



LAKE STEVENS SEWER DISTRICT

Serving You Since 1957

Pretreatment Regulations



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General Provisions

I. Purpose

This policy sets forth uniform requirements for commercial and industrial users that will discharge or may discharge wastewater into the wastewater collection system of the Lake Stevens Sewer District (LSSD)'s Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) that has characteristics not commonly found in domestic wastewater. The objectives of this policy are:

- (01) To prevent the introduction of industrial waste into the POTW that may interfere with the operation of the POTW, be harmful to the health, safety and welfare of the Citizens of Lake Stevens, the employees of the Lake Stevens Sewer District and or the environment;
- (02) To prevent Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO's) caused by Fats Oils and Grease (FOG) in the sanitary sewer collection system;
- (03) These regulations authorize the inspection and regulation of certain users; authorizes monitoring, compliance, and enforcement of these regulations; establishes administrative review procedures; requires user record keeping and provides for the issuance of non-compliance directives and administrative penalties if deemed necessary by the General Manager and/or Pretreatment Staff. "Pretreatment Staff" for the purposes of this policy and these regulations means the administrative and technical staff of the District responsible for the management of the wastewater pretreatment program.
- (04) Except as otherwise provided herein, these regulations and this policy shall be administered, implemented and enforced by the General Manager and/or Pretreatment Staff. The General Manager and/or Pretreatment Staff may create administrative guidelines to implement the provisions of these regulations.
- (05) Lake Stevens Sewer District reserves the right to enforce the Commercial and Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Regulations and issue administrative penalties based on violations of regulations.

II. Administration

Except as otherwise provided herein, the General Manager of the District shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter. Any powers granted to, or duties imposed upon, the General Manager may be delegated by the General Manager to other District personnel.

III. Authority

The authority by which the Lake Stevens Sewer District administers the Commercial Wastewater Pretreatment Regulations is based on and referenced by the following:

- (01) The Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act);
- (02) Environmental Protection Agency;
- (03) The Washington State Department of Ecology NPDES Permit

- (04) The Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- (05) Any state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA
- (06) The Toxic Substances Control Act
- (07) Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, latest approved edition.

IV. Compliance Required

No one shall connect to, or discharge into, the wastewater collection system except as authorized by these regulations and in compliance with District standards.

V. Definition of Terms

Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in these regulations, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

- (01) **Accessible**. Accessible, when applied to required pretreatment monitoring or treatment equipment, shall mean direct access without the necessity of removing any panel, door, vehicle, equipment, materials, or other similar obstruction.
- (02) **Act or the Act**. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 USC Section 1251 et seq.
- (03) **Administrative Penalty (fine)**. A punitive monetary charge unrelated to treatment cost, which is assessed by the General Manager rather than a court for noncompliance.
- (04) **AKART**. The acronym for "all known, available, and reasonable or methods of prevention, control and treatment." AKART is a technology-based approach to limiting pollutants from wastewater discharges, which requires an engineering judgment and an economic judgment. AKART must be applied to all wastes and contaminants prior to entry into waters of the state in accordance with RCW 90.48.010 and 520, WAC 1 73-200-030(2)(c)(ii), and WAC 1 73-216-1 1 O(l)(a).
- (05) **Applicable Pretreatment Standards**. For any specified pollutant, Lake Stevens Sewer District's prohibitive standards, Lake Stevens Sewer District specific pretreatment standards (local limits), State of Washington pretreatment standards, or EPA's Categorical Pretreatment Standards (when effective), whichever standard is appropriate and most stringent.
- (06) **Authorized Representative of the User**. If the user is a corporation:
 - (a) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - (b) The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are

established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

- i) If the user is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively;
 - ii) If the user is a Federal, State, or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or his/her authorized designee.
 - iii) The individuals described in paragraphs (a.) through (c.) above may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the District.
- (07) **Average Daily Flow.** Average Daily Flow shall be defined as the arithmetical mean of the total Process Wastewater Flow over a one (1) year period. This mean shall be calculated based on days when a discharge occurs.
- (08) **Best Management Practices (BMPs).** The term Best Management Practices or BMPs means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in Article VII Section B, Discharge Standards of these regulations. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.
- (09) **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD).** The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter amenable to measurement by the methods described in Standard Methods for the examination of Water and Wastewater, current approved edition; under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20° centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration [milligrams per liter (mg/L)].
- (10) **Bypass.** The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a user's pretreatment equipment or facility that is, or should be, a regulated or prohibited or monitored waste.
- (11) **Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard.** Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the US EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 USC 1317) which apply to a specific category of users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.
- (12) **Categorical User.** A user covered by one of EPA's Categorical Pretreatment Standards.
- (13) **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD).** A measure of the oxygen consuming capacity of inorganic and organic matter present in wastewater amenable to measurement by the methods described in Standard Methods for the examination of Water and Wastewater, current approved edition. COD is expressed as the amount of oxygen consumed from a chemical oxidant in mg/L during a specific test.
- (14) **Clean Water Act (CWA).** The federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted by Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Laws 95-2 17, 95-576, 96-483, 97-1 1 7; USC 1251 et seq.

- (15) **Compliance Inspection Without Sampling.** A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.
- (16) **Color.** The optical density at the visual wavelength of maximum absorption, relative to distilled water. One hundred percent transmittance is equivalent to zero optical density.
- (17) **Commercial User.** A Commercial User is any discharger of Industrial Waste that does not meet the definition of a Significant Industrial User.
- (18) **Composite Sample.** The sample resulting from the combination of individual wastewater samples taken at selected intervals based on an increment of either flow or time.
- (19) **Cooling Water/Non-Contact Cooling Water.** Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product. Cooling water may be generated from any use, such as air conditioning, heat exchangers, cooling or refrigeration to which the only pollutant added is heat.
- (20) **Dangerous Waste.** Any solid, liquid, or mixed waste defined according to WAC [173-303-080](#) through [173-303-110](#).
- (21) **Day.** Day shall be defined as a calendar day.
- (22) **Department of Ecology.** The Washington State Department of Ecology or authorized representatives thereof.
- (23) **Discharge Authorization.** A wastewater discharge permit; authorizing users to discharge wastewater to the Lake Stevens Sewer District's POTW. These permits would be for Categorical industrial users requiring a control mechanism.
- (24) **District.** The Lake Stevens Sewer District, its staff and its agents.
- (25) **Domestic Sewage.** Domestic sewage means the liquid and water borne wastes derived from ordinary living processes, free from industrial wastes, and of such character to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the POTW.
- (26) **Domestic User or Residential User.** Any person who contributes, causes, or allows the contribution of wastewater into the District's wastewater collection system that is of a similar volume and/or chemical makeup as that of a residential dwelling unit. Discharges from a residential dwelling unit typically include up to 100 gallons per capita per day at 250 mg/L of BOD and TSS.
- (27) **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).** The US Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- (28) **Existing Source.** Any categorical user that discharges wastewater to the wastewater collection system, which discharge commenced prior to the publication of proposed categorical pretreatment standards that will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with Section 307 of the Act.
- (29) **Existing User.** Any noncategorical user that is discharging wastewater prior to the effective date of the resolution codified in this chapter.
- (30) **Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG).** The term fats, oils, and grease shall mean those components of wastewater amenable to measurement by the methods described in Standard Methods for the examination of Water and Wastewater, current approved edition. The term Fats, Oils and Grease shall include polar and nonpolar fats, oils, and grease and other components extracted from wastewater by these methods.
- (31) **General Manager.** The lead executive of the Lake Stevens Sewer District.

- (32) **Grab Sample.** A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis without regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.
- (33) **Gravity Interceptor.** An interceptor with at least 750 gallons of capacity to serve one or more fixtures and which shall be remotely located.
- (34) **Grease Trap.** A device designed to retain grease from one to a maximum of four fixtures.
- (35) **High Strength Waste.** Any water or wastewater having a concentration of BOD or TSS in excess of 300 mg/L, or having a concentration of fats, oils and grease in excess of 100 mg/L.
- (36) **Industrial User.** A source of indirect discharge into the District's wastewater collection system, regardless of which governmental entity has jurisdiction over the source. The source shall not include "domestic user" as defined herein.
- (37) **Industrial wastewater.** Water or liquid-carried waste from any industry, manufacturing operation, trade, or business which includes any combination of process wastewater, cooling water, contaminated stormwater, contaminated leachates, or other waters such that the combined effluent differs in some way from purely domestic sewage, or is subject to regulation under federal categorical pretreatment standards or the Significant Industrial User state waste discharge permit program.
- (38) **Interceptor.** A device designed and installed to separate and retain deleterious or undesirable matter from normal wastes and to permit normal liquid wastes to discharge by gravity.
- (39) **Interference.** A discharge which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, either:
- (a) Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations;
 - (b) Inhibits or disrupts its sludge processes, use or disposal; or
 - (c) Is a cause of a violation of the District's NPDES permit or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory or regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder:
 - i) Section 405 of the Clean Water Act;
 - ii) The Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA);
 - iii) The Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Part 503, Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge;
 - iv) Any state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA;
 - v) The Clean Air Act;
 - vi) The Toxic Substances Control Act; and
 - vii) The Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.
- (40) **Lateral.** That portion of the sewage conveyance system from the point it exits the user's facility to the point where it connects to the POTW main line. Also known as a "side sewer."
- (41) **Local Limits.** The maximum allowed levels to be discharged by industrial or commercial facilities as determined by the PTOW's NPDES permit pursuant to [40](#) CFR Section [403.5\(c\)\(1\)](#).
- (42) **Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit.** The maximum concentration (or loading) of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time.

