[South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources](https://denr.sd.gov/des/wm/sw/swsumpwaste.aspx)

1. The mixture of dirt, grime and grit that accumulates in sumps is classified as a solid waste sludge and must be appropriately disposed. The types of waste collected in a sump depends upon the type of business that is using the device. For example, car wash residue and material washed into sumps from the floors of vehicle maintenance shops will differ from waste that is placed in floor sumps at industrial facilities. The State of South Dakota presently does not have rules specific to the handling and disposing of sump pit wastes. Therefore, these guidelines have been put together to assist generators and pumpers in making reasonable, environmentally sound decisions when handling these wastes. In doing this, future liability for such wastes can be minimized.
2. Based upon experience gained over the years by the Waste Management Program, sump wastes generated by car wash and vehicle maintenance shops are not considered hazardous wastes. An exception to this assumption would be if hazardous waste was placed into the sump for disposal purposes. As a result, unless hazardous waste is known or suspected to be present in the sump, wastes from car wash and vehicle maintenance shops can be considered a solid waste and disposed of in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the table below.
3. Because it has been DENR's experience that a majority of sump wastes from vehicle maintenance operations are not hazardous wastes, it is not necessary for these businesses to conduct hazardous waste testing of this waste stream. However, should the business have knowledge that a potential hazardous waste has been placed in a sump or pit, an analysis may be required.
4. As a non-hazardous solid waste the sludge may be disposed of using one of the following options:
* Disposal of sludge and wastewater in a [permitted wastewater treatment facility](http://denr.sd.gov/des/sw/swdischargepermits.aspx) after receiving approval from the operator;
* Landfilling at a [permitted solid waste facility](https://denr.sd.gov/des/wm/landfillmaps/lfstate.aspx), after receiving approval from the landfill operator; or
* [Obtain a solid waste permit from DENR for disposal.](https://denr.sd.gov/des/wm/sw/swpermitguide.aspx)

**Catch basins**: Dispose of the water in a sanitary sewer through a shop drain or sink. Otherwise, use a toilet or other appropriate drain. Let the re moved solids dry out, then properly dispose of them. When deciding how to dispose of the sediment, you need to consider the types of activities and pollutants on site. Catch basins in areas used for chemical or hazardous waste storage , material handling or equipment maintenance may collect the chemicals used in these activities from spills or via storm water runoff. Solids re move d from catch basin s at commercial or industrial sites are Usually not considered hazardous waste and may be disposed of as solid waste. However, as the “generator” of this waste, you are responsible for making that decision and deciding how to properly manage the solids.

[Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection](https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2018/03/09/catch-basins.pdf)

1. Catch basin cleanings from storm water-only drainage systems may be disposed at any landfill that is permitted by MassDEP to acceptsolid waste.
2. MassDEP does not routinely require storm water only catch basin cleanings to be tested before disposal, unless there is evidence that they have been contaminated by a spill or some other means. Contaminated catch basin cleanings must be evaluated in accordance with 310 CR 30.000: Hazardous Waste Regulations and handled as hazardous waste if appropriate.
3. MassDEP may approve catch basin cleanings for use as grading and shaping material at landfills undergoing closure (see the agency's Revised Guidelines for Determining Closure Activities at Inactive Unlined Landfill Sites for additional information). Catch basin cleanings may be used as daily cover or grading material at active landfills only with specific MassDEP approval of the proposed use.

[Michigan Department of Environmental Quality](https://www.michigan.gov/documents/deq/wrd-stormwater-catch-basin-guidance_579858_7.pdf)

