



SARATOGA COUNTY SEWER DISTRICT #1 REQUIREMENTS FOR GREASE INTERCEPTOR PERMIT APPLICATION

- All information on the Grease Interceptor Permit Application shall be completed.
- Interior Plumbing plans, Fixture plans and Fixture Schedule shall be submitted for review and approval of SCSD #1.
- Design calculations for sizing hydromechanical grease interceptor(s) using fixture capacity (per Uniform Plumbing Code) and days between pump-outs/cleanings (per ASPE Plumbing Engineering Design Handbook) shall be submitted for review and approval of SCSD #1.
 - Detail sheet of Grease Interceptor shall be submitted for review and approval of SCSD# 1.
 - Fixture Schedule and detail sheet(s) of fixtures connecting to Grease Interceptor shall be submitted for review and approval of SCSD #1.
- SCSD #1 will require the **contractor** to have a Certificate of Insurance listing **County of Saratoga, 40 McMaster Street, Ballston Spa, NY 12020** as certificate holder and an additional named insured prior to the signing of the permit. See Certificate of Insurance Sample Sheet.
- SCSD #1 requires that the permit fee be paid when submitting the permit application. Please refer to SCSD #1 permit fee schedule.
- A Grease Disposal Permit must be obtained from SCSD #1 for disposal at the treatment plant.

- LEGEND:**
- A. MINIMUM 6 INCHES
 - B. INLET PIPE INVERT TO BE 2-1/2 INCHES ABOVE LIQUID SURFACE
 - C. INLET PIPE TO TERMINATE 2/3 DEPTH OF WATER LEVEL
 - D. 90 DEGREE SWEEP, MINIMUM SIZE - 6 INCH SDR-26
 - E. 12 INCH FROM FLOOR TO END OF SWEEP
 - F. 12 INCH FROM FLOOR TO END OF OUTLET PIPE
 - G. MINIMUM DEPTH OF LIQUID CAPACITY - 42 INCHES
 - H. MAXIMUM DISTANCE FROM CEILING - 6 INCHES

- CAST IRON LIQUID TIGHT (GASKET) MANHOLE FRAME AND COVER TO GRADE
- NEENAH FOUNDRY R-1558 SYRACUSE CASTINGS 1012B OR APPROVED EQUAL

- RUBBER BOOT BY KOR-N-SEAL APPROVED EQUAL
- FILL VOID WITH NON-SHRINK WATER PROOF CEMENT GROUT



NOTES:

- CRUSHED STONE NOT TO EXCEED #2 IN SIZE
- ALL PIPES AND FITTINGS SHALL BE 6 INCH SDR-26
- SEWER LATERAL PIPE SHALL BE LAID AT A UNIFORM GRADE OF 1/4 INCH PER FOOT (ABOUT 2%) REFER TO SCD #1 "TRENCH DETAIL" FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTION
- WOOD SHALL NOT BE USED
- FRAME, GRADE RINGS (AS NEEDED), AND TANK SHALL BE LIQUID TIGHT AS A UNIT
- SHALL BE VACUUMED OR WATER TESTED PRIOR TO BACKFILLING
- WHERE INSTRUCTIONS ARE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
- INSTALLED IN COMPLIANCE WITH ASME A
- TANK SHALL INCORPORATE TWO (2) OR TWO (2) SIN
- CAPACITY OF 750 GALLONS
- EFFECTIVE CAPACITY OF
- MULTIPLE CAPACITY GREASE INTERCEPTORS IN SE
- REQUIRE EFFECTIVE CAPACITY IS GREATER THAN
- BATTERED LOCATED AT THE AREA OF 50 INCHES
- SHALL BE LOCATED AT THE AREA OF 50 INCHES
- WATERLINE AREA OF 50 INCHES
- MINIMUM

PRECAST CONCRETE GRAVITY GREASE INTERCEPTOR

NOT TO SCALE

(BY FORT MILLER CO. OR EQUAL)

SARATOGA COUNTY SEWER DISTRICT #1 RESERVES THE RIGHT, AT OUR DISCRETION, TO CHANGE, MODIFY, ADD OR REMOVE PORTIONS OF THESE DETAIL SPECS AT ANY TIME



