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Part 8 - PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES
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Sec. 8-2351. - Purpose.

The City of East Point enacts this ordinance to set forth uniform requirements for Certain users of the sanitary sewer system; to enable the City to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United s Code § 1251 et seq.) and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 403); to prevent the introduction of certain pollutants into the sanitary sewer system that will interfere with its operation.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § I, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2352. - General provisions; non-applicability to residential users.

(a) This division pertains to fat, oil and grease (FOG), grit, and any other wastes of commercial origin which may be discharged to the City of East Point sanitary sewer system. The requirements of this ordinance apply to commercial waste from city generators only and not residential users.

(b) For the purposes of this division, wastes of commercial origin are those generated by restaurants, institution kitchens, and other food service establishments, as well as car maintenance, automobile dealerships and car/truck wash facilities. All commercial waste generators involved in the preparation of food for commercial purposes shall provide an approved fat, oil, grease (FOG) pretreatment system such as a grease trap, provided that the excess FOG is floatable and can be effectively removed. All commercial facilities with vehicle servicing or car washing will be required to provide a pretreatment system such as an oil separator and/or sand trap to remove oil waste prior to discharging to the

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sanitary sewer.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § II, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2353. - Definitions.

Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following words, terms and phrases, as used in this article, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

Alternative system. Any approved pretreatment system used in lieu of, including modifications to a standard subsurface system outside the building or an interior type system that is installed other than the East Point standard system (copy available from the public works department).

Automatic grease recovery unit. Electronic grease removal system used on the interior to collect liquid wastewater from kitchen equipment.

Commercial waste. Nontoxic, non hazardous liquid wastewater from commercial facilities. Fats, oil, grease, food scraps and other grease trap contents generated by a food operation or institutional food preparation facility. Any oil waste residue produced from vehicle maintenance or washing that discharges to an oil water separator and/or sand trap.

Commercial waste FOG permit. A permit issued to a transporter for the collection of commercial waste by pumping out, cleaning, or otherwise servicing a grease trap, oil water separator and sand trap.

Disposer. A licensed person or company that receives commercial waste from a transporter for disposal.

Grease trap. A structure or device found in commercial food facilities that separates and retains fats, oil, grease waste prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer system.

Generator. A person or company that produces commercial waste.

Installer. A person or company responsible for a contracted project who, for compensation, undertakes to submit a bid to, or does himself or by others construct, install, alter, repair, or modify a pretreatment system. An installer must be a licensed contractor or master plumber in the State of Georgia possessing the experience, knowledge, skill and ability to provide services pertaining to the installation, construction, alteration, repair and design of a pretreatment system.

Oil water separator. A structure or device installed in commercial facilities to retain and separate oil waste prior to discharge to sanitary sewer.

PDI certification. Plumbing certification given to plumbing equipment, by the Plumbing and Drainage Institute that has passed the institute's testing standards.

Permit. Written authorization granted to a person or company to perform services or discharge commercial waste to the sanitary sewer in the county.

Person. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, governmental entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns.

Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage

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sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the sanitary sewer. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on a user, other than a pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment system. A grease trap, oil water separator, and sand trap installed to the exterior of the building subsurface or interior at a sink, dishwasher, floor drain, and utility sink to collect and treat commercial wastewater prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

Sewage. A combination of water carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments, together with such groundwaters, surface waters, and storm waters as may be present but unintentionally admitted.

Subsurface. Placement of a pretreatment system below ground or recessed in building floor.

Test manhole. The last discharge point of the pretreatment system and the sampling point for the pretreatment system waste stream.

User or industrial user. A source of indirect discharge.

Wastewater. Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the sanitary sewer system.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § III, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2354. - Pretreatment equipment installation, maintenance, and grease disposal requirements.

(a) All users of the City of East Point sanitary sewer system involved in the preparation of food for commercial purposes shall provide approved fat, oil, grease (FOG) removal equipment such as separators or traps, if:

- (1) The user generates a wastewater which contains greater than the quantity of FOG permitted in this division; and/or
- (2) The excess FOG is floatable and can be effectively removed in an oil/grease separator or trap, then said user shall be required to install an oil/grease separator.

(b) Oil/grease traps shall be required for commercial and industrial establishments where it has been determined by the office of government operations that they are necessary to prevent discharge to the sewer system in quantities that may adversely affect the operation of the sanitary sewer system.

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- (c) Alternative pretreatment systems include automatic waste removal equipment and shall be used only after evaluation and authorization by the office of government operations.
- (d) Commercial car and truck washing facilities which discharge to the city sewer shall provide for grit and oil removal as required in these regulations.
- (e) All oil/grease separators shall be designed and installed in accordance with city standards. The user shall submit plans to the city for review and comment. The installation shall be subject to the city's inspection prior to placing in service.
- (f) Grit and oil/grease separators shall be installed in accordance with the city's plumbing code.
- (g) When required by the city, the user shall install a suitable manhole on the discharge to the sewer to allow for observation, sampling and measurement of wastewaters. This manhole shall be installed at the user's expense and shall be maintained to be safe and accessible to the city at all times.
- (h) It shall be a violation of these regulations when a person:
 - (1) Allows commercial waste that emits noxious or offensive odors or is unsanitary or injurious to public health or property to spill, overflow or be discharged onto public or private property.
 - (2) Allows commercial waste to be removed from a facility under his/her control except by a transporter holding a valid and current license/permit for pumping in the State of Georgia.
 - (3) Allows commercial waste generated at a facility under his/her control to be disposed of at a site not properly permitted to accept such waste.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § IV, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2355. - Operation and maintenance of pretreatment system.

