

**SILVER LAKE WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT  
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON  
RESOLUTION NO: 830**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
SILVER LAKE WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT, SNOHOMISH  
COUNTY, WASHINGTON, AMENDING CHAPTER 6.10 OF THE  
DISTRICT CODE, ENTITLED “SEWER INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT  
REQUIREMENTS”, AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE**

**WHEREAS**, on November 12, 1986, the Commissioners of Silver Lake Water and Sewer District (“District”) adopted Resolution No. 398, relating to the policies and procedures for Sewer Pretreatment Requirements for Industrial Users; and

**WHEREAS**, this Resolution was later codified in Chapter 6.10 of the District Code; and

**WHEREAS**, the Commissioners have determined that it would be in the best interest of the District, its employees, and its customers to update its standards, policies and procedures relating to Sewer Pretreatment Requirements for all users, with a focus on reducing Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) in the District’s Sewer System; and


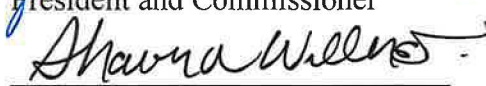
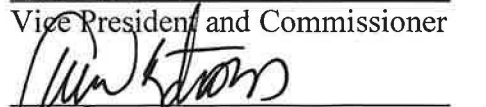
**WHEREAS**, the Commissioners desire to amend Chapter 6.10 of the District Code to update the policies, procedures, and fees relating to Sewer Pretreatment Requirements.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of Commissioners of Silver Lake Water and Sewer District, as follows:

**Section 1:** Chapter 6.10 of the District’s Code, currently entitled “Sewer Industrial Pretreatment Requirements” is hereby amended and renamed as set forth in Exhibit 1, attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

**Section 2:** This resolution shall be effective on the date of adoption as set forth below.

**ADOPTED** by the Board of Commissioners, at a regular open public meeting of the Silver Lake Water and Sewer District, Snohomish County, Washington this 9<sup>th</sup> day of June 2022.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
President and Commissioner  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Vice President and Commissioner  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary and Commissioner

## CERTIFICATION


I, the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Silver Lake Water and Sewer District, Snohomish County, Washington (the "District"), hereby certify as follows:

1. The attached copy of Resolution No. 830 (the "Resolution") is a full, true and correct copy of the Resolution duly adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the District, held at the regular meeting place thereof on June 9, 2022, as that Resolution appears on the minute book of the District; and the Resolution will be in full force and effect immediately following its adoption; and

2. A quorum of the members of the Board of Commissioners was present throughout the meeting and a majority of those members present voted in the proper manner for the adoption of the Resolution.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand this 9<sup>th</sup> day of June 2022.

**SILVER LAKE WATER-SEWER DISTRICT,  
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Anne Backstrom, Secretary

## EXHIBIT 1

### GENERAL SEWER PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

6.10.010	General
6.10.020	Definitions
6.10.030	General Discharge Standards
6.10.040	Industrial Dischargers to the City of Everett Sewer System
6.10.050	Industrial Dischargers to the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District Sewer System
6.10.060	Fats, Oils and Greases Regulations
6.10.070	Enforcement

#### 6.10.010 General

Chapter 6.10 is applicable to all customers discharging to the Silver Lake Water & Sewer District sewer system.

#### 6.10.020 Definitions

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

*Best Management Practices (BMPs)* means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to support the requirements in these Regulations and 40 CFR Part 403.5(a)(1) and (b). BMPs may also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

*Categorical Pretreatment Standard* means any regulation containing Pollutant Discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1317) which apply to a specific category of Users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

*District* means the Silver Lake Water & Sewer District.

*Domestic User* means any customer who contributes, causes, or allows the contribution of Domestic Wastewater to the District. This generally includes but is not limited to the Residential and Multifamily customer classes, as defined by the District, along with commercial customers that discharge only domestic wastewater.

*Domestic Wastewater* means wastewater that the District determines is of similar volume and/or chemical make-up to that of a residential dwelling unit. Domestic wastewater typically include kitchen wastes, human wastes, and housekeeping cleaning materials in volumes and/or concentrations normally discharged from these classes of Users and typically include up to 100 gallons per capita per day, 300 mg/L of BOD, and 300 mg/L of TSS.

*Commercial User* means any customer designated as in the Commercial class per Section 9.05.010. That sections states "Commercial" means all nonresidential customers receiving water and sewer service or discharging domestic flows to the District's sewer system without one or more dwelling units. Schools, churches, public agencies, retail stores, restaurants, office buildings, gyms/fitness facilities, hotels, motels and parks are examples of commercial class customers. Commercial class customers can be for-profit or not-for-profit customers.

