

Chapter 102 UTILITIES*

**Note: this draft document contains DIVISION 4 ONLY. Section 102-638 contains the revisions pertaining to grease discharge into the City's sanitary sewer system (pages 11-14).*

DIVISION 4. DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

Sec. 102-621. Prohibited discharge into sanitary sewer.

- (a) *Generally.* No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, cooling water or unpolluted industrial process waters into any sanitary sewer.
- (b) *Stormwater and drainage water.* Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged into such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the city council and/or the department of natural resources.
- (c) *Cooling or process water.* Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, upon approval of the city council and/or the state department of natural resources, into a storm sewer or natural outlet.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-622. Wastes harmful to publicly owned treatment works.

Except as provided in this division, no person shall contribute any waste into the publicly owned treatment works, including any substance or material that may cause any of the following damaging effects:

- (1) Mechanical action that will destroy or damage the sewer structures.
- (2) Restriction of the hydraulic capacity of sewer structures.
- (3) Restriction of the normal inspection or maintenance of the sewer structures.
- (4) Placement of unusual demands on the sewer equipment.
- (5) Exceeding the hydraulic capacity of any downstream conveyance.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-623. General pollutant limitations.

No user shall contribute or cause to be contributed to the publicly owned treatment works, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or wastewater which will cause interference or pass through. These general discharge prohibitions apply to such users of the publicly owned treatment works, whether or not the user is subject to national categorical pretreatment standards or any other federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or requirements. In addition, industrial users shall not contribute the following substances to the publicly owned treatment works:

- (1) Any liquid, solid, or gas which, because of its nature or quantity, is sufficient, either alone or by interaction with other substances, to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to persons, the publicly owned treatment works, or the operation of the publicly owned treatment works. Pollutants, which create a fire or explosion hazard in a POTW, include, but are not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flash point of less than 140°F or 60°C Using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
- (2) Any solid or viscous substance, in concentrations or quantities which are sufficient to cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other encumbrance to the operation of the publicly owned treatment works, such as but not limited to grease, animal guts or tissues, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, cement, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, strings, fibers, spent grains, spent hops, wastepaper, wood, plastics, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass grinding or polishing wastes, or tumbling stones.
- (3) Any wastewater having a pH of less than 5.0 units or greater than 11.5 units.
- (4) Any wastewater containing petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, products of mineral oil origin, or toxic pollutants in sufficient concentration or quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to cause interference or pass through or constitute a hazard to humans or animals.
- (5) Any liquid, gas, or solid or form of energy which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, is sufficient to create a toxic gas, vapor, or fume within the POTW in quantities that may cause acute worker health and safety problems, a public nuisance or hazard to life or is sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for their maintenance and repair.
- (6) Any substance which is sufficient to cause the publicly owned treatment works' effluent or any other product of the publicly owned treatment works, such as residues, sludges, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation processing where the publicly owned treatment works is pursuing a reuse and reclamation program. In no case shall a substance discharged to the publicly owned treatment works cause the publicly owned treatment works to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act, with criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Federal Clean Air Act, the Federal Toxic Substances Control Act, or state criteria applicable to the sludge management method being used.
- (7) Any substance which will cause the publicly owned treatment works to violate the consent judgment in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency v. City of Detroit, et al., C.A. No. 77-1100, or the City of Detroit's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.
- (8) Any discharge having a color uncharacteristic of the wastewater being discharged.
- (9) Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the publicly owned treatment works treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into a public sewer which

exceeds 150° Fahrenheit (66° Celsius) or which will cause the influent at the wastewater treatment plant to rise above 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 ° Celsius).

- (10) Any pollutant which constitutes a slug.
- (11) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
- (12) Any floating fats, oil, or grease which are sufficient to cause interference with or pass through the publicly owned treatment works.
- (13) Any solid materials having a specific gravity greater than 1.2 or a cross section dimension of one-half inch or greater which are sufficient to cause interference with the publicly owned treatment works.
- (14) Any noxious or malodorous gas or substance capable of creating a public nuisance.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-624. Specific pollutant prohibitions.