SARATOGA COUNTY SEWER DISTRICT #1

1002 HUDSON RIVER ROAD, MECHANICVILLE, NEW YORK

P.O. Box 550 Mechanicville, New York 12118
<http://www.saratogacountyny.gov/departments/sewer-district-1/>

Telephone: (518) 664-7396
 Fax: (518) 664-6280



SARATOGA COUNTY SEWER DISTRICT #1 GREASE INTERCEPTOR PERMIT APPLICATION

Date Applied: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Permit Number: _____	Reviewed By: _____
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Name of Project: _____

Location of Project: _____

Tax Map Number (SBL) of Project's Location: _____

Description of Project: _____

Former use of Premises (if not new construction): _____

Meals per Day: _____

Plumbing Plans with Calculations Attached: Yes No

Type of Application: Indoor Grease Interceptor Outdoor Grease Interceptor

Property Owner's Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-Mail: _____

Responsible Party for Grease Interceptor Maintenance:

Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Must Notify SCSD #1 upon any changes to Responsible Party Information

Contractor: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-Mail: _____

Design Engineer: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-Mail: _____

Work shall be in accordance with current Saratoga County Sewer District #1 (SCSD #1) Standards and Specifications. SCSD #1 requires the grease interceptor permit applicant and the project's contractor to designate an agent to whom SCSD #1 shall direct all written, verbal and electronic communications regarding the proposed project or sewer connection.

NOTE: By naming such designated agent, the applicant and the project's contractor agree to be bound by all decisions communicated by said designated agent to SCSD #1 regarding the

proposed project. By signing below, the designated agent assumes the responsibility of complying with SCSD#1's Sewer Use Ordinance requirements and acknowledges that they could be subject to enforcement action thereunder if necessary. SCSD #1's permit to construct sanitary sewer facilities or connections shall expire one (1) year from the date of its execution by SCSD #1 and the permittee.

Designated Agent: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-Mail: _____

Signature of Designated Agent: _____

Name of Designated Agent: _____

(Please print)

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS: Call 518-664-7396 twenty-four (24) hours in advance to schedule inspection of grease interceptor. Approval for use will not be granted until a satisfactory inspection has been completed. The property owner will own and maintain the lateral up to the point of connection with SCSD #1 sewer main.

This permit does not convey legal access to any real property. Please be advised that local municipalities may have additional permitting requirements.

**Mail complete permit application along with cash or check to, P.O. Box 550
Mechanicville, NY 12118. Or submit your application and payment in person at, 1002
Hudson River Road Mechanicville, NY 12118.**

For additional information, forms, requirements and standard details please follow the link below:

<http://www.saratogacountyny.gov/departments/sewer-district-1/>

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Engineering Certification Required Yes No

Special Conditions Attached Yes No

Fee: \$ _____ Days: _____ Date Paid: _____ Insp. Engr.: _____

Check # _____

Insurance Certificate Approved date: _____ Checked By: _____

Permit Administrator

Date of Issue

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

TEXT OF RULE

1. Section 1219.1 of Part 1219 of Title 19 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York is amended to read as follows:

Section 1219.1 Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code

The New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the Uniform Code), adopted pursuant to Article 18 of the Executive Law, includes Part 1220 (Residential Construction), Part 1221 (Building Construction), Part 1222 (Plumbing Systems), Part 1223 (Mechanical Systems), Part 1224 (Fuel Gas Equipment and Systems), Part 1225 (Fire Prevention), Part 1226 (Property Maintenance), Part 1227 (Existing Buildings), [and] Part 1228 (Rail Stations), and Part 1229 (Other Uniform Code Provisions) of this Title and the publications incorporated by reference into those Parts.

2. Title 19 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York is amended by adding a new Part 1229 to read as follows:

Part 1229

Other Uniform Code Provisions

Subpart 1229-1

Introduction

Section 1229-1.1 Introduction.

The provisions set forth in this Part 1229 are part of the Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (the “Uniform Code”) and are in addition to, and not in limitation of, the provisions set forth in Parts 1219 through 1228 of this Title.

Subpart 1229-2
Grease Interceptors

Section 1229-2.1 Introduction.

This Subpart establishes standards, in addition to those set forth in Parts 1219 through 1228 of this Title, for the installation, modification, use, and maintenance of grease interceptors.

Section 1229-2.2 Purpose.

This Subpart implements the provisions of subdivision eighteen of section 378 of the Executive Law, as amended by Chapter 47 of the Laws of 2022.

