

To the users of the City of Lawton sanitary sewer system
and partners for a clean environment.

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Managing Grease
The City of Lawton, OK

The City of Lawton is responsible for cleaning and maintaining sewer lines, trunks and mains. The City received mandate from The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1998 to rehabilitate the sewer collection system in order to control infiltration from old and dilapidated pipe segments and mains. Reports to Wastewater Collections (WWC) for sanitary sewer overflows from manholes is common for sewer collection and maintenance. Sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) are caused by blockages created by debris, tree roots and grease. From 1996 – 1999 thirty-five (35) percent of all blockages were caused by grease. The problem accrued approximately \$260,000 annually for the City of Lawton (as recorded from 1996 – 1999) to flush and/or vacuum the lines. From 2006 – 2009 fifteen (15) percent of all blockages were caused by grease. Common establishments contributing to the grease problem are: restaurants, schools, nursing homes, apartment complexes or multi-dwelling units, auto shops and food processing industries. The chart below gives data for costs:

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	Annual Average
# of blockages	862	646	462	657
Feet of pipe	169,636	131,205	102,761	134,534
Cost	339,272	262,410	205,522	269,068

The purchase of new sewer cleaning equipment and a good maintenance program helped lower the cost of removing grease during 1998 and 1999, but the need to recover cost from contributors remained. A grease ordinance was developed to help in eliminating grease at the source before reaching the sewer system. Lawton City Code Article 3 Chapter 22 Section 317 describes the requirements for establishments contributing grease to the system.

The City employs a Grease Trap Inspector who is dedicated to the service of educating, inspecting, notifying, sampling and assisting establishments in working toward a grease free system.

A concentration of 200 mg/L has been established by the City as a surcharge level for oil and grease. A surcharge cost of \$0.39 per pound of grease has been implemented to further assure good flow and maintenance of sewer pipes. A local limit concentration of 400 mg/l has been established by the City to prevent grease build up in the sewer system. If the local limit is exceeded, establishments are subject to both enforcement and surcharges. A goal of zero backups has been established to meet the zero overflows mandate by ODEQ.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction – Chapter 1

- Part I - Abbreviations
- Part II - Purpose and Applicability
- Part III - Objectives
- Part IV - Definition
- Part V - Scope
 - A. Surcharge Fee
 - B. Monitoring
 - C. Responsibilities

Regulations and Enforcement – Chapter 2

- Part I - Lawton City Code
- Part II - International Plumbing Code
- Part III - Best Management Practice

Procedures – Chapter 3

- Part I - Inspection
- Part II - Sampling
- Part III - Notification
- Part IV – Billing/Surcharges
- Part V - Manifests
- Part VI – Additives & 90-Day Pilot Study
- Part VII - Enforcement

Appendices – Chapter 4

- Part I - Letters and Agendas
 - A. Letter to Notify of Changes
 - B. Letter to Notify of Requirements
 - C. Restaurant Association Meeting Agendas
- Part II - Diagrams
 - A. Grease trap
 - B. Car Wash Pit
 - C. Sampling Port
 - D. City sewer line map
- Part III – Oil/Grease Service List
- Part IV – Cost to Treat Calculation
- Part V - Surcharge Fee Schedule
- Part VI - Pollution Prevention Handouts

Chapter 1

Introduction

Part I - Abbreviations

Part II - Purpose and Applicability

Part III - Objectives

Part IV - Definition

Part V – Scope

A. Surcharge Fee

B. Monitoring

C. Responsibilities

ABBREVIATIONS

For the purpose of conservation, abbreviations will be used for certain commonly used names and other nouns describing procedures, equipment and titles.

AO -	Administrative order
EPA -	Environmental Protection Agency
IPP -	Industrial Pretreatment Program
NOV -	Notice of Violation
NR -	Non-residential
ODEQ -	Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
POTW -	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SIU -	Significant Industrial User
SSO -	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
WWC-	Wastewater Collections
WWTP -	Wastewater Treatment Plant

PURPOSE and APPLICABILITY

The purpose of this manual is to give clear and concise direction to those responsible for monitoring grease within the City of Lawton and to give understanding to those concerned with the City's responsibility to do so. This manual is a supplement of Article 3 of the Lawton City Code concerning pollutants that interfere with the operations of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). It shall be used to guide employees in executing their responsibility to enforce the regulations and to guide the users in executing their responsibility to reduce grease in the system. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prohibits Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO). This manual will help insure City compliance with the regulations.

The City of Lawton has developed two goals applicable to managing, to the best ability possible, the problem with grease in the sanitary sewer system:

- 1) Service to the community of Lawton so that it furthers the purpose of encouraging partnership between the citizen and the public servant.
- 2) Provide explanation and insight that allows the reader to understand completely the endeavor to eliminate grease in the sewer system by controlling grease at the source, to obtain tangible means of participating in the mission and to give the user a fully equipped device to comply with the regulations.

OBJECTIVES

One objective of this manual is to aid citizens and employees of the City of Lawton in the endeavor to comply with 40 CFR 403.2 “Prevent the introduction of pollutants which will interfere with the operation of the POTW, including interference with its use or disposal of municipal sludge”.

Another objective of this manual is to develop a partnership between the City and the public. By administering a standard operating procedure, a better understanding concerning pollutants can evolve between citizens and the City. A solid base of unified efforts will reduce grease in the system and thereby spawn maintenance of environmental compliance. Working together toward the common goal of pollutant reduction will create trust between the taxpayer and the public servant.

DEFINITION

The City of Lawton operates under an Industrial Pretreatment Program. This program, approved by the City Council and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), regulates the process wastewater of non-residential establishments discharged to the public sanitary sewer system. Contained within the program are the following sections:

1. Attorney's Statement - Gives the City legal authority to implement and enforce the regulations therein.
2. City of Lawton Sewer Use Ordinance – A section of Article 3 of the Lawton City Code. Defines specific regulations concerning the discharge of pollutants to the sewer system.
3. Technically Based Local limits – Certification and derivation of the local limits
4. Implementation Procedures – Provides all means to execute the provisions of the program.
5. Enforcement Response Plan – Means of execution for violations of the regulations.
6. Industrial Users – Full description of the City's permitted industries
7. Appendices – Miscellaneous information
8. Sludge Control Plan – Lawton's plan for sludge disposal.

Using these sections as guidance, the pretreatment element of the City of Lawton shall be equipped to monitor wastewater delivered to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) by means of Wastewater Collections (WWC), both of which are contained in the Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

One of the pollutants determined by the City is fats, oil and grease. Primarily discharged by restaurants, but also by industries, grease has been a problem for the collection system. Grease is the major contributor of blockages causing overflows. The city has established regulations concerning grease, a surcharge level of 200mg/l, and a local limit of 400mg/l for oil & grease. Samples that exceed the local limit are subject to an enforcement in accordance with city code 22-317. Samples that exceed the surcharge level are subject to a surcharge in accordance with city code 22-383. If the local limit is exceeded establishments are subject to both enforcement and surcharges.

SCOPE

The impact of oil & grease on the collection system is blockages to the pipes, mains, lift-stations and manholes causing insufficient flow throughout the POTW. City employees are charged with rodding and vacuuming these areas to free them of grease. Restaurants, industries, schools, hospitals, multi-dwelling units, residential areas and any other food establishments generate cooking grease. Petroleum based oils are generated from industries, oil change shops, car washes, residential areas and other establishments. For the purpose of this manual, only non-residential establishments are considered. Grease in residential areas such as housing and multi-dwelling units is not regulated, but are addressed through public education.

Surcharge Fee

The City of Lawton spends approximately \$270,000 annually to rid the system of grease. The establishments causing the problem must share the cost of grease removal from the system. The City has developed a grease ordinance that affects those establishments and is enforced to accomplish the objectives. A surcharge fee was established to help absorb the costs of treatment and became effective as of June 22, 2000. The fee is administered on a quarterly basis for those establishments testing at greater than 200 mg/l and is invoiced to the establishment. The surcharge is based upon 60 % of the average water usage for one quarter of the year and is calculated as follows:

Surcharge = (result- 200mg/l)(water usage in MGD)(0.6)(8.34 lbs/gal)(\$.39)(days in qtr)

If more than one sample is collected during the quarter the number of days in the calculation would be the number of days up to the day the sample result is less than or equal to the surcharge level.

Establishments wishing to be more accurate on what amount is discharged to the city may install a flow meter at the effluent of the sewer discharge before connection to the City sewer system. Or they may present in writing an accurate account of water discharged to the City sewer system for approval by the City.

Monitoring

The effluent of the establishment shall be monitored on a regular basis, giving priority to problem areas. The WWC and WWTP divisions communicate closely on blockage events. The Grease Trap Inspector of the pretreatment element of the City inspects the establishments and their grease traps for potential problems with grease. Inspecting and/or sampling of the effluent of the establishment generally occurs on a quarterly basis unless the establishment has a significant problem with grease, in which case the effluent of the establishment may be inspected and/or sampled more often. The

Grease Trap Inspector may give technical assistance if requested. The grease haulers of Lawton must employ the use of a non-hazardous waste manifest to track the disposal of grease. Both the establishment and the hauler are subject to an unannounced records check by inspection of their premises.

Responsibilities

The following parties hold responsibility in part for making the efforts of grease elimination work. The responsibilities of each party have been defined below for clarity.

City of Lawton

Administration – The administration element consists of the City Manager, the City Attorney and the Director of Public Works or his designee. If necessary, the City Council may make final decisions. Administration is responsible for all actions taken against the user in the form of violations, fines, penalties or termination of service. Administration may also grant leniency in any case where justification is found.

Pretreatment Element – The pretreatment element consists of the Chief Chemist/Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator, Compliance Officer, Grease Trap Inspector and Industrial Pretreatment Inspector (as needed to cover absence). The pretreatment element is responsible for education, notification, assistance, inspection and reporting of incidents to administration. The Grease Trap Inspector (with the assistance of the IPP Inspector and Compliance Officer) is responsible for all monitoring of all food establishments and conveying the regulations to establishment officials. The Grease Trap Inspector and Compliance Officer report to the Chief Chemist/Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator. The Grease Trap Inspector shall monitor the establishments for grease, giving consideration to pumping frequency, cyclical preparation of food, new management and grease history. The Grease Trap Inspector shall provide information to the establishment as necessary to accomplish the objective of partnership.

