Channel Clearance & Drift Removal

ODOT Bridge Maintenance Training

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Presentation Outline

- Understanding the issues
- Safety concerns
- Environmental considerations
- When to respond
- How to achieve results



The Issue









Small bridges & culverts





Large Structures





Minor drift





Large jams







Silted channels

Commonalities:

- Channel blockage: resulting in reduced hydraulic capacity and the potential for overtopping/undermining
- Increased velocities causing the potential for unwanted scour
- Impact damage to inlets and structural components
- Additional side load forces to structure



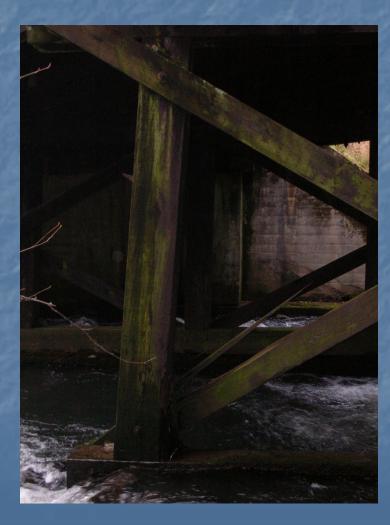
Girder Damage







Piling/Column Damage





Debris in Culvert



Debris Can Cause Problems



Safety





Safety Considerations

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Accessibility
- Traffic control measures (work zones)
- Site specific hazards & utilities
- River conditions (volume/velocity)
- Day/Night work conditions
- Proper staff, tools and equipment
- Structure condition assessment





- Permits may be required:
 - If the project takes place in a wetland or a waterway within the ordinary high water line
 - If the combined calculated volume of removal/fill exceeds 50 cu yards of material
 - If the work required is non exempt and falls outside of the applicable in-water work window
- To be safe, consult your environmental group during the planning stage to decide if a permit is required.

Debris blocking flow at bridge should be removed



Debris that do not pose a threat should be left in place



- Woody debris help:
 - Increase channel roughness helping to reduce bank erosion (limiting sediments and turbidity)
 - Slows floodwaters reducing potential for downstream flood damage
 - Provides habitat, safety from predators, and food for fish and wildlife
- In general, if it does not pose a threat to infrastructure or safety, it is recommended to leave large woody debris in the waterways



Returning debris to downstream waterway





Returning debris to downstream waterway

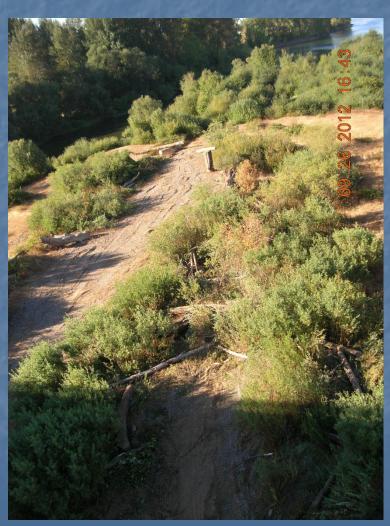






Disbursement on downstream rock bar



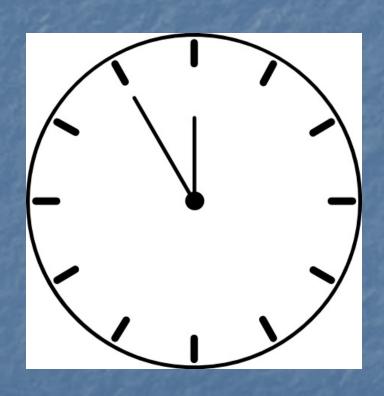




As a last resort, remove it and build a bonfire



When do we respond?





Decisions are based on:

- Type and size of debris
- Size of the structure
- Projected flow & river levels
- Structure threat assessment
- Safety of removal
- Environmental permits and/or restrictions



The Response







In Water Hand Removal

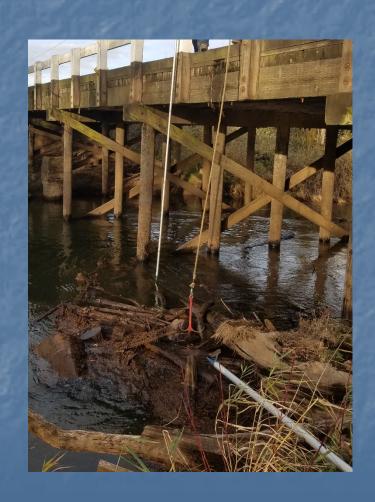
 Depending on the depth and flow of the waterway, chest waders can be an option to cut & pull apart smaller accumulations