No industrial user shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of the following limitations:

- (1) *Compatible pollutants.*
 - a. Any fats, oil, or grease (FOG) in concentrations greater than 200 mg/l based on the average of all samples collected within a 24-hour period.
 - b. Any total suspended solids (TSS) in concentrations greater than 10,000 mg/l based on a composite sample.
 - c. Any biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) in concentrations greater than 10,000 mg/l based on a composite sample.
 - d. Any phosphorus in concentrations greater than 500 mg/l based on a composite sample.
- (2) *Noncompatible pollutants.* No industrial user shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of the following:
 - a. Total arsenic (As), 1.0 mg/l.
 - b. Total cadmium (Cd), 2.0 mg/l.
 - c. Total copper (Cu), 4.5 mg/l.
 - d. Total cyanide (Cn), 2.0 mg/l.
 - e. Total iron (Fe), 1000.0 mg/l.
 - f. Total lead (Pb), 1.0 mg/l.
 - g. Total mercury (Hg), 0.005 mg/l.
 - h. Total nickel (Ni), 5.0 mg/l.
 - i. Total silver (Ag), 2.0 mg/l.

- j. Total chromium (Cr), 25.0 mg/l.
- k. Total zinc (Zn), 15.0 mg/l.
- l. Aroclor 1260 polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), 0.0005 mg/l.
- m. Total polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), 0.001 mg/l.
- n. Phenolic (4AAP) compounds which cannot be removed by the publicly owned treatment works treatment plant as determined by the Environmental Protection Agency approved method or amendments thereto, 0.5 mg/l.

All limitations are based on composite samples collected over an operating period representative of an industrial user's discharge, and in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136.

- (3) *Total iron from significant user.* Commencing on or before July 1, 1988, no industrial user classified as a significant user shall discharge wastewater containing total iron in excess of 1,000 mg/l based on a composite sample. This limitation shall not apply to the discharge of internal circulating water from heat exchangers during the cleaning cycle.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-625. Categorical pretreatment standards.

- (a) *Generally.* All users shall comply with the applicable national categorical pretreatment standards and requirements promulgated pursuant to the Act as set forth in 40 CFR Subchapter N, Effluent Guidelines and Standards, which are hereby incorporated by reference and with all other applicable standards and requirements, provided, however, that where a more stringent standard or requirement is applicable pursuant to state law or regulation, or to this division, then the more stringent standard or requirement shall be controlling. Affected dischargers shall comply with applicable reporting requirements under 40 CFR Part 403 and as established by the department. The national categorical pretreatment standards which have been promulgated as of the effective date of this section are delineated in Appendix A.
- (b) *Intake water pollutants adjustment.* Industrial users seeking adjustment of national categorical pretreatment standards to reflect the presence of pollutants in their intake water must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 403.15. Upon notification of approval by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the adjustment shall be applied by modifying the permit accordingly, intake water adjustments are not effective until incorporated into an industrial user's permit.
- (c) *Authorization to grant removal credit.* The control authority may apply to the state department of environmental quality or the United States Environmental Protection Agency, whichever is applicable, for authorization to grant removal credit in accordance with the requirements and procedures of 40 CFR 403.7.
 - (1) *Basis for authorization.* Such authorization may only be granted when the publicly owned treatment works treatment plant can achieve consistent removal for each pollutant for which a removal credit is being sought, provided that any limitation on such pollutant in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit is neither being exceeded nor poses the prospect of being

exceeded as a result of the removal credit being granted.

- (2) *Application by user.* If this authorization is given to the control authority, any industrial user desiring to obtain such credit shall make an application to the control authority, consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR 403.7 and this article.
- (3) *Modification or revocation.* Any credits which may be granted under this subsection may be subject to modification or revocation as specified in 40 CFR 403.7 or as determined by the control authority.
- (4) *Surcharge payment.* A prerequisite to the granting of any removal credit may be that the industrial user pay a surcharge based on the amounts of such pollutants removed by the publicly owned treatment works, such surcharge being based on fees or rates which the board may establish and, when appropriate, revise from time to time.
- (5) *Permits to reflect credit granted.* Permits shall reflect or be modified to reflect any credit granted pursuant to this subsection.
- (6) *New sources.* Industrial users who meet the new sources criteria shall install, maintain in operating condition, and "start-up" all pollution control equipment required to meet applicable pretreatment standards before beginning to discharge. Within the shortest feasible time and not to exceed 90 days, new sources must meet all applicable pretreatment standards.
- (7) *Concentration and mass limits.* When limits in a categorical pretreatment standard are expressed only in terms of mass of pollutant per unit of production, the department may convert the limits to equivalent limitations expressed either as mass of pollutant discharged per day or effluent concentration for purposes of calculating effluent limitations applicable to individual industrial users. Equivalent limitations shall be calculated in accordance with sections 40 CFR 403.6(c)(3) and/or 40 CFR 403.6(c)(4) and shall be deemed pretreatment standards for the purposes of 33 USC 1317(d) and of this division. Industrial users will be required to comply with the equivalent limitations in lieu of the promulgated categorical standards from which the equivalent limitations were derived.
- (8) *Reporting requirements for industrial users upon effective date of categorical pretreatment standards-baseline report.* Within 180 days after the effective date of a categorical pretreatment standard, or 180 days after the final administrative decision made upon a category determination submission under section 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later, existing industrial users subject to such categorical pretreatment standards and currently discharging into or scheduled to discharge into the Detroit POTW shall submit to the department a report containing the information listed in 40 CFR 403.12(b)(1-7). Where reports containing this information have already been submitted to the director or regional administrator in compliance with the requirement of 40 CFR 128.140(b), the industrial user will not be required to resubmit this information. At least 90 days before commencement of any discharge, each new source and any existing sources that become industrial users after the promulgation of an applicable categorical pretreatment standard shall submit to the department a report which contains the information listed in 40 CFR 403.12(b)(1--5). In such report, new sources shall include information concerning the method of pretreatment the source intends to use to meet applicable pretreatment standards. New sources shall provide estimates of the information requested in 40 CFR 403.12(b)(4) and

