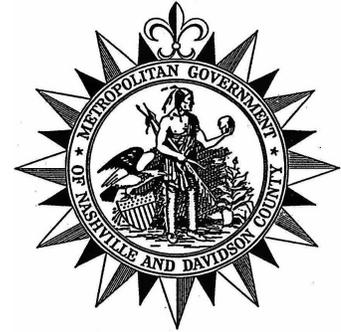
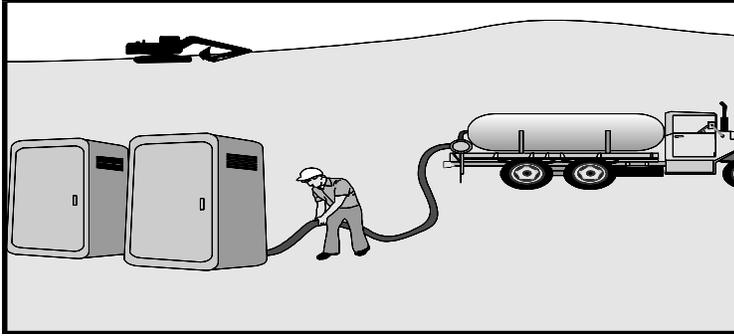


ACTIVITY: Sanitary/Septic Waste Management

CP – 11



Targeted Constituents

● Significant Benefit		▸ Partial Benefit		○ Low or Unknown Benefit	
○ Sediment	○ Heavy Metals	○ Floatable Materials	○ Oxygen Demanding Substances		
○ Nutrients	○ Toxic Materials	○ Oil & Grease	○ Bacteria & Viruses	▸ Construction Wastes	

Implementation Requirements

● High		▸ Medium		○ Low	
○ Capital Costs	○ O & M Costs	▸ Maintenance	○ Suitability for Slopes >5%	○ Training	

Description

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from sanitary/septic waste by providing convenient, well-maintained facilities, and arranging for regular service and disposal. This management practice is likely to cause a partial reduction in construction waste.

Approach

- Sanitary or septic wastes should be treated or disposed of in accordance with TDEC requirements. These requirements may include:
- Locate sanitary facilities in a convenient location.
 - Untreated or raw wastewater should never be discharged to a ditch, creek or other waterway, or buried.
 - Temporary septic systems should treat wastes to appropriate levels before discharging. TDEC should be consulted to determine appropriate levels.
 - If using an on-site disposal system (OSDS), such as a septic system, comply with local health agency requirements. TDEC should be consulted.
 - Temporary sanitary facilities that discharge to the sanitary sewer system should be properly connected and inspected by the local sewer authority to avoid illicit discharges to the storm sewer system.
 - If discharging to the sanitary sewer, contact the local sewer authority for their requirements.
 - Privately held sanitary/septic facilities should be maintained in good working order by a licensed service.
 - Arrange for regular waste collection by a licensed hauler before facilities overflow.

- For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see the table presented in the Employee/Subcontractor Training BMP fact sheet.
- Anchor portable sanitary facilities, when needed, to prevent them from blowing over or being turned over by vandals.

Requirements

- Costs (Capital, O&M)
 - All of the above are low cost measures.

Maintenance

- Inspect facilities regularly.
- Arrange for regular waste collection.

Limitations

- There are no major limitations to this best management practice other than those that may be imposed by the local sewer authority.

**Primary
References**

California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks, Construction and Industrial Handbooks, CDM et.al. for the California SWQTF, 1993.

Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbooks, CDM et.al. for the California Department of Transportation, 1997.

**Subordinate
References**

Best Management Practices and Erosion Control Manual for Construction Sites; Flood Control District of Maricopa County, AZ, September 1992.

Storm Water Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.