Section 1229-2.3 Definitions.

In this Subpart, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) Approved. Acceptable to the code enforcement official or authority having jurisdiction.

(b) Authority Having Jurisdiction. The governmental unit or agency responsible for administration and enforcement of the Uniform Code.

(c) Code Enforcement Official. The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the Uniform Code, or a duly authorized representative.

(d) Grease interceptor. Also known as “grease trap.” Includes any of the following types of systems:

(1) Fats, oils and greases (FOG) disposal system. A plumbing appurtenance that reduces nonpetroleum fats, oils and greases in effluent by separation or mass and volume reduction.

(2) Gravity. Plumbing appurtenances of not less than 300 gallons (1136 L) capacity that are installed in the sanitary drainage system to intercept free-floating fats, oils and grease from wastewater discharge.

Separation is accomplished by gravity during a retention time of not less than 30 minutes.

(3) Hydromechanical. Plumbing appurtenances that are installed in the sanitary drainage system to intercept free-floating fats, oils and grease from wastewater discharge. Continuous separation is accomplished by air entrainment, buoyancy and interior baffling.

(e) Uniform Code. The New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code, Subchapter A of Chapter XXXIII of this Title.

Section 1229-2.4 Provisions and requirements applicable to grease interceptors.

(a) General. Grease interceptors shall comply with the applicable provisions and requirements of the Uniform Code set forth in Parts 1220 to 1228 of this Title, and this Subpart.

(b) New and existing grease interceptors shall comply with the following:

(1) Expected loads. All grease interceptors shall be designed to withstand all expected earth, pedestrian, traffic, and other loads as applicable. Openings in grease interceptors that provide access to the grease interceptor shall have covers that are watertight and secure, not capable of sliding, rotating, or flipping to expose the opening, and be capable of withstanding all expected earth, pedestrian, traffic, and other loads as applicable.

(2) Preventing unauthorized access. Only authorized individuals shall have access to grease interceptors. Access to the grease interceptor shall be restricted by at least one of the following means:

(i) covers that can be removed only with tools;

(ii) covers with minimum weight of 66 pounds (30 kg);

(iii) covers that have a keyed or combination locking device;

(iv) a permanent barrier such as a fence or wall that: is not less than 48 inches (1219 mm) tall; has installed on any gates or doors in the barrier a self-closing mechanism, a self-latching mechanism with the latch release installed at a minimum of 54 inches (1372 mm) from the finished floor or ground surface, and a keyed

or combination locking mechanism; completely surrounds all openings in grease interceptors that provide access to the grease interceptor separating them from all other purposes and uses other than for service, cleaning, or other maintenance of the grease interceptor; and prevents unauthorized individuals from accessing the covers; or

(v) an approved alternative method of preventing unauthorized access.

(3) Grease interceptor signage. Grease interceptors shall be provided with a minimum of one approved sign. The code enforcement official shall have the authority to require additional signs as necessary to ensure the warning is clearly visible and readable at all times by persons who are in the vicinity of the grease interceptor. The code enforcement official may accept sign(s) designed in conformance with a hazard alerting sign complying with the 2017 version of ANSI Z535.2: American National Standard for Environmental and Facility Safety Signs, with a warning hazard classification. Sign(s) shall comply with the following:

(i) The sign(s) shall be mounted in a conspicuous location in the vicinity of any cover or covers that provide access to the grease interceptor.

(ii) The sign(s) shall be made of a non-fading, rigid, weather-resistant material suitable for the installation location. Laminated paper shall not be allowed. Adhesive backed signs shall only be allowed for grease interceptors that have a depth less than 24-inches when measured from the top of the access cover to the bottom of the tank.

(iii) The sign(s) shall be in substantial compliance with Figure 1 below with a separate top and bottom panel with black borders. The top panel shall consist of the word "WARNING" in uppercase black letters with an orange background preceded by a black triangle with an orange exclamation mark. The bottom panel shall consist of the words "ACCESS COVERS SHALL BE SECURED AT ALL TIMES" in uppercase black letters with a white background.



Figure 1: Grease Interceptor Warning Sign

(iv) The sign(s) shall have a minimum nominal width of 14-inches and a minimum nominal height of 10-inches.

Exception: The sign(s) for grease interceptors that have a depth less than 24-inches when measured from the top of the access cover to the bottom of the tank shall have a minimum nominal width of 7-inches and a minimum nominal height of 5-inches.

