



March 2010

# The Wastewater Insight

## The wastewater insight

### MYSTERY BUG OF THE MONTH



We started this month out with a new

### Mystery Bug of the month!

Check out our website for more photos of our new mystery bug!!!!  
[WWW.EnvironmentalLeverage.com](http://WWW.EnvironmentalLeverage.com)

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### Cold, Oil and Grease- one way to make your wastewater plant difficult! 49 out of 50 states recently had snow on the ground!



Cold, oil and grease can be three nightmares for wastewater plants. How does cold impact oil and grease in your plant, and how do each of these directly impact your plant?

Grease is a general classification for grouping fats, oils, waxes, and soaps according to their effect on wastewater collection and treatment systems. The acronym "FOG" will be used as a general term for fats, oil, and grease.

For Municipalities- some of the issues include:

- Temperature
- Food
- Grease
- Lubricating
- Oils - Industrial
- Equipment
- Soaps and Detergents
- Hydrocarbon
- Oils



Most blockages and sanitary sewer overflows in wastewater collection systems are caused by grease. As the temperature cools down in the winter, wastewater from toilets, kitchen sinks, and other sources flow more slowly to the wastewater treatment plant. As a result, grease and other household products tend to harden and collect in cold sewer pipes, causing blockages and occasional

freezing. As these blockages build, the sewer line can back up into homes and businesses, causing an unsightly and smelly mess.

Grease comes from many sources- houses, hotels, hospitals, schools, business cafeterias, food preparation, industries and many restaurants.



Grease traps or interceptors are the main way to try to keep some of the grease out of the collection system.

There are three important criteria in order for a grease trap to be successful.

- 1) *Time*. The grease trap or interceptor device must provide sufficient retention time for emulsified grease and oil to cool, separate and float to the surface of the chamber.
- 2) *Temperature*. The separation device must provide adequate volume to allow the wastewater to cool sufficiently for emulsified grease to separate.
- 3) *Turbulence*. Turbulence through the grease traps must be controlled so that grease and solids are not kept in suspension in the wastewater. Turbulence must be controlled, especially during high discharge rates associated with draining a triple sink or multiple fixtures simultaneously.

Temperature, time, and the emulsion properties of the FOG in the wastewater affect the grease trap performance, and may cause poor performance or failure of a downstream treatment process.



Grease trap sizing criteria are typically based upon old regulations written when animal fat was the main form of cooking oil used in kitchens. Nowadays there are modern oils or liquid oils that remain liquid at room temperature, and may be more

difficult to separate from the wastewater than animal fats used in the past such as lard and suet.

In order for fats, oil and grease to float it must be lighter than water. Congealed FOG tends to be lighter than water, and the grease needs to cool to congeal and separate from the water carrying the grease away from the kitchen. Some of the considerations for allowing the FOG to separate and float include the temperature of the water entering the grease trap, the temperature of the grease trap, and the length of time the wastewater is allowed to stay in the grease trap (detention time) to cool before passing onto the next wastewater collection or treatment process. A longer detention time allows the contents of the grease trap to cool, and the FOG to separate.

The size of the grease trap depends largely on how much waste your business produces and how often you perform trap maintenance. Outside grease traps will operate differently in winter versus summer and are more prone to clogging during cold weather.

Grease traps are not very effective if the temperature is too high therefore, the temperature of the grease trap effluent should be less than 85°F in order to facilitate the separation of the oil fraction from the water. Unfortunately, newer federal regulations for temperatures in dishwashers have raised the temperatures up around 180° - 210° F, thus many grease traps are not sufficiently capturing the grease.

Nationwide, health inspectors require that dish machine rinse temperatures be verified to reach between 170° - 212°F, the range sure to kill bacteria.

Many dishwashers utilize an internal water recycling system and, therefore, do not discharge a large volume of hot (180° F) water. The smallest commercial dishwashers discharge 1.6 gallons/rack (up to 85 gallons/hour). The largest commercial dishwashers run continuously and use 7 gallons/min (420 gallons/hour).

### Controlling grease at hospitals, schools, hotels, restaurants, etc.-

Restaurants and other food service businesses generate literally tons of cooking oil, grease and food wastes every day. Dishwashing detergents may have the effect of keeping the FOG suspended or emulsified in the waste stream, allowing the FOG to pass through the grease trap with the water.

**Fryer oil** means oil that is used and/or reused in fryers for the preparation of foods such as fried chicken and French fries. Discharge of fryer oil into the county sewer system is often prohibited. Unfortunately, studies have shown that at many fast food restaurants- the help has often poured the fryer grease down the drain assuming the grease trap would collect it.

At hospitals, periodically, the hospital kitchen staff was pouring 250 gallons or more of boiling water into the floor drains. The kitchen staff was unaware that the drains were connected to the grease interceptors. The boiling water prevented grease from separating from the liquid before discharging into the sewer line.

### Additional Sources of Oil

Other commercial sources include food manufacturers, food processors, and large-volume lipid lubricant users (canning, bottlers, etc.). Control Authorities should also keep in mind food providers in schools, hospitals, hotels, correctional facilities, churches, nursing homes, and other facilities such as these can also contribute high levels of oils and grease.

Raw milk has a BOD5 concentration of approximately 100,000 mg/L, and FOG of 90-500. Any type of dairy processing such as cheese, milk, yogurt, ice cream, etc usually has some type of oils present.

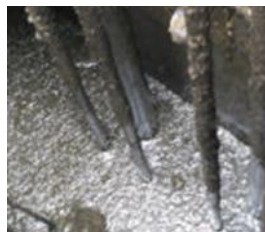
Grease in the Food Industry comes from butter, lard, vegetable fats and oils, meats, nuts and cereals.

