

Defined Methods and Responsibilities

(Note: The text in this image is extremely small and largely illegible. It appears to be a detailed list of procedures and responsibilities for various tasks.)

Agenda

- Good housekeeping
 - Trash Management
 - Material handling
 - Refueling management
- Trackout controls
- Concrete management
 - Sawing, crushing, drilling
 - Truck washout
 - Machine & equipment washoff
 - Surface planing



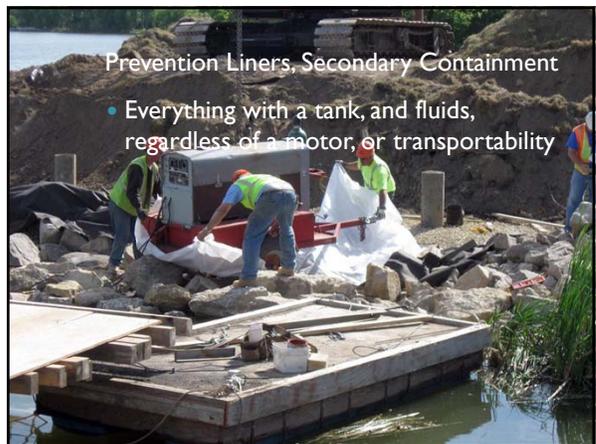








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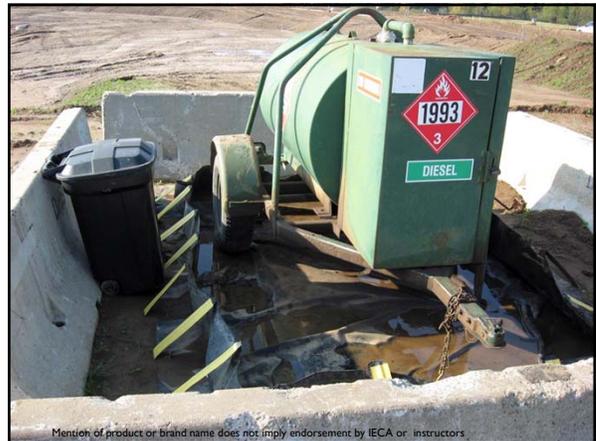
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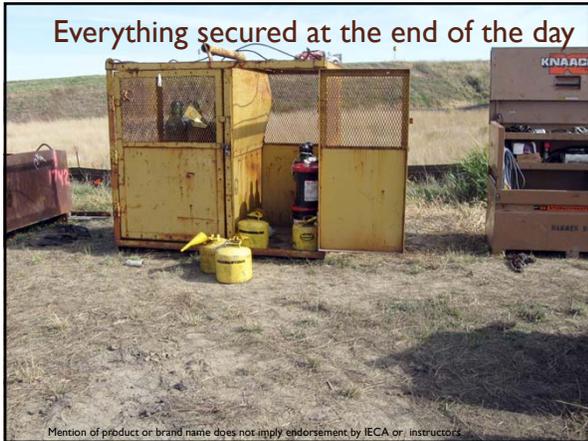


Secondary Containment



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Refueling Guidance Document

Water Pollution Control for Vehicle and Equipment Operators

Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
 Clean cleaning for vehicles and equipment that remain on site during the course of construction activities should be done in a designated area located down-drain from the site. The contractor shall be responsible for cleaning and disposal of the wash water. The contractor shall ensure that the wash water is properly contained and will be disposed of in a designated area. The contractor shall ensure that the wash water is properly contained and will be disposed of in a designated area.

Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
 For crude fueling, contractors shall use designated fueling areas and to avoid mobile fueling operations. The contractor shall ensure that the fueling area is properly contained and will be disposed of in a designated area. The contractor shall ensure that the fueling area is properly contained and will be disposed of in a designated area.

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
 Vehicle and equipment maintenance should be performed in a designated area. The contractor shall ensure that the maintenance area is properly contained and will be disposed of in a designated area. The contractor shall ensure that the maintenance area is properly contained and will be disposed of in a designated area.

Spills
 Proper spillage cleaning, fueling and maintenance shall be done daily. Ensure that wash water, fuel and oil are contained in the spill containment equipment. Report spills.





