

Under the Sink Demonstration Project

4001 South 120th St, Omaha, NE

City of Omaha Stormwater Program

SITE AND PROJECT SUMMARY

Under the Sink is a city operated facility that collects and disposes household hazardous waste. Located at 4001 South 120th Street, the site occupies 5.1 acres with a primary recycling building, parking lots, drive lanes, and turf lawns. In 2008, a total of 15 bioretention gardens were installed on the property with the majority of them adjacent to South 120th Street. In addition to the bioretention gardens, multiple bioswales, a dry stream bed, a level spreader, and a rain barrel were installed on the property. The Under the Sink facility is one of the city's earliest demonstration projects showcasing green infrastructure (GI) practices.

The design concept for the bioretention gardens at Under the Sink followed a more traditional route with the excavation of the garden to 2.5' deep. This method incorporates a larger footprint of amended soils and aggregate. At the bottom of each bioretention garden the underdrain consists of a flexible corrugated, perforated pipe installed in an oval configuration with a valve to help regulate flow out of the system. Today's designs for bioretention gardens include the use of an infiltration cell, a limited area of amended soils.

An often under utilized stormwater practice that was used

for this demonstration project was a level spreader. Level spreaders are designed to capture high flow / concentrated runoff and spread it out over a larger area, also known as sheet flow. This sheet flow is released in a uniform manner onto areas that are stabilized by vegetation, thus reducing erosion and allowing runoff to better infiltrate into the soil. Installed on the west side of the property, the level spreader dissipates the parking lot runoff. Excess is directed towards the bioretention gardens to the North through a dry stream bed.

On-going education and outreach also continues through the interpretive educational signs that have been installed on site. One sign explains the rain barrel collection system and another sign explains stormwater runoff. A larger sign is attached to the building for participants to read as they drive through the drop off area of the facility.

Continuing monitoring efforts include use of double-ring and Modified Phillip Dunne (MPD) infiltrometers to study rates of infiltration within the bioretention systems in comparison with adjacent turf lawns. Visual assessments have provided a useful tool to monitor plant health and growth while also documenting overall system function and condition.

PROJECT DETAILS

	BIORETENTION GARDENS		LEVEL SPREADER		
Total System Footprint	l System Footprint 1,180 ft ²			80 ft ²	
Underdrain	4" pe	rforated HDPE pipe		6" perforated HDPE pipe	
Pre-Treatment System	Bioswale			Drain Basin	
Outlet Control	4" Polly-ball Valve			None	
Total Contributing Area	Approximately 3.45 acres			Approximately 0.25 acres	
Predominant Soil Types	Growing Media: 50/35/15 Sand/Oma-Gro/Topsoil Parent material: Silty Clay Loam		Infiltration Cell: 1 ½" Clean Crushed Rock Parent material: Silty Clay Loam		
		MONITORING		ME	IHOD
	UnderTheSink Restal Waste Pice May	MONITORING Infiltration		ME Double-ring infiltron Dunne (MPD	THOD neter, Modified Phillip 9) infiltrometers
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