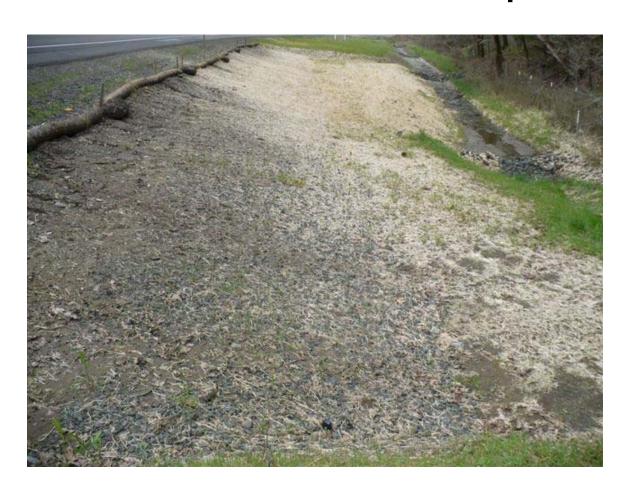
# OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

**DFI No.: D00377** 

Facility Type: Water Quality Bioslope /

**Media Filter Strip** 



**MARCH, 2011** 

### **INDEX**

1.	IDENTIFICATION		1
2.	FACILITY CONTACT INF	ORMATION	1
3.	CONSTRUCTION		1
4.	STORM DRAIN SYSTEM AND FACILITY OVERVIEW		1
5.	FACILITY HAZ MAT SPILL FEATURE(S)		4
6.	AUXILIARY OUTLET (HIG	GH FLOW BYPASS)	4
7.	MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS		4
8.	WASTE MATERIAL HAN	DLING	5
AP	PENDIX A:	Operational Plan and Profile Drawii	ng(s)
ΑP	PENDIX B:	ODOT Project Plan Sh	neets

### 1. Identification

Drainage Facility ID (DFI): **D00377** 

Facility Type: Water Quality Bioslope / Medial Filter Strip

Construction Drawings: (V-File Number) 43V-063

Location: District: 7

Highway No.: 035

Mile Post: 69.60 / 69.63 (beg./end)

Description: This facility is located on the northern side of OR42 (Hwy 035, Coos Bay-

Roseburg Highway). Access can be obtained from the westbound shoulder of

the highway.

### 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 Hydraulics Engineer (541) 957-3693

Or

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

### 3. Construction

Engineer of Record: ODOT Designer – Region 3 Tech. Center, Brian

Banta, 541-957-3573

Facility construction: 2006

Contractor: LTM Inc. Construction Company.]

### 4. Storm Drain System and Facility Overview

Bioslopes are flow-through stormwater treatment facilities incorporated into roadside embankments and placed between pavement and a downstream conveyance system. These facilities utilize physical straining or filtration, sorption, carbonate precipitation, vegetative uptake and microbial degradation to provide stormwater treatment. Bioslopes are recommended for highway application because of their minimal right-of-way requirements and maintenance schedule. Other names for bioslopes that have been used include ecology embankment and media filter drain.

Bioslopes are designed to treat sheet flow from an adjacent impervious surface. A typical bioslope has the following facility features and components:

- Vegetated filter strip It is provided upstream of the bioslope to
  evenly distribute flow into the treatment zone, reduce the runoff
  velocity, and provide pretreatment.
- Treatment Zone using Ecology mix It is provided to remove pollutants as stormwater runoff drains through this zone. The ecology mix is a mixture of aggregate, dolomite, gypsum, and perlite.
- **Sub surface drain** it is provided to allow positive outflow for runoff at the toe of the bioslope.

Stormwater is conveyed to the facility from sheet flow generated by OR42. Refer to the Operational Plan in Appendix A for further information. Water conveyed into the bioslope undergoes treatment as it flows through the length of the slope. The treated water flows into an adjacent water quality biofiltration swale (DFI D00376), and then conveyed into an 18-inch culvert. This culvert discharges into a roadside ditch on the south side of OR42.

#### A. Maintenance equipment access:

Maintenance crews can access the facility from the westbound shoulder of OR42.

	shoulder of OR42.
В.	Heavy equipment access into facility:
	<ul><li>☐ Allowed (no limitations)</li><li>☑ Allowed (with limitations)</li><li>☐ Not allowed</li></ul>
C.	Special Features:
	⊠ Amended Soils

□ Porous Pavers□ Liners□ Underdrains



Photo 1: Looking east, stormwater flowing from OR42 sheet flows onto the bioslope.



Photo 2: Looking west, sheet flow from OR42 on the left side of the picture contributes stormwater onto the bioslope.