- (43) **Medical Wastes.** Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.
- (44) **Minor User.** A user of the wastewater collection system identified by the District as having the potential to discharge a waste stream into the wastewater collection system, either singly or in combination with other users, that may have an undesirable impact on the wastewater collection system, but less impact than a significant user.
- (45) **New Source.**
- (a) Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under Section 307(c) of the Act that will be applicable to such source; provided that:
 - i) The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
 - ii) The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
 - iii) The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source should be considered.
 - iv) Construction on a site at which an existing source is located is not a “new source” if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of subsection (1)(B) or (C) of this definition, regardless of whether such construction otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
 - v) Construction of a new source has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - a) Begun or caused to begin as part of a continuous on-site construction program;
 - b) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - c) Significant site preparation work, including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities, that is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
 - d) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment that are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts that can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, or design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this subsection.
- (46) **New User.** Any noncategorical user that plans to discharge a new source of wastewater to the collection system after the effective date of the resolution codified in this chapter. This

discharge may be from either a new or an existing facility. Any person that buys an existing facility that is discharging nondomestic wastewater will be considered an existing user if no significant changes are made in the operation.

- (47) **Person.** Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all federal, state, or local governmental entities.
- (48) **Noncategorical User.** Anything other than a categorical user as defined in [40](#) CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N.
- (49) **Pass through.** A condition occurring when discharges from users (singly or in combination) exit the POTW in quantities or concentrations that either:
 - (a) cause a violation of any requirement of a District, NPDES, or state waste discharge permit;
 - (b) cause an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation; or
 - (c) cause a violation of any water quality standard for waters of the state.
- (50) **Person.** Any individual, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, any federal, state, or local governmental agency or entity, or any other entity whatsoever or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns.
- (51) **pH.** A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a substance; expressed in standard units.
- (52) **Pollutant.** Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, agricultural and industrial wastes, and the characteristics of the wastewater [i.e. pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor].
- (53) **Pretreatment.** The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to (or in lieu of) introducing such pollutants into the POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means (except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard).
- (54) **Pretreatment Requirements.** Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.
- (55) **Pretreatment Staff.** For the purposes of this policy and these regulations; means the administrative and technical staff of the Lake Stevens Sewer District that shall be responsible for the management of the wastewater pretreatment program.
- (56) **Pretreatment Standards or Standards.** Prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits established by the District (POTW).
- (57) **Process Wastewater.** Industrial Waste minus Cooling Water/Non-Contact Cooling Water.
- (58) **Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges.** Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Article VII Section B of these regulations.
- (59) **Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).** A "treatment works" owned by the District. This definition includes all devices, facilities, or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

- (60) **Septage.** The liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system. This includes liquids and solids from domestic holding tanks, chemical toilets, vessels, campers, and trailers, when these systems are cleaned and maintained.
- (61) **Septic Tank Waste.** Any domestic and/or residential sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.
- (62) **Sewage.** Human excrement and gray water (household showers, household dishwashing/laundry operations, etc.).
- (63) **Sewer.** Any pipe, conduit, ditch, or other device used to collect and transport sewage from the generating source.
- (64) **Shall, May.** "Shall" is mandatory, "may" is permissive.
- (65) **Significant Noncompliance.** A violation or pattern of violation of applicable pretreatment standards by a user that meets one or more of the following:
 - (a) Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which 66 percent or more of all wastewater measurements taken during a six-month period exceed the daily maximum limit or average limit for the same pollutant parameter by any amount;
 - (b) Technical review criteria (TRC) violations in which 33 percent or more of all wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six-month period equal or exceeds the product of the daily maximum limit or the average limit multiplied by the applicable TRC (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils, and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
 - (c) Any other discharge violation that the District believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference with or the pass through of any hazardous material to the wastewater collection system (including endangering the health of District personnel or the general public);
 - (d) Any discharge of pollutants that has caused imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment, or has resulted in the District's exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
 - (e) Failure to meet, within 90 days after the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a wastewater Deficiency Notice, Notice of Violation, or Discharge Authorization or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
 - (f) Failure to provide, within 30 days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
 - (g) Failure to accurately report noncompliance; or
 - (h) Any other violation(s) that the District determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the District's pretreatment program.
- (66) **Significant industrial user (SIU).**
 - (a) A user subject to categorical pretreatment standards; or
 - (b) A user that:

- i) Discharges an average daily flow of 25,000 GPD or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blowdown wastewater); or
 - ii) Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
 - iii) Is designated as such by the Department of Ecology with input from the city on the basis that it, alone or in conjunction with other sources, has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.
 - iv) Upon a finding that a user meeting the criteria in subsection (B) of this definition has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any applicable pretreatment standard or requirement, the Department of Ecology may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a user or the District, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.
- (67) **Slug Load.** Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration which could cause a violation of the discharge standards in Article VIII of these regulations; or any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to, an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, or any discharge greater than or equal to five times (5X) the amount or concentration allowed by these regulations. This 5X level is based on an instantaneous measurement.
- (68) **Standard Industrial Classification code or "SIC code".** A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.
- (69) **State.** The state of Washington.
- (70) **State Standards.** The Washington pretreatment standards contained in Chapter [90.48](#) RCW and Chapter [173-208](#) WAC.
- (71) **Stormwater.** Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.
- (72) **Total Suspended Solids (TSS).** The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory filtering and is amenable to measurement by the methods described in Standard Methods for the examination of Water and Wastewater, current approved edition.
- (73) **Toxic Pollutant.** One of the pollutants, or combination of those pollutants, listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by EPA under Section 307 (33 USC 1317) of the Clean Water Act, or other pollutants as may be promulgated.
- (74) **Treatment Plant Effluent.** The discharge from the POTW into waters of the United States.
- (75) **User.** Any person that utilizes any part of the wastewater collection system.
- (76) **Wastewater.** Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.

- (77) **Wastewater Treatment Plant or Treatment Plant.** That portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment of municipal sewage and industrial waste.
- (78) **Waters of the state.** Rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

VI. Abbreviations

The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

AKART	All Known Available and Reasonable Technology
ASPP	Accidental Spill Prevention Plan
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
FOG	Fats, Oils, and Grease
GGI	Gravity Grease Interceptor
GPD	Gallons Per Day
HMG I	Hydromechanical Grease Interceptor
L	Liter
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
mg	Milligrams
mg/L	Milligrams per liter / Parts per-million
NSCIU	Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SIC	Standard Industrial Classifications
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UPC	Uniform Plumbing Code
USC	United States Code

VII. Discharge Requirements

A. General Discharge Standards

The Sewer District prohibits the discharge into the public sewer of any waters or wastes having:

- (01) A 5-day Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) greater than 300 parts per million-weight, or
- (02) Containing more than 350 parts per million by weight of suspended solids, or

- (03) Fat, Oil, and Grease (FOG) concentration greater than 100 mg/L, (measured by composite of three samples taken off the waste stream at greater than 5-minute intervals), or
- (04) A temperature of 140° Fahrenheit or greater, or
- (05) A pH below 5.5 Standard Units or above 9.0 Standard Units.

B. Prohibited Wastewater Discharge

General Prohibitions No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the wastewater collection system any pollutant or wastewater that causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the wastewater collection system whether they are subject or not to categorical pretreatment standards or any other national, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.

