

**CITY OF UNION GAP, WASHINGTON
ORDINANCE NO. 2565**

AN ORDINANCE relating to public services and utilities; providing authority to implement and enforce a Wastewater Pre-treatment Program and recognizes the authority of the Washington State Department of Ecology to implement and enforce certain waste discharge permits; providing the authority to allow certain discharges to the City's publicly owned treatment works; providing accurate references to administrative officials and divisions of the City of Union Gap; repealing and replacing Chapter 12.12 of the City of Union Gap Municipal Code.

Adding Section 12.12.165, 12.12.175, 12.12.180, 12.12.185

Amending Sections 12.12.020, 12.12.050, 12.12.060, 12.12.070, 12.12.080, 12.12.090, 12.12.120, 12.12.130, 12.12.140, 12.12.160, 12.12.165, 12.12.170, 12.12.260, 12.12.270, 12.12.285, 12.12.310, 12.12.320, 12.12.330, 12.12.360, 12.12.370, 12.12.380, 12.12.400, 12.12.420, 12.12.440, and providing for relating matters.

WHEREAS, the City of Union Gap ("City") must implement a wastewater pretreatment program, to control discharges from all industrial users to the wastewater treatment and disposal system, pursuant to requirements set out in 40 CFR Part 403, Chapter 90.48 RCW, Chapters 173-208 WAC, 173-216 WAC, 173-201A WAC, and 173-240 WAC and the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant's (WWTP) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit ("NPDES Permit"); and

WHEREAS, Union Gap Municipal Code Chapter 12.12 requires certain amendments to constitute sufficient legal authority for a wastewater pre-treatment program;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF UNION GAP:

Section 1. Chapter 12.12, "Sewer Use and Pretreatment Regulations," and the various sections thereof, are hereby amended.

Chapter 12.12

SEWER USE AND PRETREATMENT REGULATIONS

Part 1 - General Provisions

12.12.010 Purpose and policy.

This chapter sets forth uniform requirements for dischargers into the City of Union Gap's (City) wastewater collection and Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), and enables the City to protect public health in conformity with all applicable local, state and federal laws relating thereto, including

the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR part 403). This chapter shall apply to all users of the POTW.

The objectives of this chapter are the following:

1. To promote the health, safety and welfare of those persons within the City's sewer service area;
2. To ensure proper and safe connections to the POTW;
3. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that could interfere with the normal operation of the POTW;
4. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the POTW that would not receive adequate treatment in the POTW and that would pass through the POTW into receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW;
5. To ensure that the quality of biosolids from the POTW is maintained at a level, which allows its use and disposal in compliance with applicable statutes and regulations;
6. To protect POTW personnel who may be affected by wastewater and biosolids in the course of their employment and to protect the general public;
7. To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewater and biosolids from the POTW; and
8. To enable the City to comply with the Regional WWTP NPDES permit conditions, biosolids utilization and beneficial reuse requirements and any other federal or state laws to which the POTW is subject.

This chapter provides for the regulation of discharges into the City's wastewater system through the enforcement of administrative regulations. This chapter authorizes monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities; establishes administrative review procedures; and requires discharger reporting. This chapter does not provide for the recovery of operations, maintenance or replacement costs of the POTW or the costs associated with the construction of collection and treatment systems used by industrial dischargers, in proportion to their use of the POTW, which are the subject of separate enactments.

12.12.015 Administration.

Except as otherwise provided, the Public Works Director shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this chapter. Any powers granted to or duties imposed upon the Public Works Director may be delegated by the Public Works Director to other City personnel.

Part 2 - Definitions

12.12.020 Definitions.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this chapter shall be as follows:

'Act' means the *Federal Water Pollution Control Act*, also known as the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), in its current form or as it may be amended.

'Applicable pretreatment standards' for any specified pollutant means the City's specific limitations on discharge, the state standards, or the national categorical pretreatment standards (when effective), whichever standard is most stringent in a given situation.

'Authorized representative' means:

- a. If the industrial discharger is a corporation, 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 the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operation 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 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;
- b. If the industrial discharger is a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or proprietor, respectively;
- c. If the industrial discharger 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 designee;
- d. 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 City.

'Backwater valve' means a device installed in a drainage system to prevent reverse flow.

'Best management practices' mean schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b) and treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control facility site runoff, spills or leaks, sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw materials storage.

'Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)' means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures in five (5) days at twenty degrees Centigrade (20 degrees C), expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L).

'Building drain' means that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system which receives the discharged, wastewater from inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer connection, beginning five (5) feet outside the exterior face of the building wall.

'Building sewer' means the pipe that connects the City's sewer line to the building drain.

'Bypass' means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an industrial discharger's treatment facility.