- 3 -

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

The water quality bioslope/media filter strip can not be used to store a volume of liquid due to the porous nature of the soils and the proximity of the facility to an adjacent swale facility (DFI D00376).

### 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 duxinary duties reasone for this radiity is	•
□ Designed into facility	
<ul> <li>Other, as noted below</li> <li>There is no auxiliary outlet for this facility</li> </ul>	<b>′</b> .

The auxiliary outlet feature for this facility is:

### 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, bioslopes, 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 bioslopes)
☐ 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:
Note: 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>

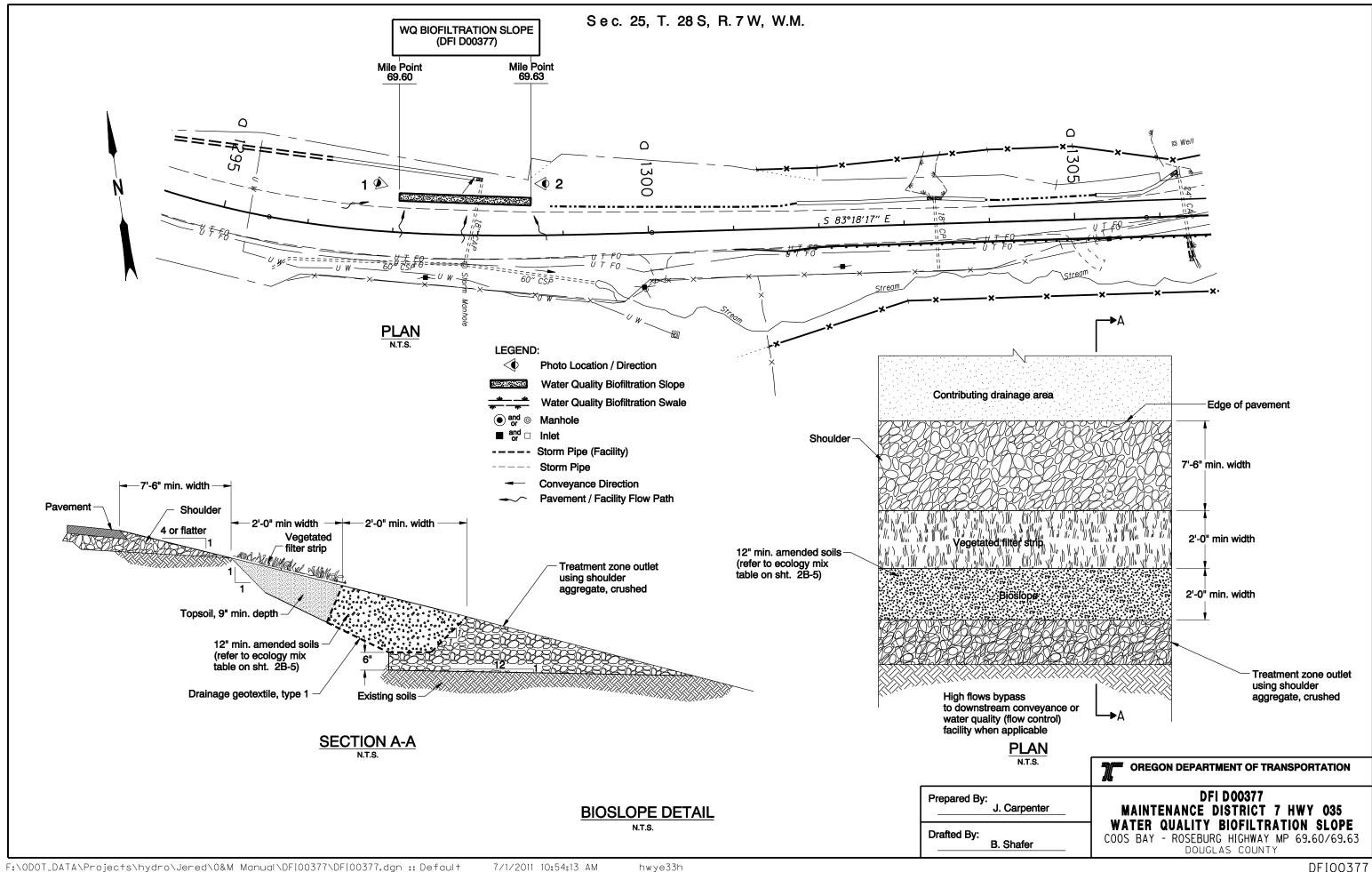
Contact any of the following for more detailed information about management of waste materials found on site:

ODOT Clean Water Unit	(503) 986-3008
ODOT Statewide Hazmat Coordinator	(503) 229-5129
ODOT Region Hazmat Coordinator	(541) 957-3594
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

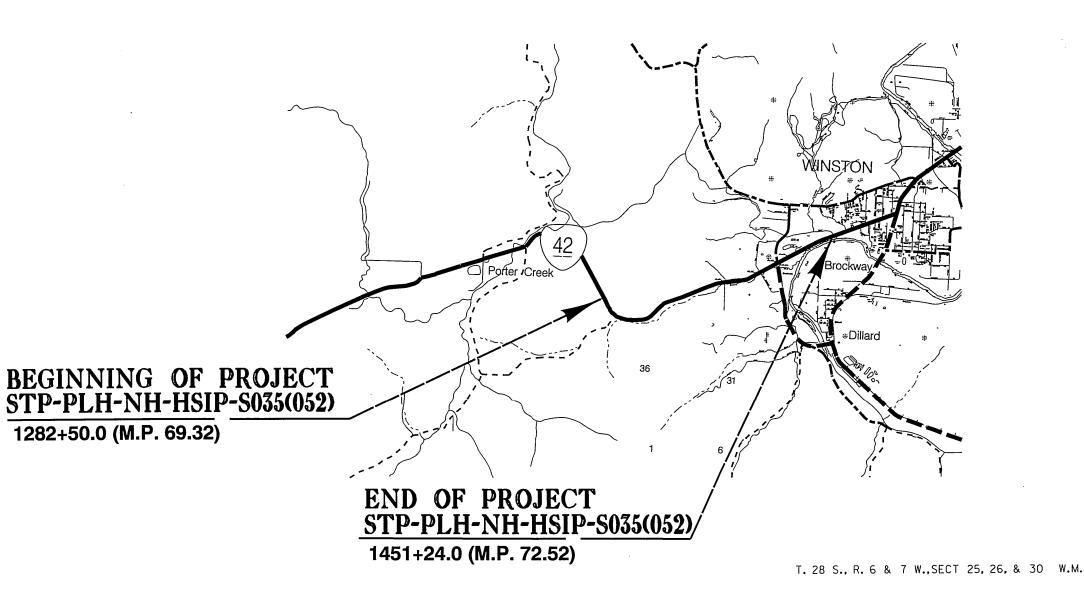
PLANS FOR PROPOSED PROJECT

GRADING, DRAINAGE, PAVING, & SIGNING

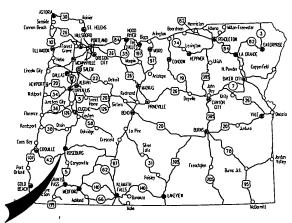
### **OR42: HOOVER HILL TO LOOKINGGLASS CREEK**

### **COOS BAY - ROSEBURG HIGHWAY**

DOUGLAS COUNTY FEBRUARY 2010



43V-063



Overall Length Of Project - 3.2 Miles

#### 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 OAR 952-001-0090.
You May Obtain Copies Of The Rules By Calling
The Center. (Note: The Telephone Number For
The Oregon Utility Center Is (503) 232-1987.)



#### OREGON TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Cail Achterman CHAIR
Michael Nelson VICE-CHAIR
Janice Wilson COMMISSIONER
Alan Brown COMMISSIONER
David Lohman COMMISSIONER
Matthew L. Garrett DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION

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.

Approving Authority: M. hon
Signature & date 11/25/09

Mark Thompson Rg.3 Tech Ctr. Mgr. Print name and title

Ya loo AM

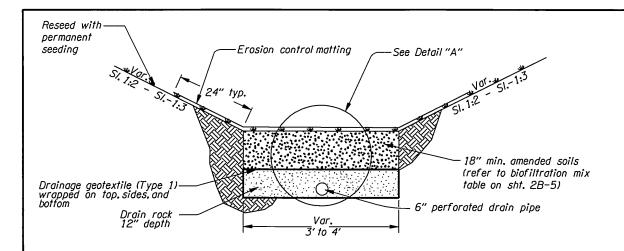
Concurrence by ODOT Chief Engineer

### OR42: HOOVER HILL TO LOOKINGGLASS CREEK

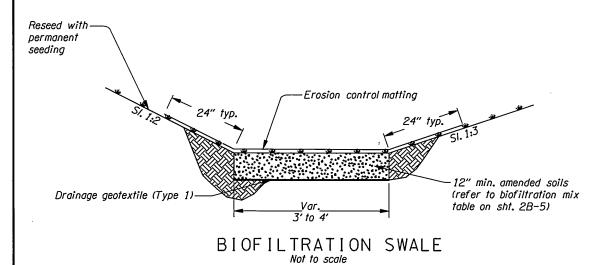
COOS BAY - ROSEBURG HWY
DOUGLAS COUNTY

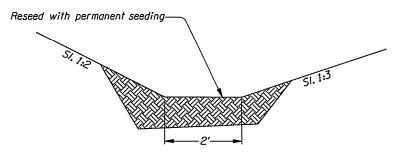
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION	PROJECT NUMBER	SHEET NO.
OREGON DIVISION	STP-PLH-NH-HSIP-S035(052)	1



