

POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM

Food Handling Facilities, Waste Reduction & Water Quality Protection Guidelines

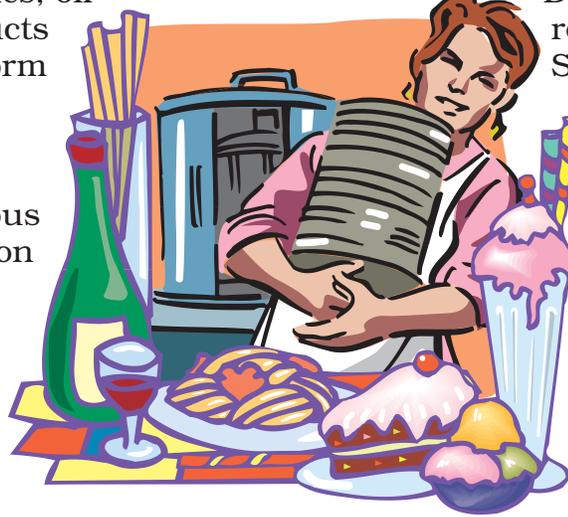
Food handling facilities such as restaurants, institutional cafeterias, grocery stores, bakeries, and delis, can contribute to storm water pollution, mainly through improper cleanup practices that allow food particles, oil and grease, and cleaning products to flow to a street, gutter, or storm drain. Storm water that flows directly to local creeks may contain a variety of pollutants. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways, and for people who live near polluted streams.

There are federal, state, county, city and town ordinances that apply to the discharge of materials other

than storm water to the storm system. In Oklahoma, the discharge of oil and grease to a sanitary line is governed by the requirements of the receiving treatment plant. Also, some municipal Public Works

Departments may be required to develop a Storm Water Plan for the public storm conveyance system.

Following the "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) in this brochure will provide guidance for compliance with protocols for discharging to the sanitary system or to a storm water system.



Sewer or Storm Drain?

If you are not certain whether a drain leads to the storm drain or sanitary sewer, call your city's sewer department so that they can help you resolve the question. In

general, drains inside the building are connected to the sanitary sewer, and outside drains (except for capped sanitary sewer "cleanouts") are connected to the storm

drain system. Sanitary sewer cleanouts are usually 6 inches in diameter or smaller, and storm drain inlets are larger - but there are exceptions. You need to know for sure!



Helpful Hints and Tips
continued on next page...

Helpful Hints & Tips

When you're doing this

Don't forget to do this!

- Cleaning dumpster areas, loading docks, or any paved surfaces

Control litter. Make sure the leasing company maintains and cleans dumpsters regularly; return leaking dumpsters for repair immediately. If you must wash down a dumpster, loading dock or other outdoor surface for health reasons, use dry cleanup methods first, and then rinse, collect water, and discharge to the sink or indoor floor drain.

- Cleaning up spills

Control the spill, then sweep or clean up with rags and granular absorbents. Dispose absorbents to trash, then mop and collect water, put down mop sink, curbed mop basin, or indoor floor drain.

- Cleaning up hazardous materials (e.g., cleaning products)

Use procedure above, but send residue and absorbents to a hazardous waste disposal site.

- Cleaning large equipment

Clean indoors or within a bermed outdoor area where cleaning water will not flow to a storm drain. Collect water and dispose to a sink or indoor floor drain.

- Handling grease, oils, and meat fat

Save for recycling in sealed containers. Never pour into a sink, floor drain, or storm drain.

- Maintaining cooling towers and refrigeration equipment

Control erosion. Keep yard waste out of the street and storm drain. Use chemicals sparingly and never in wet weather

- Landscaping and garden maintenance

Make sure all discharges go to the sanitary sewer and NOT to the street, storm drain, or creek. Advise your maintenance contractor about storm drain protection.

Best Management Practices #1

Spill Cleanup & Pavement Cleaning

When cleaning dumpster areas, loading docks, and other paved surfaces, and whenever a spill occurs

1. First, stop any spill at its source.
2. Next, dry sweep.
3. If wet cleaning (including high temperature or high-pressure washing) is required, use this 3-step process:
 - Clean up as much as possible with rags.
 - Use granular absorbents (e.g. cat litter) to collect residue.
 - Sweep and dispose in trash if hazardous materials are not involved.
 - Mop (or, if absolutely necessary, wash) and collect water, and dispose of water in sink or sewer drain, not the storm drain.
4. If a final rinse is necessary for health reasons, collect the rinsewater and dispose to sink or indoor floor drain. If outdoors, block storm drain before applying water, collect water, and dispose to sink or indoor drain.
5. Do not use bleach or disinfectants if there is a possibility that rinsewater could flow to a street, gutter or storm drain.