'Categorical pretreatment standards or categorical standards' means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1317) which apply to a specific category of industrial dischargers and which appear in 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, parts 405 through 471.

'CFR' means the Code of Federal Regulations.

'City' means the City of Union Gap or its authorized deputy, agent, or representative.

'Color' means the optical density at the visual wave length of maximum absorption, relative to distilled water. One hundred percent (100%) transmittance is equivalent to zero (0.0) optical density.

'Composite sample' means the sample resulting from the combination of individual wastewater samples taken at selected intervals based on an increment of either flow or time.

'Discharger -- industrial discharger or user' means any nondomestic user who discharges a liquid-carried effluent, or wastewater, into a POTW by means of pipes, conduits, pumping stations, force mains, constructed drainage ditches, surface water intercepting ditches, intercepting ditches, or any constructed devices and appliances appurtenant thereto. The term 'industrial discharger' specifically includes commercial businesses that discharge wastewater other than domestic wastewater.

'Domestic discharger or user' means any single-family or multi-family residential customer or commercial business customer discharging domestic wastewater only.

'Domestic wastewater' means water from any domestic discharger or user carrying human waste, kitchen, bath and laundry waste, and housekeeping materials in volumes and/or concentrations normally associated with residential discharges, together with such groundwater infiltration or surface waters as may be present.

'Ecology' means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

'Environmental Protection Agency or EPA' means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the term may also be used as a designation for the Regional Water Management Division Director or other duly authorized official of said agency.

'Existing discharger' or 'existing user' means any discharger which was discharging wastewater prior to the effective date of this chapter.

'Existing source' means any source of discharge of wastewater, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to the publication of proposed categorical pretreatment standards, which will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with section 307 of the Act.

'Floatable oil' means fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility.

'Food processing' means the preparation of fruits or vegetables for human or animal consumption, including, but not limited to, the preparation of fruits or vegetables for wholesale or retail sale by washing and/or other processes.

'Food processing wastewater' means wastewater that contains wastes generated by food processing and that is discharged into the food processing wastewater system. 'Food processing wastewater' does not include any domestic or industrial wastewater except as set forth above.

'Food processing wastewater sewer' means the system for the collection and treatment of food processing wastewater. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling or reclamation of food processing wastewater and any conveyances that convey food processing wastewater to the food processing wastewater treatment plant.

'Garbage' means the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and serving of foods.

'Grab sample' means a sample which is taken from a wastestream without regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

'Indirect discharge' means the discharge or the introduction of nondomestic pollutants from a source regulated under section 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act, into a POTW. The discharge into the POTW is normally by means of pipes, conduits, pumping stations, force mains, constructed

drainage ditches, surface water intercepting ditches, and all constructed devices and appliances appurtenant thereto.

'Industrial discharger' means 'discharger -- industrial discharger or user', as defined above.

'Industrial sewer' means a drain or sewer which carries industrial wastewater only, as distinct from 'process sewer', 'sanitary-sewer' or 'storm sewer'.

'Industrial wastewater' means water or liquid-carried waste from any industrial, manufacturing, trade, or business which includes some combination of process wastewater, domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, contaminated stormwater, or contaminated leachates, as distinct from 'domestic wastewater' or 'process wastewater' or 'noncontact cooling water'.

'Interference' means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the normal operation of the City sewer system, or which causes a violation of any requirement of the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant's (WWTP) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation or any increase in the cost of treatment of sewage or in the cost of sewage biosolids utilization or beneficial reuse in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations); section 405 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1345 et seq.); the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.); any state regulations contained in any state biosolids management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA; the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.); the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.); and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (33 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.).

'Lower explosive limit' or 'LEL' means the lowest concentration of a gas-in-air mixture at which the gas can ignite.

'May' is permissive.

'Medical waste' means isolation wastes, infectious agents, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, fomites, etiologic agents, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes and dialysis wastes.

'Mg/L' means milligrams per liter.

'Minor industrial discharger or user (MIU)' means a nondomestic discharger that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Discharges wastewater which meets, at least, one of the following criteria:
 - 1) Daily average process wastewater flows exceed 5,000 gallons per day, but not more than 25,000 gallons per day (excluding domestic wastewater, and non-contact cooling water); or
 - 2) Maximum daily discharge volume which exceeds 1% of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW; or

- b. Is otherwise deemed by the City to be categorized as an MIU.

'Natural outlet' means any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake, or other body of surface or groundwater.

'New discharger' or 'new user' means a user that is not regulated under federal categorical pretreatment standards but that applies to the City for a new building permit or occupies an existing building and plans to commence discharge of wastewater (other than domestic wastewater) to the City's collection system after the effective date of this chapter. Any person that buys an existing facility that is discharging non-domestic wastewater will be considered an 'existing discharger' or 'existing user' if no significant changes are made in the manufacturing operation.

