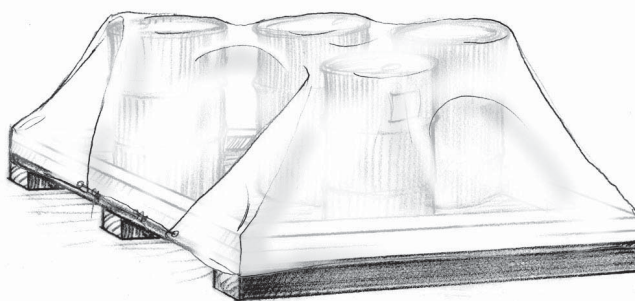


Material & Hazardous Waste Storage Best Management Practices

Non-hazardous materials stored outdoors should be placed on a pallet and covered.

Hazardous chemicals should be stored on a secondary containment unit and covered with a waterproof tarp.



Selection of Best Management Practices

In order to comply with Santa Barbara County's Municipal Storm Water Permit, Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be employed at municipal facilities. BMPs may be selected from the options listed below or developed on a case-by-case basis as appropriate. Facilities with a Water Quality Protection Protocol (WQPP) should follow the BMPs stated in that protocol.

This BMP addresses only storm water protection requirements. Any group who stores, uses, handles or disposes of hazardous substances must follow the appropriate local, state and federal regulations.

Practices

General

1. Always store materials and wastes indoors or under cover whenever possible. Covers and up-gradient perimeter berms that prevent contact with storm water will minimize contaminants that leave the site. These berms also make clean up of any spills or leaks easier.
2. Minimize storage needs by purchasing smaller amounts of material more frequently and as needed for specific jobs. Stockpiling materials, which often must be stored outside and exposed to storm water, increases the possibility of pollutants flowing offsite.
3. Store chemicals away from doors and out of traffic pathways. Simple storage sheds with a roof, liquid-tight floor and perimeter berm will usually prevent storm water from becoming contaminated.

Goal / Purpose

Initial

Prevent discharge of oils, greases, metals, sediment and other contaminants from material and waste storage areas into the storm water system.

Long term

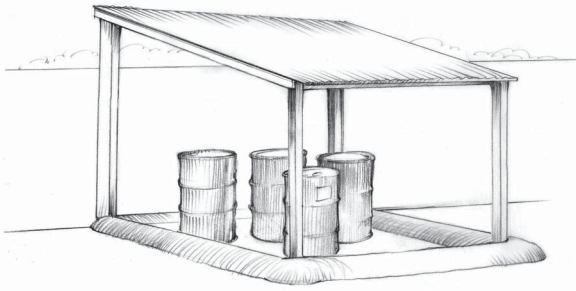
Provide designated covered and or bermed storage for all types of materials, including gravel, sand, etc., to minimize contact with storm water.

Santa Barbara County

[www.countyofsb.org/
project_cleanwater](http://www.countyofsb.org/project_cleanwater)

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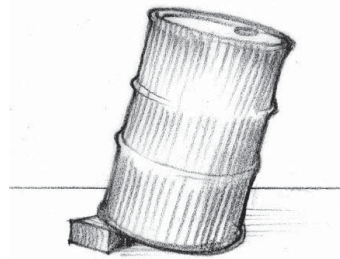


Simple storage sheds with a roof, liquid-tight floor and perimeter berm will usually prevent storm water from becoming contaminated.

4. Use drip pans (or other containment device) under taps, nozzles, and spouts to catch drips.
5. Transfer the contents of a leaking container promptly to another container; make sure the new container is appropriately labeled. OSHA mandates labeling for all containers.
6. Always store used parts (i.e., vehicle, electronic, mechanical) under cover to prevent the leaching of any materials into storm water runoff.
7. Stockpiles of gravel, asphalt, sand, and other raw materials should be stored on a paved surface. The stockpiles should be situated to prevent storm water flowing through the stockpile.
8. Cover stockpiles and put in up-gradient perimeter berms to deflect the storm water. Install down-gradient perimeter berms to prevent sediment and other contaminants from leaving the stockpile area.
9. Install cement or wood stalls with covers to create permanent facilities for raw materials (such as gravel, sand, asphalt).
10. Install perimeter controls around sediment brought back to a county site to dry out to keep particulates on-site.
11. Minimize storage of scrap metal by disposing of it periodically. Cover the stockpile during the rain season to reduce the release of contaminants.
12. Cabinets and containers exposed to the weather must be made for exterior use; interior grade cabinets and containers will rust or deteriorate contributing contaminants to storm water runoff.
13. Conduct preventative maintenance on secondary containment structures, pipes, valves, pumps and other equipment to ensure proper operation and to identify potential leaks.
14. Liquid retained in bermed areas or in secondary containment units must be discharged to an oil/water separator, filtered or properly disposed of offsite. The actual disposal method will depend on the composition and hazardous nature of the liquid.
15. Promptly clean up any spill of liquid or solid wastes. Do not hose down an area to handle a spill, unless the liquid will be completely contained, cleaned

