

Appendix M Roadwaste

ODOT Roadwaste Management Chart

Waste	Rules	Concerns	Management
Litter	Litter may not be stored, stockpiled, or landfilled at non-permitted waste disposal sites.	<p>Stockpiling, storing, or landfilling litter can create health and environmental risks.</p> <p>Public complaints drive DEQ enforcement actions. If litter contaminated material is temporarily stockpiled, screen it from public view. All stockpiles should be contained and appear well managed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate litter from other highway waste through litter patrol, screening, or other means. Landfill or recycle litter and trash as appropriate. All roadwaste contaminated with litter must be disposed of as waste at a permitted waste disposal facility. Roadwaste (sweepings, vector waste, landscape debris, etc.) that contain litter can not be stockpiled or stored longer than 6 months without a DEQ waste management permit.
Street Sweepings	<p>Classified as industrial process waste. Must be disposed of at permitted waste management facility or recycled.</p> <p>Hydrocarbons (oil, diesel, gasoline) and heavy metals are common pollutants of concern. These are regulated pollutants and can pose health or environmental risks.</p> <p>Department of State Lands (DSL) Removal Fill laws may apply when placing sweepings near waterways or wetlands.</p>	<p>If pollutant contamination levels are high, special management or disposal may be required. Sweepings from roads under 30,000 ADT typically have low pollutant levels. However, sweepings should always be monitored for unusual pollutant loads (odd odors, colors, chemical stains etc.).</p> <p>Stockpiling or landfilling sweepings at non-permitted waste disposal sites is not allowed unless reuse or recycling is planned.</p> <p>Erosion control and protection of water and environmental resources is a concern when stockpiling both clean and contaminated sweepings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal of sweepings at a local landfill or incinerator is a management option. Test sweeping pollutant levels to determine management options. Contaminated sweepings can be reused if managed appropriately. Work with ODOT staff to develop management and reuse options: screen trash, stockpile to encourage natural break down of hydrocarbons, use for concrete manufacture, fill, compost or soil amendment feed stock, etc. Place contaminated material in appropriate areas. Reuse of any contaminated sweepings requires DEQ approval and/or permit. Non contaminated sweepings can be reused without a disposal permit. Sweepings high in organic levels (leaves, twigs, etc.) make poor structural fill. Organics decompose and shrink. Bacteria and nitrates associated with decomposition of organics can cause water pollution problems. Stockpiling is allowed if reuse is planned. BMPs may be needed to ensure contaminants do not migrate into the environment or the ground (store on pavement, cover piles, etc.).

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<p>Vactor</p>	<p>Classified as an industrial process waste. Must be managed at permitted waste facilities or recycled appropriately.</p> <p>Hydrocarbons and heavy metal contaminants are common and are regulated as toxic pollutants.</p> <p>Liquids and Solids must be separated prior to disposal. Solids typically go to a landfill or incinerator and liquids to a sewerage treatment facility.</p>	<p>If pollutant contamination levels are high, special management or disposal may be required. Vactor waste from roads under 30,000 ADT typically has low pollutant levels.</p> <p>Vactor waste collected in highly urbanized areas or from stormwater treatment facilities may have high pollutant levels that pose health risks and exceed DEQ pollutant limits or clean-up standards.</p> <p>Frequent cleaning of catchbasins can help to lower pollutant levels.</p> <p>Clay and fine soil is more likely to bind with chemical pollutants than coarse soil or sand and gravel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with local jurisdictions and develop vactor waste management options (construct decant facilities, share disposal contracts, etc.). Contaminated vactor waste is primarily an urban issue. Local transportation agencies often share needs for vactor waste management. Characterize and test vactor waste loads. Sort for management and disposal. If contaminant levels are low, land decanting liquids and stockpiling solids for reuse may be allowed. Work with ODOT staff, regulators, and waste management experts to develop management strategies (decant facilities, drop boxes, evaporation ponds, pollutant filtering, screening, microbes, flocculant, stockpiles, reuse, etc.). Some vactor waste may not be appropriate for reuse and disposal may be difficult due to lack of management facilities and resources. In these situations work with staff and regulators to maximize health and safety and minimize negative environmental impacts.
<p>Brush and Landscape Debris</p>	<p>Classified as waste and must be managed at a permitted disposal site or recycled appropriately.</p> <p>Noxious weeds can be present. Regulated by ODA. (Follow District IVM Program.)</p>	<p>Landscape debris is waste and can not be temporarily stored over 6 months without a permit.</p> <p>Decomposing vegetation in large quantities is associated with water pollution problems including excessive bacteria and nutrient levels, and low oxygen.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate brush and reuse or dispose at a landfill (or other permitted waste facility). Grind or chip and use for compost or mulch (composting more than 20 tons/year requires a DEQ permit). Place large woody debris in waterways. Coordinate with ODOT REC and ODFW (may require a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers). Burning is allowed only in limited areas: outside riparian corridors, where air quality allows, etc. Various permits are required (from DEQ and local authorities).

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<p>Ditchings</p>	<p>Classified as waste and must be managed at a permitted disposal site or recycled appropriately.</p> <p>DSL Removal Fill laws may apply when placing ditchings near waterways or wetlands. Storage or fill sites must be suitable. Erosion control may be required.</p>	<p>Regulated pollutants can be present, especially in urban ditches or ditches in high traffic areas.</p> <p>Ditchings should be monitored for unusual pollutant loads (odd odors, colors, chemical stains etc.) whether the source is an urban or rural ditch.</p> <p>Historic pollutants can be of concern.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollutant testing may be needed to determine if ditchings meet clean fill requirements (especially in urban, high traffic areas, or areas where chemical pollutants are suspected). • Consult with ODOT REC to assess storage and fill sites for environmental concerns (needed permits, wetland impacts, etc.). • Stockpiling is allowed if reuse is planned. • Erosion control may be required for stockpiles or fill areas. • Screening may be needed to remove litter or excessive amounts of organic debris.
<p>Used Winter Sand and Gravel</p> <p>Slide Debris</p> <p>Grindings (old asphalt)</p>	<p>Considered waste if pollutants are present but these materials often meet clean fill requirements.</p> <p>DSL Removal Fill laws may apply when placing material near waterways or wetlands. Erosion control may be required.</p>	<p>Regulated pollutants can be present (litter, brush, chemical pollutants, etc.).</p> <p>Used Winter Sand and Gravel typically has low pollutant levels if it is picked up quickly and not exposed to high traffic volumes. However, dust, erosion or migration of material, and chemical pollutants can be problems if traffic counts are high.</p> <p>Proper placement and erosion control are storage concerns even if material is clean.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODOT REC should assess storage and fill sites for environmental concerns (needed removal fill permits, wetland impacts, placement near waterways, etc.). • Stockpiling is allowed if reuse or recycling is planned. • Erosion control may be required for stockpiles and fill areas. • Screening may be needed to remove litter or excessive amounts of organic debris. • Testing will be needed if pollutants are suspected (winter sand and gravel is dirty, slide debris originated near a septic drainfield or involved structures, waste was collected near a high traffic area, spill or illicit dumping is suspected, etc.).