Wastewater Collections – Wastewater Collections provides service for the sewer lines, mains, connections and other parts of the POTW. It is responsible for cleaning and flushing lines where obstructions or blockages occur. It reports to pretreatment element whenever a problem exists due to grease so that samples may be collected and problems may be investigated. It reports to the ODEQ each month the circumstances of sanitary sewer overflows. Wastewater Collections leaves a service form with the user whenever a line has been serviced.

Business Owner

Establishment – Business owners with the potential to contribute grease to the sanitary sewer system are responsible for making sure grease does not enter the effluent line leading from their establishment to the city sewer connection. Each user shall comply with the Lawton City Code concerning grease. Each user shall be responsible for knowing what condition their trap is in and when it has been serviced. The user shall

allow the Grease Trap Inspector access to the grease trap or any other area of the structure where a floor drain exists and a discharge has occurred that has the potential to cause interference or passthrough with the POTW. The user is responsible for removing the lid on the grease trap for inspection. The user is responsible, as a partnership effort, to notify the Pretreatment Element of the City if a problem exists. The user is responsible for keeping records of grease hauling on site and accessible for at least one year and must also present a manifest to the inspector upon request.

Waste Haulers – Those haulers that pump grease from the traps of City establishments must track the waste from cradle to grave. The hauler is responsible for supplying the Pretreatment Element of the City with copies of these manifests according to the regulations. Upon inspection, the hauler shall provide information to the Inspector as necessary to determine compliance with the City Code.

Car Washes and Fleet Maintenance – These businesses are responsible for maintaining the car wash pits so that no obstruction or pollutants discharge to the sewer system. Car wash pits must be kept in efficient working order and cleaned regularly. Wash bays must be accessible for inspection and owners must keep records of cleaning on site for three years.

Laboratory – A contract laboratory provides the service for analysis of oil and grease to the pretreatment element for determination of the concentration of oil and grease in the establishment sample. The laboratory is responsible for using methods of analysis according to 40 CFR 136 and amendments.

Citizens of Lawton

Residential – Citizens of Lawton receive handouts, pamphlets, newsletters, etc. concerning grease and how they can help eliminate grease in the POTW. We, as public servants ask that citizens join us as partners to dispose of grease properly. Contact the Pretreatment Element at 581-3445 for further information.

Non-residential – The business portion of this category that has the potential for grease to enter into the sewer system is covered under the Business Owner responsibilities above. Other businesses that do not have potential to discharge grease but have small kitchens or break rooms where employees may eat are encouraged to join the City in managing grease wisely. Disposal of grease at the landfill is permitted if it is in a solid state. Liquid grease can be absorbed in a container with newspaper, paper towels or other paper products for disposal at the landfill.

Chapter 2

Regulations and Enforcement

Part I – Lawton City Code

Part II – International Plumbing Code

Part III – Best Management Practice

The authorizing signature of the transporter and the operator of the disposal site.

2.

The manifest shall have an original and four copies. The transporter shall provide the user the original copy of the manifest. He shall keep one copy for his records. The transporter shall provide the operator of the disposal site one copy of the manifest. The transporter shall then mail one copy of the manifest to the user and one copy of the manifest to the city within one week of the pick-up date, signed by the operator of the disposal site. Failure of the transporter to maintain or provide such disposal manifests shall be a violation of this code. Acceptance of wastewater at a disposal site owned by the city or otherwise located in the city without a copy of the transport manifest shall be a violation of this Article.

(2000-12, Repealed & Replaced, 03/28/2000)

22-3-4-325 - Inspection of wastewater source or site.

Should any person request the assistance of the city in determining the nature of waste or wastewater to be removed from a source or site in the city for removal, transportation or disposal, in accordance with this article, the director may inspect the source or site and witness the sampling of said waste or wastewater. The requesting person shall pay such inspection fees as established in the fee schedule. Provided, however, any costs of testing or analysis of said waste or wastewater shall be borne by the user.

(2000-12, Repealed & Replaced, 03/28/2000)

22-3-4-326 - Permit and security deposit.

1.

Every applicant for a wastewater transporter permit, or for renewal of said permit, shall be required to make application on forms provided by the director and pay the appropriate fee and shall be required to maintain a security deposit with the city as a precondition to issuance, reissuance or renewal of the wastewater transporter permit. The amount of the permit fee and the security deposit shall be as provided in the Fee Schedule.

2.

The holder of the wastewater transporter permit shall be entitled to the return of their deposit, or the remainder thereof not applied as provided in this section, without interest, upon request, after the holder has surrendered his permit or allowed his permit to expire and after payment of all outstanding fees, surcharges, and any interest or late charges thereon due for septic and/or waste materials discharged by the holder while engaging in business under the permit.

(2000-12, Repealed & Replaced, 03/28/2000)

DIVISION 3

PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

§ 22-3-3-316 – PRETREATMENT REQUIRED

Users shall provide wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this article and shall achieve compliance with all categorical pretreatment standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in this ordinance within the time limitations specified by EPA, ODEQ, or the Director, whichever is more stringent. Any facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans describing such facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the Director for review, and shall be acceptable to the Director before such facilities are constructed. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to the city under the provisions of this article.

§ 22-3-3-317 - INTERCEPTORS/TRAPS

- A. Grease and oil interceptors are necessary for the proper handling of liquid biodegradable emulsified oil and grease. Excessive amounts of biodegradable oil and grease are harmful to the drainage system, the public sewer or sewage treatment plant process.
1. All interceptors and grease traps shall be of a type and capacity as defined in the most current approved plumbing code to include a sampling point downstream of the trap, etc. and shall be capable of producing an effluent free of oil and grease in concentration of 200 mg/l or less. All interceptors shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. The establishment's owner shall have a representative of the establishment to accompany the City Inspector and to open the owner's grease trap. Such interceptors shall be properly inspected by the City following construction and be maintained by the owner, at the owner's expense, in continuous efficient operation at all times. Inspection of the grease trap and/or sampling of the effluent shall take place randomly according to the most current grease trap inspection standard operating procedure (SOP) and/or sampling standard

operating procedure (SOP). The establishment shall provide an adequate sampling site representative of the outfall of the grease trap.

2. A grease interceptor shall be installed in the waste line leading from sinks, drains or other fixtures in the following existing establishments: Restaurants, hotel kitchens, cafeterias, drive-ins, food processing establishments, schools, or any bar, lounge, private club or fountain where food is prepared or served, or where dishes, glasses, pots, pans or other kitchen wares are washed, or any other establishment where grease or broken glass can be introduced into the drainage system in quantities that can effect line stoppage or hinder sewage disposal. Any new kitchen built in one of the above establishments after January 2001 (remodel and/or new construction) shall be required to install a grease trap/interceptor detached and separate from the dishwasher. The Director may allow the dishwasher to be connected to the grease trap under specific circumstances. The Director shall have the authority to require installation of a separate grease trap/interceptor for dishwasher discharges. The water coming through the grease trap/interceptor shall not exceed 85 F. The Director shall have the authority to require installation of a trap/interceptor in any new and/or existing establishment when, in the Director's opinion, one is required based on evidence that the establishment is contributing grease into the city's sewer mains in excess of 200 mg/l that could cause line stoppage or any quantity that could hinder sewage disposal.
3. An establishment required by this section to install pretreatment facilities is charged with the responsibility of maintaining said equipment in proper working order. Failure of the establishment to properly operate the facility shall be considered a violation under this ordinance. Violations will be issued according to the most current Grease Trap Violation SOP. The use of hot water, chemicals, other agents or devices for the purpose of causing the oil, grease or sand to pass through the interceptor, separator, and/or pretreatment facility so provided is hereby prohibited. The use of additives is allowed under the following conditions:

- (a) The establishment owner contacts the vendor and pretreatment coordinator to set up a meeting to discuss the program requirements and monitoring of grease from this establishment.
- (b) A pilot study be set up for ninety (90) days with the use of the additive the establishment is requesting to use. The establishment shall be sampled monthly to monitor the effluent for limit compliance. The ninety (90) pilot will be conducted during summer and winter months to compensate for the affect that water temperature changes have on the grease. All expenses related to the pilot study are the responsibility of the establishment.
- (c) A letter of approval by the city be issued to the establishment when, at the end of ninety (90) days all inspections during the pilot have proven that the additive does work properly for this establishment and is acceptable by the city as a means of grease maintenance.

All requests for the use of additives as grease maintenance will be reviewed and handled on a case-by-case basis. The responsibility of grease maintenance lies solely upon the owner of each establishment and the decision to allow additives for the requesting establishment lies solely upon the Director or his authorized designee after the pilot has been performed.

- 4. All garages, filling stations and car washes having car wash racks or facilities shall install combination grit and grease interceptors.
- 5. All commercial laundries shall be equipped with an interceptor having a removable wire basket or similar device that will prevent strings, rags, buttons or other materials detrimental to the public sewage system from passing into the drainage system.
- 6. Bottling plants shall discharge all process wastes into an interceptor which will provide for the separation of broken

glass or other solids before discharging liquid wastes into the drainage system.

7. Slaughterhouses shall equip all slaughtering room drains with a separator which shall prevent the discharge of feathers, entrails and other material likely to clog the drainage system.

§ 22-3-3-318 – ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES—SLUG CONTROL PLAN

- A. The Director may require an industrial user to develop and implement an accidental discharge control plan. The Director shall evaluate whether each Significant Industrial User needs a plan or other action to control Slug Discharges. For Industrial Users identified as significant prior to November 14, 2005, this evaluation must have been conducted at least once by October 14, 2006; additional Significant Industrial Users must be evaluated within one (1) year of being designated a Significant Industrial User. For purposes of this article, a Slug Discharge is any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch Discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause Interference or Pass Through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or permit conditions. The results of such activities shall be available to the Director upon request. Significant Industrial Users are required to notify the POTW immediately of any changes at its facility affecting potential for a Slug Discharge. The user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this article. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner or user's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the city for review and shall be approved by the city before construction of the facility. Existing users, who the Director requires to provide an accidental discharge plan, shall complete such a plan within thirty (30) days of the date the Director requires the user to provide the plan. No user who commences contribution to the POTW shall be permitted to introduce pollutants into the

system until accidental discharge procedures have been approved by the city. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user from the responsibility to modify the user's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this article. In the case of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the user to immediately telephone and notify the POTW of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions.

