

PROJECT NO.	SHEET

Solid Waste Management	Applications Perimeter Control Slope Protection Sediment Trapping Channel Protection Temporary Stabilization Permanent Stabilization Waste Management Housekeeping Practices
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.	Targeted Constituents ○ Sediment ● Nutrients ● Toxic Materials ○ Oil & Grease ● Floatable Materials ● Other Construction Wastes
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.	Implementation Requirements ● Capital Costs ● Maintenance ● Training ○ Suitability for Slopes >5% Legend ● Significant Impact ● Medium Impact ○ Low Impact ? Unknown or Questionable Impact
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	BMP 22 City of Baton Rouge Parish of East Baton Rouge Department of Public Works
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.	

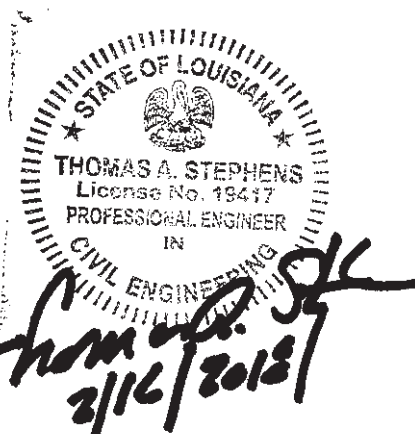
Hazardous Waste Management	Applications Perimeter Control Slope Protection Sediment Trapping Channel Protection Temporary Stabilization Permanent Stabilization Waste Management Housekeeping Practices
DESCRIPTION The hazardous waste management BMP addresses the problem of storm water polluted with hazardous 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.	Targeted Constituents ○ Sediment ● Nutrients ● Toxic Materials ○ Oil & Grease ○ Floatable Materials ● Other Construction Wastes
PRIMARY USE 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.	Implementation Requirements ● Capital Costs ● Maintenance ● Training ○ Suitability for Slopes >5% Legend ● Significant Impact ● Medium Impact ○ Low Impact ? Unknown or Questionable Impact
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)	BMP 23 City of Baton Rouge Parish of East Baton Rouge Department of Public Works
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.	

Concrete Waste Management	Applications Perimeter Control Slope Protection Sediment Trapping Channel Protection Temporary Stabilization Permanent Stabilization Waste Management Housekeeping Practices
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.	Targeted Constituents ○ Sediment ○ Nutrients ● Toxic Materials ○ Oil & Grease ○ Floatable Materials ● Other Construction Wastes
PRIMARY USE Concrete waste is present at most construction sites. This BMP should be utilized at sites in which concrete waste is present.	Implementation Requirements ● Capital Costs ● Maintenance ● Training ○ Suitability for Slopes >5% Legend ● Significant Impact ● Medium Impact ○ Low Impact ? Unknown or Questionable Impact
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.	BMP 24 City of Baton Rouge Parish of East Baton Rouge Department of Public Works

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