

ORDINANCE NO. 4213

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF RICHARDSON, TEXAS, AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES BY AMENDING CHAPTER 23, WATER, SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL, BY AMENDING ARTICLE IV, SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL, TO ADD DIVISION 4, FATS, OIL AND GREASE (FOG), TO PROVIDE FOR REGULATIONS FOR FATS, OIL AND GREASE GENERATED BY NON-DOMESTIC USERS OF THE PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS; PROVIDING A REPEALING CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE, PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR A PENALTY OF FINE NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,000.00); AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RICHARDSON, TEXAS:

SECTION 1. That the Code of Ordinances of the City of Richardson, Texas, be and the same is hereby amended by amending Chapter 23, "Water, Sewers and Sewage Disposal", by amending Article IV, "Sewage and Sewage Disposal", in part by adding Division 4, "Fats, Oil and Grease (FOG)", to provide regulations for fats, oils and grease generated by non-domestic users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, to read as follows:

"DIVISION 4. – FATS, OIL AND GREASE (FOG)

Section 23-233. Applicability and Prohibitions

- (a) This Division shall apply to all non-domestic users of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW), as defined in Section 23-234 of this Code.
- (b) Grease traps or grease interceptors shall not be required for residential users.
- (c) Facilities generating fats, oils, or greases as a result of food manufacturing, processing, preparation, or food service shall install, use, and maintain appropriate grease traps or interceptors as required in section 23-200 of this Code. These facilities include but are not limited to restaurants, food manufacturers, food processors, hospitals, hotels and motels, prisons, nursing homes, and any other facility preparing, serving, or otherwise making any foodstuff available for consumption.
- (d) No user may intentionally or unintentionally allow the direct or indirect discharge of any petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, mineral oil, or any fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin into the POTW system in such amounts as to cause

interference with the collection and treatment system, or as to cause pollutants to pass through the treatment works into the environment.

(e) Prohibited Discharge Standards

- (i) *General Prohibitions.* No user shall discharge, or cause to be discharged, into the POTW, any pollutant or wastewater which causes interference or pass through. These general prohibitions in this section apply to all users of the POTW.
- (ii) *Specific Prohibitions.* No user shall discharge or cause to be discharged in the POTW the following:
 - (A) solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which may cause obstruction to the flow or other interference in the POTW.
 - (B) any pollutant released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, may cause the POTW's effluent or any product of the POTW, such as residues, sludges or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and recycling or interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to a POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with applicable local, State or Federal sludge use or disposal guidelines.
 - (C) petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference of pass through.

Section 23-234. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this Division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Act means Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et. seq.

BOD means the value of the 5-day test for Biochemical Oxygen Demand, as described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater."

COD means the value of the test for Chemical Oxygen Demand, as described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater."

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Fats, oils, and greases (FOG) means organic polar compounds derived from animal and/or plant sources that contain multiple carbon chain triglyceride molecules. These substances are detectable and measurable using analytical test procedures established in 40 CFR 136, as may be amended from time to time. All are sometimes referred to herein as "grease" or "greases."

Food Service Establishment, Commercial Facility or Multi-family Facility: Any commercial facility or multifamily facility discharging kitchen or food preparation wastewater including restaurants, motels, hotels, cafeterias, hospitals, schools, bars, delicatessen, meat cutting-preparation, bakeries, apartments or multi-family residences housing more than five (5) families, etc. and any other facility which, in the opinion of the Control Authority, would require a grease trap installation by virtue of its operation.

Generator means any person who owns or operates a grease trap/grease interceptor, or whose act or process produces a grease trap waste.

Grease trap or interceptor means a device designed to use differences in specific gravities to separate and retain light density liquids, waterborne fats, oils, and greases prior to the wastewater entering the sanitary sewer collection system. These devices also serve to collect settleable solids, generated by and from food preparation activities, prior to the water exiting the trap and entering the sanitary sewer collection system. Grease traps and interceptors are also referred to herein as "grease traps/interceptors."

Grease Trap Waste means material collected in and from any grease trap/interceptor in the sanitary sewer service line of a commercial, institutional, multi-family facility or industrial food service or processing establishment, including the solids resulting from de-watering processes.

Indirect Discharge or Discharge means the introduction of pollutants into a POTW from any non-domestic source.

Interference means a discharge which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations or its sludge processes, use or disposal, or is a cause of a violation of the POTW's TPDES permit.

pH means the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration.

POTW (publicly owned treatment works) means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1292). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes lift stations, sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. For the purposes of this article, POTW shall refer to the North Texas Municipal Water District, City of Garland, City of Dallas, and any other POTW to which the city discharges wastewater for treatment and disposal.

TCEQ means the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, and its predecessor and successor agencies.

Transporter means a person who is registered with and authorized by the TCEQ to transport sewage sludge, water treatment sludge, domestic septage, chemical toilet waste, grit

trap waste, or grease trap waste in accordance with 30 TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE §312.142.

TSS means the value of the test for Total Suspended Solids, as described in the latest edition of “Standard Methods for the Examination of Water & Wastewater.”

