

WHAT IS INTERCEPTOR MAINTENANCE?

NO GREASE



PHOENIX CITY CODE CHAPTER 28 - SEWERS, REQUIRES ALL PRETREATMENT DEVICES (INTERCEPTORS AND TRAPS) TO BE IN CONTINUOUS AND EFFICIENT OPERATION AT ALL TIMES.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

For an interceptor to work efficiently it needs to be completely pumped out and cleaned periodically.

How often should I pump my interceptor?

- Every 30 days for a grease trap
- Every 90 days for a grease interceptor
- Every 6 to 12 months for a lint or a sand/oil interceptor

Your interceptor may need more frequent pumping depending on how much sand, oil, fats, and solids your facility produces. Normally, you should pump when the solids and grease reach 25% of the device's capacity.

Scrape food scraps into the garbage and recycle oil in a tallow bin. The less grease you put down the drain, the less often you must pump, saving you money.

Additives are prohibited,

Additives such as enzymes, bacteria, and detergents intended to keep grease in a liquid state are prohibited as they enable grease to pass through an interceptor only to solidify in the sewer line.

The user is responsible for:

the maintenance of the interceptor. If an interceptor is overloaded or in poor repair, YOU are responsible for ensuring repairs and proper maintenance are conducted, NOT the pump company.

Pump records are required to be on-site for a minimum of 3 years. You should review your pumping invoices. The pumping company should note if the interceptor needs repair or should be pumped more frequently.

If a blockage or overflow is caused by your facility, you may be subject to the following:

You can be backbilled the cost of the cleanup and any damages incurred from improper maintenance. This can cost several thousand dollars.

You can be required to pump and jet on a more frequent basis.

Depending on your pre-treatment device, you may be required to upgrade or upsize to a more effective pre-treatment device.

The City's goal for commercial sewer users is compliance with environmental laws and prevention of sanitary sewer overflows, backups, and blockages.



City of Phoenix Sewer Line Full of Grease



City of Phoenix Manhole Full of Grease

If you have any questions regarding this supplement or any other issues, please call the City of Phoenix Environmental Services Division Commercial Inspection and FOG Program at (602) 262-1859, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Your cooperation is appreciated.

City of Phoenix
INTERCEPTOR MAINTENANCE
Water Services Department
Environmental Services Division



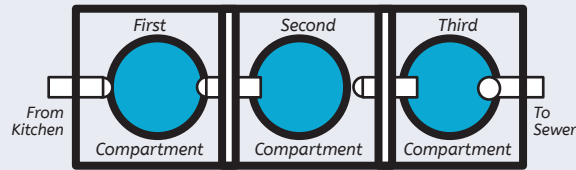
City of Phoenix
WATER SERVICES DEPARTMENT
PHOENIX.GOV/FOG

PHX WATER SMART

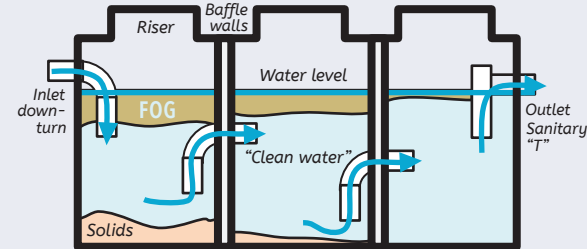


HOW DOES AN INTERCEPTOR OR TRAP WORK?

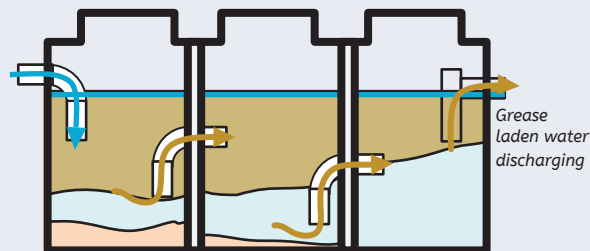
AERIAL VIEW OF INTERCEPTOR



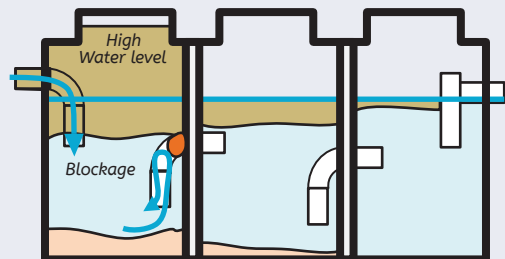
PROPERLY FUNCTIONING INTERCEPTOR



OVERLOADED INTERCEPTOR



BLOCKAGE IN INTERCEPTOR



GRAVITY INTERCEPTOR

Water is slowed down by the inlet downturn which allows for gravity separation of solids and grease. Water flows through the baffles between each compartment further separating out solids and grease until clean water leaves the interceptor through the outlet sanitary tee.