*Fats, Oils and Grease* or "FOG" means those components of wastewater amenable to measurement by methods for the determination of Oil and Grease described in the current method of *Standard Methods* or methods identified in 40CFR Part 136. The term "fats, oils and grease" shall include polar and nonpolar fats, oils, and grease and other components extracted from wastewater by these methods.

*Food* means any raw, cooked, or processed edible substance, ice, or ingredient used or intended for use or sale in whole or in part for consumption.

*Food processing establishment* means an establishment in which food is prepared, manufactured or packaged for consumption off site.

*Food sales establishment* means retail and wholesale grocery stores, retail seafood stores, food processing plants, bakeries, confectioneries, fruit, nuts and vegetable stores and places of business and similar establishments, mobile or permanent, engaged in the sale of food primarily for consumption off premises.

*Food service establishment* means any establishment for the preparation and/or serving of food, or other edible products and/or are required to have a food business permit issued by the Snohomish Health District. The term "food service establishment" includes but is not limited to restaurants, coffee shops, cafeterias, breweries, wineries and distilleries, short order cafes, grocery store delis, luncheonettes, taverns, lunchrooms, places which manufacture retail sandwiches, church kitchens, soda fountains, institutional cafeterias, catering establishments, food vending vehicles, and operations connected therewith, and similar facilities by whatever name called.

*Grease* means rendered animal fat, vegetable shortening, and other such oily matter used for the purposes of and resulting from preparing and/or cooking food.

*FOG removal device* means a device designed to separate fats, oils and grease from liquid waste prior to the wastewater entering the sanitary sewer system, typically either a Grease Interceptor, Grease Trap or Oil/Water Separator.

*Gravity grease interceptor (GGI)* means an interceptor of at least 1,000 gallons to serve one or more fixtures and which is remotely located underground and outside of a food service establishment. It is designed to collect, contain or remove food wastes and FOG from the waste stream while allowing the balance of the liquid waste ("gray water") to discharge to the wastewater collection system by gravity.

*Grease interceptor (GI)* means a pretreatment device provided external to the premise designed to separate and collect fats, oils, grease, and solids and prevent these pollutants from entering the sanitary sewer. Grease interceptors may be either hydromechanical grease interceptors (HGIs) or gravity grease interceptors (GGIs).

*Grease trap* means a device designed to retain FOG from one to a maximum of four fixtures, with a maximum capacity of 50 gpm/100 pounds, and a minimum of 20 gpm/40 pounds.

*Hydromechanical grease interceptor (HGI)* means a device located inside a food service establishment designed to retain FOG from fixtures whose total capacity in gallons (gal) (L) shall not exceed 2½ times the certified gallons per minute (gpm) (L/s) flow rate of the interceptor in accordance with the UPC. It is designed to collect, contain or remove food wastes and FOG from the waste stream while allowing the balance of the liquid waste to discharge to the wastewater collection system by gravity or mechanical means.

*Interference* means a discharge that alone, or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, either: (1) inhibits or disrupts the wastewater collection system, its treatment processes or operations; (2) inhibits or disrupts its biosolids (sludge) processes, use or disposal; or (3) is a cause of a violation of any permit or that prevents the use or disposal of sewage sludge in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder: Section 405 of the Clean Water Act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), including Title II, commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

*Local limits* means the maximum allowed levels to be discharged by designated industrial or commercial facilities as determined by the publicly owned treatment works' NPDES permit pursuant to 40 CFR Section 403.5(c)(1).

*Minimum design capability* means the design features of a GGI/HGI and its ability to or the volume required to effectively intercept and retain FOG from FOG-laden wastewaters discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

*Non-domestic User* means a User that is not a Domestic User.

*Non-domestic Wastewater* means wastewater that is not Domestic Wastewater.

*Non-polar (petroleum or mineral origin) FOG* means fats, oils or grease (FOG) in water or waste from a petroleum or mineral source as measured using analytical procedures established in 40 CFR 136.

*Oil/water separator (OWS)* means a large capacity underground vault installed between a drain serving a non-polar FOG discharger and the connecting sewer pipe. These vaults are designed with baffles or coalescing plates to trap sediments and retain floating oils. The large capacity of the vault slows down the wastewater, allowing oil to float to the surface and solid material to settle out. Any customer that is a potential discharger of petroleum-based and/or non-polar FOG is required to have an OWS. Businesses and facilities that require oil/water separators include, but are not limited to, car washes, quick-lube stations, loading docks/trash compactors, auto detail shops, parking garages, elevator sumps, gas stations, fuel pumps, automotive and equipment repair, service shops and any businesses using steam or pressure washers.

