



Disposal of Fats, Oils, Grease and Food Waste
Gwaredu Braster, Olew, Saim a Gwastraff Bwyd

Best Management Practice for Catering Outlets
Arferion Rheoli Arlwyo Da



Fat, oil and grease in drains and sewers

The purpose of this document is to advise food establishments on the need to keep fat, oil and grease out of drains and sewers.

Environmental impact

Fat, oil and grease cause major problems to drains and sewers. When they are disposed of down kitchen sinks or drains they cause blockages; when they enter rainwater pipes or gullies they cause pollution in streams and rivers.

This document covers:

- History
- Housekeeping
- Legal requirements

History of the problem

The eating habits of the nation are changing, people are eating out much more frequently than they did in the past and the number of food outlets is increasing. Fat, oil and grease in liquid form may not appear to be harmful, but as it cools it congeals and hardens. It sticks to the inner lining of drainage pipes and restricts the wastewater flow causing the pipes to block. Using detergents or bleach may appear to help but this is only temporary as the mixture soon turns back to thick or solid fat.

The number of blockages and pollution incidents relating to fat, oil and grease are also increasing. There are approximately 200,000 sewer blockages throughout the UK every year of which up to 75% are caused by fat, oil and grease. Clearing these blockages costs millions of pounds a year which is reflected in customer's bills. Businesses also risk blocking their own drainage systems, which results in extra costs being incurred in clean-up efforts. These fat blockages can result in sewer flooding, odour problems and the risk of rat infestations, both near and beyond your premises. In fact, every outlet disposing of fat, oil and grease into sinks and drains is at risk of experiencing damaging and costly drainage problems but there are ways that you can help.



Pollution entering a stream
Llygru nant

Braster, olew a saim mewn draeniau & carthffosydd

Nod y ddogfen hon yw cynghori sefydliadau bwyd o'r angen i gadw braster, olew a saim allan o ddraeniau a charthffosydd

Effaith amgylcheddol

Bydd braster, olew a saim yn achosi problemau mawr mewn draeniau a charthffosydd. Wrth eu gwaredu mewn sinciau neu ddraeniau cegin byddant yn creu tagfeydd ac os yn cyrraedd pibellau dŵr glaw a gyliau yn llygru nentydd ac afonydd.

Mae'r ddogfen hon yn trafod:

- Hanes
- Rheoli'r tŷ
- Gofynion cyfreithiol

Hanes y broblem

Mae arferion bwyta'r genedl yn newid, gyda phobl yn bwyta allan yn fwy aml nag yn y gorffennol a nifer y llyfeydd bwyta'n cynyddu. Nid yw braster, olew a saim hylifol yn ymddangos yn niweidiol, ond wrth oeri byddant yn crynhoi a chaledu. Byddant yn glynu at leinin pibellau draeniau, yn rhwystro llif dŵr gwastraff ac yn blocio pibellau. Ni fydd glanedyddion a chanyddion yn helpu llawer oherwydd bydd y gymysgedd yn dychwelyd i fraster trwchus a solet yn fuan iawn.

Mae nifer y problemau ac achosion llygredd yn gysylltiedig â braster, olew a saim yn cynyddu. Cofnodir oddeutu 200,000 problem o fewn carthffosydd ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig bob blwyddyn, gyda braster, olew a saim yn achosi hyd at 75% ohonynt. Bydd eu clirio'n costio miliynau o bunnoedd y flwyddyn, ffactor a adlewyrchir mewn biliau cwsmeriaid. Yn ogystal, bydd busnesau'n risgio blocio systemau draenio eu hunain, gan arwain at gostau ychwanegol wrth geisio eu clirio. Gall hynny arwain at lifogydd carthion, arogleuon drwg a'r posibilrwydd o broblemau llygod mawr, o fewn a thu allan eich adeilad. Yn wir, mae pob adeilad sy'n gwaredu braster, olew a saim yn wynebu'r posibilrwydd o broblemau draenio difrifol a chostus, ond mae rhai mesurau gallwch ddilyn i helpu.



Fat building up in a manhole
Braster mewn twll archwilio

House-keeping

Stop and think - not down the sink

The purpose of these guidelines is to ensure that fat, oil, grease and food waste do not enter drains and sewers.

