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City of North Las Vegas

Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment Program



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What is Wastewater Pretreatment?

Commercial and industrial facilities utilize pretreatment to remove harmful pollutants before they are discharged to a sewer system under the control of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW). Pretreatment is also defined in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Subsection 403.

Wastewater of domestic origin or associated with any industrial activities shall not be discharged to the City Stormwater sewer collection system unless permitted by the State and approved by the City in writing.

Objectives of the City of North Las Vegas Pretreatment Program

By placing controls or limits on levels of certain pollutants in wastewater discharged to your sewer system, you:

- prevent interference with the operation of your Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)
- prevent the introduction of pollutants that could pass through your WWTP untreated and into the receiving body of water
- improve opportunities for reuse or recycling of wastewater and sewage sludge
- prevent the introduction of pollutants that could cause health or safety problems to the public or the environment



PARTIAL LISTING* OF SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING THE WASTEWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM:

- Explosive Liquids, Solids, or Gases
 - Petroleum Hydrocarbons
 - Fuels
 - Paints
 - Solvents
- Corrosive Liquid Chemicals
 - Acids: Hydrochloric Acid, Sulfuric Acids, Nitric Acid, etc.
 - Bases: Sodium Hydroxide, Ammonium Hydroxide, Calcium Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide, etc.
- Toxic Compounds
 - Pesticides
 - Heavy Metals
 - Poisons
- Materials which may cause obstruction to wastewater flow, such as:

• Grease	• Stone
• Rags	• Marble Dust
• Feathers	• Sand
- Any particles which are larger than 1/2" in any dimension
- Odorous material including substances which may create a public nuisance, hazard to life, or prevent entry into the wastewater collection system.

*For specific provisions, see North Las Vegas Municipal Code (NLVMC) Chapter 13.28

General Compliance Requirements for Wastewater Discharged by Industrial Users

The City shall implement procedures to identify industrial users for inclusion into sector control programs. Once identified and included into one of more sector control programs, the facility shall be required to comply with the applicable sector control program requirements.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices. BMPs may also include, but are not limited to, treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control industrial site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

BMPs for equipment/vehicle storage: If leaks occur, use drip-pans, oil-dry or oil absorbent pads. No servicing of equipment/vehicles outside of designated work areas (parking lots, etc.)

BMPs are required to keep the facility and surrounding property free of excessive trash or debris that can cause Stormwater runoff obstructions to the collection system.

Sand/Oil Separators

Sand/Oil separators shall be maintained by regularly scheduled cleaning so that they will properly operate as intended to efficiently intercept the sand and oil from the industrial user's wastewater and prevent the discharge of said materials into the City's wastewater collection system.

A sand/oil separator shall be serviced at minimum once per twelve (12) months or whenever the combined thickness of the floating oils and settled solids is greater than twenty-five percent (25%) of the hydraulic working capacity of the sand/oil interceptor.

The industrial user should periodically check the separator for the accumulation of pollutants or solids to avoid exceeding the capacity of the separator.



Oil Interceptor

Gravity Grease Interceptors (GGI)

Gravity Grease Interceptors shall be maintained by regularly scheduled cleanings so that they will operate to efficiently intercept the fats, oil, and grease from the facility's wastewater and prevent the discharge of said materials into the City's wastewater collection system.

A GGI shall be serviced at minimum every ninety (90) days or whenever the combined thickness of the floating greases and settled solids is greater than twenty-five percent (25%) of the hydraulic working capacity of the GGI.

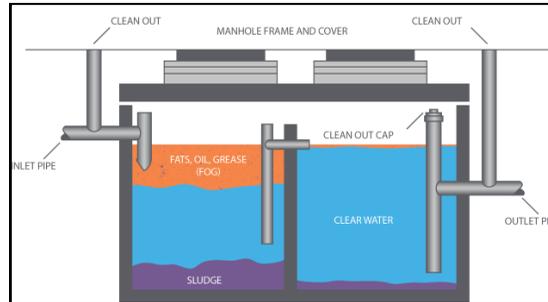


Diagram of a Gravity Grease Interceptor

Water Hauler Requirements

The industrial user must document each pump-out with a waste manifest or trip ticket kept by the industrial user on site for at least three years.

Washing of equipment or vehicles without use of an approved drain system connected to a sand/oil interceptor or GGI is prohibited.

Service shops without sand/oil interceptors must properly dispose of oily mop water into waste oil containers or other approved containers and have the waste disposed of by a licensed liquid waste hauling company. (Do not dump oil on water into non-approved drains, mop sinks, or toilets, etc.)

Secondary Containment

Industrial user is required to have all chemicals stored over 5 gallons including drums, totes, tanks, or single walled receptacles. Containment must be able to hold 110% of volume of largest container. If chemicals are being stored outside, store chemical in sealed containers under covered area so that no rainwater compromises the secondary containments spill capacity.

No chemicals or pollutant shall be stored in proximity to a floor drain or other sewer opening unless secondary containment is provided.

- Visible labeling required for all containers with stored chemicals
- Absorbent spill kits required with labels in areas where spills are most likely to occur



Why is Pretreatment Necessary?

Pretreatment of industrial wastewater protects three phases of the City's resources and infrastructure:

Wastewater Collection System

The wastewater collections system is a network of underground pipelines designed primarily for the collection and treatment of residential wastewater. However, industrial and commercial businesses also use this system. Certain chemicals industrial and commercial businesses may believe harmless to the discharge system can result in toxic gases and even explosive conditions as they flow through the system, and may even destroy biological treatment process at the wastewater treatment plant.

Ground Water Infiltration

When chemicals dumped or spilled onto paved or unpaved surfaces, they can seep into the soil and eventually into the ground water. Through infiltration, contaminated ground water can enter drinking water wells, the wastewater collection system and possibly the Las Vegas Wash and Lake Mead, posing significant health hazards.

Storm Water Collection

Water from rainstorms is collected in a completely separate systems from the wastewater collection system. Storm water runoff is collected in its own pipelines, channels, etc., including the street curb and gutter drains. Water in this system is not routed to a treatment plant it flows untreated into the Las Vegas Wash and then into Lake Mead, the drinking water source for the Las Vegas Valley. It is vital that the storm water collection system be protected from intentional or accidental pollution for the safety of our drinking water, our ground water and the waters of Lake Mead.