- B. Within five days following an accidental discharge, the user shall submit to the director a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties or other liability which may be imposed by this article or other applicable law.
- C. A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a accidental discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a accidental discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.
- D. Each user is required to notify the director of any potential problem, significant changes to the user's operation or system that might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater.
- E. The Director may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement a slug control plan. Alternatively, the Director may develop such a plan for any user. Any user required to develop and implement an accidental discharge/slug control plan shall submit a plan which addresses, at a minimum, the following:

1. Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
2. Description of stored chemicals.
3. Procedures for immediately notifying the Director of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by this ordinance. Such notification must also be given for any discharge which would violate any of the prohibited discharges in section 22-3-2-310 of this article.; and
4. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any slug discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

§ 22-3-3-319 – HAULED WASTEWATER

- A. Hauled wastewater and septic waste may be accepted into the POTW at a designated receiving point within the POTW area, and at such times as are established by the Director, provided such wastes do not violate Sections 22-3-2-310 or 22-3-2-313 of this article or any other requirements established or adopted by the city. No person shall make use of a manhole other than designated by the Director without first contacting the city. Wastewater discharge permits for individual vehicles to haul within the city shall be issued by License and Permits Division and wastewater discharge permits to use the POTW facility for dumping shall be issued by the Director of Public Works/Engineering, their designee or the Wastewater Treatment Plant authorized signatory.
- B. The discharge of hauled industrial wastes as "industrial septage" requires prior approval and a wastewater discharge permit from the city. The Director shall have authority to prohibit the disposal of such wastes, if such disposal would

interfere with the treatment plant operation. The Director may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. Waste haulers are subject to all other sections of this article.

- C. Industrial waste haulers must provide a waste-tracking form for every load. This form shall include at a minimum, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, name and address of sources of waste, volume and characteristics of waste, The form shall identify the type of industry, known or suspected waste constituents and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.
- D. Fees for dumping septage and surcharges which septic tank haulers are subject to will be established as part of the fee schedule.

§ 22-3-3-320 – FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS

Any statement concerning pretreatment of wastewater, whether to reveal pretreatment processes or data representing wastewater treated by such processes, found to be false or where fraud exists for the purpose of misrepresenting any information about the pretreatment of wastewater, found to be inaccurate are subject to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 relating to fraud and false statements, Sections 309(c)(4) of the act governing false statements, representation or certification, and Section 309(c)(6) of the Act regarding responsible corporate officers and the provisions provided in Section 22-3-6-340, 22-3-10-367, 22-3-10-369, 22-3-11-372 and 22-3-11-373 of this article.

DIVISION 4

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE RECEPTACLES

§ 22-3-4-322 – TRANSPORTATION / STORAGE REGULATIONS

1. All equipment and vehicles operated by or utilized to transport or dispose of wastewater must meet the applicable State equipment and vehicle standards.
2. No person shall transport hazardous wastewater; non-hazardous wastewater from pretreatment facilities; or wastewater from a septic tank in the same receptacle at the same time.
3. Any Person who engages in the removal or transportation of wastewater from pretreatment facilities or septic tanks, must first procure a permit from the city upon payment of the fee as provided in the fee schedule.
4. The disposal of wastewater from a pretreatment facility, other than as provided by this article, is expressly prohibited and shall be a violation by both the user and the transporter.
5. Any wastewater which does not meet the standards of this article for discharge into the city's sanitary sewer system must meet applicable state requirements for transportation and disposal and must be disposed at an approved disposal facility.
6. Any person who engages in the disposal and transport of wastewater from pretreatment facilities and septic tanks must have all requisite state licenses and registrations. Owners and operators of disposal sites shall comply with all federal, state and local regulations and requirements.
7. A licensed plumber or a permit holder may pump non-hazardous wastewater from a pretreatment facility into a metal drum during maintenance of said facility. However, such temporary storage for said purpose may not exceed seventy-two (72) hours. All wastewater removed from the pretreatment facility for this purpose be returned to the facility or disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this article.
8. Should a user assume the responsibility for servicing its wastewater pretreatment facilities or for removing, transporting or disposing of its wastewater from its pretreatment facilities, the user shall so state in a letter delivered to the director prior to performing any such service.

9. No user shall service or permit any person to serve its wastewater pretreatment facilities or to remove or transport wastewater there from without a current valid permit.

§ 22-3-4-323 – RECORD KEEPING MANIFESTS AND FORMS

1. Persons involved in the transporting of wastewater from septic tanks or in the discharging, generating, transporting or disposal of wastewater from a pretreatment facility shall cooperate and participate in the manifesting and tracking of wastewater from the pretreatment facility or septic tank. The handling and disposition of wastewater shall be tracked and manifested from the pretreatment facility of origin to a final disposal site.
2. The department shall promulgate and generate all forms pursuant to this article for haulers permitted by the POTW. Forms are available at the POTW Plant in the industrial pretreatment section upon payment of the fees and required deposits as established in the Fee schedule. The permit holder must utilize forms promulgated by the Director. Non-permitted haulers and permitted haulers that do not utilize the POTW for final disposal must provide manifests at their own expense. The forms must be approved by the Director.
3. The appropriate manifest forms shall be kept and made readily and immediately available by the transporter to the Director or any of the aforementioned public entities upon request.
4. The transporter shall maintain the appropriate records and manifests for a minimum of three years.
5. Failure of the user to maintain or provide manifests of the service contracts as required shall be grounds to terminate wastewater and water service; to suspend, revoke, or deny renewal of any permit issued pursuant to this article; and such other enforcement penalty as provided in this article for violation of any provision.
6. The user shall permit the city to inspect its pretreatment facilities and service manifests upon request.
7. All establishments using a pumping service to clean grease traps/interceptors must produce, upon request of the city Inspector, a copy of the manifest as proof of service.

8. All machine shops and garages that have waste haulers transport used motor oil/fluids must produce, upon request of the City Inspector, a copy of the manifest as proof of service/disposal.

§ 22-3-4-324 – TRANSPORTATION MANIFEST FOR USERS

1. Any user required by this article to have wastewater pretreatment facilities and any person permitted to provide transportation of wastewater hereunder shall keep a transportation manifest for all wastewater transported from a pretreatment facility or septic tank. The manifest shall include:
 - (a) The name and identification of the user;
 - (b) The address of the user;
 - (c) The date and hour of pick-up,
 - (d) The volume of wastewater, if any, removed from the pretreatment facility or septic tank;
 - (e) The name and permit number of the transporter;
 - (f) The authorizing signature of the user;
 - (g) The date and hour of disposal;
 - (h) The name and address of the disposal site; and
 - (i) The authorizing signature of the transporter and the operator of the disposal site.
2. The manifest shall have an original and four copies. The transporter shall provide the user the original copy of the manifest. He shall keep one copy for his records. The transporter shall provide the operator of the disposal site one copy of the manifest. The transporter shall then mail one copy of the manifest to the user and one copy of the manifest to the city within one month of the pick-up date, signed by the operator of the disposal site. Failure of the transporter to maintain or provide such disposal manifests shall be a violation of this code. Acceptance of wastewater at a disposal site owned by the city or otherwise located in the city without a copy of the transport manifest shall be a violation of this Article.

§ 22-3-4-325 – INSPECTION OF WASTEWATER SOURCE OR SITE

Should any person request the assistance of the city in determining the nature of waste or wastewater to be removed from a source or site in the city for removal, transportation or disposal, in accordance with this article, the director may inspect the source or site and witness the sampling of said waste or wastewater. The requesting person shall pay such inspection fees as established in the fee schedule. Provided, however, any costs of testing or analysis of said waste or wastewater shall be borne by the user.

§ 22-3-4-326 – PERMIT AND SECURITY DEPOSIT

1. Every applicant for a wastewater transporter permit, or for renewal of said permit, shall be required to make application on forms provided by the director and pay the appropriate fee and shall be required to maintain a security deposit with the city as a precondition to issuance, reissuance or renewal of the wastewater transporter permit. The amount of the permit fee and the security deposit shall be as provided in the Fee Schedule.
2. The holder of the wastewater transporter permit shall be entitled to the return of their deposit, or the remainder thereof not applied as provided in this section, without interest, upon request, after the holder has surrendered his permit or allowed his permit to expire and after payment of all outstanding fees, surcharges, and any interest or late charges thereon due for septic and/or waste materials discharged by the holder while engaging in business under the permit.

6-2-1-202 – Plumbing code adopted – incorporation by reference—Appendices included—Filing of copy with the city clerk.

For the purpose of prescribing regulations for the protection of the public health and safety, there is hereby adopted by reference that certain code recommended by the International Code Council, Inc., and known as the International Plumbing Code, being particularly the 2009 edition thereof, hereinafter referred to as the "plumbing code," and the whole thereof, save and except those provisions as are hereinafter deleted or amended, and the same is hereby incorporated by reference as fully as if set out at length herein, of which code not less than one copy has been and now is filed in the office of the city clerk.

(Ord. 2005-22, Amended, 06/10/2005; 2002-04, Repealed & Replaced, 02/12/2002; 97-23, Repealed & Replaced, 05/13/1997)

(Ord. 2008-07, Amended, 01/22/2008, eff. 5-1-2010)

(Ord. No. 10-03, § 4, 1-26-2010)

Editor's note— State Law Reference: Power of city to adopt codes, 11 O.S. Sec. 14-107 and 59 O.S. Sec. 1015, 1020.

CHAPTER 10

TRAPS, INTERCEPTORS AND SEPARATORS

SECTION 1001 GENERAL

1001.1 Scope. This chapter shall govern the material and installation of traps, interceptors and separators.

SECTION 1002 TRAP REQUIREMENTS

1002.1 Fixture traps. Each plumbing fixture shall be separately trapped by a liquid-seal trap, except as otherwise permitted by this code. The vertical distance from the fixture outlet to the trap weir shall not exceed 24 inches (610 mm), and the horizontal distance shall not exceed 30 inches (610 mm) measured from the centerline of the fixture outlet to the centerline of the inlet of the trap. The height of a clothes washer standpipe above a trap shall conform to Section 802.4. A fixture shall not be double trapped.

Exceptions:

1. This section shall not apply to fixtures with integral traps.
2. A combination plumbing fixture is permitted to be installed on one trap, provided that one compartment is not more than 6 inches (152 mm) deeper than the other compartment and the waste outlets are not more than 30 inches (762 mm) apart.
3. A grease interceptor intended to serve as a fixture trap in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions shall be permitted to serve as the trap for a single fixture or a combination sink of not more than three compartments where the vertical distance from the fixture outlet to the inlet of the interceptor does not exceed 30 inches (762 mm) and the *developed length* of the waste pipe from the most upstream fixture outlet to the inlet of the interceptor does not exceed 60 inches (1524 mm).

1002.2 Design of traps. Fixture traps shall be self-scouring. Fixture traps shall not have interior partitions, except where such traps are integral with the fixture or where such traps are constructed of an *approved* material that is resistant to corrosion and degradation. Slip joints shall be made with an *approved* elastomeric gasket and shall be installed only on the trap inlet, trap outlet and within the trap seal.

1002.3 Prohibited traps. The following types of traps are prohibited:

1. Traps that depend on moving parts to maintain the seal.
2. Bell traps.
3. Crown-vented traps.
4. Traps not integral with a fixture and that depend on interior partitions for the seal, except those traps constructed

of an *approved* material that is resistant to corrosion and degradation.

5. "S" traps.
6. Drum traps.

Exception: Drum traps used as solids interceptors and drum traps serving chemical waste systems shall not be prohibited.

1002.4 Trap seals. Each fixture trap shall have a liquid seal of not less than 2 inches (51 mm) and not more than 4 inches (102 mm), or deeper for special designs relating to accessible fixtures. Where a trap seal is subject to loss by evaporation, a trap seal primer valve shall be installed. Trap seal primer valves shall connect to the trap at a point above the level of the trap seal. A trap seal primer valve shall conform to ASSE 1018 or ASSE 1044.

1002.5 Size of fixture traps. Fixture trap size shall be sufficient to drain the fixture rapidly and not less than the size indicated in Table 709.1. A trap shall not be larger than the drainage pipe into which the trap discharges.

1002.6 Building traps. Building (house) traps shall be prohibited, except where local conditions necessitate such traps. Building traps shall be provided with a cleanout and a relief vent or fresh air intake on the inlet side of the trap. The size of the relief vent or fresh air intake shall not be less than one-half the diameter of the drain to which the relief vent or air intake connects. Such relief vent or fresh air intake shall be carried above grade and shall be terminated in a screened outlet located outside the building.

1002.7 Trap setting and protection. Traps shall be set level with respect to the trap seal and, where necessary, shall be protected from freezing.

1002.8 Recess for trap connection. A recess provided for connection of the underground trap, such as one serving a bathtub in slab-type construction, shall have sides and a bottom of corrosion-resistant, insect- and verminproof construction.

1002.9 Acid-resisting traps. Where a vitrified clay or other brittleware, acid-resisting trap is installed underground, such trap shall be embedded in concrete extending 6 inches (152 mm) beyond the bottom and sides of the trap.

1002.10 Plumbing in mental health centers. In mental health centers, pipes and traps shall not be exposed.

SECTION 1003 INTERCEPTORS AND SEPARATORS

1003.1 Where required. Interceptors and separators shall be provided to prevent the discharge of oil, grease, sand and other substances harmful or hazardous to the building drainage system, the *public sewer*; the private sewage disposal system or the sewage treatment plant or processes.

1003.2 Approval. The size, type and location of each interceptor and of each separator shall be designed and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of this section based on the anticipated conditions of use. Wastes that do not require treatment or separation shall not be discharged into any interceptor or separator.

1003.3 Grease interceptors. Grease interceptors shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1 through 1003.3.5.

1003.3.1 Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices required. A grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device shall be required to receive the drainage from fixtures and equipment with grease-laden waste located in food preparation areas, such as in restaurants, hotel kitchens, hospitals, school kitchens, bars, factory cafeterias and clubs. Fixtures and equipment shall include pot sinks, prerinse sinks; soup kettles or similar devices; wok stations; floor drains or sinks into which kettles are drained; automatic hood wash units and dishwashers without prerinse sinks. Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall receive waste only from fixtures and equipment that allow fats, oils or grease to be discharged.

1003.3.2 Food waste grinders. Where food waste grinders connect to grease interceptors, a solids interceptor shall separate the discharge before connecting to the grease interceptor. Solids interceptors and grease interceptors shall be sized and rated for the discharge of the food waste grinder. Emulsifiers, chemicals, enzymes and bacteria shall not discharge into the food waste grinder.

1003.3.3 Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices not required. A grease interceptor or an automatic grease removal device shall not be required for individual dwelling units or any private living quarters.

1003.3.4 Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices. Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall be sized in accordance with PDI G101, ASME A112.14.3 Appendix A, or ASME A112.14.4. Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall be designed and tested in accordance with PDI G101, ASME A112.14.3 or ASME A112.14.4. Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Exception: Interceptors that have a volume of not less than 500 gallons (1893 L) and that are located outdoors shall not be required to meet the requirements of this section.

1003.3.4.1 Grease interceptor capacity. Grease interceptors shall have the grease retention capacity indicated in Table 1003.3.4.1 for the flow-through rates indicated.

1003.3.4.2 Rate of flow controls. Grease interceptors shall be equipped with devices to control the rate of water flow so that the water flow does not exceed the rated flow. The flow-control device shall be vented and terminate not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood rim level or be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

1003.3.5 Automatic grease removal devices. Where automatic grease removal devices are installed, such devices shall be located downstream of each fixture or multiple fixtures in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The automatic grease removal device shall be sized to pretreat the measured or calculated flows for all connected fixtures or equipment. Ready access shall be provided for inspection and maintenance.

1003.4 Oil separators required. At repair garages, car-washing facilities, at factories where oily and flammable liquid wastes are produced and in hydraulic elevator pits, separators shall be installed into which all oil-bearing, grease-bearing or flammable wastes shall be discharged before emptying into the building drainage system or other point of disposal.

Exception: An oil separator is not required in hydraulic elevator pits where an approved alarm system is installed.

TABLE 1003.3.4.1
CAPACITY OF GREASE INTERCEPTORS^a

TOTAL FLOW-THROUGH RATING (gpm)	GREASE RETENTION CAPACITY (pounds)
4	8
6	12
7	14
9	18
10	20
12	24
14	28
15	30
18	36
20	40
25	50
35	70
50	100
75	150
100	200

For SI: 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

a. For total flow-through ratings greater than 100 (gpm), double the flow-through rating to determine the grease retention capacity (pounds).

1003.4.1 Separation of liquids. A mixture of treated or untreated light and heavy liquids with various specific gravities shall be separated in an approved receptacle.

1003.4.2 Oil separator design. Oil separators shall be designed in accordance with Sections 1003.4.2.1 and 1003.4.2.2.

1003.4.2.1 General design requirements. Oil separators shall have a depth of not less than 2 feet (610 mm) below the invert of the discharge drain. The outlet opening of the separator shall have not less than an 18-inch (457 mm) water seal.

1003.4.2.2 Garages and service stations. Where automobiles are serviced, greased, repaired or washed or where gasoline is dispensed, oil separators shall have a

minimum capacity of 6 cubic feet (0.168 m³) for the first 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of area to be drained, plus 1 cubic foot (0.28 m³) for each additional 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of area to be drained into the separator. Parking garages in which servicing, repairing or washing is not conducted, and in which gasoline is not dispensed, shall not require a separator. Areas of commercial garages utilized only for storage of automobiles are not required to be drained through a separator.

1003.5 Sand interceptors in commercial establishments. Sand and similar interceptors for heavy solids shall be designed and located so as to be provided with ready access for cleaning, and shall have a water seal of not less than 6 inches (152 mm).

1003.6 Laundries. Laundry facilities not installed within an individual dwelling unit or intended for individual family use shall be equipped with an interceptor with a wire basket or similar device, removable for cleaning, that prevents passage into the drainage system of solids $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm) or larger in size, string, rags, buttons or other materials detrimental to the public sewage system.

1003.7 Bottling establishments. Bottling plants shall discharge process wastes into an interceptor that will provide for the separation of broken glass or other solids before discharging waste into the drainage system.

1003.8 Slaughterhouses. Slaughtering room and dressing room drains shall be equipped with approved separators. The separator shall prevent the discharge into the drainage system of feathers, entrails and other materials that cause clogging.

1003.9 Venting of interceptors and separators. Interceptors and separators shall be designed so as not to become air bound where tight covers are utilized. Each interceptor or separator shall be vented where subject to a loss of trap seal.

1003.10 Access and maintenance of interceptors and separators. Access shall be provided to each interceptor and separator for service and maintenance. Interceptors and separators shall be maintained by periodic removal of accumulated grease, scum, oil, or other floating substances and solids deposited in the interceptor or separator.

SECTION 1004

MATERIALS, JOINTS AND CONNECTIONS

1004.1 General. The materials and methods utilized for the construction and installation of traps, interceptors and separators shall comply with this chapter and the applicable provisions of Chapters 4 and 7. The fittings shall not have ledges, shoulders or reductions capable of retarding or obstructing flow of the piping.

code and that such modification does not lessen health, life and fire safety requirements. The details of action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered in the files of the plumbing inspection department.

105.2 Alternative materials, methods and equipment. The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the installation of any material or to prohibit any method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code, provided that any such alternative has been *approved*. An alternative material or method of construction shall be *approved* where the code official finds that the proposed alternative material, method or equipment complies with the intent of the provisions of this code and is at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code.

105.2.1 Research reports. Supporting data, where necessary to assist in the approval of materials or assemblies not specifically provided for in this code, shall consist of valid research reports from *approved* sources.

105.3 Required testing. Whenever there is insufficient evidence of compliance with the provisions of this code, or evidence that a material or method does not conform to the requirements of this code, or in order to substantiate claims for alternate materials or methods, the code official shall have the authority to require tests as evidence of compliance to be made at no expense to the jurisdiction.

105.3.1 Test methods. Test methods shall be as specified in this code or by other recognized test standards. In the absence of recognized and accepted test methods, the code official shall approve the testing procedures.

105.3.2 Testing agency. All tests shall be performed by an *approved* agency.

105.3.3 Test reports. Reports of tests shall be retained by the code official for the period required for retention of public records.

105.4 Alternative engineered design. The design, documentation, inspection, testing and approval of an *alternative engineered design* plumbing system shall comply with Sections 105.4.1 through 105.4.6.

105.4.1 Design criteria. An *alternative engineered design* shall conform to the intent of the provisions of this code and shall provide an equivalent level of quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety. Material, equipment or components shall be designed and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

105.4.2 Submittal. The registered design professional shall indicate on the permit application that the plumbing system is an *alternative engineered design*. The permit and permanent permit records shall indicate that an *alternative engineered design* was part of the *approved* installation.

105.4.3 Technical data. The registered design professional shall submit sufficient technical data to substantiate the proposed *alternative engineered design* and to prove that the performance meets the intent of this code.

105.4.4 Construction documents. The registered design professional shall submit to the code official two complete sets of signed and sealed construction documents for the

alternative engineered design. The construction documents shall include floor plans and a riser diagram of the work. Where appropriate, the construction documents shall indicate the direction of flow, all pipe sizes, grade of horizontal piping, loading, and location of fixtures and appliances.

105.4.5 Design approval. Where the code official determines that the *alternative engineered design* conforms to the intent of this code, the plumbing system shall be *approved*. If the *alternative engineered design* is not *approved*, the code official shall notify the registered design professional in writing, stating the reasons thereof.

105.4.6 Inspection and testing. The *alternative engineered design* shall be tested and inspected in accordance with the requirements of Sections 107 and 312.

105.5 Approved materials and equipment. Materials, equipment and devices *approved* by the code official shall be constructed and installed in accordance with such approval.

105.5.1 Material and equipment reuse. Materials, equipment and devices shall not be reused unless such elements have been reconditioned, tested, placed in good and proper working condition and *approved*.

SECTION 106 PERMITS

106.1 When required. Any owner, authorized agent or contractor who desires to construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish or change the *occupancy* of a building or structure, or to erect, install, enlarge, alter, repair, remove, convert or replace any plumbing system, the installation of which is regulated by this code, or to cause any such work to be done, shall first make application to the code official and obtain the required permit for the work.

106.2 Exempt work. The following work shall be exempt from the requirement for a permit:

1. The stopping of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste or vent pipe provided, however, that if any concealed trap, drainpipe, water, soil, waste or vent pipe becomes defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, such work shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be obtained and inspection made as provided in this code.
2. The clearing of stoppages or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves or fixtures, and the removal and reinstallation of water closets, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes or fixtures.

Exemption from the permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

106.3 Application for permit. Each application for a permit, with the required fee, shall be filed with the code official on a form furnished for that purpose and shall contain a general description of the proposed work and its location. The application shall be signed by the owner or an authorized agent. The permit application shall indicate the proposed *occupancy* of all

Best Management Practice
(Modification of Code for Practical Difficulties)

Modification may be granted

Provision of modification of the Lawton City Code and current International Plumbing Code may be superseded only under conditions that cause practical difficulties in carrying out the provisions of the code. The code official may use Best Management Practices in cases where the code infringes impossibility for compliance and where the modification does not violate health, life, fire, and safety requirements. Authorization must be granted in writing by the Pretreatment Coordinator after submission of a plan containing the following information:

- 1) Name and address of business and owner of business making request.
- 2) Modification plans in detail.
- 3) Justification explanation.

Other Best Management Practices may be utilized in the case of small quantity generators where grease has no potential of polluting the sewer system. Where drip pans or small fryer equipment is used, generators may, upon approval use a grease trap maintenance sheet to track the waste. The appendix of this manual contains a form that may be used or the owner may use one of his/her own so long as the information included on the suggested form is the same and is kept in a place easily accessible to the Grease Trap Inspector upon inspection. Establishments that fall into this category must provide a sampling port for the convenience of sampling the effluent to insure compliance with the 200 mg/l surcharge level and the 400 mg/l local limit.

Small quantity generators may, at their own discretion, clean their own traps so long as a maintenance form is completed and kept on site for review by the inspector.

Chapter 3

Procedures

Part I – Inspection

Part II – Sampling

Part III – Notification

Part IV – Billing/Surcharges

Part V – Manifests

Part VI – Additives

Part VII – Enforcement

Part VIII – 90-Day Pilot Study

PROCEDURES

Overview

Inspection

The Inspector views the condition of the grease trap to establish that it is in proper working order. This includes having the establishment representative remove the inside grease trap lid for inspection. The Inspector may require a representative of the establishment to remove the lid from the outside grease interceptor if conditions are such that the build up of grease is causing interference with the removal of the lid or if the inspector believes a compliance issue may exist. If the grease is built up to a degree that could cause further problems for the City, the Inspector notifies the owner or manager of the facility and may then collect a sample of the trap effluent. Inspections are performed in accordance with the current Grease Trap Inspection Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Inspections are recorded on the current Grease Trap Inspection Form.

Sampling

Sampling of the effluent of a grease trap or interceptor is performed at the discretion of the Grease Trap Inspector. The Inspector performs sampling on demand or the establishment may desire to sample their own effluent at any time and submit results to the City Chief Chemist/Industrial Pretreatment Coordinator for review. Sampling by either party must be performed according to EPA 40 CFR 136 requirements for pollutant analysis and analyzed by an Oklahoma State Certified Laboratory. Sampling ports shall be provided by all establishments with the potential to discharge grease into the sanitary sewer system. All sampling will take place at the designated sampling port. The Grease Trap Inspector may collect a sample whether or not a representative is present. Sampling of effluent is performed in accordance with the current Grease Trap Sampling Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Notification

Notification will be given to all establishments with the potential to discharge grease when new ordinances, laws or statues are in effect, whether city, state or federal in nature. The City will provide the best service possible to notify said establishments of upcoming regulations that will pertain to their business concerning oil and grease. Notification will be in oral and/or written form depending on the nature of the regulation.

Billing

Billing the establishment for a oil and grease surcharge will be according to City Code 22-313, 22-383 and the fee schedule. A surcharge fee of \$0.39 per pound of grease, over the limit of 200 mg/l, will be assessed according to sixty (60) percent of the establishment's water usage. If an effluent meter is present and meets the maintenance requirements for said meter, then the surcharge will be calculated based on the flow of

the effluent meter. An Oklahoma Board Certified calibrator must calibrate the meter at least annually.

Manifests

Non-hazardous waste manifests are required for the hauling of non-hazardous waste within the City of Lawton. In the case of grease, haulers must provide a cradle-to-grave account of the grease pumped from all establishments serviced. Self generated manifest forms may be used as long as the required information is provided. Manifests shall be turned in to the pretreatment staff at the WWTP upon completion.

Additives

Additives are allowed under the conditions stated in City Code 22-3-3-317; the establishment and the city pretreatment staff must perform a pilot study with the additive the establishment desires to use. All approved products will be printed on an approved vendors list available for the public.

Enforcement

The City shall enforce non-compliance according to the Lawton City Code Article 22-3, Sewer Use ordinance; specifically code 22-3-3-17, Interceptors/Traps. Surcharges shall be administered in accordance with City Code section 22-3-13-383 and shall be administered on a quarterly basis. Notices of Violation and fines may be issued for continued violation of grease limits or obstruction or damage to the POTW.

Administrative Orders may be issued to require the establishment to install grease traps, sampling ports or to repair or maintain an existing trap. Fines may be issued for continued non-compliance with NOV's or AO's or obstruction, interference, or endangerment to the POTW or human life. The Director of Public Works or his designee shall implement enforcement.

90-Day pilot Study

The pretreatment staff performs the 90-day pilot study during the course of 90 days or 1 quarter of a year. The study is performed once during the summer months and once during the winter months by the collection of three samples of the effluent of the establishments grease trap for each season. If the grease result is found to be less than 200 mg/l, the establishment may use the additive tested. The establishment must make contact with the Pretreatment Coordinator to set up a meeting between the establishment, the vendor and the coordinator to review the agreement and begin the study. Approval is granted after the study is complete and the additive has been found to be safe for the POTW.

Chapter 4

Appendices

Part I – Letters and Agendas

A. Notify of Changes

B. Notify of Requirements

C. Restaurant Association Meeting

Part II – Diagrams

A. Grease Trap

B. Car Wash Pit

C. Sampling Port

D. City sewer line map

Part III – Oil/Grease Service List

Part IV – Cost to Treat Calculation

Part V – Surcharge Fee Schedule

Part VI – Pollution Prevention Handouts



City of Lawton

Public Works Department

Administration Office
Telephone 580-581-3410
Fax Number 580-581-3421

Mailing Address - 103 Southwest 4th Street
Shipping Address - 2202 Southwest 3rd Street
Lawton, Oklahoma 73501

September 21, 2000

Dear Food Establishment Representative:

This letter is to inform you of the changes in the City of Lawton Sewer Use Ordinance. It has been revised and approved for implementation by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) as of June 20, 2000. Some of the following changes may apply to your establishment. You may obtain a copy of the ordinance by calling the phone number at the end of this letter. The changes include:

- 1) Lawton City Code 22-313 local limits of pollutants prohibited above the following amounts:

pH	6.0 - 9.0 su
Oil & Grease	200 mg/l
Temperature	not greater than 140°F
- 2) The addition of a surcharge for oil and grease of \$ 0.39 for each mg/l over 200 mg/l. This surcharge will be added to your utility bill.
- 3) A sampling port must be provided to determine the quality of your effluent. This sampling port must meet the following criteria:
 - a) The city must have access to sampling without the use of special tools or equipment.
 - b) It must not be obstructed or impeded by weather conditions
 - c) It must be effluent from your grease trap only and be tapped into the sanitary sewer after the grease trap and before the connection to the sewer main
 - d) It must be approved by the City

The deadline for sampling port installation if you already have a grease trap is November 1, 2000.

- 4) A grease trap is required if you do not have one and you have the potential to contribute grease to the sanitary sewer system. The deadline for installation of a grease trap is **January 1, 2001.**
- 5) Manifest forms are required for non-hazardous waste hauling. Forms will be provided to your hauler free of charge by the Wastewater Treatment Plant. If you use an out-of-town hauler, and the forms they use are complete from cradle to grave, you may be granted to continue use of the manifests upon approval by the city.

Please call for assistance in determining the need for a grease trap for your establishment or if you have any questions regarding the ordinance changes, please call 581-3445. The City of Lawton pretreatment staff will assist you.

