Material Storage and Handling

Practices and procedures promote proper handling, storage, and use of construction materials in a manner that minimizes or eliminates storm water pollution, groundwater pollution, soil contamimination, and injury to workers or visitors.

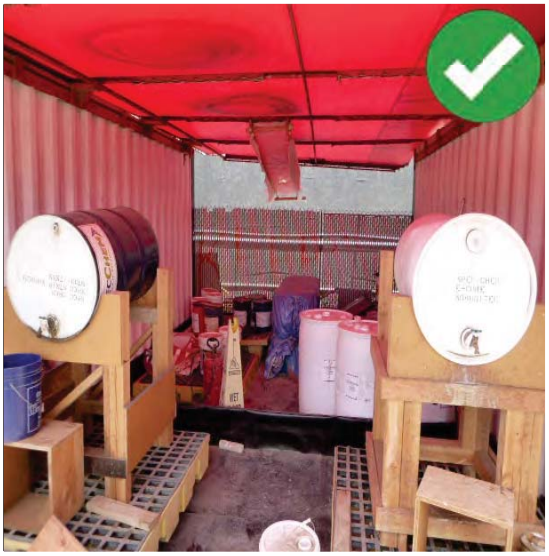
What to Inspect

- ☐ Are storage areas clean, organized, and equipped with an adequate supply of cleanup materials?
  - Designate on-site material storage area.
- ☐ Are storage areas located away from concentrated flows and open waterbodies?
- ☐ Are secondary containment measures being used?
  - Secondary containment must be able to retain 100% of the volume of the largest container of 10% of the aggregate total of all containers being stored within secondaty containment, whichever is greater.
- ☐ Do containers have proper labeling?
  - Containers must be clearly labeled as to their contents (for products labeled in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).
- ☐ Do containers show signs of corrosion and/or evidence of leaks?
- ☐ Are materials properly stored so not to come into contact with storm water?
  - Materials with potential to contaminate runoff must be stored off the ground and under cover.
- ☐ Are materials stored on any erosion or sediment control devices?

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Hazardous materials not under cover and in secondary containment are a common occurrence if a material storage area is not designated on-site.



Materials with the potential to contaminate runoff must be stored under cover and in appropriate secondary containment.



While rebar is racked off the ground, it must also be covered with impermeable material to prevent it from contaminating storm water runoff.



Properly stored rebar is racked off the ground and covered with plastic.