The BMP Score Card – A look at BMP problems in 2021







Speaker

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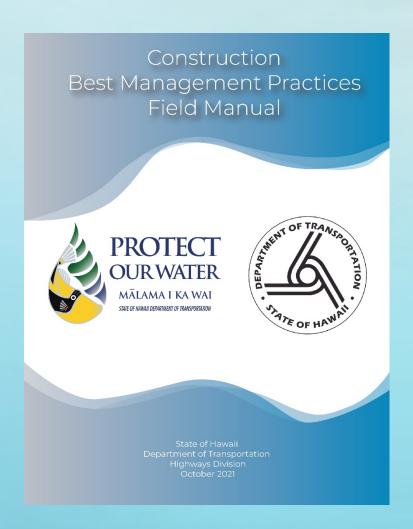
Project Inspector

Responsible for conducting independent inspections of DOT-HWYS Contract Construction projects in accordance with DOT-HWYS National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit on Oahu





New Revised BMP Manual



Went into effect October 1, 2021 for all projects

Available for download

- · stormwaterhawaii.com
- · Resources
- · Contractor & Consultants
- Contractors
- · Look for Manual listing with (Oct 2021) after the title.







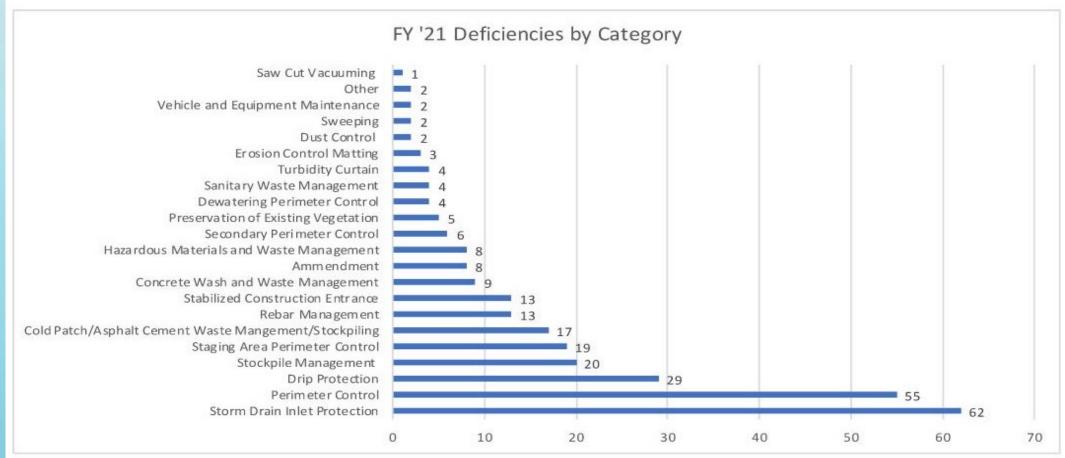
What will be covered

- >The top BMP deficiencies cited in 2021
- >Most common reasons the BMP was cited as deficient
- >What is the fix





2021 Deficiencies noted as of 8/1/21 – 7 months





STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



2021 Deficiencies noted as of 8/1/21 – 7 months

Type of Control	Total Deficiencies
Storm Drain Inlet Protection	62
Perimeter Control	55
Drip Protection	29
Stockpile Management	20
Staging Area Perimeter Control	19
Cold Patch/Asphalt Cement Waste Mangement/Stockpiling	17
Rebar Management	13
Stabilized Construction Entrance	13
Concrete Wash and Waste Management	9
Ammendment	8
Hazardous Materials and Waste Management	8
Secondary Perimeter Control	6
Preservation of Existing Vegetation	5
Dewatering Perimeter Control	4
Sanitary Waste Management	4
Turbidity Curtain	4
Erosion Control Matting	3
Dust Control	2
Sweeping	2
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	2
Other	2
Saw Cut Vacuuming	1
	288







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3rd Party Inspection Reports

(January – July 2021)

Many of the deficiencies found are very minor and would have taken 5 minutes to fix.









Pre-Inspection Tips



Walk the site - check the BMPs

Best done day before inspection



Fix the simple stuff



Bigger stuff – have a crew start the repairs.

