

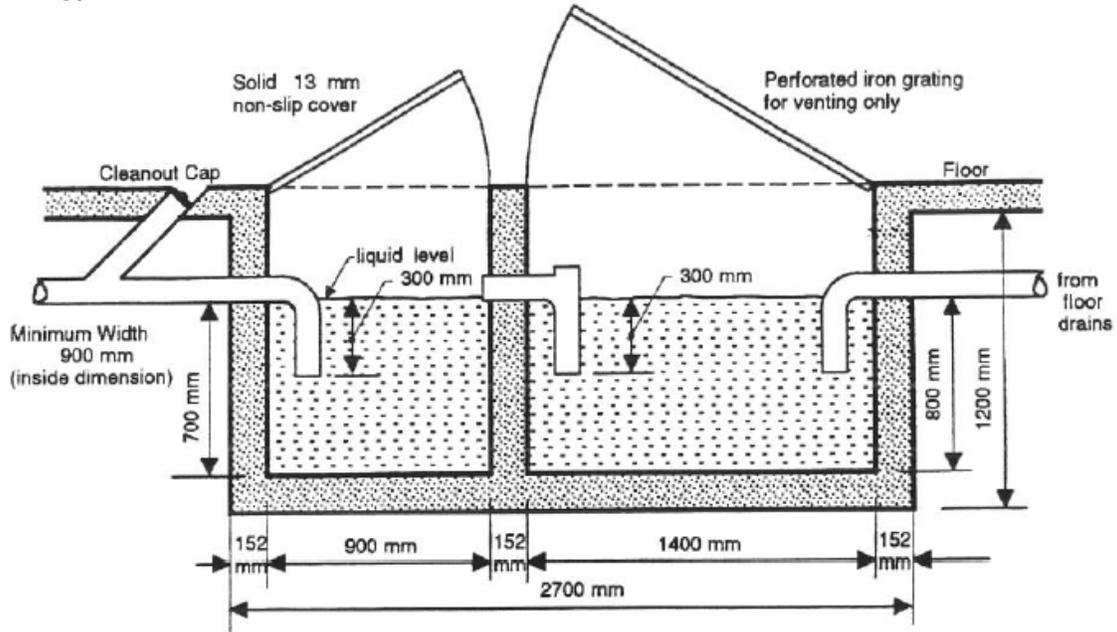
SASKATCHEWAN AMENDMENTS TO
APPENDICES
OF THE
NATIONAL PLUMBING CODE, 2005

This section contains Saskatchewan Amendments to the diagrams and explanations in the Appendices of the *National Plumbing Code, 2005*. The contents are included for explanatory purposes only and do not form part of the regulatory requirements.

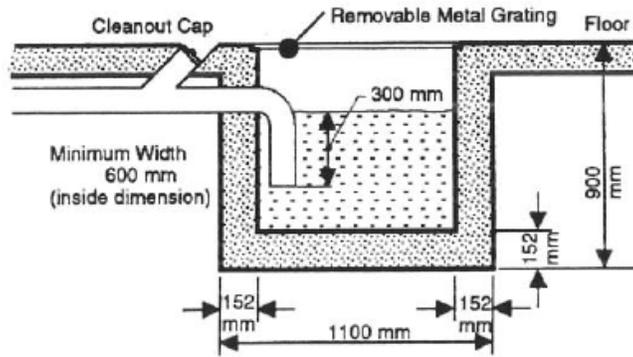
Section A-2.2.3.2 is added after A-2.2.3.1(4) of Division B.

A-2.2.3.2 Grit Interceptors

Type I



Type II



Interior Catch Basin and Trap

**A-2.4.4.3. is amended by adding the following after A-2.4.4.3.(1) of Division B
A-2.4.4.3.(2)(a) General Requirements for Grease Interceptors**

1. A grease interceptor is not required in an individual dwelling unit or in a residential dwelling.
2. A grease interceptor should have a flow rate between 1.3 Litres per second and 3.5 Litres per second.
3. A flow control device should be located at the drain outlet of each grease-producing fixture.
4. A flow control device with adjustable (or removable) parts is prohibited.
5. A grease interceptor should have an approved rate of flow based on the total number and the capacity of the fixtures discharging into the unit as follows:

Table A-2.4.4.3.(2)(a)

Total No. of Fixtures Connected	Max Capacity of Fixtures Connected (Litres)	Required Rate of Flow (Litres per Second)	Grease Retention Capacity (Kilograms)
1	189	1.3	18.2
2	246	1.6	22.7
3	341	2.2	31.8
4	473	3.2	45.4

