Damming Disposal Methods 1, 2 & 3

5. Pump To Lot

When wash water can and will be contained on lot. (Preferable Option)

Note: 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

On-site collection to portable container and haul to approved off-site facility or treatment center

Catch basin sealed with impervious diaphragm sump and pumped into storage tank.

Illustrations by:
Mark Stewart & Associates

Content of this brochure provided by:
BC Ready-Mixed Concrete Association
103-7450 Lowland Drive, Burnaby, BC V5J 5A4
Phone: (604) 436-2083 Fax: (604) 436-2085
E-Mail: BCRMCA@msn.com

If you have questions, please call
Kitsap County Public Works
The Open Line
(360) 337-5777

Exposed Aggregate
Concrete Wash-Off Water

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 of 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.

## A) On–Site Disposal

1. Pit Disposal–freely draining native soil

   ![Pit Disposal](image1)

   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.


   ![Trench Border Disposal](image2)

   Similar to item one (1), with water contained in trench.

3. Compacted Granular Base Disposal

   ![Compacted Granular Base](image3)

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

4. Damming Disposal with Methods 1, 2 or 3–used to prevent wash off water from reaching gutter.

   ![Damming Disposal](image4)