

Oortredings en boetes

- As die vetvanger nie behoorlik in stand gehou word nie, kan die bewoner aanspreeklik wees vir enige koste van skade aan die riool, en die permit vir industriële uitvloeisel teruggetrek word en/of die hele industriële-uitvloeiselafloep van die munisipale riool afgesny word. (Sien Verordening op Afvalwater hoofstuk 1, artikel 3: Beskerming van munisi- pale riole.)

Vir nadere inligting en klagtes skakel die tegniese bedryfsentrum by 0860 103 089. Vir probleme/advies wat met industriële uitvloeisel verband hou, skakel asseblief die inspektoraat vir waterbesoedelingsbeheer by 021 684 1042/76.

IITREPHU ZEGRISI (amafutha neoli)

Inkqubo yogutyulo neyolawulo lwamanzi ezikhukhula yeSixeko saseKapa isebenza phantsi koxinzelelo olumandla ngoba ezi nkqubo ziyaxhatshazwa ngabahlali, phofu ixesha elininzi bona bengayiqondi loo nto. Loo nto yenziwa ngabahlali abangaziyo ukuba bayilahle phi inkunkuma yabo ngokukhuselekileyo. Inkqubo yo- gutyulo noqokelelo lwenkunkuma ilungiselelwe kuphela amanzi amdaka aphuma kwindlu yangasese (umchamo, ilindle nephapha lasethoyilethi lokusula ilindle) kunye namanzi aphuma esinkini nasebhafini (amanzi, isephu yokuhlamba izitya nezinye iisephu) ukanti yona inkqubo yoqokelelo lwamanzi ezikhukhula okanye ezitshi ilungiselelwe amanzi eemvula kuphela.

Nayiphi na enye into engekho kwezi zibalwe ngentla iba neziphumo ezibi ze ekugqibeleni ibangele ukubhloka kwale mibhobho.

Yintoni iTrephu yeGrisi?

ITrephu yeGrisi zizinto zokubamba igrisi ukuze ingachaphazeli ukuhamba kwamanzi.

Kutheni kufuneka kubekho iitrephu zeGrisi?

Igrisi kumanzi ethu amdaka:

- Icutha ukukwazi ukusebenza ngendlela eyiyo kwemibhobho yogutyulo
- Iyabhlola yenze ukuba neempompo zingasebenzi
- Yenza ukuba imisele yogutyulo iphuphume – nto leyo echaphazela impilo yoluntu
- Yenza ukuba kube nzima ukucoca amanzi amdaka, nto leyo eyenza ukugcina izibonelelo zococo-manzi zisebenza kubize imali eninzi ze kucuthe nomgan- gatho wamanzi aphuma kwimijelo yamanzi.

Ngubani omakafakele iitrephu yamafutha, yeoli neyegrisi?

- Zonke iindawo ezipheka ukutya ziphekela abanye abantu kufuneka zifakele iitrephu zegrisi ezinobukhulu obububo nemazigcinwe zikwimo yokusebenza.
- Ezo ndawo ziquka, phakathi kwezinye, iiresty, iivenkilana ezithengisa ukutya ezinezinto zokuqhotsa, izibhedlele, iihotele, imizi yokubhaka, imizi yokuxhela kunye neesuphamakethi

ITrephu yegrisi isebenza kanjani?

- ITrephu yegrisi icothisa ukuhamba kwamanzi anegrisi ukwenzela ukuba igrisi le isuke apha emanzini. Amanzi wona ayaqhubeka ukuhamba aye kungena kwimibhobho yogutyulo. Igrisi yona idada ngaphezulu ibanjwe yile trephu.

- Ukugcinwa kwetrephu yegrisi ikwimo yokusebenza
- Luxanduva lomnini-ndawo ukuqinisekisa ukuba itrephu yegrisi
- idizayinwe yaze yafakelwa ngendlela eyiyo yaye ihlala isebenza ngalo lonke ixesha.
- ITrephu yegrisi kufuneka icocwe kaninzi-ninzi, ukuba kunokwenzeka, mayicocwe yonke imihla.
- Ukulahlwa kwamafutha, ioli negrisi
- Amafutha neoli endala ephuma kumapani okuqhotsa neetreyi zokubhaka mayi- galelwe kwisingxobo esingangeni moya ukunqanda amavumba neempuku. Eso singxobo masigcinwe kwindawo ekhuselekileyo, kude neendawo ezineedreyini ukuze angachithakaleli kuzo.
- Igrisi egcinwe kwiitrephu kufuneka iqokelelwe ngumqokeleli weoli emdaka onelayisenisi yokwenza oko yaye ayiqokelele kaninzi.
- Ikopi yesatifikethi sokuhanjiswa kwenkunkuma kufuneka sigcinwe iminyaka emi- bini ubuncinane yaye xa abahloli befuna ukusibona masivezwe ngokwemfuno zoMthetho kaMasipala wamanzi amdaka.

Yintoni onokuyenza ukunceda?

