

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT / GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE WORKSHOP  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

## BIORETENTION FOR STORMWATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN TEXAS

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February 17, 2009

## BIORETENTION CONCEPT

- A terrestrial-based, water quality and water quantity control practice
- Using chemical, biological and physical properties of plants, microbes and soils for removal of pollutants from stormwater runoff
- On-site source control
- No permanent water pool (completely drains in 24 hours)

Source: Prince George's County, 2002.

Source: Puget Sound Action Team, 2005.

## POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS

- Residential areas (also called **rain gardens**)
- Commercial / institutional areas
- Highway corridors

Puget Sound Action Team, 2005. <http://www.encc.umd.edu> Prince George's County, 2002.

## BIORETENTION DESIGN

Puget Sound Action Team, 2005.

Skidmore, Owing & Merrill, LLP, 2005.

## DESIGN VARIATIONS

A liner between the in-situ soils and the planting soil medium prevents the effluent from penetrating into the ground and reduces the likelihood of groundwater contamination

By capping the underdrain pipe, this facility type may be used to capture accidental spills and contain the level of contamination

**Figure 2.9: Filtration Only**

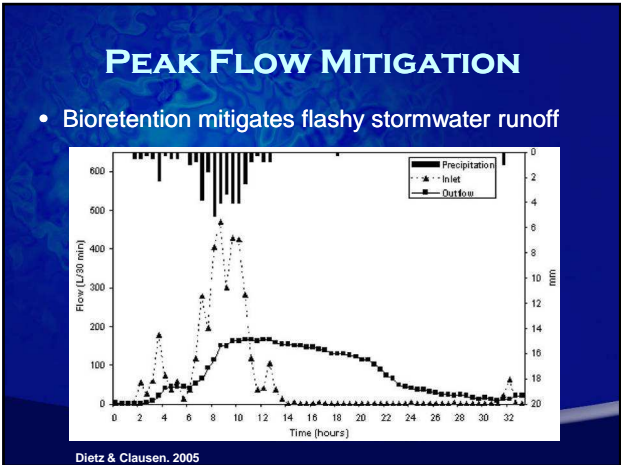
Bioretention Manual.

## COMPONENTS

- Pretreatment (optional)
- Flow entrance
- Ponding area
- Vegetation
- Mulch layer
- Soil Medium
- Gravel layer
- Underdrain outlet (optional)
- Overflow bypass

PGC, 2002.

# PERFORMANCE OF BIORETENTION



## POLLUTANT REMOVAL

- Properly designed and constructed bioretention can achieve moderate removal of nutrients and excellent removal of **heavy metals**

Pollutant	TSS	Fecal Coliform	<i>E. Coli</i>	Cu	Pb	Zn	Fe
% mass removal*	57%	82%	71%	83%	92%	77%	>96%

Pollutant	NO <sub>3+2</sub> -N	NH <sub>3</sub> -N	TKN	TN	TP	O&G	PAH
% mass removal*	31%	69%	39%	56%	28%	98%	90%

\*MEDIAN VALUES IN PREVIOUS LITERATURE

# THE PROJECT

## TxDOT 0-5949

## PURPOSE

- Investigate the applicability and identify benefits and drawbacks of bioretention BMPs in Texas, specifically for **highway** related applications

## UNIQUE SIGNIFICANCE OF TxDOT 0-5949

- Highway environment (roadsides, interchanges)
- Texas climate/soil/plants

US 183 AND MOPAC INTERCHANGE NATURALIZATION PROJECT      ROADSIDE NATURALIZATION IN CORPUS CHRISTI



### PROJECT OVERVIEW

- Duration of four years (FY08-12)
- Laboratory pilot experiments (budgeted)
- Field demonstration projects (participants' budget)

### TXDOT ADVISORY TEAM

- Stephen Ligon (PD)
- Craig Dunning
- Amy Foster
- John Moravec
- David Zwernemann