1. Catch basins are included in storm sewer system designs in order to remove solids such as gravel, sand, oils, and organic material carried by storm water. Catch basins also contain elevated concentrations of metals (attached to the solids) from street runoff or drainage from industrial, commercial and residential properties. In order to maintain the storm sewer systems effectiveness, catch basins must be periodically cleaned out.
2. The following are options recommended to properly deal with the waste stream generated from catch basin cleaning activities:
	1. Have the waste transported to drying beds to separate the solid/liquid waste. This is usually performed at a publicly owned treatment plant or at a privately owned permitted facility where the liquid portion of the waste stream is separated from the solids and treated.
	2. Request permission from the local wastewater treatment plant operator to discharge the combined solid/liquid waste in to the sanitary system. Most treatment plants will require pre-treatment prior to the discharge. All applicable local ordinance provisions must be followed.
	3. When conducting catch basin maintenance activities where the above options are not available, the following method can be used as long as there are no discharges to surface waters during dry weather conditions.
3. Conduct visual inspection to ensure the water in the sump has not been contaminated. If necessary, collect a grab sample of the water and look for signs of contamination such as visible sheen, discoloration, obvious odor, etc. See the EPA Visual Inspection guidance for more tips. If there is any doubt of the quality of the water, it should be collected into the Vactor truck and treated as waste under Part 121 or Part 115 Solid Waste Management (Part 115) of NREPA.
	* + Using a sump pump, or any other pumping mechanism, remove the majority of water in the sump of the basin without disturbing the solid material below. Do not use pumps connected to the Vactor truck’s holding tank.
		+ The clear water may then be directly discharged to one of the following:
	* Sanitary system (with prior approval from local sewer authority)
	* Curb and gutter
	* Back into the storm sewer system as long as it is contained within the system during dry weather condition to ensure no discharge into surface water
	* Applied to the ground adjacent to the catch basin (evenly distributed at a maximum rate of 250 gallons/acre/year)
		+ The remaining liquid/solid in the sump should be collected with a Vactor truck and disposed of off-site in accordance with Parts 115 or 121. The entity whose catch basin is being cleaned is responsible for meeting the generator requirements under Part 121. See the Liquid Industrial Waste Generator guidance for more information.
4. The entity transporting the solid/liquid waste must meet the applicable transporter requirements. A local, state, or federal government may use its own vehicle to service catch basins or other parts of the sewer system without being a permitted and registered transporter under the provisions of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 1998 PA 138, as amended (HMTA).
5. If the local government contracts with a private company to transport the liquids generated from cleaning the catch basins or other parts of the sewer system, that entity must be registered and permitted as a uniform liquid industrial waste transporter under the provisions of HMTA.
6. The transporter must notify the WMRPD about their activity and obtain a site identification number. Follow the instructions and links to the form EQP5150 and online paying option posted at www.deq.state.mi.us/wdspi. There is a fee.
7. A uniform hazardous waste manifest must accompany the load, or a consolidated manifest may be used per Operational Memo 121-3, when the liquid waste is transported over public roadways by the local government or by a contract transporter. Keep the records at least three years from shipment. The waste transporting portion of the vehicle and/or containers used to transport the waste must be kept closed except when adding or removing the waste, and the exteriors must be kept free of the liquid waste and residue.
8. The facility accepting the solid/liquid waste must meet operating requirements:
	* + They must notify the WMRPD that they are operating a liquid industrial waste designated facility, obtain a site identification number, and meet operating requirements under Part 121. This includes practices to prevent unauthorized discharge of the waste, sign manifests, and keep required records. If waste containers are used, they must be kept closed and protected from the weather, fire, physical damage and vandals.
		+ The discharge of the liquids into the treatment plant that is permitted by the WRD must meet the wastewater treatment plant requirements. Any other discharge of the liquids would require a separate DEQ discharge permit.
		+ The resulting solid waste must be managed under Part 115 requirements. Dispose of the solid waste in a licensed landfill. Contact the landfill authority for their specific disposal requirements, including any tests they require to document the solids are not hazardous or liquid waste. Do not use the solids as fill on local government or
* private property, or for any other use, unless it meets the conditions of being an inert material according to the solid waste rules R299.4114 through R299.4118. See the Waste Characterization Guidance for information how to determine if the waste is hazardous or not. Street sweeping activities are also subject to the above solid waste requirements. Street sweeping involves the use of specialized equipment to remove litter, loose gravel, soil, pet waste, vehicle debris and pollutants, dust, de-icing chemicals, and industrial debris from road surfaces. See the BMPs for Street Sweeping and Parking Lot and Street Cleaning.

