PROJECT NO.	SHEET

Solid Waste Management

DESCRIPTION
Large volumes of solid waste are often generated at construction sites including: packaging, pallets, wood waste, concrete waste, soil, electrical wiring, cuttings, and a variety of other materials. The solid waste management practice lists techniques to minimize the potential of storm water contamination from solid waste through appropriate storage and disposal practices.

PRIMARY USE
These practices should be a part of all construction practices. By limiting the trash and debris on site, storm water quality is improved along with reduced clean up requirements at the completion of the project.

APPLICATIONS
The solid waste management practice for construction sites is based on proper storage and disposal practices by construction workers and supervisors. Key elements of the program are education and modification of improper disposal habits. Cooperation and vigilance is required on the part of supervisors and workers to ensure that the recommendations and procedures are followed. Following are lists describing the targeted materials and recommended procedures:

- Targeted Solid Waste Materials
  - Paper and cardboard containers
  - Plastic packaging
  - Styrofoam packing and forms
  - Insulation materials (non-hazardous)
  - Wood pallets
  - Wood cuttings
  - Pipe and electrical cuttings
  - Concrete, brick, and mortar waste
  - Shingle cuttings and waste
  - Roofing tar
  - Steel (cuttings, nails, rust residue)
  - Gypsum board cuttings and waste
  - Sheathing cuttings and waste
  - Miscellaneous cutting and waste
  - Food waste
  - Demolition waste

Storage Procedures
- Wherever possible, minimize production of solid waste materials.
- Designate a foreman or supervisor to oversee and enforce proper solid waste procedures.
- Instruct construction workers in proper solid waste procedures.
- Segregate potentially hazardous waste from non-hazardous construction site debris.

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

BMP 22

City of Baton Rouge
Parish of
East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

Hazardous Waste Management

DESCRIPTION
The hazardous waste management BMP addresses the problem of storm water polluted with hazardous waste through spills or other forms of contact. The objective of the Management Program is to minimize the potential of stormwater contamination from common construction site hazardous wastes through appropriate recognition, handling, storage and disposal practices.

It is not the intent of this Management Program to supersede or replace normal site assessment and remediation procedures. Significant spills and/or contamination warrant immediate response by trained professionals. Suspected job-site contamination should be immediately reported to regulatory authorities and protective actions taken. The General Permit requires reporting of significant spills to the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802.

PRIMARY USE
These management practices along with applicable OSHA and EPA guidelines should be incorporated at all construction sites which use or generate hazardous wastes. Many wastes such as fuel, oil, grease, fertilizer and pesticide are present at most construction sites.

INSTALLATION, APPLICATION AND DISPOSAL CRITERIA
The hazardous waste management techniques presented here are based on proper recognition, handling, and disposal practices by construction workers and supervisors. Key elements of the management program are education, proper disposal practices, as well as provisions for safe storage and disposal. Following are lists describing the targeted materials and recommended procedures:

- Targeted Hazardous Waste Materials
  - Paints
  - Solvents
  - Stains
  - Wood preservatives
  - Cutting oils
  - Greases
  - Roofing tar
  - Pesticides
  - Fuels & lube oils
  - Lead based paints (Demolition)

Storage Procedures
- Wherever possible, minimize use of hazardous materials.
- Minimize generation of hazardous wastes on the job-site.
- Segregate potentially hazardous waste from non-hazardous construction site debris.

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

BMP 23

City of Baton Rouge
Parish of
East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

Concrete Waste Management

DESCRIPTION
Concrete waste at construction sites comes in two forms; 1) excess fresh concrete mix including truck and equipment washing, and 2) concrete dust and concrete debris resulting from demolition. Both forms have the potential to impact water quality through storm water runoff contact with the waste.

PRIMARY USE
Concrete waste is present at most construction sites. This BMP should be utilized at sites in which concrete waste is present.

APPLICATIONS
A number of water quality parameters can be affected by introduction of concrete - especially fresh concrete. Concrete affects the pH of runoff, causing significant chemical changes in water bodies and harming aquatic life. Suspended solids in the form of both cement and aggregate dust are also generated from both fresh and demolished concrete waste.

Current Unacceptable Waste Concrete Disposal Practices
- Dumping in vacant areas on the job-site
- Illicit dumping off-jobsite
- Dumping into ditches or drainage facilities

Recommended Disposal Practices
- Avoid unacceptable disposal practices listed above.
- Develop pre-determined, safe concrete disposal areas.
- Provide a washout area with a minimum of 6 cubic feet of containment area volume for every 10 cubic yards of concrete poured.
- Never dump waste concrete illicitly or without property owners knowledge and consent.
- Treat runoff from storage areas through the use of structural controls as required.

Education
- Drivers and equipment operators should be instructed on proper disposal and equipment washing practices (see above).
- Supervisors must be made aware of the potential environmental consequences of improperly handled concrete waste.