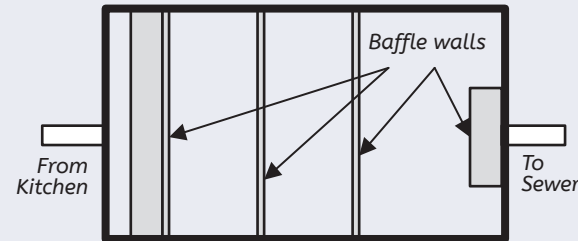
HYDRO-MECHANICAL INTERCEPTOR (TRAP)

Water is slowed down by the inlet baffle wall which allows for separation of solids and grease. Solids are blocked by baffles on the floor of the trap. Clean water leaves the trap through the outlet baffle.

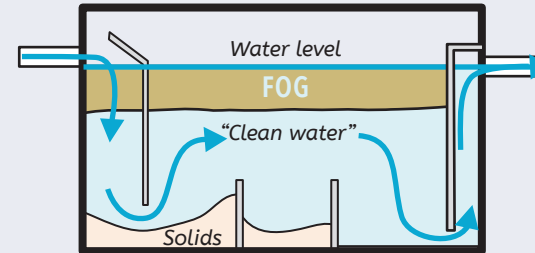
IMPROPER MAINTENANCE

will allow material to leave the interceptor allowing solids and grease to enter the City's sewer system. This may cause a blockage in the City sewer system or a blockage in your private line. Blockages can lead to sewer overflows which may overflow outside of a facility or backup within your facility. Holes in traps will allow pollutants to soak into the ground underneath the facility.

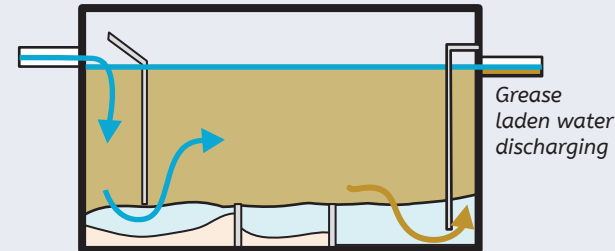
AERIAL VIEW OF TRAP



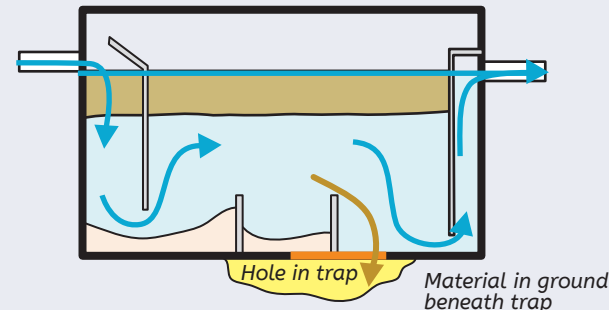
PROPERLY FUNCTIONING TRAP



POORLY MAINTAINED TRAP



RUSTED OUT TRAP



WHY IS MAINTENANCE IMPORTANT?

The longer a device is left unmaintained, the more grease can escape. As grease leaves the device, it can coat the inside of pipes. This can lead to frequent costly hydro jetting of sewer lines.

When an interceptor is not properly maintained:

- Overloaded interceptors can backup and overflow.
- Backups and overflows can force your establishment to shut down temporarily.
- Missing or broken parts allow grease to pass through the interceptor.
- Grease over time becomes acidic and can corrode and destroy your interceptor.

REPLACING AN INTERCEPTOR

A permit should be obtained from Planning and Development Division located at 200 W. Washington Street. Pulling a permit ensures that the replacement meets City Plumbing Code and ensures that the interceptor is properly sized.

The City of Phoenix recommends purchasing traps made from plastics or stainless steel. While these are rust-resistant, they still need to be pumped on a regular basis.



Surcharging Interceptor



Surcharging Trap



Interceptor missing outlet, no grease retention



Overflowing Interceptor



Rusted out grease trap