

**MIDWAY SEWER DISTRICT  
RESOLUTION NO. 2019 -04**

**RESOLUTION AMENDING DISTRICT CODE**

**Background:** The District manages and operates their sewer system in accordance with state, local, and federal regulations.

While the District has discretion in setting performance and design criteria and standards for its sewer system, the criteria must meet or exceed the minimum standards for public sewers as established by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) in Chapters 90.48, 90.52, and 90.54 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

The District has determined Chapter 5.04 of the Midway Sewer District Code “Sewer System Use Regulations” requires certain updates to remain in compliance with the minimum standards set forth above and to maintain the District’s sewer systems in a manner that meets the District’s adopted goals of providing safe, efficient and reliable sanitary sewer service.

**Resolution:** NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Commissioners of Midway Sewer District approves the following additions to the Midway Sewer District Code:

**Section 5.04.360 is revised as follows:**

5.04.360 Prohibited discharges. No person shall discharge or cause or permit to be discharged any substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely, in the opinion of the District Manager, that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment; have an adverse effect on the receiving stream; degrade biosolids quality; or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. This includes, but is not limited to, any wastes or pollutants that adversely affect biosolids utilization or disposal practices, and the following prohibited substances.

A. Corrosive Substances. Any water, waste or mater having a pH lower than 5.0 or higher than 10.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the District sewer system.

1. Lower Limit. The **instantaneous minimum limit** is violated when any grab sample (a single, random sample) or continuous recording is less than **pH 5**. The **daily minimum limit** is violated when a recording of 15 minutes or longer remains below **pH 5.5**, or when four consecutive grab samples collected at 15-minute intervals or longer in a 24-hour period are all below **pH 5.5**.
2. Upper Limit. Discharges of more than fifty gallons per day of caustic solutions equivalent to more than one percent NaOH by weight or greater than pH 9.0 are prohibited unless authorized by permit and subject to special conditions to protect worker safety, the collection system, and treatment works;

B. High Temperature. Any liquid, vapor or matter having a temperature in excess of thirty-eight degrees Celsius (one hundred degrees Fahrenheit);

C. Obstructive Wastes. Any ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, manure or any other solid or viscous substance capable of causing obstructions to normal flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the District sewer system;

D. Toxic or Poisonous Substances. Any water, waste or matter containing toxic or poisonous substances in sufficient quantity to injure or interfere with any sewage or which creates any hazard in the receiving waters of the District sewer system;

E. Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH), also referred to as non-polar FOG, in excess of 100 mg/l as measured by standards set by the EPA. TPH concentrations in sludge must be monitored if any customer's effluent shows TPH as being present.

F. Suspended Solids. Any water, waste or matter containing suspended solids of such character and quantity that unusual attention or expense is required to handle at the sewage treatment plant of the District, or is in excess of three hundred mg/l;

G. Settleable Solids. Any settleable solids that exceed two ml/l;

H. B.O.D. Any water, waste or matter containing a five-day B.O.D. in excess of three hundred mg/l;

I. Fats, Oils and Greases.

1. FOG Accumulations and Obstructions

Discharges of FOG shall not result in significant accumulations which either alone or in combination with other wastes are capable of obstructing flow or that interfere with the operations or performance of sewer works or treatment facilities.

2. Non-Polar FOG (mineral origin)

Non-Polar FOG Limit: 100 mg/l

The limit for non-polar FOG is violated when the arithmetic mean of the concentration of three grab samples, taken no more frequently than at five (5) minute intervals, or when the results of a composite sample exceeds the limitation.

When using approved EPA protocols specified in 40 CFR Part 136, multiple grab samples collected during a 24-hour period may be composited prior to analysis.

Companies which violate the non-polar FOG limit may be required to complete, for District review and approval, a FOG control plan as outlined below.

3. Polar FOG (animal and vegetable origin)

Polar FOG Limit: 100 mg/l

Dischargers of polar FOG shall minimize free floating polar FOG. Dischargers may not add emulsifying agents exclusively for the purposes of emulsifying free-floating FOG. Companies which discharge free floating polar FOG will be required to complete, for District review and approval, a FOG control plan as outlined below.

#### 4. FOG Control Plans

The goal of the FOG control plan is to implement reasonable and technically feasible controls of free floating FOG. The basic components of the FOG control plan should include:

- a. A written policy articulating management and corporate support for the plan and a commitment to implement planned activities and achieve established goals.
- b. A description of the facility type and a summary of the products made and/or service provided.
- c. Quantities of FOG brought into the facility as raw product, amounts contained in products, and quantities discharged to the sewer.
- d. Schematics of process areas illustrating drains and discharge points connected to the sewer.
- e. A description of current reduction, recycling, and treatment activities.
- f. Identification of a full range of potentially feasible reduction opportunities.
- g. A description of the reduction or control opportunities selected for implementation, process(es) affected, and estimated reductions to be achieved.
- h. Specific performance goals and implementation schedule.

J. Noxious Substances. Any noxious or malodorous gases or substances capable of creating a public nuisance, including but not limited to, garbage, paper, plastic and the contents of septic tanks and cesspools without the written consent of the District;

K. TTOC's in excess of 2.13 mg/l. Volatile organic compounds are as defined Priority Pollutants by the EPA. In sewer lines, organic compounds such as solvents, cleaners, thinners, pesticides, and laboratory chemicals may cause toxic gases and fumes, which may harm sewer workers. No person shall discharge any organic pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within a public or private sewer or treatment works in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

L. Hydrogen Sulfide. Atmospheric hydrogen sulfide greater than ten ppm as measured at a monitoring manhole designated by the District. Soluble sulfide limits may be established on a case-by-case basis, depending upon volume of discharge and conditions in the receiving sewer, including oxygen content and existing sulfide concentrations.

M. Restricted Substances. No water, waste or matter may exceed the following local limits in mg/l as a daily average:

Arsenic	0.065	Lead	0.28
Cadmium	0.040	Mercury	0.018
Total Chrome	1.1	Nickel	0.78
Copper	1.1	Selenium	0.045
Cyanide	4.9	Silver	1.14
		Zinc	2.0

**Adoption:** ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Midway Sewer District on May 22, 2019 the following Commissioners being present and voting:

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Commissioner

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Commissioner

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Commissioner

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