

SCRAP & NON-LIQUID WASTE RECYCLING FACT SHEET #2 - Storm Water Pollution Prevention



Pima County Department of
Environmental Quality
March 2011

Permittees with coverage under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP-2010) for non-mining facilities are required to prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must identify structural and non-structural controls or work practices that will be put in place to minimize impacts caused by offsite storm water discharges.

It is essential that employee training be provided to anyone who: (a) works in areas where industrial materials or activities are potentially exposed to storm water; or (b) who is responsible for implementing activities necessary to meet the conditions of the MSGP-2010.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) are an integral part of a SWPPP. BMPs are developed and implemented to reduce the possibility of storm water pollution.

Inbound Recyclable & Waste Material Control

Perform inspections of inbound recyclable and waste materials to limit the amount of materials containing pollutants:

- Suppliers of scrap and recyclable waste materials can drain and dispose of residual fluids prior to delivery.
- Establish procedures to minimize the potential of residual fluids mixing with storm water runoff.
- Establish procedures for receiving scrap lead-acid batteries from suppliers.
- Provide training for employees dealing with inbound recyclable materials.
- Establish procedures for storing and properly disposing of, or recycling, liquid wastes (such as used oil).

Scrap & Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Outdoor Storage)

Minimize exposure of storm water runoff to stockpiled materials, processed materials, and non-recyclable waste. Possible control measures include:

- Use of permanent or semi-permanent covers.
- Use of sediment traps, catch basin filters, or sand filters.
- Use of silt fencing, dikes, berms, containment trenches, culverts, or surface grading to divert storm water runoff from storage areas.
- Use of oil and water separators, sumps, or dry absorbents for areas where residual fluids are stockpiled.

Stockpiling of Turnings Exposed to Cutting Fluids (Outdoor Storage)

Minimize contact of storm water runoff with residual cutting fluids. The following two Best Management Practices (BMPs) may be used individually or in combination.

- Store turnings exposed to cutting fluids under a permanent or semi-permanent cover. Storm water discharges from these areas must be treated by an oil/water separator. Residual fluids must be collected, handled, and disposed of or recycled.
- Designated containment areas for turnings exposed to cutting fluids. Storm water runoff from these areas may be discharged, provided:
 - (i) containment areas are made of concrete, asphalt, or other impermeable material;
 - (ii) a barrier is around the perimeter of the containment areas;
 - (iii) there is a drainage collection system for runoff;
 - (iv) there is scheduled maintenance for the oil/water separator; and
 - (v) there are procedures for properly disposing of or recycling collected residual fluids.

Scrap & Waste Material Stockpiles and Storage (Covered or Indoor Storage)

Minimize contact between residual liquids, particulate matter, and storm water runoff.

- Do not allow washwater from tipping floors or processing areas to discharge to the storm sewer.
- Disconnect or seal off floor drains connected to the storm sewer system.

Scrap & Recyclable Waste Processing Areas

Minimize contact between storm water runoff and scrap processing equipment. Options for control measures include:

- Regular inspection of equipment for spills or leaks
- Regular inspection of malfunctioning, worn, or corroded equipment parts.
- Implementation of a preventive maintenance program for processing equipment.
- Use of dry-absorbents to collect and dispose of or recycle spilled or leaking fluids
- Use of mercury spill kits for spills from the storage of mercury switches.
- For unattended hydraulic reservoirs, installation of protection devices or secondary containment .
- Minimizing contact of storm water runoff with outdoor processing equipment or stored materials through grading and containment or diversion structures (e.g., dikes, berms, culverts, trenches, elevated concrete pads).
- Installation of oil/water separators or sumps.
- Installation of permanent/semi-permanent covers in processing areas.
- Use of retention or detention ponds or basins, sediment traps, and vegetated swales or strips.
- Use of catch basin filters or sand filters.

