

PATHWAY ANALYSIS - Transportation

Line Item Reference Number	Document ID	Enter relevant data directly from document to be reviewed.			Summary and description of relevant indicators (uses, activity, or standards) impacting habitat	Formatted Response to two key questions: 1) What is the relationship between the source use or activity, the pathway, and the habitat? 2) What is the rationale for scoring this specific pathway for the following parameters: +/- /0 (Col.10 a), Mag.(Col.11 b), Dur. (Col.12 c), Intensity (Col.13 d)?	Direct	Channelization	Impact to PFC POS - Positive NEG - Negative NTRL - Neutral	Magnitude	Duration	Intensity (Impact to Habitat)	Subtotal	Total Score	
							Def./Quant.	Barriers							
							Def./NonQ	Buffers							
							Cond/Q.	Contaminants							
Cond/NQ	Impervious Surfaces	Point=1	Once =1	Low=1											
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
LI	DOC	Chapter Name	Sect #	Sect. Name	Description	Discussion/Justification	Filter	Impact	Pathway/Conveyance +/-/0 (a)	Mag. (b)	Dur. (c)	Int. (d)	ST	Tot.	
1				Maintenance	Fertilizers	Fertilizers should not be used along watercourses. Fertilizers introduce nutrients to the stream and encourage cycles that reduce oxygen within the watercourse.		Indirect		NEG	2	2	3	7	7
2				Maintenance	Pesticides	Pesticides introduce pollutants to creek systems and can affect both threatened and endangered fish and their food sources.		Indirect		NEG	2	2	3	7	7
3				Maintenance	Herbicides	Herbicides introduce pollutants to the creek system and reduce vegetation along creeks which reduces or eliminates shading. The decay of large amounts of vegetation can reduce the oxygen within watercourses. The removal of vegetation also impacts habitat and can reduce the stability of the channel's banks.		Indirect		NEG	2	2	3	7	7
4				Maintenance	Roadside Mowing	Ditch mowing reduces vegetation along ditches and creeks and reduces or eliminates shading. The decay of large amounts of vegetation can reduce the oxygen within watercourses. The removal of vegetation also impacts habitat and can reduce the stability of the channel's banks.		Direct		NEG	3	2	1	6	6
5				Maintenance	Bridge Washing	When using detergents on bridges for cleaning, methods should be used to capture and remove the wastewater from the site.		Indirect		NEG	2	1	2	5	5
6				Maintenance	Deicing Roads	Depending on deicing agents, impacts can affect nearby streams. Sands can add TSS to nearby streams. ODOT recommends using calcium magnesium acetate (CMA) for bridge deicing.		Indirect		NEG	2	2	2	6	6
7				Maintenance	Bridge debris removal	Except in an emergency, debris removal from bridges should be conducted during instream work periods.		Direct		NEG	1	1	1	3	3
8				Maintenance	Stockpiling	All material used for maintenance should be stored to avoid contact with rain or runoff.		Indirect		NEG	2	1	2	5	5
9				Maintenance	Culvert and inlet cleaning	Culvert and inlet cleaning can send high TSS levels downstream and dislodge pollutants that have collected in the system.		Indirect		NEG	2	1	2	5	5
10				Maintenance	Street sweeping	Street sweeping and vac-tor trucks provide positive impacts for stream health; however, they can cause problems with dislodged particles during periods when stream flow is low. The disposal of waste from street sweepers and vac-tor trucks should be done by such method so as not to affect streams.		Indirect		NEG	2	2	1	5	5
11				New Roads	Construction	Construction activities can cause sediment to be discharged into nearby streams. Sediment causes stream turbidity and can silt fish habitat.		Indirect		NEG	2	1	3	6	6