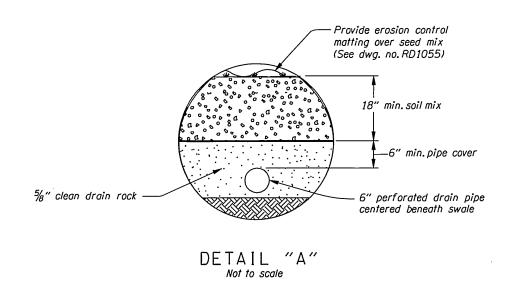


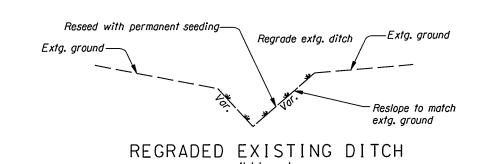
BIOFILTRATION SWALE W/ UNDER DRAIN
Not to scale

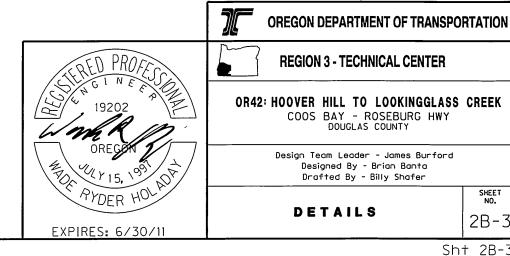




2' FLAT BOTTOM CONVEYANCE DITCH

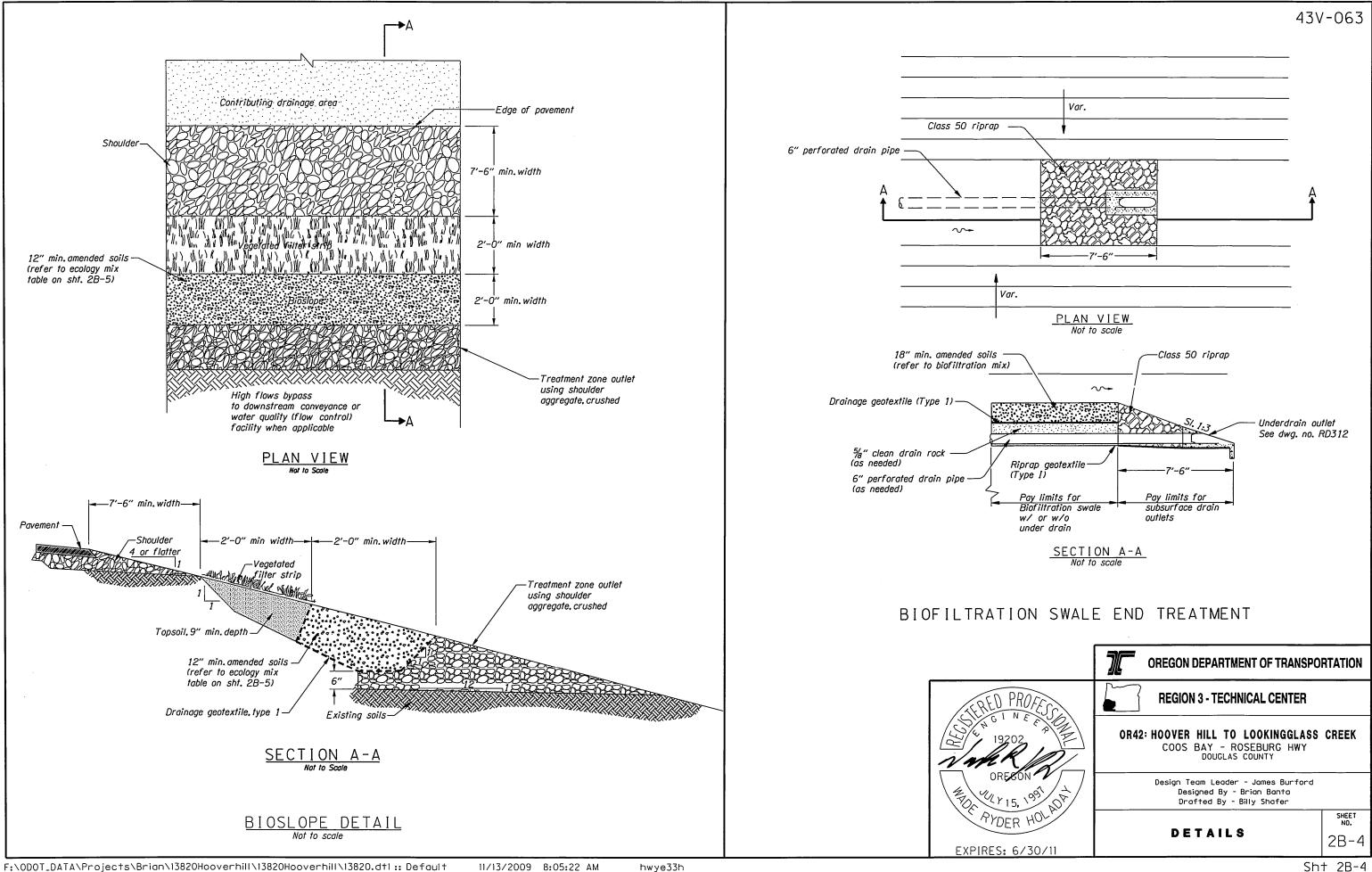






SHEET NO.

2B-3



### **ECOLOGY MIX TABLE**

Use this mix for bioslopes

AMENDMENT	DESCRIPTIO	N	MIX RATIO
Aggregates	Aggregates % inch to #10 sieve shall meet the following requirements:		3 cubic yards (c.y.)
	● Tests:		
	Abrasion (Test Method Ts	96) 35% max.	
	●Oregon Air Aggregate De	egradation 30% max.	
	Grading and quality:	Dansant Dassin	
	Sieve Size	Percent Passing (by weight)	
	5%4" square	100	
	%" square	90-100	
	U.S. No. 4	35-56	
	U.S. No. 10	0-10	
	U.S. No. 200 % fracture, by weight,	0-1.5 min. 75	
	Static stripping test	Pass	
	Fracture: At least one fracture: At least one fracture material retained on a Not retains more than 5 percentage.	o. 20 sieve if that sieve	
	Finished product: Clean, free from wood, bark, roo deleterious materials.	uniform in quality, and ts, and other	
	<ul> <li>Aggregates: Substantiall coatings. The presence of film of weathered rock no unless it exists on more the area of any size between sieves.</li> </ul>	of a thin, firmly adhering t be considered as coating han 50% of the surface	
	<ul> <li>Horticulture grade, free of any toxic materials</li> <li>Size gradation:</li> <li>Min 70% retained by a No. 18 sieve</li> </ul>		1 cubic yard
Perlite			per 3 cubic vards of
			aggregate
	<ul> <li>Max. 10% smaller than a No. 30 sieve.</li> </ul>	that which passes through	