Training

Training for all staff should include instruction on why it is important to keep fats, oils, grease and food waste out of drains and sewers. It should be explained to each member of staff that failure to do this can lead to expensive costs for the business to unblock drains and clean up the area. Bad practice can result in a public health nuisance, prosecution and unwanted negative publicity as well as disruption to normal business.

Preparation prior to washing

Plates, pots, trays and utensils should be scraped and dry wiped with a disposable kitchen towel prior to putting them in the sink or dishwasher and the scrapings placed in the bin. All sinks should have a strainer for placing in the plug hole to prevent waste food from going down the drain. Waste food collected in the strainer should be placed in the rubbish bin ready for collection.



All sinks should have a strainer or a sieve for placing in the plug hole to prevent waste food from going down the drain. Waste food collected in the strainer should be placed in the rubbish bin.

Rheoli'r tŷ

Pwyllo ac ystyried - nid lawr y sinc

Nod y canllawiau hyn yw sicrhau na fydd braster, olew, saim a gwastraff bwyd yn mynd i ddraeniau a charthffosydd.

Hyfforddiant

Dylai hyfforddiant pob aelod staff gynnwys cyfarwyddyd ar y rhesymau pam y dylid cadw braster, olew, saim a gwastraff bwyd allan o ddraeniau a charthffosydd. Dylid esbonio i bob aelod staff y gallai methu gwneud hynny arwain at waith drud i glirio draeniau ac ati. Mae arferion gwael yn gallu arwain at broblemau iechyd cyhoeddus, achosion llys a chyhoeddusrwydd gwael, ynghyd ag ymyrryd â busnes arferol.

Paratoi cyn golchi

Crafu a glanhau potiau, hambyrddau ac offer coginio gyda thywelion papur cyn eu rhoi yn y sinc neu beiriant golchi llestri a gwaredu unrhyw ddeunydd gwastraff yn y bin. Pob sinc i gynnwys hidlen i rwystro gwastraff bwyd rhag mynd i lawr y draen. Gwaredu gwastraff bwyd fydd yn casglu yn yr hidlen yn y bin.



Pob sinc i gynnwys hidlen i rwystro gwastraff bwyd rhag mynd i lawr y draen. Rhoi gwastraff bwyd fydd yn casglu yn yr hidlen yn y bin.

House-keeping

Removal of fat, oil and grease

Grease traps/grease interceptors

Grease traps are specially designed units which are placed in drain pipes to separate the fat, oil and grease from the rest of the wastewater. The wastewater then continues to flow to the sewage works for treatment while the grease is retained in the trap to be collected by a licensed waste oil collector at regular intervals. These units can be highly effective if they are correctly installed, serviced and maintained. A written record of maintenance must be kept. Your local environmental health officer may be able to assist on the location and size of the unit to suit your premises to ensure it is efficient at preventing the grease causing problems in the drains.

Food macerators

These appliances are designed to chop and grind food into small pieces prior to disposal into the drainage system. However, fat combines again in the pipes resulting in the need for expensive blockage clearance. Drains and sewers should not be used for the disposal of food and these units encourage bad practice. Our advice is not to instal them. Waste food should be placed in the bin and collected by a commercial waste contractor.

Enzyme dosing systems

Enzymes are special bacteria designed to treat fat and grease in the drainage systems. They are supplied by specialist companies and can be used with grease traps. Enzymes can be effective where properly used, but keeping fat, oil and grease out of drains in the first place should make them unnecessary.

Rheoli'r tŷ

Gwaredu braster, olew a saim

Trapiau saim

Dyma unedau arbennig a roir mewn pibellau draenïau i dynnu braster, olew a saim o'r dŵr gwastraff. Yna, bydd y dŵr gwastraff yn llifo i'r gwaith trin dŵr gwastraff tra cedwir y saim yn y trap i'w gasglu'n rheolaidd gan gasglwr olew trwyddedig. Mae'r unedau hyn yn gallu gweithio'n effeithiol iawn o'u gosod, cynnal a gwasanaethu'n iawn. Rhaid cadw cofnod cynnal a chadw ysgrifenedig. Efallai bydd eich swyddog iechyd amgylcheddol yn gallu cynghori ar leoliad a maint yr uned addas ar gyfer eich adeilad er mwyn sicrhau bydd yn gweithio'n effeithiol i atal saim rhag achosi problemau yn y draenïau.