*Pass Through.* A Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a Discharge or Discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of an NPDES permit(s), including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

*Polar (animal and vegetable origin) FOG* means fats, oils or grease (FOG) in water or waste from an animal or vegetable source as measured using analytical procedures established in 40 CFR 136.

*Pollutant* means a contaminant, or other cause of alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties, of any waters of the state, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters, or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substance into any waters of the state as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to the public health, safety, or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

*POTW means* a publicly owned treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1292), which is owned by the District or other municipality or sewer district (e.g., City of Everett, AWWD and King County) to which wastewater from the District is conveyed. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, conveyance, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or Industrial Wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a Treatment Plant.

*Rendering/disposal company* means a business that possesses the necessary license and certification for the collection, acceptance and disposal or reuse of FOG.

*Significant Industrial User (or SIU)* is a User that meets any of the following:

1. A User subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards; or
2. A User that:
  - a. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process Wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling, and boiler blowdown Wastewater);
  - b. Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the Treatment Plant; or
  - c. Is designated as such by the delegated pretreatment Control Authority (City of Everett or King County) on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or requirement.

*Standard Methods* means the current version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA, WEF, AWWA).

*User* means any person, business or entity that contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the District's sanitary sewer system.

*Wastewater means* any combination of liquid and water-carried Sewage and/or Commercial/Industrial Wastes and from any customer including residential dwellings,

commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the POTW.

#### 6.10.030 General Discharge Standards and Requirements

1. Any authorized officer or employee of the District may enter and inspect any part of the sewer system of the District. The right of entry and inspection shall extend to public streets, easements, and property within which the system is located. Moreover, the District shall be allowed to enter on private property to inspect waste discharge facilities. The right of inspection shall include on-site inspection of pretreatment and sewer facilities, observation, measurement, sampling testing and access to all compliance records located on the premises of the discharger. The right of inspection shall include entry into the business premises during normal business hours (with or without prior notification) to ensure that discharge standards, including but not limited to best management practices, are being followed. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is produced or discharged must allow any authorized representative of the District ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purpose of inspection, sampling, or record examination. The District's representative has the authority to set up, on the discharge's property, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance monitoring or flow metering operations.
2. General Prohibitions. No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the sewer system Wastewater which causes Pass Through or Interference. These general prohibitions apply to all Users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other National, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Pretreatment Requirements.
3. The following are prohibited and consider violations: filing false reports, denying access to premises or records, discharging through unauthorized connections, tampering with sampling or metering devices, deliberately circumventing pretreatment facilities, or continuing a prohibited discharge in violation of an order to cease.
4. Specific Prohibitions. No User shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any of the following Pollutants, substances, or Wastewater:
  - a) Pollutants which either alone or by interaction may create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, a public nuisance or hazard to life, or prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair or are in any way injurious to the operation of the system or operating personnel. This includes waste streams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees F (60 degrees C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR Part 261.21, and Wastewater causing any single reading over ten percent (10%)

of the lower explosive limit based on an explosivity meter reading at the point of Discharge into the POTW or at any point in the POTW. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphthalene, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromides, carbides, hydrides, sulfides, and any other substance that the District, the State, or the EPA has notified the User is a fire hazard or hazard to the POTW.

- b) Wastewater having a pH less than 5.5 or more than 10.0, or otherwise having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel. Discharges outside this pH range may be authorized by a permit issued by the District pursuant to a finding that the system is specifically designed to accommodate a Discharge of that pH.
- c) Solid or viscous substances in amounts which may cause obstruction to the flow in the sanitary sewer or other Interference with the operation of the sanitary sewer system or POTW. Specifically prohibited substances in amounts that produce Interference include, but are not limited to: FOG, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dusts, 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 lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.
- d) Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding Pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a Discharge at a flow rate and/or Pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other Pollutants, will cause Interference with the POTW.
- e) Wastewater with concentrations of Total Suspended Solids or 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand exceeding 600 mg/L, without prior authorization from the operator of the Downstream WWTP (King County or City of Everett).
- f) Wastewater having a temperature which will interfere with the biological activity in the POTW, has detrimental effects on the collection system, or prevents entry into the sanitary sewer. In no case shall Wastewater be discharged to the District's collection system at a temperature exceeding 140 degrees Fahrenheit.



Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems or exceed the King County screening levels in <https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/wastewater/industrial-waste/limits-regulations/limits-prohibited/organic-compounds.aspx>, without prior authorization from the District.

