OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Water Quality Biofiltration Swale

Manual prepared: March 2019

DFI No. D00972



Figure 1: DFI No. D00972, looking south

Identification

Drainage Facility ID (DFI): D00972

Facility Type: Water Quality Biofiltration Swale

Construction Drawings: (V-File Numbers) 49V-028

Location: District: 4

Highway No.: 33

Mile Post: 20.02 to 20.04, right

1. Manual Purpose

The purpose of this manual is to outline inspection needs and summarize maintenance actions.

2. Facility Location

The location map below details the facility location. The highway, mile posts, side streets, access location, and stormwater flow directions are noted on the map.

Facility location type: Roadway shoulder

Flow direction: East to West



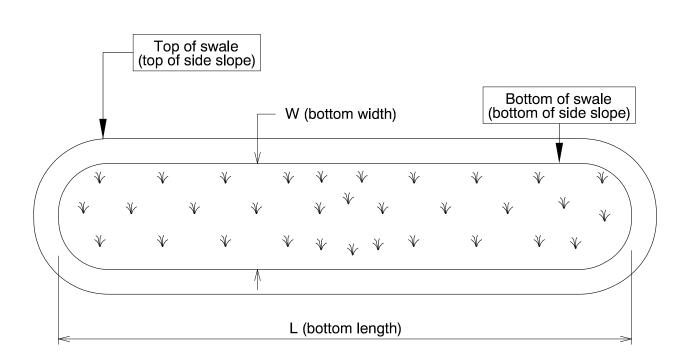
Figure 2: Facility location map

3. Facility Summary

The length and width of a swale is based on the bottom dimensions.

The bottom length and bottom width of the swale is:

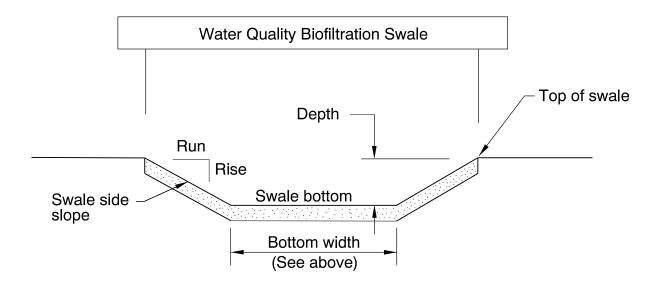
Bottom Length (feet)	Bottom Width (feet)
104	6



The depth of the swale is the vertical distance measured from the bottom of the swale to the top. The slope of the swale sides is presented by a vertical distance (rise) followed by the horizontal distance (run).

Depth and side slopes:

Depth (feet)	Rise (feet)	Run (feet)
1.5 minimum	1	4



<u>Site Specific Information:</u> Water enters the facility from the east and exits on the west end of the swale. Stormwater flowing through the swale discharges to the inlet of a 36-inch diameter culvert and thence flows to the north through the culvert.

4. Facility Access

Maintenance access to the facility:

□Roadside pad	⊠Roadside shoulder
☐Access road with Gate	☐Access road without Gate

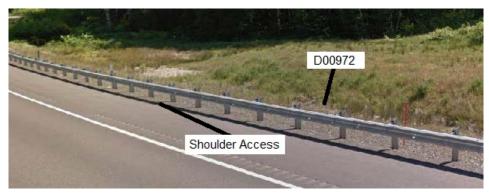


Figure 3: Highway No.: 33, looking south

5. Operational Components / Maintenance Items

Classification

This facility is classified as an:

☑ On-line Swale	☐ Off-line Swale
A swale that does not include a high	A swale that treats low/small flows
flow bypass component; flow drains	and diverts high flows using a
into and through the facility	bypass component

Bypass Component

This facility includes a high flow bypass component:

⊠ No	□ Yes
There is no bypass component. High flows drains into and through the facility	There is a bypass component. Only low/small flows drain into the swale. High flows are diverted around the swale using a bypass component

Operational Components

A swale has many components that assist with treatment, conveyance, and reducing flow velocity to minimize erosion. The components in use can vary depending if the facility was designed to operate on-line or off-line. The facility components table (**Table 1**) has been provided to highlight the applicable components for this facility. The component is in use when the box contains an "x" (e.g. \boxtimes).