[Florida Stormwater Association](https://www.florida-stormwater.org/assets/FSAEF/Research/StreetSweeping/pospaper_sediment.pdf)

1. The FDEP (Florida Department of Environmental Protection) Water Resources Division (Non-Point Source Section) has conducted studies to characterize street sweepings and sediments collected from structural stormwater controls. Data from these studies indicate that sediments or sweepings are not hazardous or toxic waste.
2. The FDEP Solid Waste Division has also been involved in this issue as the State's solid waste regulatory agency. The Solid Waste Division has directed local governments to dispose of street sweepings at lined landfills. (The agency also notified County Solid Waste Directors of possibly using sweepings and sediments as cover material.)

[Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection](https://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/waste_management_and_disposal/solid_waste/street_sweepings.pdf)

1. Street sweepings are materials such as sand, salt, leaves, broken glass, small pieces of metal, and other litter and debris removed from streets, parking lots and sidewalks in order to prevent these materials from being washed into storm sewers and surface waters, and to improve the appearance and safety of public roadways. Street sweepings are not as clean as virgin earth materials and should be handled with a certain degree of care. Street sweepings usually contain low levels of chemical compounds associated with stormwater runoff. Zinc and copper have surpassed lead as being the most common metal contained in road sediments. Sodium and compounds associated with asphalt and motor oils can also be found. A vehicular accident or spill can result in high levels of these hazardous compounds.
2. Catch basin cleanings are the materials such as sand, silt, leaves and debris that accumulate in and are removed from catch basins. Materials that are removed from other drainage structures such as swirl concentrators, separators, detention and retention basins are often similar to catch basin cleanings and generally should be handled in a similar manner. The material removed from catch basins generally contains a higher percentage of fine-grained material such as silt and clay. They are usually wet and usually have higher organic content from decomposing wet leaves than do street sweepings. Catch basin cleanings generally have higher levels of pollutants than street sweepings. The finer grained sediments in catch basins and other drainage structures adsorb more metals and other pollutants than the coarser sand typically found in street sweepings. Catch basins are also more likely to have been affected by spills and polluted runoff than street sweepings. Street sweepings and catch basin cleanings that have been affected by spills of gasoline or hazardous waste should not be handled in accordance with this guidance. Materials from these sources, whether or not they are removed by a sweeping process, must be tested to determine if they are hazardous. If hazardous, they must be managed in accordance with hazardous waste disposal requirements. If such materials are not hazardous, they must be either disposed of at a permitted waste disposal facility in accordance with an authorization issued by DEP under section 22a-209-8 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or reused in accordance with the requirements for reuse of polluted soils under Section 22a-133k-2(h).

**Street sweepings**

All municipalities are encouraged to develop a comprehensive management plan for collecting street sweepings and catch basin cleanings, for safely storing such materials, for reusing such materials locally in a manner that does not pose a risk to public health or a risk to wetland and water quality and, if necessary, for disposing of the material. Include the following.

* Planning for when and how often street sweeping should be done and catch basins cleaned
* Planning for the volumes of street sweepings and catch basin cleanings. An average figure for urban areas is 20.25 tons-per street-mile. For catch basins in urban areas, an acceptable estimating value is 0.1 pounds-per-calendar-day.
* Planning for the quality of street sweepings and catch basin cleanings. Because catch basin cleanings are generally more polluted than street sweepings, unless a municipality plans to dispose of the material at a waste disposal facility, catch basin cleanings should not be mixed with street sweepings unless testing shows otherwise.
* Planning for appropriate storage areas. Such locations should be sized to handle the expected volume of material to be collected and allow for any testing or processing necessary for reusing the material. The storage area should be designed in a manner that will not result in the erosion of storage piles, the generation of excessive dust and debris and that will properly control stormwater runoff from the site.
* Planning for reuse and disposal options

**Discussion of reuse options**

* Without testing
	+ Mixed with new salt/sand mixture for winter application to roads, parking lots or sidewalks,
	+ As daily cover on an active permitted lined or unlined landfill;
	+ As the sub-grade beneath a paved municipal road or parking lot, or for filling potholes provided the sweepings are covered by asphalt,
	+ As fill in the median strip of a divided highway; or as fill along road shoulders within the municipally owned public right-of-way\* provided that the completed fill is covered with asphalt or, if unpaved, with a minimum of four (4) feet of uncontaminated soil. Sweepings used in this manner should be located more than 100 feet from a wetland, watercourse, or water supply well
	+ As aggregate in concrete or asphalt
* With testing
	+ As fill on industrial and commercial property, provided it has been adequately tested, is covered, and is properly sited (e.g. setbacks)
	+ For spill cleanups

