

Chapter 26: [Stormwater](#)

## Category 10 BMPs – Outdoor Waste Handling and Disposal

Product ID: [349](#) | Revision ID: 2557 | Date published: 19 April 2023 | Date effective: 19 April 2023

URL: <https://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/eshmanual/references/stormBMP10OutdoorWasteHandling.pdf>

Category 10 *best management practices* (BMPs) prevent the discharge of pollutants to the storm drainage system that could result from improper waste handling and disposal. For this set of BMPs, waste includes all classes of waste, from office waste, salvage materials, scrap metal, cafeteria food waste, process waste, hazardous waste, and radiological waste. Also included are chemical waste and wastewater (such as discarded chemicals and chemical solutions; secondary containment wastewater; and purge water from environmental activities, and oil and grease from cutting fluids). (For activities to which these and other BMP categories apply, see [Stormwater: Best Management Practices Index](#).)

### Best Management Practices

- 10.1 Provide supervision and training in proper waste-handling practices.
- 10.2 Store waste in one of these ways:
  - Store waste on a paved surface with a roof or covering to keep rain out. Provide appropriate berms or mounding, or store waste on pallets to prevent run-on of stormwater.
  - Where a roof is not feasible, store waste on a paved area that is designed to minimize water pooling (1.5 percent slope). Prevent runoff and run-on with berms or curbs. Waste known to pollute stormwater must be stored in areas where water can be contained, tested, and released to the sanitary sewer.
  - Areas where drains are allowed must lead to catch basins or drainage areas protected through design or modifications to remove potential pollutants of concerns. For example, salvage yards require sediment traps and/or inserts to remove metal particles from stormwater before it enters the storm drainage system.
  - Store waste in enclosed, covered, or lidded containers, hoppers, or bins. Keep containers closed or covered.
  - As a temporary measure, place material on a paved surface and cover with tarps or plastic sheeting, secured with weights or ropes. Use sandbags and/or wattles to create temporary berms or place material on pallets to prevent run-on of stormwater through the waste. Dispose of or move the waste to a permanent storage place as soon as possible.
- 10.3 Maintain outdoor storage containers and covers in good condition. Inspect them periodically (at least monthly or as required by state and local regulations) for signs of deterioration and remedy as needed.
- 10.4 Cover or use lidded bins and containers for trash, recycled material, or scrap metal stored outside. Keep the bins or containers closed or covered.

- 10.5 Remove sources of pollutants – for example remove oil, fluids, or mercury switches from salvaged equipment. Protect items from rain by closing lids to trash receptacles or bins and covering items such as scrap metal.
- 10.6 Implement good housekeeping practices in outdoor waste storage areas. Such practices include keeping the area clean by sweeping and removing debris and storing small items or wire and cable scrap in containers.
- 10.7 Routinely inspect waste accumulation areas for spills and leaks. (For more information, see [Chapter 17, “Hazardous Waste”](#).)
- 10.8 In the event of any spill or release, refer to [Chapter 16, “Spills”](#).
- 10.9 Provide required training for personnel who handle hazardous materials and generate hazardous waste. (See [Chapter 17, “Hazardous Waste”](#) and [Chapter 40, “Chemical Lifecycle Management”](#).)
- 10.10 Provide secondary containment for hazardous material containers that could threaten human health or the environment if the container is breached.
- 10.11 Equip waste handling and storage areas with spill kits. Use only containers provided by the [Waste Management \(WM\) Group](#) for hazardous waste.
- 10.12 Properly manage purge water from environmental investigations and environmental monitoring activities.
- 10.13 Maintain an active waste-minimization program that includes such strategies as material substitution, recycling, and process equipment modification.
- 10.14 Segregate and separate waste to preclude compatibility problems.
- 10.15 Cover, enclose, or berm wastewater management areas to prevent contact with run-on or runoff.
- 10.16 Minimize spills and fugitive losses from waste handling systems.
- 10.17 Whenever practicable, containerize radioactive waste to prevent contact with rain, wind dispersal, run-on, or runoff.

## References

[SLAC Environment, Safety, and Health Manual](#) (SLAC-I-720-0A29Z-001)

- [Chapter 26, “Stormwater”](#)
  - [Stormwater: Best Management Practices Index](#) (SLAC-I-750-0A16V-001)
- [Chapter 16, “Spills”](#)
- [Chapter 17, “Hazardous Waste”](#)
- [Chapter 40, “Chemical Lifecycle Management”](#)

Other SLAC Documents

- [Water Resources](#)
- [Hazardous Waste Management](#)