The Standard Operation Manual for Water Quality Biofiltration Swales (implemented March 2017) outlines facility operation, typical footprint configuration, and component definitions and details. A link to the manual is attached to the feature marker in TransGIS.

https://gis.odot.state.or.us/TransGIS/

Operational Plan

The applicable standard operational plan for this facility is:

	☐ Operational Plan B	☐ Operational Plan C
An on-line swale with roadside ditches	An on-line swale with piped inlets and outlets	An off-line swale with a piped high flow bypass
	lustrates the general facility footprionent. Operational plans (A, B, C) a	

See Appendix A for the site specific operational plan.

Maintenance Items

Operational components marked in **Table 1** should be inspected and maintained according to Section 7. Each facility component is defined and detailed in the Standard Operation Manual using the associated ID number indicated below.

Table 1: Swale Components	ID#
Manholes/Structures	
Pre-treatment manhole	S1
Weir type flow splitter/flow splitter manhole	S2
Orifice type flow splitter/flow splitter manhole	S3
Standard manhole	S4
Swale Inlet	

Γ		
Pavement sheet flow		S5
Inlet Pipe (s)		S6
Open channel inlet	\boxtimes	S7
Riprap pad	\boxtimes	S8
Ground Cover		
Grass bottom	\boxtimes	S9
Grass side slopes	\boxtimes	S10
Granular drain rock		S11
Plantings		S12
Underground Components		
Geotextile fabric	\boxtimes	S13
Water quality mix	\boxtimes	S14
Perforated pipe		S15
Porous pavers (access grid)		S16
Flow Spreader		
Rock basin (used at swale inlet)	\boxtimes	S17
Anchored board (midpoint of swale or every 50 feet along swale bottom)	\boxtimes	S18
Other:		S19
Swale Outlet		
Catch basin with grate		S20
Outlet Pipe (s)	\boxtimes	S21
Open channel outlet		S22
Auxiliary Outlet:		S23
Outfall Type		
	□C	
Waterbody (Creek/Lake/Ocean)	□L	S24
	□o	
Ditch		S25
Storm drain system	\boxtimes	S26
Outfall Components	_	
Riprap pad		S27
Riprap bank protection		S28
t.		

6. Maintenance

Maintenance Frequency/Maintain Records

- a. Inspect annually. Preferably prior to the rainy season.
- b. Clean and maintain as necessary. Refer to Activity 125 for conditions when maintenance is needed.
- c. Keep a record of inspections, maintenance, and repairs.

Maintenance Guide/Maintenance Actions

The ODOT Routine Road Maintenance Water Quality and Habitat Guide (the *Blue Book*) outlines the standard maintenance actions for water quality facilities under Activity 125.

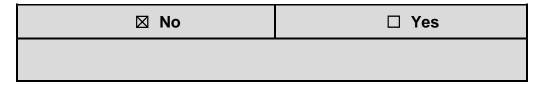
There are standard maintenance tables for standard ODOT designs. The maintenance tables describe the maintenance component, the defect or problem, the condition when maintenance is needed, and the recommended maintenance to correct the problem. Use the following tables to maintain ODOT swales:

- Table 1 (General Maintenance): Contains general maintenance and inspection guidelines that are applicable to all ODOT water quality facilities
- Table 3 (Maintenance of Water Quality or Biofiltration Swales): Contains maintenance information for swales

The *Blue Book* can be viewed at the following website: http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Maintenance/Documents/blue_book.pdf

7. Limitations

Access grid installed:



Swales are designed to allow equipment access along the bottom. If an access grid is **NOT** installed, vehicles entering the swale can create depressions (tire ruts), damage vegetation, and damage structural components (e.g. flow spreaders). These conditions may result in poor treatment and drainage performance.

Equipment wheels should be kept on the tops and side slopes. Mower arms may be run along the swale bottom.