Dumpsters and loading dock areas

- Have spill cleanup materials handy in dumpster and loading dock areas.
- Keep litter from accumulating around loading docks by providing trash receptacles and encouraging employees to use them.
- Make sure that dumpsters and containers of grease, meat fat, and used cooking oil are always tightly covered. Make sure that drain holes are plugged to prevent leakage.



Best Management Practices #2

Cleaning & Maintaining Equipment

When cleaning floor mats, carts, tray racks, exhaust filters, hoods, cooking equipment, food containers, etc.

1. **Do not clean** equipment outdoors or in any area where water may flow to a street, gutter storm drain, or creek. In order of preference:



- **Clean** equipment in a designated indoor area, such as a kitchen sink or floor, with a drain connected to the sanitary sewer.
- **Clean** equipment in a designated covered outdoor area with a drain connected to the sanitary sewer. This area should be isolated from the storm drain with a berm or other barrier.
- **Clean** equipment in a small, designated uncovered outdoor area, isolated from the storm drain with a berm or

other barrier, where water can be collected for disposal in the sanitary sewer.

1. **Use a static rinse** tank to clean filters, screens frying racks, etc. Dispose of used solution to the sanitary sewer.
2. **If possible**, use floor mats that are small enough to be cleaned inside near a floor sink or drain plumbed to the sanitary sewer.
3. **Drain, oven, and toilet bowl cleaner:** Use up, and place empty containers in dumpster.

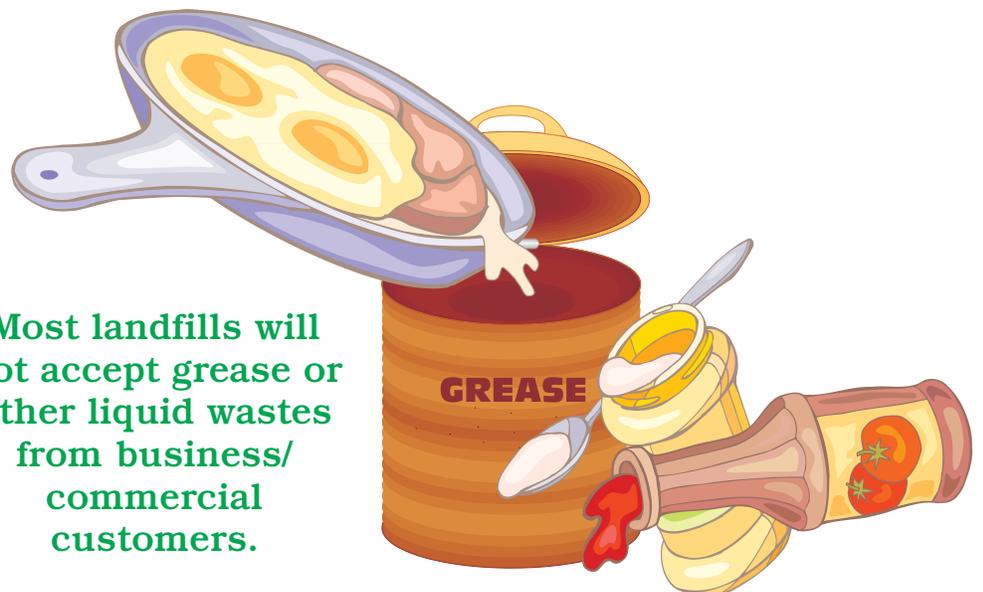
Best Management Practices #3

Grease Handling & Disposal

When cleaning frying equipment or storing or grease for removal to a grease recycler

1. Never pour oil grease, or large quantities of oily liquids such as sauces or salad dressings down a sink, sanitary sewer drain, storm drain, or into dumpster.
2. Recycle waste oil and grease whenever possible.
3. Inspect and clean grease interceptors and traps regularly. Some county regulations require you to clean grease traps at least every three months.

Most landfills will not accept grease or other liquid wastes from business/ commercial customers.



Spill Cleanup Plan

Each establishment should have a spill clean-up plan that includes:

- Procedures for different
- Schedule for training and refreshing employees about the procedures
- Clean-up kits in well-marked, accessible locations
- Designation of a key employee who monitors clean-up

Post the plan in the work area.



In case of a spill or emergency...