'New source' means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of wastewater, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the Act, which will be applicable to such source if such standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that section, provided that:

- a. The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
- b. The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process that generates or causes the discharge of wastewater at an 'existing source'; or
- c. The production of 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.

Construction on a site at which an 'existing source' is located results in a modification rather than a 'new source' if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility or installation meeting the criteria of paragraphs b or c above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

Construction of a 'new source' as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:

- a. Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous onsite construction program:
 - 1) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - 2) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
- b. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time.

Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

'Non-contact cooling water' means 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.

'Non-domestic discharger or user' means any discharger other than a domestic discharger (i.e. an industrial discharger or user).

'Non-residential domestic discharger or user' means any domestic dischargers other than single family or multifamily residential discharger or users.

'North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)' means a system used by business and government to classify and measure economic activity in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. It is in the process of replacing the older Standard Industrial classification (SIC) code system.

'O & M' means operation and maintenance.

'Other wastes' means decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, lime, refuse, ashes, garbage, offal, oil, tar, chemicals, and all other substances except sewage and industrial wastewater.

'Pass through' means a discharge or pollutant which enters and subsequently exits the POTW into waters of the U.S. 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 the Regional WWTP NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

'Permit', unless the context clearly dictates otherwise, means a 'wastewater discharge permit' as defined in this chapter.

'Permittee' means a person, discharger or user issued a wastewater discharge permit.

'Person' means 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.

'pH' means the logarithm of the reciprocal of the mass of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution. Neutral water, for example, has a pH value of 7 and a hydrogen-ion concentration of 10^{-7} . pH is a measure of a substance's corrosivity (acidity or alkalinity).

'Pollutant' means any substance discharged into a POTW or its collection system which, if discharged directly, would alter the chemical, physical, thermal, biological, or radiological integrity of the water of the state, or would or be likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare, or to any legitimate beneficial use, or to any animal life, either terrestrial or aquatic. Pollutants include, but are not limited to, the following: dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage biosolids, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, industrial 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, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), toxicity, and odor).

'POTW' means publicly owned treatment works (sometimes termed 'wastewater facilities' or 'wastewater treatment system' or 'wastewater treatment works' or 'water pollution control facility'). POTW designates a 'treatment works' as defined by section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1292), which is owned by the state or municipality. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a wastewater treatment plant. The term also means the municipal entity having responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the treatment works.

'Pretreatment' means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a 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 specifically allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

'Pretreatment requirement' means any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment other than a pretreatment standard.

'Pretreatment standard' means discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, and local limits.

'Private wastewater disposal system' means any system of piping, treatment devices, or other facilities, including a septic tank, that convey, store, treat, or dispose of sewage on the property where it originates or on adjacent or nearby property under the control of the user where the system is not connected to a public sewer.

'Process sewer' means a drain or sewer which carries process wastewater only, as distinct from 'industrial sewer', 'sanitary sewer' and 'storm sewer'.

'Process wastewater' means water or liquid-carried waste discharged from one or more industrial, manufacturing, trade, or business practices or from the development, recovery, or processing of natural resources. Process wastewater does not include domestic waste or

noncontact cooling water. Process wastewater may refer to one process discharge or several commingled process discharges.

'Prohibitive discharge standard' means any regulation developed under the authority of section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1317(b)(c)), the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR part 403), the state or by the City which prohibits the discharge of certain types or characteristics of wastewater. These prohibitions can be 'general' or 'specific' and are contained in section 12.12.060 of this chapter.

'Public sewer' means a sewer constructed for conveyance of liquid wastes which is controlled by a public authority.

'Public Works Department' means such Division of the City of Union Gap and includes its Public Works Director and authorized representatives, and includes the term 'Public Works Director' as used in this chapter.

'Public Works Director' means the public works director of the city, or the director's authorized representative.

'Residential Discharger or user' means a single family or multi-family residential customer that only discharges domestic wastewater to the POTW.

'Sanitary sewer' means a drain or sewer which carries sewage, as distinct from 'industrial sewer', 'process sewer' and 'storm sewer'. Sanitary sewers may carry 'industrial wastewater' or 'process wastewater' commingled with 'domestic wastewater'.

'Septage' or 'septic tank waste' means, but is not limited to, septic tank pumpings, portable toilet pumpings, sump pumpings, camper and trailer pumpings.

'Severe property damage' means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the wastewater treatment or pretreatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

'Sewage' means water-carried human wastes or a combination of water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, storm, or other waters as may be present. (The preferred term is 'wastewater'.)

'Sewage works' shall have the same meaning as POTW.