- g) Septage, unless specifically and expressly approved by the District.
- h) Trucked or hauled Pollutants, except at Discharge points designated by the District and when specifically and expressly approved by the District.
- i) The following are prohibited unless approved in writing by the District under extraordinary circumstances, such as lack of direct Discharge alternatives due to combined sewer service or need to augment Sewage flows due to septic conditions (as required under WAC 173-216-060):
  - i. Non-Contact Cooling Water in significant volumes.
  - ii. Storm Water, or other direct inflow sources.
  - iii. Wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, which do not require treatment or would not be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the POTW; and
  - iv. Surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, condensate, deionized water, and other sources of unpolluted water, unless specifically authorized by the District.
  - v. Swimming pool drainage, unless dechlorinated and specifically authorized by the District.
  - vi. Construction dewatering and TESC discharge (Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control) discharges
- j) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other Wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sanitary sewers for maintenance or repair.

- k) Chlorine, bleach or other oxidants in quantities that cause Interference to the POTW. All oxidants must be neutralized to less than 0.1 mg/L before discharge.
- l) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by treatment processes, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the downstream Treatment Plant's effluent.
- m) Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes except as specifically approved by the District, and in compliance with applicable federal or State regulations.
- n) Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the Pretreatment of Industrial Wastes.
- o) Medical Wastes, except as specifically authorized by the District.
- p) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, a downstream Treatment Plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test.
- q) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances in amounts that may cause excessive foaming in the POTW.
- r) Any fats, oils, or greases, including but not limited to petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil, animal or vegetable origin in amounts that may cause obstructions or maintenance problems in the sanitary sewer system or in the POTW, or in concentrations (combined polar and non-polar oil and grease) that exceed one hundred (100) mg/L.
- s) Any substance which will cause a downstream Treatment Plant to violate its NPDES and/or other disposal system permit(s).
- t) Any dangerous, extremely hazardous, or hazardous wastes as defined in rules or regulations published by Ecology or by EPA, except as specifically approved by the District.
- u) Any persistent pesticide and/or pesticides regulated by the Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended.

- v) Any Wastewater containing toxic Pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction, to injure or create Interference with any Wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, or to exceed the limitation set forth in Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or State or local Pretreatment Standards.
  
- w) Any substance which may cause a downstream Treatment Plant's effluent or treatment residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse.
  
- x) Any Slug Load, or any Pollutant, including oxygen demanding Pollutants, released in a single extraordinary discharge episode or in such volume or strength as to cause Interference to the POTW ; or released with a flow rate causing an exceedance of the capacity of the available trunk sewer.
  
- y) Antifreeze or a coolant solution used in a vehicle or motorized equipment, except as specifically approved by the District.
  
- z) An enzyme, chemical, or other agent that emulsifies FOG.
  - aa) Wastewater that contains, or has contained, glutaraldehyde or ortho-phthalaldehyde unless it has been completely de-activated with sodium bisulfite or sodium hydroxide, has a pH of between 5.5 and 10 standard units, and does not contain any drain clogging solids. The User shall contact the District for review and obtain approval prior to Discharge.
  
  - bb) The District may establish and require Best Management Practices (BMPs) for any category of User or type of commercial/industrial customer which creates a non-domestic waste stream.

## 6.10.040 Industrial Dischargers to the City of Everett Sewer System

(1) *Applicability.* The more stringent of these District General Sewer Pretreatment Requirements (Section 6.10) and the provisions of City of Everett (“City”) Ordinance No. 3070-08 shall apply to all industrial discharges in the District which discharge into the Everett sewer system. Industrial facilities which discharge wastewater into the Everett sewer system of the District shall be considered part of the municipal sewer system as defined therein, for the purposes of compliance with their standards. [Res. 398 § 1, 1986.]

(2) *Permits – Reports – Enforcement.* All industrial dischargers within the District which discharge into the Everett sewer system shall apply directly to the city of Everett for applicable pretreatment permits. Reports from industrial dischargers shall be made directly to the city. All enforcement actions for industrial dischargers shall be undertaken by the city. District staff shall cooperate with city staff as necessary in said application and enforcement procedures. [Res. 398 § 2, 1986.]

(3) *Categorical industry determination.* The city shall make the final determination, subject to 40 CFR 403.6, Federal or State Review, as to whether a particular industrial user is a categorical industry. The city and/or the District will collect and assimilate the necessary information to make this determination. [Res. 398 § 3, 1986.]

(4) *Significant industrial user determination.* Using the definitions contained in the city ordinance, the city shall make the final determination as to whether a particular industrial user is a significant industrial user. The city and/or the District will collect and assimilate the necessary information to make this determination. [Res. 398 § 4, 1986.]