(5).

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-626. Dilution prohibited.

Except where expressly authorized to do so by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement, no industrial user shall increase the use of process water or, in any way, dilute or attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the national categorical pretreatment standards or in any other pollutant-specific limitation or requirement imposed by this article. Combining in-plant waste streams or modulating the release of pollutants upstream of the sampling point prior to the point of discharge into the public sewer shall not be construed as dilution except as otherwise restricted by national categorical pretreatment standards or requirements.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-627. Hauled-in wastewater.

Any waste material or wastewater which is hauled into or within the service region for discharge to the POTW is subject to the requirements of this division including, but not limited to, permits, inspection, monitoring and enforcement. Unloading liquid or solid waste from hauling vehicles directly into the publicly owned treatment works, with or without the benefit of pretreatment, is prohibited unless the person proposing to unload such waste has applied for and received a permit from the control authority for unloading such waste in accordance with the board's rules pertaining thereto. The discharger shall be subject to applicable terms, conditions, surcharges, fees or rates as established by the board. The control authority may establish specific limitations for sludges from municipally owned or operated publicly owned treatment works treatment plants which are different than the specific limitations in this article.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-628. Centralized waste treatment.

- (a) It is unlawful for a centralized waste treatment (CWT) facility to discharge any industrial waste or wastewater into the POTW without a wastewater discharge permit from the department. Any authorization granted, or permit issued, by the department to a centralized waste treatment (CWT) facility shall specify the type of wastewater for which treatment is provided, and discharge approval is sought, from the POTW. Unless such industrial waste or wastewater is determined by the department to require further authorization, a centralized waste treatment (CWT) facility that has submitted an application to, and received previous approval from, the department to discharge wastewater is not required to obtain further authorization from the department before discharging such wastewater.
- (b) An industrial user, that provides centralized waste treatment services and files an application for the treatment and discharge of such types of wastewater to the POTW, shall provide the following minimum information in support thereof:
 - (1) The general nature, source and process(es) generating the type of wastewater. Any wastewater, which is generated from those processes and is subject to national categorical pretreatment standards as delineated in Appendix A, shall be

so designated;

- (2) The identity of the toxic pollutants known or suspected to be present in the wastewater;
 - (3) At least one sample report showing the results of an analysis for the EPA priority pollutants for each type of wastewater for which application is made in subsection (b)(1) of this section;
 - (4) A statement, that is certified by a professional engineer, which addresses the treatability and compatibility of the wastewater, received or collected by the facility's treatment process(es);
 - (5) The identity of the materials and/or pollutants whose transport or treatment are regulated by the EPA, by the state, or by any other governmental agency. Upon request, the centralized waste treatment (CWT) facility shall provide a copy of its permit and/or license to the department; and
 - (6) Other information requested by the department including, but not limited to, information required by section 102-581--102.593, Or by rules adopted by the board.
- (c) The discharge from a centralized waste treatment (CWT) facility will be deemed approved for those specific types of wastewater delineated in a permit and, upon issuance of such permit in accordance with the procedures contained in section 102-581--102.593, will be deemed approved for discharge into the POTW. The centralized waste treatment (CWT) facility shall comply with all applicable provisions contained in section 102-581--102.593 regarding permits. In furtherance of its obligations as control authority, the department may include in the permit a requirement to report at selected intervals the information mandated in subsections (1) through (6) of this section.
- (d) All users granted a permit under this section shall maintain records which, at a minimum, identify the source, volume, character, and constituents of the wastewater accepted for treatment and disposal. These records may be reviewed at any time by the department.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-629. Groundwater discharges.

