

WHAT SHOULDN'T I PUT DOWN THE DRAIN?

Type of waste	What problems can it cause?	What should I do with it?
Cooking fat, oil and grease	Fats cool, solidify and stick to the insides of drains and sewers. This is one of the biggest causes of blocked household drains, causing significant inconvenience and expense.	Let fat, oil and grease cool, then transfer to a pot and put in a bin. Or mix with peanuts and seeds to feed birds during the winter. Cooking oil can be disposed of at a recycling centre.
Nappies and all types of wipes	Nappies and wipes block drains. 'Flushable' wipes do not stay in the sewer system long enough to break down.	Bag and bin it. Keep a bin in the bathroom for quick and hygienic disposal. Consider using cloth nappies.
Cotton buds, cotton wool and dental floss	They block drains and waste water treatment works. Cotton buds often wash up on beaches, creating an eyesore and endangering wildlife.	Bag and bin it. Keep a bin in the bathroom for quick and hygienic disposal.
Tampons, sanitary towels, plasters and condoms	They block drains and waste water treatment works. Even those labelled 'flushable' are not in the sewer system long enough to break down.	Bag and bin it. Keep a bin in the bathroom for quick and hygienic disposal.
Medicines and tablets	Medicines are not fully removed at waste water treatment works. They enter the environment where they can harm wildlife and affect human health.	Unwanted or out of date medicines should be returned to a pharmacy where they will be disposed of free of charge.
Pet waste	Cat litter, bags of dog waste, sawdust and shavings should not be flushed because they will block drains.	Cat litter and sawdust should be put in the rubbish bin; some types can be composted. Dog waste bins are provided in many public areas. Digesters (which hygienically dispose of dog waste in your garden) are also available.
Needles and razor blades	They do not degrade and have to be removed by hand at waste water treatment works, putting staff in danger. Members of the public, pets and wildlife are also at risk.	Never put hypodermic needles or blades in with normal waste. Sharps bins for needles are freely available from chemists. Wrap razor blades and put them in the rubbish bin.
Garden chemicals e.g. pesticides	They may end up in the drinking water system and can harm wildlife.	Contact your council's waste team for advice on disposal.
Paints	Paints pollute watercourses and are toxic to wildlife.	A small amount of water-based paint washed off paint brushes shouldn't be a problem. If disposing of larger quantities or solvent based paints contact your council's waste team. Left over paint can be given away to others.
Paint thinners/brush cleaners (used or new)	They pollute watercourses and are toxic to wildlife.	Contact your council's waste team for advice on disposal.
Engine oil	Even a small quantity can pollute watercourses and is toxic to wildlife.	Engine oil can be recycled. Contact the Oil Bank Line.
Soapy water	Soapy water left on streets and pavements can wash into surface water drains, causing pollution. Degreasers are toxic to aquatic life.	Try to minimise the amount of detergent you use. If possible, clean your car or wheelie bin on a permeable surface.

WHO TO CONTACT DRAIN CLEARANCE

Contractors are listed under:

- Drain and pipe cleaning
- Plumbers
- Septic tanks
- Sewage consultants
- Waste disposal services

FREE INFORMATION AND ADVICE

Aberdeen City Council Waste Team
08456 08 09 19
www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/waste
wasteaware@aberdeencity.gov.uk

Aberdeenshire Council Waste Team
0845 600 3 900
www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/waste
waste@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

Scottish Water
0845 601 8855
www.scottishwater.co.uk

Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Pollution Hotline 0800 80 70 60
www.sepa.org.uk

Aberdeen Real Nappy Project
www.aberdeenforward.org

Oil Bank Line
03708 506 506
www.oilbankline.org.uk

Further information and copies of this leaflet
www.theriverdee.org
info@theriverdee.org

This leaflet is produced by the Dee Catchment Partnership who are working together for the sustainable management of the River Dee catchment in N.E. Scotland.
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THE DRAIN CARE GUIDE

Tips to help avoid blocked drains, prevent harm to water supplies and the environment, and save you money.



www.theriverdee.org

HOW DO DRAINAGE SYSTEMS WORK?

There are two types of drain and they are designed to do different things.

Foul water drains can only handle water, urine, faeces and toilet paper. They carry waste water from washing machines, dishwashers, sinks, baths and toilets to a waste water treatment works where treated effluent is discharged to rivers or the sea.

Surface water drains can only handle rainwater and snowmelt. They carry water running off rooftops, roads and paved areas to the nearest watercourse. Surface water drains are designed to prevent flooding and the water they carry receives minimal treatment.

