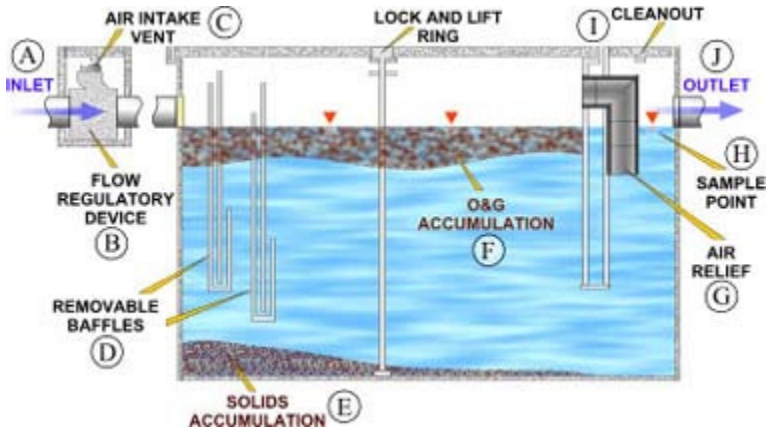
FATS, OILS & GREASE - HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS

How a Grease Trap Works (see diagram following table)

A	Flow from four or fewer kitchen fixtures enters the grease trap
B	An approved flow control or restricting device is installed to restrict the flow to the grease trap to the rated capacity of the trap
C	An air intake valve allows air into the open space of the grease trap to prevent siphonage and back-pressure
D	The baffles help to retain grease toward the upstream end of the grease trap since grease floats and will generally not go under the baffle. This helps to prevent grease from leaving the grease trap and moving further downstream where it can cause blockage problems
E	Solids in the wastewater that do not float will be deposited on the bottom of the grease trap and will need to be removed during routine grease trap cleaning
F	Oil and grease floats on the water surface and accumulates behind the baffles. The oil and grease will be removed during routine grease trap cleaning
G	Air relief is provided to maintain proper air circulation within the grease trap
H	Some grease traps have a sample point at the outlet end of the trap to sample the quality of the grease trap effluent
I	A cleanout is provided at the outlet or just downstream of the outlet to provide access into the pipe to remove any blockages
J	The water exits the grease trap through the outlet pipe and continues on to the grease interceptor or to the sanitary sewer system



How a Grease Interceptor Works (see diagram following table).

A	Flow from undersink grease traps or directly from plumbing fixtures enters the grease interceptor. The UPC 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. The oil and grease will be removed during routine grease interceptor cleaning.
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. Having a sample box is recommended by the UPC but not required.
H	Flow exits the interceptor through the outlet pipe and continues on to the sanitary sewer system.