The use of garbage grinders is a popular method of disposing of a large portion of food service solid waste. More and more of the facilities for which construction plans are reviewed have incorporated garbage grinders into the food service facilities.

Garbage grinders which discharge into a public sewage collection and treatment facility generally present few problems. However, when discharge is to a relatively small package sewage treatment plant, a sewage treatment pond system or a septic tank-soil absorption system, problems may occur, one of which is the overloading of the sewage treatment systems.

Effective immediately, plans for schools, restaurants, and large grocery store delicatessens with garbage grinders discharging into package plants or pond systems will only be acceptable if the sewage treatment works are designed to handle a minimum additional 50% organic loading. For those facilities utilizing septic tank-soil absorption systems, the use of a garbage grinder will be acceptable only when the septic tank is oversized an additional 50% over all other minimum requirements. The use of a dual compartment septic tank or two septic tanks in series, is required for septic tank-soil absorption systems.

Requests for approval to use refuse type garbage grinders (capable of grinding plastic and cardboard) will be reviewed on an individual basis by the Office of Environmental Health Services.

Garbage grinders should be U.L. approved and are to be connected and trapped separately from any other line. Any cross connection resulting from the installation of a garbage grinder shall be protected by an approved backflow prevention device. The solenoid valve in the water line serving the garbage grinder shall be located prior to any backflow prevention device. No new installation shall have a garbage grinder discharging directly or indirectly into a grease trap.

References

History

Attachments