



## GREASE INTERCEPTOR TRAP WASTE

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### INTRODUCTION

The EPA has issued a classification for the management of grease interceptor trap waste to achieve the best environmental outcome. Significant quantities are generated in Victoria and there are opportunities for its recycling and reuse.

Grease interceptor trap waste is waste from a grease interceptor used for the capture of food, grease and solids before entry to the sewer. These wastes include any solids that are derived from the treatment of this waste. It is primarily sourced from retail food business, such as restaurants and fast food outlets.

Waste fats and oils from large food processing facilities are more appropriately categorised as commercial food waste, and are not covered by this classification. These are predominantly organic in nature, which makes them suitable for high order waste management options.

### IMPLEMENTATION

Under the classification, disposal of grease interceptor trap waste, or residual solids derived from the treatment of grease interceptor trap waste, is prohibited and this waste must be reused or recycled.

Also, cross-contamination of grease interceptor trap waste with triple interceptor trap waste, or other waste streams, is prohibited as it renders the waste unsuitable for reuse and recycling.

### WHAT THIS MEANS FOR YOU

#### Generators:

- must ensure that their waste is sent to a facility that is licensed, or has an exemption or notification issued by EPA, for the purpose of reuse or recycling grease interceptor trap waste.

#### Transporters:

- must ensure that the waste is not cross-contaminated, for example, with petroleum hydrocarbons from triple interceptor trap waste
- must transport waste to a facility that is licensed, or has an exemption or notification issued by EPA, to undertake reuse or recycling of grease interceptor trap waste.

#### Receivers:

- must undertake reuse or recycling of grease interceptor trap waste
- must be licensed, or have an exemption or notification issued by EPA, for the reuse or recycling of grease interceptor trap wastes.

#### General

Grease interceptor trap waste must be managed in accordance with the classification, the requirements of the *Environment Protection Act 1970* and the *Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009*.

This guidance forms part of the Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines (IWRG), which offer guidance for wastes and resources regulated under the *Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009* (the Regulations). Publication IWRG421 – June 2009.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

A list of companies able to transport and accept grease interceptor trap waste is available on EPA's website at [www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste/iwdb](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste/iwdb)

*Government Gazette No. G31* (published 29 July 2004) Prescribed Industrial Waste Classification.

**Environment Protection Act 1970**

**ACT NO. 8056/1970**

**Industrial Waste Management Policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste) 2000**

**No. S 183 December 2000**

**Prescribed Industrial Waste Classification**

1. For the purpose of clause 11(1) and in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Industrial Waste Management Policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste) the Authority hereby classifies grease interceptor trap effluent as having currently available<sup>1</sup> opportunities for reuse and recycling in the State of Victoria.
  2. The classification applies to grease interceptor trap effluent as prescribed in Part B of Schedule 1 of the Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998.
  3. For the purposes of this classification, grease interceptor trap effluent refers to the food, grease and solids captured by a grease interceptor before discharge to sewer, or any residual solids derived from the treatment of this waste.
  4. This classification will come into effect upon publication in the Government Gazette.
- 1 **Currently available:** The prescribed industrial waste has potential for reuse, recycling or recovery of energy and such reuse, recycling or recovery of energy is practicable. This means that the facilities required to realise this potential are available in the State of Victoria, or elsewhere in Australia in a location practicably accessible.