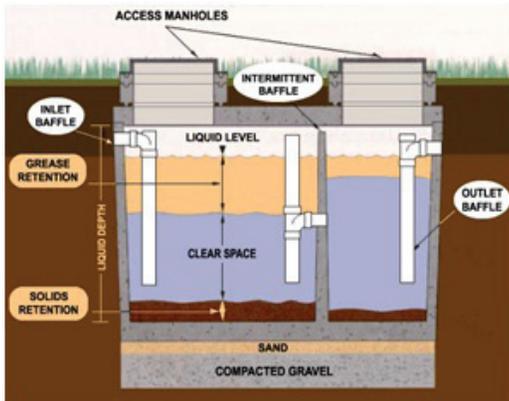


What are grease traps and interceptors?

- A grease trap is a device that collects grease before it enters pipes leading to the sewer system.
- Grease traps are placed on commercial kitchen sinks and any other drains where grease could collect.
- Businesses discharging liquids containing excessive amounts of grease are required to use grease traps or grease interceptors.
- Grease interceptors are placed outdoors on the private sewer line before it enters the public sewer system.



- The traps or interceptors need to be checked monthly and the grease and other solids, cleaned out as needed to ensure the device continues to function properly.
- Well maintained grease traps and grease interceptors are very effective at keeping grease out of the sewer system.

Toledo FOG Regulations for Businesses

The amount of oil and grease discharged into the sewer cannot exceed 250 mg/L (for a single grab sample) or an average of 100 mg/L (for multiple grab samples).

Establishments are required to keep the following written records:

- dates of monthly checks
- dates of trap/interceptor cleaning
- total solids & grease removed
- method of disposal
- manager's signature

These records shall be maintained onsite for inspector's review and shall be kept for a period of three years. Failure to maintain onsite records or falsification of records may result in a penalty.

(TMC 930.12)



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CITY OF TOLEDO FOG PROGRAM



PREVENTING FATS, OILS,
AND GREASE FROM DAMAGING
YOUR HOME, BUSINESS, AND
THE ENVIRONMENT

Where does grease come from?

Grease comes from meat fats, lard, oil, shortening, butter, margarine, food scraps, and dairy products, usually as a result of cooking. When washed down the sink, grease sticks to the insides of sewer pipes. Over time, it builds up and can block the pipe.

Garbage disposals do not prevent grease from entering the sewer.



What happens when grease blocks a sewer pipe?

- Raw sewage could overflow into your business or a neighboring home or business.
- Expensive cleanup could be charged to you.
- Raw sewage could overflow into streets, parks, streams and yards.
- Higher sewer bills could result from high costs to the sewer department.

FOG

What can you do to help?

- Do not pour grease down the sink drain or flush down the toilet.
- Scrape all food scraps into the trash; do not put them into the garbage disposal.
- Pour grease into an empty soup can, let it harden, and throw the can in the trash.
- Recycle grease utilizing an approved receptacle and waste hauler.
- Dry wipe pots and pans to remove as much grease as possible before you clean them.



FATS, OILS, & GREASE

Do's

- Train staff on Best Management Practices (BMPs) to keep FOG out of sewer pipes.
- Prevent spills of fats, oils and grease.
- Clean vent hoods and filters regularly.
- Protect drains with a screen.
- Dry scrape leftovers into a trash bin, not the sink.
- Empty trash bins before they overflow.
- Clean and cover outdoor recycling areas.
- Keep records of cleaning, inspections, and service for at least 3 years.

Don'ts

- Don't improperly dispose of fats, oils and grease.
- Don't put degreasers in the system (they just push FOG into sewers).
- Don't wash kitchen equipment outdoors.
- Don't allow FOG into storm drains, catch basins, etc.