

**WAC 173-219-350 Treatment reliability standards.** (1) Operational reliability requirements.

(a) Entities must design and construct all reclaimed water facilities to assure operational reliability at all times, consistent with the approved engineering report, per WAC 173-219-210, operate it as directed in approved operations and maintenance manual, per WAC 173-219-240 to meet the reliability requirements in this section.

(b) The generator must demonstrate adequate capacity for failure of one or more treatment trains or standby replacement equipment acceptable to the lead agency such that treatment is maintained at all times with one or more treatment trains not in operation.

(2) Bypassing prohibited. The generator must not bypass inadequately treated wastewater from the approved and permitted reclaimed water facility to the distribution system or to the point of use. Reclaimed water facilities must either store inadequately treated water for additional treatment or have authorization to discharge the wastewater to an NPDES outfall, or another permitted disposal location in accordance with a wastewater discharge permit issued under chapter 90.48, 70.118, or 70.118B RCW. The lead agency may:

(a) Require a reclaimed water generator to maintain either storage or disposal options for inadequately treated water sized to accommodate the full design flow.

(b) Specify when and how the reclaimed water treatment facility must cease or otherwise control the generation, distribution, and use of reclaimed water including, but not limited to, the reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of any unit processes of the reclaimed water facility.

(c) Specify procedures to establish when the treatment processes are sufficiently restored to allow the generation, distribution, or use of the reclaimed water.

(d) Prohibit bypassing of inadequately treated water from the approved reclaimed water facility to the distribution system or to the point of use.

(3) Removed substances. The generator must not resuspend or reintroduce collected screenings, grit, solids, sludge, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed during treatment to the reclaimed water process or to the finished reclaimed water.

(4) Diversion requirements for inadequately treated water. Design requirements for diversions of reclaimed water when performance standards are not met must:

(a) Include all the necessary diversion works, conduits, and pumping and pump back equipment.

(b) Provide a power supply independent of the primary power supply or a standby source for all diversion equipment. An uninterruptible power supply backup is acceptable.

(c) Automated diversions must be capable of autonomously diverting all flow to the approved storage or disposal location based on input from appropriate process sensors and alarms. The reset of the process must be manually monitored to confirm performance standards are being met.

(5) Alarms required. All reclaimed water systems must have and use alarm systems to assure reliability. Alarm systems must:

(a) Provide alarm warning of all of the following:

(i) Loss of power from the primary power supply.

(ii) Failure of required treatment units.

(iii) Interruption of required chemical feeds.

(iv) Other events as required by the lead agency.

(b) Be capable of continuous operations when there is a loss of primary power supply to the facility.

(c) Sound at an attended location or through an automated notification system that will alert the responsible operator in charge or designee available to take immediate corrective action.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 90.46.015. WSR 18-03-166 (Order 06-12), § 173-219-350, filed 1/23/18, effective 2/23/18.]