

GREASE INTERCEPTOR OPERATION

A	Flow from undersink grease traps or directly from plumbing fixtures enters the grease interceptor. The Uniform Plumbing Code requires that all flow entering the interceptor must enter through the inlet pipe.
B	An approved flow control or restricting device is installed to restrict the flow to the grease interceptor to the rated capacity of the interceptor.
C	An air intake valve allows air into the open space of the grease interceptor to prevent siphonage and back-pressure.
D	Oil and grease floats on the water surface and accumulates behind the grease retaining fittings and the wall separating the compartments. To insure grease, solids and liquids are completely removed and disposed of properly, maintenance is performed by a licensed Liquid Waste Hauling Company.
E	Solids in the wastewater that do not float will be deposited on the bottom of the grease interceptor and will need to be removed during routine grease interceptor cleaning.
F	Grease retaining fittings extend down into the water to within 12 inches of the bottom of the interceptor. Because grease floats, it generally does not enter the fitting and is not carried into the next compartment. The fittings also extend above the water surface to provide air relief.
G	Some interceptors have a sample box so that inspectors or employees of the establishment can periodically take effluent samples.
H	Flow exits the interceptor through the outlet pipe and continues on to the sanitary sewer system.