Specific Prohibitions No user shall introduce, or cause to be introduced, directly or indirectly, any of the following described substances into the wastewater collection system:

- (a) Any liquids, solids, or gases that by reason of their nature or quantity are or may be sufficient either alone or by interaction to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the operation of the wastewater collection system. At no time shall any discharge have a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140° Fahrenheit (60° Centigrade) using the test methods specified in [40 CFR 261.21](#) at any point of discharge (or any point in the system). At no time shall any discharge cause materials to be present in excess of five percent of their LEL for two successive measurements, nor in excess of 10 percent of their LEL for any single measurement, at any point of discharge (or any point in the system). Such materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromines, carbides, hydrides, sulfides, biphenyls, Stoddard solvents, and any other substances in quantities that the District, county, state, or EPA has determined are a fire hazard or hazard to the system.
- (b) Solid or viscous substances that may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater collection system such as, but not limited to: garbage with particles greater than one-quarter inch in any dimension, waste from industrial processes including sludges, screenings, pretreatment residues, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshing, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, earth, gravel, coal, rubbish, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining, or processing of fuel or lubrication oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.
- (c) Any wastewater having a pH of less than 5.5 Standard Units (su) or greater than 9.0 su nor wastewater that would cause the pH at the headworks of the POTW to exceed 9.0

su or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the system.

- (d) Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or exceed the limitations set forth in the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, general discharge prohibitions, specific District or county limitations, or state standards.
- (e) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids that either singly, or by interaction, could potentially cause a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repairs.
- (f) Any substance that may result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within any portion of the wastewater collection system in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
- (g) Any medical wastes as defined by this chapter, except as specifically authorized by the District.
- (h) Any trucked or hauled wastes including septage.
- (i) Any substance that may cause the POTW's effluent or treatment residues, sludges, or scums to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. Under no circumstances will a substance discharged to the wastewater collection system cause the sludge to be rendered unusable for agricultural uses.
- (j) Any substance with color not removed in the treatment process such as, but not limited to, paint, stains, dye wastes, and vegetable tanning solutions.
- (k) Any wastewater having a temperature that will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference; but in no case any wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the District's sewage collection system that exceeds 65 degrees centigrade (149 degrees Fahrenheit) nor any wastewater that would cause the temperature at the headworks of the wastewater collection system to exceed 40 degrees centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit).
- (l) Any amount of unpolluted water that does not require treatment, including but not limited to noncontact cooling water, stormwater and other indirect inflow sources, and wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, unless authorized by the District.
- (m) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except as specifically approved by the District in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations (refer to WAC [246-221-190](#), [246-221-290](#) Appendix A, Table I, Column 2, 246-221-300 Appendix B).

- (n) Any substance, alone or in conjunction with other discharges, that will cause the wastewater collection system to violate its NPDES and/or other disposal system permits.
- (o) Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the wastewater collection system.

VIII. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards

- (01) All users shall meet the categorical pretreatment standards as promulgated by the EPA pursuant to the Act. Adjustments to categorical pretreatment standards may be made in accordance with [40](#) CFR Part [403.15](#). Alternative categorical pretreatment standards may be derived in accordance with [40](#) CFR Part [403.6\(e\)](#)

A. State Requirements

- (01) State requirements and limitations on discharges to the wastewater collection system shall be met by all users that are subject to such standards in any instance in which they are more stringent than federal requirements and limitations or those in this or any other applicable District's or other entity's resolution recognized by EPA. State regulations require the use of all known, available, and reasonable technology methods of prevention, control, and treatment.
- (02) Any user determined by the District to qualify as a significant industrial user shall file an application for a state waste discharge permit with the Department of Ecology in accordance with the requirements of WAC [173-216-070](#). Proof of acceptance of the application and payment of permit fees shall be kept at the user's facilities and produced upon request by the District. Failure to submit the application or rejection of the application by the Department of Ecology may be considered grounds to terminate or refuse to provide sewer service.

B. Local Limitations on Wastewater Strength

- (01) All Industrial users will be required to negotiate local limits. If any of the non conventional or priority pollutants listed in the District's NPDES Permit have a probability to be discharged from the users facility, the District may impose local limits as part of the users Discharge Authorization.
- (02) High Strength Wastes. Users of any waters or wastes containing higher than ordinary concentrations of compatible pollutants, including but not limited to, oxygen demanding pollutants and suspended solids (ordinary concentrations are defined as 300 mg/L for five-

day biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids, 100 mg/L of FOG) may be required to discharge at a specific release rate or at a specified strength if, in the opinion of the District, the release of such waste in an uncontrolled manner could adversely affect treatment at the wastewater treatment facility.

- (03) No user shall dilute their discharge by increasing the use of potable or process water in any way, or combine separate waste streams, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement. The District may request the Department of Ecology to impose mass limitations on users that it believes may be using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

C. Special Agreements

- (01) The District may enter into agreements with users to authorize discharges compatible with the treatment system at concentrations greater than those typical of domestic wastewater. Users with BOD or TSS levels greater than 300 mg/L or FOG greater than 100 mg/L shall have such an agreement before commencing discharge. Within such agreements, the District may establish terms of the user's discharge to the wastewater collection system including maximum flow rates and concentrations. The District may also establish fees to recover costs associated with treating such wastes and monitoring schedules in such agreements. In no case will a special agreement waive compliance with state or federal pretreatment standards or requirements including categorical standards.
- (02) Users discharging or intending to discharge pollutants other than BOD and TSS in significant amounts, and claiming compatibility, must prove to the satisfaction of the District, that such pollutants are compatible with the wastewater collection system. The District may require any claim of compatibility to be endorsed by the Department of Ecology.

D. General Pretreatment Facilities

- (01) Installation. Users shall provide necessary wastewater pretreatment as required to comply with this chapter and shall achieve compliance with all applicable pretreatment standards within the time limitations as specified by this chapter or applicable authorizations or permits. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the District shall be properly operated and maintained at the user's expense. (Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities shall be submitted to the District and Department of Ecology for review, must also be acceptable to the District and Department of Ecology before construction of the facility.) The review of such plans shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying its facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the District under the provisions of this chapter. The user shall obtain all necessary

construction/operating permits from the District and any other permits necessary and administered by other agencies.

- (02) Pretreatment facilities shall be under the control and direction of an employee trained and qualified to operate such system. Within a reasonable time after the completion of the wastewater treatment facility, the user shall furnish its operations and maintenance procedures and as-built drawings to the District for review. Any subsequent significant changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to the District prior to initiation of the change. The user shall control production and/or discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

E. Deadline for Compliance

- (01) Compliance by existing categorical users covered by categorical pretreatment standards shall be within three years of the date the standard is effective unless a shorter time is specified in the appropriate standard. The District shall establish a final compliance deadline date for any existing minor user, any existing significant user not covered by categorical pretreatment standards, and any categorical user when the local limits for said standards are more restrictive than EPA's categorical pretreatment standards.
- (02) New source users and new users are required to comply with applicable pretreatment standards within the shortest feasible time, not to exceed 90 days from the beginning of discharge. New sources and new users shall install and have in operating condition and shall start up all pollution control equipment to meet applicable pretreatment standards before beginning to discharge into the POTW.
- (03) Any existing user or a categorical user that must comply with a more stringent local limit, which is in a state of noncompliance with any local limit, shall be provided with a compliance schedule placed in a discharge authorization to ensure compliance within the shortest time feasible.

F. Pretreatment Facilities for Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG)

- (01) Pretreatment Required. All existing, newly constructed, or remodeled food service establishments (FSEs) that have the potential to discharge FOG, whether polar (animal or vegetable) or nonpolar (petroleum or mineral), and operators of businesses having any type of washing facilities such as, but not limited to laundries, garages, car washes, and filling stations (including pressure washing and steam cleaning), or any other discharges that have the potential to cause partial or complete obstruction of the building's side sewer or other areas of the collection system, shall meet the requirement for interception of fats, oils, and greases, and other materials such as grit, sand, and lint, by installing an approved

grease interceptor or oil water separator within 90 days of being notified of such need by the District. If the installation is not completed in the 90-day period, a Deficiency Notice will be issued.