- (a) All oil/grease, and grit separators shall be maintained by the user, at the user's expense, in continually efficient operation at all times. The user shall service each separator frequently and repair as necessary, to prohibit the introduction into the system of FOG of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations greater than one hundred (100) mg/l. The user shall maintain records of said service and make these records available to the office of government operations upon request.
- (b) It shall constitute a violation of this article to introduce chemicals, acidic or caustic substances which emulsify or otherwise temporarily dissolve fats, oils and grease to the extent that it later solidifies in the city sewer system. Use of any other substances, including enzymes and special bacteria is solely at the discretion of the user. Prior to the use of any biological products, the user shall inform the city in writing their intent to add such products to their pretreatment system.
- (c) The city shall have the authority to prohibit the addition of any substance, including enzymes and bacteria used for maintenance of a grease trap if it is discovered that said substance causes damage to or interferes with the operation or maintenance of the sewer system, creates a public nuisance or odor, or presents a potential hazard to personnel.
- (d) If upon inspection, it is determined that a grease trap is in need of cleaning, the only acceptable means shall be to pump out the grease for disposal as provided elsewhere in this ordinance. Applying heavy doses of chemicals, enzymes or bacteria to the grease trap will not be allowed as a substitute for pumping and removing the material from the trap.

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(e) Installation of a mechanical system to continuously or intermittently apply solutions of enzymes, special bacteria or other agents to the sewer shall not be allowed in lieu of an acceptable grease trap.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § V, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2356. - Permits.

(a) *Construction permit.* No portion of a pretreatment system shall be installed, repaired, altered, modified or replaced until a pretreatment construction permit has been issued by the city. A fee will be required for review of plans. Permits issued for new construction shall become void eighteen months after the date of issuance if the system has not been installed. However, if building construction has commenced, the system construction permit shall be valid for an additional ninety (90) days beyond the eighteen-month expiration date. Permits for system repairs shall become void after ninety (90) days from the date of issuance. A construction or repair permit for a pretreatment system shall be transferred to another person if the transferee files an amended application providing all corrected information and proof of ownership of the property or tenant occupancy within sixty (60) days after the transfer of ownership, and all information pertaining to the siting, location, and installation conditions or repair of a pretreatment system remains the same. There is no fee associated with the processing of the transfer. The date of the construction or repair permit shall not be amended, but shall run from the date of original issuance prior to the transfer.

(b) *Construction revision permit.* The applicant shall be the permit holder and shall be held responsible for all information supplied to the city. The signed application, site evaluation, and system design plans when required, serve as the basis by which the city determines the issuance of a construction permit. In the event of a change in any information given in the application which served as basis for issuing a construction permit, the permit holder will immediately file an amended application detailing such changed conditions. If the new conditions are determined to be in compliance with city engineering standards, the construction permit shall be amended. If the new conditions are determined to be in non-compliance with the city engineering standards, the permit shall no longer be valid.

(c) *Commercial waste permit.* A commercial waste permit shall be required by any commercial waste generator discharging to the city sanitary sewer. The permit will be valid for one (1) year from the date of issuance and is not transferable.

(d) The permit must be placed in a location visible to inspections. If the owner of a pretreatment system remains the same but the ownership of the building changes, a site tenant is still operating within the permit guidelines. No new building tenant shall open for business until the city has approved the change of tenancy, and inspected the pretreatment system to see if it is still within the guidelines of the original operating permit (see section 8-2363, commercial waste permits issuance).

(e) *Voiding a permit.* If the system is improperly modified or damaged, the city shall undertake administrative action to revoke the permit. The city shall prohibit the further or continued use of a system when the permit has become void. The contractor, engineer or licensed plumber will be responsible to do a permit revision and present corrected plans for review. If a larger system is required based on project modifications, another final inspection will be required once the system installation has been completed.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § VI, 3-19-07)

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Sec. 8-2357. - Pretreatment inspections.

(a) *New construction.* Before covering with earth and before placing a pretreatment system into service, a person/company installing or constructing any portion of a pretreatment system shall notify the city prior to completion of the construction activities and shall have the system inspected by the city for compliance with the requirements of this division. A final inspection fee will be required. The city shall make every reasonable effort to make a complete inspection of system construction, modification, replacement or alteration within two (2) working days after notification to the city that the system is ready for inspection. A repair shall be inspected by the city to determine compliance with construction permit standards prior to final covering of the system. If the system constructed is approved by the city, an "inspection approval" notice will be given to the installer. If the system installation does not pass the construction inspection, then the installer shall make all required corrections and notify the city within seven (7) days for a re-inspection of the system. A re-inspection fee shall be charged to the installer for additional inspection(s) if the contractor has failed to correct the items an inspector has required at the preliminary inspection. Final installation approval shall not be granted until the city has confirmed that the installation is in compliance with plans and specifications submitted with the permit application. If no final construction inspection can be documented of the commercial waste generators pretreatment system, then the certificate of occupancy on the project will not be released.

(b) *Existing pretreatment systems.* The city will perform an annual inspection of all pretreatment systems permitted to operate in the city. The inspections will be conducted to make sure the commercial waste generator is following the maintenance criteria set forth in this division and the waste generator is operating under the conditions of the permit. Those facilities found in non-compliance will be required to correct all violations within seven (7) days of notification. However, if the violation requires a repair, replacement or installation of a pretreatment system, then the commercial waste generator will have forty-five (45) days to comply. All repairs, replacement and installations will require approval by the city.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § VII, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2358. - Right of entry; inspection and sampling.

