Description and Purpose
A tire wash is an area located at stabilized construction access points to remove sediment from tires and under carriages and to prevent sediment from being transported onto public roadways.

Suitable Applications
Tire washes may be used on construction sites where dirt and mud tracking onto public roads by construction vehicles may occur.

Limitations
- The tire wash requires a supply of wash water.
- A turnout or doublewide exit is required to avoid having entering vehicles drive through the wash area.
- Do not use where wet tire trucks leaving the site leave the road dangerously slick.

Implementation
- Incorporate with a stabilized construction entrance/exit. See TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit.
- Construct on level ground when possible, on a pad of coarse aggregate greater than 3 in. but smaller than 6 in. A geotextile fabric should be placed below the aggregate.
- Wash rack should be designed and constructed/manufactured for anticipated traffic loads.
Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash

- Provide a drainage ditch that will convey the runoff from the wash area to a sediment trapping device. The drainage ditch should be of sufficient grade, width, and depth to carry the wash runoff.

- Use hoses with automatic shutoff nozzles to prevent hoses from being left on.

- Require that all employees, subcontractors, and others that leave the site with mud caked tires and undercarriages to use the wash facility.

- Implement SC-7, Street Sweeping and Vacuuming, as needed.

Costs
Costs are low for installation of wash rack.

Inspection and Maintenance
- Inspect and verify that activity–based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMP are under way, inspect BMPs in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.

- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharge daily while non-stormwater discharges occur.

- Remove accumulated sediment in wash rack and/or sediment trap to maintain system performance.

- Inspect routinely for damage and repair as needed.

References
Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.


Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash TC-3

Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6"
Corrugated steel panels
Original grade
Filter fabric
12" Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer

SECTION A-A
NOT TO SCALE

Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6"
Filter fabric
Original grade
12" Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer

SECTION B-B
NOT TO SCALE

Paved roadway
Match existing grade
Ditch to carry runoff to a sediment trapping device
Wash Rack
Water supply & hose

NOTE:
Many designs can be field fabricated, or fabricated units may be used.

TYPICAL TIRE WASH
NOT TO SCALE