- (02) Waste discharge from fixtures and equipment in establishments that may contain grease, including, but not limited to, scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, vent hood drains, soup kettles and floor drains located in areas where grease-containing materials may exist, may be drained into the sanitary sewer only after such discharges are pretreated in an approved grease interceptor in accordance with this section.
- (03) No sanitary wastes from toilets, urinals, or other similar fixtures may be discharged through any grease interceptor or oil/water separator. All other wastes shall enter the interceptor/separator through the inlet pipe only. The wholesale shredding of food wastes into any fixture that discharges to a grease interceptor is prohibited.
- (04) Pretreatment facilities designed for the prevention of discharge of fat, oil, and grease must be approved by the District prior to installation.
 - (a) The systems shall meet the following criteria:
 - (i) The system must be a multiple-compartment interceptor or separator vault installed outside the building.
 - (ii) Vaults must meet the design requirements of the District's standard specification.
 - (iii) Vaults must be sized in accordance with the following table:

Drainage Fixture Unit Values (DFU)							
Qty	Fixture	DFU	Total	Qty	Other Contributors	DFU	Total
	Commercial Sink with Food Waste	3			1½ inch trap & trap arm	1	
	Kitchen Sink	2			1½ inch trap & trap arm	3	
	Bar Sink	2			2 inch trap & trap arm	4	
	Wash Sink	2			3 inch trap & trap arm	6	
	Service or Mop Sink	3			4 inch trap & trap arm	8	
	Food Waste Grinder	3			Flow of 1.0 to 7.5 gpm	1	
	Dishwasher (domestic)	2			Flow of 7.6 to 15 gpm	2	
	Floor Drain	2			Flow of 15.1 to 30 gpm	4	
	Drinking Fountain or Water Cooler	0.5			Flow of 30.1 to 50 gpm	6	
Total Drainage Fixture Unit Value: _____							
Drainage Fixture Unit Values (DFUs) are derived from the 2021 Uniform Plumbing Code, Tables 702.1, 1014.3.6.							

Step 2: Select the appropriately sized gravity grease interceptor based on the Total Drainage Fixture Unit Value determined in Step 1. Round up to next size available grease interceptor size (e.g. 45 DFUs would require a 1,250 gallon interceptor).

Gravity Grease Interceptor Sizing	
DFUs	Interceptor Sizing (gallons)
0.5-21	750
35	1,000
90	1,250
172	1,500
216	2,000
307	2,500
342	3,000
428	4,000
576	5,000
720	7,500
2112	10,000
2640	15,000

Minimum Required Gravity Grease Interceptor Size: 750 gallons
Proposed Gravity Grease Interceptor Size: _____ gallons

- (05) In some situations where it is not feasible to install the required vault, the General Manager or his/her designee may, in accordance with pretreatment program guidelines, allow:
- (a) Installation of a smaller vault with more frequent pumping/maintenance required in lieu of the installation of the vault size calculated in ; provided that all other installation criteria in subsection (4)(iii) of this section are met; or
 - i) In lieu of a grease interceptor, installation of grease trap(s) sized according to the chart below may be permissible if the facility will only have 3 Drainage Fixture Units (DFU's).

Total Number of Fixtures Connected	Required Rate of Flow (GPM)	Grease Retention Capacity (LBS)
1	20	40
2	25	50
3	35	70
4	50	100
Dishwashers and garbage disposals shall not discharge to grease trap		

- (06) In the event that the discharged effluent from the facility, where installation has been allowed per subsection (5.) of this section continuously exceeds the District's fat, oil, and grease discharge limits, or if the District's sewer system is adversely affected by the

discharges, then the District may require installation of a vault that complies with the criteria in subsection (4.) of this section.

(07) Source Control.

- (a) All establishments that generate liquid or semisolid polar oil or grease shall maintain a container on site and under cover, protected from the elements, for containment of liquid and semisolid grease waste. This liquid or semisolid grease shall be transported to an approved rendering plant. In no case shall free liquid grease be disposed of directly into fixtures that are connected to the sewer system. Unused butter, margarine, or other solid grease products shall not be discharged to the sewer system through garbage disposals or other means. No exceptions to the prohibitions of this subsection are allowed for fixtures that discharge to the sewer system through an approved grease interceptor. Hauling and recycling of restaurant grease shall be accomplished by a facility holding a state rendering permit.
- (b) All establishments that generate nonpolar oil or grease shall maintain a container on site, and under cover, protected from the elements, for the containment of this waste. In no case shall free liquid grease or oil be disposed of directly into fixtures that are connected to the sewer system. No exceptions to the prohibitions of this subsection are allowed.

(08) Additives. The use of any additive, such as enzymes, chemicals, or bacteria, as a substitute for grease interceptors or the maintenance of grease interceptors is prohibited.

(09) Grease Interceptor Maintenance. Each facility required to install and maintain a grease interceptor or oil/water separator under this chapter shall provide regular maintenance of said device to the satisfaction of the District in accordance with the requirements set forth in this chapter.

- a) Each person who removes waste from the device shall, to the extent technically and mechanically possible, remove the entire contents.
- b) Pumping. All grease interceptors and oil/water separators shall be maintained by the user at the user's expense. Maintenance shall include the complete removal of all contents including floating materials, wastewater, and bottom sludges and solids. Decanting or discharging of removed waste back into the interceptor from which the waste was removed or any other grease interceptor or oil/water separator, for the purpose of reducing the volume to be hauled, is prohibited.
- c) Grease Removal and Pumping Frequency. All grease interceptors and oil/water separators must be pumped out completely once every three months, or more frequently if interceptor reaches more than 25% capacity by volume as verified by the District's pretreatment staff. Exception to this minimum frequency of pumping may be made with special written approval from the District for generators of small quantities of grease wastes.
- d) Disposal of Grease Interceptor or Oil/Water Separator Spoils. All waste removed from each grease interceptor or oil/water separator must be disposed of at a facility permitted by the health department, or other appropriate agency, in the county in which the disposal facility is located. Under no circumstances shall the spoils be discharged to any wastewater collection system or any sewer without authorization from the owner of the receiving wastewater collection system.

- e) **Maintenance Requirements.** Each person who engages in grease waste handling shall maintain all vehicles, hoses, pumps, tanks, tools, and equipment associated with grease waste handling in good repair, free of leaks, and in a clean and sanitary condition. All hoses and valves on grease waste handling vehicles or tanks shall be tightly capped or plugged after each use to prevent leakage, dripping, spilling or other discharge of grease wastes onto any public or private property.
- f) **Maintenance Records.** A log indicating each pumping of an interceptor for the previous twelve (12) months shall be maintained by each user. This log shall include date, time, amount pumped, hauler, and disposal site and shall be kept in a conspicuous location for inspection by health department or the District's pretreatment personnel.
- g) **Maintenance Reporting.** The information required in the maintenance log shall be submitted to the District annually. The reporting period shall be from January 1st through January 31st of each year. The report shall be submitted within 30 days after the end of the reporting period.
- h) **Hazardous Material Prohibited.** No person shall collect, transport, or handle any hazardous material (as defined in any applicable EPA standard) in any vehicle used for grease waste handling.

G. Accidental Spill / Slug Load Discharge Control Plan

- (01) **Protection Procedures.** The District may require any user to install, properly operate, and maintain, at the user's expense, facilities to prevent slug loads or accidental discharges of pollutants to the wastewater collection system. The District may require users to produce and/or implement spill plans developed in compliance with applicable OSHA, health, fire, and Department of Ecology regulations applicable to discharges to wastewater collection systems. When such plans are required by the District, they shall contain at least the following elements:
 - (a) A description of all wastewater discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges;
 - (b) A description of any and all stored chemicals;
 - (c) Procedures for immediately notifying the District of any accidental or slug load discharges, with procedures for follow-up written notification within five (5) days;
 - (d) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug load discharge, including, but not limited to, the following: inspection and maintenance of chemical storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of runoff, worker training, construction of containment structures or equipment, and measures for emergency response.
- (02) **Notification Procedures.** Users shall notify the Lake Stevens Sewer District (phone number (425) 334-8588) immediately upon the occurrence of a slug load or accidental discharge of substances prohibited or regulated by this chapter and take immediate actions to correct the situation. Notification by telephone call shall be followed by a written report containing the following information within five (5) days. Such notification shall include:

- (a) Location of discharge.
 - (b) Date and time thereof.
 - (c) Type of waste.
 - (d) Waste concentration and volume.
 - (e) Corrective actions taken and planned.
- (03) Any user who discharges an accidental discharge or slug load of prohibited or regulated material shall be liable for any expenses, loss, or damage to the POTW, in addition to the amount of any fines imposed by federal or state regulators, due to the slug load incident. Signs shall be permanently posted in conspicuous places on user's premises advising employees of required contacts in the event of a slug load or accidental discharge. Employers shall instruct all employees who may cause or discover such a discharge regarding emergency notification procedures.

H. Additional Pretreatment Measures

- (01) Whenever deemed necessary, the District may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage waste streams from industrial waste streams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the wastewater collection system and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this chapter.
- (02) Flammable Substance Detection. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

I. Wastewater Discharge Permit Requirements

- (01) No significant industrial user shall discharge wastewater into the wastewater collection system without first obtaining a state waste discharge permit from the Department of Ecology. Obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve a user of its obligation to comply with all federal and state pretreatment standards or requirements, or with any other requirements of federal, state, or local law. Furthermore, obtaining a wastewater discharge permit does not relieve the user from complying with the discharge limits contained in these pretreatment regulations or with a negotiated discharge authorization with the Lake Stevens Sewer District.