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Noxious Critter Management

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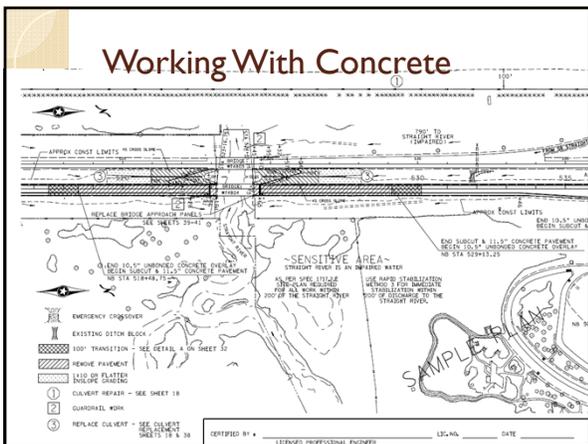
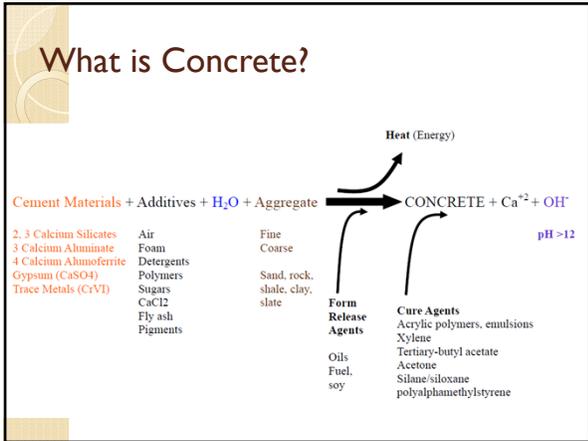
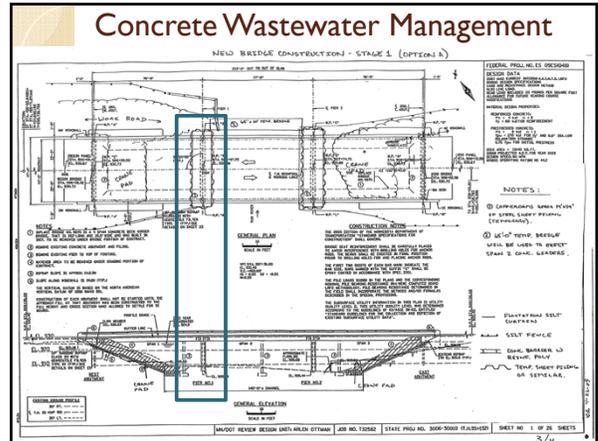


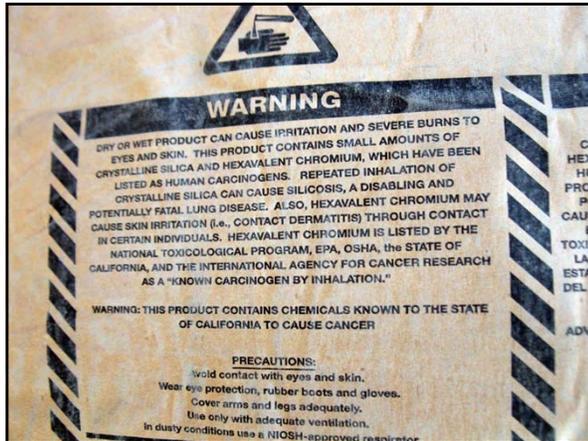




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Concrete Washout Locations

One or more locations for concrete washout areas must be designated on site.

Concrete washout materials must be contained where waste concrete can solidify in place and excess water can safely evaporate.

Concrete and the Environment

Concrete and cementitious (cement, grout, stucco, plaster, mortar) washout wastewater is corrosive and caustic. The pH of concrete can be over 12, essentially the same as Liquid Drano (R) or other household cleaners.

What is pH?
A low pH value means the substance is acidic. A high pH value means the substance is basic or alkaline.

And the Plants?
The high pH concrete wash water also leaves a lasting effect on the soil. Future vegetation may be stunted or refuse to grow. It can also damage existing vegetation.

Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.

What about the Fish?
When concrete wash water is illegally discharged into waterways, it will clog fish gills, reducing their oxygen and causing death. The high pH of concrete washout will also increase the toxicity of other substances causing further problems for aquatic life. The cloudiness of concrete washout water is much higher than allowed.

Material Safety Data Sheet

- Ready Mixed Concrete, Concrete Ready Mix, Portland Cement Concrete, Ready Mix Grout, Permeable Concrete, Shotcrete, Gunite, Colored Concrete, Flowable Fill, Roller-Compacted Concrete, Fiber Reinforced Concrete

Section 8: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State:	Semi-fluid, Flowable, granular substance	Evaporation Rate:	NA
Appearance:	Variety of Color (usually gray)	PH (in water):	12-13
Odor:	Slight to none	Boiling Point:	NA
Vapor Pressure:	NA	Freezing Point:	<32°F (unhardened)
Vapor Density:	NA	Viscosity:	Varies
Specific Gravity:	1.9-2.4	Solubility in Water:	Slightly (0.1-1.0%)

Section 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

WARNING
Corrosive-Causes severe burns.
Toxic-Harmful by inhalation.
(Contains crystalline silica)

Use proper engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to wet or dry product.
Read MSDS for details.