Offer malu bwyd

Offer sy'n malu bwyd yn fân cyn ei waredu i'r draenïau. Fodd bynnag, bydd braster yn cyfuno unwaith eto o fewn y pibellau, sy'n gallu arwain at waith drud i'w clirio yn y pen draw. Ni ddylid defnyddio draenïau a charthffosydd i waredu bwyd ac mae'r unedau hyn yn cefnogi arferion gwael. Byddwn yn cynghori pobl i atal rhag eu gosod. Dylid rhoi gwastraff bwyd yn y bin a'i gasglu gan gcontractwr gwastraff masnachol.

Systemau ensymau

Bacteria yw'r ensymau a ddefnyddir yn y systemau hyn, a ddyfeisiwyd i drin braster a saim o fewn draenïau. Cyflenwir gan gwmnïau arbenigol i'w defnyddio gyda thrapiau saim. Mae ensymau'n gallu profi'n effeithiol o'u defnyddio'n iawn, ond bydd cadw braster, olew a saim allan o ddraenïau yn y lle cyntaf yn gwneud yr un gwaith.

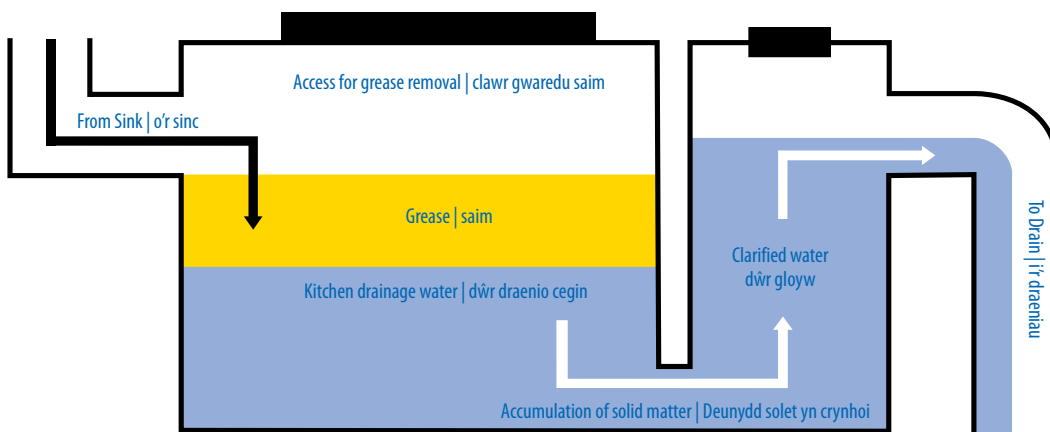


Diagram of an "under-the-sink" grease trap
Trap saim o dan sinc

Waste oil storage

Waste oil comes from sources such as deep fat fryers, woks, frying pans and baking trays. Waste oil and fat should be collected in an air-tight container to prevent odours and rats. The container should be stored in a secure area, clear of all drains, to prevent spills and leakages.

Recycled waste cooking oil

The collected waste oil will either be used for bio-diesel for transport fuel or for incineration for the generation of electricity. The government supports recycling of waste cooking oil as it reduces the dependency on landfill sites and the use of fossil fuels for energy generation. Water UK supports recycling as it ensures that waste oil stays out of the drainage system.

Storio olew gwastraff

Bydd olew gwastraff yn dod o amryw ffynonellau megis offer ffrio olew, woks a phedyll ffrio a phobi. Dylid casglu olew a saim gwastraff mewn blwch aerdyn er mwyn osgoi arogleuon drwg a pheidio denu llygod mawr, a'u storio mewn man diogel, yn glir o'r draeniau er mwyn osgoi'r posibilrwydd o ollyngiadau.

Ailgylchu olew coginio gwastraff

Defnyddir yr olew gwastraff i gynhyrchu bio-disel neu efallai ei losgi i gynhyrchu trydan. Mae'r llywodraeth yn cefnogi ailgylchu olew coginio gwastraff am ei fod yn gostwng dibyniaeth ar domenni sbwriel a defnydd o danwydd ffosil i gynhyrchu ynni. Mae Water UK yn cefnogi ailgylchu am ei fod yn cadw olew gwastraff allan o'r draeniau.



