

# Effective Inspections

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Bismarck, North Dakota

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<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inspection>

### Government

In government and politics, an inspection is the act of a monitoring authority administering an official review of various criteria (such as documents, facilities, records, and any other assets) that are deemed by the authority to be related to the inspection. Inspections are used for the purpose of determining if a body is complying with regulations. The inspector examines the criteria and talks with involved individuals. A report and evaluation follows such visits.

Once an expectation is set, an inspection is essential to determine compliance.

This presentation demonstrates limitations of the Inspector, the Inspected Person, and the Inspected Device

Once you have a understanding of those limitations, there will be a more effective inspection.

BRAIN GAMES  
ANOTHER NEW  
EPISODE  
NEXT



EXPLORER



[natgeotv.com](http://natgeotv.com)



Known	Things we are aware of and understand	Things we are aware of but don't understand
Unknown	Things we understand but are not aware of	Things we are neither aware of nor understand
	Knowns	Unknowns

# Impact Statement

- After policies have been implemented, compliance inspections must be performed.
- Compliance is typically dependent on mechanical (engineered) devices or Best Management Practices.
  - Both are subject to failures.
- It is imperative to have an understanding of the devices you are inspecting and knowledge of the certification process for those devices.
- Determination of components missing or present, knowledge of what is supposed to be present is needed.

Substandard lowest paid employee attempts



# Best Management Practices (BMP) Certifications

- The above named dental discharger is implementing the following BMPs as specified in § 441.30(b) or § 441.40 and will continue to do so.
- Waste amalgam including, but not limited to, dental amalgam from chair-side traps, screens, vacuum pump filters, dental tools, cuspidors, or collection devices, must not be discharged to a publicly owned treatment works (e.g., municipal sewage system).
- Dental unit water lines, chair-side traps, and vacuum lines that discharge amalgam process wastewater to a publicly owned treatment works (e.g., municipal sewage system) must not be cleaned with oxidizing or acidic cleaners, including but not limited to bleach, chlorine, iodine and peroxide that have a pH lower than 6 or greater than 8 (i.e. cleaners that may increase the dissolution of mercury).







**Syclone Canister Replacement Procedure**

1. Put out the new Solmetex cyclone canister in its original form.
2. Turn the canister over so the top is at the bottom.
3. Before taking off the cap, place a 14" x 2" black zip-top bag over the top of the canister.
4. Insert the plug into the hole under the cap.





CAUTION!

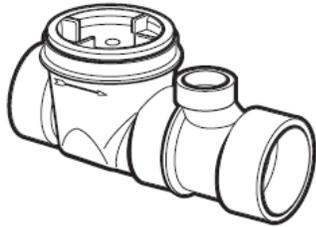


Labels on the trash can lid, including a white rectangular label with illegible text.

SEP 3 2009

## Flow Control Device Installation

The flow control device furnished with the Endura Grease Interceptor is essential to the proper operation of this unit. The flow control limits the unit to its rated capacity allowing enough time for grease separation to take place inside the interceptor.