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Alkaline Neutralization

- Muriatic acid
- Citric acid
- pH Sparging

pH Sparging

Construction and Control Details

1. Using concrete cover panels across the top of each tank to facilitate the collection and return to the Mainstage Basin.

2. Add an 8" x 8" steel mesh reinforcement within 4" of the bottom of the concrete cover panels to provide additional strength. The mesh shall be placed in the center of the cover panels.

3. The mesh shall be placed in the center of the cover panels.

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10. The mesh shall be placed in the center of the cover panels.

Technical drawings showing cross-sections and details of the pH sparging system. Below the drawings are photographs of the equipment and workers at the site.



A collage of images showing the pH sparging process. It includes technical drawings, photographs of the equipment, and workers at the site. The images show the installation and operation of the pH sparging system.

1. The pH sparging system is installed in the concrete cover panels.

2. The pH sparging system is installed in the concrete cover panels.

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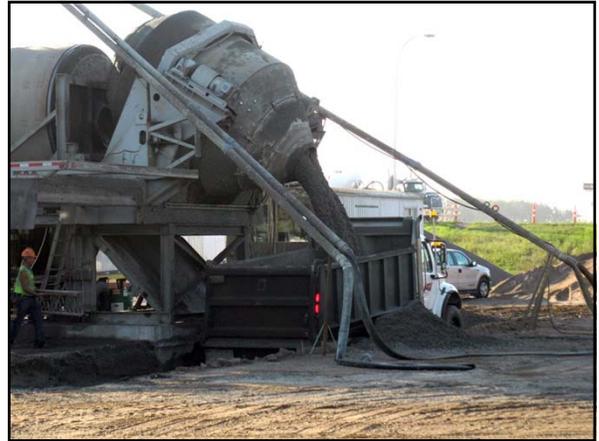




Fugitive Dust Prevention

- The prevailing wind direction should be considered to ensure that bunkers and conveyors are sited in a leeward position to minimize the effects of the wind. Aggregate material should be delivered in a damp condition, and water sprays or a dust suppression agent should be correctly applied to reduce dust emissions and minimize water usage.
- Aggregate stored on site in stockpiles should be contained within three-sided storage berms with windshields that project 0.5 yard above the bunker wall. Drive-over in-ground aggregate storage bins should be shielded on at least two sides to 0.5 yard high for the full length and width of the bin. Where overhead aggregate storage bins are not totally enclosed, aggregate should not be loaded within 0.5 yard of the top of the walls.
- Conveyors should be fully enclosed where possible. The minimum standard is a barrier on at least one side, roofed and equipped with spill trays, which direct material to a collection point. Belt cleaning devices at the conveyor head may also assist to reduce spillage.
- All material mixing operations must be carried out within an effective enclosure. Mixer loading points should be roofed and enclosed on either two (drive-through) or three sides. Water sprays and a robust curtain of suitable design, or an effective air extraction and filtration system, should be installed to suppress dust generated during mixer truck loading. Weigh bins and hoppers should be enclosed on three sides and roofed where a front-end loader is used. The roof should extend 2 yards in front of the bin.
- Any raw material spills should be removed promptly by dry sweeping. Water should not be used in the process of cleaning up spills except where the area drains to a wastewater collection point where washing down would be preferable to generating dust by sweeping.









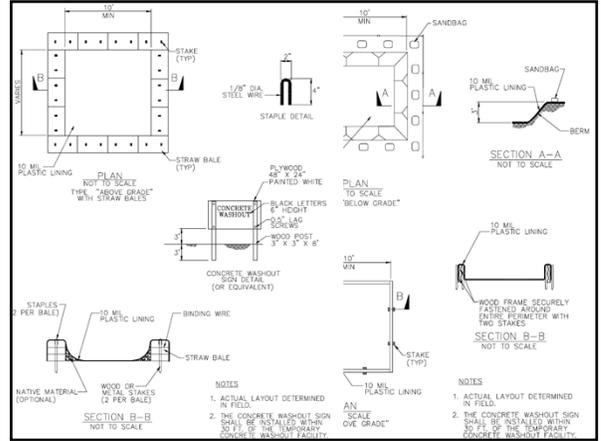
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I. Concrete Washout

