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## Glossary of Terms Used

**Bioremediation** can be defined as any process that uses microorganisms, fungi, green plants or their enzymes to return the natural environment altered by contaminants to its original condition. (Wikipedia.org)

**Enzyme treatment versus Microbial treatment:** with enzyme treatment, the grease is broken down in the waste liquid but will re-coagulate downstream causing problems in the sewer system – hence it is not a permanent treatment. The microbial treatment is permanent as the grease is “digested” by living organisms, producing water, CO<sub>2</sub> and minimal particle sediment.

**Grease Trap versus Grease Interceptor:** the distinction between "grease trap" and "grease interceptor" is mainly capacity related. Restaurants with over 149 seats have the larger structure, a grease interceptor. A grease trap is normally located within a kitchen, being a small container that gets pumped regularly. The outdoor grease interceptor is usually underground with manhole covers for access.

**In situ** meaning on the restaurant/food establishment's site, right in the grease interceptor with no need to move the waste or its byproduct – i.e. the hazardous waste problem is resolved at the source.

**LEED** (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction and operation of high performance green buildings, to aid in maximizing the operational efficiency of these buildings while minimizing environmental impacts. LEED for Existing Buildings addresses whole-building cleaning and maintenance issues (including chemical use), recycling programs, exterior maintenance programs, and systems upgrades. (See [www.usgbs.org](http://www.usgbs.org)). Green technologies such as the in situ Hydrologix® GRS may qualify for LEED credits in new construction projects.

**Microbes in stasis** are only asleep and will revive quickly given the right conditions, nutrition and water. This is the type used in the Hydrologix® GRS.

**Microbial spores:** microbes can last for years in spore form, alive but “hibernating”. However it takes a long time to revive them from a spore state.

**Retention time** is the time the waste liquid remains in the grease interceptor (GI) chamber before being pushed into the outflow pipes to the sewer system. There is a constant flow of incoming waste from the restaurant dishwashers, sinks and floor drains, thus the grease waste remains only for a set time. The GI structure is built to code, to hold the waste stream for 30 minutes at peak flow time. This means that any attempt to treat the waste has only a 30 minute window of opportunity, presenting a challenge for microbial colonies that must digest the grease within this time frame.