(5) *Inspection.* Any authorized officer and employee of the city may enter and inspect any part of the sewer system of the District served by the city’s treatment system. The right of entry and inspection shall extend to public streets, easements, and property within which the system is located. Moreover, the city shall be allowed, as appropriate under District regulations, to enter on private property to inspect industrial waste discharges. The right of inspection shall include on-site inspection of pretreatment and sewer facilities, observation, measurement, sampling testing and access to all 40 CFR 403.12 compliance records located on the premises of the industrial user. [Res. 398 § 5, 1986.]

## 6.10.050 Industrial Dischargers to the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District Sewer System

(1) *Applicability.* The more stringent of these District General Sewer Pretreatment Requirements (Section 6.10) and the provisions of the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District (“AWWD”), and King County Industrial Waste Regulations, shall apply to all industrial dischargers in the District which discharge into the AWWD sewer system. Industrial facilities which discharge wastewater into the AWWD sewer system of the District shall be considered part of the municipal sewer system as defined therein, for the purposes of compliance with their standards.

(2) *Permits – Reports – Enforcement.* All industrial dischargers (Significant Industrial Users or Potentially Significant Industrial Users) within the District which discharge into the AWWD sewer system shall apply directly to AWWD and King County for applicable pretreatment permits, with copies provided to the District. Reports shall be made directly to AWWD and King County, with copies provided to the District. Enforcement actions may be undertaken by AWWD, King County or the District. District staff cooperates with AWWD and King County as necessary in said application and enforcement procedures. If conflicts exist between District, AWWD and King County regulations, the most stringent shall apply.

(3) *Categorical industry determination.* King County and/or AWWD shall make the final determination, subject to 40 CFR 403.6, Federal or State Review, as to whether a particular industrial user is a categorical industry. King County, AWWD and/or the District will collect and assimilate the necessary information to make this determination.

(4) *Significant industrial user determination.* Using the definitions contained in the King County and AWWD pretreatment regulations, King County or AWWD shall make the final determination as to whether a particular industrial user is a significant industrial user. AWWD, King County and/or the District will collect and assimilate the necessary information to make this determination.

(5) *Inspection.* Any authorized officer and employee of King County, AWWD or the District may enter and inspect any part of the sewer system of the District served by AWWD’s collection system. The right of entry and inspection shall extend to public streets, easements, and property within which the system is located. Moreover, King County and AWWD shall be allowed, as appropriate under District regulations, to enter on private property to inspect industrial waste discharges. The right of inspection shall include on-site inspection of pretreatment and sewer facilities, observation, measurement, sampling testing and access to all 40 CFR 403.12 compliance records located on the premises of the industrial user.

## 6.10.060 Fats, Oils and Greases (FOG) Regulations

(1) *Applicability.* The requirements specified herein apply to all new commercial facilities and any existing or new customer with a reasonable potential to discharge excessive levels of FOG (as solely determined by the District) into the District's wastewater collection system. Excessive levels of FOG are levels defined as those that exceed 100 mg/L total FOG, have a visible sheen or cause build-up or obstructions in sewer systems.

(2) *Fats, Oils and Greases (FOG) Standard.* The discharge of more than 100 mg/L (combined polar and non-polar FOG concentrations, EPA Method 1664) is prohibited. The discharge of FOG in amounts that cause a visible sheen on the discharge or in the public sewer system, a build-up of FOG in any public sewer facility, which accumulates either alone or in combination with other discharges to cause obstruction of the public sewer system is also prohibited.

(3) *Variations from FOG Regulations.* The District has the authority to approve any variances to the discretionary standards and/or other conditions of the requirements specified herein.

(4) *Requirements for new and existing facilities.*

(a) *New facilities.* All new commercial facilities are required to install grease interceptors and/or oil/water separators unless the facilities will exclusively generate Domestic Wastewater and are provided a written exemption by the District. Constructed facilities with the potential to discharge FOG shall be required to continuously operate and maintain an approved type and adequately sized grease interceptor and/or oil/water separator designed to meet the District's FOG Regulation requirements within 180 calendar days from notification by the District. New facilities must be designed in accordance with this Chapter and the current Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC).

(b) *Existing facilities with FOG removal.* Existing facilities with FOG removal devices shall be permitted to operate and maintain existing FOG removal devices, provided that the equipment is in good operating condition and meets the effluent requirements. Any facilities that will be expanded or renovated (e.g. tenant improvements), or are known to cause violations of the FOG removal device effluent standards or FOG-related cleaning activities in the sanitary sewer, shall be required to install, operate, and maintain an approved type and adequately sized grease interceptor and/or oil/water separator designed to meet the District's current FOG control requirements within 180 calendar days from notification by the District.