- The contractor shall submit a Concrete Operations Management Plan, adapted as often as necessary, for the Project Engineers approval.
- The Plan shall address potential means and methods (everything incidental) for NPDES permit compliance.
- All concrete management plans shall monitor and document operations performance that prevents loss into ground water, surface waters, areas to be ultimately vegetated), minimizing turbidity and heavy metal discharge, and neutralizing alkalinity, depending on conditions and project construction operations.
- The contractor shall modify the Concrete Program SWPPP as field conditions indicate by developing ramping up methods and corrective actions.
- NPDES Construction Permit**
 - Concrete washout onsite: All liquid and solid wastes generated by concrete washout operations must be contained in a leak-proof containment facility or impermeable liner. A compacted clay liner that does not allow washout liquids to enter ground water is considered an impermeable liner. The liquid and solid wastes must not contact the ground, and there must not be runoff from the concrete washout operations or areas. Liquid and solid wastes must be disposed of properly and in compliance with EPA regulations. A sign must be installed adjacent to each washout facility to inform concrete equipment operators to utilize the proper facilities.





2. Concrete Washoff

- 1. Vehicles
- 2. Equipment
- 3. Tools
- 4. Materials
- 5. Walls
- 6. Segments
- The NPDES Construction permit requires: Part IV.F.3. External washing of trucks and other construction vehicles must be limited to a defined area of the site. Runoff must be contained and waste properly disposed of. No engine degreasing is allowed on site.
- To meet permit requirements the narrative, detail sheet and plan requirements along with the Project Engineer and the contractor Erosion Control Supervisor must amend the SWPPP and designate concrete washoff areas that prevent cementitious liquids and solids from entering the ground and surface waters, conveyance systems and areas to receive perennial vegetative covers.
- The SWPPP process must define machine/equipment, staging materials and final products washing/cleaning for every stage and phase of construction.
- All construction concrete mixing, forming, placing, and paving machines may be washed at the end of every shift operation on pre and post paved surfaces, plastic sheet covers and other Best Management Practices.
- All washoff operations shall use the 1717 Site Plan Process for the Project Engineers Approval prior to any washoff.



Designate the Areas (on the plan)

Equipment, materials, and product to be off to Best Management Practices (BMP) areas. Containment of equipment, materials, and product to be off to BMP areas. Containment of equipment, materials, and product to be off to BMP areas. Containment of equipment, materials, and product to be off to BMP areas. Containment of equipment, materials, and product to be off to BMP areas. Containment of equipment, materials, and product to be off to BMP areas. Containment of equipment, materials, and product to be off to BMP areas. Containment of equipment, materials, and product to be off to BMP areas. Containment of equipment, materials, and product to be off to BMP areas. Containment of equipment, materials, and product to be off to BMP areas.





Utilizing Plastic

- Concrete management
 - Ground covers
 - Containment liners
- Slope/stockpile covers
- Ditch, channel, flume liners
- Dewatering traps
- Scour control
- Dust control shrouds





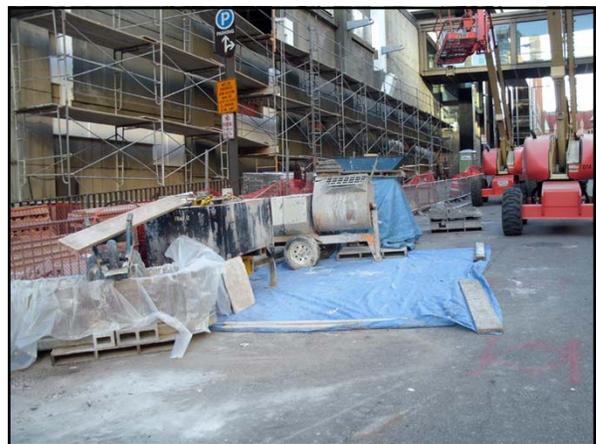
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Typical Mobile Batch Plant Items

- Aggregate bin trailer
- Shrink and tilt mixer
- Computer batch controls
- Plant base trailer
- Cement section trailer
- Electrical generator trailer (460v)
- Office trailer
- Central dust collector

Proposed Batch Location Forensics CSI (Concrete Scene Investigation)

- Vegetative survey
- Soil survey
 - Soil health
 - compaction
- Perimeter control
 - Vegetative buffers
 - 3-dimensional berms
- Trackout control
- Dust control
 - Loading/unloading
 - haul/access roads
- Storm water conveyance
 - ditches
- Storm water inlets
- People