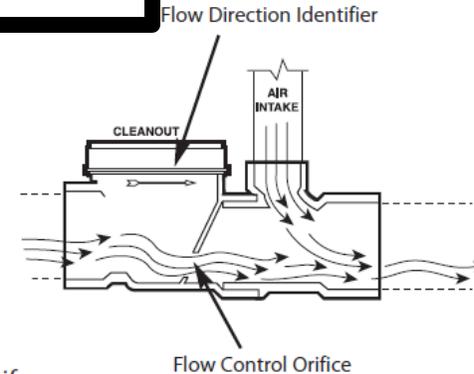


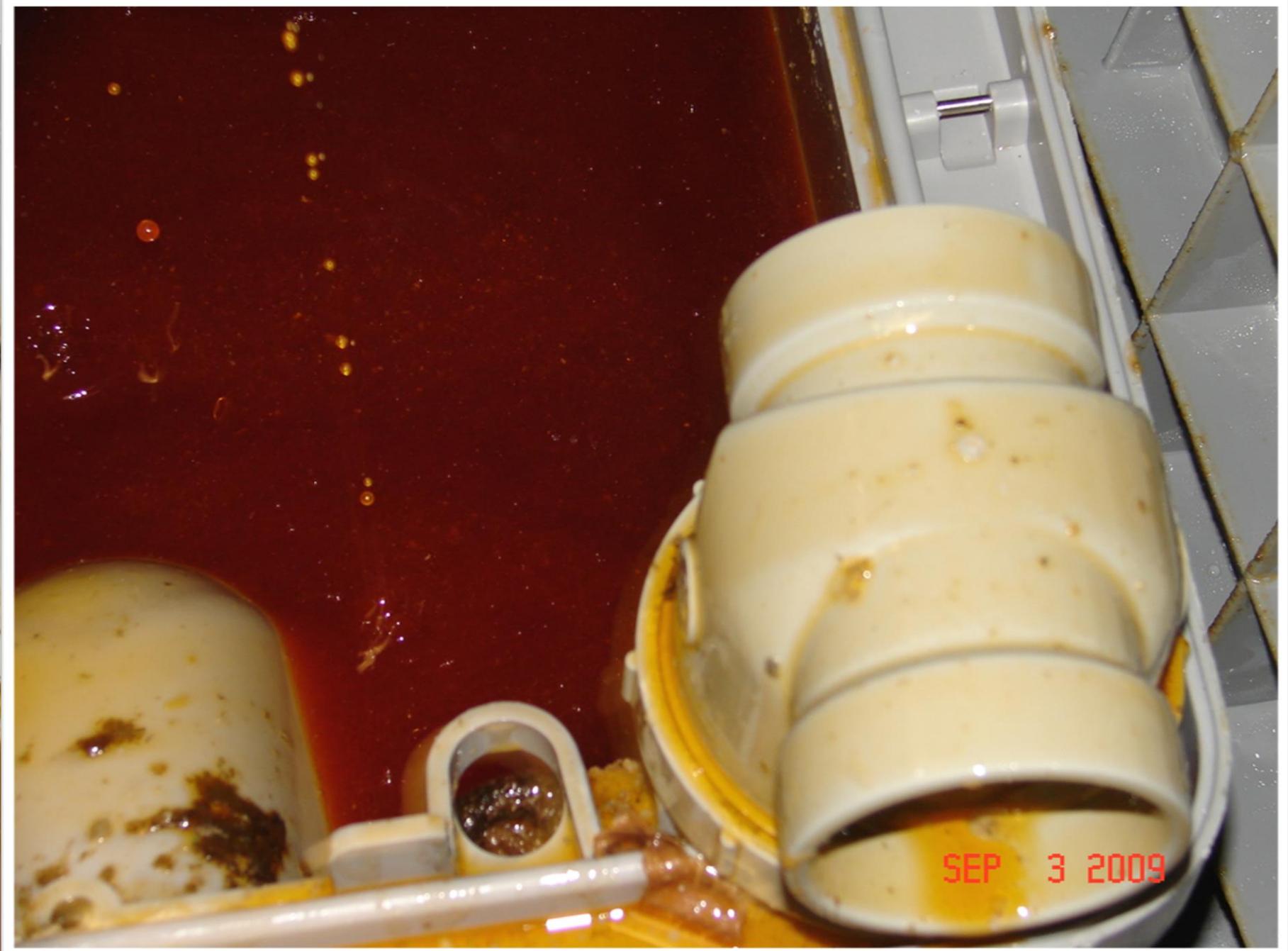
The flow control fitting is molded in PVC and must be solvent welded using PVC solvent cement, **upstream** of the interceptor. It is to be located in the drain line beyond the last connection from the fixture and as close as possible to the underside of the lowest fixture. When the discharge from two or more sinks or fixtures are combined and served by one interceptor, a single flow control fitting should be used.

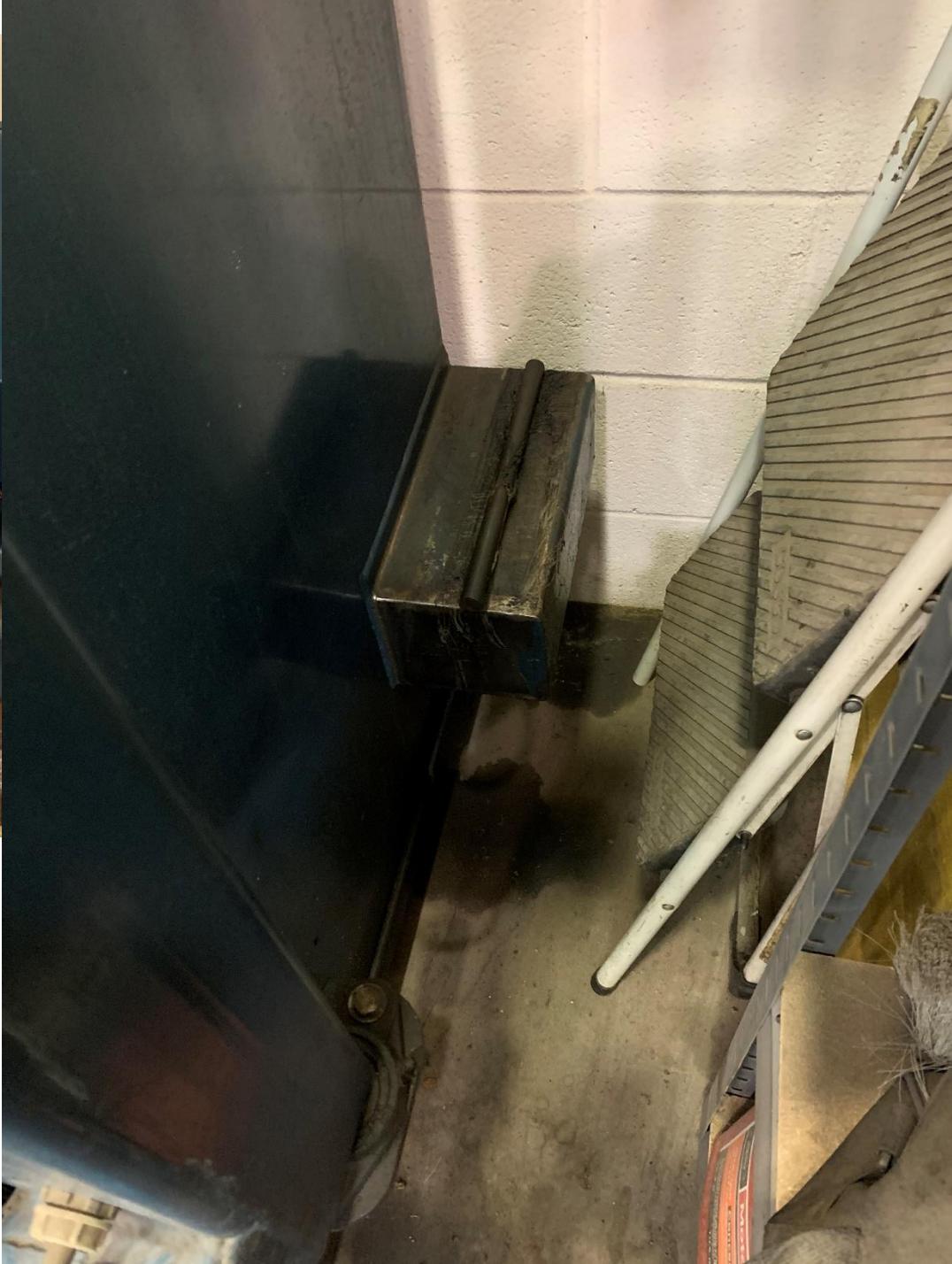
The installation of a ball valve upstream of the flow control is recommended. A ball valve provides a means of drain line isolation and will prevent flooding if the maintenance person forgets to install the sink plugs to alleviate head pressure.

