IC19. WASTE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

1. Prevent waste materials from coming in direct contact with wind or rain.
2. Design waste handling and disposal area to prevent stormwater runon.
3. Design waste handling and disposal area to contain spills.
4. Keep waste collection areas clean.
5. Secure solid waste containers when not in use.
6. Regularly inspect, repair, and/or replace waste containers.
7. Do not fill waste containers with washout water or any other liquid.
8. Use all of a product before disposing of the container.
9. Segregated wastes by type and label and date wastes.
10. Label and store hazardous wastes according to hazardous waste regulations.
11. Train employees on these BMPs, storm water discharge prohibitions, and wastewater discharge requirements.

OPTIONAL:

12. Minimize waste.

Pollution Prevention

Consider pollution prevention measures at all times for improving pollution control. Implementation of pollution prevention measures may reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more costly or complicated procedures.

The following pollution prevention principles apply to most industries:

- Affirmative Procurement - Use alternative, safer, or recycled products.
- Redirect storm water flows away from areas of concern.
- Reduce use of water or use dry methods.
- Reduce storm water flow across facility site.
- Recycle and reuse waste products and waste flows.
- Move or cover potential pollution from storm water contact.
- Provide on-going employee training in pollution prevention.

Best Management Practices

1. **Prevent waste materials from coming in direct contact with wind or rain.**
    - Cover the waste management area with a permanent roof.
    - If this is not feasible, cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as reinforced tarpaulin, polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene, or hypalon.
    - Cover dumpsters to prevent rain from washing out waste materials.
2. **Design waste handling and disposal area to prevent stormwater runon.**
    - Enclose the waste handling and disposal area or build a berm around it.
    - Position roof downspouts to direct stormwater away from waste handling and disposal area.
3. **Design waste handling and disposal area to contain spills.**
    - Place dumpsters or other waste receptacles on an impervious surface.
    - Construct a berm around the area to contain spills.
    - Install drains connected to the public sewer or the facility's process wastewater system within these contained areas. **DO NOT** discharge to a public sewer until contacting the local sewer authority to find out if pretreatment is required.
4. **Keep waste collection areas clean.**
    - When cleaning around waste handling and disposal areas use dry methods when possible (e.g. sweeping, use of absorbents).
    - If water must be used, collect water and discharge to the sewer if permitted to do so. **DO NOT** discharge to a public sewer until contacting the local sewer authority to find out if pretreatment is required. If discharge to the sanitary sewer is not allowed, pump water to a tank and dispose of properly.

OPTIONAL:

- Post "No Littering" signs.

5. **Secure solid waste containers when not in use.**
6. **Regularly inspect, repair, and/or replace waste containers.**
7. **Do not fill waste containers with washout water or any other liquid.**
8. **Use all of a product before disposing of the container.**
9. **Segregate wastes by type and label and date wastes.**
    - Do not mix wastes; this can cause chemical reactions, make recycling impossible, and complicate disposal.
    - Ensure that only appropriate solid wastes are added to solid waste containers.
    - Certain wastes such as hazardous wastes, appliances, fluorescent lamps, pesticides, etc. may not be disposed of in solid waste containers.
10. **Label and store hazardous wastes according to hazardous waste regulations.**
    - Consult your local hazardous waste agency or Fire Department for details.
    - Obtain a hazardous waste generator license or permit.

11. **Training**

    1. **Train employees on these BMPs, storm water discharge prohibitions, and wastewater discharge requirements.**
    2. **Train employees in proper waste handling and disposal.**
    3. **Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup.**
        - Establish training that provides employees with the proper tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill.
        - Ensure that employees are familiar with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
        - BMP IC17 discusses Spill Prevention and Control in detail.
    4. **Establish a regular training schedule, train all new employees, and conduct annual refresher training.**
    5. **Use a training log or similar method to document training.**

OPTIONAL:

12. **Minimize waste.**
    - Recycle materials whenever possible.
    - Modify processes or equipment to increase efficiency.
    - Identify and promote use of non-hazardous alternatives.
    - Reduction in the amount of waste generated can be accomplished using many different types of source controls such as:
        - Production planning and sequencing
        - Process or equipment modification
        - Raw material substitution or elimination
        - Loss prevention and housekeeping
        - Waste segregation and separation

        - 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.

References

California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks. Industrial/Commercial Best Management Practice Handbook. Prepared by Camp Dresser& McKee, Larry Walker Associates, Uribe and Associates, Resources Planning Associates for Stormwater Quality Task Force. March 1993.

Model Urban Runoff Program: A How-To Guide for Developing Urban Runoff Programs for Small Municipalities. Prepared by City of Monterey, City of Santa Cruz, California Coastal Commission, Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments, Woodward-Clyde, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. July 1998 (Revised February 2002 by the California Coastal Commission).

OPTIONAL:

- Reduction in the amount of waste generated can be accomplished using many different types of source controls such as:
    - Production planning and sequencing
    - Process or equipment modification
    - Raw material substitution or elimination
    - Loss prevention and housekeeping
    - Waste segregation and separation
    - 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.