



Targeted Constituents

● Significant Benefit		▮ Partial Benefit		○ Low or Unknown Benefit	
▮ Sediment	▮ Heavy Metals	○ Floatable Materials		○ Oxygen Demanding Substances	
○ Nutrients	▮ Toxic Materials	▮ Oil & Grease	○ Bacteria & Viruses		○ Construction Wastes

Description Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from paving operations, using measures to prevent stormwater runoff pollution, properly disposing of wastes, and training of employees and subcontractors. This management practice is likely to create a partial reduction in sediment, heavy metals, toxic materials, and oil and grease.

- Approach**
- Do not pave or apply sealants during wet weather. Carefully monitor weather conditions throughout the day so that equipment and materials will not be exposed to rainfall or stormwater runoff.
 - Protect open stormwater channels by employing BMPs to divert runoff and to trap/filter sediment. Typical BMPs include silt fence, straw bale barriers and grass swales. Train employees and subcontractors about the importance of these practices.
 - Leaks and spills from paving equipment can contain very toxic levels of heavy metals and oil and grease. Maintain equipment in good order without leaking fluids and oil. Place drip pans and absorbent materials under paving equipment when not in use.
 - Cover catch basins and manholes when applying seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal and fog seal. Cover catch basins and manholes during asphalt and concrete placement operations to avoid spilling material into storm drain inlets. Be careful when grading or paving near catch basins and manholes. Repair damaged storm drainage inlets immediately.
 - Do not allow sand or gravel to wash into storm drains, streets, or creeks. Pay attention to street sweeping operations.
 - If paving involves asphaltic concrete, follow these steps:
 - Old asphalt must be disposed of properly. Collect and remove all broken asphalt from the site and recycle whenever possible.
 - If paving involves an onsite asphalt mixing plant, follow the stormwater permitting requirements for industrial activities.
 - If paving involves Portland cement concrete, follow these additional steps:
 - Sawcut joints may be necessary. Shovel or vacuum sawcut slurry and dispose properly by removing from site. Cover or barricade storm drains during sawcutting in order to contain slurry. Concrete slurry may then be

filtered using silt fence fabric or other types of dewatering products in order prevent concrete dust and sediment from washing into storm drains.

- Concrete strikeoff and finishing may produce wasted concrete materials. Collect and dispose properly in accordance with AM-18.
- If paving involves an onsite Portland cement concrete mixing plant, follow the stormwater permitting requirements for industrial activities.

- Follow the recommendations in AM-18, Concrete Waste Management, for asphalt concrete and Portland cement concrete paving operations.

Maintenance

- Inspect and maintain machinery regularly to minimize leaks and drips. Keep ample supplies of drip pans or absorbent materials onsite.
- Maintain inlet protection so that water is not allowed to back up onto areas subject to traffic. If water begins to backup and flood areas subject to traffic, the protective device must be removed and alternative measures deployed. Repair and clean inlet protection measures as needed.

References

30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 100, 122 (see BMP Manual Chapter 10 for list)