



## Solution

Two problems exist with this waste stream that cannot be overcome with a VGS\* FOG alone. Firstly, the flow contains large solids that need to be removed with a wedge-wire screen. The flow can then be stored temporarily in a feed tank. Secondly, the required flowrate of wastewater is above the normal capacity of a single VGS\* FOG, so the ISG\* LL was utilized to split the flow into a heavy (water rich) stream and a light (oil rich) stream.

The ISG\* LL exploits the principle of density difference for phase separation. The light phase is separated from the heavy phase by inducing centrifugal forces inside a special chamber. The water stream can be discharged to sewer, while the oil stream is allowed to flow to the VGS\* FOG.

Fat, oil and grease and fine suspended solids are then further concentrated and rejected to a collection tank where, it is maintained in liquid form for disposal by a waste collection contractor.

Performance figures of the VGS\* FOG and ISG\* LL system are detailed below:

<b>Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)</b>	2mg/L
<b>Total Fat, Oil and Grease</b>	9mg/L
<b>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</b>	2.9mg/L