- (a) Unless authorization has been granted by the department, the discharge of any groundwater into the POTW is prohibited.
- (b) The department may authorize the discharge of groundwater resulting from maintenance and related activities of gas, steam, or electrical utilities through the use of general permits. Subject to appropriate reporting requirements, the general permit shall authorize discharge in accordance with the terms of the permit. Utilities shall comply with this provision within 180 days after its enactment.
- (c) If a person, who proposes to discharge groundwater resulting from purge, response activity, or UST projects, has applied for and received a permit from the department, the department may authorize the discharge of such wastewater. Permits shall be issued in accordance with the procedures contained in section 102-581--102.593, or in accordance with any rules adopted by the board.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-630. City right of revision.

The City of Detroit and the city reserve the right to establish rules or regulations adopted by the board, additional or more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the POTW. Ninety days after adoption by the board, industrial users shall comply with such rules and regulations.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-631. Accidental discharges.

- (a) *Generally.* Each industrial user, which does not currently have an approved spill prevention plan or slug control plan, shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this article.
- (b) *Prevention facilities and measures.* Facilities and measures to prevent and abate accidental discharges shall be provided and maintained at the owner's or industrial user's cost or expense.
 - (1) *Submission of detailed plans.* All significant users shall submit to the control authority detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide protection against accidental discharges.
 - (2) *Deadline for new users.* New significant users shall submit such a plan prior to the time they commence discharging.
- (c) *Notification requirements.* For purposes of this section, the information provided shall include the approximate average and maximum quantities of such prohibited materials or substances kept on the premises in the form of raw materials, chemicals and/or waste therefrom and the containment capacity for each. Only substances that are in a form which could readily be carried into the POTW and constitute a concentration of five percent or greater in the raw material, chemical solution or waste material, are required to be reported. Volumes of less than 55 gallons, or the equivalent thereof, need not be reported unless lesser quantities could cause pass through or cause interference with the POTW. The industrial user shall promptly notify the department of any significant changes or modifications to the plan including, but not limited to, a change in the contact person, or substance inventory. At least once every two years, the department shall evaluate whether a significant industrial user needs a plan to control slug discharges, as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(v). Unless otherwise provided, all significant users shall complete, implement, and submit such a plan within 30 days of notification by the department. Unless a different notice is provided by this division or application law, within one hour of becoming aware of a discharge into the publicly owned treatment works which exceeds or does not conform with federal, state, control authority, or city laws, rules, regulations, or permit requirements, or which could cause problems to the POTW, or which has the potential to cause the industrial user to implement its plan prepared in accordance with this section, the industrial user shall telephone the control authority at its control center and notify the control authority of the discharge in accordance with the following:
 - (1) *Details required.* The notification shall include the name of the caller, location and time of discharge, type of wastewater, estimated concentration of excessive or prohibited pollutants, and estimated volume.
 - (2) *Detailed written report.* Within five calendar days after the discharge, the

industrial user shall submit a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences.

- (3) *Modification of permit.* When required by the control authority, the industrial user's wastewater discharge permit shall be modified to include additional measures to prevent such future occurrences.
 - (4) *Liability of discharger.* Such notification shall not relieve the industrial user of any expense, loss, damages, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the publicly owned treatment works, fish kills, or any other environmental impairment or any other damage to person or property.
 - (5) *Possible prosecution alternatives.* However, notification received pursuant to this subsection or information obtained by the exploitation of such notification shall not be used against any individual in any criminal case, except a prosecution for perjury or for giving a false statement. Such immunity shall not bar the criminal prosecution of nonnatural persons nor shall it bar the pursuit of administrative or civil remedies against any person.
- (d) *Posted notice advising whom to contact.* A notice shall be permanently posted on the industrial user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to contact if an actual or potential excessive or prohibited discharge occurs.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-632. Recovery of costs.