	Calcium mangnesium car	bonate - CaMg(CO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	10 pounds
Dolomite	<ul> <li>Agriculture grade, free of any toxic materials</li> <li>Size gradation: 100% passes through a No. 8 sieve and 100% retained by a No. 16 sieve.</li> </ul>		per 1 c.y. of Perlite
			or r ornice
Gypsum	Non-calcined, agricultural (hydrated calcium sulfate)	l gypsum - CaSo <sub>4</sub> •2H <sub>2</sub> O )	1.5 pounds per 1 c.y.
			of Perlite

### **BIOFILTRATION MIX TABLE**

Biofiltration mix is used for the treatment zone along the entire biofiltration swale bottom to remove pollutants as stormwater runoff drains through this media mix. General design criteria includes:

- The minimum depth is 12 inches
- The biofiltration mix consists of the following materials:

MEDIUM	DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE OF MEDIUM IN FILTER LAYER	
Sand	<ul> <li>Coarse grade with an effective particle size (D10) of 0.012" - 0.20" (0.3 - 0.5 mm)</li> <li>Uniformity coefficient of less than 4</li> <li>Washed</li> </ul>	40% - 50%	
Topsoil	<ul> <li>Loam or loamy sand texture per USDA Soil Textural Classification</li> <li>Clay content of less than 5%</li> </ul>	30% if loam or 40% if loamy sand	
Compost	Coarse compost conforming to special provision 01040.15(b)	20% - 30%	
Total Composition		100%	
Total Organic Matter Content	Measured per ASTM Designation D2974 (Standard test method for Moisture, Ash and Organic Matter of Peat and other organic soils)	Approx. 10% by dry weight	

