

LOSS RAC Discussion Agenda & Record of Decisions

Issue Paper for 6/20/2008 Subcommittee Meeting		Number of Members Present: _____	
Engineering / Design Topics		Topic Number: 13	50% +1= _____ Two Thirds = _____
Topic Statement	The LOSS rule should establish better high strength waste standards		
Problem Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Once wastewater quality has been accurately characterized, should specific standards be developed for wastewater that has been determined to be “high strength?” ▪ Treatment processes will treat high strength wastewater to make it amenable for discharge to the soil or treatment by other treatment components. Examples would be the use of a grease trap for wastewater with high levels of oils and greases and an aerobic treatment process for wastewater with high organic levels. ▪ Though still an emerging area within OSS and LOSS design, organic loading rates for different soils could be developed to account for some systems handling wastewater with higher than normal organic content. However, recommendations from this technical subcommittee suggested organic loading rates should not be included in the LOSS rule because too many technical questions still exist. 		
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For wastewater from non-residential sources, WAC 246-272A-0230(2)(e)(ii) requires the designer to provide a design that provides treatment at least equal to that required of sewage from a residential source. The intent would be for pretreatment to provide an effluent that would be no stronger than Treatment Level E (CBOD – 125 mg/L, TSS – 80 mg/L, oils and grease – 20 mg/L). (See reference section.) ▪ The LOSS foundation document suggests that LOSS rule should require the design engineer to assure treatment produces effluent quality that is at least equivalent to typical residential septic tank effluent. Regardless of the wastewater strength, the intent would be to provide pretreatment so that the balance of the system receives effluent no “stronger” than the effluent expected to flow out of a septic tank serving a residence. (See reference section.) 		
Reference / Research	<p>WAC 246-272A-0230(2)(e)(ii):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(e) The OSS is designed to address sewage quality as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(ii) For OSS treating sewage from a nonresidential source, the designer shall provide the following information:</p> <p style="padding-left: 120px;"><i>(C) A site-specific design providing the treatment level equal to that required of sewage from a residential source</i></p> <p>LOSS Foundation Document (page 19):</p> <p>The Design Engineer is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Assure treatment to at least typical residential septic tank effluent</i> 		
Questions	<p>Should the LOSS rule require the LOSS design engineer to assure high strength wastewater is pretreated to at least typical residential septic tank effluent, similar to wording in the small OSS rule and the LOSS foundation document?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YES, we are done. 2. NO, what should be required? 		

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<p>TRS Recommendation: YES. Assure to residential waste strength. DOH must establish a better high strength waste standard.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="250 380 483 525"> <tr> <th colspan="3"><i>Committee Vote</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th><i>GRN</i></th> <th><i>YEL</i></th> <th><i>RED</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>				<i>Committee Vote</i>			<i>GRN</i>	<i>YEL</i>	<i>RED</i>			
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