- (a) *User's liability.* Any user discharging in violation of any of the provisions of this division, which produces a deposit or obstruction, or causes damage to or impairs the department's POTW, or causes the department to violate its NPDES permit, shall be liable to the department for any expense, loss, damage, penalty or fine incurred by the department because of said violation or discharge. Prior to assessing such costs, the department shall notify the **owner and** user of its determination that the user's discharge was the proximate cause of such damage, obstruction, impairment, or violation of the city's NPDES permit and the department's intent to assess such costs to the user. Any such notice shall include written documentation which substantiates the determination of proximate cause and a breakdown of cost estimates. Failure to pay the assessed costs shall constitute a violation of this division. Such charge shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any penalties or remedies provided under this division, or this Code, or other statutes and regulations, or at law or in equity.
- (b) *Owner's liability.* **The owner shall be liable for the costs incurred by the City to repair damage to the sewer system caused by the tenant whether or not notice as provided in this chapter has been provided to notify the City that the premises tenant is responsible for the user charges.**

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-633. Hazardous waste notification.

All industrial users, who discharge into the city collection system, shall notify the department in writing of any discharge of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must comply with the

requirements of 40 CFR 403.12(p).

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-634. Authorized representative.

The authorized representative, as defined in section 102-512, may designate a duly authorized representative of the individual designated in section 102-512(i) or (ii) where:

- (1) The authorization is made in writing by the individual defined in section 102-512(i) or (ii);
- (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility where the industrial discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field superintendent, or a position of equivalent responsibility, or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
- (3) The written authorization is submitted to the department.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-635. Pollution prevention.

The department shall encourage and support industrial users to develop and implement pollution prevention programs which eliminate or reduce pollutant contributions beyond the levels required by this division. The department may require an industrial user to implement pollution prevention initiatives as part of an enforcement response, or as necessary to comply with its NPDES permit.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-636. Variance from limitations.

- (a) *Generally.* The control authority may grant a variance from the limitations set forth in sections 102-623 and 102-624 in accordance with the terms of the delegation agreement between the city and the control authority and in accordance with rules adopted by the control authority which set forth the guidelines, standards, procedures, fees, and charges by which a person may be granted such a variance.
- (b) *Denial if violation results.* A variance shall not be granted to a user if it would result in a violation of the terms of the delegation agreement between the city and the control authority or of an applicable national categorical pretreatment standard or allow a prohibited discharge in violation of 40 CFR 403.5 or cause the publicly owned treatment works to be in noncompliance with its national pollutant discharge elimination system permit.
- (c) *Burden of proof of compliance.* A user requesting a variance shall have the burden of showing that any guidelines or standards adopted by the board have been met before a variance may be granted.
- (d) *Fees or charges.* The board may adopt fees or charges for reviewing a variance application which shall be paid by a user upon applying for a variance.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-637. Small quantity daily discharges.

- (a) *Application for exemption.* An industrial user whose maximum daily discharge on any day does not contain more than the quantities of the pollutants listed in subsection (b) of this section, as expressed in pounds, may on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis apply to the control authority for an exemption from the concentration limitations set forth in sections 102-623 and 102-624 for each such pollutant.
- (b) *Compliance with poundage limitations.* Industrial users granted such an exemption shall comply with the following poundage limitations:

TABLE INSET:

Pollutant	Daily Pound Limit
(1) FOG . . .	1.200
(2) TSS . . .	50.000
(3) BOD . . .	6.000
(4) P . . .	0.250
(5) As . . .	0.0002
(6) Cd . . .	0.001
(7) Cu . . .	0.005
(8) Cn . . .	0.003
(9) Pb . . .	0.007
(10) Hg . . .	0.00002
(11) Ni . . .	0.007
(12) Ag . . .	0.0008
(13) Cr . . .	0.009
(14) Zn . . .	0.030

- (c) *Exemption from permit requirements.* Upon application by an industrial user who has obtained approval to discharge under the poundage limitations in subsection (b) of this section, the control authority may, on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, grant an exemption from various wastewater discharge permit requirements described in this article. No exemptions may be granted to industrial users subject to national categorical pretreatment standards or requirements.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-638. Pretreatment and control facilities.