Some local plumbing codes require that grease interceptors have an internal flow control to ensure drain lines do not bypass the grease interceptor. However, if the flow control device is located immediately upstream of an interceptor, this is often considered as forming part of the interceptor. Therefore, officials having jurisdiction may accept such design as meeting the intent of the requirement. If local codes dictate the flow control must be installed directly preceding the grease interceptor inlet, and the fixtures being served are in excess of 8 ft (2.4 m) from the interceptor, we recommend a second flow control being installed as close to the last fixture as possible. Please contact your local representative if you require further clarification.

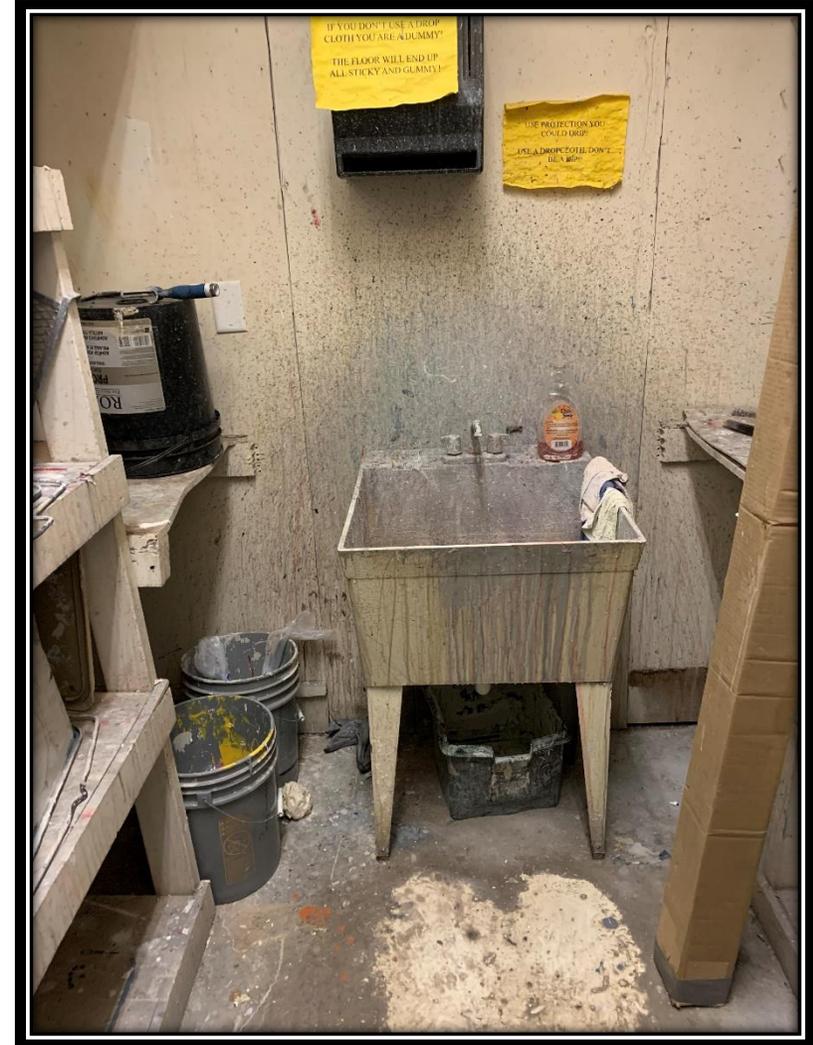
**Note:** Some local jurisdictions require that the interceptor service the floor drains. The floor drain must bypass the flow control to ensure the restriction does not flood the drain. Therefore, the flow control should be installed as close to the fixture as possible or directly preceding the floor drain connection.