Associated BMPs

- Alternative Safer Products
- Housekeeping
- Loading & Unloading
- Spill Control & Cleanup
- Vehicle & Equipment Fueling



Tipping the drum minimizes liquid from collecting on top of drums.

up and disposed of to sanitary sewer or offsite as appropriate for the waste type. There should be no discharge to storm drains or pavement.

16. Return equipment and material to their proper storage place after use.
17. Schedule regular cleaning of outside storage areas and yards, preferably before the start of the rain season. At least once a year, review the stock-piled equipment and supplies (materials). Often there are unusable materials at the back of the storage area. Usable materials should be stored to indicate possible use and to minimize contact with storm water. Unused or unusable material should be removed as soon as possible. Develop a plan to regularly dispose of unneeded materials.
18. Always have spill response equipment available near the storage of liquid or hazardous substances.
19. Use containers that meet the National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) or Department of Transportation (DOT) standards for holding hazardous substances.
20. Follow the Uniform Fire Code and NFPA standard when storing chemicals that are flammable, ignitable or reactive.
21. Handling of infectious materials and wastes shall comply with the appropriate federal, state and local rules and regulations.

Hazardous Materials and Wastes

22. Storage of hazardous materials and wastes must comply with the appropriate federal, state and local rules and regulations. This includes, but is not limited to the following items:
 - a. Hazardous wastes must have secondary containment with capacities as specified by regulation
 - b. Containers must be kept closed except when substances are being added or removed.
 - c. Conduct inspections of the storage areas, secondary containment and containers for closed lids, leaks, correctly completed labels and chemical compatibility.

- d. Maintain a Hazardous Materials Business Plan or Hazardous Materials Management Plan if the facility stores more than 55-gallons, 500-pounds or 200-cubic feet of hazardous substances.
- e. Maintain a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan for facilities that store petroleum compounds at or above the following capacity thresholds: A) a single aboveground tank of 660-gallons (this requirement is scheduled to be deleted) or B) multiple containers holding 1320-gallons (containers 55-gallons or larger).
- f. Dispose of or recycle hazardous waste within the timelines set by the regulations based on a site's generator status.
- g. Hazardous substances must be stored to prevent unauthorized people from accessing the area.
- h. Transport of hazardous wastes between County sites must be handled and documented as required by regulation.
- i. Completely label all containers holding hazardous materials and wastes.
- j. Do not mix different types of hazardous wastes together; it usually increases disposal costs.

Contractor Requirements

- 23. Include specific contract language to inform the contractor that they must comply with federal, state and local storm water rules and regulations as required by the Clean Water Act. Amend existing contracts to include this language, if not already included.

Employee Training

Staff training may include regular tailgate sessions at those facilities that store significant amounts of materials or any hazardous materials or wastes. Tailgate sessions should provide information on the selected storm water BMPs and methods for preventing discharge of pollutants into the storm drain system. Encourage employees to suggest modifications for existing BMPs and to create new BMPs; their suggestions will likely reduce labor and increase storm water runoff protection. If the above suggested BMPs require some modification to work for you or do not

cover some aspect of your operations or facility, call Project Clean Water at 568-3440 for assistance.

Storm water BMP training may be incorporated with other training sessions such as safety training. Facilities with a Storm Water Plan should follow the training requirements stated in that Plan. Records of the training sessions must be kept for at least three years. These records should include who conducted the training, who attended, subjects discussed, and the date(s) of the training.

For additional information on this and other BMPs, or the County's responsibilities under the NPDES Phase II federal regulations for storm water discharges, see www.countyofsb.org/project_cleanwater or contact Project Clean Water staff at 568-3440.