(v) The sign(s) shall be permanently affixed and any mounting hardware and supporting devices shall be of a sturdy, weather-resistant material suitable for the installation location.

Section 1229-2.5 Maintenance.

Grease interceptors shall be maintained in accordance with the Uniform Code and the manufacturer's installation instructions. Grease interceptors shall be regularly serviced and cleaned to prevent the discharge of oil, grease, and other substances harmful or hazardous to the building drainage system, the public sewer, the private sewage disposal system, or the sewage treatment plant or processes. Records of maintenance, cleaning, and repairs shall be available for inspection by the code enforcement official. Maintenance personnel and the property owner shall ensure the approved method of preventing unauthorized access is in good repair and properly secured following any maintenance performed, shall ensure the required signage is properly maintained, and that the grease interceptor is properly maintained to withstand all expected earth, pedestrian, traffic, and other loads as applicable.

Section 1229-2.6 Exemption.

(a) Grease interceptors that meet all of the following requirements are exempt from the requirements of this Subpart:

(1) serve individual dwelling units;

(2) are not accessible to or open to the public;

(3) are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions;

(4) are maintained in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Uniform Code and the manufacturer's installation instructions; and

(5) are regularly serviced and cleaned to prevent the discharge of oil, grease, and other substances harmful or hazardous to the building drainage system, the public sewer, the private sewage disposal system or the sewage treatment plant or processes, and a record of all maintenance, cleaning, and repairs is kept.

**REVISED REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENT
(19 NYCRR Part 1229)**

1. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Article 18 of the Executive Law (§370-383) establishes the State Fire Prevention and Building Code Council (“Code Council”) and authorizes such Code Council to formulate a code to be known as the Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (“Uniform Code”). The statutory authority for this rule is Executive Law §377(1), which authorizes the Code Council to formulate and amend the Uniform Code.

Effective March 22, 2022, Executive Law §378 was amended to provide that the Uniform Code shall address the following subject:

18. Standards requiring that grease traps or interceptors located in a place that may be accessible by the public, or located inside any food service establishment, or located in any other building that is open to the public, shall be designed and maintained to withstand expected loads and to prevent unauthorized access. Such standards shall also include requiring the installation of a warning sign or symbol, as determined by the council, on or in the vicinity of such grease traps or interceptors. Such standards shall apply to new and existing grease traps and interceptors. For the purposes of this subdivision, "food service establishment" shall have the same meaning as in part fourteen of title ten of the New York code of rules and regulations.

Chapter 753 of the Laws of 2021 and Chapter 47 of the Laws of 2022 provide that the amendments to Executive Law §378 shall be effective March 22, 2022; provided, however, that effective immediately, the addition, amendment, and/or repeal of any rules or regulations by the Secretary of State and/or by the Code Council necessary for the implementation of the amendments to Executive Law §378 on its effective date are authorized to be made and completed on or before such effective date. An emergency rule making was previously promulgated for such purpose and has been in effect since March 22, 2022.

This rule making would amend the Uniform Code to include provisions addressing new subdivision eighteen of Executive Law §378, as amended and effective March 22, 2022.

Consequently, it is the determination of the Department of State (“DOS”) and the Code Council that Executive Law §377 and §378, and Chapter 753 of the Laws of 2021 and Chapter 47 of the Laws of 2022, authorize the regulation.

This rule will amend the Uniform Code adding a new Part 1229 to Title 19 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (“NYCRR”), which will contain specific provisions in relation to the installation, modification, use, and maintenance of grease interceptors, commonly referred to as grease traps, and amending section 1219.1 of Title 19 of the NYCRR to provide that new Part 1229 is part of the Uniform Code.

2. LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES

DOS and the Code Council interpret the legislative objectives of new subdivision eighteen of Executive Law §378 to include requiring that grease traps and interceptors located in a place that may be accessible by the public to be designed and maintained (1) to withstand expected loads, (2) to prevent unauthorized access, and (3) to have a warning sign or symbol installed on or in the vicinity of the grease trap or interceptor.

3. NEEDS AND BENEFITS

This rule will amend the Uniform Code to include certain safety provisions and requirements that shall apply to both new and existing grease traps and interceptors. This change is necessary to comply with the recent statutory amendment to Executive Law §378.