Poor storage of waste cooking oil
Storio olew coginio gwastraff



Pour waste oil into an empty drum for collection
Rhoi olew gwastraff mewn drwm gwag

Sewers are for sewage put all other waste in its proper place

Waste oil collection

In the past, food outlets were often paid for their waste oil, which could then be used as a high energy diet for livestock. However, due to a change in legislation, this route is now closed and the oil has to be collected commercially for disposal or recycling. You must ensure your waste contractor is an Environment Agency licensed waste carrier and that they give you a copy of the waste transfer note.

You should also check that the waste is being taken to a licensed waste management site. Waste transfer notes should be kept for two years and made available for inspection under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

These simple steps will not only help reduce blockages, but will also eliminate costs, negative publicity and prosecution that flooding would bring to your business. They could even reduce water usage, helping to preserve supplies and lower your bills.

Carthion mewn carthffosydd gwastraff arall yn y man priodol

Casglu olew gwastraff

Yn y gorffennol byddai llyfdd bwyd yn cael eu talu am olew gwastraff, am y gellid ei ddefnyddio fel diet llawn ynni ar gyfer anifeiliaid. Fodd bynnag, yn dilyn newid i'r ddeddfwriaeth, nid oes hawl gwneud hynny bellach a rhaid casglu'r olew yn fasnachol i'w waredu neu ailgylchu. Rhaid sicrhau bydd eich contractwr gwastraff wedi'i drwyddedu gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ac yna rhoi copi o'r nodyn trosglwyddo gwastraff i chi.

Dylid hefyd sicrhau y cymrir y gwastraff i safle rheoli gwastraff trwyddedig. Rhaid cadw nodiadau trosglwyddo gwastraff am ddwy flynedd a'u darparu ar gyfer archwiliad o dan amodau Adran 34, Deddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990.

Bydd y camau syml hyn nid yn unig yn helpu i ostwng problemau o fewn draeniau ond hefyd yn gostwng costau, cyhoeddusrwydd negyddol a'r posibilrwydd o erlyn eich busnes am achosi llifogydd. Gallent hefyd helpu i leihau gwastraff dŵr, diogelu cyflenwadau a gostwng eich biliau.



Fat beginning to block a sewer

Braster yn blocio carthffos

Stop and think not down the sink

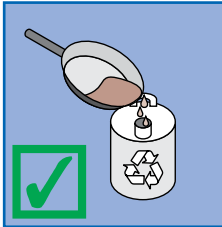
Checklist for managing fat, oil and grease in your kitchen

DOs | IE



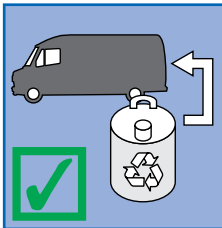
Do wipe and scrape plates, pans and utensils before washing (and put the waste into the bin).

Crafu platiau, sosbenni ac offer cegin cyn eu golchi (a rhoi'r gwastraff yn y bin)



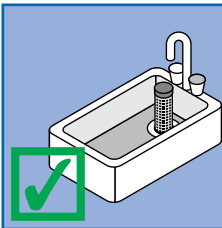
Do collect waste oil in a suitable secure container.

Casglu olew gwastraff mewn blwch addas a diogel



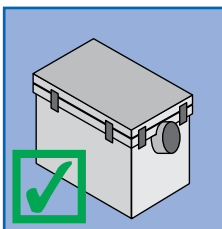
Do arrange for oil to be collected by a licensed waste contractor.

Trefnu contractwr gwastraff trwyddedig i gasglu olew



Do use strainers in sink plug holes (and empty contents into the bin).

Gosod hidlen ym mhob sinc (a gwacau'r cynnwys mewn bin)



Do maintain Grease Traps and Enzyme Dosing equipment regularly.

Cynnal trapiau saim ac offer ensym yn rheolaidd

Pwyllo ac ystyried nid lawr y sinc

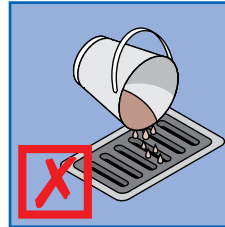
Rheoli braster, olew a saim yn y gegin

DON'Ts | NA



Do not put cooking oil, fat or grease down the sink.

Dim olew, braster neu saim lawr y sinc.



Do not pour waste oil, fat or grease down the drain.

Dim olew, braster neu saim gwastraff lawr y draen



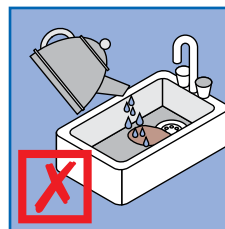
Do not put food scrapings into the sink (place in the rubbish bin).