### RESEARCH TEAM

- Ming-Han Li (PI), TTI/TAMU
- Kung-Hui (Bella) Chu (co-PI), TAMU
- Beverly Storey, TTI
- Jett McFalls, TTI
- Derrold Foster, TTI
- Chan Yong Sung, TAMU
- Myung Hee Kim, TAMU

### MAJOR TASKS

- Reviewing literature and cases
- Identifying applicable situations and candidate projects
- Laboratory experiments
- Field demonstration projects
- Deliverables (design guides and reports)

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- Implementation (future goal)

### FACILITIES

- Hydraulic, Sedimentation and Erosion Control Laboratory, TTI
- Environmental engineering labs, Texas A&M University

### WORK IN PROGRESS

- Literature review – completed; draft under review
- Laboratory experiment – installed; runoff test being conducted
- Field demonstration
  - TTI Gilchrist Building detention ponds retrofit
  - Austin District (SH45-SH130 Interchange, TxTag Parking lot)
  - Bryan District (SH6-SH21 Interchange)

### EXPERIMENTS

### LAB PILOT EXPERIMENT (BOX TEST)

- Focus on TSS and metal removal
  - no need of denitrification
  - no saturation zone
  - **may need saturation zone for survival**
- Five bioretention cells of 6' long, 6' wide, and 4' deep
- Column test was conducted to determine soil/compost ratio prior to box test

### COLUMN TEST



SAND : COMPOST RATIO	5 : 5	6 : 4	7 : 3
SOIL INFILTRATION RATE	12.0	10.5	9.75 IN/HR

### BOX TRANSFORMATION



### BOX TRANSFORMATION

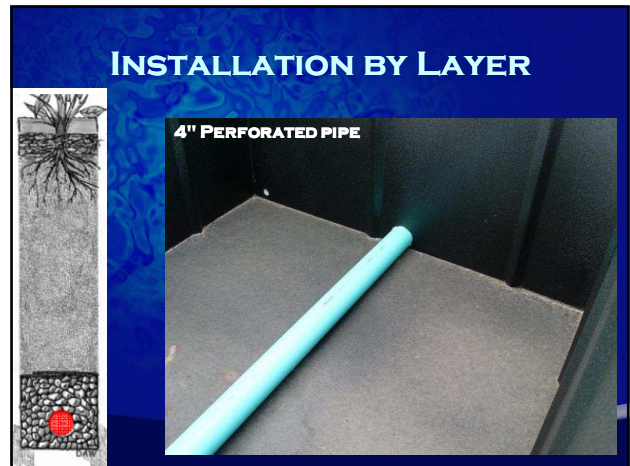
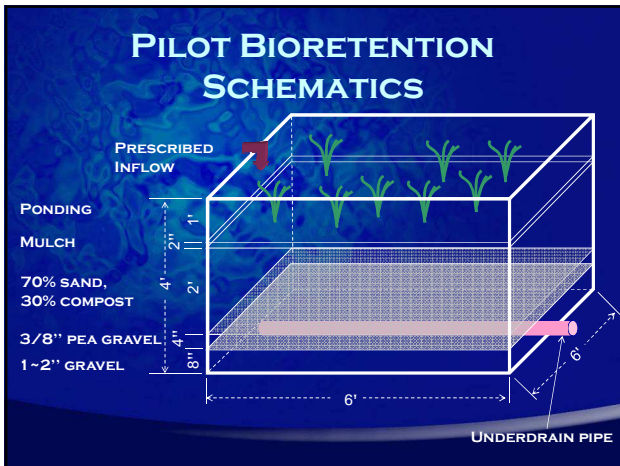




### COMPONENTS

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PGC, 2002.





