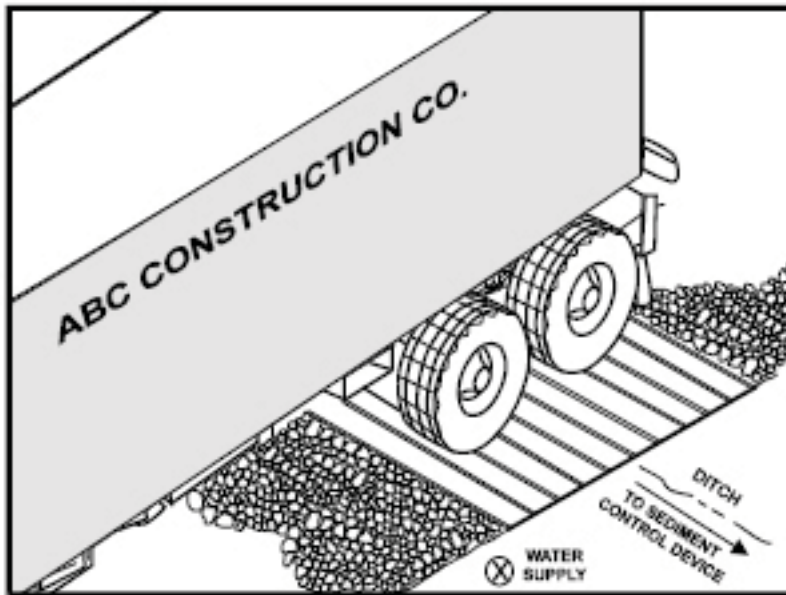


# Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash



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A tire wash is an area located at construction entrance and exit points to remove sediment and mud from tires and undercarriages of vehicles, and equipment. It is also used to prevent the transportation of sediment onto public and private roads.

## Usage

Entrance/outlet tire washes may be used at any construction site access point where tracking of soil and mud onto public or private roads may happen. Tire washes are most effective when used in conjunction with Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit (p. 4-6). In addition, the use of Street Sweep & Vacuum (p. 4-8) adjacent the area will maintain a tidy site.

## Benefits

- reduces the need for street sweeping and vacuuming
- prevents sediment from entering the drainage system on roads
- helps maintain good public relations by reducing sediment transport offsite (e.g. muddy roadways)

## Limitations

- takes longer to exit a construction site
- may require a wider entrance/exit to prevent congestion of vehicles arriving and exiting the construction site
- requires a supply of fresh water
- if fresh water is not available, it will have to be trucked in from offsite
- discharge from a wash station should be treated and/or directed to a sediment control device

## Estimated Cost

Costs are relatively low for the screen grate and wash rock. Most of the costs will arise from the proper disposal of sediment (if not incorporated back into the site) and the supply of water. Some prefabricated systems exist, and cost will depend on manufacturer

## Alternatives

None

## Notes:

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## Installation Tips

- construct the tire wash on level ground if possible
- place a geotextile fabric below the wash rock or aggregate. Make sure that the material used is between 3 to 6 inches in size, and that the layer of this material is spread in the desired area at least 12 inches deep
- be sure the wash rack used is suitable for the anticipated traffic and weight loads
- be sure the drainage ditch used to transport the sediment to the trapping device is of adequate size and proper gradient to carry the wash runoff
- make sure the sediment trapping device is also of adequate size
- hoses with automatic shut-offs will minimize cost and reduce excess waste
- require all vehicles and sub-contractors to use the tire wash

## Maintenance

Remove accumulated sediment from the trapping device as needed. Dispose of this material at an acceptable landfill site or incorporate it back into the site if it is not too contaminated. Routinely inspect the sediment trapping device for damage and promptly repair deficiencies to ensure the system is working properly.

## Vendors

See Appendix page F5

## References

California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA).

2003. California stormwater best management practices handbook for construction.

USEPA. 2004. Development Document for Final Action for Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Construction and Development Category. USEPA, Washington, D.C.