

AUTOMOTIVE FACILITY REGULATIONS

The City of Jackson Code of Ordinances includes a *Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Control Program* to enforce proper FOG management practices to keep harmful materials out of the city sewer system. Automotive facilities, including auto repair shops, auto body shops, radiator repair shops, car washes, and fleet service facilities are required to install a sand/oil interceptor to remove oil and solids before the wastewater is discharged to the sewer system. New automotive facilities must prepare a FOG Control Plan for Department of Public Works approval.



The sand/oil interceptor must be pumped out as often as necessary to maintain the operating efficiency of the unit. All maintenance records of the sand/oil interceptor are required to be kept on site for a minimum of three years. These records will be reviewed during facility inspections completed by FOG Program inspectors.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

Automotive Repair Facilities are required to implement Best Management Practices to significantly reduce the amount of waste oil, antifreeze, and other automotive fluids that could potentially be discharged to the sewer system. Effective BMPs include:

DO...

- Wipe up any spilled fluids
- Sweep and mop service floors
- Replace harmful solvents with aqueous cleaners or degreasers
- Recycle all waste oil
- Recycle all waste anti-freeze
- Recycle all transmission fluids
- Use phosphate free soaps/cleaners
- Use self-contained solvent tank
- Maintain sand/oil interceptor
- Observe and monitor all interceptor cleanings
- Post BMPs in service areas
- Review BMPs with employees

DON'T...

- Dispose of oil/grease waste down the drains
- Dispose of old chemicals down the drains
- Hose down spills to a floor drain (use absorbent pads or other dry cleanup methods)
- Wait until the sand/oil interceptor is overflowing to get it cleaned
- Use a drain opening chemical to open a clogged drain (call a professional plumber to evaluate the situation)

SAND/OIL INTERCEPTOR FACT SHEET



Reduce your costs
Reduce pollution
Help protect our urban streams!

*Contract the
FOG Program Coordinator
If you have any questions
(601) 960-2090*

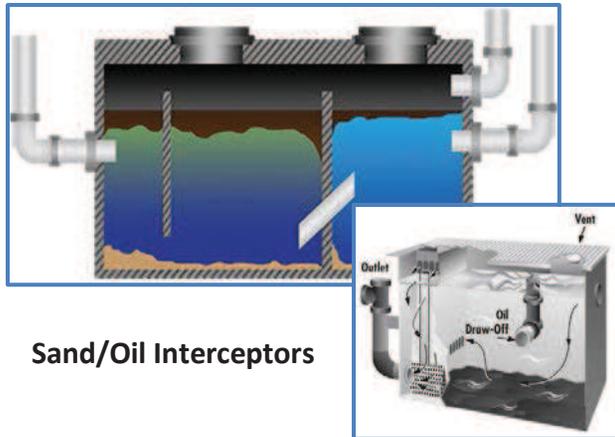


SAND/OIL INTERCEPTOR REQUIREMENTS

The International Plumbing Code requires interceptors to be installed in, but not limited to, the following locations:

- car washes
- motor vehicle, boat and airplane storage yards
- gasoline and diesel service stations
- repair garages
- any private or public wash rack or slab used for cleaning machinery or machine parts
- any other similar facility which may introduce sand, oil, or hydrocarbons into the sewer

All automotive facilities are required to prevent the discharge of detectable quantities of toxic organics and hydrocarbons to the sewer system.



Sand/Oil Interceptors

The interceptor must comply with FOG Control Program design standards. Units are sized according to the International Plumbing Code and in accordance with requirements of the Public Works Department. The interceptor may be a baffled tank for sand/oil removal, a coalescing plate separator where sand is less of an issue, or, with approval, a single compartment tank for smaller facilities.

SAND/OIL INTERCEPTOR MAINTENANCE

Sand/oil interceptors must be cleaned regularly. The removal and disposal of this material should be performed by a professional pumping contractor that is licensed and trained in sand/oil interceptor cleaning.

Always monitor the tank pumping and keep cleaning records on-site.

Regular Cleaning Schedules

The frequency of cleaning is dependent on the loading. The higher the concentration of waste discharged to a sand/oil interceptor, the more frequently it needs cleaning.

- Interceptor cleaning frequency will typically range from 30 days to every 12 months.
- A new unit should be cleaned at 90 days after installation to help establish the cleaning frequency.

If cleaning is needed more frequently than every 90 days, the sand/oil interceptor is possibly undersized.

Disposal of Intercepted Materials

Sand/oil and other waste matter that has been removed from the interceptor should not be introduced into any drain, sewer, storm drain or natural body of water.



Re-evaluate Cleaning Schedules

Regular cleaning at prescribed intervals is necessary to maintain interceptor efficiency. The maintenance interval should be re-evaluated on any system that has clogged, possibly the result of changes in wastewater quantity or quality. Re-evaluation of maintenance frequency is common practice for pretreatment of oil-laden or hydrocarbon impacted wastewater.

Inspect Interceptor After Cleaning

After the accumulated sand/oil and waste material are removed, thoroughly check the interceptor to make certain that the inlet, outlet and air relief vents are clear of obstructions. Backups prior to scheduled maintenance intervals indicate a clogged system, which could result in an overflow.

Also, the performance of the interceptor becomes impaired as sand/oil and other materials accumulate because of reduced retention time, resulting from less interceptor volume.

Properly Sized Interceptor

Oversizing the size of the interceptor can reduce the required cleaning frequency. The frequency of cleaning can best be determined by experience based on observation. Generally, cleaning should be done when 50% of the sand/oil retention capacity has been reached. This level can be determined by removing the inlet side cover, and using a probe, determining the depth of sand/oil build up.

Don't Be a Pain in the Drain

Proper cleaning and maintenance of the interceptor must be performed on a regular schedule or the interceptor becomes fouled, allowing oils, solvents, hydrocarbons, grit and debris to pass through the device and accumulate on pipe walls in the sewer system. Where installed, the owner, at his or her expense, shall maintain all interceptors to ensure continuously efficient operation at all times.