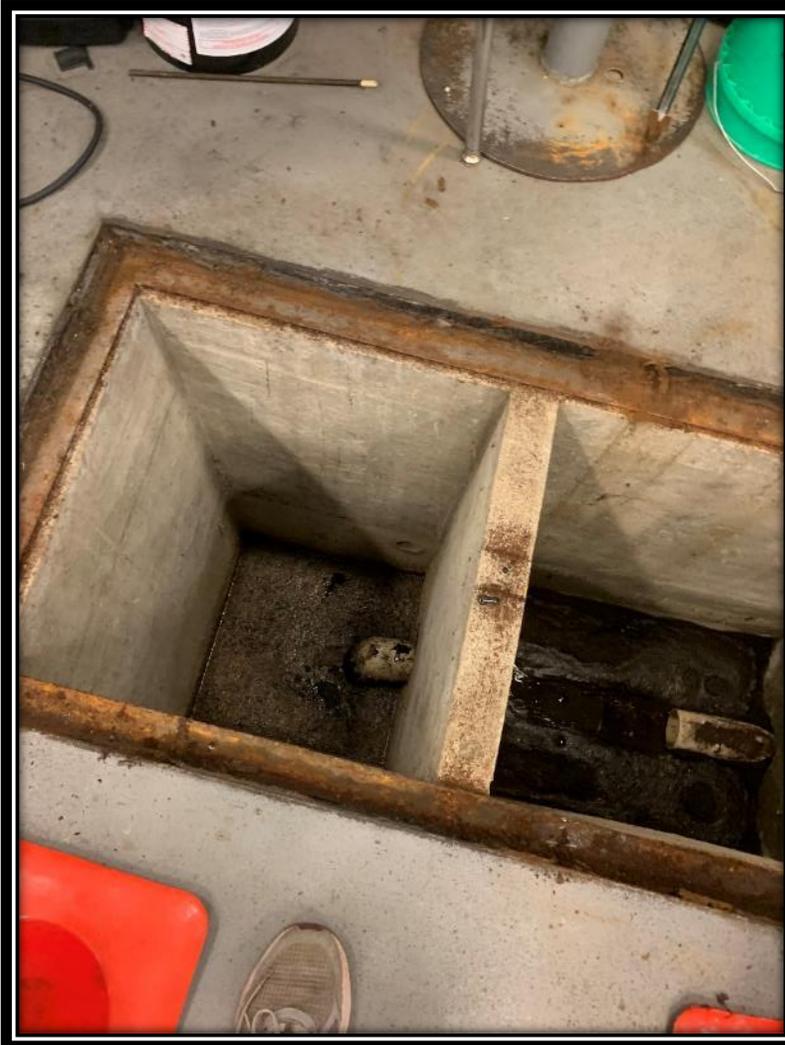
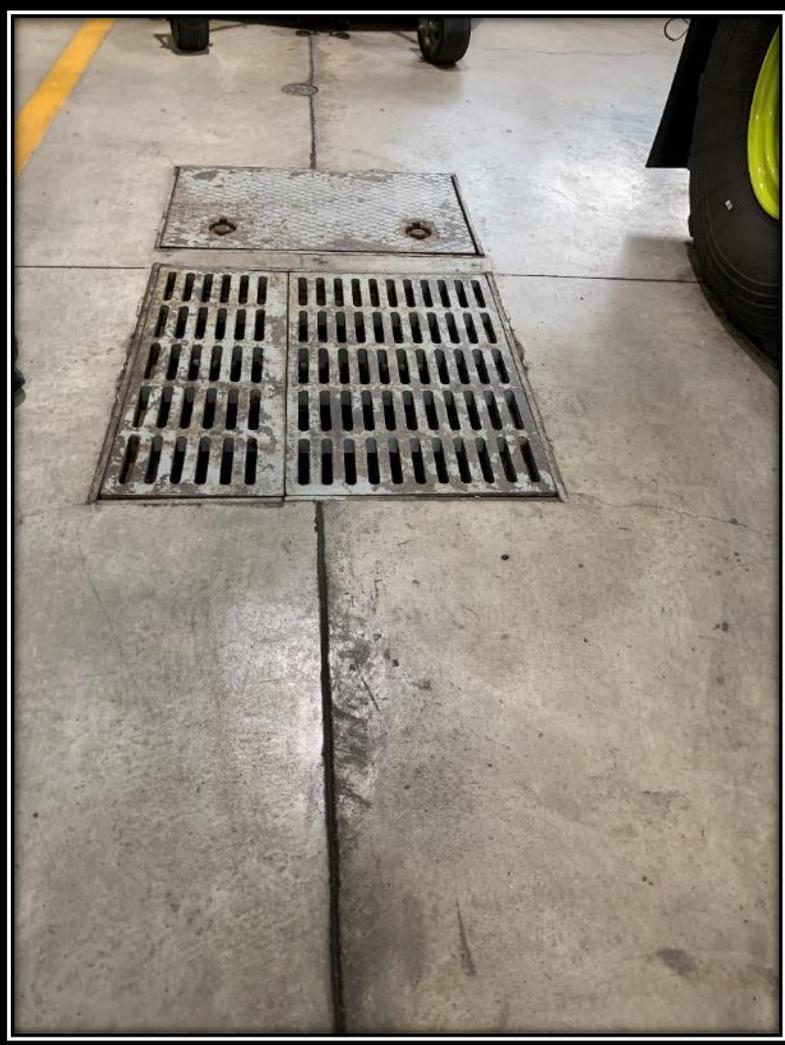




