



Dear Customer,

As our community continues to grow, so does the demand on our sewer system. Sewer lines and pump stations require more frequent maintenance, and sanitary sewer overflows need to be prevented. Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) can cause blockages in your pipes and sewer mains.

Everyone can take a Positive step towards reducing FOG in our sewer systems.

The Sanford Sewerage District Rules and Regulations prohibits the discharge of Fats, Oils, or Grease of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations which can contribute to interference, pass through, or create an obstruction in the collection system and the plant.



Help keep our systems working properly and efficiently.

**Be Part of
The Solution!**



**Not the
Problem!**

Hot oils and grease do not stay liquified when they are poured down your sink. Please be mindful about FOG. Let's work together to eliminate it from the sewer system.

HOW TO CONTACT US

Sanford Sewerage District
282 River St, P.O. Box 338
Springvale, ME 04083
www.sanfordsewerage.org

Office
(207) 324-5313

Treatment Plant
(207) 324-0047

**What you need to
know about
Fats, Oil and Grease
Disposal**



**SANFORD
SEWERAGE
DISTRICT**

KEEP FATS, OIL AND GREASE OUT OF THE SEWERAGE AND STORMWATER SYSTEMS

Keeping FOG out of Sewer and Stormwater Systems.

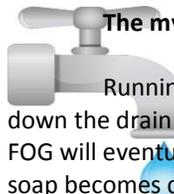
When you pour fats, oils or grease (FOG) down your drain, it may enter as a liquid—but it doesn't stay that way. FOG is like cholesterol in an artery. It hardens and builds up over time restricting the flows potentially causing sewer overflows into the streets. This buildup causes a big mess to clean up creating flooding and potential damages to buildings and landscapes, and can be harmful to the environment. FOG build up could clog your own sewer pipe leading to costly plumbing repairs.



When sewer lines get plugged and cannot direct raw sewage into the treatment plant, it can cause a sanitary sewer overflow onto the streets as shown above.

What you need to know.

- In the kitchen FOG may come from bacon grease, cooking oils, meat fats, butters, sauces, dressings and other types of oily food residue.
- FOG could also be motor oils, paints, stains and other types of waste. Some of these materials are considered hazardous waste that are illegal to pour down the drain.



The myth about hot water and FOG.

Running hot soapy water while pouring oils down the drain does not keep the FOG liquified. FOG will eventually cool as it flows through the pipe, soap becomes diluted and the FOG becomes solidified.



BEST PRACTICES FOR FOG DISPOSAL

Do:

- If kitchen FOG will harden and cool, put it into a non-breakable container like a milk carton or plastic jar that can be tightly sealed.
- If FOG is liquid, add it to a filler to absorb the oils such as kitty litter, paper towels, shredded newspapers, then seal in a container and discard.
- Wipe out any leftover FOG in pots and pans with paper towels before washing.

Don't:

- Never pour oil, grease or hazardous waste into a sink, toilet, storm drain, gutter or street. Used motor oil can be recycled. Place in resealable plastic containers and take to your nearest recycling facility or automotive store.
- Do not store FOG in containers that may break in the garbage or in transit like glass jars. Spilled grease can be accidentally washed down and into a storm drain.
- NEVER pour liquid FOG directly into your garbage. Pour hot oils into a coffee cup and when cooled, transfer it to a sealed non-breakable container.