J. Discharge Authorization Requirements

- (01) No user required by the District to execute a discharge authorization shall commence or continue to discharge wastewater into the wastewater collection system without first obtaining a discharge authorization from the District. Any infraction of the terms and conditions of a discharge authorization shall be deemed noncompliance with these pretreatment regulations and subject to Administrative Penalties. Obtaining a discharge authorization does not relieve a user of its obligations to comply with all federal and

state pretreatment standards or requirements; or with any other requirements of federal, state, and local law.

K. Required to Complete Sewer Use Survey

- (01) The District shall periodically notify new, existing, and potential users of the requirement to complete a sewer use survey form. Upon notification, users shall fully and accurately complete the survey form and return the completed form to the District within 30 days of receipt. Each user shall maintain a copy of the latest completed survey form at their place of business. Failure to fully or accurately complete a survey form, or to maintain the latest survey form on the premises where a wastewater discharge is occurring, shall be in noncompliance with this chapter.

L. New Minor Users Required to Obtain a “Side Sewer Permit”

- (01) All new minor users proposing to connect to, or discharge process wastewater and/or other wastes to, the wastewater collection system shall obtain a “Side Sewer Permit” prior to connecting to, or discharging to, the wastewater collection system.

M. Discharge Authorization Application

- (01) All industrial users required to obtain a discharge authorization shall submit a completed sewer use survey in a form prescribed by the District.

N. Discharge authorization decisions

- (01) The District will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information.
 - (a) Within 60 days of receipt of a completed discharge authorization application, the District will determine whether to grant or deny a discharge authorization.
 - (b) Upon a determination to grant, the discharge authorization shall be executed within 30 days of full evaluation and acceptance of the data.
 - (c) The District shall deny any application for a discharge authorization for discharges that may detrimentally impact the wastewater collection system.

O. Discharge Authorization Contents

- (01) Discharge authorizations may contain the following conditions:
 - (a) A statement that indicates the discharge authorization duration, which shall not exceed five (5) years;

- (b) A statement that the discharge authorization is nontransferable without prior notification to and approval from the District;
- (c) Applicable pretreatment standards and requirements, including any special requirements;
- (d) Any self-monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record keeping requirements;
- (e) A statement of applicable administrative penalties for noncompliance with the discharge authorization requirements, and pretreatment standards and requirements;
- (f) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, and time of discharge;
- (g) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the wastewater collection system;
- (h) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment;
- (i) Any special agreements the District chooses to continue or develop between the District and the user; and
- (j) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the District to ensure compliance with this chapter.

P. Discharge Authorization Appeals

- (01) Any user may petition the District to reconsider the terms of their discharge authorization within 30 days of its execution.
 - (a) Failure to submit a petition for review shall be deemed to be a waiver of the administrative appeal.
- (02) In its petition, the appealing user must indicate the discharge authorization provisions objected to, the reasons for this objection, and the alternative condition, if any, it seeks to place in the discharge authorization.
- (03) The effectiveness of the discharge authorization shall not be stayed pending the appeal.

Q. Discharge Authorization Duration

- (01) Discharge authorizations shall be executed for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. Each discharge authorization will indicate a specific date upon which it will expire.

R. Discharge Authorization Modification

- (01) The District may modify the discharge authorization for good cause including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) To incorporate any new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements;

- (b) To address significant alterations or additions to the user's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of discharge authorization execution;
- (c) A change in the wastewater collection system that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- (d) Information indicating that the authorized discharge poses a threat to the wastewater collection system, District personnel, or the receiving waters;
- (e) Noncompliance with any terms or conditions of the discharge authorization;
- (f) Misrepresentations or failure to fully and accurately disclose all relevant facts in the discharge authorization application or in any required reporting;
- (g) To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator.

S. Discharge Authorization Transfer

- (01) Discharge authorizations may be reassigned or transferred to a new owner and/or operator only if the user gives at least thirty (30) days' notice to the District and the District approves the discharge authorization transfer. The notice to the District shall include a written certification by the new owner and/or operator that:
 - (a) States that the new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;
 - (b) Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur; and
 - (c) Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the existing discharge authorization.
- (02) Failure to provide advance notice of transfer renders the discharge authorization void as of the date of facility transfer.
- (03) Provided that the above occurs and that there were no significant changes to the operations and processes, or wastewater discharge, the new owner and/or operator will be considered an existing user and be covered by the existing limits and requirements in the previous owner's discharge authorization.

T. Discharge Authorization Revocation

- (01) Discharge authorization may be revoked for the following reasons:
 - (a) Failure to notify the District of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed discharge;
 - (b) Failure to provide prior notification to the District of changed conditions;
 - (c) Misrepresentation or failure to fully and accurately disclose all relevant facts in the discharge authorization application;
 - (d) Refusing to allow the District timely access to the facility premises and records;
 - (e) Failure to meet discharge limitations;
 - (f) Failure to meet a compliance schedule;
 - (g) Failure to complete and submit a sewer use survey or a discharge authorization application;

- (h) Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of a facility currently holding a discharge authorization;
- (i) If the District invokes its emergency provision to repair of mediate damage to POTW;
- (j) Noncompliance with any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the discharge authorization or this chapter; or
- (k) Any other reason that may impair the health of the general public or the wastewater collection system.

U. Discharge Authorization Renewal

- (01) A user, required to have a discharge authorization, shall apply for discharge authorization renewal by submitting, at a minimum, a completed sewer use survey in a form prescribed by the District, in accordance with Article VIII Section K Paragraph 01 of these pretreatment regulations, a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of the user's discharge authorization. A user, whose existing discharge authorization has expired and has submitted its re-application in the time period specified herein, shall be deemed to have an effective discharge authorization until the District executes or denies the new discharge authorization. A user, whose existing discharge authorization has expired and who failed to submit its re-application in the time period specified herein, will be deemed to be discharging without a discharge authorization.

IX. Reporting Requirements

A. Periodic compliance report

- (01) The District may require reporting by any user if information or data is needed to establish a sewer charge, determine the treatability of the facility effluent, or determine any other factor that is related to the operation and maintenance of the wastewater collection system.

B. Hazardous Waste Notification

- (01) Any user discharging 100 kilograms or more of hazardous waste in any calendar month to the wastewater collection system, where the pollutants are not reported through self-monitoring under an applicable state waste discharge permit, shall report to the District and the Department of Ecology the following information to the extent that it is known or readily available to the user:
 - (a) The name of the dangerous waste as set forth in Chapter 173-303 WAC, and the dangerous waste number;
 - (b) The specific hazardous constituents;
 - (c) The estimated mass and concentration of such constituents in the waste streams discharged during the calendar month;

- (d) The type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other); and
- (e) The estimated mass of dangerous waste constituents in the waste stream expected to be discharged in the following twelve (12) months.
- (f) These notification requirements do not apply to pollutants already reported under any self-monitoring requirements in a state waste discharge permit.
- (g) Whenever the EPA publishes final rules identifying additional hazardous wastes or new characteristics of hazardous waste, a user shall notify the District of the discharge of such a substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.
- (h) In the case of any notification made under this section, a user shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical.

C. Noncompliance reporting

- (01) If sampling performed by a user indicates noncompliance with a discharge requirement, the user shall notify the District within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the noncompliance. The user shall also repeat the sampling within five calendar days and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the District within thirty (30) calendar days after becoming aware of the noncompliance. The user is not required to re-sample if:
 - (a) The District performs sampling at the user's location at a frequency of at least once per month; or
 - (b) The District performs sampling at the user's location between the time when the user performs its initial sampling and the time when the user receives the results of this sampling.

D. Notification of Changed Discharge

- (01) All users shall promptly notify the District in advance of any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants in their discharge, including significant manufacturing process changes, pretreatment modifications, and the listed or characteristic hazardous wastes for which the user has submitted initial notification under 40 CFR Part 403.12(p).

E. Reports from Non-Industrial Users

- (01) All non-industrial users not required to obtain a discharge authorization shall provide appropriate reports to the District as the District may require.
 - i) Users that discharge Fats, Oils, and Grease shall be required to submit pumping manifests to the District either electronically or by mail.
 - (i) Manifests shall be available for examination by District pretreatment staff at the users place of business.
 - (ii) Users shall keep record of employee training on-site and make it available to District pretreatment staff.

- (iii) Users shall maintain the District provided BMP materials. If these materials are no longer serviceable, the user shall request replacements from the District.

F. Sampling Record Keeping

- (01) Users subject to sampling reporting requirements in their discharge authorization shall retain, and make available for inspection and copying, all records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities required by this chapter and any additional records of information obtained pursuant to monitoring activities undertaken by the user independent of such requirements.
 - (a) Records shall include:
 - (i) The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling (including names of the person(s) taking the sample(s));
 - (ii) Dates analyses were performed;
 - (iii) Who performed the analyses;
 - (iv) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (v) The results of such analyses.

