SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND TRANSFER COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL/INSTITUTIONAL & MUNICIPAL POLLUTION PREVENTION

Solid Waste Handling and Transfer
Commercial / Industrial / Institutional & Municipal Pollution Prevention

Goal: Prevent or reduce the risk of discharge of pollutants to stormwater from the improper storage, handling and transfer of solid wastes

APPLICABLE OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES	
Any facility, site or operation that generates, stores, or transfers trash, garbage or other solid wastes.	
POLLUTION CONTROL APPROACH Prevent and reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater runoff by reducing waste generation and by proper storage, handling and transfer of solid wastes	
KEY POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES • Reduce solid waste generation as much as possible • Protect solid waste and containers from contact with rain and stormwater runoff • Inspect solid waste management areas for leaking containers or spills • Cover temporary waste piles with a waterproof cover • Prevent leaks and spills during solid waste transfer	**TARGETED POLLUTANTS** ☒ **Sediment** ☒ **Nutrients** ☒ **Bacteria** ☒ **Organic Matter** ☒ **Oil & Grease** ☒ **Heavy Metals** ☒ **Toxic Chemicals** ☐ **Abnormal pH** ☒ **Trash & Debris** ☐ **Other:**

Overview

Solid waste management involves the collection, storage, transfer and final disposal of trash, garbage and solid wastes from commercial, industrial, institutional or local government facilities, sites and operations.

Improper handling, storage and transfer of solid wastes can contribute trash and floatables, oil and greases, heavy metals, nutrients, suspended solids, toxic chemicals and other pollutants to stormwater runoff and downstream receiving waters.

Pollution Prevention and Control Measures

<u>Waste Reduction:</u>

- Reduce waste generation at the site or facility:
- Maintain usage and waste inventory
- Modify processes or equipment to generate less waste

- Use substitute materials with less toxic substances
- Use waste segregation and separation.
- Recycle materials whenever possible.

Solid Waste Containers and Waste Management Areas:

- Use covered dumpsters and solid waste containers with leak-proof lids and covers. Ensure that dumpster lids and container covers are always closed when not in use.
- Solid waste management areas should be located a minimum of 50 feet away from concentrated flows of stormwater, drainage courses, and stormwater drains, and should not be located in areas prone to flooding or ponding.
- Dumpsters and waste containers should be located on paved areas or concrete pads, and covered by an overhanging roof structure or canopy when possible.
- Utilize a secondary containment system (such as curbing, berms, liner or vault) where waste containers touch the ground to prevent contact with stormwater runoff and to contain spills. Smaller waste containers can be raised off the ground with a pallet or similar method.
- Ensure that dumpster or solid waste container capacity (size and number) is adequate for the waste stream generated by the facility.
- Only appropriate solid wastes should be placed in dumpsters and solid waste containers. Certain wastes such as hazardous wastes, appliances, fluorescent lamps, pesticides, etc., may not be disposed of in solid waste containers [see Section B4 (Hazardous Material/Waste Management) for more information].

Figure B3-1 Warning Label Against Placing Hazardous Wastes in Dumpster

- Do not dump liquids in dumpsters.
- Fats, oils and grease should be collected separately and not disposed into solid waste containers.
- Avoid overfilling a dumpster or solid waste container—arrange for regular waste collection before containers overflow.
- Dumpsters and solid waste containers should be kept in good condition without corrosion or leaky seams. Repair or replace if they are deteriorating to the point where leakage is occurring.
- Consider the use of dumpster and container liners.
- Immediately clean up any leaks or spills from a dumpster or solid waste container. Never hose down the solid waste management area into the stormwater drain or drainage ditch.
- Dispose of rinse and washwater from the cleaning of dumpster and solid waste containers to a sanitary sewer drain in accordance with local

Figure B3-2 Leaking Dumpsters and Solid Waste Containers Can Be a Significant Source of Stormwater Pollution

wastewater requirements. Never discharge the washwater onto pavement, or to a stormwater drain or drainage ditch.

- Keep all solid waste collection and storage areas clean.

Temporary Waste Piles:

- Cover temporary waste piles with a waterproof cover (made of polyethylene, polypropylene, hypalon or equivalent). The cover should be adequately secured.

Litter:

- Provide a sufficient number of covered litter receptacles for the facility.
- Empty litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.
- Stencil or mark stormwater drains on the facility's property with "DUMP NO WASTE: KEEP IT CLEAN – DRAINS TO STREAM"

Solid Waste Transfer and Transport:

- Loading and unloading solids wastes can cause leaks and spills during transfer. Operate all equipment to minimize spills and fugitive emission losses (such as dust or mist). Vacuum transfer systems can help minimize waste loss.
- Ensure that vehicles that transport waste have spill prevention equipment such as baffles for liquid wastes, and sealed gates and spill guards for solid waste.

Inspection and Preventive Maintenance Requirements

Table B3-1
Typical Inspection and Preventive Maintenance Activities for Solid Waste Handling and Transfer

Activity	**Schedule**
Check dumpsters and solid waste containers to ensure that lids and covers are closed tightly. Ensure drain plug is present and not leaking. Check the integrity of the dumpster or solid waste container.	Weekly / Ongoing
Inspect the solid waste management areas regularly to check for loose trash or solid waste materials. Promptly clean up any leaks or spills.	Ongoing
Sweep and clean paved solid waste management areas when needed. Collect and properly dispose of any loose trash or solid waste materials. Do not hose down paved areas.	Weekly / As needed

Spill Prevention and Response

- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for spill prevention and clean up (see Section 2.1.5).
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials on site in a location near the solid waste management area.

Considerations for Local Government-Owned or Operated Facilities and Operations

- All local government facilities should adopt these pollution prevention and control measures, and develop appropriate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for implementing them.
- Local governments that provide solid waste collection services should ensure that all commercial, industrial and residential service customers comply with these protocols and practices.

- Dumpster pad design details that conform to these protocols should be promulgated by the local government.

Considerations for Industrial NPDES (Georgia IGP) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)

- Industrial activity sectors with coverage under the Georgia IGP that have solid waste handling and disposal operations are required to identify the location of all areas used for the treatment, storage and disposal of wastes on the site map in their SWPPP and document applicable control measures to address potential pollutants.
- Many facilities will, at a minimum, have solid waste containers on-site and should include the appropriate control measures in their SWPPP.
- Leachate from waste piles is prohibited under the Georgia IGP.
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Specific State Regulations and Requirements

- Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-20)