6. A grease interceptor should be installed such that:
 - a. the inlet is more than 1.2 metres below the outlet of the grease producing fixture ;and,
 - b. the approved rate of flow is at least 50% greater than the “Required Rate of Flow” listed in Table A-2.4.4.3.(2)(a) .
7. No more than 4 fixtures should be connected to one grease interceptor.
8. Water-cooled grease interceptors are prohibited.
9. Food waste disposers should not be connected through a grease interceptor.
10. A grease interceptor should be designed so that it will not become air-bound if a tight cover is used.
11. A flow control device should not be required for an approved custom-made grease trap of concrete (or other approved material).
12. Each grease interceptor should have a water seal of not less than 50.8 millimetres in depth or the diameter of its outlet, whichever is greater.
13. The grease collected from a grease interceptor should not be introduced into any drainage piping, public or private sewer.
14. A grease interceptor should not have an opening or other means designed for the addition of an enzyme or other additive.
15. Each grease interceptor and separator should be installed in a readily accessible area in order to facilitate the removal of the cover.
16. Each grease interceptor and separator should be maintained in efficient operating conditions by the periodic removal of accumulated grease.

A-2.4.4.3.(2)(b) Prefabricated Grease Interceptors

Drainage from commercial kitchens requires the separation of grease, fats, and oils from sewage. This function is performed by grease interceptors installed in drain lines where the presence of grease in the sewage is expected.

It is sometimes practical to discharge the waste from two or more sinks into a single interceptor. This practice is only recommended when all fixtures are in close proximity in order to avoid the installation of long piping runs to the interceptor.

Procedure for sizing grease interceptors are described as follows:

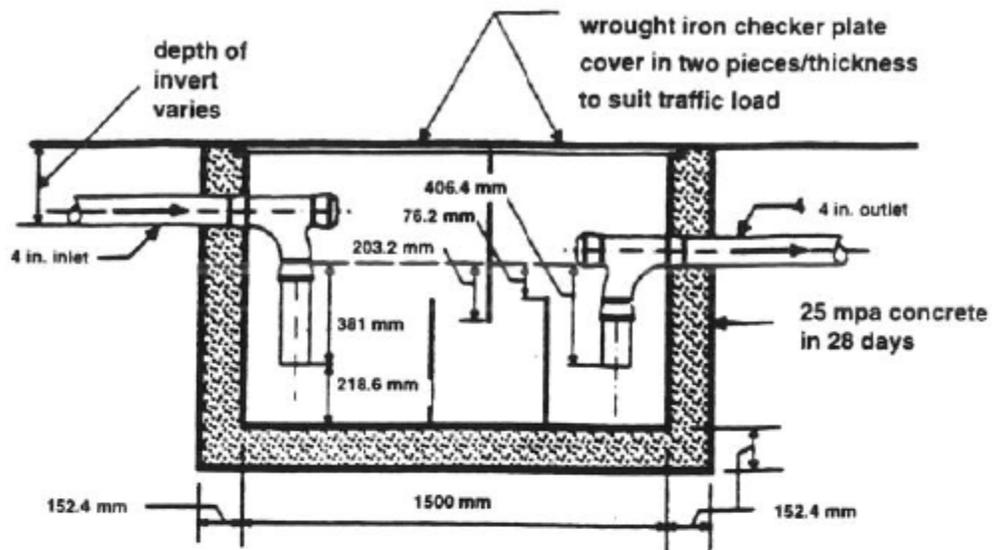
- Determine the cubic content of the fixture by multiplying length x width x depth.
- Determine the capacity in litres. 1 litre = 1000 cubic centimetres.
- Determine actual drainage load. The fixture is usually filled to about 75% of capacity with wastewater. The items being washed displace about 25% of the fixture content. Actual drainage load = 75% of fixture capacity.
- Determine the flow rate and drainage period. In general, good practices dictate a one-minute drainage period, however, where conditions permit, a 2-minute period is acceptable. Drainage period is the actual time required to completely empty the fixture.

