

PROJECT NO.	SHEET

Sandblasting Waste Management

DESCRIPTION

The objective of this management program is to minimize the potential of storm water quality degradation from sandblasting activities at construction sites. The key issues in this program are prudent handling and storage of sandblast media, dust suppression, and proper collection and disposal of spent media. It is not the intent of this program to outline all of the worker safety issues pertinent to this practice. Safety issues should be addressed by construction safety programs as well as local, state, and federal regulations.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA

Since the media consists of fine abrasive granules, it can be easily transported by air and running water. Sandblasting activities typically create a significant dust problem which must be contained and collected to prevent off-site migration of fines.

Operational Procedures

- Use only inert, non-degradable sandblast media.
- Use appropriate equipment for the job, do not over-blast.
- Wherever possible, blast in a downward direction.
- Install a wind sock or other wind direction instrument.
- Cease blasting activities in high winds or if wind direction could transport grit to drainage facilities.
- Install dust shielding around sandblasting areas.
- Collect and dispose of all spent sandblast grit, use dust containment fabrics and dust collection hoppers and barrels.
- Non-hazardous sandblast grit may be disposed in permitted construction debris landfills or permitted sanitary landfills.
- If sandblast media cannot be fully contained, construct sediment traps downstream from blasting area where appropriate.
- Use fencing where appropriate in areas where blast media - cannot be fully contained.
- If necessary, install misting equipment to remove sandblast grit from the air - prevent runoff from misting operations from entering drainage systems.
- Use vacuum grit collection systems where possible.
- Keep records of sandblasting materials, procedures, and weather conditions on a daily basis.
- Take all reasonable precautions to ensure that sandblasting grit is contained and kept away from drainage structures.

Educational Issues

- Educate all on-site employees of potential dangers to humans and the environment from sandblast grit.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization

Waste Management

Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

Implementation Requirements

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

Legend

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

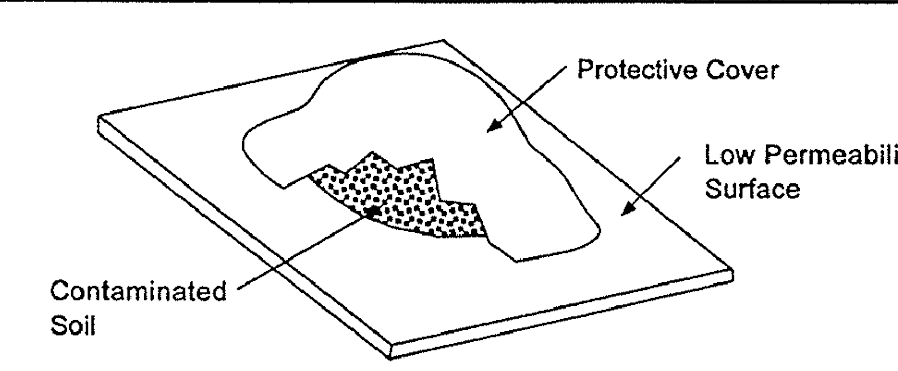
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City of Baton Rouge
Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

Contaminated Soil Management



DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from contaminated soil and highly acidic or alkaline soils by conducting pre-construction surveys, inspecting excavations regularly, and remediating contaminated soil promptly.

APPLICATIONS

Contaminated soils may occur on your site for several reasons including:

- Past site uses and activities;
- Detected or undetected spills and leaks; and

DESIGN CRITERIA

- Conduct thorough site planning including pre-construction geologic surveys.
- Look for contaminated soil as differences in soil properties.
- Seal bedrock fractures with grout or bentonite to reduce seepage from excavation.
- Prevent leaks and spills to the maximum extent practicable. Contaminated soil can be expensive to treat and/or dispose of properly. However, addressing the problem before building construction is much less expensive than after the buildings are in place.
- Test suspected soils at a certified laboratory.
- If the soil is contaminated, work with the local regulatory agencies to develop options for treatment and/or disposal.