Hand Removal From Bridge







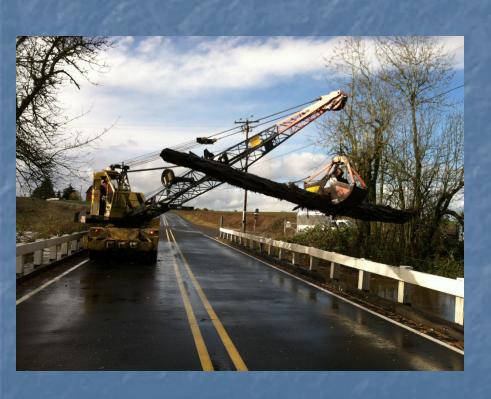
Crane Removal







Crane Removal





Low Water Clearing















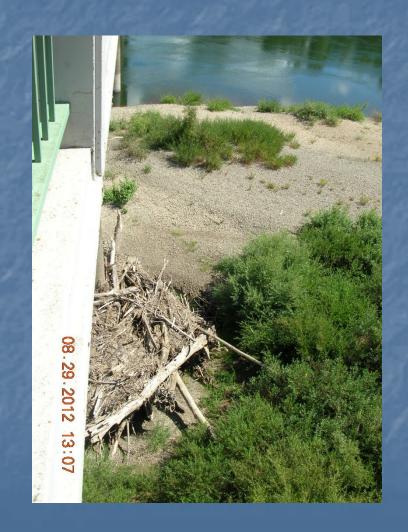








Before & After







Debris & Siltation

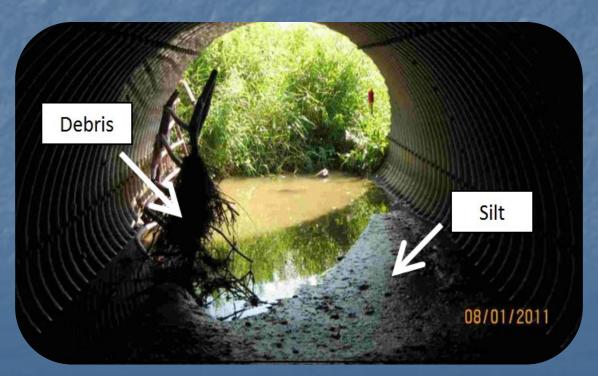
- Reduce capacity of the culvert
- Alter flow through the culvert
- May lead to scour at inlet
- May cause scour at outlet
- May cause undermining
- May cause culvert to overtop





Removal of Debris & Silt

- Method is dependent on:
 - Type of debris, sediment and vegetation
 - Size of culvert
 - Permits and environmental restrictions





Silt Removal Methods

- Vacuum truck
- Water jet
- Fire hose flushing
- Bucket line or drag box
- Small skid steer loader



Bucket line



Drag box







Small skid steer / Mini excavator





Small skid steer / Mini excavator







Before & After











Utilization of natural flow to clean out deposits







Utilization of natural flow to clean out deposits







Utilization of natural flow to clean out deposits







Beaver Dams





Beaver Dams

- Hand Removal
- Machine removal
- In place options
- Trapper options / Relocation
 Check with local environmental group for regulations/restrictions



Beaver Dams - Hand Removal



Beaver Dams - Hand/Machine Removal







Beaver Dams - Machine Removal









Beaver Dams - In place Options





Beaver Dams - In place Options

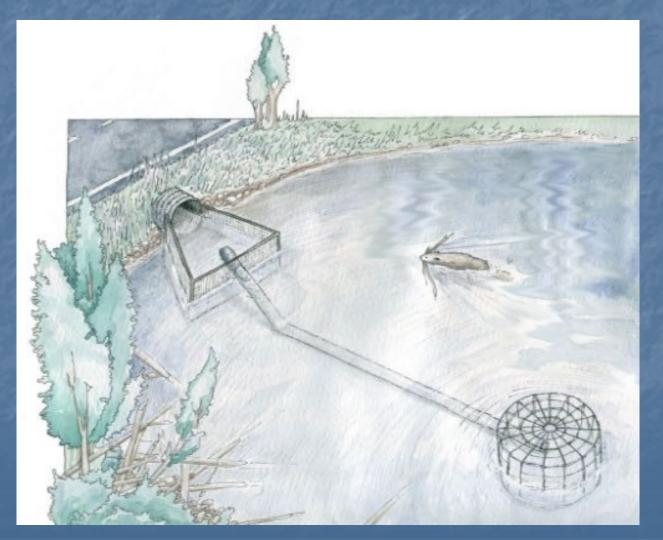


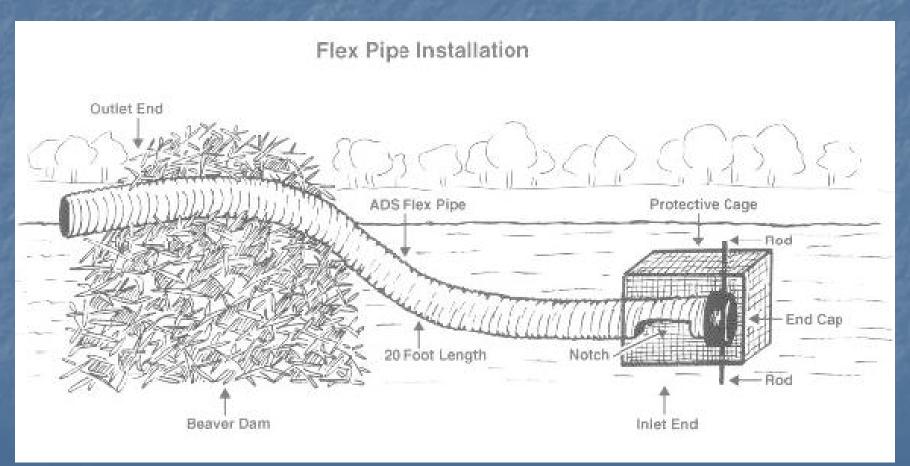


Beaver Dams

















Questions



Thank you!

