


## ADDENDUM NO. 1

DATE: July 17, 2018  
TO: All Bidders   
FROM: Julie Smith Maxwell, Procurement Specialist  
SUBJECT: Addendum No. 1 – Used Oil, Filter, Hydrocarbon, Slurry Collection Services  
BIDS TO BE OPENED: July 24, 2018, at 11:00:00 a.m. Eastern Time

This addendum is being published to respond questions asked by a potential bidder regarding the above-referenced Invitation to Bid. This addendum becomes a part of the Contract Document and modifies the original specifications as noted.

**Question 1:** Can a vendor quote only the stormwater devices and not any of the drums, oil filters, antifreeze, used oil from above and below ground tanks listed under scope of service?

Response: Yes, a vendor may quote only the stormwater devices and not the drums, oil filters, antifreeze, and used oils/fluids.

**Question 2:** Can we get complete addresses on all stormwater units so we can do an inspection to see if they have been maintained and what is inside them?

Response: Addresses are included on the table that is in the Invitation to Bid.

**Question 3:** Pressure washing cleaning – Is the vendor to pressure wash the interior of all vaults after cleaning? Are we to suck that liquid up as well?

Response: The City requests the units be pressure washed only if needed at the time of cleaning. The water will need to be sucked up to prevent it from exiting the unit.

**Question 4:** Public Works @ Loraine St. shows 1 unit (a Suntree) but it says 2 vaults under size? Is it one vault or two? Also, are those the two (2) 500 gallon oil separators that are serviced twice annually under the Fleet Services Heavy Duty Equipment Shop heading?

Response: The Baysaver unit (one unit) contains two vaults. Each vault having a max storage capacity of 1174 Gallons, or a total of 2348 gallons for the whole unit. These are not the same as the two 500 gallon oil-water separator units under the Fleet Services Heavy-Duty Shop heading.

**Question 5:** KAT Bus Garage – is the (1) 3600 Stormceptor/Snout and the (1) 2400 Stormceptor what make up the 7,000 gallons of solids/slurry annually from 3 stormwater treatment devices? I’m assuming that you are counting the catch basin sump with BMP Snout as a separate device from the Stormceptor devices?

Response: The Stormceptor 3600 + the BMP Snout + Stormceptor 2400 = 7000 gallons solids/slurry annually. All three together will produce a total of 7000 gallons per year.

**Question 6:** Kat Bus Garage - what is the 10,00 gallons oil water separator liquids annually? Is this a stormwater vault or a true oil water separator?

Response: The 10,000 gallons is from a true oil water separator, not stormwater related.

**Question 7:** In order to meet SWM-SWP-G-140, is the vendor expected to perform or have performed on their behalf the required profiling on all devices yearly? Also, what are the requirements for the person collecting the samples from each device? Do they need to be certified in some way or can just anyone take the samples? How do you know the samples were taken appropriately by whoever takes them? Are there any lab qualifications that must be met? What tests are required to meet the necessary profiling?

Response: TDEC has informed the City that the Draft Guidance (attached) for Stormwater Basin Cleanout Disposal has made it through public comments and will be published soon. They will send the final version in the upcoming days but it has not substantially changed from the draft. The Baysaver at Prosser Rd and the KAT Stormceptor 3600 on Jessamine will often have free product that will need to be handled separately from the remaining solid waste/slurry.

**Question 8:** Do you have disposal arrangements for the stormwater disposal or is that left up to the vendor to figure out?

Response: The Contractor will be responsible for disposal arrangements in compliance with the New TDEC guidelines for Stormwater Basin Cleanout Disposal. Oil/water separators from the mechanical shops and indoor facilities will not be affected by the new policy.

**Question 9:** Recharging units – again whether or not a unit can be recharged with the water pumped out into a bladder prior to cleaning will depend on what is in the water. Without the profiles, you don’t know if you can use the existing water to recharge the unit or if all the water will have to be sucked out completely and disposed of?

Response: Sediment and floatables/oil must be recovered and cannot be recharged into the vault units. If the settled/separated water is kept separated (not mixed with the recovered pollutants), then it can be used to recharge the stormwater treatment unit. Recharging the units is beneficial to insure the separator continues to trap sediments and floatables immediately during the next rain event. Also, the City would like the first cleaning of each unit to remove all sediment, floatables, and liquids (do not recharge). The City will recharge if needed. This will be

used to establish a “baseline” for all units going forward. The second cleaning (if applicable) can be recharged with the removed water.

**Clarifications to specification:**

Scope of Service statement currently reads:

- On an as needed basis, perform extended service on City storm water treatment systems. Extended service consists of removal of solids and slurry, confined space entry, pressure wash cleaning and serviceability inspection.

The above-mentioned service shall be provided by the Contractor only when required and approved by the City prior to “extended service”. All responsibilities including, but not limited to, expenses, staffing, and training for OSHA permitted confined space entry shall be provided by the Contractor. Bidders are encouraged to account for these costs when quoting prices for this service.

**END OF ADDENDUM NO. 1**



**SWM-SWP-G-140- Storm Water Management and Sweeper Waste Disposal – DRAFT -  
 ?????  
 Disposal of Solid Waste from Storm Water Management Devices and Road/Parking Lot  
 Sweepers Guidance**

DISCLAIMER: This document is guidance only and does not create legal rights or obligations. Agency decisions in any particular case will be made applying applicable laws and regulations to the specific facts.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** ????????