The office of government operations shall have the right to enter the premises of any user to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of this article and any permit or order issued hereunder. Users shall allow the director ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.

(1) Where a user has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the Office of Government Operations will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.

(2) The office of government operations shall have the right to set up on the user's property, or require installation of, such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the user's operations.

(3) The office of government operations may require the user to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the user at its own expense. All devices used to measure

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wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated at least monthly to ensure their accuracy and records of calibrations shall be kept and made available to the office of government operations upon request.

(4) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of the office of government operations and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be born by the user.

(5) Unreasonable delays in allowing the office of government operations for access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this division.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § 8, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2359. - Location and installation.

(a) Pretreatment systems will be located and installed as close as reasonably possible to the discharge source of the commercial waste.

(b) A subsurface pretreatment system must be located or installed no more than fifty (50) feet from the discharge source. A subsurface pretreatment system installed beyond fifty (50) feet must have approval by the city.

(c) Pretreatment systems will be located and installed so that proper maintenance of the system does not create sanitary nuisances or health hazards and does not impact the environment.

(d) Pretreatment systems must be located and installed so that they are accessible for maintenance. No heavy kitchen equipment, canisters, dumpster or trash compactor can block access to the pretreatment system.

(e) Interior grease traps will be installed at the point source such as a 3-4 compartment sink, dishwasher, or any kitchen equipment where grease must be collected prior to discharge to building waste line. Interior grease traps will be located above the floor. Recessed grease traps must have prior approval for installation. All interior grease traps must have a flow control valve and a vent. The flow control valve shall be placed on the inlet side of the grease trap. The vent line will take all odors out of the building.

(f) Pretreatment systems installed and located that experience a rusting of parts (e.g. pretreatment system located under a kitchen sink) which may impair the opening of the system for inspection, will require the commercial waste generator to provide access to the system. If the commercial waste generator cannot provide access, then they will be in violation. Inspector can require the unit replaced if it has deteriorated from corrosion.

(g) Pretreatment systems installed and located to the outside of a building will discharge to the sanitary sewer line. The test manhole is the last discharge point of the pretreatment system before the sanitary sewer. The sanitary sewer connection from the pretreatment system will not be allowed to connect to the site sanitary sewer line by going under or through the building. The connection to the sanitary sewer line must be kept to the exterior of the building structure. The connection from the building to the pretreatment system will be a direct straight line. One ninety (90) or (45) degree angle will be allowed with a clean out if a straight line is not obtainable. The test manhole will be located a maximum of four (4) feet from the last tank in the pretreatment system and must have an invert in the

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test manhole. Prefab concrete or brick construction is allowed.

(h) All pretreatment systems installed subsurface in multi-level parking decks must be located on the ground level of the structure and must be located so they are accessible for maintenance and inspection.

(i) Installation of alternative interior pretreatment system will be allowed for commercial waste generators where an upgrade, repair, or installation of a pretreatment system is required and a subsurface system is not possible. However, the commercial waste generator must meet the following criteria for an alternative pretreatment system to be installed:

(1) The facility must be located in an existing building structure fifteen (15) years or older, where written documentation is submitted by a licensed engineer, contractor or master plumber to verify a subsurface pretreatment system is impossible to install due to existing under ground utilities;

(2) The facility is not located in new commercial development;

(3) The facility provides written documentation by a licensed engineer, contractor or master plumber that the sanitary sewer tie in of a subsurface pretreatment cannot be reached by the installer:

(4) The facility's pretreatment system is found to be inadequate and an alternative system will upgrade the current pretreatment system to bring the facility into compliance.

(j) Any subsurface pretreatment system requiring installation of more than one single tank will lace the tanks in tandem; one single line. The multiple tanks must be installed so the commercial waste from the building will flow from tank to tank. The distance from tank to tank will not be greater than twelve (12) inches.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § IX, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2360. - Design of pretreatment system.

Oil water separators grease traps, and sand traps will be required for commercial and industrial establishments as a pretreatment system where it is determined by the city that they are necessary to prevent oil and grease waste discharge to the sanitary sewer system in quantities that may adversely affect the operation of the sewer system. The user shall submit plans to the city for review and comment. The installation shall be subject to the city's inspection prior to placing in service.

(1) Subsurface pretreatment systems shall comply with the structural requirements as indicated on the East Point standard (available from the public works department) and this division. All subsurface pretreatment systems must comply with the engineering standards indicated on the standard detail, as well as the current plumbing code used by the city.