'Sewer' means any pipe, conduit, ditch, or other device used to collect and transport sewage.

'Shall' is mandatory.

'Significant industrial discharger or user' (SIU) means a nondomestic user of the POTW who:

- a. Is subject to categorical pretreatment standards ; or
- b. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand gallons per day (25,000 gpd) or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding, domestic wastewater and noncontact cooling water); or
- c. Contributes a process wastestream which makes up five percent (5%) or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or
- d. Is designated as such by the City on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

Upon a finding that a nondomestic user meeting the criteria of subparagraph b, c, or d has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the City may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a nondomestic user, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403. 8 (f) (6), determine that such user should not be considered a significant industrial user.

'Slugload' means any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.), released in a single extraordinary discharge episode of such volume or strength as to cause a violation of this chapter, including, but not limited to, the following: interference to the POTW, or flow rate exceeding the permitted peak flow, or ten percent (10%) of the capacity of the available trunk sewer, whichever is greater.

'Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code' means a classification pursuant to the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" issued by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

'State' means the State of Washington.

'Storm sewer' (sometimes termed 'storm drain') means a drain or sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but from which 'domestic wastewater', 'industrial wastewater' and 'process wastewater' are intended to be excluded.

'Storm water' means any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting therefrom, including snowmelt.

'Suspended solids or Total Suspended Solids (TSS)' means total suspended solids or matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.

'Temporary Discharge' means a discharge on a one-time or temporary basis into the City's POTW of no more than one year in duration. Significant Industrial Users are ineligible for authorization for a temporary discharge.

'Toxic pollutants' means those substances listed in the federal priority pollutant list and any other pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the EPA under section 307 (33 U.S.C. 1317) of the Clean Water Act.

'Treatment plant effluent' means any discharge of water from the POTW into waters of the state.

'Unpolluted water' is water of quality equal to or better than the effluent limitations in effect or water that would not cause violation of the receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the public sewer and POTW.

'Upset' means an exceptional incident in which a discharger unintentionally and temporarily is in a state of noncompliance with the standards set forth in sections 12.12.060 and 12.12.070 hereof, or with the terms of pretreatment standards contained in an applicable wastewater discharge permit or authorization, due to factors beyond the reasonable control of the discharger, and excluding noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation thereof.

'WAC' means the Washington Administrative Code.

'Wastewater' means water or liquid-carried industrial waste, process waste, or domestic waste or any modification thereof, or any other water-carried waste, including that which may be combined with any groundwater, surface water, or stormwater, that is or may be discharged to the POTW or a private wastewater disposal system. For purposes of this chapter, 'wastewater' shall also include 'food processing wastewater'.

'Wastewater discharge permit' means an authorization or equivalent control document issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology. The permit shall contain appropriate pretreatment standards and requirements as set forth in this chapter.

'Wastewater Treatment Operator' means an individual who performs routine pretreatment duties, or supervision of such duties on-site at a discharger's pretreatment facilities which affect effluent quality, and who (a) holds, at least, a valid State of Washington Wastewater Treatment Operator 1 certification, or (b) who has successfully completed a course of study which, in the opinion of the Public Works Director, contains all subject matter reasonably related to the duties of a Wastewater Pre-Treatment Operator.

'Wastewater treatment plant or treatment plant' means that portion of the POTW designated to provide treatment of wastewater.

'Watercourse' means a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

'WWTP NPDES' means the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program as administered by the EPA or State of Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology).

Part 3 - Public Sewer Use Requirements

12.12.030 Use of public sewers required.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

B. It shall be unlawful to discharge into any public storm drain or ditch any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this chapter.

C. Except as provided in this chapter, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.

D. The owners of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, and abutting on any street, alley, or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sewer of the City, are required at the owners' expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this chapter within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within two hundred (200) feet of the property line.

12.12.040 Private wastewater disposal.

Before commencement of construction of a private wastewater disposal system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit from the Yakima Health District as set forth in Part 9, as now or as hereafter may be amended, of said district's 'Rules and Regulations Providing for the Regulation of On-site Sewage Disposal Systems'.

12.12.050 Building sewers and connections.

A. No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the Public Works Director.

B. There shall be two classes of building sewer permits: (1) residential and non-residential domestic service, and (2) service to non-domestic dischargers producing industrial wastewater. In either case, the owner or his/her agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information

considered pertinent in the judgment of the Public Works Director. Permit and inspection fees shall be paid as required by applicable provisions of this code.

C. All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify and hold harmless the City from any loss or damage that may directly, or indirectly, be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer. The owner shall utilize only those construction contractors, which are adequately licensed and bonded in accordance with the City's requirements at the time of connection to the sewer.