# ISSUES WITH PAINT IN SEWER LINE



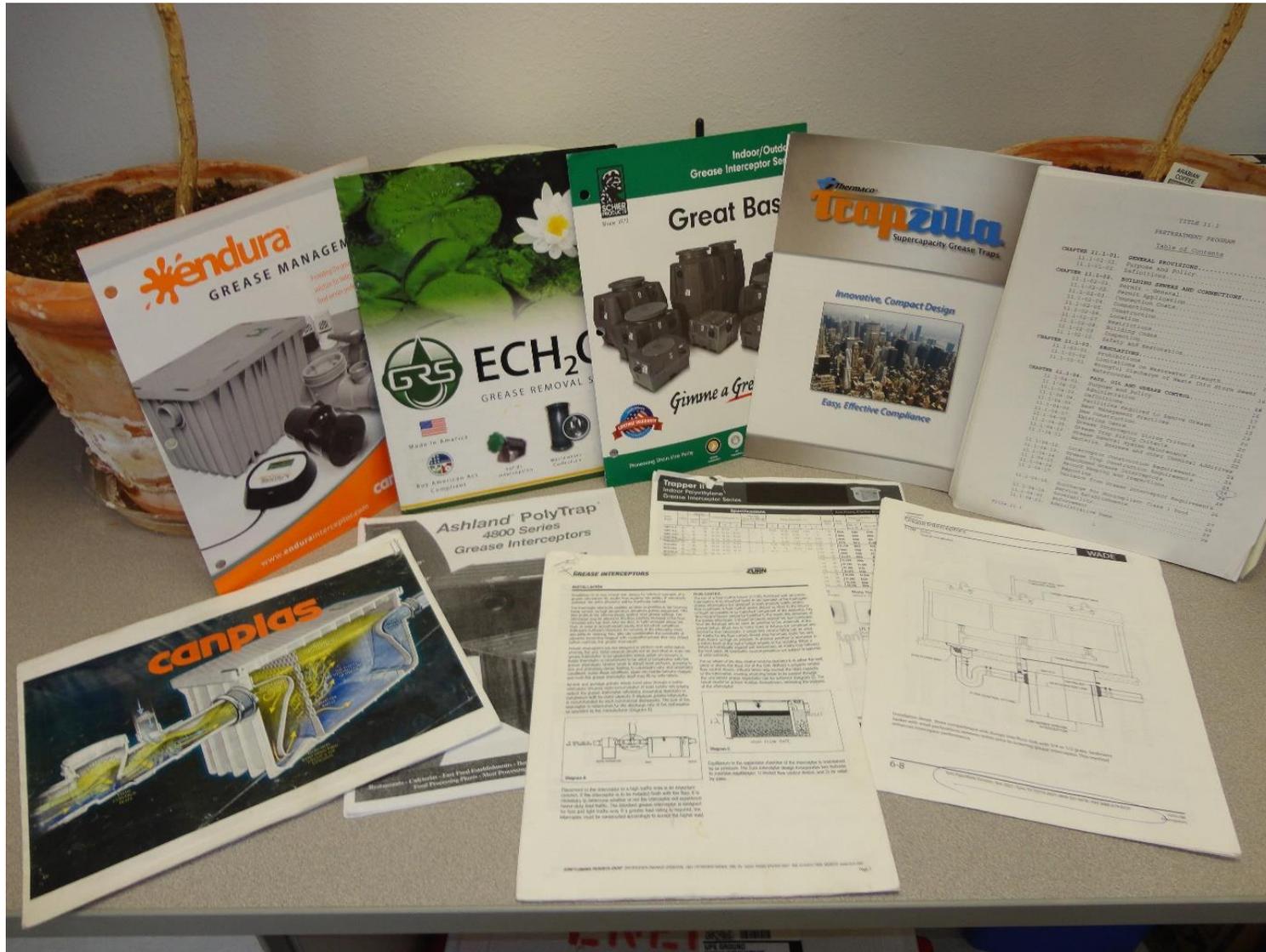
# SAND REMOVAL DEVICES



# Examples of Grease Removal Devices



# Recourses are Essential





Sometime you have to get in there and look



Seeing what IS not, IS NOT so easy









Bacon, just because I like bacon









JUL 2 2008



NITIZE  
BIENIZAR

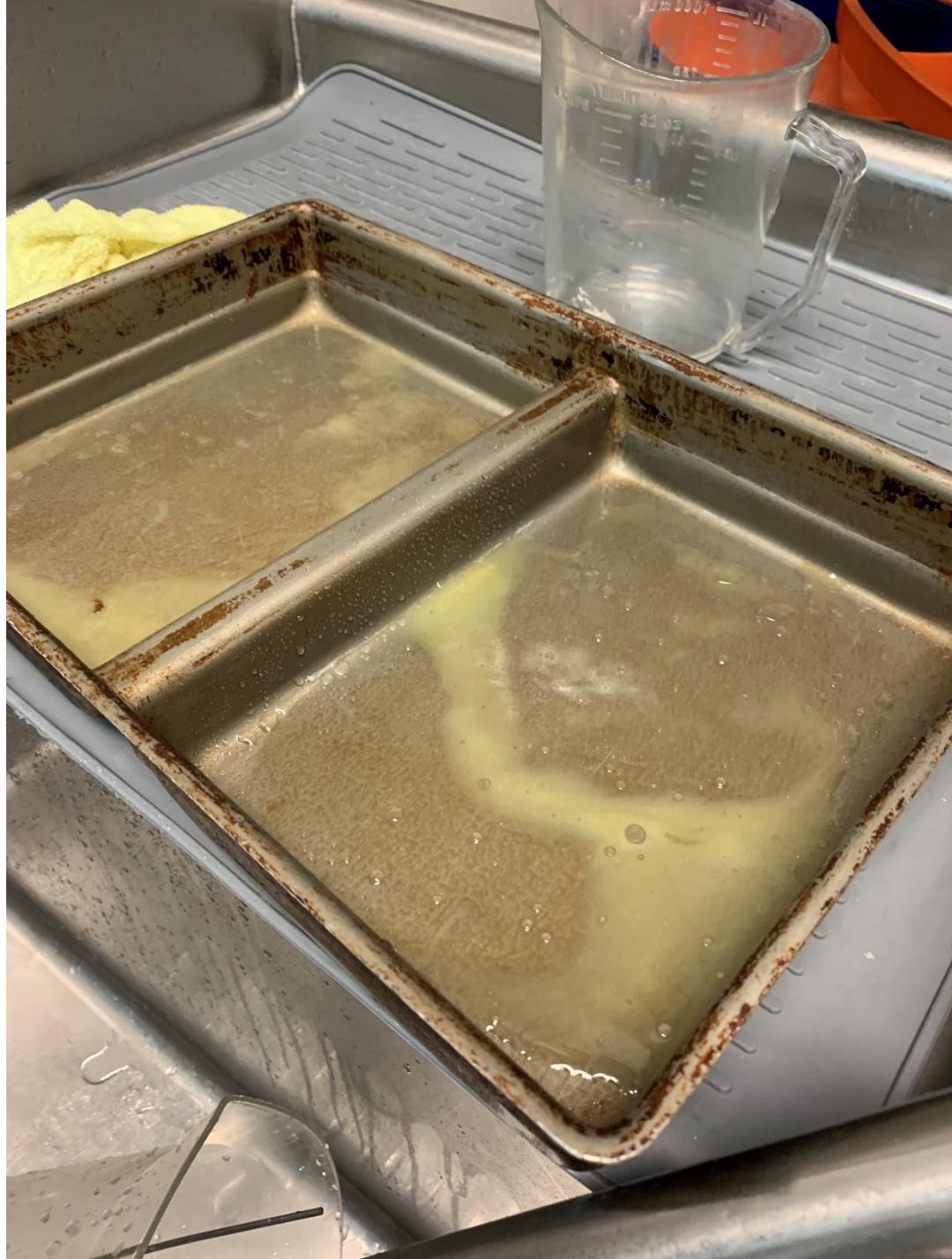
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LETS PLAY ----- WHATS WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE

# DRY WALL MATERIALS









# Purevac<sup>®</sup>

## Evacuation System Cleaner

- Lemon scented
- Liquid concentrate yields 67 treatments



REF21113  
2L (67 oz.)

Contains Phosphoric Acid, and Glycolic Acid.  
**DIRECTIONS:** Add 1 oz. (30 ml or 1 pump) to each quart (liter) of water. Aspirate solution through the high speed line, saliva ejector line and pour into the cuspidor. Aspirate 1 quart (1 liter) in each treatment room daily. First time users should add 2 oz (60 ml) to 1 quart (1 liter) of water for the first 5 days to remove accumulated debris.  
**FOR BEST RESULTS:** Use every day. Lines and *chairside trap* (solids collector) will be free of all materials except amalgam. No manual cleaning will be necessary. To remove partial clogs, use PUREVAC double strength with hot water. See recommended cleaning procedure at [sultanhc.com](http://sultanhc.com)  
**DANGER:** May be corrosive to metals. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Do not breathe mists. Not for human consumption. Harmful if swallowed. Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, and face protection. Do not spill or leave PUREVAC on plastic laminate surfaces. Avoid using on copper piping systems, flush with water following treatment. Store locked up. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local and national regulations.







SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

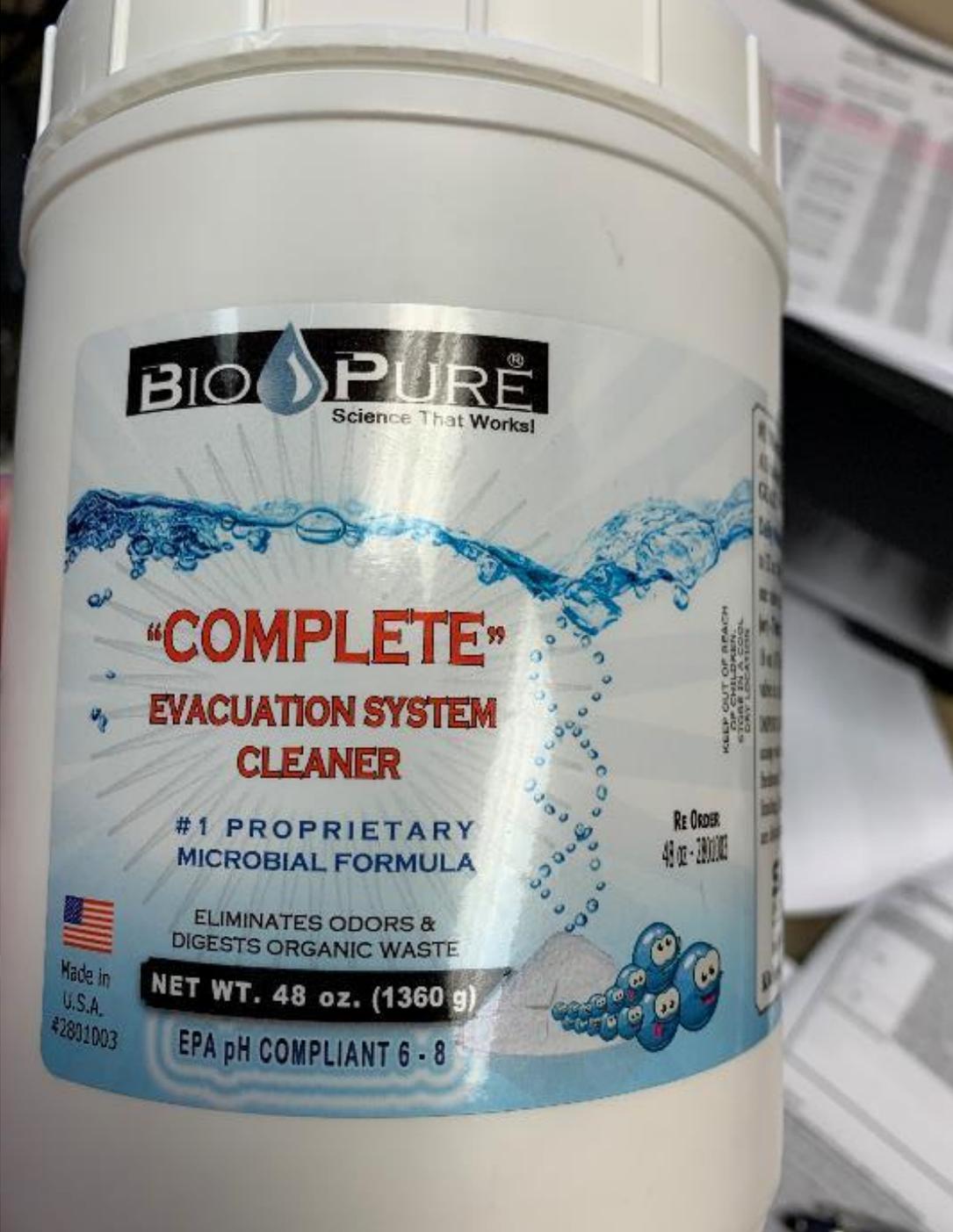
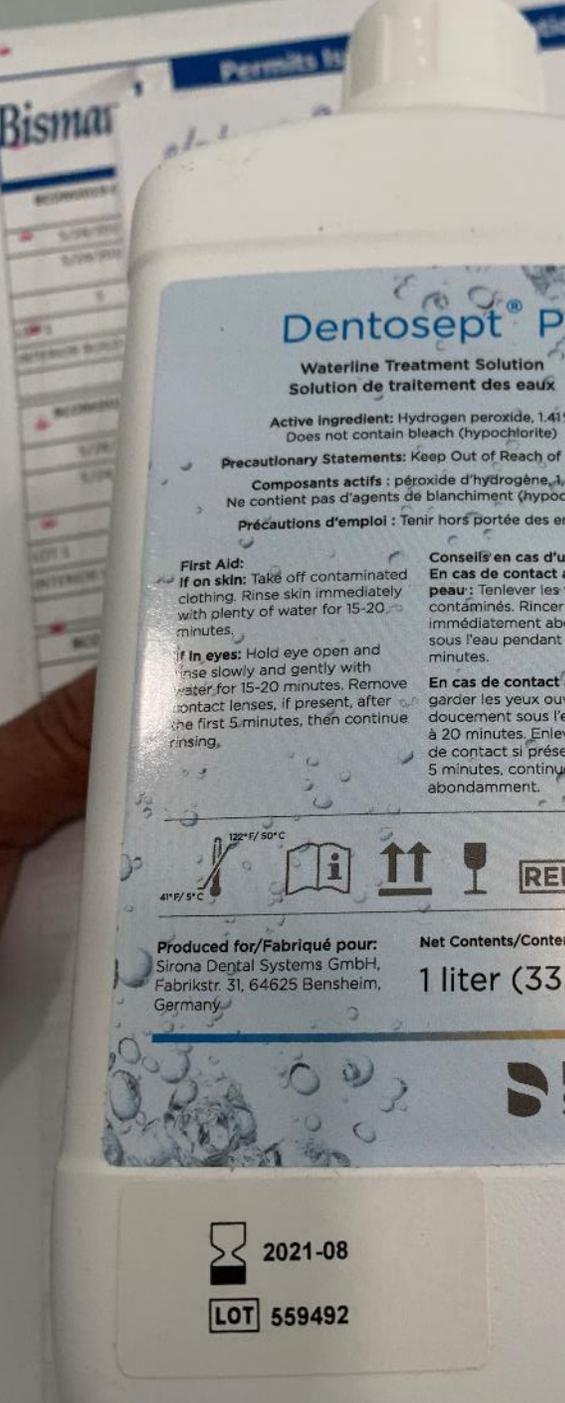
Appearance	Colourless liquid with characteristic odour; mixes with water.	
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temp
pH (as supplied)	5 @20C	Decomposition
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	0 (freezing pt.)	V
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100	Molecular w
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Explosi
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Oxidisi
Flammability	Not Applicable	Surface Tensio
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Comp
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2	pH as a s
Solubility in water	Miscible	
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