LIMITATIONS

If necessary, use a private spill cleanup company.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Contaminated soils that cannot be treated on-site must be disposed of off-site by a licensed hazardous waste hauler. The presence of contaminated soil may indicate contaminated water as well.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization

Waste Management

Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

Implementation Requirements

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

Legend

- Significant Impact
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- Low Impact
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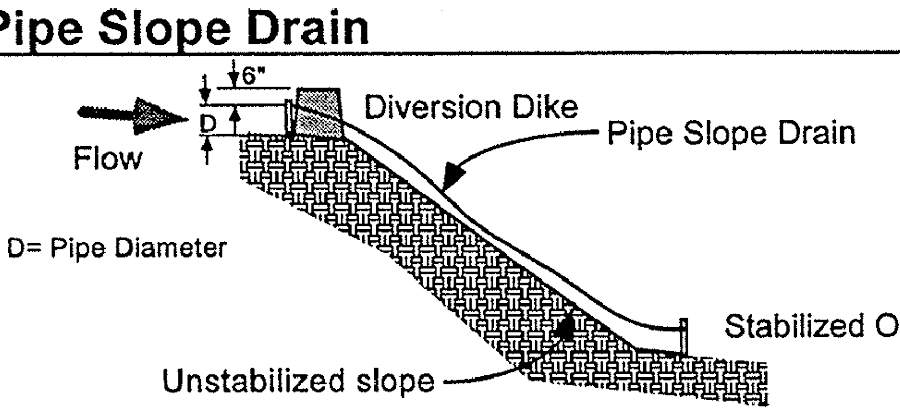
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Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

Pipe Slope Drain



DESCRIPTION

A pipe slope drain is a temporary pipe line typically utilizing flexible pipe that conveys runoff down unstabilized slopes. The drain is anchored on the upstream end with some form of headwall to limit erosion and secure the pipe.

PRIMARY USE

A pipe slope drain is used on sites with a long, unstabilized, steep slope area which is subject to erosion from overland flow. It is normally used in combination with interceptor swales or diversion dikes to direct the flow into the pipe area. The pipe slope drain can provide service for a relatively large area. It does not treat the runoff, therefore if the runoff contains sediment, treatment through a controlled outlet will be required before the flow is released offsite.

APPLICATIONS

Sites with large berms or grade changes such as roadway embankments are candidates for a pipe slope drain. Since provisions must be made to direct the flow into the pipe drain, some grading is normally required upstream of the pipe slope drain. Installed properly, slope erosion can be greatly reduced (but not entirely eliminated) through the use of the drain.

Pipe slope drains also require a stabilized outlet. This is critical since the velocities at the outfall are normally high. Velocity dissipators as well as stone or concrete rip rap are typically required to reduce the velocity and spread the flow, reducing erosion. Flow from a pipe slope drain should be routed to a sediment reduction practice through interceptor swales, diversion dikes or other suitable methods.

DESIGN CRITERIA

- The entrance to the pipe slope drain may be a standard corrugated metal prefabricated flared end section with an integral toe plate extending a minimum of 6 inches from the bottom of the end section. The grade of the entrance shall be 3 percent maximum.
- The berm at the entrance shall have a minimum height of the pipe diameter + 6" and a minimum width of 3 times the pipe diameter.
- All sections of the pipe slope drain shall be connected using watertight collars or gasketed watertight fittings.
- All sediment-laden runoff conveyed by the pipe slope drain shall be directed to a sediment trapping facility.
- Temporary pipe slope drains are to be sized to accommodate runoff flows equivalent to a 10 year storm as calculated using the Rational Method and Manning's equation, but in no case shall pipes be sized smaller than 6 shown in the following table:

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

Implementation Requirements

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

Legend

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

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Department of Public Works

Sandblasting Waste Management

- Instruct all on-site employees of the potential hazardous nature of sandblast grit and the possible symptoms of over-exposure to sandblast grit.
- Instruct operators of sandblasting equipment on safety procedures and personal protection equipment.
- Instruct operators on proper procedures regarding storage, handling and containment of sandblast grit.
- Instruct operators to recognize unfavorable weather conditions regarding sandblasting activities.
- Instruct operators and supervisors on current local, state and federal regulations regarding fugitive dust and hazardous waste from sandblast grit.
- Have weekly meetings with operators to discuss and reinforce proper operational procedures.
- Establish a continuing education program to indoctrinate new employees.

Materials Handling Recommendations

- Sandblast media should always be stored under cover away from drainage structures.
- Ensure that stored media or grit is not subject to transport by wind.
- Ensure that all sandblasting equipment as well as storage containers comply with current local, state and federal regulations.
- Refer to Hazardous Waste BMP hazardous components.
- Capture and treat runoff which comes into contact with sandblasting material or waste.

Quality Assurance

- Foremen and/or construction supervisor should monitor all sandblasting activities and safety procedures.
- Educate and if necessary, discipline workers who violate procedures.
- Take all reasonable precautions to ensure that sandblast grit is not transported off-site or into drainage facilities.

Requirements

- Education and awareness program for all employees regarding control of sandblasting and potential dangers to humans and the environment.
- Operator and supervisor education program for those directly involved in sandblasting activities instructions on material handling, proper equipment operation, personal protective equipment, fugitive dust control, record keeping and reporting.
- Proper sandblast equipment for the job.
- Site-specific fugitive dust control and containment equipment.
- Site-specific fugitive dust control procedures.
- Compliance by supervisors and workers.

