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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM8.1** | **Is Concrete Waste Management applied as required?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03D(3) Concrete Waste** | Use practices to prevent the discharge of asphalt concrete, PCC, and HMA waste into storm drain systems and receiving waters.  Collect and dispose of asphalt concrete, PCC, and HMA waste at locations where:  1. Concrete material, including grout, is used  2. Concrete dust and debris result from demolition creates a residue or slurry  3. Sawcutting, coring, grinding, grooving, or hydro-concrete demolition  4. Concrete trucks or other concrete-coated equipment is cleaned at the job site |
| **SPECs, 13-9.03 CONSTRUCTION** | Use a concrete washout to collect:  1. Washout from concrete delivery trucks  2. Slurries containing PCC or HMA from sawcutting, coring, grinding, grooving, and hydro-concrete demolition  3. Concrete waste from mortar mixing stations |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.2; D.B.2; E.B.2** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good housekeeping measures for waste management, which, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:  i. Ensure the containment of concrete washout areas and other washout areas that may contain additional pollutants so there is no discharge into the underlying soil and onto the surrounding areas. |
| **LTP, VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |

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|  | **Installation** |
| **WM8.2** | **Is the Temporary Concrete Washout Facility constructed properly?** |
| **13-9.01A Summary** | You may use any of the following systems for temporary concrete washout:  1. Temporary concrete washout facilities  2. Portable temporary concrete washouts  3. Temporary concrete washout bins |
| **SPECs, 13-9.03 CONSTRUCTION** | Place a concrete washout at the job site:  1. Before concrete placement activities start  2. In the immediate area of concrete work where authorized  3. No closer than 50 feet from storm drain inlets, open drainage facilities, ESAs, and watercourses  4. Away from traffic or public access areas  Install a concrete washout sign adjacent to each concrete washout location. |
| **See Standard Plan Sheet T59** | Temporary Concrete Washout Facility |

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|  | **Materials** |
| **WM8.3** | **Does the Temporary Concrete Washout Facility consist of the proper materials?** |
| **SPECs, 13-9.02A General** | The sign for a concrete washout must comply with section 12-3.06B(3), except the sign panel may be plywood if authorized. The sign panel must be at least 2 by 4 feet in size. The sign legend must read "Concrete Washout" in at least 3-inch high black letters on a white background. |
| **SPECs, 13-9.02B Temporary Concrete Washout Facility** | The plastic liner for a temporary concrete washout facility must be:  1. Single ply, new polyethylene sheeting, without seams or overlapping joints 2. At least 10 mils thick 3. Free of holes, punctures, tears or other defects |
| **SPECs, 13-9.02C Portable Temporary Concrete Washout** | A portable temporary concrete washout must be a commercially available, watertight container with enough capacity to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout activities without seepage or spills and be:  1. At least 55 gallons in capacity.  2. Labeled for exclusive use as a concrete waste and washout facility. Stencil "Concrete Waste Material" in 3-inch high black letters on white background where the top of stenciling is 12 inches from the top of the container. |
| **SPECs, 13-9.02D Temporary Concrete Washout Bin** | A temporary concrete washout bin must be a commercially available, watertight container with enough capacity to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout activities without seepage or spills and be:  1. At least 5 cubic yards in capacity.  2. Roll-off type with or without folding steel ramps  3. Labeled for exclusive use as a concrete waste and washout facility |
| **SPECs, 13-10.02C Posts** | Posts must be wood or metal.  Wood posts must be:  1. At least 2 by 2 inches in size and 4 feet long  2. Untreated fir, redwood, cedar, or pine, cut from sound timber  3. Straight and free of loose or unsound knots and other defects that could render the posts unfit for use  4. Pointed on the end to be driven into the ground  Metal posts must:  1. Be at least 4 feet long.  2. Be made of steel.  3. Have a U-shaped, T-shaped, L-shaped, or other cross-sectional shape that can resist failure from lateral loads.  4. Be pointed on the end to be driven into the ground.  5. Weigh at least 0.75 pound per foot.  6. Have a safety cap attached to the exposed end. The safety cap must be orange or red plastic and must fit snugly onto the metal post. |
| **SPECs, 13-10.02H Straw Bales** | Straw bales must be:  1. At least 14 inches wide, 18 inches high, 36 inches long, and weigh at least 50 pounds.  2. Composed entirely of vegetative matter except for the binding material.  3. Bound by wire, nylon, or polypropylene string. Do not use jute or cotton binding. Baling wire must be at least 16 gauge. Nylon or polypropylene string must be approximately 0.08 inch in diameter with 80 pounds of breaking strength. |
| **SPECs, 21-1.02I Straw** | Straw must be stalks from wheat, rice, or barley furnished in air-dry condition with a consistency compatible for application with commercial straw-blowing equipment. Wheat and barley straw must be derived from irrigated crops.  Straw must be free of plastic, glass, metal, rocks, and refuse or other deleterious material.  Straw must have not have been used for stable bedding. |
| **SPECs, 13-5.02G Gravel-Filled Bags** | Gravel-filled bags must:  1. Be made of geosynthetic gravel-filled bag.  2. Have inside dimensions from 24 to 32 inches long and from 16 to 20 inches wide.  3. Have a bound opening to keep gravel. The opening must be sewn with yarn, bound with wire, or secured with a closure device.  4. Weigh from 30 to 50 pounds when filled with gravel.  Gravel for gravel-filled bags must be from 3/8 to 3/4 inch in diameter and must be clean and free of clay balls, organic matter, and other deleterious materials. |

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|  | **Maintenance** |
| **WM8.4** | **Is the Temporary Concrete Washout Facility maintained properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-9.03 CONSTRUCTION** | Do not fill a concrete washout higher than 6 inches below the upper rim.  Remove and dispose of concrete waste within 2 business days after a concrete washout becomes filled. Dispose of concrete waste material from a concrete washout at a plant licensed to receive solid concrete waste, liquid concrete waste, or both.  Relocate a portable temporary concrete washout or bin as needed for concrete work.  Secure a portable temporary concrete washout or bin to prevent spilling of concrete waste material whenever it is being relocated or transported within the job site. Whenever any spilled material is observed, clean up the spilled material and place it back into the concrete washout unit. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |

