

DIVISION 3 - PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

Sec. 27-21. Pretreatment facilities.

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 Section 27-10 of this article within the time limitations specified by EPA, the state, or the water utilities manager, 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 water utilities manager for review, and shall be acceptable to the water utilities manager 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 in compliance with the provisions of this article.

(Ord. No. 93.40, 11-18-93; Ord. No. 2001.17, 7-26-01)

Sec. 27-22. Additional pretreatment measures.

(a) Whenever deemed necessary, the water utilities manager may require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this article.

(b) The water utilities manager may require any user discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A wastewater discharge permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.

(c) The water utilities manager may require users to install grease, lint, sand/oil interceptors, oil/water separators, hair or grease trap(s) as needed for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of fats, oils, grease, lint or sand; except that such interceptors or traps shall not be required for residential users. Requirements for the proper handling of fats, oils, grease, lint, sand and solids in wastewater are as follows:

- (1) Grease interceptors and grease traps shall be required, installed, and maintained as specified in this article and the water utilities manager's policies and procedures for the sizing and cleaning of interceptors and traps for the food service industry;
- (2) Lint, sand/oil interceptors and oil/water separators shall be installed in compliance with the plumbing code and the water utilities manager's policies and procedures; and
- (3) All interceptors, separators and traps shall be of the type and capacity approved by the water utilities manager and shall be located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Interceptors, separators and traps shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly by the user at the user's expense in accordance with the water utilities manager's policies and procedures for interceptors and

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traps. The user shall keep records of all cleaning, repair and maintenance for at least three (3) years on the site where the interceptor, separator or trap is located. Such records shall be available for inspection by the water utilities manager upon request.

(d) The method for determining the size of traps or interceptors is the drainage fixture unit value. The minimum size for all interceptors is a capacity of five hundred (500) gallons and the maximum size for all interceptors is a capacity of twenty-five hundred (2,500) gallons. Interceptors must be constructed with at least two (2) chambers. Sizing for all traps is a minimum of a fifty (50) gallon per minute, one hundred (100) pound capacity with the flow control valve installed in a manner that provides access at all times. The appropriate size for interceptors and traps is determined as follows:

- (1) *Interceptor Sizing.* The interceptor shall be sized using the drainage fixture-unit value as defined in the following table. Using the drain outlet or trap size, these sizes are converted to discharge rates on the basis that one fixture-unit equals 7.5 gpm.

Fixture Outlet or Trap Size (Inches)	Drainage Fixture-Unit Value	Gpm Equivalent
1 ¼	1	7.5
1 ½	2	15.0
2	3	22.0
2 ½	4	30.0
3	5	37.5
4	6	45.0
Floor Drains (All Sizes)	2	15.0
Dishwashers	Double Size	

- (2) *Calculating Interceptor Size.* The formula to calculate the size of the interceptor is:
- Determine total fixture-unit value by multiplying fixture type count by drainage value;
 - Total all values;
 - Determine total flow by multiplying total value by flow rate of 3 gpm;
 - Multiply total flow by 12; and
 - Round up to the next nearest size interceptor.

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- (3) *Requirements for Interceptors.* The interceptor shall be:
- a. A minimum of five hundred (500) gallon capacity, two (2) chamber concrete container (fiber glass and/or other type material must be approved by the water utilities manager;
 - b. When calculated to have a capacity of seven hundred fifty (750) gallons or more, the interceptor must have three (3) chambers, each with a manway;
 - c. Constructed with inlet piping with a ninety degree (90°) elbow and minimum of an eighteen (18) inch down spout;
 - d. Constructed with outlet piping with a tee connection and a threaded cover with a minimum of an eighteen (18) inch down spout;
 - e. Installed with a two (2) way clean-out within five (5) feet before and five (5) feet after the interceptor; and
 - f. Constructed with the appropriate traffic rated cover. The cover(s) must not be marked with any wording indicating it is owned by the City of Tempe.
- (4) *Grease Trap Installation and Sizing.* Grease traps are allowed only when there are four (4) or fewer than four (4) fixtures used for food preparation. Any facility installing a dishwasher shall install a grease interceptor. For the purpose of sizing a grease trap, a fixture means the entire unit, e.g., a three (3) compartment sink is considered one unit. Grease traps must be installed as follows:
- a. A grease trap shall be installed whenever a three (3) compartment sink is required by Maricopa County;
 - b. The minimum size grease trap to be installed shall be rated no smaller than fifty (50) gallon-per-minute with a one hundred (100) pound grease capacity; and
 - c. A flow restriction valve shall be installed upstream of the grease trap and vented properly. If placed below floor level the flow restriction valve must be installed in a manner which allows for inspection and maintenance.

(e) Except for domestic sources, users shall not install or replace equipment designed to convert garbage or solid waste into liquefied waste and introduce such waste into the POTW by means of a garbage grinder/disposal. Disposal of garbage and solid waste shall be disposed of as solid waste.

(f) Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.
(Ord. No. 93.40, 11-18-93; Ord. No. 2001.17, 7-26-01; Ord. No. 2004.38, 9-30-04; Ord. No. 2007.83, 1-10-08)

Sec. 27-23. Accidental discharge/slug control plans.

The water utilities manager shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user (SIU), and other users as may be designated by the water utilities manager, needs an accidental discharge/slug control plan within thirty (30) days of issuing the initial wastewater discharge permit and upon the renewal of any subsequent wastewater discharge permit. The water utilities manager may require any user to develop, submit for approval, and implement such a plan. An accidental discharge/slug control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges;
- (2) Description of stored chemicals;
- (3) Procedures for immediately notifying the water utilities manager of any accidental or slug discharge, as required by Section 27-56 of this article; and
- (4) Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or 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.

(Ord. No. 93.40, 11-18-93; Ord. No. 2001.17, 7-26-01; Ord. No. 2007.83, 1-10-08)

Sec. 27-24. Hauled wastewater.

(a) Septic tank waste may be introduced into the POTW only at locations designated by the water utilities manager, and at such times as are established by the water utilities manager. Such waste shall not violate Division 2 of this article or any other requirements established by the city. The water utilities manager may require septic tank waste haulers to obtain wastewater discharge permits.

(b) The water utilities manager shall require haulers of industrial waste and nonhazardous liquid waste operating within the city to obtain wastewater discharge or pumping permits. The water utilities manager may require generators of hauled industrial waste to obtain wastewater discharge permits. The water utilities manager also may prohibit the disposal of hauled industrial and nonhazardous liquid waste. The discharge of hauled industrial waste is subject to all other requirements of this article.

(c) Industrial waste and nonhazardous liquid waste haulers may discharge loads only at locations designated by the water utilities manager. No load may be discharged without prior consent of the water utilities manager. The water utilities manager may collect samples of each hauled load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The water utilities manager may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.

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(d) Industrial waste and nonhazardous liquid 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, names and addresses of sources of waste, and 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. (Ord. No. 93.40, 11-18-93; Ord. No. 2001.17, 7-26-01; Ord. No. 2007.83, 1-10-08)

Sec. 27-25. Disposal of pretreatment sludges.

Any sludge or other material removed from the industrial waste by the pretreatment facility shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws. (Ord. No. 93.40, 11-18-93)

Secs. 27-26—27-30. Reserved.