8. Waste Material Handling

Material removed from the facility is defined as waste by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Refer to the roadwaste section of the ODOT Maintenance Yard Environmental Management System (EMS) Policy and Procedures Manual for disposal options:

http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Maintenance/Documents/ems_manual.pdf

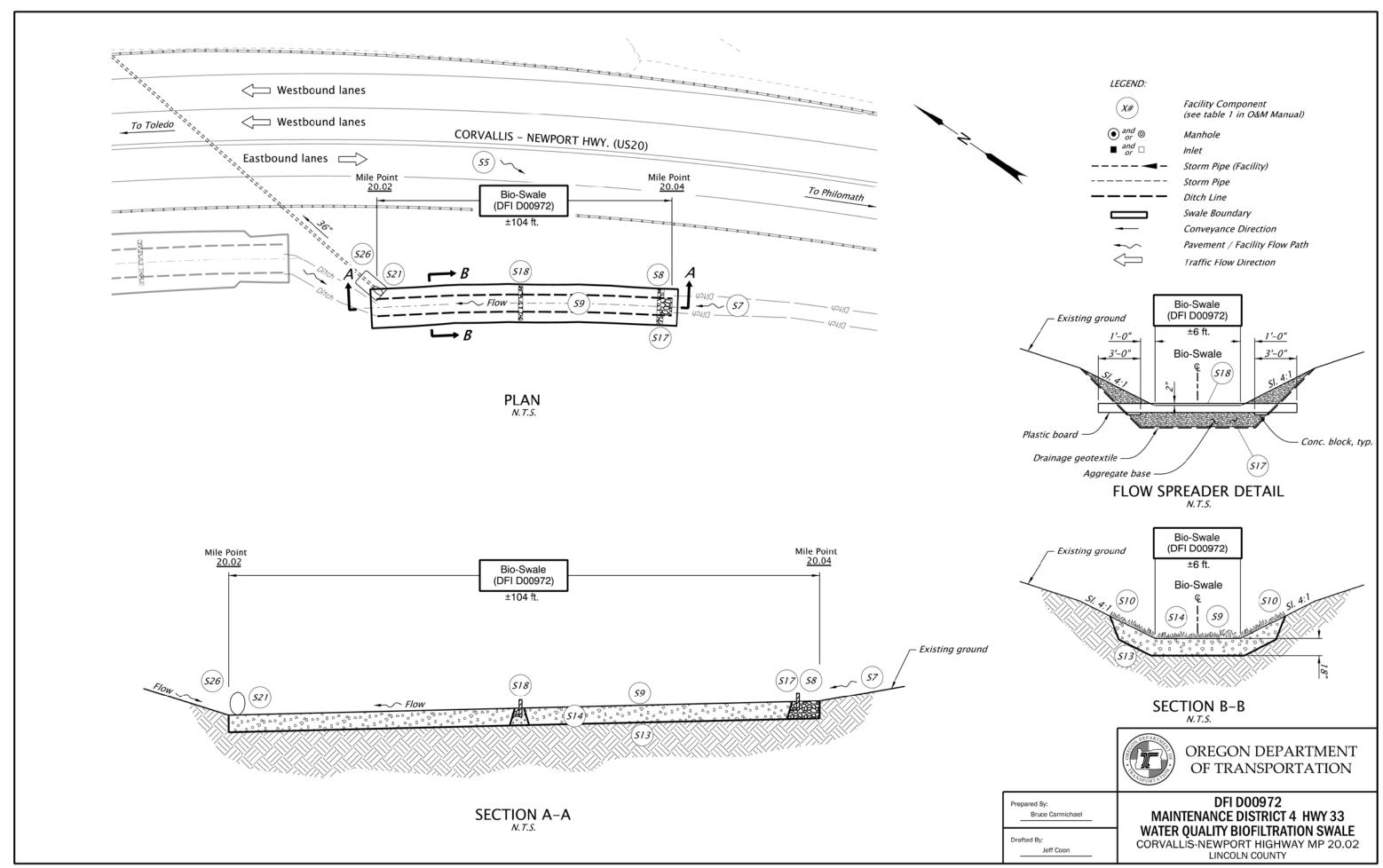
Contact any of the following for more detailed information about management of waste materials found on site:

ODOT Clean Water Unit	(503) 986-3008
ODOT Statewide Hazmat Coordinator	(503) 667-7442
ODOT Region 1 Hazmat Coordinator	(503) 731-8290
ODOT Region 2 Hazmat Coordinator	(503) 986-2647
ODOT Region 3 Hazmat Coordinator	(541) 957-3594
ODOT Region 4 Hazmat Coordinator	(541) 388-6186
ODOT Region 5 Hazmat Coordinator	(541) 963-1590
ODEQ Northwest Region Office	(503) 229-5263

A Appendix A – Site Specific Operational Plan

Contents:

Operational Plan: DFI D00972



	tents:					
Site	Specific Subse	et of Project C	Contract Pla	n 49V-028		