**Catch basins**

Municipalities may construct drying beds for sludge contents of vactor trucks. In general, a drying bed must be constructed on an impervious surface and include a filtering mechanism through which liquids pass to a catch basin which discharges to a sanitary sewer or into a holding tank. The dried solids can then be disposed of at a landfill or used as landfill cover.

[Wenatchi, Washington](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi36sPgv_jhAhVNPK0KHc3TD4UQFjABegQIBRAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.wenatcheewa.gov%2Fhome%2Fshowdocument%3Fid%3D4482&usg=AOvVaw14yvADKH9LhqlAHCSCVYIV)

“Street Waste” is defined as liquid and solid waste collected during the maintenance and cleaning of stormwater catch basins, detention/retention ponds, ditches and similar stormwater treatment and conveyance structures, and solid waste collected during street and parking lot sweeping. Street Waste does not include solids and liquids from street washing using detergents, cleaning of electrical vaults, vehicle wash sediment traps, restaurant grease traps, industrial process waste, sanitary sewage, combined sewage/stormwater wastes, or waste from oil/water separators at sites that load fuel.

Wastes collected during street sweeping and stormwater treatment facility cleaning and maintenance must be dewatered. Decant water may be disposed of into the municipal sanitary sewer if approval is obtained.

Street and stormwater system wastes that are not contaminated and that do not exceed the maximum values in Table 1 should be disposed of or reused in one of the following ways:

* Wastes that consist primarily of leaves, pine needles, branches and grass cuttings should be composted.
* Coarse sand from street sweeping after recent road sanding should be screened from trash; sediments may be stockpiled and reused for future street sanding.
* Soil that has been screened to remove litter and vegetation should be stockpiled and reused as:
	+ Feedstock material for topsoil operations
	+ Fill in parks and recreational settings, provided it is covered with grass, sod, or other capping material
	+ Construction fill for industrial or commercial sites, roadways, or parking lots;
	+ Landfill cover

[Townsend data](https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/CHARACTERIZATION-OF-STREET-SWEEPINGS-%2C-STORMWATER-%2C-Townsend/4d6d864da21782a6cc8fb4b37caa321a21b597c8)

* 20 of 30 water leaching samples exceeded groundwater standard for aluminum
* No exceedances for chloride, fluoride, manganese, or sulfate
* 2 exceedances for TDS
* 8 exceedances for iron
* 9 exceedances for pH, all above 8.5
* 155 VOC samples with 2 exceedances for 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1 for naphthalene, 1 for 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and 1 for o-xylene
* 166 samples for DDT, b-BHC, endrin, and Endosulfan, with 13 exceedances for DDT
* 10 SPLP samples for Fe and Al in catch basins; average Fe = 0.4 mg/L and Al = 0.45 mg/L
* 15 SPLP samples for Fe and Al in street sweepings; average Fe = 0.58 mg/L and Al = 0.60 mg/L
* SPLP concentrations were generally below native soils
* PAHs – 300 samples
	+ Very few detections
	+ Exceedances of industrial criteria: 2 for each benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and benzo(b)fluoranthene, and 1 exceedance for indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene

[Jang et al (2010)](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20163826) - The results suggest that when land-applied or beneficially used, these residuals are not expected to pose a significant threat to human health or the environment and the results of this research will provide stormwater managers and environmental management authorities with a useful resource to examine proper disposal and beneficial use of catch basin and stormwater pond sediments.