Sincerely

The City of Lawton Public Works Department



City of Lawton
Public Works Department

Administration Office
Telephone 580-581-3410
Fax Number 580-581-3421

Mailing Address - 103 Southwest 4th Street
Shipping Address - 2202 Southwest 3rd Street
Lawton, Oklahoma 73501

January 10, 2001

Dear Food Establishment Representative:

The City of Lawton Pretreatment Staff is providing the following information to clarify what is needed to comply with the implementation of the grease trap portion of the revised City of Lawton Sewer Use Ordinance 22-317 which was approved on June 20, 2000.

- 1) A sampling port must be provided to determine the quality of your effluent. This sampling port must meet the following criteria:
 - a) The city must have access to sampling without the use of special tools or equipment.
 - b) It must not be obstructed or impeded by weather conditions.
 - c) It must be effluent from your grease trap only and be tapped into the sanitary sewer after the grease trap and before the connection to the sewer main.
 - d) The sampling port must be a "T" connection.
 - e) The City Grease Trap Inspector must approve it.

The deadline for the sampling port installation for establishments with existing grease traps was November 1, 2000.

- 2) A grease trap is required if you do not have one and you have the potential to contribute grease to the sanitary sewer system. You have the potential to contribute grease to the system if you deep fat fry or grill at your establishment. The deadline for the installation of a grease trap for establishments without existing grease traps was January 1, 2001.
- 3) Establishments that use Broasting equipment and Hot Dog Rotisseries must provide a sampling port, but they may not be required to install a grease trap. Proof of both maintenance and grease disposal must be kept at the establishment if no grease trap is installed. These records must include the following:
 - a) The date of maintenance.
 - b) How the grease is disposed of.
 - c) Where the grease is disposed of.
 - d) Who performed the maintenance/disposal.

The Grease Trap Inspector will be randomly sampling facilities in Lawton for Oil and Grease analysis. If the result of your sample is greater than 200 mg/l for your establishment you will be required to install a grease trap.

- 4) If any Oil and Grease sample result is greater than 200 mg/l a surcharge will be assessed according to the fee schedule 22-131 and the surcharge will be added to your utility bill. The formula used to calculate the surcharge is as follows:

$$(\text{Result}-200\text{mg/l}) * 8.34 * \text{flow (MGD)} * \text{Days in quarter} * 0.39 = \text{surcharge}$$

The flow will be based on 60 % of your water usage for most establishments. If you do not agree with this percentage for your establishment you may install an effluent meter or if you know what your discharge is you may submit proof of discharge flow.

- 5) Manifest forms – Haulers are responsible for providing the manifest, for pumping the grease trap. Haulers may receive approval for non-city manifests. Spent grease may be exempt from use of the manifest.
- 6) Restaurants are responsible for the receipt, that grease has been picked up.
- 7) 90-Day Pilot Study – Approval for the use of an additive (enzymes/microbes) will require this study. Sampling will occur three months in summer and three months in winter. If the oil and grease results are <200mg/l the company will go on an approved list.

If you have any questions contact the pretreatment staff at 581-3445.

Trish Hale
Juan Peredo
Tommie Williams
Lou Ann Browning

RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION MEETING
FOR CITY GREASE ORDINANCE
AUGUST 23, 2000

Topics for discussion:

- 1) Surcharge for Oil/Grease
 - ◆ Addition of \$0.39
 - ◆ How administered
 - * Sampling establishment effluent
 - * Analyzed by OK certified lab
 - * Calculated using fee schedule
(result-200mg/l)*8.34*flow(mgd)*Days in quarter*0.39 = surcharge
 - + 60% of water usage
 - + effluent meter
 - + proof of discharge flow
 - * Added to utility bill once a quarter
- 2) Grease trap requirement
 - ◆ For establishments who have the potential to adversely affect the system with grease
 - * Deep fat frying
 - * Grilling
 - ◆ Drip pans may be exempt by proof of maintenance and disposal
 - * Broasting
 - * Hot dog rotisserie
- 3) Sampling port required by all
 - ◆ City must have access to sampling w/o the use of special tools or equipment
 - ◆ Must not be obstructed or impeded by weather conditions
 - ◆ Must be effluent from your grease trap only and be tapped into the sanitary sewer after the grease trap and before the connection to the sewer system
 - ◆ Must be approved by the City by November 1, 2000

- 4) Manifest form
 - ◆ Haulers are responsible for the manifest for pumping
 - * Haulers may receive approval for non-city manifest
 - * Spent grease may be exempt from use of the manifest
- 5) Receipts for grease collected
 - ◆ Restaurants are responsible for the receipt that grease has been picked up
- 6) 90 Day Pilot Study
 - ◆ Getting approval for the use of an additive will require this study
 - * Sampling will occur 3 months in summer and 3 months in winter
 - * If results are $<200\text{mg/l}$ the company will go on an approved list

Questions or comments should be directed to the pretreatment staff at 581-3445

Trish Hale
Juan Peredo
Tommie Williams
Lou Ann Browning
Lou Ann's email labrowning@cityof.lawton.ok.us

standard does not specify any construction requirements. After testing to the standard, a grease trap is certified for its flow rate and grease-retention capacity. Figure 1004.3 shows an example of a grease trap. The arrows indicate the course of travel through the Interceptor from the inlet to the outlet. Point A is the collection area for sludge and solid wastes. Point C is the collection area for grease.

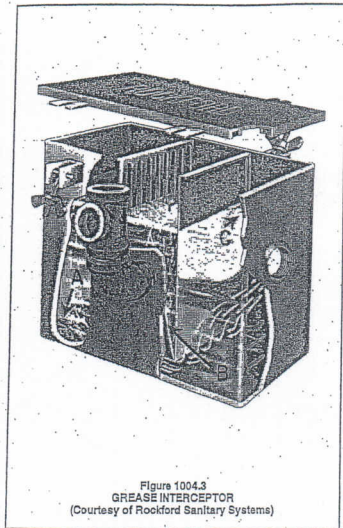


Figure 1004.3
GREASE INTERCEPTOR
(Courtesy of Rockford Sanitary Systems)

1004.3.1 Grease trap capacity. Grease traps shall have the grease retention capacity indicated in Table 1004.3.1 for the flow-through rates indicated.

- ♦ Grease trap retention capacity must be based on the flow-through rating of the grease trap and the discharge rate of the drainage pipe served. The waste flow capacity of a grease trap determines the quantity of grease that can be separated from the waste which, in turn, dictates the required capacity of the grease trap to hold the collected grease. The maintenance frequency for all grease traps is directly proportional to the retention capacity of the device.

TABLE 1004.3.1
CAPACITY OF GREASE TRAPS

TOTAL FLOW-THROUGH RATING (gpm)	GREASE RETENTION CAPACITY (pounds)
4	8
6	12
7	14
9	18
10	20
12	24
14	28
15	30
18	36
20	40
25	50
35	70
50	100

For SE: 1 gpm = 3.785 L/m, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

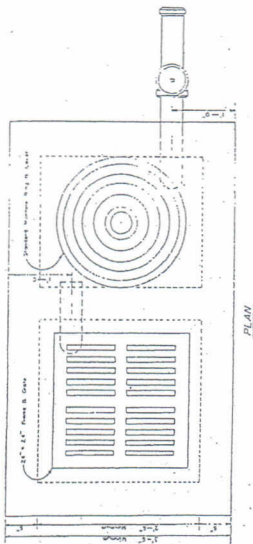
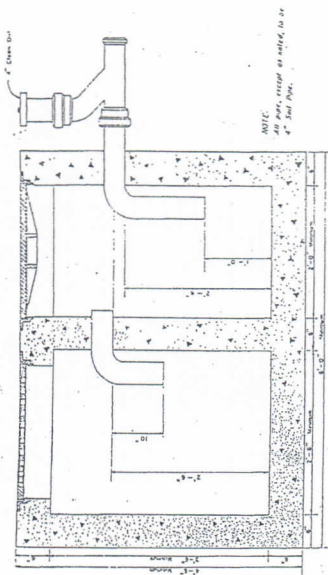
- ♦ The flow-through rate is determined by the designer for the peak demand of the drainage system. The rate is typically determined by assigning a flow rate for each fixture and estimating the maximum number of fixtures that will be discharging simultaneously. Table 1004.3.1 lists the minimum grease-retention capacity required for the given flow-through rate.

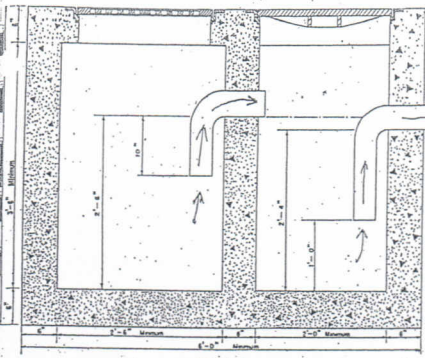
Most grease trap and interceptor manufacturers provide a sizing service or publish sizing procedures. Typical sizing procedures base grease trap size on the liquid-holding capacity of the plumbing fixtures served. The table merely restates the PDI G101 provisions. Also, it should be noted, grease traps do not have to be sized in finite intervals established in the table. For example, a grease trap may have a flow-through rating and grease-retention capacity which falls between the values listed in the table.

1004.3.2 Rate of flow controls. Grease traps shall be equipped with devices to control the rate of water flow so that the water flow does not exceed the rated flow.

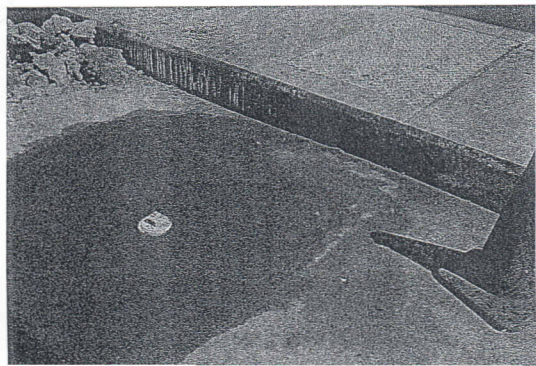
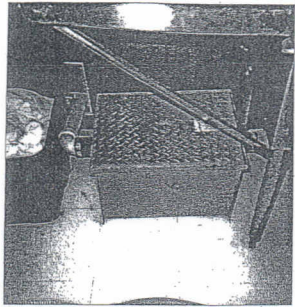
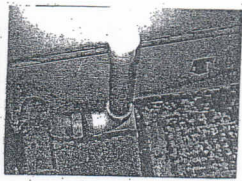
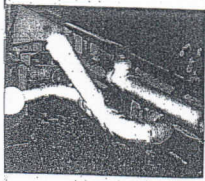
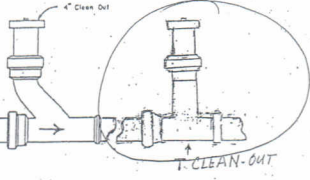
- ♦ If the flow through a grease trap exceeds its rated capacity, the waste retention period will be too short and the flow velocity will be too high; therefore, the grease trap will not properly separate the grease. The flow must be slow enough to allow the grease to rise in the grease trap and be retained in the holding compartment.