(2) For the sizing of pretreatment systems by specific generators source, refer to generator source charts below:

MINIMUM TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL FACILITIES GENERATOR SOURCE
CHART—FOOD SERVICE

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Generators/Source	Threats to Sewerage System	Minimum Treatment Requirements
Bakery (cooking cakes, cookies, pies)	Grease, Flour, Solids	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum
Butcher	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity. Waste from meat products.
Caterer	Grease	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Chicken (BBQ/Charcoal cooking on site)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Chicken (fresh) retail only, with meat cutting and preparation of fresh meat	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Church (hot foods cooked and served) Commercial kitchen	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Coffee/Sandwich Shop (no foods prepared)	Waste from by products, cream and milk	Grease Trap 40 lb. minimum capacity
Coffee/Sandwich Shop (hot foods cooked and served)	Grease	Grease Trap: 0—66 seats 1,000 gal. 67—100 seats 1,500 gal. 101—129 seats 2,000 gal.
Commercial Kitchen (Caterer)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Community Halls, Country Club (hot food cooked and served)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Correctional Institution (Jail)	Grease	Grease Trap: 100—200 meals—1,000 gal. 201—300 meals—1,500 gal. 301—400 meals—2,000 gal. 401—600 meals—3,000 gal. 601—800 meals—4,000 gal. 801—900 meals—4,500 gal. 901—1,200 meals—6,000 gal.
Daycare/Preschool Centers (no hot food prepared; all food reheated in microwave, no commercial kitchen.)	Waste from clean-up	Grease Trap 40 lb. minimum capacity
Daycare/Preschool Centers (hot food prepared; commercial kitchen)	Grease	Grease Trap 1000 gal. minimum capacity
Delicatessen (hot food cooked)	Grease	Grease Trap 1000 gal. minimum capacity
Delicatessen (no hot food served, no meat cooked)	Waste from clean-up Cold foods, salads	Grease Trap 40 lb. minimum capacity

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Doughnut Shop (retail only)	None	Written declaration required that no hot food will be prepared or served.
Doughnut Shop (cooking on site)	Grease	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Fast Food Outlets (e.g. McDonald's Pizza Hut, Arby's, KFC)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,500 gal. minimum capacity
Fish Shop (retail) no cooking on site	Scales, Fish guts	Grease Trap 70 lb. minimum capacity
Fish Shop (cooking on site)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Gas Station with food Service (fast food outlets)	Grease	Grease Trap 1,500 gal. minimum capacity
Gas Stations with food service (sandwich shop, no hot food preparation)	Grease	Grease Trap 40 lb. minimum capacity Waste from clean-up and handling area.
Grocery Store (no food service, no cooking on site)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,500 gal. minimum capacity. Waste from meat product handling area
Grocery Store (full service store, food preparation; franchise food outlet in store)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 3,000 gal. minimum capacity
Hospital Kitchen	Grease	Grease Trap 1,500 gal. minimum capacity
Hotel with restaurant (hot foods cooked and served)	Grease	Grease Trap: 0—66 seats 1,000 gal. 67—100 seats 1,500 gal. 101—129 seats 2,000 gal. 130—199 seats 3,000 gal. 200—299 seats 4,500 gal.
Hotel (reheating food in microwave; continental breakfast; kitchen equipment limited)	Waste from clean-up	Grease Trap 40 lb. minimum capacity
Hotel (no cooking on site; no hot foods served)	None	Written declaration required that no hot food will be prepared or served.
Ice Cream Shop (with hot food service) (making ice cream on site)	Grease	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Movie Theater (with food service, reheat in microwave)	Waste from clean-up	Grease Trap 40 lb. minimum capacity
Nightclub/Multi-entertainment Complex	Grease	Grease Trap: 0—66 seats 1,000 gal. 67—100 seats 1,500 gal. 101—129 seats 2,000 gal. 130—199 seats 3,000 gal.

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		200—299 seats 4,500 gal.
Nursing Home, Assisted Living Care Facility (with full service kitchen)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap: 0—69 beds 1,000 gal. 70—150 beds 1,500 gal.
Office Complex (food service on site)	Grease, Solids	Grease trap determined by tenant occupant
Pizza Cooking (take away/home delivery)	Grease	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Pizza Cooking (reheating) no preparation or washing up on site; pizza heated in retail container and sold for consumption	None	Written declaration required that no hot food will be prepared or served.
Recreation Center (hot food preparation) e.g. bowling alley, skating rink	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Restaurant	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap: 0—66 seats 1000 gal. 67—100 seats 1,500 gal. 101—129 seats 2,000 gal. 130—199 seats 3,000 gal. 200—299 seats 4,500 gal. 300—399 seats 6,000 gal.
School Cafeteria (Additional grease traps will be required if it is determined that, due to the number of food establishments in the food court, the seating schedule will not provide adequate trap capacity needed.)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap: 100—200 meals—1,000 gal. 201—300 meals—1,500 gal. 301—400 meals—2,000 gal. 401—600 meals—3,000 gal. 601—800 meals—4,000 gal. 801—900 meals—4,500 gal. 901—1200 meals—6,000 gal.
Shopping Center- Mall (food court)	Grease, Solids	Grease Trap: 0—66 seats 1,000 gal. 67—100 seats 1,500 gal. 101—129 seats 2,000 gal. 130—199 seats 3,000 gal. 200—299 seats 4,500 gal. 300—399 seats 6,000 gal.
Shopping Centers (retail strip mall)	Grease, Solids	Grease trap determined by tenant, type of food service.
Take-Out Food Service (hot preparation)	Grease	Grease Trap 1,000 gal. minimum capacity
Take-Out Food Service (cold food preparation)	Waste from clean-up	Grease Trap 40 lb. minimum capacity

GENERATOR SOURCE CHART—MOTOR VEHICLE WASHING AND MAINTENANCE;