X. Inspection and Compliance Inspection

A. Inspection and Sampling

- (01) District pretreatment staff shall have the right to enter the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the provisions of this chapter, and any discharge authorization or order issued hereunder, are being met and whether the user is cooperating with all requirements thereof. Users shall allow the District pretreatment staff ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.
 - (a) Where a user has security measures in force that require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with its security personnel so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the District pretreatment staff will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.
 - (b) The District shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the user's discharge.
 - (c) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of the District and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the user.

- (d) Unreasonable delays in allowing the District pretreatment staff access to the user's premises shall be noncompliance with this chapter.

B. Monitoring Facilities

- (01) When required by the District each user shall provide and operate at its own expense a monitoring facility to allow inspection, sampling, and flow measurements of the sewer discharge to the District. Each monitoring facility shall be situated on the user's premises, except where such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, the District may authorize the construction of a facility in the public street or sidewalk area, providing that the facility is located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles, however, approval is subject to the District's discretion. The District, whenever applicable, may require the construction and maintenance of sampling facilities at other locations where appropriate.
 - (a) There shall be ample room in or near such monitoring facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling, and monitoring equipment shall be maintained in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the user.
 - (b) All monitoring facilities shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with all applicable local construction standards and specifications.
 - (c) The District may require the user to install monitoring equipment as necessary. All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated to ensure their accuracy.

XI. FOG Fees and Administrative Penalties

- (01) The District shall establish a three-tiered system for minor users. The annual rate for monitoring these businesses shall be based on annual water consumption. The tier a user's annual fee will be assessed is described in the following table:

A. Annual Pretreatment Fee Schedule

Tier #1	1 - 9,000	cubic feet of annual water consumption
Tier #2	9,000 – 18,000	cubic feet of annual water consumption
Tier #3	Over 18,000	cubic feet of annual water consumption

- (02) The fee for each tier is subject to change but current described in Resolution No. 997.

XII. Administrative Enforcement

A. Duty to Enforce

- (01) The District pretreatment staff/inspector is designated as the “enforcement officer” responsible for enforcing this chapter. With the approval of the General Manger, the enforcement officer may call upon other District staff and officers to assist in enforcement.
- (02) Upon presentation of proper credentials, the enforcement officer may, with the consent of the owner, occupant, or tenant of a building or premises, or pursuant to a lawfully issued inspection warrant, enter at reasonable times any building or premises subject to the consent or warrant, in order to perform the duties imposed by this chapter.
- (03) The obligation to comply with the requirements of this chapter ultimately rests with the owner of the real property served by the wastewater collection system. The property owner is responsible to work with any occupier or tenant on the property according to their occupancy agreement to meet the requirements of this chapter. Per RCW [57.08.081](#), any unpaid charges, fees or fines are deemed against the property and create a lien thereon, and its owners are subject to the District’s regular enforcement and collection procedures, including foreclosure of the lien.
- (04) The requirements placed upon the enforcement officer or any District officer by this chapter are not intended to impose any duty upon the District or any of its officers or employees that would subject them to damages in a civil action.

B. Deficiency Notice or Notice of Violations

- (01) A Deficiency Notice shall be issued to users where their pretreatment facility or equipment fall outside of permissible limits set forth in these regulations or if the user is deficient in submitting required reports or sampling results or if the pretreatment equipment or facility has a broken component or is otherwise not functioning as intended. All fees are subject to change but are generally described in Resolution No. 997.
- (02) A user shall have seven (7) days from receiving a Deficiency Notice to remedy the deficiency and will be subject to a reinspection fee once the deficiency has been remedied.
- (03) After seven (7) and up to (14) days, if the user has not remedied the deficiency identified in the Deficiency Notice, an additional inspection fee will be charged.
- (04) If after fifteen (15) days of receiving a Deficiency Notice, the user has not taken any action to remedy the deficiency additional penalties will be charged in addition to the previously accrued penalty fees. Penalties are cumulative until paid in full. Please see Resolution No. 997 for current fees.
- (05) If after forty-five (45) days of receiving a Deficiency Notice, the user has not taken any action to remedy the deficiency additional penalties will be charged in addition to the previously accrued penalty fees. Penalties are cumulative until paid in full. Please see Resolution No. 997 for current fees.

- (06) If after 90 days, the user has not taken any action to resolve the deficiency identified in the Deficiency Notice, penalties will be charged in addition to the previously accrued penalty fees. Penalties are cumulative until paid in full. Please see Resolution No. 997 for current fees.
- (08) Following 181-days of noncompliance following a Deficiency Notice, the District may, at the owner's expense, effectuate any repair or maintenance required to bring the owner's pre-treatment system into compliance. The District shall also recover any legal, engineering, and permitting expenses incurred through execution of this work. The owners shall also be liable for any damages to the POTW or additional maintenance expenses incurred by the District related to the owner's noncompliance with these regulations.
- (09) All administrative penalties and assessed fees are cumulative and shall be subject to Lien Placement if unpaid.
- (10) Nothing in this section shall preclude the District from using the remedies described in RCW 57.08.081 Rates and Charges – Delinquencies.

C. Administrative Penalty and Assessment Appeal

- (01) If the user disputes the accuracy of the Deficiency Notice and or subsequent Administrative Penalty or assessment, the user may appeal their claim to the General Manager of the District. Appeal request must:
 - (a) Be submitted to the District within ten (10) days of receiving the Deficiency Notice. The appeal request must include the following:
 - (i) Name of user's business
 - (ii) Customer account number
 - (iii) Copy of Deficiency Notice
 - (iv) Reason appeal should be considered
 - (v) Description of why the Notice is inaccurate
 - (b) While the appeal is being considered, the District will temporarily stay the Administrative Penalties for the duration of the appeal consideration.
 - (i) If appeal is denied, the administrative penalties and assessment will recommence from the date of the Deficiency Notice issuance.
 - (c) The General Manager will either approve or deny the appeal within ten (10) days of receiving the appeal request.
- (02) If appeal is not approved, the user can request that the appeal be heard by the Lake Stevens Sewer District Board of Commissioners. The user must follow up any denied appeal from the General Manager within ten (10) days of denied appeal requesting that

the appeal be considered by the Board of Commissioners. The Board appeal will be forwarded to the Commission for consideration. Any decision or opinion rendered by the Board of Sewer Commissioners shall be final.