**SIGNATURES:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Division Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Drafter / Preparer

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Reviewer

**PURPOSE**

This guidance addresses the requirements for solid waste removed from storm water management devices that receive only storm water runoff and accumulate solids from storm water and from road/parking lot sweepers. This guidance does not address liquids or solids removed from sewers containing domestic sewage which is addressed in the Division of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) *Domestic Sewage Exclusion Regulatory Clarification Guidance*.

**REGULATIONS**

Naturally occurring soil, sand, rock, and water that have not been contaminated from waste, products or activities (i.e., do not contain solid waste) are not subject to regulation as a solid waste. Oil and other petroleum products in the runoff from road/parking lots and in road/parking lot sweepings are examples of solid waste contaminates. Contaminates can also come from industrial operations, spills, and disposal activities. Generators of all solid wastes (including liquids and soils containing solid waste contaminates) must determine if their generated solid waste is a hazardous waste in accordance with Hazardous Waste Rule 0400-12-01-.03(1)(b) and maintain records in accordance with Hazardous Waste Rule 0400-12-01-.03(5)(a)3. If the solid waste is hazardous waste it must be managed in accordance with Hazardous Waste Rules (Chapter 0400-12-01). Solid waste, which is not a hazardous waste, must be managed in accordance with Solid Waste Rules (Chapter 0400-11-01) and must be processed or disposed of at a



## **SWM-SWP-G-140- Storm Water Management and Sweeper Waste Disposal – DRAFT - ?????**

### **Disposal of Solid Waste from Storm Water Management Devices and Road/Parking Lot Sweepers Guidance**

Tennessee permitted solid waste facility unless exempt from the permitting requirements. Rule 0400-11-01-.01(4)(c)1 [Special Waste Approval Process] requires, in part, persons who generate and wish to process or dispose of specific solid waste to make an application for waste evaluation. The DSWM provides clarification in *Special Waste GUIDANCE* (PN135) by identifying these solid wastes under ten Special Waste Evaluation Categories. Solid waste from storm water management devices falls under categories (c) and (i). Solid waste from road/parking lot sweepers falls under category (c).

#### **GUIDANCE**

##### **Disposal of Solid Waste from Storm Water Management Devices**

Solid waste removed from storm water management devices which manage only storm water are subject to regulation as a solid waste, and may be disposed of in a permitted **Class I Disposal Facility**<sup>1</sup> without submitting a special waste application for waste evaluation provided the following conditions apply:

1. The generating facility is not subject to a *Tennessee Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit For Industrial Activities* under the Division of Water Resource's NPDES Storm Water Permit requirements<sup>2</sup>;
2. The storm water management devices only received routine storm water runoff containing no known contamination from spills<sup>3</sup> or intentional disposal of petroleum, chemicals, etc.<sup>4</sup>; and
3. The material does not contain "free liquids" as defined by Method 9095 (Paint and Filter Liquids Test), as described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods" (EPA Pub. No. SW-846).

##### **Disposal of Solid Waste from Road/Parking Lot Sweepers**

Solid waste removed from road/parking lot sweepers is subject to regulation as a solid waste and may be disposed of in a permitted **Class I Disposal Facility** without submitting a special waste application for waste evaluation provided the following conditions apply:

1. The road/parking lot sweepings contain no contamination from any spill<sup>3</sup> or intentional disposal of petroleum, chemicals, etc.; and

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<sup>1</sup> If the conditions are met for disposal in a permitted Class I Disposal Facility, then it may be received at a permitted Transfer Station prior to disposal at a permitted Class I Disposal Facility since this solid waste would not be a special waste.

<sup>2</sup> Solid waste generated at facilities subject to a *Tennessee Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit For Industrial Activities* requires a hazardous waste determination and, if determined not to be a hazardous waste, will require an application to the Commissioner for a special waste evaluation for approval to be disposed of in a permitted disposal facility. Refer to the DSWM's *Special Waste GUIDANCE* (PN135).

<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of this document, spills do not include the incidental leakage from motors, but do include releases from traffic accidents, vehicle maintenance, etc.

<sup>4</sup> All spills or intentional disposal do require a hazardous waste determination. If the waste is determined not to be hazardous, the generator must submit a special waste application to the Commissioner for approval to dispose of their waste in a permitted disposal facility.



**SWM-SWP-G-140- Storm Water Management and Sweeper Waste Disposal – DRAFT -  
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**Disposal of Solid Waste from Storm Water Management Devices and Road/Parking Lot  
Sweepers Guidance**

2. The material does not contain “free liquids” as defined by Method 9095 (Paint and Filter Liquids Test), as described in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods” (EPA Pub. No. SW-846).

If a generator wants to dispose of solid waste removed from storm water management devices or road/parking lot sweepers in a **Class II or III Disposal Facility**, then the generator must make application to the Commissioner for a special waste evaluation. Please refer to the DSWM's *Special Waste GUIDANCE* (PN135).

**REVISION HISTORY TABLE**

Revision Number	Date	Brief Summary of Change
0	???????	Initial