

SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal

Description

Improper storage and handling of solid wastes can allow toxic compounds, oils and greases, heavy metals, nutrients, suspended solids, and other pollutants to enter stormwater runoff. The discharge of pollutants to stormwater from waste handling and disposal can be prevented and reduced by tracking waste generation, storage, and disposal; reducing waste generation and disposal through source reduction, reuse, and recycling; and preventing run-on and runoff.

Approach

Reduce potential for pollutant discharge through source control pollution prevention and best management practice (BMP) implementation. Successful implementation depends on effective training of employees on applicable BMPs and general pollution prevention strategies and objectives.

General Pollution Prevention Protocols

- Accomplish reduction in the amount of waste generated using the following source controls:
 - ✓ Production planning and sequencing;
 - ✓ Process or equipment modification;
 - ✓ Raw material substitution or elimination;
 - ✓ Loss prevention and housekeeping;
 - ✓ Waste segregation and separation; and
 - ✓ Close loop recycling.
- Establish a material tracking system to increase awareness about material usage. This may reduce spills and minimize contamination, thus reducing the amount of waste produced.
- Recycle materials whenever possible.

Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Substitute Products

Targeted Constituents

Sediment

Nutrients

Trash

Metals ✓

Bacteria ✓

Oil and Grease ✓

Organics ✓

Minimum BMPs Covered

	Good Housekeeping	✓
	Preventative Maintenance	✓
	Spill and Leak Prevention and Response	✓
	Material Handling & Waste Management	✓
	Erosion and Sediment Controls	
	Employee Training Program	✓
	Quality Assurance and Record Keeping	✓



SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal

- Use the entire product before disposing of the container.
- To the maximum extent possible, store wastes under cover or indoors after ensuring that all safety concerns such as fire hazard and ventilation have been addressed.
- Provide containers for each waste stream at each work station. Allow time after each shift to clean area.



Good Housekeeping

- Cover storage containers with leakproof lids or some other means. If waste is not in containers, cover all waste piles (plastic tarps are acceptable coverage) and prevent stormwater run-on and runoff with a berm. The waste containers or piles must be covered except when in use.
- Use drip pans or absorbent materials whenever grease containers are emptied by vacuum trucks or other means. Grease cannot be left on the ground. Collected grease must be properly disposed of as garbage.
- Dispose of rinse water and wash water from cleaning waste containers into a sanitary sewer if allowed by the local sewer authority. Do not discharge wash water to the street or storm drain. Clean the containers in a designated wash area that drains to a clarifier.
- Transfer waste from damaged containers into safe containers.
- Take special care to minimize losses when loading or unloading wastes. Loading systems can be used to minimize spills and fugitive emission losses such as dust or mist. Vacuum transfer systems can minimize waste loss.
- Keep the waste management area clean at all times by sweeping and cleaning up spills immediately.
- When cleaning around restaurant/food handling dumpster areas, use dry methods when possible (e.g., sweeping, use of absorbents). If water must be used after sweeping/using absorbents, collect water and discharge through grease interceptor to the sewer.
- Stencil or demarcate storm drains on the facility's property with a prohibitive message regarding waste disposal.
- Cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as reinforced tarpaulin, polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon.
- If possible, move the activity indoor after ensuring that all safety concerns such as fire hazard and ventilation have been addressed.



Preventative Maintenance

- Prevent stormwater run-on from entering the waste management area by enclosing the area or building a berm around the area.

SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal

- Prevent rain from directly contacting waste materials.
- Cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as reinforced tarpaulin, polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon.
- Cover the area with a permanent roof if feasible.
- Cover dumpsters to prevent rain from washing waste out of holes or cracks in the bottom of the dumpster.
- Check waste containers weekly for leaks and to ensure that lids are on tightly. Replace any that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating.
- Sweep and clean the waste management area regularly. Use dry methods when possible (e.g., sweeping, vacuuming, use of absorbents) when cleaning around restaurant/food handling dumpster areas. If water must be used after sweeping/using absorbents, collect water and discharge through grease interceptor to the sewer.
- Inspect and replace faulty pumps or hoses regularly to minimize the potential of releases and spills.
- Repair leaking equipment such as valves, lines, seals, and pumps promptly.



Spill and Leak Prevention and Response

- Keep your spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plan up to date.
- Have an emergency plan, equipment, and trained personnel ready at all times to deal immediately with major spills.
- Collect all spilled liquids, and properly dispose of them.
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a location known to all near the designated wash area.
- Ensure that vehicles transporting waste have spill prevention equipment that can minimize the possibility of spills during transport. Spill prevention equipment includes:
 - ✓ Baffles for liquid waste; and
 - ✓ Sealed gates and spill guards for solid waste.



Material Handling and Waste Management

Litter Control

- Post “No littering” signs, and enforce antilitter laws.
- Provide a sufficient number of litter receptacles for the facility.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.

SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal

Waste Collection

- Keep waste collection areas clean.
- Inspect solid waste containers for structural damage regularly. Repair or replace damaged containers as necessary.
- Secure solid waste containers; containers must be closed tightly when not in use.
- Do not fill waste containers with washout water or any other liquid.
- Ensure that only appropriate solid wastes are added to the solid waste container. Certain wastes such as hazardous wastes, appliances, fluorescent lamps, and pesticides may not be disposed of in solid waste containers (see the chemical/hazardous wastes section below).
- Do not mix wastes; that can cause chemical reactions, make recycling impossible, and complicate disposal. Affix labels to all waste containers clearly identifying what they contain.

Chemical/Hazardous Wastes

- Select designated hazardous waste collection areas on-site.
- Store hazardous materials and wastes in covered containers and protect them from vandalism.
- Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment.
- Make sure that hazardous waste is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.
- Hazardous waste cannot be reused or recycled; it must be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.



Employee Training Program

- Educate employees about pollution prevention measures and goals.
- Train employees how to properly handle and dispose of waste using the source control BMPs described above.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper hazardous waste management.
- Use a training log or similar method to document training.
- Ensure that employees are familiar with the site's SPCC plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.



Quality Assurance and Record Keeping

- Keep accurate maintenance logs that document minimum BMP activities performed for waste handling and disposal, types and quantities of waste disposed of, and any improvement actions.

SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal

- Keep accurate logs of spill response actions that document what was spilled, how it was cleaned up, and the method used to dispose of the waste.
- Establish procedures to complete logs and file them in the central office.

Potential Capital Facility Costs and Operation & Maintenance Requirements Facilities

- Capital costs will vary substantially depending on the size of the facility and the types of waste handled. Significant capital costs might be associated with reducing wastes by modifying processes or implementing closed-loop recycling.
- Many facilities already have indoor covered areas where waste materials are stored and require no additional capital expenditures for providing cover.
- If outdoor storage of wastes is required, construction of berms or other means to prevent stormwater run-on and runoff might require appropriate constructed systems for containment.
- Capital investments will likely be required at some sites if cover and containment facilities are inadequate and can vary significantly depending upon site conditions.

Maintenance

- Check waste containers weekly for leaks and to ensure that lids are on tightly. Replace any that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating.
- When cleaning around restaurant/food handling dumpster areas, sweep and clean the waste management area regularly. Use dry methods when possible (e.g., sweeping, use of absorbents). If water must be used after sweeping/using absorbents, collect water and discharge through a grease interceptor to the sewer.
- Inspect and replace faulty pumps or hoses regularly to minimize the potential of releases and spills.
- Repair leaking equipment such as valves, lines, seals, and pumps promptly.

SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal

References and Resources

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