

City of Pacifica FOG Program

The FOG Program of the Wastewater Division of the City of Pacifica includes a grease trap/interceptor inspection program, televising areas of the City with a history of FOG problems, and a restaurant outreach component.

Grease Trap/Interceptor Inspection Program

Every potential FOG producing business in Pacifica is inspected on a quarterly basis by a designated employee from the Division. Inspection forms are completed presenting the time and date of inspection, address, contact person, results, etc. Each business is expected to keep a maintenance log of grease removal and the Division has a log that may be handed out on an as needed basis by the inspector.

CCTV of FOG Problem Areas

The areas of Pacifica that have a history of blockages due to a buildup of grease are put on our preventative maintenance list and scheduled to be televised. The grease trap/interceptor inspector is made aware of these blockages as well and an inspection of any nearby business with a potential for FOG releases can be arranged.

Outreach

The Division reaches out to businesses under the inspection program to help owners and managers understand the most recent best management practices (BMPs) related to grease removal. In the past we have handed out literature and posters of the various BMPs in many different languages to the businesses and restaurants in the City.

Included in this section are the controlling Municipal Code Ordinances, inspection forms, grease removal maintenance log, and an example of our outreach literature.

TITLE 6 SANITATION AND HEALTH

CHAPTER 10 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 6-10.403. Materials prohibited in sewers.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewer:

- (a) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid, or gas;
- (b) Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, or gases in sufficient quantity (either singly or by interaction with other wastes) to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant, including, but not limited to, cyanides in excess of two (2) mg/l as CN in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer;
- (c) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than five and five-tenths (5.5) or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to the structures, equipment, or personnel of the sewage works; and
- (d) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works, such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails, and whole or ground paper, dishes, cups, milk containers, and the like.

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TITLE 6 SANITATION AND HEALTH

CHAPTER 10 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 6-10.404. Materials the Director may prohibit in sewers.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into any sewer the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely, in the opinion of the Director, that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment plant process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or otherwise endanger life, limb, or public property or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of such wastes, the Director will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to the flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

- (a) Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade);
- (b) Any water or waste containing fat, wax, grease, or oil, whether emulsified or not, in excess of 100 mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) degrees and 150 degrees Fahrenheit (0 and 65 degrees Centigrade);
- (c) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of 3/4 HP (0.76 HP metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Director;
- (d) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid, iron picking wastes, or concentrated plating solutions, whether neutralized or not;
- (e) Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances, or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Director for such materials;
- (f) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Director as necessary, after treatment of the compost sewage, to meet the requirements of the State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction of such discharge to the receiving waters;
- (g) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed the limits established by the Director in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations;
- (h) Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of nine and five-tenths (9.5);
- (i) Materials which exert or cause:
 - (1) Unusual concentrations of suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues and organic materials) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, starch, sugar, sodium chloride, and sodium sulfate);
 - (2) Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions);
 - (3) Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works; and

(4) Unusual volumes of flow or concentrations of wastes constituting slugs; and

(j) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed or which are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over the discharge to the receiving waters.

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TITLE 6 SANITATION AND HEALTH

CHAPTER 10 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 6-10.405. Action resulting from deposits of deleterious wastes.

If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 6-10.404 of this article, and which, in the judgment of the Director, may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Director may:

- (a) Reject the wastes;
- (b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
- (c) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge; and
- (d) Require a payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under any other provision of this chapter.

If the Director permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review, inspection, and approval of the Director and to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances, and laws.

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CHAPTER 10 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 6-10.406. Grease traps required.

Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Director, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excess amounts, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients, except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the Director and shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Failure by the owner to properly clean and maintain such interceptors shall be considered sufficient cause for the disconnection of the premises from the public sewer or punitive action as provided for in this chapter.

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TITLE 6 SANITATION AND HEALTH

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Sec. 6-10.407. Pretreatment facilities maintained by owners.

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.

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Sec. 6-10.408. Industrial waste measuring devices required.

The owner of any premises serviced by a building sewer carrying over 10,000 gallons per day of industrial waste may be required by the Director to install a suitable device for continuously recording the flow discharged to the City's sewer, together with a suitable control man-hole to facilitate the observation and sampling of the waste. Such manholes and measuring devices, when required, shall be accessible and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Director. They shall be of such design and construction as to prevent infiltration by ground and surface waters or the introduction of slugs of solids to the sewer. The installation of screens with maximum openings of one inch, but of sufficient fineness to prevent the entrance of objectionable slugs of solids to the sewer, may be required. The facilities shall be so maintained by the person discharging industrial waste that any authorized representative or employee of the City may readily and safely measure the volume or obtain samples of the flow at all times. The manhole and the measuring device shall be installed by the applicant, at his expense, for all existing facilities or before discharging wastes for all premises not connected.

