

Legal requirements

- Christchurch City Trade Wastes Bylaw
- New Zealand Building Code G13 – Foul Water
- New Zealand Building Code G14- Industrial Liquid Waste

You need to have a Trade Waste Consent to discharge to the sewer and may require operation controls to be in accordance with an approved Environmental Management Plan. Because the installation of the petrol and oil interceptor involves drainage alterations, a Building Consent is also required.

Maintenance

It is the occupier's responsibility to ensure the petrol and oil interceptor is maintained in effective working order. The trap needs to be cleaned out at frequent intervals (this interval will depend on the nature of your business). If the trap is not maintained, the occupier may be liable for any costs of damages to the sewer and the Trade Waste Consent may be withdrawn. The sludge is to be removed by an approved operator for treatment and disposal at an authorised waste processing plant. It is the occupier's responsibility to ensure that a manifest docket is completed for the contractor prior to the waste removal.

Good housekeeping

To reduce the cleaning frequency of the petrol and oil interceptor, it is in occupier's interest to ensure minimal loading of the system. Some housekeeping practices can help reduce pollutant levels and the cost of discharging trade wastewater.

- Adopt dry cleaning methods such as wiping up and sweeping spills rather than hosing. There are also absorbent packs available to soak up oil spills.
- Ensure that all equipment is properly cleaned and maintained.
- Do not pour oil down the drain. Ensure that adequate storage is provided for used oil and that a collection program is arranged with an oil recycler.
- Use quick break detergents, which help with oil separation.
- Use cleaning products that have a pH of 6-10 at working concentration.

For further information
please contact:

Christchurch City Council
City Water & Waste Unit
Technical Services Team

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<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/TradeWaste>

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WasteWater

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TRADEWASTE

Petrol and Oil Interceptor



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Petrol and Oil Interceptor

WHAT

is a petrol and oil interceptor?

A gravity separator, which utilises the difference in specific gravity to trap hydrocarbons (usually oil and fuel) and to prevent these contaminants being discharged to the Council's drainage systems. Interceptors may be found on the stormwater or sewer, or both.

WHY

do we need it?

Oil and fuel in our wastewater:

- Accumulate in pumping stations. When mixed with other material present in sewage, they cause blockages and failure of pumps.
- Cause overflows in sewer drains
- Reduce the efficiency of sewage treatment and the quality of effluent being discharged into the environment.

WHO

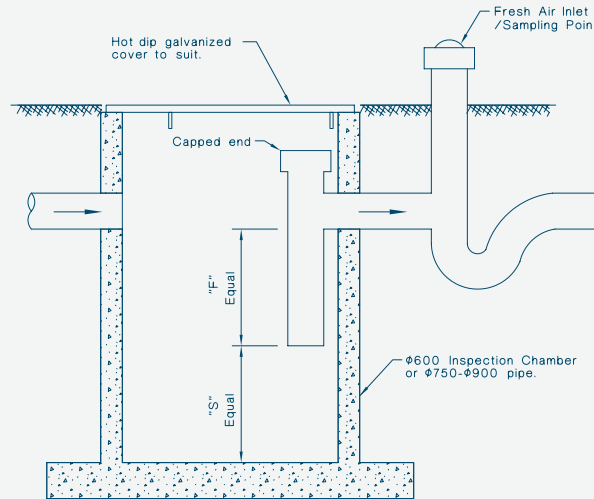
needs to install it?

All commercial premises that have wash pads or other open concrete areas need to provide an interceptor. Examples of such premises are car wreckers, car yards, mechanical workshops, fuel stations, and vehicle/other wash facilities.

Types of petrol and oil interceptors

Light duty interceptor

- Used in low traffic areas
- With galvanised cover



Notes:

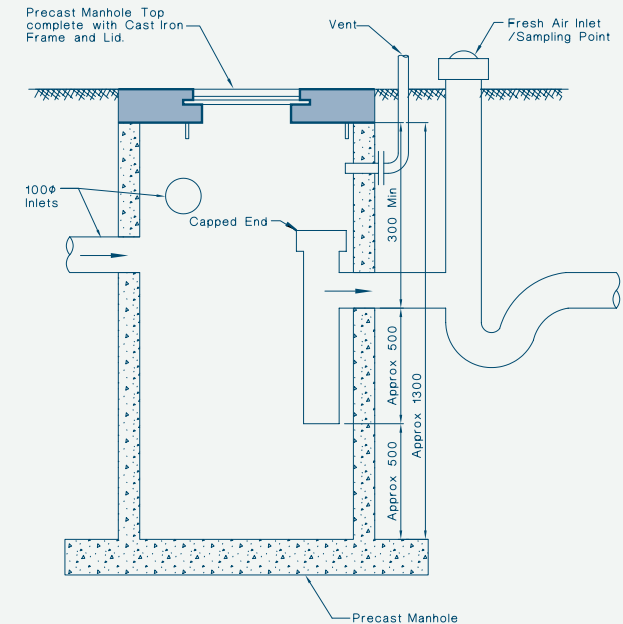
1. "S" = Maximum trapping capacity of solids/silt.
2. "F" = Maximum trapping capacity of floatables eg petrol/oil etc.
3. Min working capacity 1m³

Size and design

The general design is outlined in the accompanying drawings. Larger versions are available from our webpage <http://www.ccc.govt.nz/TradeWaste>. A petrol and oil interceptor may also be used as sedimentation and balance tank.

Heavy duty interceptor

- Used in heavy traffic areas
- With cast iron lid



Notes:

1. Min working capacity 1m³
2. Gully may be remote from Petrol/Oil Interceptor

Before installing a petrol and oil interceptor you need to discuss your design and further requirements with a Technical Services Officer at the Civic Offices.