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Generators/Source	Threats to Sewerage System	Minimum Treatment Requirements
Car Detail Shop (stationary)	Oil, Solids	Oil/Water Separator 1,000 gal. capacity Sand trap based on size of facility; material safety data sheets required on high volume facilities for soap products used to clean cars.
Car Detail Shop (mobile)	Oil, Solids	Not allowed unless discharge permit can be obtained from Public Works Department or operator provides a tank to collect wastewater. Wastewater must be disposed of at a facility that accepts this type of waste.
Car Maintenance Shop (1-9 Bays) (e.g. oil change and car repair)	Oil, Solids	Oil/Water Separator 1500 gal. capacity for each process on site. Sand trap at designated areas, and vehicle bays. Material safety data sheets for soap products used to clean cars.
Car/Truck Wash (automatic) facility has staff on site (200-250 cars per day)	Oil, Solids	Oil/Water Separator 3000 gal. capacity; sand trap based on size of facility, material safety data sheets for soap products used to clean cars. Reclaim systems are allowed to reduce oil water separator size. Reclaim systems can be used in conjunction with oil/water separator systems or can be used alone as a pretreatment system. However, the reclaim system must have a tank capacity for oil/water separation prior to discharge to sanitary sewer. Car maintenance shops with no floor drains or discharge to sanitary sewer through service area trench drains will be required to supply the City in writing their plan for dry clean up.
Car Wash/Self Service (1-9	Oil, Solids	Oil/Water Separator 1500 gal.

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bays) (pressure wash hoses) no attendant on site		capacity; sand trap required in each bay prior to discharge to oil/water separator.
Gas Station with 1 bay car wash (automatic) self-service	Oil, Solids	Oil/Water Separator 1500 gal. capacity; based on size of facility, material safety data sheets for soap products used to clean cars.
Residential Properties with 1 bay car wash area (e.g. apartment complex) Car wash area covered with a roof. Car wash discharge cannot impact any storm drains on site.	Oil, Solids	Oil/Water Separator 200 gal. capacity. Sand Trap required in car wash bay area. Signs posted for residents; "No vehicle maintenance allowed."

FEE SCHEDULE FOR COMMERCIAL PRETREATMENT

1. Plan review for pretreatment system (<i>New construction, existing facility renovation</i>)	See city clerk for actual fee
2. Plan review (permit revision) (<i>Project changes for previously approved plan</i>)	See city clerk for actual fee
3. Site evaluation of a pretreatment system (<i>Under change of operation or ownership</i>)	See city clerk for actual fee
4. Re-inspection fee for modifications, repair and replacement of Existing pretreatment systems in violation	See city clerk for actual fee
5. New pretreatment system installation inspection (<i>New construction</i>)	See city clerk for actual fee
6. Re-inspection fee for new construction installation per visit	See city clerk for actual fee
7. Revision to commercial waste permit during a permit year	See city clerk for actual fee
8. A copy of permit inspection report (reissued) (<i>New construction</i>)	See city clerk for actual fee

Fee schedule shall be determined and modified as needed by the mayor and council and shall be posted or maintained by the city clerk or the director of government operations.

- _____
- (3) Systems currently installed will not change unless the pretreatment system is found to be:
- a. Inadequate for the facility's current operation.
 - b. In violation due to a commercial waste generator failing to provide documentation for maintenance of the current system and an inspection reveals an upgrade or repair is

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required.

c. Located in a spill area and the commercial waste generator has failed to maintain the pretreatment system, which results in a fine from the city or clean up is required and an inspection reveals the current system is inadequate or in need of repair.

d. Installed incorrectly and not per plumbing code used by the city or engineering standards. The existing system shall be corrected where possible. If unable to correct, then the system must be replaced.

(4) Subsurface pretreatment systems will have manhole covers over the inlet and outlet of the system. The concrete lid of tank will have circular openings for the placement of manhole covers. The manhole covers must be at least two (2) feet in diameter. All openings on the pretreatment system will be core drilled.

(5) Any three thousand-gallon pretreatment system can be installed in two (2) sections provided the center section has been sealed properly where no leakage can occur. The maximum size for any single tank installation will be three thousand (3,000) gallons on commercial sites where a greater system is not required for spill containment. All three thousand-gallon tanks shall have a minimum of two (2) manhole openings for access to the tanks for cleaning and inspection. The subsurface pretreatment system will be made of prefab concrete tanks or its equivalent and will be a solid continuous structure where no sealing or binding of the middle section of the tank is allowed. The tank cannot be fabricated in two (2) sections on tanks less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) gallons. A baffle wall is required in the tanks and the baffle wall must be fabricated as a permanent fixture. A slide structure will not be allowed as a baffle wall. A 3?—5? diameter hole in the baffle wall must have a PVC elbow pipe turned down a maximum two (2) feet from the bottom of the tank.

(6) A subsurface pretreatment system will have a standard manhole suitable for observation, sampling, and measurement of wastewater. This manhole shall be installed at the user's expense and shall be maintained to be safe and accessible to the City at all times. This manhole is called the test manhole and is considered part of the overall pretreatment system.

(7) Subsurface pretreatment systems installed must be certified as a grease trap or an oil water separator. A septic system will not be allowed in lieu of the required pretreatment system. Interior pretreatment systems must have PDI certification and the gallon (GPM) capacity must be labeled on the unit. To verify type and size of tank purchased, an inspector can request a copy of the invoice for the pretreatment system installed.

(8) All pretreatment systems that are subsurface will be brought to finished grade using pre-cast concrete cones. Brick work will also be allowed if the depth is no more than four (4) feet to reach grade. The depth of the pretreatment system will determine how the brick work should be built. The standard core hole in the top of a pre-cast pretreatment system lid is two (2) feet. The brick work will be three (3) feet in diameter around the core opening. The three (3) feet base will allow entry to the pretreatment system for maintenance. When using bricks, once eighty (80) percent of the height has been achieved to the two (2) feet manhole opening, you must corbel in the brickwork in small increments.