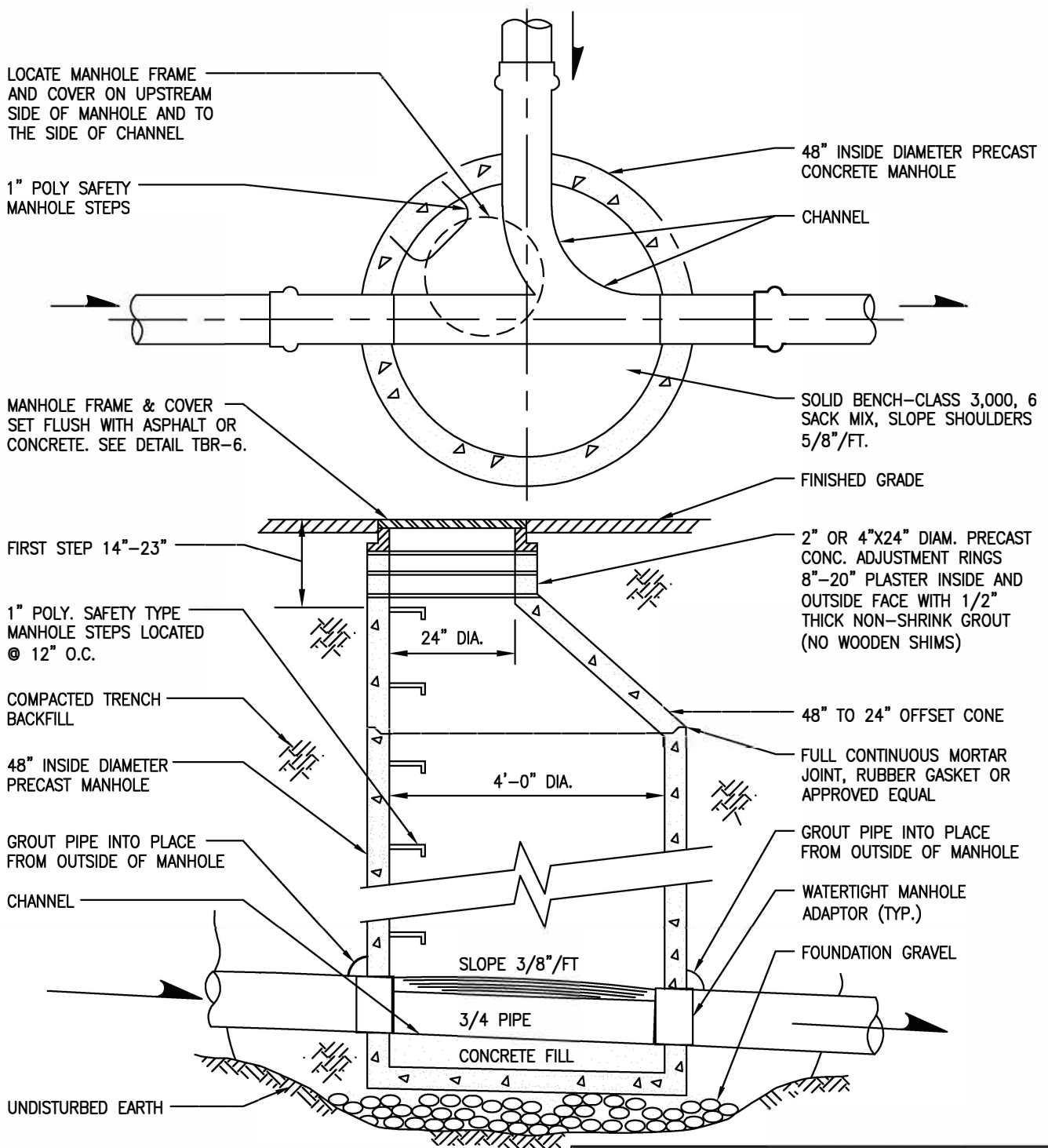
XIII. Judicial Enforcement Remedies

A. Injunctive Relief

- (01) When the General Manager concludes that there is a danger to the public health and safety, or when a person has failed to comply with a Deficiency Notice, and that the enforcement remedies provided for herein are insufficient to protect the public, then the General Manager is directed to petition the Snohomish County Superior Court for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, enjoining the person from discharging into the wastewater collection system or compelling compliance with the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this chapter.

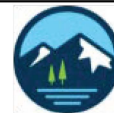
B. Remedies Nonexclusive

- (01) The enforcement remedies provided by this chapter are not exclusive. The District reserves the right to take any, all, or any combination of remedies in cases of a violation of these regulations and or state and or federal regulations.



NOTES:

1. MANHOLES SHALL BE WATER TIGHT. GROUT PICK HOLES INSIDE AND OUT.
2. SURFACE RESTORATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND LOCAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY.
3. IN NON PAVED AREAS INSTALL 6 FT. DIAMETER CONCRETE PAD 6 INCHES THICK AROUND FRAME AND COVER. UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY THE DISTRICT.



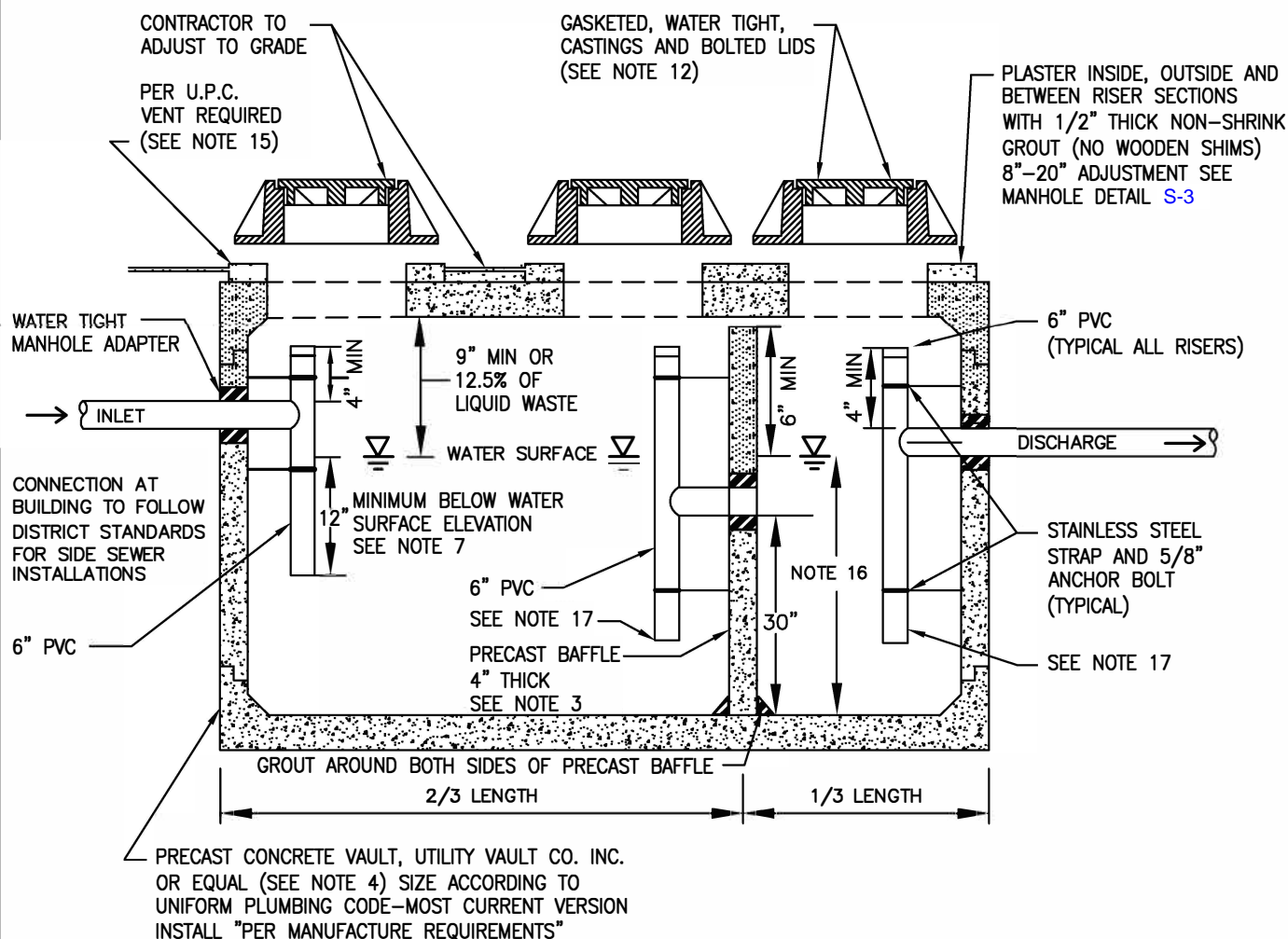
**LAKE STEVENS
SEWER DISTRICT**
Serving You Since 1957

**STANDARD PRECAST
MANHOLE**

DATE: 2-2021

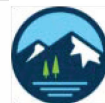
DWG. S-3

APPROVED BY: LAKE STEVENS
SEWER DISTRICT



NOTES:

1. GRAY-WATER ONLY. BLACK-WATER SHALL BE CARRIED BY SEPERATE SIDE SEWER.
2. LOCATE INTERCEPTOR WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY OF DRIVE FOR ACCESS BY A MAINTENANCE VEHICLE.
3. IF VAULT IS NOT SLOTTED TO ACCEPT PRECAST CONC. BAFFLE THEN PRECAST CONC. SHALL BE HELD IN PLACE BY (2) 3"x3"x3/8" ANGLE (4FT. LONG) ATTACHED TO VAULT WALL WITH (4 EA) 1/2" BOLTS AND NUTS (WITH WASHERS) SPACED 14" O.C. ANGLE AND FASTENERS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL.
4. PRECAST VAULT AND BAFFLE SHALL HAVE KNOCKOUTS AT ALL PIPE OPENINGS. IF KNOCKOUTS ARE NOT PRESENT THEN PIPE OPENINGS SHALL BE 2" LARGER THAN PIPE DIAMETER.
5. POSITION PIPE RISERS BELOW ACCESS OPENINGS TO ALLOW CLEAR ACCESS TO RISER AND VAULT CHAMBER FOR SAMPLING & INSPECTION.
6. TOP OF INLET PIPE SHALL BE ONE PIPE DIAMETER HIGHER THAN THE TOP OF THE DISCHARGE PIPE.
7. INLET INSPECTION TEE/RISER MUST EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 12" BELOW THE DESIGNED WATER LEVEL.
8. ALL INTERNAL PIPING (RISER/INSPECTION TEE) SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 6" PVC PIPE. EACH RISER SHALL BE CONNECTED TO THE WALL OF THE VAULT IN TWO (2) PLACES USING STAILNESS STEEL OR ALUMINUM STRAPS.
9. ALL FITTINGS SHALL BE DESIGNED TOR GREASE RETENTION.
10. CONNECTIONS THROUGH CONCRETE WALLS REQUIRE WATER TIGHT MANHOLE ADAPTERS. SEAL ALL PIPE CONNECTIONS WITH NONSHRINK GROUT.
11. VAULT AND FITTINGS SHALL BE WATER TIGHT.
12. LIDS, FRAMES AND BOLTS SHALL MEET DISTRICT STANDARDS FOR MANHOLE LIDS WITHOUT DISTRICT LOGO. MANHOLE ACCESS REQUIRED TO ALL VAULT CHAMBERS.
13. FILL WITH CLEAN WATER PRIOR TO START UP OF SYSTEM.
14. DISCHARGE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH DISTRICT DISCHARGE LIMITS.
15. INTERCEPTORS SHALL BE VENTED PER UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE.
16. LIQUID DEPTH SHALL MEET THE UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE REQUIREMENTS.
17. DISCHARGE AND TRANSITION TEES/RISERS SHALL EXTEND TO. WITHIN 12"-18" OF THE VAULT BOTTOM.