Laundry effluent may have oils present depending upon the types of clothing treated.

Food retailing- many types of food processing have high levels of oils.

Oil from equipment maintenance found in lift station.

Production of butters and margarine, dairy, cheese, etc  
Processing of vegetables



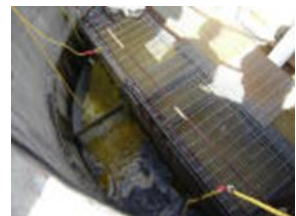
Oil at juice plant



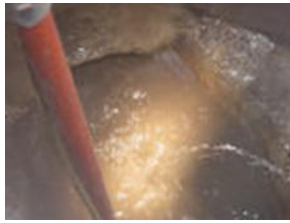
Lubricating oils on machines in beverage plant



Grease from meat processing



Sauces from food processing



Sewer slime from metal cutting plant- many oils used in cutting steel parts

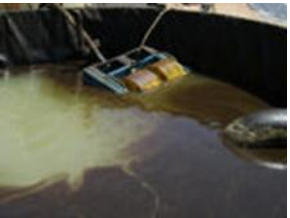


Metal finishing and metal cutting

Petroleum refining, steel and petrochemical, papermills all have high levels of oils



Refinery Oil



Natural Gas Plant



Steel Mill

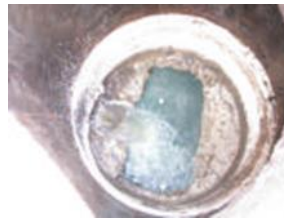


Municipality - oil sheen after high rains



Hydrocarbon oil can also be found at many municipalities. The main sources of oil and grease are leakage from engines in parking lots and streets, construction on roads, spills at fueling stations, overfilled tanks, restaurant grease traps, and waste oil disposal. Rain and infiltration can wash the oils down into the sewers and drains and make their way into the treatment plant. We found extremely high levels of hydrocarbon oils in a lift station at a beverage plant.

Papermill-



Blocked sewer with oil build-up Oil leaking off machines



Very good case study by the EPA

<http://www.worldstoneinc.com/newstory.ccm?8,25,2266,ws2266,,Doc.news.html>

Since obviously, there are many sources of oils and grease, focus on primary treatment and keeping the oils from making their way into the treatment plant is the best option. Use of upstream treatment such as booms, bioaugmentation, API, DAF or primaries will make it easier for the bacteria to work once you are in the wastewater plant in the MLSS.

### Cold Weather-Heavy rains, snows and melting snows



As heavy rainfall runs over the surface of roofs and the ground, it may pick up various contaminants including soil particles and other sediment, heavy metals, organic compounds, animal waste, and oil and grease.

Snow can also pick up sediments. Melting snow runoff can easily infiltrate into the sewer systems.

Heavy rains can knock off chunks of grease that have solidified in pipes and send them down to the wastewater treatment plant. This has been a bad winter in many locations, and the extra cold as well as heavy rains and snows have made it hard for many municipalities as well as industrial plants to run. We have had many plants call for help with issues at their plants.

### Road salt and salt around offices, parking lots, etc.

Road salt, sodium chloride and calcium chloride, are used to maintain safe roads, highways, and parking lots under icy conditions during winter months. Cyanide compounds are often added to reduce clumping.

The runoff from the paved surfaces carrying the chloride and cyanide compounds can result in surface and ground water contamination. High levels of salt in the collection system can raise the temperatures which can help break away more grease along with heavy rains and melting snows. Another impact salt can have if levels are too high and a plant is very small is to impact the biomass and floc formation.

### Detergents vs. soaps

By definition, soap is a cleansing product created through the chemical process of combining fat or natural oil with an alkali (such as wood ashes or lye) under controlled conditions. Detergent substitutes are now more common due to biodegradability issues. Below are some of the substitutions that are commonly used:

- Ethoxylated alcohol's instead of nonylphenols
- Biodegradable organic solvents
- EDTA instead of phosphates

### So, what does all this do to my plant?

Winter can be brutal on a Wastewater treatment plant, especially if you live in the Northern areas. Frozen scum on clarifiers is no picnic to remove! Optimizing your primaries, then your aeration basin can help eliminate scum on the clarifier and make these types of issues permanently disappear.

We have had numerous customers with issues with frozen clarifier and scum this winter and we still have a few more months of cold to deal with.



If you have high levels of oils and grease that are causing foaming, SVI issues, or frozen solids, use the microscope to see what you have in your system. If you have filaments or Zoogea, find out what type of filaments. If you have Nocardia and M. parvicella, which are the most common types found with high oils and grease, focus on grease control. Use bioaugmentation if necessary short term to help reduce the oils and grease and out compete the filaments. A small amount of bioaugmentation is cheaper in the long run than foaming, TSS, BOD and high polymer costs or solids handling issues.

More information can be found in our troubleshooting pages and newsletters on our website

<http://www.environmentalleverage.com/newsletters.htm>

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Please call us if you need help with identification of filaments, or are interested in short term use of bioaugmentation.

### Last Month's MYSTERY BUG OF THE MONTH



Did you guess?

No those are not stains used. Those actually are pink dots. This is a bristle or aleosoma worm.

He usually indicates an older sludge with high levels of nitrates.

### Mystery Bug of the month!

Check out our website for more photos of our new mystery bug!!!!



**MicroClear MicroChill Cold Weather**

**Cold Weather MicroChill  
Bioaugmentation:  
Patented Strain to perform  
at 3 degrees Centigrade.**

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