



Standard Specification for Corrugated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Grease Interceptor Tanks¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers material, design, structural performance, and manufacturing practice requirements for monolithic or sectional corrugated polyethylene grease interceptor tanks with volumes equal to or greater than 333 gal (1260 L).

1.2 The corrugated high density polyethylene (HDPE) grease interceptor tanks are placed between commercial food service (kitchen) drains and sanitary sewer interceptors to minimize the impact of commercial food service effluent containing grease, oils, soap scum and other typical commercial food service wastes on the sanitary sewer system. Typical sources of commercial kitchen effluent are scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, dishwashers, soup kettles and floor drains where grease containing materials may exist.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 This specification covers pipe and fittings for horizontally laid corrugated HDPE grease interceptor tanks as illustrated in Fig. 1.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.26 on Olefin Based Pipe.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D543 Practices for Evaluating the Resistance of Plastics to Chemical Reagents

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D3212 Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

F477 Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe

F667/F667M Specification for 3 through 24 in. Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe and Fittings

F714 Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR-PR) Based on Outside Diameter

F2306/F2306M Specification for 300 mm to 1500 mm [12 in. to 60 in.] Annular Corrugated Profile-Wall Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings for Non-Pressure Gravity-Flow Storm Sewer and Subsurface Drainage Applications

2.2 IAPMO Document:³

Uniform Plumbing Code

IAPMO/ANSI Z1001 Prefabricated Gravity Grease Interceptors

2.3 American Society of Civil Engineers:⁴

ASCE No.60 Gravity Sanitary Sewer Design and Construction

2.4 Plastic Pipe Institute:⁵

PPI TR-4 PE3408 PPI HSB Listing of Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB), Hydrostatic Design Stress (HDS), Strength Design Basis (SDB), Pressure Design Basis (PDB), Minimum Required Strength (MRS) Ratings and Categorized Required Strength (CRS) For Thermoplastic Piping Materials or Pipe

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, 5001 E. Philadelphia St., Ontario, CA 91761, <http://www.iapmo.org>.

⁴ Available from American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), 1801 Alexander Bell Dr., Reston, VA 20191, <http://www.asce.org>.

⁵ Available from Plastics Pipe Institute (PPI), 105 Decker Court, Suite 825, Irving, TX 75062, <http://www.plasticpipe.org>.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

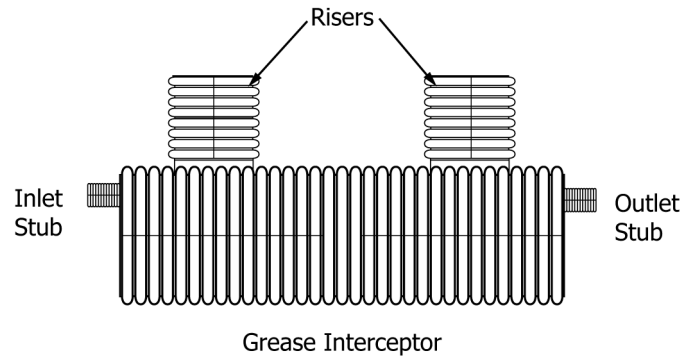


FIG. 1 Standard Corrugated HDPE Grease Interceptor

2.5 AASHTO Document:⁶
AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms relating to plastics, see Terminology **F412** and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology **D1600**, unless otherwise specified.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *access opening, n*—a hole in the top or crown of the tank used to gain access to the inside of the tank for the purpose of cleaning and removing grease, floating scum and sludge without a person actually having to enter the tank.

3.2.2 *baffle, n*—a partition across the width of the tank that extends partially between the top and bottom intended to deflect influent downward and increase the length of the flow path of the liquid as it travels through the tank.

3.2.3 *grease interceptor tank system, n*—a single tank or series of tanks in which wastes from a kitchen or food service industry containing no sanitary discharges is received and retained, and from which the liquid effluent, which is comparatively free from settleable and floating solids, is then discharged to a public sewer, septic system, or approved treatment system.

3.2.4 *inspection opening, n*—a hole in the top or crown of the tank used for the purpose of observing conditions inside the tank.

3.2.5 *joint, n*—a physical separation where two pieces of the tank or pipe-tank interface are in contact.

3.2.6 *monolithic corrugated high density polyethylene grease interceptor tank, n*—a single extruded piece of pipe with no internal joints other than end caps that serves as the principal tank structure.

3.2.7 *owner, n*—is by definition end user, customer, or purchaser.

3.2.8 *sectional corrugated high density polyethylene grease interceptor tank, n*—a group or two or more extruded pieces of pipe connected with joints that when combined serve as the principal tank structure.

⁶ Available from American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 249, Washington, DC 20001, <http://www.transportation.org>.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 The owner shall include the following information in bidding documents and on the purchase order, as applicable to the units being ordered:

- 4.1.1 Reference to this specification, and date of issue,
- 4.1.2 Quantity or number of units ordered,
- 4.1.3 Capacity of tank in gal or L, based on owner's requirements,
- 4.1.4 Application conditions such as effluent and temperature of discharge,
- 4.1.5 Acceptance will be based on a review of the calculations or on proof tests,
- 4.1.6 Design requirements based on owner specified site conditions, such as depth of earth cover, live load applied at the surface, and ground water level, and
- 4.1.7 Testing for water leakage shall not be required at the job site unless specifically required by the owner at the time of ordering.

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 *Basic Materials*—Materials utilized for the fabrication of a corrugated polyethylene grease interceptor tank shall be evaluated for temperature extremes and effluent constituents in accordance with Practice **D543**.

5.1.1 *Tank and Risers*—The tank and risers shall be fabricated from pipe meeting the requirements of Specification **F2306/F2306M**.