As noted by the Sponsor’s Memorandum in Support of Legislation (Bill No. A.7506 (2021); Bill No. A.8770 (2022)), grease interceptors that are not properly designed, installed, and maintained pose a significant

safety concern to the public. There are many types of grease interceptors that can be installed. For example, small in the floor or below the sink grease interceptors may be installed within the building immediately adjacent to the fixture(s) they serve. Larger below-grade exterior grease interceptors that serve multiple fixtures, or an entire building, are also installed and pose the greatest risk to the public as they typically have larger openings and are more accessible to the public. Generally speaking, the smaller interior grease interceptors would be required by the Uniform Code, while the larger below-grade exterior grease interceptors are typically required by the entity responsible for receiving the sanitary discharge from the building (public utility); and buildings may also be equipped with multiple grease interceptors, such as multiple small fixture-style grease interceptors in addition to a large exterior one.

The current version of the Uniform Code includes provisions for the design, installation, use, and maintenance of grease interceptors; however, as a result of this new legislation, the rule adds several new provisions and emphasizes some of the existing provisions. This rule will modify the Uniform Code, making the provisions expressly applicable to all new and existing grease traps and interceptors, regardless of whether they are required by the Uniform Code or the public utility.¹ The rule includes, but is not limited to, those grease interceptors located in a place that may be accessible by the public, or located inside any food service establishment as defined in 10 NYCRR Part 14, or located in any other building that is open to the public.

Specifically, the rule will require: (1) the installation of a warning sign or signs on or in the vicinity of all covers providing access to a grease interceptor; (2) all grease interceptors and their covers to be designed and maintained to withstand expected loads; and (3) all covers providing access to the grease interceptors be

¹ Chapter 47 of the Laws of 2022 also modifies section 2858 of title 3-A of article 9 of Public Authorities Law Chapter 43-A clarifying that although the public authority such as a sewer authority has the power to specify the manner in which exterior manhole covers containing grease traps or interceptors shall be regulated and inspected to prevent unauthorized access, any requirement by a public authority such as a sewer authority shall be in addition to the requirements set forth in the Uniform Code by this rule.

restricted or secured from those who are not authorized to access the grease interceptor, and be tight-fitting to prevent sliding, rotating, or flipping to expose the opening.

4. COST

For many existing facilities, the estimated costs to comply with this rule will be minimal and only include the purchase and installation of a warning sign, or possibly two, for each grease interceptor. These specified signs can be purchased from local sign shops or internet providers for approximately \$40 each for the larger 10” x 14” signs or approximately \$7 for the smaller 5” x 7” adhesive backed signs which are acceptable for certain smaller grease interceptors.² The larger sign could be mounted to a wall or a signpost, adding approximately \$5 to \$30 in material costs.³ The labor cost of installing the larger signs will vary from location to location, but is expected to take between 10 minutes for mounting the sign on existing walls or up to two hours to install the sign with an anchored signpost and can likely be accomplished by facility staff with no specialized tools or skills required. A smaller adhesive backed sign will take less than 5 minutes to install including surface preparation (cleaning) to attach an adhesive backed sign to a grease interceptor or adjacent wall.

Even though some below-grade exterior grease interceptors were installed prior to the Uniform Code requirement to be designed to meet expected loads, and in certain instances the public authority may have required the installation of an exterior grease interceptor, the public authority and the design professional associated with the project would more than likely have ensured that such exterior grease interceptors were designed and installed to withstand expected loads as a standard engineering practice of below grade structures

² Online retailer: 10” x 14” aluminum custom warning safety sign or 5” x 7” adhesive backed vinyl warning safety sign.

³ Simple wall installation including exterior grade screws or anchors (\$5), 4x4 pressure treated post (\$15), exterior grade screws or anchors (\$5), and several bags of concrete (\$10).

and in accordance with the applicable manufacturer's installation instructions. The owner of an existing grease interceptor may find it necessary, or be required at the discretion of the Authority Having Jurisdiction,⁴ to have their existing exterior grease interceptor evaluated by a design professional or other qualified individual to verify compliance with this rule.