(c) *Existing facilities without FOG removal.* Existing facilities without FOG removal devices that will be expanded or renovated (e.g. tenant improvements), or are determined by the District to cause violations of the FOG removal device effluent standards or FOG-related cleaning activities in the sanitary sewer, shall be required to install, operate, and maintain an approved type and adequately sized grease interceptor and/or oil/water separator designed to meet the District's current FOG control requirements within 180 calendar days from notification by the District.

*(5) Requirements for FOG removal devices.*

(a) *Responsibility* The owner of each facility is solely responsible for the cost of FOG removal, device installation, inspection, cleaning, and maintenance.

*(b) General Design Requirements.*

No sanitary waste shall be conveyed to a FOG removal device.

A downstream monitoring manhole or sampling port shall be included on all GI and OWS installations, unless a variance is approved by the District (for instance, if there is insufficient space).

Grease interceptors and/or oil/water separators shall be installed at an exterior underground location where they are easily accessible for sample collection, inspection, cleaning, and removal of retained FOG, unless a variance is provided by the District. The location of the grease interceptor and/or oil/water separator must be approved by the District and may not be installed in any interior part of a building.

Grease interceptors and/or oil/water separators shall be located on the facility's side sewer downstream of all fixtures which may introduce FOG into the sanitary sewer and upstream of the connection to the sanitary sewer collection system.

*(c) Grease Interceptors*

Grease interceptors (GIs) shall be designed, sized, constructed, and installed in accordance with District standards and the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC), whichever is more stringent. For FSEs, the type (Grease Trap or GI) and size of the FOG Removal Device shall be based on the "Sizing of GIs" formula as defined in the currently adopted UPC or the table below, whichever is more stringent. All fixtures, equipment, and drain lines located in a facility's food preparation and cleanup areas shall be connected to a GI, unless specifically approved by the District. The following types of equipment or fixtures have been identified as potential sources of fats, oils and grease and shall be connected to a GI per District or manufacturer's instructions: pre-rinse and/or pre-wash sinks or sinks in dishwashing areas; two or three compartment sinks; wok stoves; self-cleaning stove ventilation/exhaust hood; kitchen floor drains; floor drains; floor sinks; mop sinks; food prep sinks; and hand sinks.

### Minimum Grease Interceptor Sizing Requirements

Meter Size	Gallons per Minute <sup>1</sup> (GPM)	Drainage Fixture Units <sup>2</sup> (DFUs)	Grease Interceptor Size <sup>3</sup>
5/8"	25	50	1,000
1"	70	140	1,250
1-1/2"	120	240	2,000
2"	170	340	2,500
3"	320	640	5,000
4"	500	1,000	7,500
6"	1,000	2,000	7,500
> 6"	DISCUSS WITH DISTRICT		

<sup>1</sup> Source: AWWA Standards: Displacement C700-09 and Compound Class I C702-10.

<sup>2</sup> 1 gpm of flow is approximately equivalent to 2 DFUs.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Uniform Plumbing Code: Table 1014.3.6 Gravity Grease Interceptor Sizing.

Grease traps and hydromechanical grease interceptors are not allowed unless a variance is granted if grease interceptors are not feasible due to space or other considerations.

Hydromechanical grease interceptors, if allowed, must be sized, installed and maintained per the more stringent of UPC and the Plumbing and Drainage Institute (PDI) Standard PDI-G 101.

For grease traps, if allowed, manufacturer certifications, and sizing calculations utilizing the more stringent of IAPMO, UPC and District guidance must be provided for review and approval by the District.

The minimum size for an in-ground gravity grease interceptor shall be 1,000 gallons.

Dishwashers may only be directed to GIs per District or manufacturer instructions. District kitchen BMPs must be followed to minimize solids and grease from entering the dishwashers. Dishwashers or other fixtures discharging emulsifying agents, such as detergents, shall be located such that their potential to adversely impact the GI operation is minimized. All drain lines shall have permanently fixed screens with maximum 1/4-inch openings to prevent the pass-through of larger solids.

A grease interceptor shall only serve one building unless otherwise approved by the District. The District reserve the right to require more than one grease interceptpror for large buildings or buildings with more than one significant FOG discharger.

Commercial food grinders and garbage disposals are not allowed.



(d) *Oil/Water Separators.*

Oil-water separators are required for all customers that are potential dischargers of petroleum-based and/or non-polar FOG. Businesses and facilities that require oil/water separators include, but are not limited to, car washes, quick-lube stations, loading docks/trash compactors, auto detail shops, parking garages, elevator sumps, gas stations, fuel pumps, automotive and equipment repair, service shops and any businesses using steam or pressure washers.