5.1.2 *Inlet and Outlet Tees*—Inlet and outlet tees shall be fabricated from pipe meeting the requirements of Specification **F2306/F2306M** or **F714**.

5.1.3 *Vent pipes and internal tank piping*—Vent pipe and internal piping within the grease interceptor shall be fabricated from pipe and fittings meeting the requirements of Specification **F2306/F2306M** for dual wall pipe and Specification **F667/F667M** for single wall pipe.

5.1.4 *Baffles and End Caps*—Baffles and end caps shall be fabricated from either flat plates meeting the requirements of PPI TR-4 PE3408 material.

5.1.5 *Welding Rod*—Welding rod shall be of medium or high density polyethylene, meeting the properties of the tank as required under Specification **F2306/F2306M** with the exception that the tensile strength at yield shall not be less than 5000 psi (3.5 M Kg/m²).

5.2 *Pipe Connections*—Pipe-to-tank connections shall employ flexible connectors conforming to the requirements of Specification F477. Materials for the connectors shall have demonstrated resistance to the effects of fats, oils, grease, and fluid temperatures specified under Section 4.

6. Structural Design Requirements

6.1 Structural design of grease interceptor tanks shall be by calculation.

6.1.1 Design by calculation shall be completed using the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, Section 12, “Buried Structures and Tunnel Liners.”

6.1.2 Tanks shall be designed so that they will not collapse or rupture when subjected to anticipated earth and hydrostatic pressures when the tanks are either full or empty. Design of end caps must consider the lateral load of both external water and earth loading including consideration of strength and deflection of the end cap, and how the load is transferred to and carried by the barrel of the tank.

6.1.3 After installation conditions are established, loads from AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, Section 3, “Loads and Load Factors,” shall be used for design. Unless heavier live loads are expected, the minimum live load at the surface for design shall be an AASHTO H20 truck load.

6.2 *Openings*—The structural design shall take into consideration the number, placement, and size of all openings.

7. Physical Design Requirements

7.1 *Capacity*—Sizes are generally specified by local regulations and they shall supersede the following guidelines. When local regulations are not available, minimum grease interceptor capacity shall meet the performance requirements of IAPMO/ANSI Z1001 or ASCE No. 60 and be determined by use of one of the two sizing options below:

7.1.1 *Option 1:* The tank shall be sized in accordance with flow figures and factors listed in the Uniform Plumbing Code.

7.1.2 *Option 2:* The tank shall be sized by using the actual average daily-metered water use figures from the facility multiplied by a safety factor of 1.5.

7.2 *Compartments:*

7.2.1 Grease interceptor tank systems that utilize multiple compartments shall have the dividing walls welded to the tank body.

7.2.1.1 Welding of the dividing wall shall be done by continuous extrusion welding on both sides of the wall.

7.2.1.2 Welding rod shall be of medium or high density polyethylene meeting the properties for the tank as required under Specification F2306/F2306M with the exception that the tensile strength at yield shall not be less than 5000 psi (3.5 M Kg/m²).

7.2.2 Multiple units installed in series are acceptable.

7.2.3 Each compartment shall have a riser access for clean-out and maintenance.

7.3 *Influent and Effluent Pipes:*

7.3.1 The influent pipe shall be no less than 4 in. (100 mm) in diameter.

7.3.2 The difference between the invert of the influent pipe and the invert of the effluent pipe shall be a minimum of 2 in. (50 mm).

7.3.3 Inlet and outlet pipes shall be connected to the tank with a sealed flexible connector conforming to Specification F477 to accommodate tank movement.

7.4 *Outlet Devices:*

7.4.1 If tees or outlet filters are added, they shall be made of noncorrosive materials and be permanently connected with noncorrosive fasteners to either the inside of the tank or the outlet pipe.

7.4.2 Outlet filter device, if specified, shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations or requirements of regulating agencies, or both.

7.4.3 Specifications for tees and outlet filters shall be in accordance with normal, low-flow conditions. High-flow conditions, created when liquid is pumped from another tank, will require consideration for other dimensions. Design by a registered professional engineer is required for these cases.

7.5 *Openings in Tank Top:*

7.5.1 An access opening shall be located over the influent tee and the effluent tee. Where an opening has any dimension greater than 12 in. (300 mm) the cover shall weigh a minimum of 59 lb (27 kg.) or be provided with a lock system to prevent unauthorized entrance.

7.5.2 An access opening or inspection opening shall be provided to permit pumping of all compartments.

7.5.3 All openings, risers, and covers shall be sealed with resilient watertight seals meeting Specification F477.

7.6 *End Plates:*

7.6.1 End plates shall be welded to the ends of the pipe sections to form the completed tank.

7.6.1.1 Welding of the end plates shall be done by continuous extrusion welding on both sides of the wall.

7.6.2 End caps shall be fabricated from flat plates meeting the requirements of PPI TR-4 PE3408 material.

8. Quality Control and Sampling

8.1 The manufacturer shall certify that the product meets three criteria: (1) water tightness, (2) physical dimensions, and (3) strength of grease interceptor tank.

8.2 Installation shall be in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.

9. Performance Test Methods

9.1 Testing for leakage of the tank shall be performed using either vacuum testing or water-pressure testing. This testing is only to confirm the integrity of the welds and homogenous quality of the wall. Pressure testing of the joints and any similar connections shall be in accordance with 9.2.

9.1.1 *Vacuum Testing*—Seal the empty tank and apply a vacuum to 100 mm (4 in.) of mercury. The tank is approved if the vacuum is held for 2 min.

9.1.2 *Water-Pressure Testing*—Seal the tank and fill with water. The tank is approved if water level is held for minimum of 15 minutes with no signs of leakage.