

- (9) Where nonhazardous wastes are received by the interceptor, a solid cover of sufficient weight to hold it in its frame or secured by suitable fasteners shall be used.
- (10) Interceptors shall be constructed of suitable impervious materials not affected by the wastes received. The interceptor shall be designed to withstand the internal pressures and the external forces to which it may be subjected in any part of the interceptor. All piping and metals shall resist corrosion to the same degree that soil and waste piping resist ordinary sewage wastes.
- (11) Where it is necessary to pump the waste from an interceptor, the interceptor outlet shall discharge into a sump as provided in rule 4101:2-51-54 of the Administrative Code.

(B) Oil Interceptors:

- (1) Oil interceptors for garages shall be installed to receive the wastes from all areas used for repair, servicing, greasing or washing of motor or other mechanical vehicles. Wastes from interceptors shall not be discharged into any street, alley or onto the surface of the ground.
- (2) Site-build oil interceptor conforming with the following shall be prima facia evidence of conforming to accepted engineering practice. (See rule 4101:2-51-03 of the Administrative Code.)
 - (a) The Interceptor shall be of sufficient size to retain the materials and volumes of liquids and separated materials.
 - (b) The horizontal cross sectional areas of the interceptor shall be at least twenty inches square or twenty-four inches in diameter. There shall be at least twelve inches of ventilating space above the invert of the inlet.
 - (c) The top of the outlet shall be at least twelve inches below the invert of the inlet. The outlet shall rise adjacent to and external to the interceptor to the outlet drain where the tee fitting with the run vertical shall connect

to the outlet riser and the outlet drain line. The top of the tee shall be extended upward to the floor line where a clean-out plug and ferrule shall be installed.

(d) The interceptor shall have a depth at least twelve inches below the invert of the outlet in the wall of the interceptor receiver and more if necessary to retain the intercepted materials between cleanings.

(e) The outlet of the interceptor shall be at least four inches in diameter. The outlet drain shall be vented within ten feet of the outlet of the interceptor as provided for other vents.

(f) The ventilating space in the receiver shall be vented by at least a three-inch vent extending up separated and apart from all other vents through the roof in the same manner as soil and waste vents. Wash sinks in vehicle servicing, repair or similar areas are permitted to discharge into the local vent from the interceptor or into a trapped waste line.

- (3) Sizing of interceptors shall be based on the liquid depth which is the effective volume.

(a) The interceptors shall have an effective volume of not less than one cubic foot above the outlet for each one hundred square feet of floor area to be drained into the interceptor. (See rule 4101:2-51-03 of the Administrative Code.)

(b) Interceptors for mechanical car washing installations shall be designed on the basis of the volumes of water and wastes produced and the rates of flow thereof.

(C) Grease Interceptors:

- (1) Grease interceptors for kitchen wastes shall be installed so that they will receive all grease bearing kitchen waste except those from garbage disposals. Grease interceptors shall be installed immediately outside the building where there is easy access for cleaning, unless it is impractical, in which case they may be installed adjacent to and outside of the food