D. A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, and only on each buildings' separate and independent lot, except under the following circumstances:

1. Where one building stands in the rear of another building on an interior lot and no private or public sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining court, yard, or driveway, the building drain from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer; or
2. Where other circumstances, established to the satisfaction of the Public Works Director, indicate the need for a single sewer connection between separate and independent lots and there is a legally valid easement over the subservient lot.

The City does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused by or resulting from any single or multiple connection.

E. Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the Public Works Director, to be in good repair, sized for the number of fixtures per the plumbing code most recently adopted by the City, to be suitable for this purpose, and to meet all requirements of this chapter.

F. The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the edition of the plumbing code most recently adopted by the City.

G. Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by any approved means described in the edition of the plumbing code most recently adopted by the City and found acceptable by the Public Works Director, and discharged to the building sewer.

H. No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, araway drains, or other sources of surface runoff, storm water, or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sewer, or maintain such a connection.

I. The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the editions of the building code and plumbing code most recently adopted by the City.

All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight and verified by proper testing. The Public Works Director must approve any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials before installation.

J. The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the Public Works Director when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the Public Works Director or his/her representative.

K. All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the City.

L. A properly functioning backwater valve shall be required in any building containing a basement, except in those situations which would not require a backwater valve as described in the edition of the building code most recently adopted by the City. The permit to install a backwater valve can be obtained from the Public Works Director or his/her representative. The City shall not be liable for damage due to wastewater backing up into a building where a properly functioning backwater valve has not been installed. The City also shall not be liable for damage due to wastewater backing up into a building where a backwater valve has been installed but has not been properly maintained or repaired.

Part 4 - Pretreatment Standards and Requirements

12.12.060 Pretreatment standards and requirements.

A. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to the POTW, directly or indirectly, any unpolluted waters such as stormwater, surface water, groundwater, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, or noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted industrial wastewater to any sewer or natural outlet, unless approved by the Public Works Director and other regulatory agencies whose approval is required by law.

B. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged to the POTW, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will cause interference or pass through. Furthermore, no discharger shall discharge or cause to be discharged to the POTW, directly or indirectly, any of the following described substances unless prior written approval has been obtained from the Public Works Director:

1. Any liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction to cause fire or explosion or to be injurious in any other way to the operation of the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit or sixty (60) degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21. At no time shall two successive readings on a combustible gas meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system), be over five percent (5%), nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates,

perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and any other substances which are a fire hazard or hazard to the POTW.

2. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size that they will or may cause reduction of the effective cross-sectional area of a sewer, obstruction to the flow in a sewer, or other interference with the operation of the POTW. In no case may solids greater than one-fourth (1/4) inch in any dimension be discharged to the POTW.
3. Any wastewater having a pH less than 5.5 or higher than 10.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel of the system.
4. Any wastewater having a BOD of more than three hundred (300) mg/L.
5. Any wastewater having a suspended solids content of more than three hundred (300) mg/L.
6. Any wastewater having a chlorine demand of more than twenty (20) mg/L.
7. Any wastewater having an animal/vegetable (polar) based floatable oil, fat waste, oil, or grease (whether or not emulsified), hexane or ether-soluble matter content in excess of one hundred (100) mg/L; or a mineral/petroleum (non-polar) based oil or grease (whether or not emulsified), hexane or ether-soluble matter content in excess of one hundred (100) mg/L; or any petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through; or any substance which may solidify or become discernibly viscous at temperatures above zero degrees Centigrade (0 degree C)(32 degrees F).
8. Any wastewater containing pollutants in sufficient quantity or concentration, either singly or by interaction, to injure or interfere 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 standards.
9. Any pollutants which result in the presence of toxic, noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, vapors, fumes, or solids within the POTW in a quantity that which either singly or by interaction are capable of creating a public nuisance or hazard to life or causing acute worker health and safety problems, or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.
10. Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or treatment residues, biosolids, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case shall a substance be discharged to the POTW that, either alone or in combination with other discharges, will cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with biosolids use or disposal criteria, guidelines or

regulations developed under section 405 of the Act; or with any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting biosolids use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq., as now or as it may be amended, the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as now or as it may be amended, the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., as now or as it may be amended, or similar state statutes or regulations applicable to the biosolids management method being used.

11. Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate the Regional WWTP NPDES and/or other disposal system permits.
12. Any wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent thereby violating the Regional WWTP NPDES permit. Color, alone or in combination with turbidity, shall not cause the treatment plant effluent to reduce the depth of the compensation point for photosynthetic activity by more than ten percent (10%) from the seasonably established norm for aquatic life.
13. Any slugload.
14. Any sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastewater discharges.
15. Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as exceed limits established by the City in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
16. Any wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.
17. Any medical wastes.
18. Any wastewater causing the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test.
19. Any wastes containing detergents, surface active agents, or other substances in such concentrations that they may cause excessive foaming in the POTW.
20. Persistent pesticides and/or pesticides regulated by the Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq., as now or as it may be amended, including, but not limited to:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Federal EPA Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure Limit (mg/L)</u>
aldrin.....	0.0
dieldrin.....	0.0
chlordane.....	0.030
2,4-D.....	10.000
4,4'-DDT.....	0.0
4,4'-DDX (p,p'-DDX).....	0.0
4,4'-DDD (p,p'-TDE).....	0.0
a-endosulfan-Alpha.....	0.0
b-endosulfan-Beta.....	0.0
endosulfan sulfate.....	0.0
endrin.....	0.020
endrin aldehyde.....	0.0
heptachlor.....	0.008
heptachlor epoxide.....	0.0
a-BHC-Alpha.....	0.0
b-BHC-Beta.....	0.0
c-BHC-(lindane)-Gamma.....	0.0
g-BHC-Delta.....	0.0
Lindane.....	0.400
Methoxychlor.....	10.000
Pyridine.....	5.000
Silvex.....	1.000
Toxaphene.....	0.500

C. No discharger shall discharge or cause to be discharged to the POTW, directly or indirectly, any of the following described substances unless discharged pursuant to a valid wastewater discharge permit:

1. Any wastewater with a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference; but in no case, wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the POTW which exceeds forty degrees Centigrade (40 degrees C) (104 degrees F).
2. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except pursuant to section 12.12.420.
3. Any dangerous wastes as defined in chapter 173-303 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), as now or as it may be amended.
4. Flows which have the potential to adversely affect the hydraulic loading of the POTW, including the following categories:
 - a. Non-contact cooling water;

- b. Storm water and other direct inflow sources; and
- c. Non-polluted water or water which does not require significant treatment.

D. Wastes prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW. All floor drains located in process or materials storage areas must discharge to the industrial discharger's pretreatment facility prior to discharging to the POTW.

E. The general and specific prohibitions provided by this section apply to all dischargers to the POTW whether or not the discharger is subject to categorical pretreatment standards or requirements.

12.12.070 Limitations on wastewater strength.

A. National categorical pretreatment standards as adopted and hereafter amended or modified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to the Act shall be met by all dischargers of the regulated industrial categories. The national categorical standards found at 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N, parts 405 through 471 are hereby incorporated.

B. State requirements and limitations on discharges to the POTW shall be met by all dischargers which are subject to such standards in any instance in which they are more stringent than federal requirements and limitations, or those in this chapter or any other applicable ordinance.

C. The City may, from time to time, amend this chapter to provide for more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the POTW if such amendments are deemed necessary to comply with the objectives set forth in section 12.12.010 of this chapter, or are otherwise in the public interest.

D. No discharger shall dilute its waste stream with potable or process water in any way, nor mix separate waste streams for the purpose of diluting a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the standards set forth in this chapter.

E. No discharger shall discharge industrial wastewater containing concentrations (and/or mass limitations) that exceed any of the following local discharge limits unless prior written approval has been obtained from the Public Works Department:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Daily Maximum Concentration (mg/L)</u>
Arsenic (As).....	5.0
Barium (Ba)	100.0
Benzene.....	0.5
Beryllium (Be).....	1.0
Cadmium (Cd).....	1.0
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5
Chlorobenzene	100.0
Chloroform	6.0

Chromium (Cr)	5.0
Copper (Cu)	2.0
o-Cresol.....	200.0
m-Cresol	200.0
p-Cresol.....	200.0
Cyanide (total) (CN)	1.5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene.....	7.5
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene (DCE).....	0.0 ¹
2,4-Dinitrotolulene.....	0.13
Ethylbenzene.....	1.4
Hexachlorobenzene.....	0.13
Hexachloro-1,3-butadiene.....	0.5
Lead (Pb).....	5.0
Mercury (Hg)	0.2
Methylene Chloride	1.7
Methyl Ethyl Ketone.....	200.0
Nickel (Ni).....	2.0
Nitrobenzene.....	2.0
Pentachlorophenol	2.0
Selenium (Se).....	1.0
Silver (Ag)	5.0
Sulfide Liquid Phase.....	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.0 ¹
Toluene	1.4
Trichloroethylene (TCE).....	0.0 ¹
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	300.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
Vinyl Chloride	0.0 ¹
Xylene.....	1.4
Zinc (Zn).....	5.0

1. 0.0 shall mean less than the mean detection limit (MDL) of the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR part 136. If 40 CFR part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures approved by the EPA.

The above limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the POTW. All concentrations for metallic substances are for "total" metal unless indicated otherwise.