Dim crafiadau bwyd yn y sinc (rhoi yn y bin)



Do not sweep waste into floor drains (place rubbish in bin).

Peidio sgubo gwastraff i ddraeniau llawr (rhoi yn y bin)



Do not pour boiling hot water down the sink to try to dissolve fat and grease. It does not work!

Peidio tywallt dŵr berw lawr y sinc i geisio toddi braster a saim, Nid yw'n gweithio!

The above simple guidelines will significantly help to maintain free flowing water both within the drains of the premises and in the sewerage system.

Bydd y canllawiau uchod yn helpu i gynnal llif dŵr mewn draeniau adeiladau a'r system carthffosydd.

Legal requirements

There are a number of legal requirements in place to help prevent fat, oil and grease entering drains and sewers. Failure to adhere to these can lead to enforcement and prosecution.

Water Industry Act 1991

It is a criminal offence under section 111 of the Water Industry Act 1991 to discharge into the public sewers any matter which may interfere with the free flow of wastewater. In addition, where the water company has incurred costs in dealing with the detrimental effects on the sewers e.g. removing blockages cleaning sewers, investigating and remedying flooding or pollution incidents, it can take legal action to recover these costs. Prosecution can result in substantial fines or even imprisonment.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 Duty of Care

Every commercial premises arranging collection and disposal of waste (including waste cooking oils and fat) must comply with the requirements of Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 as amended. The objective of the Duty of Care is to ensure that all waste is managed correctly from the place where it is produced to the point of final disposal. The producer of the waste must therefore ensure that the collector is registered with the Environment Agency as a "registered waste courier" and keep a record of all collections. The producer of the waste must also be satisfied that the waste is taken to a licensed disposal site. An authorised officer of the local authority can require production of documentation relating to the registration of the waste couriers. Failure to produce the documents can result in a £300 fixed penalty notice or prosecution. The local authority has power to carry out any required work and recover their costs in cases of default by the owner.

Gofynion cyfreithiol

Pennwyd nifer o ofynion cyfreithiol i helpu i rwystro braster, olew a saim rhag cyrraedd draeniau a charthffosydd. Bydd methu eu dilyn yn gallu arwain at fesurau gorfodol ac erlyniad.

Deddf Diwydiant Dŵr 1991

O dan amodau adran 111, Deddf Diwydiant Dŵr 1991, mae rhyddhau i garthffosydd cyhoeddus unrhyw fater a allai ymyrryd â llif dŵr gwastraff yn drosedd. Yn ogystal, pan fydd cwmni dŵr wedi gorfod gwario arian i daclo problemau o fewn carthffosydd ee gwaredu rhwystrau, glanhau pibellau, ymchwilio a thaclo llifogydd neu lygredd, gall gymryd camau cyfreithiol i adennill y costau. Gallai erlyniad arwain at ddirwy sylweddol neu hyd yn oed gyfnod mewn carchar

Deddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 Dyletswydd Gofal

Rhaid i bob adeilad masnachol sy'n trefnu casglu a gwaredu gwastraff (yn cynnwys olew a saim coginio gwastraff) ddilyn gofynion Adran 34, Deddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 a Deddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd (Dyletswydd Gofal) 1991 a diweddariadau. Nod Dyletswydd Gofal yw rheoli gwastraff yn gywir o'r man cynhyrchu i'r pwynt gwaredu terfynol. Felly, rhaid i'r cynhyrchydd gwastraff sicrhau bydd y casglwr wedi'i gofrestru gydag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd fel "cludwr gwastraff cofrestredig" a chadw cofnod o'r holl gasgliadau. Yn ogystal, rhaid i'r cynhyrchydd gwastraff fodloni ei hun fod y gwastraff yn cael ei gludo i safle gwaredu trwyddedig. Gall swyddog awdurdodedig yr awdurdod lleol ofyn i weld y dogfennau cysylltiedig â chofrestru'r cludwr gwastraff. Bydd methu darparu'r dogfennau yn gallu arwain at gosb benodol o £300 neu erlyniad. Mae hawl gan yr awdurdod lleol i wneud unrhyw waith angenrheidiol ac adennill ei gostau os bydd mesurau'r perchennog yn ddiffygiol.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 Statutory Nuisance

The local authority's environmental health department will deal with any reported complaints of "statutory nuisance" such as smells, effluents, accumulation of refuse or any premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Where a statutory nuisance exists the local authority has to serve an "abatement notice" under Section 80 of the Act. Failure to comply can result in prosecution and the local authority also has the power to carry out work to abate the nuisance and recover their costs

Animal By-Products Regulations EC 1774/2002 (ABPR)

From 1 November 2004 waste cooking oil from catering premises can no longer be used as an ingredient in animal feed. This is to safeguard the food chain. The collection of waste cooking oil must be via a licensed waste carrier. From October 2007 liquid waste may not be disposed of at landfill.

