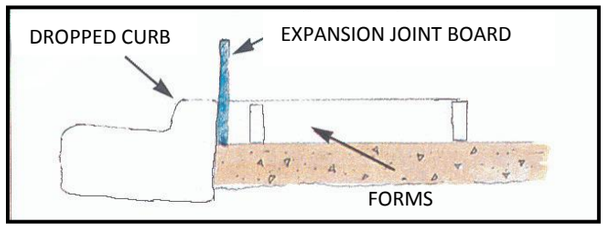
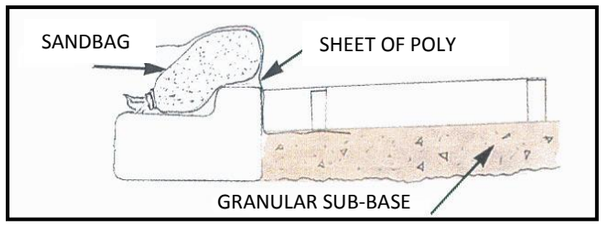
Damming Disposal Methods *b* & *c*

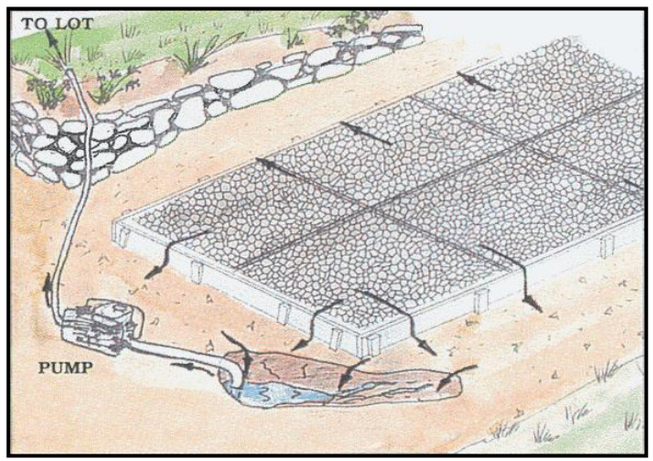
b.



c.



5. Pump to Lot

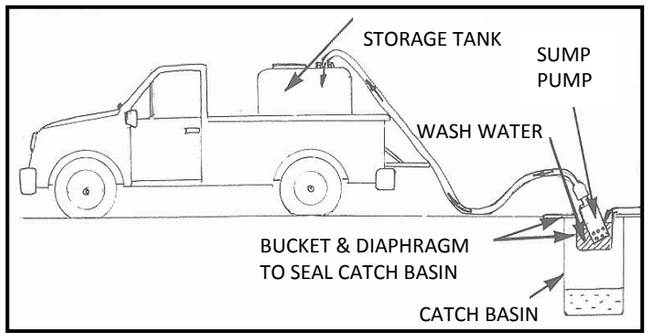


Preferable option.

Warning: A weak solution of muriatic acid is sometimes used to clean concrete after it is cured. Care should be taken to ensure that this water is not discharged to storm sewers or waterways.

(B) Off–site Disposal

Seal catch basin with impervious diaphragm sump and pump into storage tank.



Collect on-site to portable container and haul to approved off-site facility or treatment center

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(360) 779-4078

Exposed Aggregate Concrete Wash-Off Water

Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices

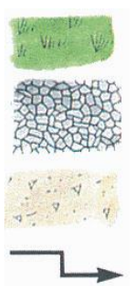
Wash-off water resulting from construction of washed aggregate driveways and sidewalks is highly alkaline and contains large amounts of coarse and fine sediment. The sediment can be damaging to fish habitat and the alkaline chemistry of the wash-off water can be toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. **Discharge of wash-off water from the construction of washed aggregate surfaces to natural drainage ways and public drainage systems violates state and local regulations.** This brochure illustrates some common sense Best Management Practices (BMPs) that can be used to avoid the discharge wash-off water and subsequent enforcement actions.

The BMPs for disposing of wash-off water can be classified in two broad categories:

(A) On-site Disposal
(B) Off-site Disposal

The following pages graphically identify each method. These methods represent realistic, straightforward and economical techniques recommended by concrete finishers. On-site disposal of wash-off water is highly site specific. It is therefore recommended that the infiltration basins be located as far as possible from drainage ditches, drainage tiles and water wells. In areas close to drainage ditches, drainage tiles and water wells, Method (B) Off-Site Disposal should be used.

LEGEND



GRASS & LAWN AREAS

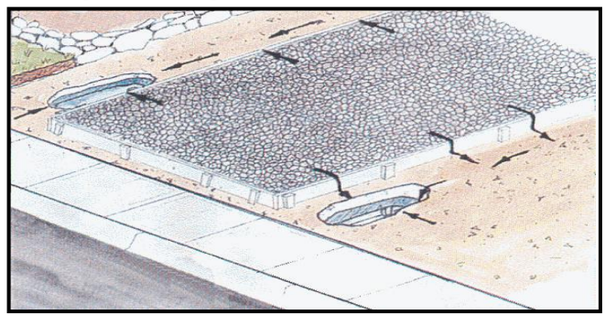
EXPOSED AGGREGATE CONCRETE

COMPACTED GRANULAR SUB-BASE

FLOW DIRECTION OF WASH WATER

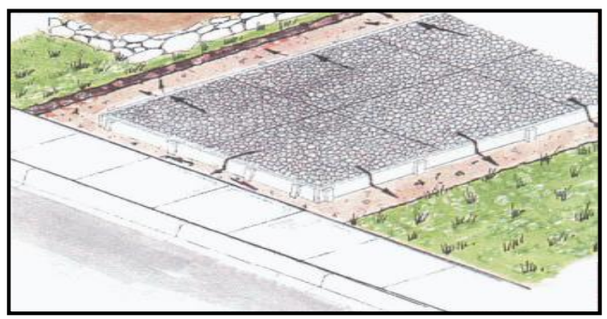
(A) On-site Disposal

1. Pit Disposal:
Freely-draining native soil



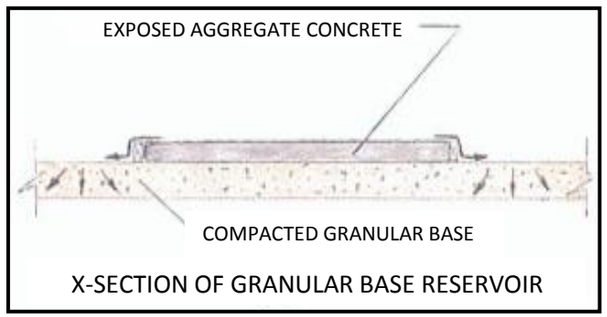
Disposal to temporary freely percolating pit(s) that will contain all wash-off water. Caution should be used to ensure that wash-off water is not directly conveyed into storm drains and streams.

2. Trench Border Disposal:
Freely-draining native soil



Similar to pit disposal, above, with water contained in trench.

3. Compacted Granular Base Disposal



In areas where native soil is impermeable, compacted granular base is required to absorb wash-off water.

4. Damming Disposal: Method *a, b,* or *c* -
To prevent wash off water from reaching gutter or natural drainage way

a.