In the event any of these values are exceeded by one or more dischargers, the Public Works Department will require the individual discharger(s) exceeding the local discharge limits to pretreat their wastewater to an extent necessary to prevent interference with the operation of the POTW, pass through and adverse effects on the quality of the receiving waters, contamination of municipal

biosolids, health and safety hazards to workers in the POTW, or violations of applicable federal or state regulations.

The City may impose mass limitations on discharges in cases where necessary to be consistent with federal categorical pretreatment standards, or under circumstances where concentration limits are impractical to apply. Where a discharger is subject to a categorical pretreatment standard and a local limit for a given pollutant, the more stringent limit or applicable pretreatment standard shall apply.

The City reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or in wastewater discharge permits, more stringent standards or requirements on discharges to the POTW.

F. All known, available, and reasonable methods of pretreatment, in accordance with RCW 90.48.010 and WAC 173-216-020(1), shall be used by a discharger to bring into compliance a wastewater discharge that does not comply with standards set forth in this chapter.

G. The City reserves the right to enter into special agreements with industrial dischargers setting out special terms under which they may discharge wastewater to the POTW. In no case will a special agreement waive compliance with a pretreatment standard or requirement. However, the industrial discharger may request a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15. They may also request a variance in accordance with 40 CFR 403.13 from the categorical pretreatment standard from EPA. Such a request will be approved only if the industrial discharger can prove that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when establishing that pretreatment standard. An industrial discharger requesting a fundamentally different factor variance must comply with the procedural and substantive provision in 40 CFR 403.13.

12.12.080 Slugload or accidental discharges.

A. Each discharger shall provide protection from a slugload or accidental discharge of prohibited or regulated materials or substances established by this chapter. Where the City deems it necessary, a discharger shall provide and maintain, at the discharger's own cost and expense, facilities and operating procedures to prevent a slugload or accidental discharge of prohibited materials. When requested to do so, the discharger shall submit to the Public Works Director for review a "slugload control/spill prevention, control and countermeasure plan" (SC/SPCC Plan) showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection. The Public Works Director shall evaluate, at least once every two years and within one year of a user's initial designation as a significant industrial discharger, whether each significant industrial user needs a SC/SPCC Plan. No SC Plan or SPCC Plan shall be effective to satisfy the requirements of this chapter and section unless it has been reviewed and certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Washington. The SC Plan/SPCC Plan shall contain at a minimum the following elements:

1. Description of discharge practices for batch and continuous processes, including non-routine and routine batch discharges;
2. Description of stored hazardous substances, including quantity maintained for each listed material and a map showing their location;

3. Procedures for immediately notifying the City, the Regional WWTP and any other authorities of any accidental or slugload discharges, with procedures for follow-up written notification within five (5) days; and
4. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slugload discharge, including, but not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site run-off, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents), and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

Where applicable, the SC/SPCC Plan shall also conform to guidelines found in 40 CFR, part 112 and to Ecology's "Guidelines to Prevent, Control, and Contain Spills from the Bulk Storage of Petroleum Products" (WDOE 83-8), as now or as they may be amended. Each discharger shall complete its SC/SPCC Plan and submit it to the Public Works Director within one hundred twenty (120) days of being notified by the Public Works Director to do so. The Public Works Director will review the SC/SPCC Plan before construction of any prevention facility. No discharger who discharges to the POTW after the aforesaid date shall be permitted to introduce pollutants into the system until such SC/SPCC Plan has been reviewed by the Public Works Director. Review of such plan by the Public Works Director shall not relieve the discharger from the responsibility to modify its facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter.

B. A discharger who has prepared a SC/SPCC Plan shall review and evaluate such plan at least every two (2) years from the date of submittal. As a result of this review and evaluation, the discharger shall amend the SC/SPCC Plan within six (6) months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility, and (2) if such technology has been field-proven at the time of the review. The plan shall be maintained on the plant site and readily available to facility personnel. No amendment shall be effective to satisfy the requirements of this chapter and section unless it has been reviewed and certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Washington.

C. Dischargers shall verbally notify the Public Works Director immediately upon the occurrence of a slugload or accidental discharge of substances prohibited by this chapter and take immediate action to correct the situation. Within five (5) days after the occurrence of the slugload or accidental discharge, the discharger shall follow-up with a written notification to the Public Works Department. The notifications shall include location of discharge, date and time thereof, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions taken or to be taken. Any discharger who discharges a slugload of prohibited materials shall be liable for any expense, loss, or damage to the POTW, in addition to any other liabilities established by this chapter or other City ordinance and the amount of any fines, penalties, damages or costs assessed against the City by the Regional WWTP, any state or federal agency, court of law or private individual, as a result of the slugload or accidental discharge.