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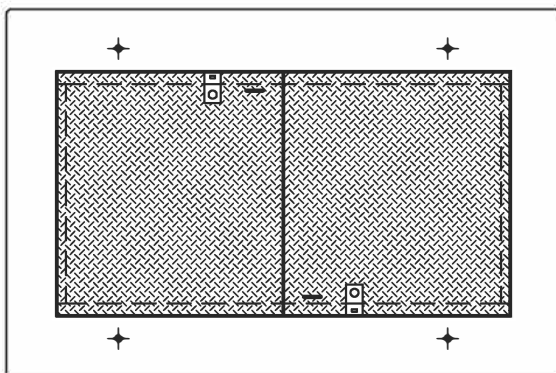
GREASE INTERCEPTOR

DATE: 2-2021

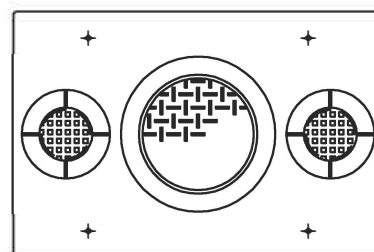
DWG. SS-4

APPROVED BY: _____

LAKE STEVENS
SEWER DISTRICT



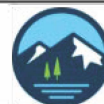
REQUIRED



ALTERNATE (DISTRICT APPROVAL REQUIRED)

NOTES:

1. COVERS TO HAVE SPRING ASSISTED AND FULL 180° OPENING DOORS, LOCKING LATCH & HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED DIAMOND PLATING. USE LW PRODUCTS HD ACCESS HATCH (H-20) RATED COVER OR EQUAL.
2. LID MUST BE RATED FOR LOAD REQUIREMENTS AND BE WATER TIGHT.



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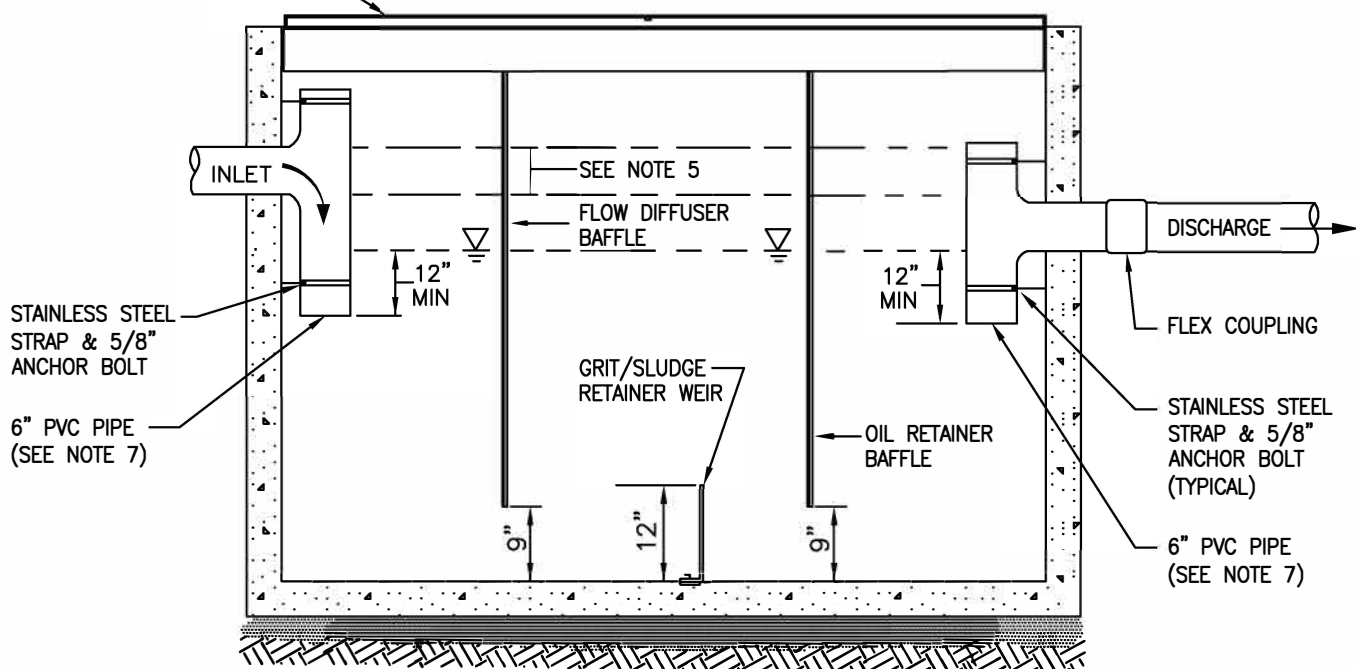
**OIL / WATER SEPARATOR
(COVER OPTION DETAILS)**

DATE: 2-2021

DWG. SS-5A

APPROVED BY: LAKE STEVENS
SEWER DISTRICT

SEE SHEET SS - 5A
FOR LID DETAILS



NOTES:

1. GRAY-WATER ONLY. BLACK-WATER SHALL BE CARRIED BY SEPERATE SIDE SEWER.
2. LOCATE SEPARATOR WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY OF DRIVE FOR ACCESS BY A MAINTENANCE VEHICLE.
3. PRECAST VAULT AND BAFFLE SHALL HAVE KNOCKOUTS AT ALL PIPE OPENINGS. IF KNOCKOUTS ARE NOT PRESENT THEN PIPE OPENINGS SHALL BE 2" LARGER THAN PIPE DIAMETER.
4. POSITION PIPE RISERS/INSPECTION TEES BELOW ACCESS OPENINGS TO ALLOW CLEAR ACCESS TO RISER & VAULT CHAMBER FOR SAMPLING & INSPECTION.
5. TOP OF INLET PIPE SHALL BE ONE PIPE DIAMETER HIGHER THAN TOP OF DISCHARGE PIPE.
6. INLET & DISCHARGE INSPECTION TEES/RISERS MUST EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 12" BELOW DESIGNED WATER LEVEL.
7. ALL INTERNAL PIPING (RISER/INSPECTION TEE) SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 6" PVC PIPE. EACH RISER SHALL BE CONNECTED TO THE WALL OF THE VAULT IN TWO (2) PLACES USING STAINLESS STEEL OR ALUMINUM STRAPS.
8. ALL FITTINGS SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR OIL RETENTION.
9. CONNECTIONS THROUGH CONCRETE WALLS REQUIRED WATER TIGHT MANHOLE ADAPTERS. SEAL ALL PIPE CONNECTIONS WITH WATER TIGHT GROUT.
10. VAULT AND FITTINGS SHALL BE WATER TIGHT.
11. LIDS, FRAMES AND BOLTS SHALL MEET DISTRICT STANDARDS FOR MANHOLE LIDS WITHOUT DISTRICT LOGO AND/OR CLEANOUTS AS APPLICABLE.
12. FILL WITH CLEAN WATER PRIOR TO START UP OF SYSTEM.
13. DISCHARGE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH DISTRICT DISCHARGE LIMITS.
14. INTERCEPTORS SHALL BE VENTED PER THE UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE.
15. ACCESS REQUIRED TO ALL INTERNAL COMPONENTS TO ALLOW FOR MAINTENANCE.



**LAKE STEVENS
SEWER DISTRICT**
Serving You Since 1957

OIL / WATER SEPARATOR

DATE: 2-2021

DWG. SS-5

APPROVED BY: LAKE STEVENS
SEWER DISTRICT

NTS