[San Diego study](https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/sdcatchbasinpilotstudy_final_060812_0.pdf)

* Very few detections of PAHs, PCBs, and chlorinated pesticides. Only 7 exceedances of criteria.
* Copper generally less than 100 mg/kg; max = 180
* Lead generally less than 60 mg/kg; max = 100
* Zinc generally less than 300 mg/kg; max = 570

[MnDOT – Cleaning of grit chambers](http://www.dot.state.mn.us/environment/regulatedmaterials/pdf/grit-chamber.pdf)

Sand within grit chambers can be considered similar to street sweeping sand. Therefore, it is appropriate to handle grit chamber sand in the same manner as street sweepings, with the exception described in item 6 below.

* The grit chamber sand can be stored on either a paved or gravel surface at a MnDOT facility. Sand may be combined with street sweeping stockpiles as long as no staining or odors are exhibited from the material, indicating the possibility of chemical contamination. Contact the Office of Environmental Stewardship for further assistance if questionable staining or odors are noticed.
* Trash and other debris should be removed from the sand by screening with a ¾” screen. Material that does not pass through the screen should be collected and disposed of at an MPCA permitted sanitary (mixed municipal solid waste) landfill.
* Material passing through the ¾” screen may be used in road projects as sub-base or fill material. Cover the stockpile to prevent erosion.
* Maintain the following minimum setback distances when using the material as clean fill:
	+ At least 100 feet from surface water/wetlands,
	+ At least 100 feet from drainage structures,
	+ At least 3 feet above groundwater (the water table) and
	+ At least 10 feet above fractured bedrock.
* Exception for reuse of the grit chamber sand: If it is suspected that a large quantity of chemical may have entered a grit chamber, the chamber should be cleaned out and the material disposed of properly. The Office of Environmental Stewardship and Freight and Commercial Vehicle Operations can assist in determining what type of chemical spills received by a grit chamber require special handling and how the material should be transported and disposed of properly

Optional practice for disposing of grit chamber sand: The grit chamber sand may be disposed of at an MPCA permitted sanitary (mixed municipal solid waste) landfill. The landfill may consider the material adequate for use as daily cover. The landfill may require laboratory analysis of the material prior to acceptance. Contact the Environmental Investigation Unit for assistance in analyzing the materials.

[Iowa Department of Natural Resources](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=5&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiP-6KvoeThAhVRUK0KHUC1CAsQFjAEegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.iowadnr.gov%2FPortals%2Fidnr%2Fuploads%2Fwaste%2Fstreetsweepingspitwastefactsheet.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2lMt2GQqPCZl74ZbWIEGaj)

Street sweepings can often be successfully reused in the following ways:

* Mix with new salt/sand mixture for winter application to roads, parking lots or sidewalks. If used in this way, trash and debris will need to be removed. It can be screened using a smaller mesh for the final screening to ensure the larger debris has been removed (half-inch screen or smaller).
* Use as daily cover material at a permitted landfill.
* Use as aggregate in concrete or asphalt, and other uses.

Materials that are removed from other drainage structures such as swirl concentrators, separators, and detention and retention basins are often similar to catch basin cleanings and generally should be handled in a similar manner. They are usually wet and have higher organic content from decomposing wet leaves than do street sweepings. Catch basin cleanings generally have higher levels of pollutants than street sweepings, and are also more likely to have been affected by spills and polluted runoff than street sweepings. Landfilling is the best option for this type of waste. Workers conducting a field evaluation or engaged in cleaning such basins should be aware of sediment in catch basins with obvious contamination such as unusual color, staining, corrosion, unusual odors, fumes and oily sheen.

* Non-hazardous sump waste may be disposed at a municipal solid waste landfill.
* No free liquids are allowed to be accepted at landfills. If your non-hazardous sump waste has free liquid, it should be dried or de-watered prior to disposal. The test to determine if your non-hazardous sump waste has free liquid is called the “paint filter test” (SW-846 method 9095). Most landfills will require this test if there is any question about your waste containing liquid.

The wastewater in an oil/water separator is usually discharged to a municipal sewer line and local POTW. If sanitary sewer lines are unavailable, you may need to store this wastewater and transport it by truck to a treatment facility. Check with state and local authorities, and local wastewater treatment plants to see what they allow. When operating an oil/water separator, excess water flow can force wastewater through it too fast to allow separation, resulting in oil and other contaminants passing to the sewer. Therefore, oil/water separators should not be used to treat stormwater runoff unless they’re designed for this purpose