Report if repaired during inspection – circle back with inspector



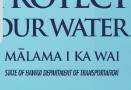
Lay on a standby repair crew during inspection

Report if repaired during inspection – circle back with inspector



Good intentions go a long way with any inspector







Storm Drain Inlet Protection (62)

Missing or not reinstalled after storm event

Falling In

Damaged

Improperly installed

Proper installation or suggested fixes







Missing

Gravel bag missing – presumed stolen – still a deficiency



Gravel bag in place – less than 5 minutes to replace



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Not reinstalled following rain

Water starting to pond – area prone to flooding – inlet protection was pulled

Forgot to reinstall following rain – 5 minutes to reinstall – protection usually staged nearby



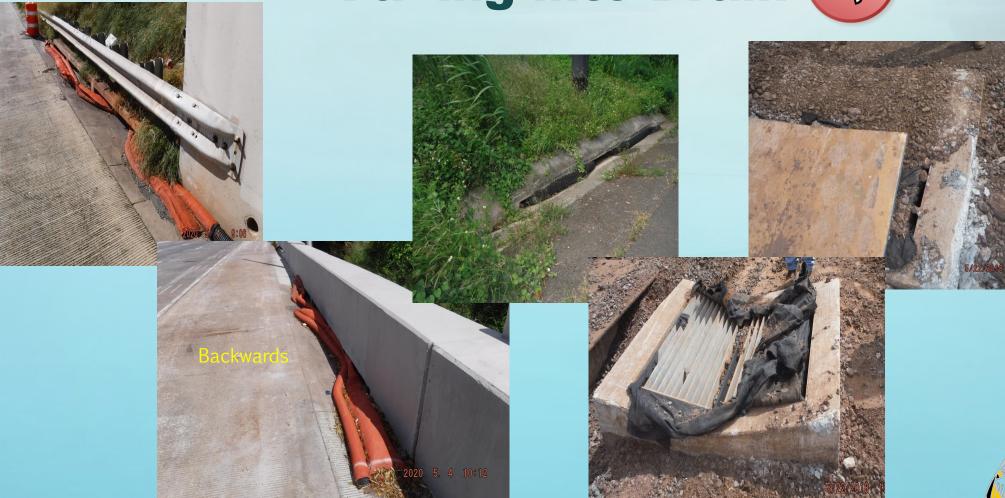


















Damaged









Improperly Installed











Gravel Filled Bags

- > Don't fill to capacity will pop like a balloon when run over
- > Specifications for snake bags say 75% gives room to shift inside
- Choose sturdy bags may cost more but will last longer
- > Have spares on site to switch out prior to inspection





Dandy Curbs



- ➤ Specs say 50% clean rock
- ➤ Photo dandy curb has 50%
- > Problem is rock shifts
- ➤ Recommend 75% and check often to redistribute rock





Curb Inlet Guard



- Must use gravel not sand per spec
- ➤ Don't pack the snake bag or gravel bag full will break when run over
- Fill bag only 75% per spec room to shift when run over
- ➤ Bag at each end and each overlap





Curb Inlet Dam

Device too short

Installation per Specifications





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Grated Drain Inlet (GDI)



- Frame of inlet does not always hold fabric
- Must ensure no gaps in coverage
- Wedge fabric to sides of box
- Allow 6" minimum, excess fabric to extend past grate on all sides



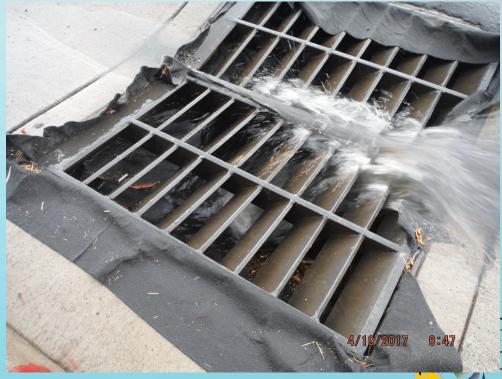


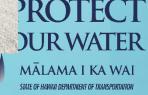
Alternative to Fabric under Grate

Ultra Drain Guard

In action during heavy rain









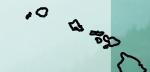
Protection Falling into drain



- Biosocks move and will be pushed into inlet
- Commercially available clips can be used
- Do not use boards or signposts – will allow water to run behind biosock or through post holes







Warning!



