Concrete Waste Management BMP 13

Description

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from concrete waste by conducting off-site washout, performing on-site washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

Applications

Concrete pours, such as foundation, footing or pile sites

Limitations

Drainage area – N/A
Minimum bedrock depth - N/A
NRCS soil type - BCD
Drainage/flood control – no
Maximum slope – N/A
Minimum water table - N/A
Freeze/thaw – good

Off-site washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

Targeted Pollutants

Concrete waste

Construction Guidelines

The following practices will help reduce stormwater pollution from concrete wastes:

- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement on site.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks off site or in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Avoid dumping excess concrete in non-designated dumping areas.

For on-site washout:

- Locate washout area at least 50 ft from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Construct a temporary pit or bermed area with a paved or gravel approach to capture liquid and solid waste.
- Wash out wastes into the temporary pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed of properly.
- When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, drain the water to a bermed or level area.
- Avoid washing sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into the street or storm drain. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stockpile or dispose in the trash.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.

Maintenance

- Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed.
- If using a temporary pit, dispose hardened concrete on a regular basis.