- (a) *Pretreatment or flow-equalizing facilities.* Pretreatment or flow-equalizing facilities shall be provided as follows:
 - (1) *Design and installation.* When the pretreatment or equalization of sewage flows is permitted, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the applicable city codes, this Code, and laws.
 - (2) *Maintenance and operation.* Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

~~(b) *Interceptors.* Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of~~

~~the city council and/or the control authority, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing greases in excessive amounts or any inflammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients, except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units.~~

~~(1) — *Type, capacity and location.* All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the city council and/or the control authority and shall be located so as to be readily accessible for cleaning and inspection.~~

~~(2) — *Grease and oil specifications.* Grease and oil interceptors shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature. They shall be substantially constructed, watertight, and equipped with easily removable covers which, when bolted in place, shall be gastight and watertight.~~

~~(3) — *Maintenance and operation.* Where installed, all grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be maintained by the owner, at his expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times.~~

(b) *Grease, oil, and sand interceptors.*

(1) Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when they are necessary in the opinion of the utilities manager for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients. Such interceptors shall not be required for residential dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the City Engineer and shall be located so as to be readily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

(2) All food service establishments discharging kitchen or food preparation wastewater including, but not limited to, restaurants, motels, hotels, hospitals, cafeterias, schools, night clubs, delicatessens, meat cutting-preparation, bakeries, bagel and donut shops, grocery stores or any other facility where food is manufactured, sold or prepared, except for small areas designated as employee break areas or equivalent and residential dwelling units, discharging wastewater containing fats, oils, and grease (FOG) to the City's sewage collection system shall install, operate and maintain a sufficiently-sized oil and grease, water and solids separator (hereinafter called grease trap / interceptor) necessary to achieve and maintain compliance with the limits indicated in section 102-624 of this Code.

(3) Unless otherwise authorized by the City Engineer grease interceptors of the outdoor, inline variety shall be required. With special authorization by the City Engineer, grease traps of the indoor, under-counter, stand-alone variety may be permitted. In this case, maintenance of indoor grease traps shall be performed at frequencies necessary to protect the capacity of the sewer system against accumulation of grease and oils, as required by the "25 percent rule", meaning that accumulated grease shall not be allowed to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the depth of the grease interceptor.

- (4) Grease and oil interceptors shall be constructed of impervious materials capable of withstanding abrupt and extreme changes in temperature. They shall be of substantial construction, watertight and equipped with easily removable covers which, when bolted in place, shall be gastight and watertight.
- (5) Where installed, all grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be cleaned and maintained by the owner and shall be operated continuously in an efficient manner whenever the facility is in operation. The City shall have the right to inspect maintenance and disposal records related to the operation of grease, oil and sand interceptors.
- (6) The user shall be responsible for the proper removal and legal disposal of the grease interceptor or trap waste. All waste removed from each grease interceptor or trap must be disposed of at a facility permitted to receive such waste. No grease interceptor or trap pumpage may be discharged to the city sewer system. Maintenance shall include the complete removal of all contents, including floatable materials, wastewater, sludges and solids, and jet flushing to remove measurable build-up on tank walls. Top skimming of outdoor grease interceptor or traps, decanting, or back flushing of the grease interceptor or trap or its wastes for the purpose of reducing the volume to be hauled is prohibited.
- (7) Grease traps and other interceptors shall be installed in compliance with the current plumbing codes adopted by the City. The city Engineer shall make final determination and approval of a grease trap's size. If additional pretreatment and/or maintenance is required to meet the provisions in this section, the City Engineer may require that the establishment in existence prior to the effective date of this section upgrade to the requirements provided.
- (8) Maintenance of an outdoor grease interceptor shall be performed at frequencies necessary to protect the capacity of the sewer system against accumulation of grease and oils, as required by the "25 percent rule".
- (9) Use of any bacteriological, chemical, or enzymatic addition for the purpose of maintaining a grease trap is prohibited unless written approval is obtained from the City Engineer.
- (10) Should any user fail to properly clean and maintain a grease trap as required herein, the City, at its option, may contract for appropriate cleaning and maintenance by a licensed contractor, the cost of which shall be collectable by the City from the user at a charge of actual cost.
- (11) There shall be ample room and reasonable access to interceptors to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for transport and analysis.
- (12) The user shall be responsible for maintaining records and/or manifests at the user's location listing the dates of service, quantity, and waste hauler name for a period of three years, which records shall be subject to review by the City without prior notification.

(13) All grease, oil, and sand traps shall be maintained by the owner, at his expense, in continuously efficient operation at all times.

(c) *Control manholes.* When required by the ~~city council and/or the control authority~~ City Engineer, the owner of any property served by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of waste.

(1) *Construction and location.* Such manhole, when required, shall be accessible and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the city council.

(2) *Maintenance.* The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

(Ord. No. 477, § 1, 1-15-2003)

Sec. 102-639--102-660. Reserved.