Prevention of sediment going into drains remains a requirement regardless of directive to pull inlet protection.



Perimeter control is required to be sufficient to prevent sediment from reaching inlet



Inlet protection is last resort for a project







Perimeter Control (55/19/6)

Common or easy to fix

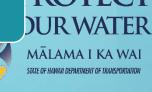
Biosock vs. silt fence

What happens when there is insufficient perimeter control

Perimeter control vs. stock/spoil pile

Staging Area Perimeter Control (19)

Secondary perimeter protection – Buffer zones (6)





Common or Easy to Fix Problems











/19/2019 11



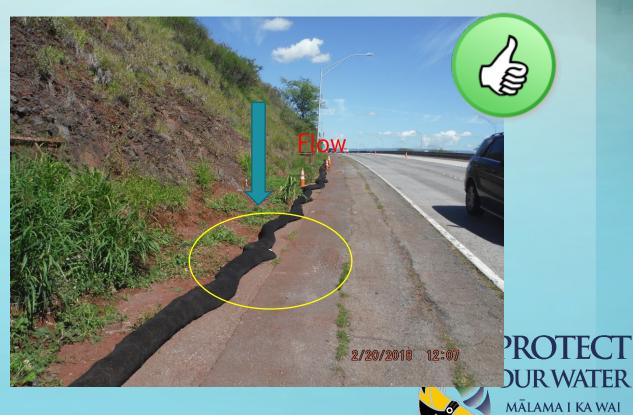


Biosock Directional Lap

Break in between biosocks allows sediment to run through

Upslope biosock inside lower – kicks sediment back into site







Zip Ties Are Your Friend

Tie up the end of the broken biosock



Repair small damaged areas in biosock or reattach silt fence to upright





Biosock Vs. Silt Fence

Biosocks float and move during initial rain fall until saturated



Silt fence will hold tremendously more sediment especially if reinforced





What happens with insufficient perimeter control



No perimeter control upslope on the sides of the swale

Hydro mulch has some control properties but not much

Directive to pull inlet protection does not relieve project from responsibility for any discharge of sediment

Provide perimeter control up slope – inlet protection is last resort







Staging Area Perimeter Control vs. Stock/Spoil Pile Control

No separate perimeter control – Sediment can leave the site



Perimeter control must be separated from all other controls

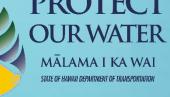




Staging Area Perimeter Control is not a rack for construction materials









Secondary Perimeter Protection – Buffer Zones

HAR 11-55, Appendix C, Paragraph 5.1.2.1: Requires to provide natural buffer zones <u>and</u> <u>sediment control</u> when a state water is located within 50 feet of the project's earth disturbance.

When an undisturbed natural buffer zone of 50 feet is not possible then double sediment control (e.g., double perimeter control) will be provided spaced a minimum of 5 feet apart.

There are exemptions for linear construction projects such as roads spelled out in the template in Section 7.2.9 – Buffer Documentation. NOT AUTOMATIC

Some linear project will require buffer zones or secondary perimeter protection - checking the exemption box doesn't mean it's not required





Hawaii Revised Statutes Definition of Shoreline

Hawaii Revised Statutes TITLE 13. PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 205A. Coastal Zone Management defines "shoreline" as "the upper reaches of the wash of the waves, other than storm and seismic waves, at high tide during the season of the year in which the highest wash of the waves occurs, usually evidenced by the edge of vegetation growth, or the upper limit of debris left by the wash of the waves."

NOTE: This definition includes King Tides





Example of Secondary Protection in Lieu of Natural Buffer Zone

Leeward Bikeway: Philippine Sea Rd to Waipahu Depot St

Construct a 8-10 foot-wide bikeway within an existing right of way

Will also include reconstruction of two existing bridges

Total length of the construction area is 3.2 miles

Portion runs by the Pouhala Marsh



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Natural 50-foot Buffer Zone



Must be undisturbed

Must still install sediment control



No Natural 50 Feet Buffer Zone

BMPs starting to be installed



Secondary protection in place 5 feet from first







Drip Protection (29)

If it has a motor that uses gas or has hydraulic fluid it needs drip protection

Required under all idle or stationary equipment such as cranes

Drip protection is either drip pad or pan

Drip pads consist of barrier layer (such as plastic) and an absorbent layer over plastic.

Plastic needs to be one continuous sheet with no overlaps where fluids can leak through

Berm needs to be placed around lower side of any drip pad

Drip protection under paving equipment must include hopper and roller assembly



Common Problems

No drip pad/pan

No absorbent fabric or fabric is torn

Insufficient or torn plastic

Damaged biosocks used as downslope berm



Evolution of a Drip Pad



11/ 4/2017 13:35

Elapsed time start to finish was less than 15 minutes



Drip Pad Required Rather Than Pan



No absorbent fabric and open bucket of hydraulic fluid – flitrexx siltsoxx not staked down



Small remote-controlled equipment

> Paving equipment

Drip pad required under paver hopper and roller assembly – With rain you get an oil slick

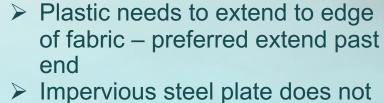




Drip Pad



Without the plastic, fabric just filters oil



Impervious steel plate does not make a drip pad

Leak running off steel plate





Mobile and Fixed Drip Pad

Scroll type configuration can move with

equipment - can construct to any size



Recommend berm be placed under plastic to create pooling effect should there be a leak





Size Matters

Make sure the pan catches the drip — May need additional protection under pan



Not commercially available BMP – too small or you really need to be lucky to hit pan



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Stockpile Management (20)

Requirements

Easy to fix problems

Examples of other problems found





Requirements



Reduce the potential for air and water pollution originating from stock and spoil piles

Cover with 10 mil plastic and provide protection around the entire stock/spoil pile

Make sure the plastic cannot be blown off

If pile is too large to cover, alternative methods are available such as hydro mulch with tackifier.

Perimeter protection of the area is **NOT** stock/spoil pile protection





Easy to Fix Problems



Torn cover/Gap in perimeter

Covered with fabric not plastic



Cover weighted with product covering

Not completely covered



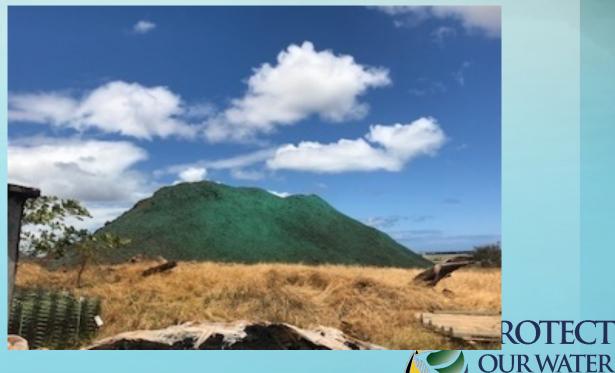


Nearly All Piles Can Be Covered

View is of one-half of the pile

Extreme piles can be hydro mulched with tackifiers







Stock/Spoil Pile Control vs. Staging Area Perimeter Control

No separate perimeter control – Sediment can leave the site



Perimeter control must be separated from all other controls





Cold Patch/Asphalt Cement Waste Management/Stockpiling (17)

Petroleum based products

- · Treat runoff as hazardous
- Prevent contact with bare ground or other spoils
- To store waste or stockpiles place on impervious material/cover against contact with rainwater, provide perimeter control





No Contact with the Ground

The ground is now contaminated with petroleum

Place on impervious material, cover and install perimeter protection





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Waste Asphalt or Cold Patch

Do not mix with other spoils



Almost got it – Plastic under fabric is impervious but it's not covered or have perimeter control



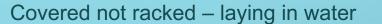
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Rebar Management