- $$\text{Flow Rate} = \frac{\text{Actual Drainage Load}}{\text{Drainage Period}}$$

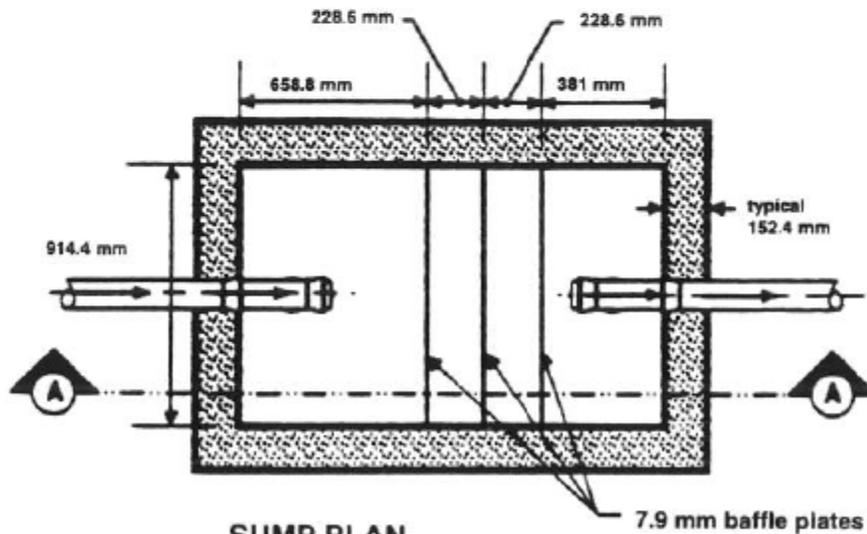
- Select the Interceptor which corresponds to the flow rate calculated.

Note: See drawings A-2.4.4.3.(2)(c)

A-2.4.4.3.(2)(c) Typical Illustration of a Custom Made Grease Interceptor



SUMP
Sectional elevation A-A

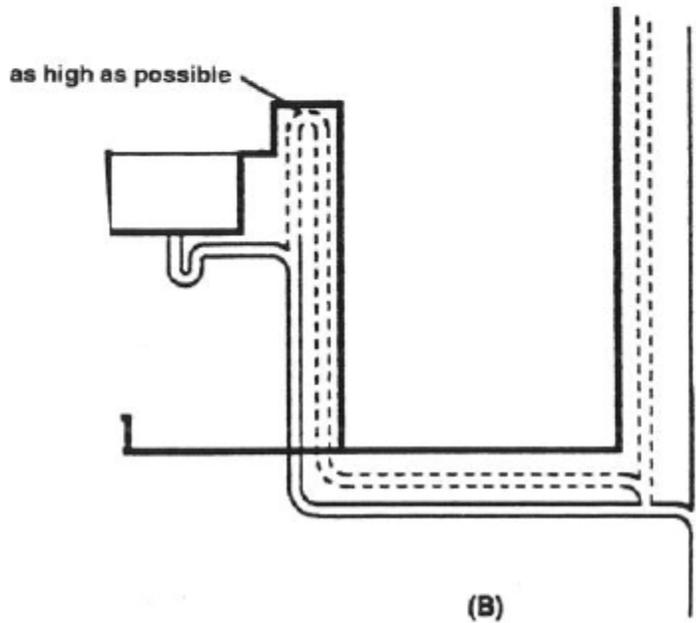
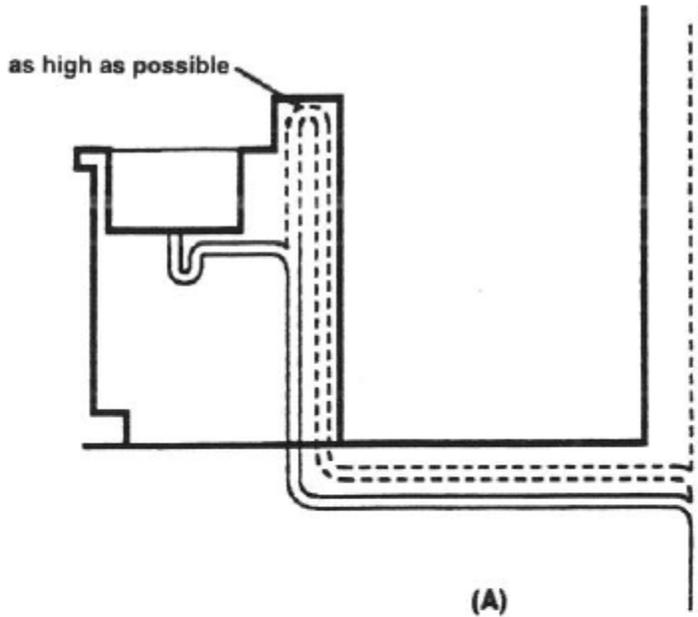


SUMP PLAN
with cover removed

NOTE: Dimensions shown are minimum. Large inside dimensions may be required depending on peak flow

A-2.5.5.6 Vent for Island Fixture is added after A-2.5.5.2. Venting of Interceptors of Division B

A-2.5.5.6. Venting for Island Fixtures – Preferred



A-2.5.6. Venting for Island Fixtures – Acceptable

