

## Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities

### PURPOSE:

Temporary concrete washout facilities are used to contain concrete liquids when the chutes of concrete trucks are rinsed out after delivery of concrete to the construction site. These washout facilities function to consolidate solids for disposal and prevent runoff liquids associated with concrete. Failure to comply with appropriate washout location requirements will result in monetary deficiency deduction against the contractor.

### IMPLEMENTATION:

- The contractor must submit a plan of his/her proposed temporary concrete washout facility to the resident engineer for his/her approval at least 10 days prior to the first concrete pour.
- Temporary concrete washout facilities are to be in place before any delivery of concrete to the construction site.
- Temporary concrete washout facilities are to be located at least 50 feet from storm drain inlets, open drainage facilities, or water bodies. Each facility is to be located away from construction traffic or access areas to prevent disturbance or tracking.
- A sign is to be installed adjacent to each temporary concrete washout facility to inform concrete equipment operators of the designated washout facility.

### DESIGN:

- Two types of temporary concrete washouts are available for use on IDOT construction projects:
  - Prefabricated Portable Facilities
    - Various products are now being marketed specifically for this purpose.
  - Non-Portable Facilities
    - Above Grade
      - Constructed using straw bales or a wood frame, and polyethylene sheeting.
      - Straw bales or wood frames are used to create a berm then lined with a single sheet of 10-mil polyethylene sheeting which is free of holes, tears, or other defects which may compromise the impermeability of the material.
      - Sheeting must extend over the entire basin and berm to prevent escape of discharge.
    - Below Grade
      - Constructed via excavation and the use of polyethylene sheeting and sandbags.
      - A pit is first excavated in a designated location and then lined with a single sheet of 10-mil polyethylene sheeting

which is free of holes, tears, or other defects which may compromise the impermeability of the material.

- Sand bags are then to hold the sheeting in place.

#### SIZE OF WASHOUTS:

- The number and size of each washout facility is to be determined by the contractor. It is his/her responsibility to provide enough storage for the excess concrete and water produced on the project.
- Non-portable facilities are to have a minimum length and width of 10'.

#### INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE/REMOVAL:

- Temporary concrete washout facilities are to be inspected by the resident engineer during his/her weekly erosion and sediment control inspection, after a storm event of ½" or greater and at the end of any day when concrete has been poured on the construction site. The inspector is to ensure that there are no leaks, no spills and that the facilities capacity has not yet been compromised.
- Any overflowing of the washout facilities onto the ground must be cleaned up and removed within 24 hours of discovery.
- If a rain or snow event is forecasted, a non-collapsing, non-water collecting cover shall be placed over the washout facility and secured to prevent accumulation and overflow of precipitation.
- Contents of each concrete washout facility are not to exceed 75% of its designed capacity. If the contents reach 75% capacity, discontinue pouring concrete into the facility until it has been cleaned out.
- Allow slurry to evaporate or remove from the site in a safe manner (ie. vacuum truck). All hardened material can then be removed and disposed of properly.
- If a lined basin is used, immediately replace the liner if it becomes damaged.
- Remove temporary concrete washout facilities when they are no longer needed and restore the disturbed areas to their original condition.
- Note the locations of temporary concrete washout facilities and changes to these facilities on the SWPPP.