User means any person, including those located outside the jurisdictional limits of the city, who contributes, causes or permits the contribution or discharge of wastewater into the City, including persons who contribute such wastewater from mobile sources.

Section 23-235. Installation and Maintenance Requirements

(a) Installations

- (1) New Facilities. Food processing, food service and/or multi-family facilities which are newly proposed or constructed, or existing facilities which will be expanded or renovated to include a food service facility, where such facility did not previously exist, shall be required to design, install, operate and maintain a grease trap/interceptor in accordance with locally adopted plumbing codes or other applicable ordinances. Grease traps/interceptors shall be installed and inspected prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
- (2) All grease trap/interceptor designs must be sealed by a State of Texas MEP Engineer in accordance with the latest adopted edition of the International Plumbing Code
- (3) All grease trap/interceptor designs shall include a sample port of adequate size to facilitate effluent sampling.
- (4) Existing Facilities. Existing grease traps/interceptors must be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with these Model Standards, unless specified in writing and approved by the POTW.
- (5) All grease trap/interceptor waste shall be properly disposed of at a facility in accordance with federal, state, or local regulation.

(b) Cleaning and Maintenance

- (1) Grease traps and grease interceptors shall be maintained in an efficient operating condition at all times.
- (2) Each grease trap pumped shall be fully evacuated unless the trap volume is greater than the tank capacity on the vacuum truck in which case the transporter shall arrange for additional transportation capacity so that the trap is fully evacuated within a 24-hour period, in accordance with 30 TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE §312.143, as amended.

(c) Self-Cleaning

- (1) Grease trap self-cleaning operators must receive approval from the POTW annually prior to removing grease from their own grease trap(s) located inside a building, provided:
 - (A) the grease trap is no more than fifty (50) gallons in liquid/operating capacity;
 - (B) proper on-site material disposal methods are implemented (e.g. absorb liquids into solid form and dispose into trash);
 - (C) the local solid waste authority allows such practices;
 - (D) grease trap waste is placed in a leak proof, sealable container(s) located on the premises and in an area for the transporter to pump-out; and
 - (E) detailed records on these activities are maintained.
- (2) Grease trap self-cleaning operators must submit a completed self-cleaning request to the POTW for approval. The written request shall include the following information:
 - (A) Business name and street address;
 - (B) Grease trap/interceptor operator name, title, and phone number;
 - (C) Description of maintenance frequency, method of disposal, method of cleaning and size (in gallons) of the grease trap/interceptor; and
 - (D) Signed statement that the operator will maintain records of waste disposal and produce them for compliance inspections.
- (3) Self-cleaners must adhere to all the requirements; procedures and detailed record keeping outlined in their approved application, to ensure compliance with this ordinance. A maintenance log shall be kept by self-cleaning operators that indicates, at a minimum, the following information:
 - (A) Date the grease trap/interceptor was serviced;
 - (B) Name of the person or company servicing the grease trap/interceptor;
 - (C) Waste disposal method used;
 - (D) Gallons of grease removed and disposed of;
 - (E) Waste oil added to grease trap/interceptor waste; and
 - (F) Signature of the operator after each cleaning that certifies that all grease was removed, disposed of properly, grease trap/interceptor was thoroughly cleaned, and that all parts were replaced and in operable condition.
- (4) Violations incurred by grease trap self-cleaners will be subject to enforcement action including fines and/or removal from the self-cleaner program.

(d) Cleaning Schedules

- (1) Grease traps and grease interceptors shall be cleaned as often as necessary to ensure that sediment and floating materials do not accumulate to impair the efficiency of the grease trap/interceptor; to ensure the discharge is in compliance

- with local discharge limits; and to ensure no visible grease is observed in discharge.
- (2) Grease traps and grease interceptors subject to these standards shall be completely evacuated a minimum of every ninety (90) days, or more frequently when:
- (A) twenty-five (25) percent or more of the wetted height of the grease trap or grease interceptor, as measured from the bottom of the device to the invert of the outlet pipe, contains floating materials, sediment, oils or greases; or
 - (B) the discharge exceeds BOD, COD, TSS, FOG, pH, or other pollutant levels established by the POTW; or
 - (C) if there is a history of non-compliance.
- (3) Any person who owns or operates a grease trap/interceptor may submit to the POTW a request in writing for an exception to the ninety (90) day pumping frequency of their grease trap/interceptor. The POTW may grant an extension for required cleaning frequency on a case-by-case basis when:
- (A) the grease trap/interceptor owner/operator has demonstrated the specific trap/interceptor will produce an effluent, based on defensible analytical results, in consistent compliance with established local discharge limits such as BOD, TSS, FOG, or other parameters as determined by the POTW, or
 - (B) less than twenty-five (25) percent of the wetted height of the grease trap or grease interceptor, as measured from the bottom of the device to the invert of the outlet pipe, contains floating materials, sediment, oils or greases
- (4) In any event, a grease trap and grease interceptor shall be fully evacuated, cleaned, and inspected at least once every 180 days.

