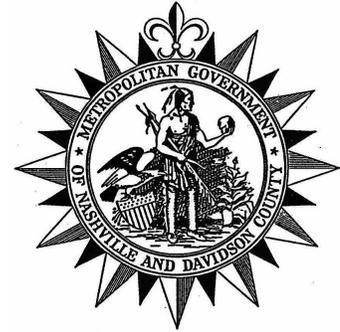
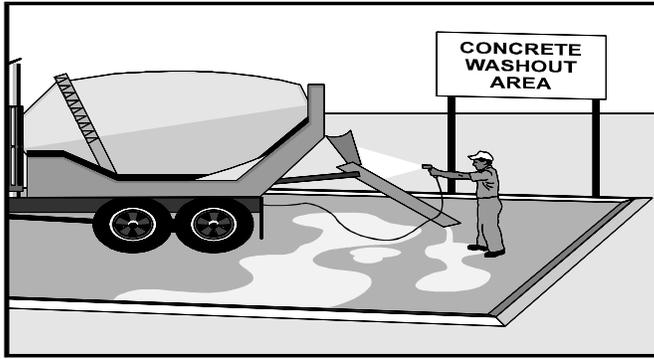


**ACTIVITY:** Concrete Waste Management

CP – 10



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
Implementation Requirements				
● High		▶ Medium		○ Low
○ Capital Costs	○ O & M Costs	▶ Maintenance	○ Suitability for Slopes >5%	▶ Training

**Description** Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from concrete waste by conducting washout off-site, performing on-site washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors. This management practice is likely to create a partial reduction in construction waste.

**Approach** The following steps will help reduce stormwater pollution from concrete wastes:

- Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement on-site.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks off site or in designated areas only – such as a specially designed soil mixing sump protected by a sediment trap.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped on-site, except in designated areas.
- For on-site washout:
  - locate washout area at least 50 feet (15.2 m) from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Do not allow runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste;
  - wash out wastes into the temporary pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed of properly.
  - be sure the stormwater collection system is protected by means of a sediment trap or similar practice.
- When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, avoid creating runoff by draining the water to a bermed or level area.

- Do not wash 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.
- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see the table presented in the Employee/Subcontractor Training BMP fact sheet.
- Illicit dumping on-site or off-site without property owner's knowledge and consent is unacceptable.
- Washout locations may be flagged with lath and surveyors tape or designated as necessary to insure that truck drivers utilize proper areas.

***Education***

- Instruct drivers and equipment operators on proper disposal and equipment washout practices.
- Educate employees, subcontractors, and suppliers on concrete waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Designate a foreman or supervisor to oversee and enforce concrete waste management procedures. Make supervisors aware of the potential environmental consequences of improperly handled concrete wastes.

***Demolition Practices***

- Monitor weather and wind direction to ensure concrete dust is not entering storm drains, watercourses, or surface waters.
- Where appropriate, construct sediment traps or other types of sediment detention devices downstream of demolition activities.

**Requirements**

- Costs (Capital, O&M)
  - All of the above are low cost measures.

**Maintenance**

- Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed.
- If using a temporary pit, dispose hardened concrete on a regular basis that will prevent the pit from being more than half full.
- Foreman and/or construction supervisor shall monitor on site concrete waste storage and disposal procedures at least weekly.

**Limitations**

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

**Primary  
References**

*California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks, Construction and Industrial Handbooks*, CDM et.al. for the California SWQTF, 1993.

*Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbooks*, CDM et.al. for the California Department of Transportation, 1997.

**Subordinate  
References**

*Best Management Practices and Erosion Control Manual for Construction Sites*; Flood Control District of Maricopa County, AZ, July 1992.

*Blueprint for a Clean Bay-Construction-Related Industries: Best Management Practices for Storm Water Pollution Prevention*; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1992.

*Storm Water Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices*, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.