- ▶ Per Appendix C, HAR 11-55;
 prevent contact with rainwater
 recommend cover with plastic
 or temporary roof
- Considered a point source of pollutants
- ➤ Protection needed for rebar, creosote poles and galvanized steel
- Racking off the ground and covering prevents contact from rainwater









Rebar (13)

- ➤ Rack off the ground and cover
- ➤ Don't forget scrap rebar
- ➤ Don't forget rebar cages











Easy to Fix Problems

Cover with plastic not fabric – Fabric allows rain to penetrate



Don't forget to pick up scrap rebar



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Stabilized Construction Entrances (13)

Include Stabilized Construction Entrance at all points that exit onto paved roads. (Per Section 209- DOT Specifications)





Exits directly from pad to asphalt





Traditional Rock Entrance

Good rock size, depth of rock, size of entrance

Being overwhelmed with fines - tracking







Alternative Entrance Types – GEOTERRA Grid

Can pick up and use at next site

Grid cells need to be cleaned to be effective





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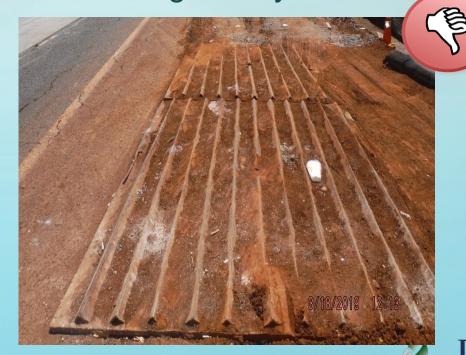


Alternative Entrance Types – Track out Plates

Can use separately or in conjunction with another type of entrance



Need to keep clean or get tracking – easy to fix



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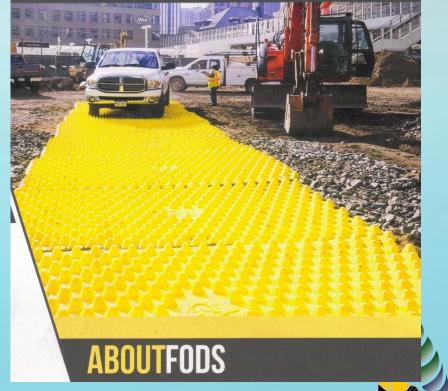
Other Alternatives

Mud Mats – when damaged must replace



Damaged beyond repair

FODS – Available on island but have not seen them used



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Concrete Washout and Waste Management

Concern is for products containing cement

Washwater must be contained in impervious washout

Store cement-based material under cover to prevent contact with rainwater

Waste concrete shall not be allowed to harden on the ground – removed while wet

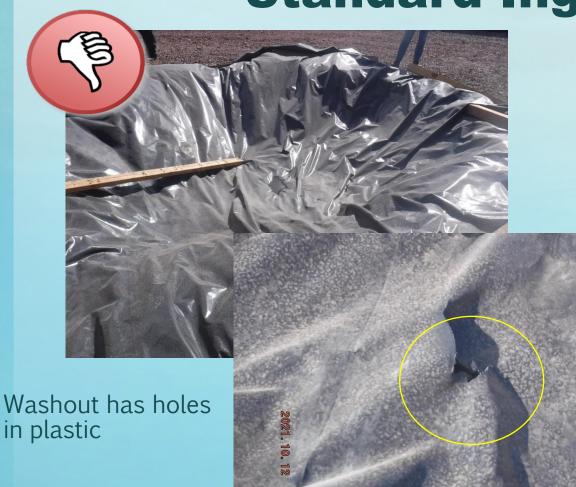
Placing concrete in water environment/tremie pours and drill shafts any water displaced that was in contact cement-based material must be collected for disposal and not allowed to percolate into the ground.



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Standard Inground Washout



Must have one continuous sheet of at least 10 mil plastic

- > NO holes
- ➤ No overlaps



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Sufficient Capacity - Fill to only 75%









Recommend Secondary Containment – No contamination and easy cleanup

Even commercial washouts can leak

Contractor made washouts often leak when plastic punctured by rock







Clean Up Waste Concrete When Wet

Covering with plastic doesn't make it right



Almost got it – Need bigger board or big sheet of plastic – Don't allow runoff





Questions?