Call the DEQ Hotline at: **1-800-522-0206**

to help stop spills from flowing into a creek or storm drain

Best Management Plan #4

Refrigeration/Cooling Tower Maintenance

For large food handling facilities, such as grocery stores, with large refrigeration units and cooling towers

1. Make sure all discharges from cooling equipment go to the sanitary sewer and **NOT** to the street, storm drain, or creek.
2. Make sure your maintenance contractor is knowledgeable and skilled at minimizing corrosion with correct chemical treatment.

Best Management Plan #5

Landscape & Garden Maintenance

For restaurants and other businesses with landscaped grounds

1. Schedule grading and earth-moving landscaping projects for periods of dry weather.
2. When landscaping, protect nearby storm drains with hay bales or other erosion controls.
3. Collect grass clippings, leaves, tree pruning waste, etc. for composting, or place in trash. Do not blow, rake or sweep yard waste into the street or gutter.
4. Use minimal amounts of pesticides, fertilizers, etc., and only in dry weather periods. Never exceed manufacturer's recommended application rates. Landscaping runoff is a significant source of stormwater pollution.
5. Do not use copper-based algacides in pools or fountains. Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives to copper-based products.
6. Discuss good pollution prevention practices with all employees at least quarterly.
7. Systematically inform new employees about these best management practices.
8. Post cleanup guidelines and the name of each shift's designated spill cleanup monitor in a visible location.
9. Complete the following checklist, and share it with employees.

Checklist for Water Quality Protection

General Information

	Yes	No	N/A
1.All management personnel have reviewed this brochure.	_____	_____	_____
2.All employees have been advised of these BMPs.	_____	_____	_____
3.Storm drains are stenciled "I only drain rain".	_____	_____	_____

Grease Traps/Interceptors

1.A grease trap is located inside the facility.	_____	_____	_____
2.A grease interceptor is located outside the facility.	_____	_____	_____
3.Frequency of pumping/removing grease: ___weekly? ___monthly? ___yearly?	_____	_____	_____
4.All records of grease pumping are kept for the period of time specified by local ordinance.	_____	_____	_____
5.The following fixtures are connected to a trap or interceptor:			
a. Wall or floor-mounted sinks	_____	_____	_____
b. Automatic dishwashers	_____	_____	_____
c. Floor drains	_____	_____	_____
d. Other _____	_____	_____	_____

Spill Response

1.In case of a spill (e.g., grease), absorbents such as cat litter are readily available.	_____	_____	_____
2.Employees are trained:			
a. To control and clean up spills	_____	_____	_____
b. To call for assistance in case of emergencies	_____	_____	_____

Equipment Cleaning

1.The following items are cleaned in such a manner that all washwater goes to the sanitary sewer or is hauled offsite:			
a. Grease filters	_____	_____	_____
b. Floor mats	_____	_____	_____
c. Floors (mop water and rinse water)	_____	_____	_____
d. Grill(s)	_____	_____	_____
e. Other _____	_____	_____	_____

Dumpsters and Recycling Containers

1.Dumpsters and recycling containers are always covered.	_____	_____	_____
2.There are no signs of leaks or missing drain plugs.	_____	_____	_____
3.Spilled materials around garbage containers are picked up regularly. If water is used to clean the area, washwater is collected or directed to the sanitary sewer.	_____	_____	_____

Resources

- **American Public Works Association (APWA)**
2345 Grand Blvd., Suite 500
Kansas City, MO 64108
Telephone: (202) 393-2792
Email Address: apwa@bbs.pubworks.org
- **American Water Works Association (AWWA)**
6666 West Quincy Avenue
Denver, CO 80235
Telephone: (303) 794-7711
Fax: (303) 795-1440
Email Address: bbeaudet@awwa.org
- **Consortium for Decentralized Wastewater Technology and Management**
www.tuns.ca/wwater/
- **Environmental Finance Center-**
Region 6 University of New Mexico
nmeri.unm.edu/ta/efc.htm
- **Ground Water Protection Council**
gwpc.site.net/gwpc/
827 NW 63rd Street, Suite 103
Oklahoma City, OK 73116
Telephone: (405) 848-0690
Fax: (405) 848-0722
- **National Rural Water Association**
www.cais.com/nrwainfo/
2915 S. 13th Street
Duncan, OK 73533
Telephone: (405) 252-0629
Fax: (405) 255-4476
Email Address: nrwainfo@nrwa.org
- **Wastewater Virtual Library Information**
www.halcyon.com/cleanh2o/ww/



For more information:
Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
Customer Services Division
Pollution Prevention Program
(800) 869-1400 or (405) 702-9100



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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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