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CHAPTER 10 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 6-10.409. Testing and sampling procedures.

All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily-accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property.

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Sec. 6-10.410. Special arrangements for unusual strength sewage.

No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the City and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the City for treatment, subject to payment by the industrial concern of agreed additional charges.

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CHAPTER 10 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 6-10.701. Inspections of premises.

The Director and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

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Sec. 6-10.702. Observance of safety rules.

While performing the necessary work on private property as set forth in Section 6-10.701 of this article, the Director and duly authorized employees of the City shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company, and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the City employees, and the City shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by City employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operation, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in this chapter.

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CHAPTER 10 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 6-10.703. Credentials of City representatives.

The Director and other duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted all private properties through which

the City holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within such easement. All entries and subsequent work, if any, on such easements shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

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CHAPTER 10 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 6-10.801. Notices of violations.

Any person found to be violating any provision of this chapter shall be served by the City with a written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.

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Sec. 6-10.802. Violations misdemeanors.

Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limits provided for in Section 6-10.801 of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in an amount not exceeding Five Hundred and no/100ths (\$500.00) Dollars for each violation. Each day in which any such violation shall continue shall be deemed a separate offense.

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CHAPTER 10 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE CITY SEWER SYSTEM

Sec. 6-10.803. Violations: Costs.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall become liable to the City for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned by the City by reason of such violation.

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FSE Interceptor/Trap Inspection Report

Permit No _____ Inspection Date _____
Name of Facility _____ Inspection Type _____
Address _____ Inspector Initials _____

Name and Title of Facility Contact _____

Interceptor Location _____ Interceptor Liquid Depth _____

Interceptor/Trap Size _____
Current Pumping Frequency _____

Grease Removal Equipment (GRE)/Facility Inspection

Floating FOG Layer - FF Thickness _____
Settleable Solids (SS) Thickness _____
Total FF and SS Thickness _____
Last Cleaning/Pump-out Date _____
Mechanical Condition see results for deficiencies
GRE Pumping Record Keeping see results for deficiencies

Comments _____

Inspection Results

Facility is in Compliance (Corrective
action is not required)

NOTICE OF NONCOMPLIANCE

Facility is in noncompliance of the items checked below. Corrective action required immediately.

- Interceptor is inaccessible for inspection
- Interceptor floating FOG and settleable solids capacity exceeded (25%)
- Excessive FOG in the sample box
- Discharge (Effluent Line) restricted
- Baffle tubes plugged, submerged, damaged or missing
- Insufficient GRE record keeping (log and/or hauling/pumping records)
- Pumping Frequency not within required interval
- Other:

- Required corrective action includes any or all of following:
- Promptly remove any obstructions that does not allow safe and easy access to the interceptor
 - Pump out interceptor completely
 - Repair or replace baffles
 - Maintain GRE records (log and copies of hauling/pumping records)
 - Pump interceptor within required frequency interval
 - Other:

The above checked item(s) must be corrected within _____ of receipt of this

Notice of Noncompliance

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF INTERCEPTOR INSPECTION REPORT

Signature of Facility Contact _____ Date _____

Signature of Inspector _____ Date _____

Grease Interceptor Inspection and Data Report

Source Control Division – FOG Program

Permit No.	Inspection Date:	
Facility Name:	Inspector:	
Address:	Contact onsite:	
Contact Notified: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Arrive:	Depart:

Grease Interceptor Information

Location:

Visual Observations/Deficiencies:

Interceptor Layer Levels

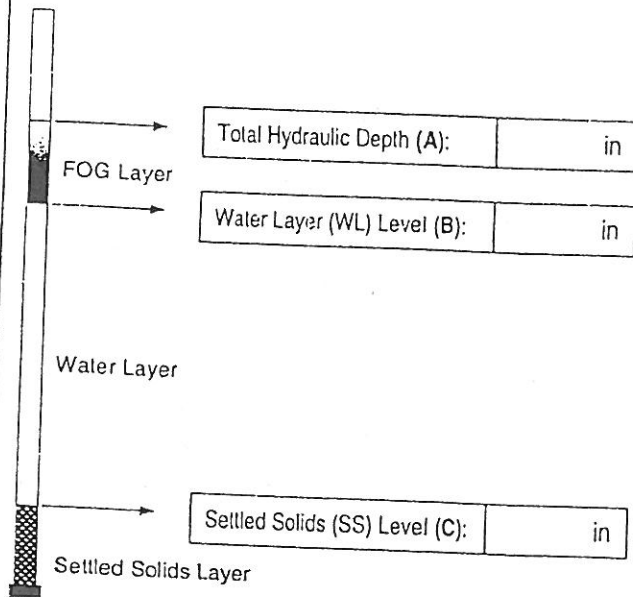


Photo – First Stage Measurement

Complete File Name Below by inserting 8 digit date of inspection
(exp. 293-04242005-F)