Enforcement
- The construction site manager or foreman must ensure that employees and pre-mix companies follow proper procedures for concrete disposal and equipment washing.
- Employees violating disposal or equipment cleaning directives must be re-educated or disciplined if necessary.

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

BMP 24

City of Baton Rouge
Parish of
East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

Solid Waste Management

- Keep solid waste materials under cover in either a closed dumpster or other enclosed trash container that limits contact with rain and runoff.
- Store waste materials away from drainage ditches, swales and catch basins.
- Do not allow trash containers to overflow.
- Do not allow waste materials to accumulate on the ground.
- Prohibit littering by workers and visitors.
- Police site daily for litter and debris.
- Enforce solid waste handling and storage procedures.

Disposal Procedures
- If feasible, segregate recyclable wastes from non-recyclable waste materials and dispose of properly.
- General construction debris may be hauled to a licensed construction debris landfill (typically less expensive than a sanitary landfill).
- Use waste facilities approved by local jurisdiction.
- Runoff which comes into contact with unprotected waste shall be directed into structural treatment such as silt fence to remove debris.

Education
- Educate all workers on solid waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Instruct workers in identification of solid waste and hazardous waste.
- Have regular meetings to discuss and reinforce disposal procedures (incorporate in regular safety seminars).
- Clearly mark on all solid waste containers which materials are acceptable.

Quality Control
- Foreman and/or construction supervisor shall monitor on-site solid waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Discipline workers who repeatedly violate procedures.

Requirements
- Job-site waste handling and disposal education and awareness program.
- Commitment by management to implement and enforce Solid Waste Management Program.
- Compliance by workers.
- Sufficient and appropriate waste storage containers.
- Timely removal of stored solid waste materials.
- Possible modest cost impact for additional waste storage containers.
- Small cost impact for training and monitoring
- Minimal overall cost impact.

LIMITATIONS

Only addresses non-hazardous solid waste.
One part of a comprehensive construction site management program.

BMP 22

Department of Public Works

Hazardous Waste Management

- Designate a foreman or supervisor to oversee hazardous materials handling procedures.
- Keep liquid or semi-liquid hazardous waste in appropriate containers (closed drums or similar) and under cover.

- Store waste materials away from drainage ditches, swales and catch basins.
- Use containment berms in fueling and maintenance areas and where the potential for spills is high.
- Ensure that adequate hazardous waste storage volume is available.
- Ensure that hazardous waste collection containers are conveniently located.
- Do not allow potentially hazardous waste materials to accumulate on the ground.
- Enforce hazardous waste handling and disposal procedures.
- Clearly mark on all hazardous waste containers which materials are acceptable for the container.

Disposal Procedures
- Regularly schedule hazardous waste removal to minimize on-site storage.
- Use only reputable, licensed hazardous waste haulers.

Education
- Instruct workers in identification of hazardous waste
- Educate workers of potential dangers to humans and the environment from hazardous wastes
- Instruct workers on safety procedures for common construction site hazardous wastes
- Educate all workers on hazardous waste storage and disposal procedures
- Have regular meetings to discuss and reinforce identification, handling and disposal procedures (incorporate in regular safety seminars)
- Establish a continuing education program to indoctrinate new employees.

Quality Assurance
- Foreman and/or construction supervisor shall monitor on-site hazardous waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Educate and if necessary, discipline workers who violate procedures.
- Ensure that the hazardous waste disposal contractor is reputable and licensed.

Requirements
- Job-site hazardous waste handling and disposal education and awareness program.
- Commitment by management to implement hazardous waste management practices.
- Compliance by workers.
- Sufficient and appropriate hazardous waste storage containers.
- Timely removal of stored hazardous waste materials.

Costs
- Possible modest cost impact for additional hazardous storage containers.
- Small cost impact for training and monitoring.
- Potential cost impact for hazardous waste collection and disposal by licensed hauler - actual cost depends on type of material and

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Concrete Waste Management

Demolition Practices
- Monitor weather and wind direction to ensure concrete dust is not entering drainage structures and surface waters.
- Where appropriate, construct sediment traps or other types of sediment detention devices downstream of demolition activities.

Requirements
- Use a pre-determined disposal site(s) approved by LADEQ for waste concrete (See BMP 22 Solid Waste Management). Inform PROGRAM MANAGER of selected disposal site(s).
- Prohibit dumping waste concrete anywhere but pre-determined areas.
- Assign pre-determined truck and equipment washing areas.
- Educate drivers and operators on proper disposal and equipment cleaning procedures.

Costs
- Minimal cost impact for training and monitoring.
- Concrete disposal cost depends on availability and distance to suitable disposal areas
- Additional costs involved in equipment washing could be significant.

LIMITATIONS
This concrete waste management program is one part of a comprehensive construction site waste management program.

BMP 24

Department of Public Works

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3/14/2012

STANDARD PLAN NO.	DATED	SHEET NO.
903-01	FEBRUARY 25, 2008	8 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	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED
G. CHENG	G. VANNICE	G. CHENG	T. STEPHENS

DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
	REVISIONS	

903-01