Emakwenziwe

- Qala uzosule, okanye uzikrwele iipleyiti, amapani namacephe phambi kokuba uwahlambe (ufake obo umdaka bazo kumgqomo wenkunkuma).
- Inkunkuma mayiqokelelwe ngezixobo ezifanelekileyo nezikhuselekileyo.
- Yenza amalungiselelo okuba ioli emdaka iqokelelwe ngumntu oneempepha zokwenza oko.
- Sebenzisa isitreyini kwimingxuma yeesinki (ze izinto ezimdaka uzifake emigqomeni)
- Gcina iitrephu zegrisi kunye nezinye izixhobo ezisetyenziswa nazo zikwimo yokusebenza.

Emakungenziwa

- Sukugalela ioli yokupheka namafutha okanye igrisi esinkini.
- Sukugalela ioli yokupheka namafutha okanye igrisi edreyinini.
- Sukufaka intshwela yokutya esinkini (yigalele emgqomeni wenkunkuma)
- Sukutshayelela inkunkuma ezidreyinini (Galela inkunkuma emgqomeni)
- Sukugalela amanzi abilayo kumngxuma wesinki ngenxa yokuba ufuna kunyibilike amafutha abhloke isinki, loo nto ayisebenzi – loo mafutha aza kuphinda aye kubambana phaya kwimibhobho.

Amatyalane nezohlelo

- Ukuba iitrephu yegrisi ayigcinwa ikwimo yokusebenza, umnini-ndawo use- nokohlwaywa iindleko zokumoshisa imibhobho yogutyulo yaye
- iiMpepha-Mvume zokuLahla iZinto eziMdaka eziphuma kwindawo yakhe zingarhoxiswa kananjalo kubhlokwe zonke iindawo zokulahla inkunkuma ephuma kwindawo yakhe eya kwimibhobho kamasipala. (Jonga kuMthetho kaMasipala waManzi aMdaka, iSahluko 1, soloty 3: Ukhuselo lwemibhobho yogutyulo kamasipala)

Mayelana nenkcazelo ebanzi kunye nezikhalazo qhakamshelana neZiko elisebenza ngobuGcisa kwa 0860 103 089. Ngazo zonke iingxaki okanye ingcebiso ezinxulumene nenkunkuma ephuma kwimizimveliso, nceda utsalele icandelo laBahloli abaLawula uNgcoliseko Lwamanzi kwa- 021 684 1042/7.



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD



WATER AND SANITATION

GREASE TRAPS (Fats and oils)

VETTERIGHEID-, (olie- en vetvangers)

IITREPHU ZEGRISI (amafutha neoli)



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City of Cape Town

Making progress possible. Together.

The City of Cape Town’s sewer and stormwater reticulation systems are under tremendous stress because they are being abused - often unknowingly-by residents who do not know where to safely dispose of their waste. The sewer reticulation system is only geared to accept toilet waste (urine, excrement and toilet paper) and sink/basin/bath waste (water, washing liquid and soap) whilst the stormwater reticulation system is only geared to accept rainwater.

Anything other than this has a negative impact on the systems and ultimately causes blockages.

What is a grease trap?

Grease traps capture grease from the wastewater flow.

Why grease traps?

Grease in our wastewater:

- Reduces sewer capacity due to formation of greasy solids.
- Causes blockages and failure of pumps.
- Causes overflows in sewer drains, posing a nuisance or health hazard.
- Reduces efficiency of wastewater treatment facility (hence the infrastructure's high operation and maintenance costs) and consequently reduces the quality of effluent discharged into the waterbodies.

Who must install the fat, oil and grease traps?

- All premises engaged in the cooking and preparation of food for other persons are required to install and maintain an adequately sized grease trap. This can be discussed with Water Pollution Control inspectors on the numbers below.
- Such premises include, but are not limited to, restaurants, take-away shops with deep fryers, hospitals, hotels, bakeries, butcheries and supermarkets.

How does a grease trap work?

- A grease trap slows down the flow of greasy wastewater, allowing the grease and water to separate. The water continues to flow down the pipe to the sewer. The grease floats to the surface and is retained in the trap.

Maintenance of the grease trap

- It is the occupier’s responsibility to ensure the proper design and installation of the grease trap and that it is proactively maintained in an effective working order at all times.
- The grease trap must be cleaned out as frequently as possible, preferably daily.
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Disposal of fats, oil and grease

- Waste oil and fat from deep fryers/frying pans and baking trays should be collected in an air-tight container to prevent odours and rats. This container should be stored in a secure area, clear of all drains, to prevent spills and leakages.
- The grease retained in the trap should be collected by a licensed waste oil collector at regular intervals.

- A copy of the waste transfer certificate must be kept for at least two years and made available for inspection, as per the Wastewater By-Law.

What can you do to help?

Do:

- Wipe and scrape plates, pans and utensils before washing (put the waste into the bin).
- Collect waste oil in a suitable secure container.
- Arrange that oil be collected by a licensed waste contractor.
- Use strainers in sink plug holes (and empty contents into the bin).
- Maintain grease traps and related equipment regularly.

