



Standard Symbol

### BMP Objectives

- Soil Stabilization
- Sediment Control
- Tracking Control
- Wind Erosion Control
- Non-Storm Water Management
- Materials and Waste Management

**Definition and Purpose** The construction and retrofit of bridges and retaining walls often include driving piles for foundation support and shoring operations. Driven piles are typically constructed of concrete, steel, or timber. Driven sheet piles are used for shoring and cofferdam construction. Proper control and use of equipment, materials, and waste products from pile driving operations will reduce the discharge of potential pollutants to the storm drain system or watercourses.

**Appropriate Applications** These procedures apply to construction sites near or adjacent to a watercourse or groundwater where permanent and temporary pile driving operations (impact and vibratory) take place, including operations using pile shells for construction of cast-in-steel-shell and cast-in-drilled-hole piles.

**Limitations** ■ None identified.

- Standards and Specifications**
- Use drip pans or absorbent pads during vehicle and equipment maintenance, cleaning, fueling, and storage. Refer to BMPs NS-9 “Vehicle and Equipment Fueling” and NS-10 “Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance.”
  - Have spill kits and cleanup materials available at all locations of pile driving. Refer to BMP WM-4 “Spill Prevention and Control.”
  - Keep equipment that is in use in streambeds; or on docks, barges, or other structures over water bodies, leak free.
  - Park equipment over plastic sheeting or equivalent where possible. Plastic sheeting is not a substitute for drip pans or absorbent pads. The storage or use of equipment in streambeds or other bodies of water shall comply with all applicable permits.
  - Implement other BMPs as applicable, such as NS-2 “Dewatering Operations,” WM-5 “Solid Waste Management,” WM-6 “Hazardous Waste Management,” and WM-10 “Liquid Waste Management.”

## Maintenance and Inspection

- When not in use, store pile driving equipment away from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, and inlets. Protect hammers and other hydraulic attachments from run-on by placing them on plywood and covering them with plastic or a comparable material prior to the onset of rain.
- Use less hazardous products, e.g. vegetable oil instead of hydraulic fluid, when practicable.
- Inspect pile driving areas and equipment for leaks and spills on a daily basis.
- Inspect equipment routinely and repair equipment as needed (e.g., worn or damaged hoses, fittings, gaskets).