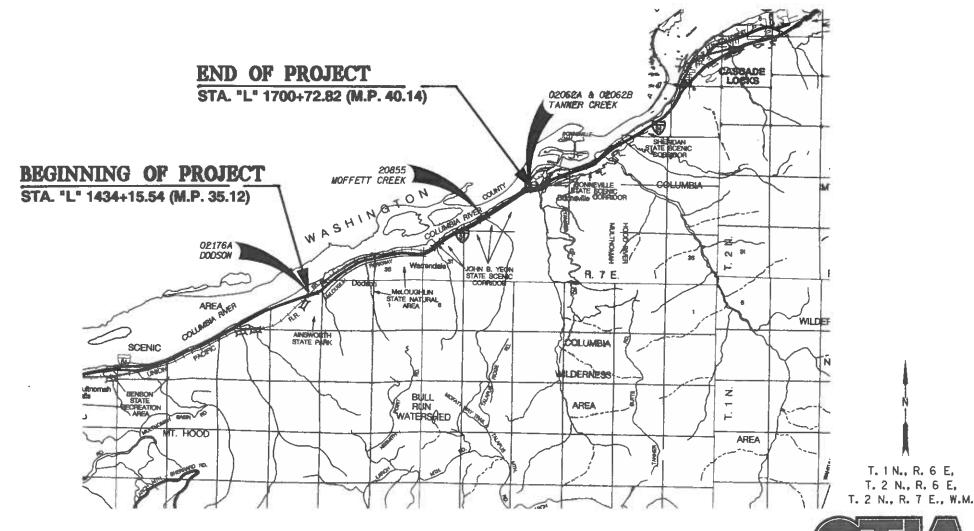
#### PLANS PREPARED FOR ODOT

These plans were developed using ODOT design standards. Exceptions to these standards, if any, have been submitted and approved by the ODOT Chief Engineer or their delegated authority.

Concurrence by ODOT Chief Engineer

1-84: DODSON - TANNER CREEK BUNDLE 209 COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION	PROJECT NUMBER	SHEET MD.
OREGON DIVISION	X-IM-0TIA-S002(091)	1



odonnella

REVISED AS CONSTRUCTED

TABLE B

TABLE A				
ME.	TLAND PLANTS, PLUGS	- BOTTOM GROUNDLA	YER PLANTS	
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE AND DESCRIPTION	DENSITY	QUANTITY
Carex Densa	Dense Sedge	Plugs	2/sq.ft.	984
Eleocharis Palustris	Creeping Spikerush	Plugs	2/sq.ft.	984
Juncus Tenuis	Poverty Rush	Plugs	2/sq.ft.	984
Mimulus Guttatus	Yellow Monkeyflower	Plugs	2/sq.ft.	984

	T	ABLE B	10/01/10	CONTRACT	C13985
WATER QUALITY SEEDING - SIDE SLOPE GROUNDLAYER PLANTS				CONTINACT	010300
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PLS (% PURITY X % GERMINATION) = AMOUNT (Ib/acre) (minimum) (minimum) Aplic. rate(Ib/acre)			
Deschampsia caespitosa	HairGrass	.27			
Bromus carinatus	California Brome	4.75			
Elymus glaucus	Blue Wildrye	2.55			
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	<b>.</b> 65			
Sitanion hystrix	Squirrel-tail	2.10			
Glyceria occidentalis	Mannagrass	<b>.</b> 65			
Agrostis exarata	Spikegrass	.02			
Total		11.00			

6′ 6′ Plant Varies Water Quality Seeding Water Quality Seeding – Varies (See Table A) (See Table B) (See Table B) SI. 1:6 Match Existing Ground — Match Existing S/. 1.3 - 1.5′ Freeboard Ground — 0.5′ Max. Flow Depth NOTES: 1. See Sheet 3A For Plan. 12" Selected Topsoil TYPICAL BIO-SWALE SECTION

Not To Scale

