

## Concrete and Asphalt Application at Temporary Sites

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This activity applies to you if you apply asphalt and/or pour concrete for building construction, road construction, sidewalk, curb and gutter repairs and construction, sealing of driveways and roofs, and other applications. These activities are typically done on a temporary site-to-site basis where permanent BMP measures do not apply. Asphalt application can contribute high concentrations of toxic hydrocarbons, other toxic organic compounds, oils and greases, and metals to stormwater runoff. Concrete pouring can contribute suspended solids and metals to stormwater runoff and cause detrimental pH changes in receiving waters.

### **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**

**The following BMPs, or equivalent measures, methods, or practices are required if you are engaged in concrete pouring and asphalt application at temporary sites:**

1

Use drip pans, ground cloths, and perhaps even heavy cardboard or plywood wherever concrete, asphalt, and asphalt emulsion chunks and drips are likely to fall unintentionally, such as beneath extraction points from mixing equipment.

2

Provide storm drain covers, inlet protection or similarly effective containment devices over all nearby drains at the beginning of the workday. All accumulations of runoff, aggregate chunks, and other solids must be collected for proper disposal at the end of the workday (or more frequently) prior to removing the containment device(s). Drain covers and other containment devices are commercially available to keep runoff out of the storm drainage system.

3

Contain and collect the slurry from exposed aggregate washing, where the top layer of unhardened concrete is hosed or scraped off to leave an exposed aggregate or rough finish. Never wash concrete slurry to a storm drain, ditch, roadway shoulder or gutter. Use a storm drain cover, inlet protection or other containment device, such as a hand-dug sump where slurry can be directed to and contained. (See item 4 below). All collected runoff must be properly disposed of.



Concrete and concrete pumping vehicles shall not under any circumstances discharge any concrete, slurry, or rinse water into street gutters, storm drains, or drainage ditches.

Designate a wash-out area onsite where the cleaning of application and mixing equipment will be conducted, and where the rinse water is controlled. It is also acceptable to dispose of rinse water and slurry in a hole in the ground large enough to contain the slurry and rinse material. Commercial products and services are also available for concrete, slurry, and rinse water disposal.



Routine Maintenance:

Sweep the pouring area at the end of each day or more frequently if needed. Collect loose aggregate chunks and dust. Do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

### **Additional BMPs**

**The following BMPs are optional, unless the above minimum required BMPs do not provide adequate source control:**



If possible, portable asphalt mixing equipment should be covered by an awning or other simple structure while raining to avoid contact with rainfall.



A catch basin insert configured for sediment removal may remove some of the pollutants in runoff from this activity. This is especially useful if the activity must proceed on rainy days. Catch basin inserts require frequent maintenance to be effective, so consider this when evaluating your options. Concrete work of all types tends to cause elevated pH in runoff, and it must be monitored and neutralized before off site discharge of the runoff occurs.



See BMP Info Sheet 10 in Chapter 4 for more information.

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For more information or assistance in implementing these best management practices, contact the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks Stormwater Services Section at 206-296-1900.

Reader Note: The above requirements are the minimum required BMPs. If these BMPs fail to prevent discharges to the storm drainage system, you will be asked to take additional measures to correct the continued pollution discharges.