### INSTALLATION BY LAYER



**7:3 SAND/COMPOST MIX (24" DEEP)**

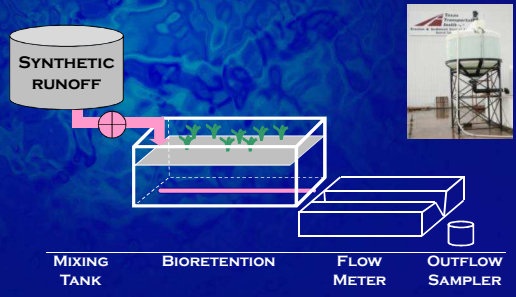


### TESTED VEGETATION

- Box 1: CONTROL**
- Box 2: BERMUDAGRASS**
- Box 3: NATIVE GRASSES**
- Box 4: TXDOT BRYAN DISTRICT STANDARD SEED MIX (SAND)**
- Box 5: SHRUBS**
  - WAX MYRTLE
  - DWARF YAUPON HOLLY
  - TEXAS SAGE (CENIZO)

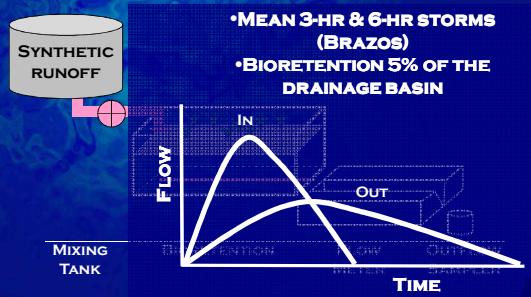
### RUNOFF TEST SCHEMATICS



SYNTHETIC RUNOFF

MIXING TANK    BIORETENTION    FLOW METER    OUTFLOW SAMPLER

### RUNOFF TEST SCHEMATICS



- MEAN 3-HR & 6-HR STORMS (BRAZOS)
- BIORETENTION 5% OF THE DRAINAGE BASIN

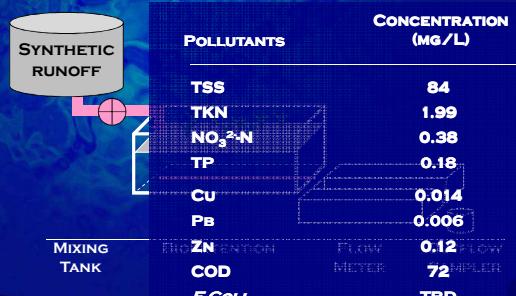
SYNTHETIC RUNOFF

MIXING TANK

FLOW

TIME

### RUNOFF TEST SCHEMATICS



POLLUTANTS	CONCENTRATION (MG/L)
TSS	84
TKN	1.99
NO <sub>3</sub> -N	0.38
TP	0.18
CU	0.014
PB	0.006
ZN	0.12
COD	72
E COLI.	TBD

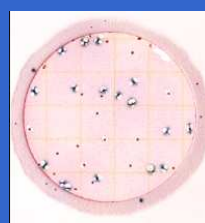
SYNTHETIC RUNOFF

MIXING TANK    BIORETENTION    FLOW METER    OUTFLOW SAMPLER

### QUANTIFICATION OF *E. COLI.*

#### Plate count

(Colony forming units/ volume)

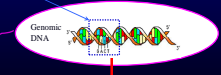


#### PCR-based Molecular

(# 16S rRNA gene copies/ volume)

**All Bacteria Have Genomic DNA**

- Genomic DNA => blueprint for living cells
- 16S rRNA => Biomarker



16S rRNA is used for bacterial identification

**FIELD DEMONSTRATION:  
CANDIDATE SITES**

**SITE 1 (AUSTIN)  
TXTAG PARKING LOT  
DETENTION POND RETROFIT**

**SITE 2 (AUSTIN)  
SH45 - SH 130 INTERCHANGE**

**SITE 3 (COLLEGE STATION)  
TTI PARKING LOT  
DETENTION POND RETROFIT**

**SITE 4 (BRYAN)  
SH 6 – SH 21 INTERCHANGE**

**IN CLOSING**

- TxDOT 0-5949 will end in 2012
- Large scale bioretention worth of research
- Semi-arid region application

# SAMPLE LITERATURE

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- Rusciano, G. M., & Obropta, C. C. (2007). Bioretention column study: fecal coliform and total suspended solids reductions. *Transactions of the ASABE, 50*(4), 1261-1269.



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