(9) An alternative interior pretreatment system shall be used only after evaluation and authorization by the city. Any alternative pretreatment system unit authorized by the city for use

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must have product support for maintenance and operation of the system. The equipment must be available for sale and the supply must be readily available for installation. The use of an alternative system will require established procedures for routine maintenance, operational surveillance, and environmental monitoring to assure the system continues to function properly. Any fees incurred for quality assurance of this unit will be the total responsibility of the commercial waste generator. The sizing of the grease trap will be based on the manufacturer's recommendations, but it must be equivalent to a subsurface pretreatment system gallon capacity where required.

(10) A grease trap is used for the collection of kitchen waste discharge only. No can wash areas, no dumpster, no mop sinks, no food grinders and no floor drains in mechanical rooms, bathrooms, or discharge from food coolers. Commercial waste generators that have micro-brewery facilities may be subject to additional discharge requirements.

(11) Installation of a mechanical system to continuously or intermittently apply solutions of enzymes, special bacteria or other agents to the sewer shall not be allowed in lieu of an acceptable pretreatment system.

(12) It shall constitute a violation of this ordinance to introduce chemicals, acidic or caustic substances which emulsify or otherwise temporarily dissolve fats, oils and grease to the extent that is later solidifies in the city sewer lines. If a commercial waste generator uses enzymes and bacteria for pretreatment maintenance and it is discovered that said substances causes damage to or interferes with the operation or maintenance of the sewer system, creates a public nuisance or odor, or presents a potential health hazard, then these additives will be prohibited. Use of any other substances, including special enzymes and bacteria is solely at the discretion of the commercial waste generator.

(13) Grit, sand traps and oil water separators shall be installed in accordance with the current official plumbing code used by the City engineering standards.

(14) Any strip retail shopping center or office building showing subsurface pretreatment systems at designated buildings or structures will only be allowed discharge by a single tenant or food service to that system. No multiple users will be allowed. The only exception to this condition is a shopping mall with a food court where pretreatment systems are installed and maintained by the mall corporation or management leasing.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § X, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2361. - Maintenance of pretreatment systems.

(a) Pretreatment systems shall be maintained by the commercial waste generator at their expense, to assure continually efficient operation at all times. The commercial waste generator shall maintain records of said service and make available all records to the City upon request. The commercial waste generator must service their pretreatment system frequently or repair their system to maintain the following,

(1) A twenty-five-percent tank retention capacity rule (the twenty-five-percent rule requires that the depth of oil and grease (floating and settled) in a trap shall not be equal to or greater than twenty-five (25) percent of the total operating depth of the trap. The operating depth of the trap is determined by measuring the internal depth of the tank. If the tank is measured with more than

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two (2) feet of floating top solids or more than two (2) feet of settled solids, the tank is in violation).

- (2) A top sludge cap less than two (2) feet in tank.
- (3) A suspended solids content of less than two (2) feet on the bottom of tank.
- (4) A pretreatment system able to maintain a daily discharge limit of two hundred fifty (250) mg/l to sanitary sewer.
- (5) A pretreatment system where no sludge deposits of grease or oil waste accumulate in a test manhole or create a grease/oil waste stream to the sanitary sewer.
- (6) A pretreatment system that does not create any obnoxious odors and poses no threat to public health and welfare.
- (7) A pretreatment system that does not cause back-ups to kitchen sinks or any interior kitchen or building plumbing.
- (8) A pretreatment system that causes no manhole overflows no accumulation of oil/grease in the city sanitary sewer system.

(b) The following maintenance schedule shall be required for pretreatment systems operating in the city; however, commercial pretreatment inspectors shall have the authority to adjust any facility's maintenance schedule if upon inspection it is determined the maintenance schedule of the pretreatment system is not controlling the discharge of grease/oil waste to the sanitary sewer:

- (1) Subsurface systems (grease trap, oil water separator, sand trap):

Gallon Capacity	Maintenance Required	Time Period
1 x 50—200	Total Pump—Out	Every 3 months
1 x 1,000—1,500	Total Pump—Out	Every 3 months
2—4 x 1,500	Total Pump—Out	Every 6 months
1 x 3,000	Total Pump—Out	Every 6 months

- (2) Interior systems (grease trap, oil separator, sand trap):

40 lb.	Total Pump—Out	Monthly
70 lb.—100 lb	Total Pump—Out	Every 3 months

- (3) Automatic grease recovery systems (grease trap):

25-35 GPM	Daily maintenance of solids container	Total pump out of unit to remove solids.
	Check system weekly	Every 3 months to make sure

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		system is operating correctly.
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(c) New commercial waste generators that are permitted for new pretreatment installation shall be required to provide the city with a notarized statement for the maintenance of their pretreatment system based on the maintenance schedule stated in this division.

(d) Commercial waste generators located in an area that have experienced a spill where a city sanitary sewer system has been impacted or a manhole has overflowed due to grease/oil accumulation must provide the city with a maintenance schedule to prevent this from occurring again. If the maintenance schedule is found to be inadequate or does not adhere to the maintenance schedule required by the city for that specific pretreatment system, the city shall have the right to amend that commercial waste generators' maintenance schedule to control any further commercial waste discharge that could impact the sanitary sewer system, manhole or pretreatment system.