D. Signs shall be permanently posted in conspicuous places on discharger's premises, advising employees whom to call in the event of a slug or accidental discharge. Employers shall instruct all

employees who may cause or discover such a discharge with respect to emergency notification procedures.

E. Significant industrial users shall verbally notify the Public Works Director immediately of any changes in its facility or operating procedures that will affect its potential for slug discharges. Within five days of its verbal notification, the discharger shall follow-up with a written notification to the City. Changes that will effect a facility's potential for slug discharges include, but are not limited to, significant changes to the hazardous substances stored at the facility and changes to the discharge practices associated with the facility's operating procedures.

12.12.090 Pretreatment facilities.

A. Dischargers shall provide all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and pretreatment as required to comply with this chapter and state and federal regulations, and shall achieve compliance with all applicable pretreatment standards within the time limitations as specified by appropriate statutes, regulations, chapters, and ordinances. Where the City deems it necessary, a discharger shall provide, properly operate, and maintain, at the discharger's own cost and expense, facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the City. When requested to do so, the discharger shall submit detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities to the Public Works Director for review and acceptance before construction of the facility. The review of such plans by the Public Works Director shall in no way relieve the discharger from the responsibility of modifying its facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the Public Works Director under the provisions of this chapter. The discharger shall obtain all necessary construction-operating permits from the Public Works Director. Prior to completion of the pretreatment facility, the discharger shall furnish its plan of operations and maintenance procedures for the Public Works Director to review. Such pretreatment facilities shall be under the control and direction of a qualified Wastewater Treatment Operator.

B. Any subsequent proposal for significant changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be accepted by the Public Works Director prior to the discharger's initiation of the changes.

C. Pretreatment facilities shall comply with the applicable requirements of chapter 173-240 and section 173.216.110 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) and RCW 90.48.010, as now or as they may be amended, and with the accepted plan of operations and maintenance procedures. The City will have the opportunity to audit periodically the compliance of the discharger with all applicable requirements, and to require changes in the discharger's plan of operations and maintenance procedures in order to ensure the discharger's continued compliance with these requirements. The discharger shall then comply with the modified plan of operations and maintenance procedures, together with all applicable requirements as may be specified by this chapter and federal and state regulations.

D. All wastes discharged into the food processing sewer shall be adequately screened by a twenty (20) mesh or finer screen before discharge. An additional screen, with openings not to exceed one-fourth inch square, shall be installed in a fixed position so that all material must pass through said screen immediately before entrance into the sewer.

E. Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Public Works Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable or emulsified grease, fats, or oil in amounts exceeding those specified in section 12.12.060, subsection B, part 7 of this chapter, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients, except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. Such interceptors shall be provided within six (6) months of receipt of a written request from the Public Works Director to do so. Dischargers who operate restaurants, cafes, lunch counters, cafeterias, bars, or clubs; or hotel, hospital, sanitarium, factory or school kitchens; or other establishments that serve or prepare food where grease may be introduced to the sewer system shall have grease interceptors (grease traps) to prevent the discharge of fat waste, oil, or grease. Take-out food establishments or other establishments that prepare food, but do not cook in oil or grease, and who serve food only in disposable containers, may be exempted from this requirement, provided their discharges do not violate section 12.12.060 (the General Discharge Prohibitions) of this chapter. The grease interceptors shall be installed in the waste line leading from sinks, drains, or other fixtures where grease may be discharged. All new interceptors requested by the Public Works Director shall be of a type and capacity, conforming to and described in the edition of the Uniform Building Code most recently adopted by the City, and approved by the Public Works Director, and shall be located as to be readily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Dischargers must maintain these interceptors in a manner that will always prevent fat waste, oil, grease, flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients from being carried into the sewer system. The owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material, and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the Public Works Director. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by owner's personnel must be performed by waste disposal firms currently licensed by the Yakima Health District. The collected materials removed from such interceptors shall not be disposed of in sanitary, industrial or storm sewers. Failure to provide or maintain such grease, oil and sand traps in accordance with the provisions of this section shall automatically result in an administrative fine of \$250.00 under section 12.12.240 of this chapter. Additional penalties for repeated violations may be imposed by the City as provided for in parts 8 and 9 of this chapter.

Part 5 - Fees

12.12.110 Charges and fees.

Rates, charges and fees relating to the pretreatment program established by this chapter shall be as set forth in Sections 12.12.240, 12.12.250 in this chapter and Chapter 12.08.

Part 6 - Administration, Reporting, and Monitoring

12.12.120 Industrial dischargers.

A. It shall be unlawful for any industrial discharger to discharge sewage, industrial wastewater, or any other wastes into the City's POTW except as authorized by the City and by Chapter 173-216 WAC, as now, or as it may be amended.