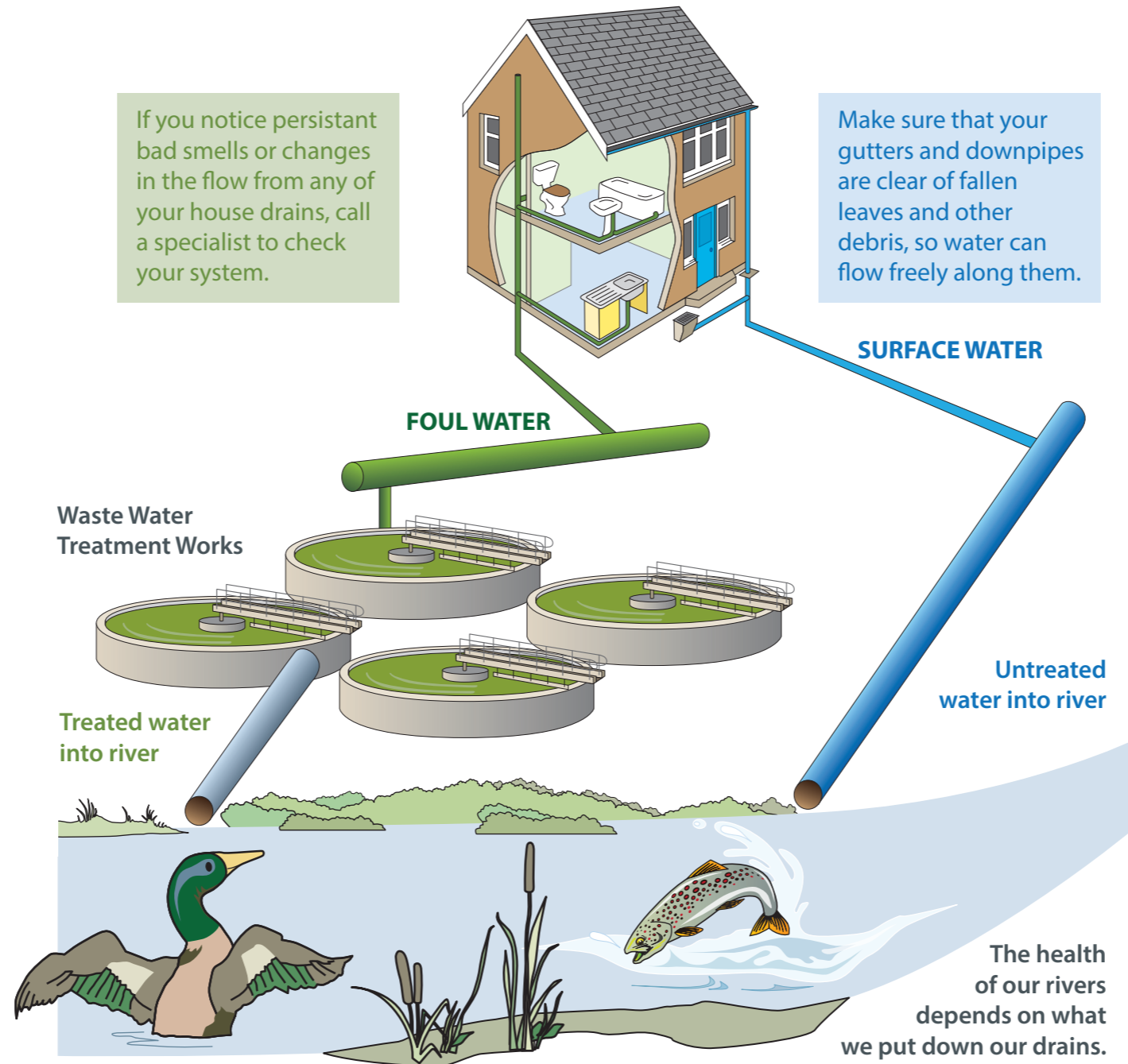
In older drainage systems, foul and surface water drains usually join up to form **combined sewers**. Overflows are built into these systems to prevent backing up and during heavy rain an untreated mixture of surface and foul water is sometimes released directly into rivers.

To prevent flooding and to enable the treatment processes to work effectively, all types of drain need to flow freely.

Putting the wrong things down drains causes blockages, stopping waste water from flowing away. When waste water backs up it can come out of the toilet or sink, flooding your home. Your drainage network provider spends millions of pounds each year removing solid waste (e.g. nappies, sanitary items, congealed cooking oil and fat) that has blocked the sewer. This adds a significant cost to your water bill.

It is easy to put the wrong thing down a drain and forget about it, but this will always cause problems somewhere in the drainage network.

All the water that goes down a drain is eventually returned to rivers or the sea.



DOs and DON'Ts

DO try to work out where your surface water drains are - so that you can avoid polluting them.

DO keep garden products and weedkillers away from drains - use them sparingly and according to instructions.

DO use household cleaning products labelled 'environmentally friendly' or 'low phosphate' - alternatively, natural products such as bicarbonate of soda, vinegar and lemon juice are cheap and effective.

DO use household cleaning products in moderate amounts - try using less detergent in your washing machine and dishwasher.

DO use a sink strainer, because food scraps can cause blockages - put them in your compost bin or green cone.

DO keep a bin in the bathroom - to dispose of rubbish safely.

DO take waste cooking and engine oil to a recycling centre.

DON'T flush anything other than urine, faeces and toilet paper down the toilet - put everything else in the rubbish bin.

DON'T dispose of grease, cooking or frier oil down any drain - wipe out pans, pour fat into a container and put it in a bin. Larger volumes can be taken to a recycling centre.

DON'T put paints, weedkillers or other harsh chemicals down any drain - dispose of them at a recycling centre.

DON'T put engine oil, brake fluid or antifreeze down any drain - dispose of them at a recycling centre.