The world is PAVED with good intentions – But sometimes you hit a pothole.









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Speaker

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Items of Discussion

- > Drip protection
- Staging Areas
- > Construction Entrances
- > Inlet Protection
 - Scuppers/Inlets Close to Pave Area
- Waste Asphalt/Cold Planed Material
- > Related Issues
 - Over banding
 - > Striping





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Drip Protection Rules

- >All idle equipment need drip protection
- >Appropriate drip pad or pan
- > Pans need to be big enough to catch leaks
- For paving equipment must have protection under asphalt hopper, roller assembly, distributor truck spray apparatus
- >Spill kit must be readily available





Pad or Pan















"Cookie Sheet Pans"



- **≻**Commercial pan
- Not a good choice for construction sites
- **➤ Light and little capacity**
- >Must be completely level
- ➤ Primarily designed for warehouse or motor pool use



Drip Pad Requirements

Impervious layer/Absorbent layer/Downslope berm



On steel plate/No absorbent layer or pan/No berm - NOT CONTAINED





Paving Equipment



- ➤ Need protection under hopper, roller assembly and distributor truck spray arm in addition to engine block
- Can produce oil slick without protection from rain
- Fabric must be changed when saturated



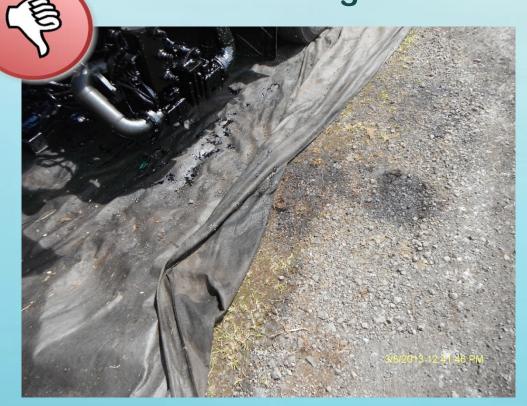
Weather was sunny and area dry





Inadequate Drip Protection

No barrier material and oil soaks through



"Cookie Sheet" pans don't hold much





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Inadequate Drip Protection

Too small - not a commercial pan



No drip pad with absorbent layer or pan







In Some Cases, the Drip Pad is the Answer

Can't get pans under potential leak sites



Doesn't cover whole spray arm







Mobile and Fixed Drip Pad

Scroll type configuration can move with equipment – can construct to any size



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







Drip Pad Construction Requirements



- ➤ Drip protection under entire asphalt hopper, roller assemblies and spray arms
- Plastic sheeting at least 10 mil
- Absorbent material over plastic
- Berm under impervious layer to create pooling effect
- Reference: SM-20 Paving Operations; 2021 BMP Manual
- Fabric repairable/plastic is not





Evolution of a Drip Pad



Elapsed time start to finish was less than 15 minutes









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General Requirements

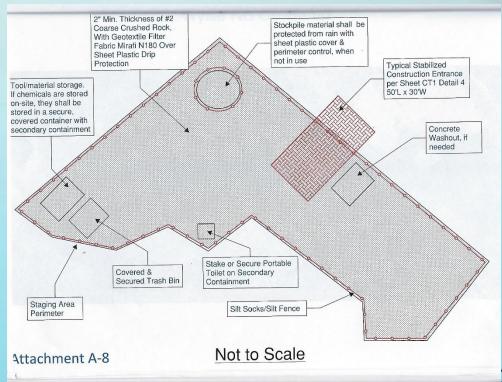
- >Location identified in the SWPPP
- >SWPPP must allow stock/spoil piles
- >If area is not specifically identified AMEND the SWPPP
- >Area included in project disturbed area Cumulative
- >Layout





Location/Layout Examples



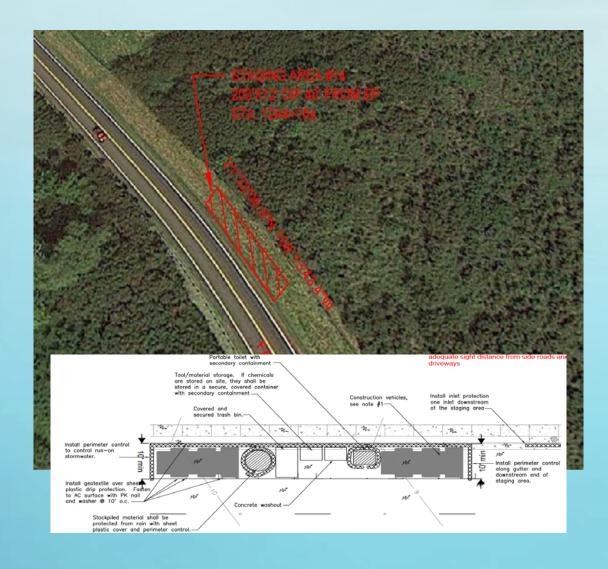


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Paving Project Example



- **≻**Long and linear
- Can include a standard layout for shoulder staging area
- ➤ May not be specifically identified at SWPPP development
- ➤ Again, must specify area Amendment
- May need to add acreage to project acreage if not in construction area



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Construction Entrance Requirement

- ➢ Per Section 209 (1/14/22) of the DOT Specifications: "Include Stabilized Construction Entrance at all points that exit onto paved roads"
- ➤ HAR 11-55, Appendix C, paragraph 5.1.2.3. also states that sediment removal from tires must occur prior to exiting onto paved roads.
- > Rock entrances are traditional, but not the only answer
- Commercial alternatives are available many may not work very well with heavy paving equipment
- Can use a modified entrance in conjunction to roadside staging areas