Existing smaller interior below the sink style grease interceptor access covers may not have been required to be secured from unauthorized access by the Uniform Code in effect at the time of installation. Therefore, an additional cost to existing facilities would be to secure the covers of these types of grease interceptors. For some existing interceptors, this can be accomplished by adding two hasps and keyed alike padlocks or other devices requiring a tool to remove the covers, and is estimated to cost \$50 for materials and per lid.⁵

It is important to note that the current Uniform Code already requires grease interceptors to be maintained, secured, and designed to withstand expected loads; therefore, many of the provisions of this rule would not be considered a new cost. For new grease interceptors installed pursuant to the provisions of this rule, similar to the existing ones noted above, the addition of a sign at the costs noted above will be required and the smaller interior grease interceptors will now need to be secured as noted.

This rule will also emphasize the importance of maintaining these provisions. As a result, some facilities will correct issues that may have been previously overlooked. It is anticipated that the most common issue would be a missing, broken, improperly sized, or unsecured access cover. Exterior below-grade grease interceptors could be located in areas not subject to vehicular loading or in paved areas where vehicle loading is

⁴ Any city, town, village, county, state agency, or other governmental unit or agency responsible for administration and enforcement of either or both the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code and the New York State Energy Conservation Construction Code.

⁵ Must check with manufacturer to determine appropriate method to secure lid. Two hasp with fasteners (\$20), Two padlocks keyed alike (\$30).

possible. Depending on the location and expected loads, covers may be of either a plastic style or something more durable such as concrete risers with a cast iron frame and cover. A replacement plastic cover would cost approximately \$60 each.⁶ With each exterior below-grade grease interceptor typically having two or three access covers it is still anticipated that the installation of a new replacement cover with screws will be a negligible amount for an authorized facility staff or a service technician to secure the cover with screws while performing other routine maintenance, provided that the available lids are compatible with the risers. If a riser also needs to be replaced, the cost is estimated to be \$500 to \$600 for non-traffic loaded scenarios.⁷

For facilities with grease interceptors located in traffic locations, the covers are subject to higher loads and have an increased potential for damage due to snow plowing or other types of equipment, resulting in the need for maintenance and repair. New risers and cast-iron lids along with the excavation, backfill, and pavement patching will likely cost \$1,500 for a grease interceptor with two access openings.⁸ Another option allowed by the rule that facilities may choose is to fence or enclose the area with access openings. Fencing a 15 by 15-foot area with a 48-inch chain link fence with a 4-foot self-closing gate will cost \$3,200.⁹

The least common but most expensive situation is where the grease interceptor is determined to be incapable of supporting the expected loads and the grease interceptor must be replaced. The cost of materials and installation of two new 1,250-gallon gravity grease interceptors in series is expected to cost between \$15,000 and \$35,000.¹⁰ Many factors could impact the cost of installation that cannot be readily estimated for all scenarios such as site access, contaminated soils, pavement type, interceptor size, hazardous materials such

⁶ Plastic 24" screw down lid: Albany, NY area supplier(\$60), online supplier (\$70)

⁷ Albany, NY area installer: Plastic lid (\$60), 24" replacement riser (\$50 per foot), excavation and labor (\$300-\$400)

⁸ Albany, NY area supplier: cast iron lid and rim (\$400 each), Albany, NY area installer: excavation paving and labor (\$700)

⁹ Pricing to vary based on site access and geographic location. Albany, NY area fencing company provided a pricing of estimate of \$3,200 and an online retailer material only pricing of \$1,800, installation cost would need to be added.

¹⁰ Pricing will vary widely based on geographic location. DOS reached out to New York State providers and installers of grease interceptors and based the estimate off of the responses to a typical sized grease interceptor for a franchise-style restaurant.

as asbestos piping, the presence and relocating of other adjacent utilities, and many other site-specific requirements.

Grease interceptors regulated by this rule are regulated by the current version of the Uniform Code. Any entity with jurisdiction to administer and enforce the Uniform Code will already have in place a means to implement and continue to administer the provisions of the Uniform Code. The potential additional cost of implementing and continued administration of the provisions would be in the form of reviewing building permit applications, issuing building permits, performing construction inspections, and issuing close-out documents evidencing compliance, as necessary, for property owners to comply with any of the provisions. These potential costs to the entity with jurisdiction would, however, be typically charged to the permit applicant as part of a building permit fee.