To prevent an excessive flow rate through the grease trap, the grease trap must be either large enough to handle the flow or a flow control device must be installed upstream of the grease trap. The flow control device acts as a restrictor to control the rate of flow into the grease trap. Such devices are typically a fitting with a fixed orifice and an air intake or vent and are usually





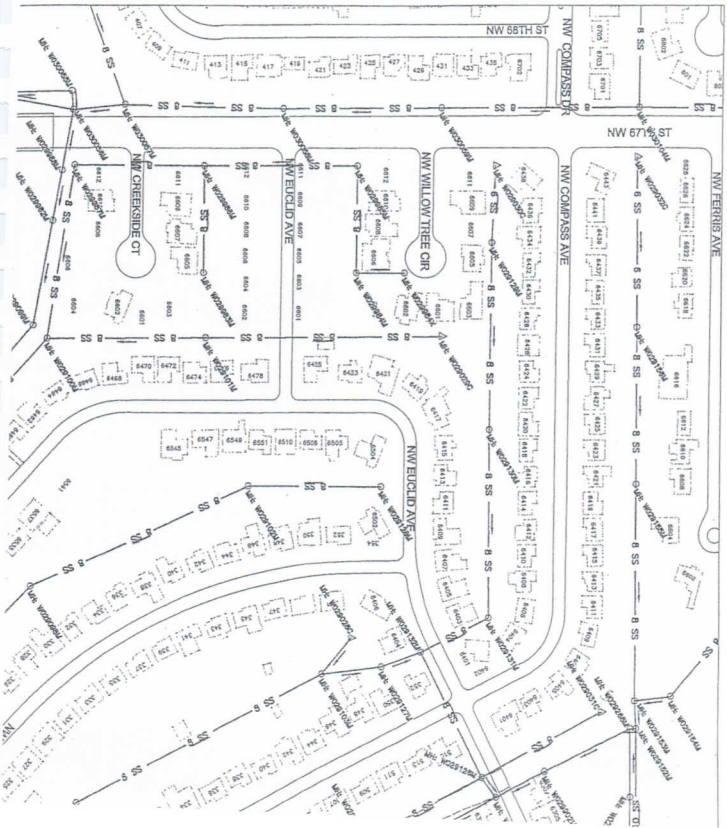
SECTION



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OIL/GREASE SERVICE



A-1 DISPOSAL, INC.
P.O. Box 241
NORMAN, OK 73070
PH: (405) 672-9259

BROOKS GREASE SERVICE INC. (P)
3104 N. ERIE
TULSA, OK 74115
PH: (918) 836-1772
FAX: (918) 838-8316

GILL'S WASTE OIL (P)
17102 SE WOODLAWN DR.
LAWTON, OK 73501
PH: (580) 353-1843

LIQUID ENVIRONMENTAL (P)
11301 NEWKIRK
DALLAS, TX 75229
PH: (469) 461-8000

IMC WASTE DISPOSAL, INC. (P)
P.O. BOX 98
WITCHITA FALLS, TX 73607
(940) 723-1272
FAX: (940) 723-1270

OKC GREASE TRAP SERVICE (P)
P.O. BOX 95305
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73143-5305
PH: (405) 232-0014
FAX (405) 232-0015

SOUTHWEST VACUUM SERVICE
P.O. BOX 3750
LAWTON, OK 73502
PH: 580-353-1900
PH: 580-695-1211

VALLEY PROTEINS, INC. (P)
1208 S. CALUMET ROAD
CALUMET, OK 73014
PH: (405) 262-2923
Fax: (405) 262-0362

CAPITALCITY PROCESSORS (P & S)
2228 S. SANTA FE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73109
(405) 232-5111 800-473-2731

FER WASTEWATER TREATMENT, INC. (P)
5055 S. EASTERN
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73129
PH: (405) 677-4992
FAX: (405) 677-4959
CELL: (405) 248-1815
www.ferwt.com

DOUBLE R GREASE SERV (S)
1910 WAURIKA FREEWAY
WITCHITA FALL, TX 76303
1-800-480-7662
PH: (580) 355-7949

ENTERPRICE GREASE CO. (S)
K.SMITH
GRACEMONT, OK
PH:(405) 966-2569

GRIFFIN INDUSTRIES (S)
1348 CATSPRING RD.
FAYETTEVILLE, AR 72701
PH: (501) 442-3511

JANUARY ENVIRONMENTAL SERV (S)
4300 SW 36th St.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73119
PH: (405) 682-2828

VALLEY PROTEINS, INC. (S)
8415 E. FIRST STREET
AMARILLO, TX 79107
PH: (806) 379-8001

P = PUMP GREASE TRAP
S = SPENT COOKING GREASE

Cost to Treat
Oil and Grease

City of Lawton Wastewater Treatment Plant

FOG Date	Ave Daily Raw mg/l	Raw MGD	Raw lbs	Date	Ave Daily Eff mg/l	Eff MGD	Eff lbs	Ave Daily lbs removed
12/24/98	29.2	8.687	2115.53	12/25/98	3.4	9.241	262.04	1853
12/25/98	52.4	7.864	3436.69	12/26/98	5.0	9.649	402.36	3034
12/26/98	30.4	8.363	2120.32	12/27/98	5.6	10.002	467.13	1653
12/27/98	23.6	8.707	1713.75	12/28/98	9.2	9.420	722.78	991
12/28/98	54.8	8.197	3746.29	12/29/98	3.2	9.878	263.62	3483
12/29/98	29.6	8.479	2093.16	12/30/98	1.6	9.677	129.13	1964
Total	220	50.297	15225.74	Total	28	57.867	2247.07	12979
Average	36.7	8.383	2537.62	Average	4.7	9.645	374.51	2163

Calculation

WWM total budget \$722,461.00

\$304,777.00/365 days = \$835.00

Capital Outlay - \$214,500.00

→

\$835.00/2163 lbs = \$.386 = **\$0.39**

Total mgmt costs = \$507,961.00

x 60% for grease = \$304,777.00

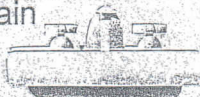
	SEWER FEES AND CHARGES	
22-131	Base charge, per month for first 2,000 gallons of water consumed, or any part thereof	10.50
	Dwelling unit, next 10,000 gallons, per 1,000 gallons	1.25
	(Quantities in excess of 12,000 gallons of water metered considered as not entering system.)	
	Business, commercial and governmental, and all other uses except dwelling units, all over 2,000 gallons, per 1,000 gallons	1.45
	In addition to all other charges for sewer service, a fee will be added to each account for each occupied unit per month, to be deposited and expended for the rehabilitation of the wastewater collection system, excluding senior citizens and disability discount accounts.	2.35
22-131	Per space, per month at Fisherman's Cove, Ralph's Resort and Schoolhouse Slough	7.70
22-132	Certain commercial users special rate when water is consumed as the principal ingredient of the commodity	½ times rates in above
22-133	Sewer service charge outside city limits	1 ½ times rate in above
	INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT (WASTEWATER DISCHARGE CODE)	
22-382/383	Users shall be subject to the following fee schedule. Users that exceed the limits set below shall be subject to the fee schedule and applicability of the surcharge formula. (Charged daily during the 90 day sampling quarter. If more than one sample is collected during a quarter, the first sample surcharge is calculated by using the days from the first of the quarter until the date of the second sample. Then the second sample surcharge is calculated using the remaining days in the quarter. If only one sample is taken during a 90 day period (quarter) any surcharge fee that is applicable to said sample shall apply to all days in the sampling quarter both before and after the sample is taken.)	
	Unit Rate (in dollars)	
	BOD5, each 1mg/l over 500	0.11
	TSS, each 1mg/l over 250	0.09
	Ammonia Nitrogen, each 1 mg/l over 17	0.19
	Fats, oil and grease, each 1 mg/l over 200	0.39
<p>Surcharge formula: The lab will determine (on an individual basis) which parameters (BOD, TSS, NH3-N and FOG) will be analyzed.</p>		
$SBOD5 = V \times 8.34 \times A(BOD5-500)$		
$STSS = V \times 8.34 \times B(TSS-250)$		
$SNH3-N = V \times 8.34 \times C(NH3-N-17)$		
$SFOG = V \times 8.34 \times D(FOG-200)$		
$STotal = SBOD5 + STSS + SNH3-N + SFOG$		
$STotal \times DDay \text{ in quarter} = \text{Surcharge}$		
Where S is the surcharge fee in dollars per month		

