

## APPENDIX 6 – Street Waste Disposal

### Street Waste Liquids General Procedures

**Street waste collection should emphasize retention of solids in preference to liquids.** Street waste solids are the principal objective in street waste collection and are substantially easier to store and treat than liquids.

**Street waste liquids require treatment before their discharge.** Street waste liquids, which include, but are not limited to, eductor and street sweeping truck decant and drainage from piles and containers, usually contain high amounts of suspended and total solids and absorbed metals. Treatment requirements depend on the discharge location.

**Discharges to sanitary sewer and storm sewer systems must be approved by the entity responsible for operation and maintenance of the system.** Ecology will not generally require waste discharge permits for discharge of stormwater decant to sanitary sewers or to stormwater treatment BMPs constructed and maintained in accordance with Ecology’s *Stormwater Management Manual for Western or Eastern Washington*, as appropriate.

The following order of preference, for disposal of liquid from collection of street waste and water removed from stormwater treatment BMPs, is **required**.

- 1. Discharge of street waste decant liquids to a municipal sanitary sewer connected to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) is the preferred disposal option.** Discharge to a municipal sanitary sewer requires the approval of the sewer authority. Approvals for discharge to a POTW will likely contain pretreatment, quantity, and location conditions to protect the POTW.
- 2. Discharge of street waste decant liquids may be allowed into a Basic or Metals Runoff Treatment BMP, if option 1 is not available.** Street waste liquid may be discharged back into the storm sewer system under the following conditions only when **all** of the following apply:
  - The preferred disposal option of discharge to sanitary sewer is not reasonably available;
  - The liquid comes from street waste only. Do not send liquids decanted from sanitary wastes to stormwater BMPs;
  - The discharge is to a Basic or Metals Runoff Treatment BMP. If pretreatment does not remove visible sheen from oils, the Runoff Treatment BMP must be able to prevent the discharge of oils causing a visible sheen;

- The discharge from the eductor or sweeper truck is as near to the inlet of the Runoff Treatment BMP as is practical, to minimize contamination or recontamination of the collection system;
- The storm sewer system owner/operator has granted approval and has determined that the Runoff Treatment BMP will accommodate the increased loading. Pretreatment conditions to protect the Runoff Treatment BMP may be issued as part of the approval process. Following local pretreatment conditions is a requirement of this Permit; and
- Ecology must approve in advance flocculants for the pretreatment of street waste liquids. The liquids must be non-toxic under the circumstances of use. If the owner/operator adds flocculants to street waste liquids, they must follow the requirements of BMP C250/C250E: Construction Stormwater Chemical Treatment and BMP C251/251E: Construction Stormwater Filtration.

The reasonable availability of sanitary sewer discharge will be determined by the Permittee, by evaluating such factors as distance, time of travel, load restrictions, and capacity of the Runoff Treatment BMP.

- 3. Operators may temporarily place portable tanks (e.g. Baker Tanks) near where sweeping is taking place to temporarily hold water and solids from the sweeper.** Transfer this water/solid mixture to the decant facility at a later time.
- 4. Operators may discharge liquids removed from the street while sweeping during rain events, if the designated decant facility is a distance away (i.e., travel time would significantly impact the amount of sweeping).** When sweeping during rain events, the sweeper will fill with water quickly.

*Discharge to Wastewater Collection System:* Operators may discharge water from eductor or sweeper trucks to the wastewater collection system through manholes located in the street that is swept with approval from the Sewer Authority. The method used to move water from the sweeper to the wastewater collection system should be developed by the Sewer Authority.

*Discharge to Stormwater Collection System:* Operators may discharge clear decanted water to the stormwater collection system for the roadway being swept when all of the conditions listed below apply. Operators cannot deposit decanted water into a collection system different from the system for the roadway being swept. Conditions to discharge:

- The catch basin receiving the decanted water already receives runoff from the swept street.
- The water entering the sweeper storage tank is runoff from the street and not water placed on the street by a water truck or the sweeper during the sweeping operation.

- The sweeper stays in place for a minimum of 15 minutes at the discharge location to allow solids to settle prior to decanting the water from the storage tank.
- The operator places an appropriately sized catch basin filter in the catch basin or a filter sock attached to the end of the outlet hose allowing for a slow release of water. Remove the catch basin filter or filter sock following its use.
- The operator stops discharging liquids to the catch basin when there is a concentration of solids leaving the tank.
- The storm sewer system owner/operator shall approve the discharge.

**5. Operators may return water removed from stormwater ponds, vaults, and oversized catch basins to the storm sewer system.** Stormwater ponds, vaults, and oversized catch basins contain substantial amounts of liquid, which hampers the collection of solids and poses problems if the removed waste must be hauled away from the site. Water removed from these facilities may be discharged back into the pond, vault, or oversized catch basin provided:

- Clear water removed from a stormwater treatment structure may be discharged directly to a down gradient cell of a treatment pond or into the storm sewer system.
- Turbid water may be discharged back into the structure it was removed from if:
  - The removed water has been stored in a clean container (eductor truck, Baker tank, or other appropriate container or facility used specifically for handling stormwater or clean water); **and**
  - There will be no discharge from the pond, vault, or oversized catch basin for at least 24 hours.
- The discharge must be approved by the storm sewer system owner/operator.

### Street Waste Solids

Soils generated from maintenance of the MS4 may be reclaimed, recycled or reused when allowed by local codes and ordinances. Street Wastes are defined in [Chapter 173-350 WAC](#)<sup>1</sup>. Soils that are identified as contaminated, pursuant to Chapter 173-350 WAC, shall be disposed of at a qualified solid waste disposal facility.

Typically, the County Health Department produces permits for disposal of solid waste and not Ecology. Ecology's authority does not extend to actual disposal of street waste material.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-350>