2005-F

Photo – Last Stage Measurement

Complete File Name Below by inserting 8 digit date of inspection
(exp. 293-04242005-L)

2005-L

Measurements	First Stage	Last Stage
(A) Total Hydraulic Depth	in	in
(B) FOG Layer	in	in
(C) Settled Solids Layer	in	in
Accumulated FOG + Solids AFS = A – B + C	in	in
% Accumulated FOG + Solids %AFS = (AFS / A) x 100	%	%
QA/QC Reviewed by:	Date:	

What Restaurant and Building Owners Need to Know About Grease Traps or Interceptors

Restaurants, large buildings, such as apartment complexes; and other commercial establishments may have grease traps or interceptors that keep grease out of the sewer system. For a grease trap or interceptor to work correctly, it must be properly

1 Designed (sized and manufactured to handle the amount that is expected),

2 Installed (level, vented, etc.), and

3 Maintained (cleaned and serviced on a frequent basis).

Solids should never be put into grease traps or interceptors. Routine, often daily, maintenance of grease traps and interceptors is needed to ensure that they properly reduce or prevent blockages.

Be cautious of chemicals and additives (including soaps and detergents) that claim to dissolve grease. Some of these additives simply pass grease down pipes where it can clog the sewer lines in another area.

Fat-Free Sewers

This brochure was prepared under Cooperative Agreement Assistance #CX824505-01-0 between the Water Environment Federation (WEF) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. For more information, contact your local sewer system authority or the

Water Environment Federation
601 Wythe Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-1004
Phone: 703/684-2400
Fax: 703/684-2492
Web site: <http://www.wef.org>

For additional copies of this brochure, contact WEF at 1-800-666-0206, 1-703-684-2452 or <http://www.wef.org>



How to Prevent Fats, Oils, and Greases from Damaging Your Home and the Environment

Fats, Oils, and Greases aren't just bad for your arteries and your waistline; they're bad for sewers, too.

Sewer overflows and backups can cause health hazards, damage home interiors, and threaten the environment. An increasingly common cause of overflows is sewer pipes blocked by grease. Grease gets into the sewer from household drains as well as from poorly maintained grease traps in restaurants and other businesses.

Where does the grease come from?

Most of us know grease as the byproduct of cooking. Grease is found in such things as:

- Meat fats
- Lard
- Cooking oil
- Shortening
- Butter and margarine
- Food scraps
- Baking goods
- Sauces
- Dairy products

Too often, grease is washed into the plumbing system, usually through the kitchen sink. Grease sticks to the insides of sewer pipes (both on your property and in the streets). Over time, the grease can build up and block the entire pipe.

Home garbage disposals do not keep grease out of the plumbing system. These units only shred solid material into smaller pieces and do not prevent grease from going down the drain.

Commercial additives, including detergents, that claim to dissolve grease may pass grease down the line and cause problems in other areas.



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The results can be:

- Raw sewage overflowing in your home or your neighbor's home;
- An expensive and unpleasant cleanup that often must be paid for by **you, the homeowner**;
- Raw sewage overflowing into parks, yards, and streets;
- Potential contact with disease-causing organisms; and
- An increase in operation and maintenance costs for local sewer departments, which causes higher sewer bills for customers.



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What we can do to help

The easiest way to solve the grease problem and help prevent overflows of raw sewage is to keep this material out of the sewer system in the first place.

There are several ways to do this.

- 1) Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets.
- 2) Scrape grease and food scraps from trays, plates, pots, pans, utensils, and grills and cooking surfaces into a can or the trash for disposal (or recycling where available).
- 3) Do not put grease down garbage disposals. Put baskets/strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps and other solids, and empty the drain baskets/strainers into the trash for disposal.
- 4) Speak with your friends and neighbors about the problem of grease in the sewer system and how to keep it out. Call your local sewer system authority if you have any questions.