Building Act 1984

Section 59 of the Building Act 1984 enables a local authority to require satisfactory provision for drainage of an existing building by service of a notice on the owner. This can include a requirement for the installation of a grease trap.

Food Safety Act 1990

Local authorities are authorised to inspect premises under the Food Safety Act 1990. Problems arising from the effect of fat, oil and grease on drains, resulting in a failure to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, could result in prosecution or an emergency prohibition order preventing trading from the premises.

Note

Where reference is made to Acts of Parliament and Regulations, it should be noted that subsequent amendments or replacements equally apply.

Deddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 Niwsans Statudol

Bydd adran iechyd amgylcheddol yr awdurdod lleol yn delio ag unrhyw gwynion o "niwsans statudol" megis arogleuon, elifiant, gwastraff neu adeilad mewn cyflwr sy'n bygwth iechyd neu niwsans. Yn achos niwsans statudol rhaid i awdurdod lleol gyflwyno "rhybudd diddymiad" o dan Adran 80 o'r Ddeddf. Bydd methu dilyn y rhybudd yn gallu arwain at erlyniad ac mae hefyd hawl gan yr awdurdod lleol i wneud gwaith i leihau'r niwsans ac addennill ei gostau.

Rheoliadau Isgynnyrch Anifeiliaid EC 1774/2002 (ABPR)

Ar 1 Tachwedd 2004 gwaharddwyd defnydd o olew coginio gwastraff o fewn bwydydd anifeiliaid. Gwnaed hynny er mwyn diogelu'r gadwyn fwyd. Rhaid trefnu cludwr gwastraff trwyddedig i gasglu olew coginio gwastraff. Ac o fis Hydref 2007 ymlaen ni fydd hawl gwaredu gwastraff hylif mewn tomenni sbwriel.

Deddf Adeiladu 1984

Mae Adran 59, Deddf Adeiladu 1984 yn galluogi awdurdod lleol i fynnu darpariaethau draenio boddhaol ar gyfer adeilad sy'n bodoli wrth gyflwyno rhybudd i'r perchennog. Gall hynny gynnwys amod i osod trap saim.

Deddf Diogelwch Bwyd 1990

Awdurdodir awdurdodau lleol i archwilio adeiladau o dan amodau Deddf Diogelwch Bwyd 1990. Gallai problemau'n delio o effeithiau braster, olew a saim ar ddraeniau, a methu dilyn y Rheoliadau Hylendid Bwyd, arwain at erlyniad neu orchymyn gwahardd argyfwng yn rhwystro masnachu o'r adeilad.

Nodyn

Yn achos cyfeiriad at Ddeddfau Seneddol a Rheoliadau, bydd unrhyw fesurau diweddar neu adnewyddu'n gymwys.

Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water

Eastern Business Park/Parc Busnes Dwyreiniol
Wern Fawr Lane/Lôn Wern Fawr
Newport Road/Heol Casnewydd
Cardiff/Caerdydd
CF24 0WU

Email/E.bost: sewerage@dwrcymru.com
Phone/Ffôn: 0800 085 3968
Fax/Ffacs: 029 20931056

Additional Advice/Cyngor Ychwanegol
www.netregs.gov.uk

Water UK

1 Queen Anne's Gate
London
SW1H 9BT

Email/E.bost: info@water.org.uk
Phone/Ffôn: 020 7344 1844
Fax/Ffacs: 020 7344 1853

Environment Agency Wales/Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru

Phone/ffôn: 0870 8506 506
Website/safwe: www.environment-agency.wales.gov.uk
www.asiantaeth-amgylchedd.cymru.gov.uk

Working in partnership
Mewn partneriaeth â



Asiantaeth yr
Amgylchedd Cymru
Environment
Agency Wales