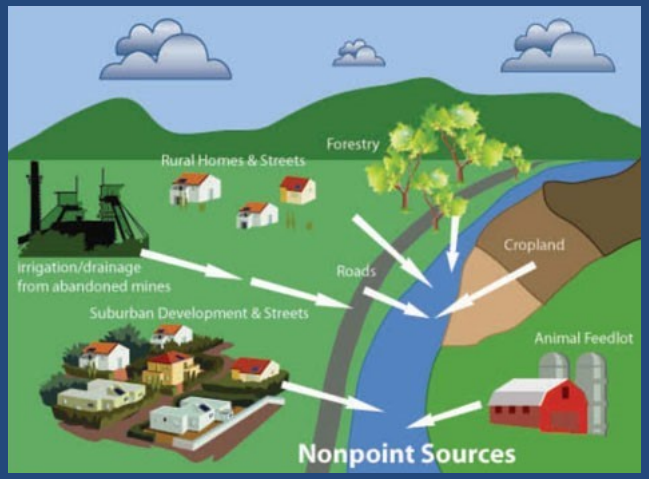
CONCRETE WASHOUT REGULATIONS & WATER QUALITY CONCERNS

Concrete washout water is caustic, corrosive and toxic. Washout can pollute local waterways and harm aquatic life and their habitat if mismanaged. In high concentrations concrete washout will kill fish and amphibians almost instantaneously.

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (EPA) and local jurisdictional authorities mandate the use of effective Construction Site Pollution Prevention Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent water pollution. Concrete washout management is one BMP required during construction.



Above: Drainage flows from street to stream with no in-between treatment.

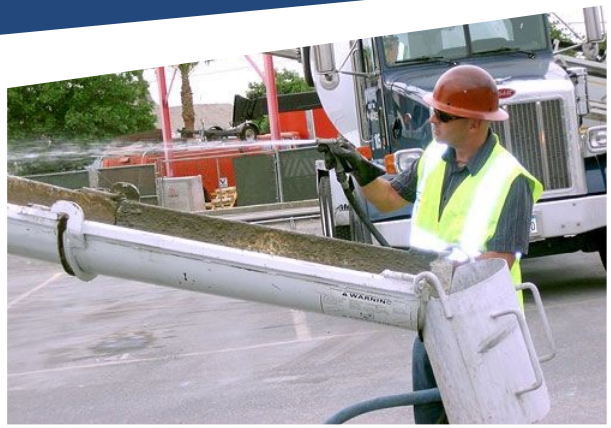
If not managed correctly, concrete truck wash water is considered an illicit discharge or a hazardous spill. It is considered a jurisdictional infraction, a violation of the stormwater permit, and is punishable by a fine or penalty. Penalties include recovery of all legal fees, clean-up costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement of the permit, including necessary sampling and monitoring expenses which may vary between jurisdictions.

CITY OF PHILOMATH
PUBLIC WORKS
BEAU VENCILL PUBLIC
WORKS COMPOUND
1515 WILLOW LANE
PHILOMATH, OR 97370

BENTON COUNTY
PUBLIC WORKS
360 SW AVERY AVE
CORVALLIS, OR 97333

JOB-SITE CONCRETE WASHOUT CONTROL:

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS (CWA's)



Shared Compliance By All: Owner/Developers, Builders, Concrete Suppliers, and Concrete Contractors

This brochure has been created to comply with the current Oregon Stormwater General Permit for MS4 Phase II Communities.

It should be used as a guideline for correct disposal of concrete wash water.

Pouring Concrete

Concrete Trucks, Pumps, Mixers, Wheelbarrows, Buckets or Tools
Big or small, no matter the job; streets, parking lots, driveways, patios, curbs, and sidewalks-proper equipment washout and tool clean-up prevents water pollution and is required by law.

PLANNING

- Management of concrete waste and locations should be included in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan -SWPPP and drawn on site map.
- Management of concrete should be included in supplier and sub-contractor agreements.

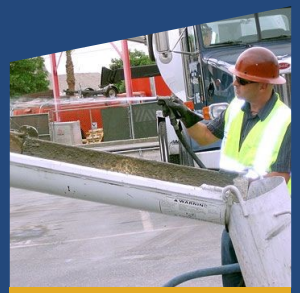
CONSTRUCTION

- Washout should be located near pour site, but stay at least 50 feet away from storm drains, ditches, or water bodies.
- All ground level CWA's to have 10 mil plastic liner.
- Signs must clearly designate the CWA(s) and should be visible at all times.

MANAGEMENT

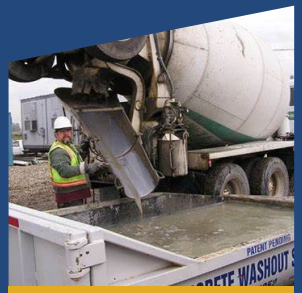
- Inspect CWA(s) daily to ensure it is functioning as designed.
- Access for concrete trucks should be clear and available at all times.
- Add rock to access(es) in wet weather conditions to prevent mud tracking from the job-site.

Pollution Prevention BMP's


SELF-CONTAINED CHUTE WASHOUT


PRE-FABRICATED SACK WASHOUT


PLASTIC LINED WASHOUT


ROLL-OFF CONTAINER WASHOUT

Cutting • Repairing • Replacing


WET CUT


DRY CUT

- Protect surrounding storm drains with inlet protection.
- When cutting wet-divert water away from storm drain or vacuum slurry while cutting.
- When cutting dry-sweep up concrete dust and chips-dispose of properly.
- When work is complete-schedule a vactor/sweeper truck to clean street(s).

Job Site Compliance

DISPOSAL

Clean CWA(s) when at 75% of maximum capacity.

Recycle CWA waste with a local quarry or landfill or crush and reuse on-site.

Never bury concrete waste on the jobsite.


NOT A CWA


> 75% CAPACITY


LEAKING CWA

READY-MIX DRIVERS & CONTRACTORS

BE PREPARED for a worst case job-site scenario! **KNOW HOW** to notify the site manager if the CWA is inaccessible, is failing or has reached maximum capacity. **ALWAYS** have a back up plan in place (on-board washout system/ container or an approved off-site wash-out location).