Concrete Truck Washout

Concrete trucks should not typically be washed on site. However, if this does need to occur the following BMPs should be used.

BMPs

- Do not dispose of truck washout water by dumping into a sanitary sewer, storm drain or onto soil or pavement that carries storm water runoff.
- The washout from a concrete truck should be disposed of into:

– A designated area that will later be backfilled: a slurry pit.
– An area where the concrete wash can harden, be broken up, and then disposed of as solid waste.
– A location which is not subject to surface water runoff, and more than 50-feet away from a storm drain, open ditch, or receiving water.

- Pump excess concrete in concrete pump bin back into concrete mixer truck.
- Concrete washout from concrete pumper bins can be washed into concrete pumper trucks and discharged into designated washout area or properly disposed offsite.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Monitor employees and subcontractors throughout the duration of the construction project to ensure appropriate practices are being implemented.

- Inspect washout sump regularly and remove liquids and sediment as needed.

Concrete Truck Washout

Concrete Truck Washout

Concrete Waste Management

This section presents BMPs that are designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of concrete waste materials to the storm drain systems or watercourses. Concrete waste management BMPs should be implemented on construction projects where:

- Concrete is used as a construction material or where concrete dust and debris result from demolition activities.
- Slurries containing Portland cement concrete (PCC) or asphalt concrete (AC) are generated, such as from saw cutting, coring, grinding, grooving, and hydro-concrete demolition. See also the section on *Paving and Grinding Operations*.
- Concrete trucks and other concrete-coated equipment are washed on site, when approved by the Engineer. See also *Vehicle and Equipment Washing* and *Concrete Truck Washout.*
- Mortar-mixing stations exist.

BMPs

Education

- Educate employees, subcontractors, and suppliers on the concrete waste management BMPs described in this section.

Concrete Slurry Wastes

- PCC and AC waste should not be allowed to enter storm drains or watercourses.
- PCC and AC slurry or hardened wastes should be collected and properly disposed of outside the highway right-of-way in conformance with Standard Specifications or placed in a temporary concrete washout facility.

- Install a sign adjacent to each temporary concrete washout facility to inform concrete equipment operators to utilize the proper facilities.

- A foreman and/or construction supervisor should monitor onsite concrete working tasks, such as saw cutting, coring, and grooving to ensure proper methods are implemented.

- Do not allow saw-cut PCC slurry to enter storm drains or watercourses. See also *Paving and Grinding Operations* and *Liquid Waste Management*. Residue from grinding operations should be picked up by means of a vacuum attachment to the grinding machine. Saw cutting residue should not be allowed to flow across the pavement, and should not be left on the surface of the pavement.

- Vacuum slurry residue and dispose in a temporary facility (as described in Onsite Temporary Concrete Washout Facility, Concrete Transit Truck Washout Procedures, below) and allow slurry to dry. Dispose of dry slurry residue in accordance with *Solid Waste Management*.

- Collect and dispose of residue from grooving and grinding operations in accordance with *Solid Waste Management.*

Onsite Temporary Concrete Washout Facility, Concrete Transit Truck Washout Procedures

- Temporary concrete washout facilities should be located a minimum of 50 feet from storm drain inlets, open drainage facilities, and watercourses, unless determined infeasible by the Engineer or CRM. Each facility should be located away from construction traffic or access areas to prevent disturbance or tracking.

- Install a sign adjacent to each washout facility to inform concrete equipment operators to utilize the proper facilities.

- Temporary concrete washout facilities should be constructed above grade or below grade at the option of the Contractor. Temporary concrete washout facilities should be constructed and maintained in sufficient quantity and size to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.

- Temporary washout facilities should have a temporary pit or bermed areas of sufficient volume to completely contain all liquid and waste concrete materials generated during washout procedures.

- Perform washout of concrete mixer trucks in designated areas only. Washout may be collected in an impermeable bag for disposal. See also *Concrete Truck Washout*.

- Once concrete wastes are washed into the designated area and allowed to harden, the concrete should be broken up, removed, and disposed of per *Solid Waste Management*.

Inspection and Maintenance

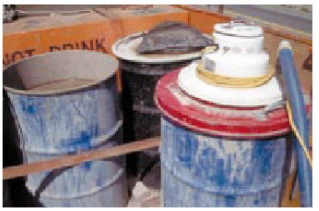
- The Engineer or CRM should monitor on site concrete waste storage and disposal procedures at least weekly.

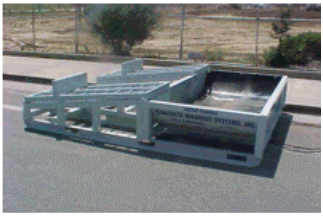
- The Engineer or CRM should monitor concrete working tasks, such as saw cutting, coring, grinding and grooving daily to ensure proper methods are employed.

- Temporary concrete washout facilities should be maintained to provide adequate holding capacity with a minimum freeboard of 4-inches for above grade facilities and 12-inches for below grade facilities. Maintaining temporary concrete washout facilities should include removing and disposing of hardened concrete and returning the facilities to a functional condition.

- Existing facilities should be cleaned, or new facilities should be constructed and ready for use once the washout is 75% full.

- Temporary concrete washout facilities should be inspected for damage (i.e., tears in PVC liner, missing sandbags, etc.). Damaged facilities should be repaired immediately.





Concrete Waste Management