

ACTIVITY	POLLUTANT	DISPOSAL OPTION
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trash and debris • Aggregate, concrete, dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste dumpster • Base stockpile or Solid waste dumpster
Concrete Washout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash water • Dried Concrete waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pump back into mixer for reuse • Concrete Recycler
Spill Control Cleanup	Spill absorbent and rags with oil, grease or paint	Hazardous waste hauler or, Solid waste dumpster
Vehicle Washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash water • Sludge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitary sewer • Waste hauler
Waste Handling	Dried slurry residue	Waste hauler
Vehicle Repair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brake fluid • Antifreeze • Waste oil, transmission fluid • Used oily parts, fuel, filters, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous waste hauler • Recycler • Oil recycler • Hazardous waste hauler

Sanitary Sewer vs. Storm Drains

The sanitary sewer system collects and treats wastewater from homes and businesses before discharging flows into local waterways. The storm drain system collects rainwater from urban areas and flows entering this system ARE NOT treated prior to release into local waterways. Consequently, pollutants entering these pipes flow directly into the environment, causing harm to local wildlife and impacting public health.

What is Hazardous Waste?

Hazardous waste is a solid or liquid that because of characteristics; such as, flammability (e.g. solvents), corrosivity (e.g. acids and bases), reactivity (e.g. explosives) or toxicity (e.g. metals and pesticides), can be hazardous to human health or the environment. The lab methods and concentration levels used to determine if a waste is hazardous are specified in Title 22, Division 4.5, of the California Code of Regulations.

READY MIX CONCRETE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Stormwater Management Program

In accordance with State and Federal law, City of West Sacramento's stormwater drainage system is permitted for discharges to our local waterways. To comply with this State permit, and to protect water quality in our local creeks, the City has developed a program to address discharges made to the stormwater drainage system from industrial and commercial businesses. This program includes general outreach as well as compliance inspections at local facilities.

This fact sheet identifies typical activities conducted by ready mix concrete and the associated pollutant discharges. Structural and operational Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent these illicit discharges are also described. This fact sheet can help you prepare for a City inspection as the activities and BMPs listed herein are integral to these inspections. This fact sheet may also be used to train your employees. The City recommends distributing copies of this fact sheet to your employees and/or posting a copy in a prominent place of your facility.



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CHECKLIST

Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) can reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from Ready Mix Concrete to the stormwater drainage system.

General

- Routinely sweep facility grounds. Move or cover activities and materials to prevent contact with stormwater to the extent possible.
- Label on-site facility drains indicating whether the drain flows to the sanitary sewer or to a storm drain. Be sure that the drains inside your buildings connect to the sanitary sewer.
- Cement, gravel, ready mix additives, and other materials should not be disposed of in the gutters, streets or storm drains.
- Mix only the amount of concrete you need for the job.
- Schedule construction projects during dry weather when possible.

Vehicle Fueling

- Post signs that discourage topping off vehicle fuel tanks.
- Prevent run-on and runoff from fueling areas using berms, grading, perimeter drains, overhead coverage, and/or sumps.
- Pave fueling area with concrete rather than asphalt.
- Install automatic shut-offs at each fuel pump.

Employee Training

- Establish a regular training schedule, train all new employees, and conduct annual refresher training. Document all training sessions.
- Train employees on the practices identified within this fact sheet and your spill control plan. Post this fact sheet in a prominent area within your facility.

Concrete Washout

- Perform wash out of concrete trucks in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks on unpaved facility surfaces or into gutters, streets, storm drains, or streams.
- Locate washout area at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies.
- Design and construct the washout containment area with enough capacity to completely hold liquid and waste concrete materials generated during washout activities. The area should be lined to prevent infiltration to the soil and designed to account for additional flow under storm conditions.
- Properly maintain washout area by removing settled concrete. Remove solids before washout area capacity reaches 75% full.
- Properly manage material removed from washout area by allowing material to dry prior to recycling or disposing off-site.
- Install signs adjacent to each washout pad to encourage proper use.

Vehicle Servicing

- Inspect areas exposed to rain frequently. Clean up leaks and drips. Sweep up used absorbent and dispose of properly.
- Repair or service vehicles inside a building or under covered area.
- Always use a drip pan under vehicles while unclipping hoses, unscrewing filters, or removing other parts.
- Never discharge waste from auto repair activities (e.g. antifreeze, waste oil, brake fluid) directly to the sanitary sewer inlet, a storm drain or the surrounding area.

Outdoor Storage of Material

- Enclose or cover materials and wastes to reduce exposure to rain.
- Secure and cover open bags of cement.
- Contain and dispose of excess concrete in concrete washout.
- Protect erodible stockpiles from stormwater run-on. Cover, install sediment barriers, or implement other measures for stockpiles where significant pollutants are observed in stormwater runoff from the stockpiles.
- Manage admixtures and other liquid chemicals to reduce potential for a spill/release off-site.
- Keep lids closed on all outdoor containers including dumpsters.

Vehicle Washing

- Use off-site commercial car wash when feasible.
- Or, designate an impervious area to be used solely for vehicle washing. Clearly mark vehicle washing area. Collect and dispose of wash water properly.
- Or, collect water from vehicle washing and discharge to a sanitary sewer through an approved on-site vehicle wash rack.
- Use biodegradable, phosphate-free detergents to wash vehicles.
- Use a hose nozzle or pressure washer that automatically turns off when unattended to reduce the volume of water generated by this activity.

Waste Handling

- Protect erodible stockpiles of concrete or debris from stormwater. Cover stockpiles and/or install sediment barriers.
- Recycle broken asphalt and concrete.
- Cover and contain hazardous waste containers. Keep containers closed unless actively adding to or removing from them.

Spill Control & Clean Up

- Develop and maintain a spill response plan. Ensure that it is in conformance with the requirements of your Business Emergency Response Plan and/or your Hazardous Waste Generator Contingency Plan.
- Place an adequate supply of spill cleanup materials where they can be easily accessed throughout your facility.
- Clean leaks, drips, and other spills with as little water as possible. Use rags for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and dry absorbent material for larger spills.
- Clean up spills promptly. Contain spills so that they do not leave the facility property or enter a storm drain inlet.
- Dispose of clean-up materials using an appropriate waste disposal method.
- Do not overfill ready mix concrete trucks or buggies. Use guards on concrete chutes of trucks to avoid spills when driving.
- Report spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment by calling 911 or (916) 372-3375.

Vehicle Tracking & Dust Control

- Make sure vehicles and equipment leaving the site do not track dirt, mud or concrete onto public streets or private roads. Stabilize all equipment and vehicle entrances/exits.
- Use a street sweeper or manual methods to clean visible tracking, loose material, sand and gravel from paved roads.