



STORMWATER COMPLIANCE FOR

FAST FOOD FACILITIES & MILITARY DINING FACILITIES (DFAC)

It is important for military, civilian, and contractors working at food service facilities or dining facilities (DFAC) to know that the discharge of pollutants from their facilities activities, may either directly or indirectly enter into the storm drain, or into surrounding water bodies. Such discharges are prohibited by law and can result in severe penalties. Pollutants of concern at DFAC's include fats, oil, grease, disinfectants, and degreasers.

The suggestions in this brochure can help you prepare for inspection from the State Department of Health or EPA. Please review and familiarize yourself with the following DFAC management tips in order to help avoid violations that could result in fines.

Keeping pollutants from food facilities out of the storm drain helps the environment.

Food facilities include restaurants, cafeterias, bakeries, coffee shops and grocery stores. Discharging wastewater, grease and other materials into the storm drain is a violation of both State of Hawaii and city and county of Honolulu stormwater ordinances.

Everything washed into storm drains is untreated and ultimately ends up in our streams and oceans. Food waste sent down storm drains not only create odors but help sustain populations of cockroaches, flies and rats. Substances such as detergents, cleansers and grease can be harmful to aquatic life. Even "biodegradable" cleansers can be harmful when discharged to the storm drain.

Wastes from mop buckets, equipment cleaning, tallow bins and dumpsters should not be discharged to the storm drain.

Storm drains vs. sanitary sewers

Storm drains and sanitary sewers have two distinct functions. It's important to understand the difference.

Storm drains are intended to collect and transport runoff from rainfall. Storm drain systems do not remove pollutants from water before it is discharged into streams and rivers. These are typically the drains and curb inlets found in streets and in parking lots.

Sanitary sewers collect wastewater from indoor plumbing such as toilets, sinks, washing machines and floor drains and take it to a sewage treatment plant. The treatment plant removes many pollutants from wastewater before it is discharged to the stream or ocean.

Visual Reminders

Use the back of this flyer as a poster to remind employees about the correct disposal methods. Install a marker on the storm drains near your facility with a "dump no waste/goes to ocean" message. To obtain a marker kit, or for more information about controlling stormwater, call the Directorate of Public Works Environmental Division.

Mop buckets and sinks

- Never empty a mop bucket where it will drain into a storm drain. Always use the mop sink.
- Keep the mop sink accessible. Don't use it to store materials or equipment.

Spills

- For outdoor spills, use a mop, rag or absorbent material (such as kitty litter) to clean spills.



- Always keep used absorbent material out of the storm drain. Don't let the absorbent material get saturated. Dispose of it by placing it in a sealed plastic bag and place it in the garbage dumpster.
- Store cleaning fluids indoors so leaks and spills can't reach storm drains.

Grease and oil



- Always use the 55-gallon drums to dispose of oils and greases. Drums should be placed on secondary containment and under a roof or eave. Always fasten and secure

the bung cover.

- To minimize spills when transferring oil and grease to the 55-gallon drum, use large funnels.
- Wipe spills as soon as possible. Use dry cleanup methods, such as kitty litter absorbents.
- Maintain secondary containment to prevent overflows by absorbing grease and draining water.



Garbage dumpsters

- Never dispose of liquids in the garbage dumpster.
- Keep the garbage dumpster drain closed and inspect for leaks on a regular basis.
- Keep the garbage dumpster lid closed and locked (if possible) to keep out rain and scavengers.
- Use garbage bags.

Equipment cleaning

- Clean floor mats, garbage cans and other large pieces of equipment at a mop sink or interior floor drain.
- Do not clean food pans outdoors or wash food into the storm drain inlet.

For items that are too large to be effectively

cleaned indoors, consider the following options:

- Construct a covered wash pad that is properly connected to the sanitary sewer.
- Hire a cleaning service that has the right equipment to properly dispose of wastewater.

Pressure washing

- Water from pressure washing outside areas should be discharged to the sanitary sewer or otherwise properly disposed of without letting it flow into storm drains. Use dry cleanup methods to clean outside areas whenever possible.
- Restaurants that use outside companies to do their pressure washing are still responsible if cleaning water is improperly disposed of into the storm drain.

THE SANITARY SEWER

It may be advisable to discharge wash water generated at your shop into the sanitary sewer, since it is prohibited to discharge it into the storm drainage system. However, restrictions also apply to sanitary sewer discharges. Hazardous wastes may never be discharged to the sanitary sewer. Facilities with oil water separators must comply with the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Your success in following these guidelines depends on an effective training program.

Train all military and civilian personnel upon hiring and annually thereafter on stormwater compliance, personal safety, hazardous material management, and proper methods for handling and disposing of hazardous waste. Ensure that all employees understand appropriate disposal methods for different types of waste.

CALL FOR MORE INFORMATION:

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS:	
Recycling Center:	655-0011

Hazardous Material Control Center (HAZMAT supply):	656-0720
Hazardous Waste Turn In (TAP):	656-0866
Hazardous Waste Prg Mgr:	656-2878 x1022
Environmental Training:	655-0584
Clean Water Prg Mgr:	656-2878 x1060
Chief Env Insp:	656-2878 x1034
AQUA ENGINEERS	
Main Office	621-3098

CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT:

- The way we perform our work at our facility will produce an outcome. The Army is interested in always being compliant with stormwater regulations.
- The State Department of Transportation (SDOT) received a Notice of violation from EPA and the State Department of Health. Some of the violations included letting the vehicle wash water enter the storm drain system; allowing oily water to enter the storm drain system; and allowing storm water to flow through a debris stockpile.
- In 2005, the SDOT entered into a compliance agreement for \$52,000,000 over a 4 year period. The agreement forced changes in their business process.
- If the Army were to receive a similar fine, the consequences may include reduced facility repairs; stricter control and documentation of facility operations; and increased inspections from regulators. The Army wants the facility and its personnel to be stormwater compliant to avoid fines and further restrictions.

Reference: Sacramento Stormwater Management Program, "Waste disposal guidelines for food-handling facilities", not dated.

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