Exterior vehicle washing and/or service areas must be served by an oil/water separator and the area covered with a canopy or roof unless a variance is granted by the District.

Outside areas served by oil/water separators must be designed to meet District standards.

Indoor areas served by oil/water separators must be sized based on the table below, based on the UPC.

<b>Service Area Drained to Separator (ft<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b># of Vehicles Stored/Serviced in Service Area</b>	<b>Oil/Water Separator Capacity (gal)</b>
≤ 600	≤ 3	45
601 – 700	4	55
701 – 800	5	60
801 – 900	6	70
901 – 1,000	7	75
1,001 – 1,100	8	85
1,101 – 1,200	9	90
1,201 – 1,300	10	100
≥ 1,301	≥ 11	DISCUSS WITH DISTRICT

Source: Uniform Plumbing Code: Section 1017.2 Design of Interceptors. Find the row corresponding to the Service Area and # of Vehicles for the facility. If these are different rows, then choose the row with the larger Oil/Water Separator Capacity.

Or use the formula in Uniform Plumbing Code: Section 1017.2 Design of Interceptors.

Supporting sizing calculations shall be submitted to the District for review and approval.

(6) *Maintenance Requirements*

- (a) 25 Percent Rule and FOG Disposal - Grease interceptors and/or oil/water separators shall be considered out of compliance if the total volume of FOG and solids displaces more than 25 percent of the effective volume of the final chamber of the interceptor “25 Percent Rule”. Grease interceptors and/or oil/water separator must be serviced and emptied of accumulated waste content as required to maintain the accumulated grease and solids to less than 25% of the volume of the interceptor, but not less than once every 180 calendar days.

- (b) If a facility determines that cleaning every 180 calendar days is unnecessary in order to remain in compliance with the District's requirements, the facility may make a written application for a variance from the standard cleaning schedule. If a grease interceptor, oil/water separator, or other grease removal device requires repairs, they shall be performed within a minimum of 14 calendar days, or sooner for severe issues, as determined by the District.
- (c) Any facility that has a gravity grease interceptor and/or oil/water separator shall utilize a licensed rendering and/or disposal company for maintenance. Wastes removed from a gravity grease interceptor and/or oil/water separator shall be disposed of at a facility permitted to receive such waste. FOG, solids or liquids removed from the gravity grease interceptors and/or oil/water separators shall not be returned to any gravity grease interceptor, oil/water separator, private sanitary sewer line, any portion of the sanitary sewer collection system, or any portion of the stormwater system.
- (d) It is the facility owner's responsibility to inspect, monitor, maintain and report on all FOG facilities. The FOG removal device must be kept in intact condition and without leaking and/or lids that do not seal. Elements of the FOG removal device such as baffles shall not be allowed to be broken or missing. Other issues that impair the device's ability to separate FOG from wastewater must be prevented.
- (e) All facilities that have a reasonable potential to discharge FOG as determined by the District must follow District food service establishment or automotive service BMPs to ensure that excess concentrations of FOG are not discharged to the sewer system.
- (f) All facilities shall maintain a written record of inspection and maintenance activities and the rendering/disposal company manifest (including date of activity). A copy of such records shall be submitted to the District within 15 calendar days following the inspection and maintenance activity,
- (g) Facilities must retain maintenance records, covering at minimum the previous 12 months, for each FOG removal device located on the premises.

(7) *Enzymes, emulsifiers, bacteria, and other agents.* The direct addition into the building plumbing, grease interceptor, or oil/water separator of enzymes, chemicals, or other agents designed to biodegrade or emulsify the FOG compounds are prohibited. Any attempt to modify the interceptor into a biological reactor by adding bacterial or microbial agents is also prohibited.

(8) *Inspection, monitoring, and reporting.*

(a) *Inspection.* Authorized personnel from the District may inspect the FOG removal devices and other wastewater facilities and equipment of any User at any time during normal business hours to ascertain whether the applicable District pretreatment standards are being met. Maintenance records shall be made available for on-site inspection during all operating hours.

(b) *Monitoring.* Authorized personnel from the District shall have the right and access to set up on any User's property devices necessary for conducting wastewater sampling inspection, compliance monitoring, and/or metering operations.

(c) *Reporting.* Facilities shall retain maintenance records, covering at minimum the previous 12 months, for each FOG removal device located on the premises. These records shall include the date, time, amount of waste emptied, hauler, and disposal site. Copies of all maintenance records (including cleaning receipts) shall be forwarded to the District using the form or portal designated by the District. Facilities shall also report compliance with maintenance requirements in a form or portal designated by the District and retain records of employee education/training and documentation of any BMPs. Facilities which properly report records and are compliant may receive District approval for fewer inspections.