(e) Manifest Requirements

- (1) Each pump-out of a grease trap or interceptor must be accompanied by a manifest to be used for record keeping purposes.
- (2) Persons who generate, collect and transport grease waste shall maintain a record of each individual collection and deposit. Such records shall be in the form of a manifest. The manifest shall include:
 - (A) name, address, telephone, and commission registration number of transporter;
 - (B) name, signature, address, and phone number of the person who generated the waste and the date collected;
 - (C) type and amount(s) of waste collected or transported;
 - (D) name and signature(s) of responsible person(s) collecting, transporting, and depositing the waste;
 - (E) date and place where the waste was deposited;
 - (F) identification (permit or site registration number, location, and operator) of the facility where the waste was deposited;

- (G) name and signature of facility on-site representative acknowledging receipt of the waste and the amount of waste received;
 - (H) the volume of the grease waste received; and
 - (I) a consecutive numerical tracking number to assist transporters, waste generators, and regulating authorities in tracking the volume of grease transported.
- (3) Manifests shall be divided into five parts and records shall be maintained as follows.
- (A) One part of the manifest shall have the generator and transporter information completed and be given to the generator at the time of waste pickup.
 - (B) The remaining four parts of the manifest shall have all required information completely filled out and signed by the appropriate party before distribution of the manifest.
 - (C) One part of the manifest shall go to the receiving facility.
 - (D) One part shall go to the transporter, who shall retain a copy of all manifests showing the collection and disposition of waste.
 - (E) One copy of the manifest shall be returned by the transporter to the person who generated the wastes within 15 days after the waste is received at the disposal or processing facility.
 - (F) One part of the manifest shall go to the local authority.
- (4) Copies of manifests returned to the waste generator shall be retained for five years and be readily available for review by the POTW.

(f) Alternative Treatment

- (1) A person commits an offense if the person introduces, or causes, permits, or suffers the introduction of any surfactant, solvent or emulsifier into a grease trap. Surfactants, solvents, and emulsifiers are materials which allow the grease to pass from the trap into the collection system, and include but are not limited to enzymes, soap, diesel, kerosene, terpene, and other solvents.
- (2) It is an affirmative defense to an enforcement of Section III (f) (1) that the use of surfactants or soaps is incidental to normal kitchen hygiene operations.
- (3) Bioremediation media may be used with the POTW's approval if the person has proved to the satisfaction of the POTW that laboratory testing which is appropriate for the type of grease trap to be used has verified that:
 - (A) The media is a pure live bacterial product which is not inactivated by the use of domestic or commercial disinfectants and detergents, strong alkalis, acids, and/or water temperatures of 160/F (71/C).
 - (B) The use of the media does not reduce the buoyancy of the grease layer in the grease trap and does not increase the potential for oil and grease to be discharged to the sanitary sewer.

- (C) The use of the bioremediation media does not cause foaming in the sanitary sewer.
 - (D) The BOD, COD, and TSS discharged to the sanitary sewer after use of the media does not exceed the BOD, COD, and TSS which would be discharged if the product were not being used and the grease trap was being properly maintained. pH levels must be between 5 and 11.
- (4) All testing designed to satisfy the criteria set forth in Section III (f) (3) shall be scientifically sound and statistically valid. All tests to determine oil and grease, TSS, BOD, COD, pH, and other pollutant levels shall use appropriate tests which have been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and which are defined in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136 or Title 30, TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE §319.11, as amended. Testing shall be open to inspection by the POTW, and shall meet the POTW's approval.

Section 23-236. Schedule of Penalties

- (a) If the City determines that a generator is responsible for a blockage of a collection system line the generator may be issued a citation and a fine not to exceed \$2,000. Continued violations may also result in termination of water services.
- (b) Any person violating any of the provisions of this Division may be issued a citation and upon conviction are subject to a fine not to exceed Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) Continued violations may also result in termination of water services.”

SECTION 2. That all provisions of the ordinances of the City of Richardson in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and all other provisions of the ordinances of the City of Richardson not in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 3. That should any sentence, paragraph, subdivision, clause, phrase or section of this Ordinance be adjudged or held to be unconstitutional, illegal or invalid, the same shall not affect the validity of this Ordinance as a whole, or any part or provision thereof other than the part so decided to be invalid, illegal or unconstitutional, and shall not affect the validity of the Code of Ordinances as a whole.

SECTION 4. That an offense committed before the effective date of this Ordinance is governed by prior law and the provisions of the Code of Ordinances, as amended, in effect when the offense was committed and the former law is continued in effect for this purpose.

SECTION 5. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions or terms of this Ordinance shall be subject to the same penalty as provided for in the Code of Ordinances of the City of Richardson as heretofore amended and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense, and each and every day such violation shall continue shall be deemed and constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 6. That this Ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage and the publication of the caption, as the law and charter in such cases provide; however, the amendment to Article IV as set forth in Section 1 of this Ordinance shall become effective on June 1, 2017.

DULY PASSED by the City Council of the City of Richardson, Texas, on the 10th day of April, 2017.

APPROVED:

MAYOR

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

CORRECTLY ENROLLED:

CITY ATTORNEY
(PGS:4-7-17:19.82834)

CITY SECRETARY