



STORAGE OF SCRAP AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRIAL / INSTITUTIONAL & MUNICIPAL POLLUTION PREVENTION

Storage of Scrap and Recyclable Materials Commercial / Industrial / Institutional & Municipal Pollution Prevention

Goal: Prevent or reduce the risk of discharge of pollutants to stormwater from facilities that salvage and store scrap and recyclable materials

| APPLICABLE OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auto Salvage Yards • Scrap Metal Dealers • Local Government Recycling Facilities and Centers • Commercial or Institutional Recycling Facilities • Industrial Equipment Recycling / Repurposing • Any Other Facility or Site with Outdoor Storage of Scrap and Recyclable Materials | |
| POLLUTION CONTROL APPROACH | |
| Reduce the potential for contamination of stormwater runoff from scrap and recyclable materials during breakdown as well as short- or long-term storage | |
| KEY POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES | TARGETED POLLUTANTS |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all liquids, batteries and hazardous materials from incoming scrap, vehicles, equipment and appliances before compacting and storage • Cover or enclose scrap items and recycling stockpiles • Divert runoff from storage areas using dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts or surface grading • Treat runoff from salvage and recycling sites with an appropriate stormwater water quality structural control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sediment <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrients <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Matter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oil & Grease <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy Metals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Toxic Chemicals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abnormal pH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trash & Debris <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Vehicle Fluids |

Overview

Business and other facilities and operations that salvage and/or recycle often store scrap items and materials outdoors on a temporary or permanent basis. This can include vehicles, equipment, appliances, electronics, scrap metal, and recyclables such as cans, bottles, glass, plastic, cardboard and paper.

Stormwater runoff from these sites may contain oils, greases, gasoline and other hydrocarbons, acidic and alkaline compounds, heavy metals, suspended solids, BOD, and other toxic organic chemicals such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Unsecured scrap and recyclable materials can also be carried away by stormwater runoff, creating the potential for blockage in stormwater drainage systems and trash in downstream waterways.

Pollution Prevention and Control Measures

- Provide a designated area to drain fluids from vehicles, equipment, appliances and other items before crushing/compacting and storage. This area should have a bermed, impervious surface (preferably Portland cement concrete) and be covered with a roof or tarp. Drip pans should be used during all fluid removal operations and placed under potential leaks.
- Remove all fluids, batteries and hazardous materials from incoming vehicles, equipment, appliances, and other salvage items. Fluids to be removed can include:
 - Gasoline
 - Motor Oil and Lubricants
 - Antifreeze, Coolants and Refrigerants
 - Brake and Transmission Fluids
 - Solvents
 - Other Liquid Chemicals and Wastes
- Use dry absorbents, such as absorbent granules, socks and pads to clean up spills or leaking fluids. Absorbents should be cleaned up properly, bagged and disposed of properly.
- Segregate all waste fluids, and store and dispose, or recycle, these fluids properly. See Section A2 (Storage of Liquid Materials) for more information on liquid storage.
- Remove any other contaminated or hazardous items or materials from vehicles, equipment, appliances and other salvage items. Store and dispose, or recycle, these items properly. These items and materials may include:
 - Airbag Cartridges
 - Oil Filters
 - Brake Pads and Shoes
 - Fluorescent Bulbs
 - Mercury Switches
 - Other Contaminated or Hazardous Items and Materials

See Section B4 (Hazardous Material / Waste Management) for more information on hazardous materials handling and storage.

- Remove batteries from vehicles, equipment and electronics, and store using an enclosed container. Properly recycle or dispose of the batteries. Use neutralizing agents such as baking soda for lead-acid batteries in case of battery breaks or leaks.
- Conduct all vehicle and equipment crushing operations in a bermed, impervious area.
- Install alarms and/or pump shutoff systems on outdoor equipment with hydraulic reservoirs exceeding 150 gallons in the event of a line break, or provide for secondary containment.
- Follow Section D3 (Equipment/Tools Cleaning and Washing) for any parts or scrap cleaning activities.
- All scrap metal, vehicles, appliances, equipment and materials that may contaminate stormwater runoff should be covered with permanent or semi-permanent covers to prevent contact with rain.
- Dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, and surface grading should be used to divert runoff from storage areas
- Cover or enclose stockpiles or bins of paper, cardboard, glass, plastic and any other material that has the potential to contaminate stormwater runoff.
- Label storage containers of all fluids, recyclables and waste materials.
- Ensure that all stormwater from the site is treated by an appropriate structural or non-structural stormwater control. Stormwater controls that provide water quality treatment for the contaminant(s) in question may be found in *Volume 2, Technical Handbook*.

Additional Considerations

- Some activities and operations, such as high-pressure washers, may be required by the local regulations to be connected to the sanitary sewer.
- If transporting salvage, scrap or recyclable items, an impermeable liner should be placed in the vehicle, as well as spill cleanup materials, to capture and clean up any spilled or leached fluids or contaminants.
- Local fire regulations should be consulted on the clearance of roof covers over flammable materials.

Inspection and Preventive Maintenance Requirements

Table A3-1

Typical Inspection and Preventive Maintenance Activities for Storage of Scrap and Recyclable Materials

Activity Schedule

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Inspect inbound items and materials for leaks | Hourly / Ongoing |
| Inspect the storage area(s) to check for contamination from scrap materials and recyclables. Promptly clean up any leaks, spills, or contamination in the storage area. | Ongoing |
| Sweep and clean paved storage areas when needed. Collect and properly dispose of any loose scrap, recyclables, trash and debris. Do not hose down paved areas. | As needed (frequently/seasonally) |
| Identify, remove and properly dispose of any contaminated soils. | 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 cleanup materials on site in a location near the storage area(s).
- Keep a mercury spill kit on site for any release of mercury from switches, anti-lock brake systems, and switch storage areas.

Considerations for Local Government-Owned or Operated Facilities and Operations

- Local government recycling centers should adopt and incorporate these pollution prevention and control measures, as well as develop appropriate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for implementing them.

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

- Applicable industrial activity sectors with coverage under the Georgia IGP that often undertake operations and activities that involve storage of scrap and recyclable materials include, but are not limited to:
 - Sector M: Automobile Salvage Yards
 - Sector N: Scrap Recycling Facilities

Please see Appendix B for the SIC codes that correspond to each industrial activity sector

- All facilities covered under the Georgia IGP are required to identify the location(s) of any dismantling/processing, storage or maintenance activities and pollutant(s) that may come in contact with stormwater in their SWPPP, as well as document applicable control measures.
- The Georgia IGP includes additional pollution prevention and control measures required for automobile salvage yards (Sector M) and scrap recycling facilities (Sector N).
- The Georgia IGP requires annual analytical sampling of stormwater discharges from some industrial activity sectors. Please refer to the permit and your SWPPP for specific sampling requirements.
- Leachate from waste piles is prohibited under the Georgia IGP.

Specific State Regulations and Requirements

- Georgia Oil or Hazardous Materials Spills or Releases Act (O.C.G.A. 12-14-1)
- Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-60)