(e) Any commercial waste generator(s) found to be in violation for failure to maintain their pretreatment system in a spill area shall be assessed one half the cost for clean up and/or fined by the city due to commercial waste impacting the environment or sanitary sewer system. Additional fines may be imposed by the state.

(f) Any commercial waste generator found not adhering to any maintenance standards as established by this division will be in violation.

(g) Any commercial waste generator requesting a deviation from a pretreatment system maintenance schedule as stated in this ordinance shall submit their request in writing. The written request must include documentation that verifies that the pretreatment system has been operating in accordance with this ordinance for a year and the modification of the maintenance schedule will not change the compliance status of the pretreatment system.

(h) A commercial waste generator who operates a food service in their establishment, but the food service is not considered their main business income will be required to cease their food operation if they violate any parts of this article. Once the generator has come into compliance the food service operation can resume.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XI, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2363. - Manifests for commercial waste disposal.

(a) A commercial waste generator shall not allow a transporter to remove waste from their facility without a current commercial waste hauler permit issued by the state or local governing authority. In addition they:

(1) Shall not permit a transporter to remove commercial waste from his premises until the transporter has presented a non-hazardous manifest to the generator to document pumping activity. This manifest will require signatures from the generator, transporter and disposer in order to maintain and establish accountability. The manifest should be a multi-copy form.

(2) Shall ensure the manifest form used to document the transportation and disposal of commercial waste generated in the city contains the following information as a minimum:

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- a. Generator information:
 - 1. Name and physical address of facility.
 - 2. Volume of waste pumped.
 - 3. Date and time of pumping activity.
 - 4. Signature of authorized representative.
 - 5. Print name.

- b. Transporter information:
 - 1. Name and physical address of company.
 - 2. City or issued commercial waste FOG permit.
 - 3. Driver certification number.
 - 4. Volume of waste pumped.
 - 5. Name and signature of driver.
 - 6. Print name.

- c. Disposer information:
 - 1. Name and physical address of facility.
 - 2. State, city, city or federal permit number of site.
 - 3. Volume of waste received.
 - 4. Signature of authorized representative.
 - 5. Print name.

(2) Upon receipt of the completed copy of the manifest from the transporter, the generator must mail a copy of the manifest within five (5) days to the following:

The City of East Point

Department of Public Works

3130 S. Martin Street, Suite 600

East Point, Georgia 30344

attn: Pretreatment Inspectors

(3) Shall accurately complete and sign the generator information section of the manifest to ensure that the transporter has noted on the manifest, the number of gallons of waste removed; and verify the generator information is correct.

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(4) Shall keep a copy of all manifests for a period of three (3) years on site and shall make available for inspection by the city.

(5) Shall report any spills to the City upon becoming aware of a spill that could impact any surrounding areas such as storm drains, adjacent streams or ground surface where the transporter has removed waste from the facility's pretreatment system. Failure to notify the City of a spill will constitute a violation and fines will be assessed to the commercial waste generator as well as the transporter.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XIII, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2363. - Commercial waste permit issuance.

An annual permit will be required for all pretreatment systems existing and new. A fee will be charged for this permit. The permit fee will be based on the type of pretreatment system at the site. Failure to apply for a commercial waste permit shall be a violation. The generator's Environmental Health Department food service permit may be suspended until the permit is obtained.

(1) All commercial waste permits shall be issued annually from January 1—March 31. Any existing facility obtaining a permit after March 31st; will be charged a twenty-five-percent penalty fee. A new facility opening after the annual permit period will not pay a penalty unless it has been determined that the facility has been opened for more than (30) days. The twenty-five-percent penalty fee shall apply. A new facility applying for a commercial waste permit after the permitting period will not pay a prorated fee. The following types of pretreatment system sizes shall be the basis for the fee schedule to be determined by the mayor and council and posted or maintained by the city clerk or the director of government operations.

Annual Permit Fee shall be based on the type of Facility

Pretreatment Size	Type
1—5 Tanks	Subsurface System (exterior)
6—10 Tanks	Subsurface System (exterior)
11—15 Tanks	Subsurface System (exterior)
10—100 pounds (1-2 units)	Manual (Interior)
20—35 GPM (1-2 units)	Automatic Grease Recovery
Combination of Systems	Subsurface, Manual & Automatic Grease Recovery

(2) Permit conditions shall include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Permit duration.
- b., Permit fee.
- c. Permit transfer.
- d. Frequency of inspections.
- e. Pretreatment requirements.

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- f. Maintenance requirements.
- g. Compliance schedules.
- h. Requirements for maintenance records & submission of reports.
- i. Right of entry.
- j. Review of upgrades or repairs of a pretreatment system.
- k. Other conditions deemed necessary to ensure compliance with this article or other applicable ordinance, laws, and regulations.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XIII, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2364. - Abandonment of systems.

(a) Wherever the use of a subsurface pretreatment system is discontinued due to a business closing or relocating, and the system is connected to the sanitary sewer, the commercial waste generator shall follow the following procedure:

- (1) Contact the public works department (404-765-2744) before vacating the property.
- (2) Resolve all outstanding violations.
- (3) Clean the pretreatment system before vacating the business and submit a manifest to the city to substantiate the cleaning of the system.