Costs

- Minimal cost for training and monitoring.
- Potential for significant cost for containment procedures on large jobs.
- Potential for significant costs associated with cleanup, correction and remediation if contamination occurs.

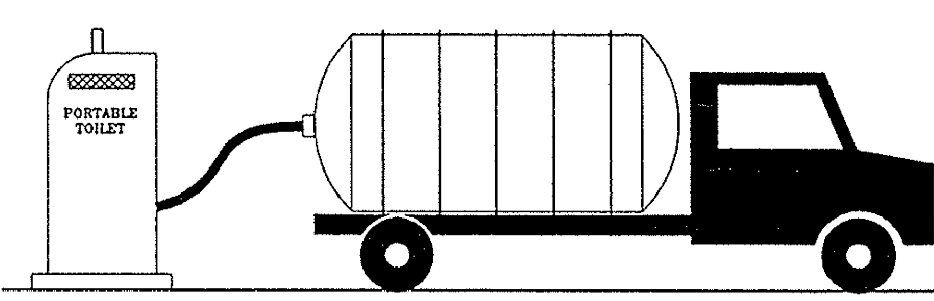
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Sanitary/Septic Waste Management



DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from sanitary/septic waste by providing convenient, well-maintained facilities, and arranging for regular service and disposal.

APPLICATIONS

This BMP is

DESIGN CRITERIA

- Sanitary or septic wastes should be treated or disposed of in accordance with State and local requirements.
- Locate sanitary facilities in a convenient location.
- Untreated raw sewage should never be discharged or buried.
- Temporary septic systems should treat wastes to appropriate levels before discharging.
- If using an on-site disposal system (OSDS), such as a septic system, contact the
- If discharging to the sanitary sewer, contact the local sewage treatment plant for their requirements.
- Sanitary/septic facilities should be maintained in good working order by a licensed service.
- Arrange for regular waste collection by a licensed hauler before facilities overflow.

LIMITATIONS

There are no major limitations to this best management practice.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspect facilities regularly. Arrange for regular waste collection.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization

Waste Management

Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

Implementation Requirements

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

Legend

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

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Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

Pipe Slope Drain

Manning's equation, but in no case shall pipes be sized smaller than 6 shown in the following table:

Minimum Pipe Size	Maximum Contributing Drainage Area
12"	0.5 Acres
18"	1.5 Acres
21"	2.5 Acres
24"	3.5 Acres
30"	5.0 Acres

- Maximum drainage area for individual pipe slope drains shall be 5 acres. For areas larger than 5 acres, additional drains shall be added.
- Both the entrance and outfall of the pipe slope drain should be properly stabilized. Grass can normally be used at the entrance, but armor type stabilization such as stone or concrete rip rap is normally required to address the high velocities of the outfall.
- An effectiveness rating is based on the ratio of storm water routed away from the slope and into the pipe drain versus the total area of the drainage basin. A minimum value of 0.40 and a maximum value of 0.85 is used for the rating.

LIMITATIONS

- Drains must be located away from construction areas since the drain can easily be damaged by construction traffic.
- Securing the pipe to the slope can be difficult and require significant maintenance during the life of the system.
- In situations where pipe slope drains convey sediment-laden runoff, pipes can become clogged during large rain events causing water to overtop the diversion dike thereby creating a serious erosion condition.
- Grading is normally required upstream of the pipe slope drain in order to direct flow into the system. This can cause additional cost and maintenance.
- A pipe slope drain reduces erosion but does not prevent it or reduce the amount of sediment in runoff. Additional measures should be used in conjunction with the pipe slope drain to treat the flow.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspection must be made of the pipe after each significant (>0.5 inch) rain event to locate and repair any damage to joints or clogging of the pipe. In cases where the diversion dike has deteriorated from around the entrance of the pipe, it may be necessary to reinforce the dike with sandbags or to install a concrete collar to prevent failure. Signs of erosion around the pipe drain should be addressed in a timely manner by stabilizing the area with erosion control mats, crushed stone, concrete or other acceptable method.

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Department of Public Works



STANDARD PLAN NO. 903-01	DATED FEBRUARY 25, 2008	SHEET NO. 9 OF 11
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES		
ENGINEERING DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CITY OF BATON ROUGE & PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE		
DESIGNED G. CHENG	DRAWN G. VANNICE	CHECKED C. CHENG
APPROVED B. HARMON		BY

DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
	REVISIONS	