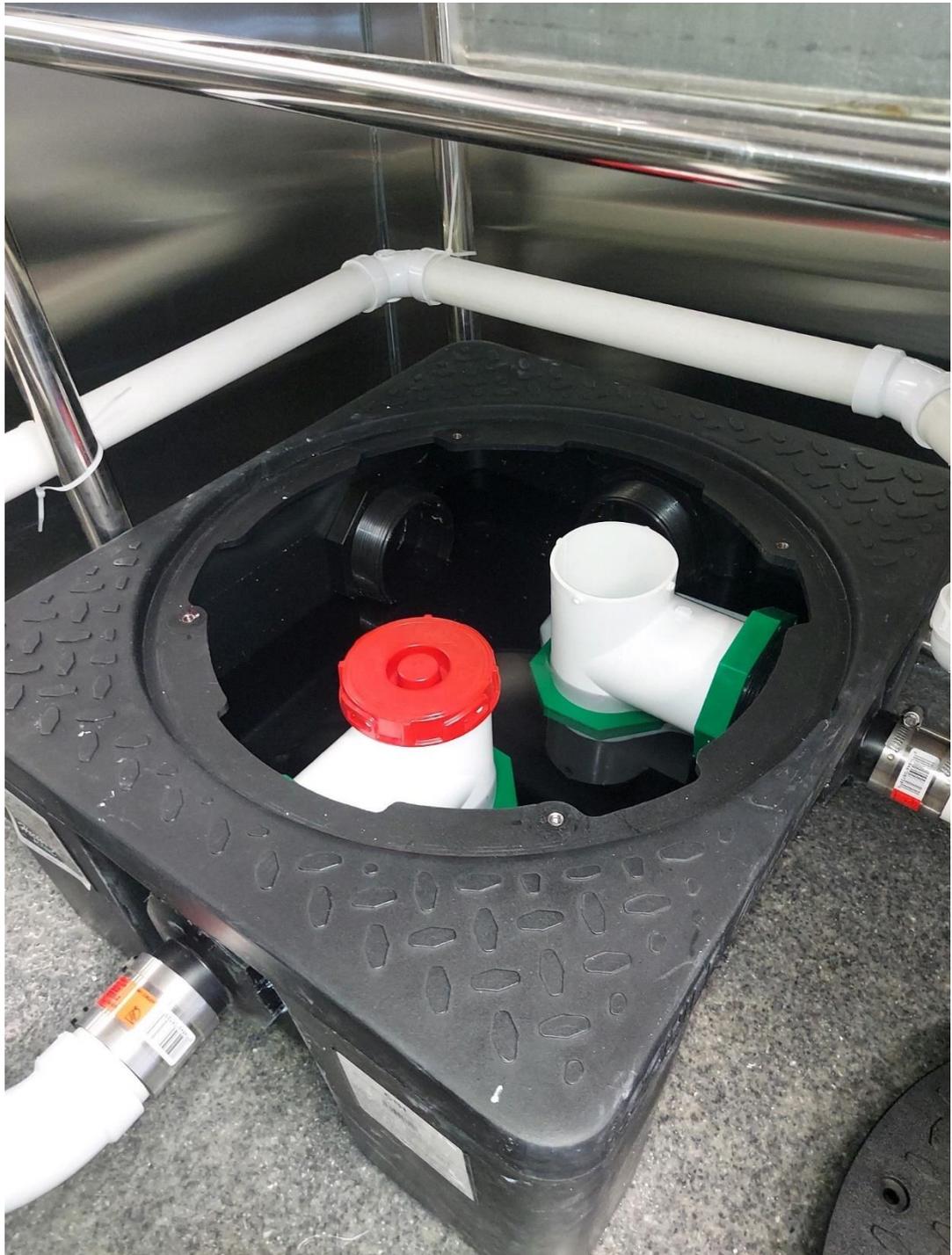
Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

Chemwatch: 86-5374  
Version No: 4.1.1.1

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Dentosept P















A scene from a classic British murder mystery film. In a grand, ornate room, a man in a dark suit lies motionless on a patterned rug, surrounded by a red cord. Several people are gathered around, looking on with various expressions of concern and suspicion. On the left, a man in a grey suit stands near a large vase of bright pink flowers. In the center, a woman in a pink dress and a man in a dark suit and hat stand together. To the right, a man in a white shirt and dark jacket stands near a woman in a dark dress and white apron. A person in a black bear costume is also visible on the far right. The room features a chandelier, a large painting, and a fireplace.

**WHODUNNIT?**

# What questions do you have?

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