(b) If the commercial waste generator fails to clean the pretreatment system and/or resolve outstanding violations it shall be considered a violation of this article. Management or property leasing will be notified. No commercial waste generator shall be allowed to occupy the facility until it is brought into compliance. If the existing pretreatment system is not adequate based on the new business operation, then the new commercial waste generator shall upgrade the pretreatment system. If the building or tenant space vacated will not be used for another commercial waste generator, then management leasing or the building owner shall follow the following tank abandonment procedures:

- (1) Collapse tank or fill pretreatment system with sand.
- (2) Seal over manholes so they are no longer accessible.
- (3) Disconnect or reroute the kitchen waste line from the building to the pretreatment system.
- (4) Contact the city to inspect the abandoned system prior to a new business opening.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XIV, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2365. - Construction prohibitions

It shall be the responsibility of persons under this rule to see that work contracted for and performed by them or under their supervision is carried out in conformance with the requirements of the city engineering standards and this ordinance. Persons contracted for installation of pretreatment systems must be a licensed contractor or master plumber in the State of Georgia and their license must be current. Inspectors shall have the authority to request a copy of the license when approving all

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pretreatment system installations.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XV, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2366. - Construction violations.

The following will constitute a construction violation:

- (1) No contractor shall construct, alter, modify, repair, or install a pretreatment system Without receiving a permit from the city;
- (2) No contractor shall install, modify or repair a pretreatment system which will violate standards set forth in this article, without evidence that a variance has been granted;
- (3) No contractor shall perform services which will cause or increase the likelihood of pollution to sanitary sewer and pose a threat to the health and safety of the public;
- (4) Each contractor shall be responsible for maintaining records of services as required by this article and provide a copy of those records to the city upon request. Example of this would be an invoice verifying the purchase of the pretreatment system;
- (5) Contractor initiating work to install, upgrade, or repair a system where no permit has been issued by the city. A permit is issued after construction is started but prior to completion of the contracted work. No site inspections performed;
- (6) Contracted work is completed without a permit having been issued, or no permit application was received until contracted work was completed, resulting in missed inspection(s);
- (7) Failure to call for required inspection(s);
- (8) Abandoning, without good cause, a project in which the contractor is engaged or is under contractual obligation to perform. The failure of a contractor to perform work without just cause for ninety (90) consecutive days shall create a presumption that the contractor has abandoned the project;
- (9) Gross negligence, incompetence, or misconduct which causes monetary or other harm to a customer, or physical harm to any person. Example of such a violation would be the illegal disposal of a generator's waste when repairing a pretreatment system.
- (10) Pretreatment system is not installed by a license contractor or master plumber.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XVI, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2367. - Notification of violation.

When the office of government operations finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this division, a commercial waste permit or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the office of government operations may serve upon that user a written notice of violation. within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of this notice, an explanation of the violation and a plan for the satisfactory correction and prevention thereof, to include specific required actions, shall be submitted by the user to the office of government operations. Submission of this plan in no way relieves the user of liability for any violations occurring before or after receipt of the notice of

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violation. Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the office of government operations to take emergency actions or any other enforcement action, without first issuing a notice of violation.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XVII, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2368. - Penalties.

When the office of government operations finds that a user has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this article, a commercial waste permit or any order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, the office of government operations may issue a citation to such user in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation and each day a violation continues, shall constitutes a separate offense and shall be punished accordingly. Citations shall be issued when the commercial waste generator fails to correct the same violation after a notice of violation has been issued. Any citations issued will be required to be paid in thirty (30) days from the day of issuance. A citation must be in writing and must describe the particular nature of the violation, including specific references to the provisions of this article violated and the time frame for correction. Refusal of the citation will not negate its issuance.

- (1) Failure by user/generator to pay the designated citation thirty (30) business days after citation has been issued shall result in the revocation of the generator's commercial waste permit.
- (2) Issuance of a citation shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action.
- (3) The following shall be considered violations of this division and the user, responsible person or company will be assessed fines accordingly:
 - a. A licensed contractor, engineer or plumber who installs, modifies, or repairs a pretreatment system without a pretreatment permit, or is working on the installation of a pretreatment system, and obtains a permit after work has commenced. No inspections performed.
 - b. Commercial waste generator who has a pretreatment system installed without submitting plans for review; no permit application is received or on file and installation of system is completed. No final inspections of project performed.
 - c. Failure to call for required inspection(s) when a renovation or upgrade of a pretreatment system is required.
 - d. Commercial waste generator is in violation for failure to maintain their pretreatment system.
 - e. Commercial waste generator fails to provide the city with a manifest or maintenance documentation for their pretreatment system.
 - f. Commercial waste generator fails to inform the city a spill has occurred during pumping of a pretreatment system and it impacts the sanitary sewer, storm drain or environment.
 - g. Commercial waste generator fails to apply for the required commercial waste permit for a pretreatment system in the city.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XVIII, 3-19-07)

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Sec. 8-2369. - Criminal penalties.

For intentional and flagrant violations of this division, the City of East Point Office of Government Operations may issue a citation to the user, generator or other responsible person, requiring such person to appear in municipal court to answer charges for such violation. Upon conviction, such person shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisonment for sixty (60) days or both. Each act of violation and each day upon which any violation shall occur shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XIX, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2370. - Administrative appeal.

Any person aggrieved by a decision or determination of the city office of government operations shall appeal in writing within thirty (30) days after the issuance of such decision or determination to the mayor and city council or their designee and shall be entitled to a hearing within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the written appeal.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XX, 3-19-07)

Sec. 8-2371. - Judicial review.

Any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the city office of government operations after exhausting all administrative remedies, shall have the right to appeal de novo to the Superior Court of Fulton County.

(Ord. No. 008-07, § XXI, 3-19-07)

Secs. 8-2372—8-2400. - Reserved