Do not:

- Pour cooking oil, fat or grease down the sink.
- Pour waste oil, fat or grease down the drain.
- Put food scrapings into the sink (place in the rubbish bin).
- Sweep waste into floor drains (place rubbish in bin).
- Pour boiling hot water down the sink so as to dissolve fat and grease.
- It does not work - it will again solidify further down the pipeline.

Offences and penalties

- If the grease trap is not properly maintained, the occupier may be liable for any damages to the sewer and the industrial effluent permit be withdrawn, and/or the entire industrial effluent discharge blocked off from the municipal sewer. (Refer to the Wastewater By-Law, Chapter 1, Section 3: Protection of Municipal Sewers)

For further information and complaints contact the Technical Operations Centre on 0860 103 089. For all your industrial effluent discharge-related problems/ advice, please call the Water Pollution Control Inspectorate on 021 684 1042/76.

VETTERIGHEID (olie- en vetvangers)

Die stad se rioolstelsel is onder geweldige druk omdat dit misbruik word - onwetend in die meeste gevalle - deur mense wat eenvoudig nie weet van ander maniere om van hulle afvalstowwe ontslae te raak nie. Die rioolnetwerkstelsel is slegs toegerus om toiletafval (urine, ontlasting en toiletpapier) en opwasbak-/wasbak- /badafval (water, opwasmiddel en seep) te behartig; die stormwaterstelsel is slegs toegerus om reënwater te behartig.

Enigiets anders het ’n negatiewe uitwerking op die stelsels en veroorsaak uiteindelik verstoppings.

Wat is ’n vetvanger?

Vetvangers verwyder vet uit die afvalwatervloei.

Hoekom vetvangers?

Vet in ons afvalwater

- verminder rioolkapasiteit vanweë die vorming van vetterige vastestowwe;
- veroorsaak verstoppings en laat pompe breek;
- laat riole oorloop en veroorsaak ’n oorlas en gesondheidsgevaar;

verminder die doeltreffendheid van afvalwaterbehandelingsfasiliteite, veroorsaak hoë bedryfs- en instandhoudingskoste ten opsigte van die infrastruktuur, en verlaag gevolglik die gehalte van die uitloei wat in die waterliggame uitloop.

Wie moet die vetterigheid-, olie- en vetvangers installeer?

- Alle persele wat voedsel vir ander persone kook en voorberei moet ’n vetvanger van voldoende grootte installeer en in stand hou.
- Dit kan met inspekteurs van water-besoedelingsbeheer bespreek word by die telefoonnom- mers hieronder.
- Sodanige persele sluit die volgende in, maar is nie daartoe beperk nie: restaurante, plekke wat wegneemetes verskaf en diepbraaigeriewe gebruik, hospitale, hotelle, bakkerie, slaghuise en supermarkte.

Hoe werk ’n vetvanger?

- ’n Vetvanger vertraag die vloei van vetterige afvalwater en laat die vet en water skei. Die water loop steeds in die pyp af na die riool toe. Die vet dryf na die oppervlak en word in die vanger agtergehou.

Instandhouding van die vetvanger

- Dit is die bewoner se verantwoordelikheid om te sorg dat die vetvanger behoorlik ontwerp en geïnstalleer is, en dat dit proaktief in stand gehou word en te alle tye in ’n doeltreffende, werkende toestand is.
- Die vetvanger moet so dikwels moontlik, verkieslik daagliks, skoongemaak word.
- Wegdoening van vetterige stowwe, olie en vet
- Afvalolie en -vet van diepbraaigeriewe, braai- en bakpanne moet in lugdigte houe geplaas word om reuke en rotte te voorkom. Dié houer moet op ’n veilige plek, weg van all riole, gebêre word om stortings en lekkasies te voorkom.
- Die vet wat in die vetvanger agtergehou word, moet by gereelde tussenpose deur ’n gelisensieerde afvalolieverwyderaar verwyder word.
- ’n Afskrif van die afvalverwyderingsertifikaat moet vir minstens twee jaar gehou word en ooreenkomstig die Verordening op Afvalwater vir inspeksie beskikbaar gestel word.

Wat kan u doen om te help?

Moets

- Vee en skraap borde, panne en gerei af voordat dit gewas word (plaas die afval in die vullishouer).
- Plaas afvalolie in ’n geskikte, veilige houer.
- Reël dat die olie deur ’n gelisensieerde afvalkontraakteur verwyder word.
- Gebruik siwwe in die opwasbakke se uitlooppate (en gooi die inhoud in die vullishouer).
- Sorg vir gereelde instandhouding van vetvangers en verwante toerusting.

Moenies

- Moenie kookolie, vetterige stowwe of vet in die opwasbak uitgooi nie.
- Moenie afvalolie, vetterige stowwe of vet in die drein afgooi nie.
- Moenie kosreste in die opwasbak gooi nie (plaas dit in die vullishouer).
- Moenie afval in vloerdreineerputte innee nie (plaas dit in die vullishouer).
- Moenie kookwater in die opwasbak afgooi om vetterige stowwe en vet op te los nie. Dit sal weer in die pypleiding stol.