The Department of State's Division of Building Standards and Codes will provide training on the amendments to the Uniform Code for all local government code enforcement personnel in the State at no cost to the municipalities. Code enforcement personnel employed by the cities, towns, villages, and counties that are required to administer and enforce the Uniform Code will need to receive training regarding the new and amended provisions of the Uniform Code. However, such code enforcement personnel are already required by regulation (19 NYCRR Part 1208) to receive 24 hours of annual in-service training, and it is anticipated that the training needed to familiarize code enforcement personnel with the amendments to the Uniform Code to be implemented by this rule will be accomplished within that annual in-service training.

Local governments can obtain a copy of 19 NYCRR Part 1229 on the DOS website at no cost.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANDATES

This rule will not impose any new program, service, duty, or responsibility upon any county, city, town, village, school district, fire district, or another special district.

6. PAPERWORK

This rule will not impose any additional reporting or record keeping requirements. No additional paperwork is anticipated.

7. DUPLICATION

The rule does not duplicate any existing Federal or State requirement.

8. ALTERNATIVES

This rule making is required by the recent statutory amendments to Executive Law §378; Chapter 753 of the Laws of 2021; and Chapter 47 of the Laws of 2022. Consequently, the alternative of not amending the Uniform Code to continue added provisions relating to grease interceptors was rejected.

A comment was received requesting that the warning sign be more specific to ensure the reader is aware the warning sign applies to grease interceptors. DOS reviewed several alternative signs and alternative text, but these were rejected in favor of a shorter message that would be concise with a readily understood message on a sign that was not overwhelmingly large. Additionally, the signs proposed in the rule are readily available and no special content license is needed to produce the sign.

One comment received suggested that the access covers in parking lots be marked to limit confusion with other underground infrastructure. After consideration of the anticipated maintenance requirement to replace the sign after snow removal or the added cost of specialized access cover that can incorporate and protect a sign, this

alternative was rejected, as only maintenance personnel should be accessing the infrastructure and should be able to identify the underground infrastructure.

Another comment received discussed the location of a sign for a grease interceptor that needed further specification. The proposed rule requires that “the warning is clearly visible and readable at all times by persons who are in the vicinity of the grease interceptor.” Several alternatives for the location of the sign were evaluated, such as specifying the height and a minimum distance from the access covers. However, these alternatives were rejected in favor of the more subjective requirements of “clearly visible and readable” to fit the multitude of scenarios.

The proposed rule requires the access cover to be designed and constructed for the “expected load.” One commentator suggested that the rule should require the access cover to “carry a minimal load based on at least adult human traffic or greater as needed” citing that there are times where an access cover may be in a location where one would not expect human traffic thereby allowing an access cover that may not support a person. This alternative was rejected because in some situations, such as a smaller under sink grease interceptor, being able to withstand pedestrian traffic may not be appropriate and a cover designed to do so may impede the removal of the cover to service the unit.

DOS received a comment that the definition for gravity grease interceptors within the regulation does not align with the definition for gravity interceptors in the reference standard, “Prefabricated Gravity Grease Interceptors (ANSI/CAN/IAPMO Z1001-2014).” The reference standard uses the minimum volume of 300 gallons (1136 liters). This alternative was accepted to align the rule with the reference standard and the rule text was modified accordingly.

Finally, DOS received comments that an annual inspection should be conducted of grease interceptors and the enforcement of the maintenance requirements be increased. Both of these should be classified as

administration and enforcement activities of the Uniform Code and are already appropriately addressed in 19 NYCRR Part 1203 and the local governments' local code enforcement programs, which requires annual fire safety and property maintenance inspections of all restaurants with an occupancy of 50 persons and greater. Generally, most other buildings with grease interceptors are required to have fire safety and property maintenance inspections at least once every three years.

9. FEDERAL STANDARDS

There are no federal standards that conflict with this rule.

10. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

This rule will become effective upon publication of the Notice of Adoption in the State Register. A prior, substantially similar version of this rule was adopted as an emergency rule on March 22, 2022. Therefore, regulated parties have already been complying with these requirements since March 22, 2022.

DOS previously notified interested parties throughout the State of a rule that is substantially similar to this emergency rule by means of a Notice of Emergency and Proposed Rule Making that appeared in the April 6, 2022, edition of the State Register, and the substantially similar rule was also posted on the DOS website and contained in Building New York, an e-bulletin sent by DOS to local governments, design professionals, and other persons and entities involved in the construction industry in all areas of the State.