



### City of Post Falls Industrial Pretreatment Program (Pretreatment Program)

The City of Post Falls Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) collects and treats wastewater from domestic and industrial sources. Certain industries have the potential to discharge hazardous materials that can negatively impact the WRF and the Spokane River. The Pretreatment Program, along with local businesses, must work together to reduce the amount of potentially hazardous substances in the wastewater system.

### Practice Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Best Management Practices (BMPS) are proactive techniques that prevent pollution at the source and prevent negative impacts to the WRF. The Pretreatment Program has developed the following BMPS specific to breweries to assist in meeting requirements and managing costs.

#### Meet Discharge Limits:

All breweries that send their wastewater to the WRF must make sure their wastewater meets the following local discharge limits and prohibitions, summarized listed in City of Post Falls Code 13.20.

- **Solids:** Wastewater may not contain discharges with solids greater than one-half inch (1/2") in any dimension. Solids capable of settling can restrict or block flow in sewer lines. A company or facility that discharges solids that causes a sewage backup is liable for any damages.
- **pH:** The pH of wastewater must remain between 6.0 and 10.0. Wastewater that is too acidic or too alkaline can seriously corrode the sewer system, so the pH must be balanced.
- **Temperature:** Wastewater must not exceed 40 C (104 F) at the point where it enters the treatment plant influent.

#### Reduce Solids

Solids must be reduced from wastewater prior to discharging into the wastewater system. Wastewater with residue from fermentation should be filtered prior to discharge, the residue solid material should be collected by settling, straining, and screening or filtering; then solids should be dewatered and disposed of properly off-site. Reuse or recycle any valuable by-products generated from fermentation.

#### Moderate pH levels

Any wastewater having a pH less than 6 or greater than 10.0 or having corrosive property is prohibited from being discharged to the wastewater system. Liquid wastes from cleaning and sterilizing activities should be collected, tested for pH and adjusted to a pH between 6 and 10.0 before discharging into the wastewater system. Caustic solutions, which have a high pH level, can be treated by adding mild acids such as vinegar or citric acid and mixing or bubbling carbon dioxide through the solution before discharge. Acid solutions, which have a low pH, can be treated by adding baking soda or a weak calcium carbonate (lime) solution. Other ways to moderate pH levels in liquids include the use of manual cleaning methods like scrubbing with scrub pads, using other non-chemical cleaners and avoiding the use of chlorinated chemicals.

## Cool and Conserve Water

Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant or stimulate excessive biological activity is prohibited from being discharged to the wastewater system. Temperature at the point of discharge into the treatment plant which exceeds 40 degrees Celsius (104 degrees Fahrenheit) is prohibited. Ways to conserve water include the use of clean-in-place systems during the cleaning process, monitoring the water consumption to keep track of water usage and finding alternatives to water-cooled chilling equipment. Any chemicals used for cooling should not be discharged to the wastewater system.

## Record Keeping

All records should be kept a minimum of 3 years. Records should document routine maintenance, cleaning, waste removal and means of disposal of accumulated waste.

## Spill Prevention and Response

To help prevent spills, store ingredients, products and chemicals in corrosion-resistant containers that will not easily overturn. Use secondary containment as needed to prevent leaks and spills from draining into the wastewater system. Develop a spill response plan and train employees to follow the plan. Post the spill response plan and the contact information for spill notification in a prominent place.

In the event of an accidental discharge or spill of high-strength toxic materials into the wastewater system notification must be made **IMMEDIATELY** to the WRF (see below contact info).

<b>IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION</b>	
<u>City of Post Falls Water Reclamation Facility</u> Pretreatment Program (208) 773-1438 <a href="mailto:pretreatment@postfalls.gov">pretreatment@postfalls.gov</a>	<u>Hazardous waste handling contact:</u> IDEQ: (208) 769-1422 Panhandle Health District: 1-800-878-2364
<u>Large volumes of spills that are not hazardous to human health and the environment contact:</u> WRF: (208) 773-1438 WRF (after hours): (208) 981-1765 or (208) 981-1766	<u>Proper disposal of materials and recycling contact:</u> CDA Garbage/Post Falls Sanitation (208) 457-1820 Kootenai County Solid Waste Department (208) 446-1430
<u>Hazardous spills contact:</u> Post Falls Fire Department: 9-1-1	<u>Kootenai County Waste Directory:</u> <a href="https://spokaneriver.net/wastedirectory/">https://spokaneriver.net/wastedirectory/</a>

### Note:

1. Wastewater discharged through most indoor drains flows to the WRF and is treated prior to entering the Spokane River. However, some chemicals cannot be treated and pass through the plant into the river.
2. Stormwater and snowmelt flow to outdoor drains, drywells, and grassy areas that drain directly to the river and aquifer without treatment. Any material exposed to rainwater will be washed into the river or aquifer.
3. Always maintain clean outdoor areas and ensure that all storage is kept off the ground and covered to prevent rainwater contamination.

**IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW THAT THE INTENTIONAL DISCHARGE OF ANY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IS A SERIOUS VIOLATION OF CITY, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW.**