V is the wastewater consumption in millions of gallons per month calculated from the industry' s flow		
8.34 is pounds per gallon		
' A' is 0.11		
BOD is the BOD in milligrams per liter		
500 is the strength of allowable BOD in milligrams per liter		
' B' is 0.09		
TSS is the TSS in milligrams per liter		
250 is the strength of allowable TSS in milligrams per liter		
' C' is 0.19		
NH3-N is the ammonia nitrogen in milligrams per liter		
17 is the strength of allowable NH3-N		
' D' is 0.39		
FOG is the oil and grease in milligrams per liter		
200 is the strength of allowable FOG		
22-382	Fees for Dumping Septage (per load)	
	500 to 750 gallon load	\$2.00
	750 to 1000 gallon load	\$4.00
	For each 100 gallons in excess of 1000 gallons	\$0.75
22-382/383	Septic tank dischargers shall be assessed a surcharge fee per load based on the formula below. Each Septic tank company will be analyzed on a random basis. The average of the analyses will be used to calculate the surcharge of BOD5 and TSS. (Charged per load during the 90 day	
22-131	Sampling quarter. If more than one sample is collected during a quarter, the first sample surcharge is calculated by using the days from the first of the quarter until the date of the second sample. Then the second sample surcharge is calculated using the loads delivered during the remaining days in the quarter. If only one sample is taken during a 90 day period (quarter) any surcharge fee that is applicable to said sample shall apply to all loads in the sampling quarter both before and after the sample is taken.)	
	Unit Rate (in dollars)	
	BOD5, each 1mg/l over 500	0.001102
	TSS, each 1 mg/l over 250	0.00199
Surcharge formula: The lab will determine (on an individual basis) which parameters (BOD and TSS) will be analyzed		
$SBOD5 = V \times 8.34 \times A(BOD5 - 500)$		
$STSS = V \times 8.34 \times B(TSS - 250)$		
$STotal = SBOD5 + STSS$		
$STotal \times N$ Number of load during quarter = Surcharge		
Where S is the surcharge fee in dollars per month		
V is the wastewater consumption in millions of gallons per month calculated from the septic tank truck		

8.34 is pounds per gallon		
' A' is 0.001102		
BOD is the BOD in milligrams per liter		
500 is the strength of allowable BOD in milligrams per liter		
' B' is 0.00199		
TSS is the TSS in milligrams per liter		
250 is the strength of allowable TSS in milligrams per liter		
22-328	Categorical Pollutant Discharge Permit (New)	500.00
	Categorical Pollutant Discharge Permit (Renewal, Existing, Modified)	125.00
	NonCategorical Pollutant Discharge Permit (New)	50.00
	NonCategorical Pollutant Discharge Permit (Renewal)	25.00
	Monitoring, inspections and surveillance (one/year)	50.00
	Filing Appeals	25.00
	Categorical Pollutant Permit (Potential to Discharge, New)	250.00
	Categorical Pollutant Permit (Potential to Discharge, Renewal, Modified)	125.00
	Private Water/Sewer Meter Inspection (Verification/ Reverification)	50.00
	Emergency Industrial Waste Disposal Inspection	50.00
	Requested Categorical Pretreatment Facility Inspection	50.00
	Duplication of an approved permit	10.00
22-326	Permit for disposal of septic tank sewage at the waste water treatment plant, permit, annual	115.50

(Res. No. 96-56, 06/18/1996; Res. No. 97-69, 06/10/1997; Res. 97-108, 8/26/1997; Res. No. 98-109, 06/16/1998; Res. No. 98-197, 11/24/1998; Res. No. 00-38, 03/28/2000; Res. No. 03-123, 06/24/2003; Res. No. 05-109, 07/01/2005)

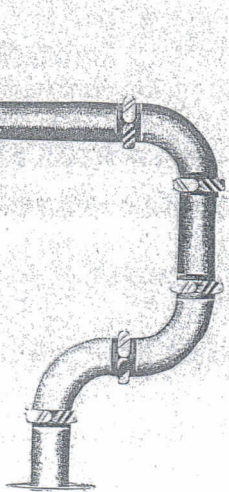
DON'T Pour Oil or Grease Down The Drain, Manhole or Storm Drain



When you pour oil or grease down
sinks, tubs, toilet, or storm drains,
they end up in Oklahoma's lakes,
ponds, rivers, and streams.



PUT SPENT HOUSEHOLD COOKING
OIL OR GREASE IN COVERED JAR
OR CAN WITH LID AND DISPOSE IN
THE TRASH





MSD DON'T TRASH YOUR SEWERS!



DO:

- ◆ Put all solid and liquid food, including dairy products, milk shake syrups, batters and gravy into trash or recycling bin.
- ◆ Scrape food from plates and utensils into trash-or recycling bin before washing or placing in dishwasher.
- ◆ Always use sink basket strainers to collect food waste.
- ◆ Collect and empty grill scrapings & fryer vat grease in grease recycling container.
- ◆ Clean grease trap regularly (ask manager).
- ◆ Follow proper grease trap cleaning procedures (ask manager).



DON'T:

- ◆ Never put food or liquid food down the sink.
- ◆ Never pour grease down the sink.
- ◆ Never use sink when cleaning grease trap.
- ◆ Never pour anything down your outside storm sewer.

DON'T KNOW? STOP! ASK MANAGER



The more waste we generate, the more we have to treat, store, and dispose of. So recycling makes more sense today than ever.

Improper waste management costs money—your money! You pay in higher consumer prices, taxes for environmental cleanups, and increased health care costs, when wastes are improperly managed.

Recycling saves money *and* protects the environment. So help be part of the solution, not part of the problem. Recycle used oil and other household materials, such as newspaper, glass, metals, and plastic.

If your community has an oil recycling program, join it. If it doesn't, start one. Write for EPA's manual entitled "How to Set Up A Local Program To Recycle Used Oil" at the address below or call EPA's RCRA/Superfund Hotline at 1-800-424-9346 (in Washington, DC, 382-3000).

Remember:

Environmental quality is everybody's business, and everybody can do a lot to help.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460



Recycling Used Oil

What Can You Do?



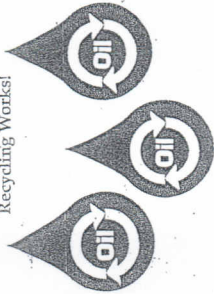
Why Recycling Your Oil Helps The Environment And Saves Energy

o Used oil from a single oil change can ruin a million gallons of fresh water—a year's supply for 50 people. Used oil is insoluble, persistent, and can contain toxic chemicals and heavy metals. It's slow to degrade. It sticks to everything from beach sand to bird feathers. Used oil is a major source of oil pollution in our nation's waterways.

o "Do-it-yourselfers"—consumers who change their own oil—generate at least 200 million gallons of used oil every year. Americans who change their own oil throw away 120 million gallons of recoverable motor oil by dumping it on the ground, by pouring it down stormdrains, or by putting it in trash cans.

o Recycling this oil would save the United States 1.3 million barrels of oil per day. One gallon of used oil provides the same 2.5 quarts of lubricating oil as 42 gallons of crude oil.

Recycling Works!



What Can You Do?

RECYCLE!

Today, almost 60 percent of the nation's automotive oil is changed by consumers themselves.

Recycle used oil from cars, trucks, boats, motorcycles, recreational vehicles, and lawnmowers.

It's easy to recycle used oil . . .

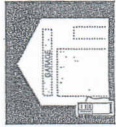
Put your used oil in a clean plastic container with a tight lid.



Don't mix it with anything else (paint, gasoline, solvents, antifreeze, etc.).



Take it to a service station or other location that collects used oil for recycling.



Call your local or state government to find out where.

The more waste we generate, the more we have to treat, store, and dispose of. So recycling makes more sense today than ever.

Improper waste management costs money—your money! You pay in higher consumer prices, taxes for environmental cleanups, and increased health care costs, when wastes are improperly managed.

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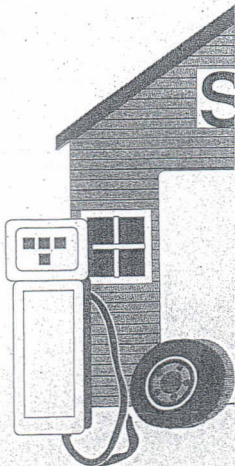
Environmental quality is everybody's business, and everybody can do a lot to help.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460



Recycling Used Oil

For Service
Stations and
Other
Vehicle-Service
Facilities



Recycled/Recyclable
Printed with Soy/Canola Ink on paper that
contains at least 50% post-consumer recycled fiber

Used oil is a valuable resource, but it can also be an environmental problem and a financial liability.

Since your business deals with used oil all the time, you should know that . . .

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency supports programs to increase proper recycling of used oil.
- You can provide a useful, and sometimes profitable, public service by accepting used oil for recycling from "do-it-yourselfers" who change their own oil.

Remember:

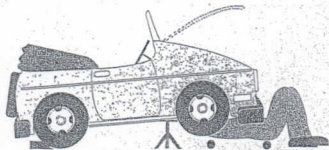
Maintain your collection tanks regularly. Stay in compliance with local fire and safety regulations. Avoid leaks and spills.

Never mix used oil with any other material. Keep gasoline, solvents, degreasers, paints, etc., from making your used oil a hazardous waste and increasing your collection costs.

A Few Suggestions:

1. Do not dump or dispose of used oil in the trash, in sewers, or on the ground.
2. Check your hauler's qualifications to make sure the hauler takes your oil to a reputable recycling operation.
3. Measure the level of oil in your tank before and after your hauler collects it to be certain the oil collected matches the amount the hauler reports collecting.
4. If you accept used oil from consumers, make sure all your employees know about it. Encourage employees to talk to consumers to be sure the oil has not been mixed with any other substances.

5. Make sure your tank has a lockable fill so that you can prevent dumping of materials into the tank when it is not supervised.
6. Provide soak-up material (for example saw dust, kitty litter, or a commercial product) for minor spills. It keeps the area clean and helps prevent personal injury.
7. Make sure your collection and storage setup is leakproof, spillproof and that tanks have lids or are covered to prevent water from entering.



For more information:
Contact EPA's RCRA/Superfund
HOTLINE
1 (800) 424-9346

Door Hanger



PUBLIC SERVICE MESSAGE

Many blockages in the sewer system are caused by grease. Please support the City's grease elimination efforts. You, as a citizen of Lawton can help by disposing of grease properly. It must never be poured down the drain. Place it in a container with paper items that will absorb the grease, put a lid on it, and place it in the trash.

We take pride in serving you and thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions, please contact Wastewater Treatment Plant at 581-3445 or 3446



KEEP LAWTON'S ENVIRONMENT SAFE

DIAZINON

An Important Message

MALITHION

If you use a pesticide.....

Never pour leftover pesticides or water containing pesticides into a:

Sink
Toilet
Bathtub

Storm Drain
Floor Drain
Washing Machine

Use the following safe products....

Boric Acid

B.t.'s (Bacillus thuringiensis 'israelensis')

Diatomaceous Earth

Insect Growth Regulators

Insecticidal Soap

Limonene/Linalool

Pyrethrums & Pyrethrins

Repellants Traps

For more information on keeping pesticides out of our City's Wastewater....



CONTACT:

City of Lawton

Wastewater Treatment Plant

(405) 581-3445