#### 6.10.070 Enforcement

(1) *Actions.* In the event that a facility or customer is non-compliant with the Sewer Pre-Treatment requirements contained herein, the User shall be given written notice of the non-compliant condition and must take immediate steps to bring the FOG removal device into compliance. The User is responsible for all associated costs.

Failure on the part of any User to maintain continued compliance with any requirements set forth in these regulations may result in the initiation of enforcement actions. Such enforcement actions may include, but are not limited to, a warning letter, increased monthly sewer rates, and/or administrative fines.

If an obstruction of the sanitary sewer collection system occurs that causes a sanitary sewer backup and/or overflow and such overflow can be attributed in part or in whole to an accumulation of FOG in the sanitary sewer main line, the District may take appropriate enforcement actions against the generator or contributor of such FOG. These actions may include recovery of all costs associated with cleanup activities, fines, civil penalties, or a discontinuance of water service.

(2) *Monthly Rates.* In the event that a facility or customer is non-compliant with the Sewer Pre-Treatment requirements contained herein, the User may be subject to increased monthly sewer rates in accordance with District Code Chapter 9.05 to mitigate the increased maintenance costs of the sewer system by the District.

(3) *Fines.* Fines for any violation of the requirements specified herein are set forth as below. Compliance issues resulting in fines must be addressed within 14 calendar days of notification or escalating additional fines may be assessed. The fines presented below may be increased if the violations are determined by the District to be deliberate. The District may, at its own discretion, issue a Notice of Correction or Report of Non-Compliance, without an accompanying fine, for the first violation. The Notice of Correction specifies required compliance activities and schedules to bring the discharger into compliance.

- (a) *First violation.* A fine of \$500.00 shall be given to the User with reference to the type of violation in accordance with the requirements specified herein. The fine shall be assessed to the User's utility service account, and any User being notified of such violation shall pay such fine, which will be included in the User's next regular billing for sewer service by the District.

- (b) *Second violation.* A fine of \$1,500.00 shall be assessed to the User's utility service account for a second violation, and any User being notified of such violation shall pay such fine, which will be included in the User's next regular billing for sewer service by the District.
- (c) *Third violation.* A fine of \$2,500.00 shall be assessed to the User's utility service account for a third violation (and for each subsequent violation thereafter), and/or service may be suspended, and any User being notified of such violation shall pay such fine, which will be included in the User's next regular billing for sewer service by the District.
- (d) In addition to the above fines, the District will bill the User causing the violation for recovery of any costs (including all labor and materials) for investigation, sampling, cleanup and remediation associated with the violation.

The charges assessed will recover all costs incurred, and such costs may include, but not be limited to:

- Fines levied against the District or any allied municipality or district, such as King County, City of Everett or Alderwood Water and Wastewater District, by any regulatory agency as a result of the violation
  - Costs of litigation and/or settlement of any third-party lawsuits brought against the District, King County, City of Everett or Alderwood Water and Wastewater District, as a result of the violation
  - Costs of time and materials to remediate any environmental damage or other problems caused by the violation
- (e) Any fines imposed by the District against a User shall be due within 30 calendar days of the date of the District sewer service billing including such fine. If the fine is not paid within 30 calendar days, the fine shall then be delinquent, and the District shall enforce the collection of such fine in the manner provided by District policies or other applicable law.
- (4) *Appeals.* In the event a User against whom a fine for violation of the requirements specified herein has been imposed contests the amount of such fine or related District enforcement action, such User may request a hearing before the Board of Commissioners or their designee. The User must file the appeal in writing with the District, giving the name of the property owner, address of the property where the alleged violation occurred, the total amount of the violation fine, and a statement by the User as to why the User feels the fine and/or enforcement action should not have been assessed and/or taken. Such appeal must be filed with the District within fourteen calendar days after the receipt by the User of the District service billing which includes such fine, or notice of any enforcement action taken by the District, such as service disconnection, whichever event occurs first. The Board of Commissioners or their designee, upon such a hearing being requested by the customer, shall set a time, place, and date for such a hearing after at least seven calendar days' written notice

of such hearing has been provided to such User, and the Board will hear such appeal. At the conclusion of such hearing, the Board may confirm, correct, modify, or rescind such fine or enforcement action as the Board in its discretion deems appropriate under the circumstances. Such appeal procedure must be followed by any User contesting such fine and/or enforcement action; and a hearing must be held and a determination made by the Board prior to such User taking or filing any judicial action regarding any fine or enforcement action.