



INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM INSPECTION OF COMMERCIAL SWIMMING POOL FACILITIES PROCEDURE MANUAL

The Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Program conducts compliance inspections of commercial swimming pool users that discharge process wastewater into the City of Meridian sewerage system. Following these “best management practices” will ensure commercial swimming pool users to meet compliance with applicable federal regulations that conduct commercial swimming pool activities.

Meridian’s Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Program has adopted these Best Management Practices to assist our community’s commercial swimming pool businesses on how to best manage the disposal of industrial process wastewater discharge to sewer. These BMPs now serve as our inspection criteria checklist by our pretreatment inspector during a facility site inspection. Legal authority of the Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Program is established by *Title 9, Chapter 2 Sewer Pretreatment of Meridian City Code, Sections 9-2-2-1 and 9-2-2-4.*

FACILITY INSPECTION:

- The inspection should last 30 minutes or less;
- A typical inspection includes the Inspector evaluating the swimming pool facility for compliance and writing an inspection report.
- Proceeding an inspection;
 1. If a swimming pool facility is compliant, there are no additional corrective actions required;
 2. Upon the completion of the inspection process, a compliance letter will be distributed to the business.

INSPECTOR:

- Look to see if the facility has a copy of the Pretreatment Program's Swimming Pool Best Management Practices (BMPs);
- Wastewater Resource Recovery Facility's contact information;
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Commercial Swimming Pools.

COMMERCIAL SWIMMING POOL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USER

Prohibitions on Unpolluted Water: Unpolluted water, including, but not limited to swimming pools, ponds, non-contact cooling water, process water or blow down from cooling towers and evaporative coolers shall not be discharged through direct or indirect connection to the City's POTW (sanitary sewer system) unless authorized and the volume of discharge water is controlled by means of a temporary discharge permit. A temporary permit can be obtained by contacting the Pretreatment Program Manager at 208 888-2191.

The following are City Code references:

Title 9 Chapter 2 Sewer Pretreatment, Prohibited Discharge Standards: § 9-2-2-1-B

- **B-12. Non-wastewater Discharges:** Storm water, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, de-ionized water, non-contact cooling water, and unpolluted water, unless specifically permitted by the superintendent or designee.
- **B-26. Limitation Discharge Point;** No person shall discharge any substance directly into a manhole or other opening into the POTW without a current permit issued by the superintendent or designee.
- **B-27. Water Generated from Cleanups:** Groundwater/wastewater generated from the cleanup of spills, leaking underground storage tanks, monitoring wells or other similar sources shall not be discharged to the sewer or collection system without a temporary discharge permit issued by the superintendent or designee.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Chlorine is one of the most common chemical additives used to control bacterial growth in swimming pools. With proper chlorination, swimmers can allow pool water to contact the skin and incidentally swallow some pool water with little fear of infection. But as beneficial as chlorine can be in controlled situations, its release into the environment can have damaging effects.

- Even seemingly small concentrations of chlorine can harm aquatic life. Chlorine can be very toxic to fish, small crustaceans, and plankton. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) acknowledges that at one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) or less chlorine has a high acute toxicity to aquatic organisms.
- The federal Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the U.S. It is against federal law to discharge chlorinated water without first reducing chlorine to acceptable levels (>0.1 mg/L).

- Do not direct pool water discharge to a private septic system, as this will disable the biological digestion processes of the septic system.

By allowing the pool water to set for a period of time, the sun will provide a way for the chlorine to escape the water in the form of a gas. This “sunlight” method is helpful for de-chlorinating your swimming pool water just before it is drained.

A pool test kit will help you to monitor chlorine. Some test kits allow you to measure other important water quality parameters like pH, hardness, and alkalinity in addition to total and free chlorine.

Follow the chemical use, handling, and storage instructions carefully, as some de-chlorination products can become dangerous when brought into contact with other pool maintenance chemicals.