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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Thinking Outside the Box

Geoterra Grid use for load distribution for boggy area





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 – Purchase by the sheet - cost



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Modified Entrance for Paving Equipment

Nothing to prevent mud tracking onto road

Everything needs to fit on the drip pad







Modified Entrance for Paving Equipment





Drip pad to edge of asphalt Will need to pivot to exit





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Inlet/Scupper Protection

- Protection must be in place during paving/cold planing operations
- ➤ Some inlet protection better suited than others for close operations
- ➤ May not be able to avoid material in drain or scupper if paving to the edge
- ➤ Any material that enters must be cleaned out <u>immediately</u> following operation asphalt does not allow drainage
- Duct tape and plastic can be your friend in some circumstances





Where Likely Will Find Problem Inlets/Scuppers

- > Roads with no concrete shoulder/gutters
- ➤ Near median on highways such as H-1
- Anywhere there is no distance between the paved areas and inlets
- >Scuppers on bridges/elevated roadways
- ➤ Sometimes scuppers and even drains are uncovered during cold planing





Examples of Problem Inlets



Old road/no gutter



After paving/cut out down to inlet



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C = D

Scupper Types



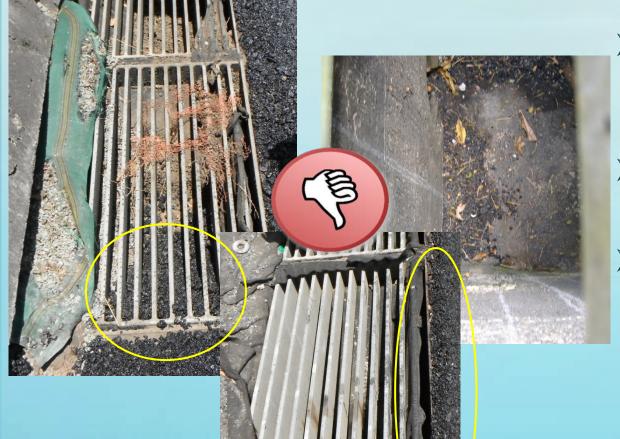
Scupper is a drain near the edge of the deck to allow accumulated rainwater to drain







Asphalt in Drains



- ➤ Asphalt must be cleared immediately won't allow drainage
- Watch out for gaps in the protection
- ➤ Must check drain box and clear immediately heavy rain can take loose material or oil to outlet or stream





Try Thinking Outside the Box (examples)



- ➤ Take excess fabric and cover over the drain stuff any gaps with fabric
- Cover with plastic and tape down
- > Stuff the scupper

REMOVE THESE MEASURES
IMMEDIATELY AFTER
PAVING FOR DRAINAGE





Surprise!



- Kamehameha Hwy bridge was cold planed
- ➤ No scuppers were located on the bridge prior to cold planning
- > Found after cold planning
- ➤ Inlets are sometimes paved over as well





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Some Basic Asphalt Rules

- Asphalt is a petroleum-based product
- ➤ Waste asphalt must be contained on impervious material/covered/perimeter control
- ➤ Not left or spread on bare soil
- ➤ Not to be mixed with other spoils such as soil per SM-20 of the 2021 BMP Manual
- ➤ Soil under waste asphalt is considered as contaminated



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Cold Patch

- ➤ Basically, the same rule apply as asphalt
- > Plan ahead for delivery
- Consider how you will remove from pile shovel or mechanical equipment
- ➤ Bags of asphalt patch also need containment/cover











Bad vs. Good





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Waste Asphalt in Staging Area



- ➤ In staging area usually result of shuttle buggy clearing belt
- On impervious layer, cover with perimeter protection
- Simple solution provide large sheet of plastic to catch debris from belt





Cold Planing – General Rules for Millings

- > Remove from site by covered truck
- > Dispose of in appropriate disposal center or recycle
- >Clean area at end of day of all millings
- ➤ Milling are not permitted for use in construction roads or construction entrances per 2021 BMP Manual
- ➤ Use elsewhere is regulated and may need to meet special conditions and/or permits Check before you do it or you may need to absorb the cost of removal.
- ➤ If stockpiling is permitted by SWPPP, cover with perimeter control



Gutter/Roadside Area



- ➤ Pay special attention to gutter
- If road is cold planed and not paved, asphalt will unravel and collect in gutter
- Sweeper broom angled wrong can cause milling to collect on side of road





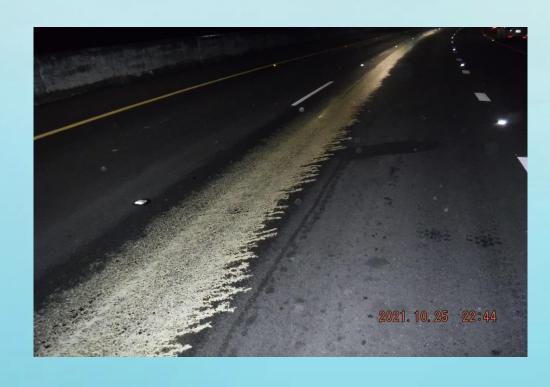
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Over Banding



- > Sealant applied to joints after paving
- ➤ Product is liquid with 2 components mixed prior to application
- >BMPs must be in place
- If the component mix is off, it can be runny and take longer to cure.





Striping



- >BMPs must remain in place
- >Exercise caution around inlets and scuppers
- ➤ Good place for use of plastic and/or duct tape remove immediately after striping.





OOPS!





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QUESTIONS?



