

Stormceptor® OSR Inspection and Maintenance Information

Stormceptor® Inspection and Maintenance

Regular inspection and maintenance is a proven, cost-effective way to maximize water resource protection for all stormwater pollution control practices, and are required to insure proper functioning of the Stormceptor System. Both inspection and maintenance of the Stormceptor system is easily performed from the surface. Stormceptor's patented technology has no moving parts, simplifying the inspection and maintenance process.

Please refer to the following information and guidelines before conducting inspection and maintenance activities.

When is inspection needed?

- Post-construction inspection is required prior to putting the Stormceptor System into service.
- Routine inspections are recommended during the first year of operation to accurately assess the sediment accumulation.
- Specifically for New Jersey installations, regulations require all BMPs to be inspected a minimum four times per year and after every storm with greater than one inch of rainfall.
- Inspection frequency in subsequent years is based on the maintenance plan developed in the first year.
- Inspections should also be performed immediately after an oil, fuel or other chemical spill.

When is maintenance cleaning needed?

- For optimum performance, the unit should be cleaned out once the sediment depth reaches 15% of the unit's total storage capacity (see Table 1). Generally, the minimum cleaning frequency is once annually, although the frequency can be based on historical inspection results.
- The unit should be cleaned out immediately after an oil, fuel or chemical spill.

Table 1

Sediment Maintenance Depth* and Oil Capacity		
OSR Model	Sediment Depth* (inches)	Oil Capacity (gallons)
065	8	115
140	8	233
250	12	792
390	17	1233
560	17	1384

780	17	2430
1125	17	2689
* based on 15% of the lower chamber volume		

What conditions can compromise the Stormceptor System performance?

- If the system is not maintained regularly and fills with sediment and debris beyond the capacity indicated in Table 1, sediment removal efficiency may be reduced.
- If an oil spill(s) exceeds the oil capacity of the system, subsequent spills may not be captured.
- If debris clogs the inlet of the system, removal efficiency of sediment and hydrocarbons may be reduced.
- If a downstream blockage occurs, a backwater condition may occur in the system and removal efficiency of sediment and hydrocarbons may be reduced.

What training is required?

The Stormceptor System is inspected and maintained by professional vacuum cleaning service providers with experience in the maintenance of underground tanks, sewers and catch basins. For typical inspection and maintenance activities, no specific supplemental training is required for the Stormceptor System. Information provided in this document or the Stormceptor Operation and Maintenance Manual (provided to the system owner) contains sufficient guidance to maintain the system properly.

In unusual circumstances, such as if a damaged component needs replacement or some other condition requires manned entry into the vessel, confined space entry procedures must be followed. Only professional maintenance service providers trained in these procedures should enter the vessel. Service provider companies typically have personnel who are trained and certified in confined space entry procedures according to local, state, and federal standards.

What equipment is typically required for inspection?

- Manhole access cover lifting tool
- Oil dipstick
- Sediment probe
- Flashlight
- Camera
- Data log
- Safety cones and caution tape
- Hard hat, safety shoes, safety glasses, and chemical-resistant gloves

How is the Stormceptor System inspected?

- The Stormceptor System can be inspected through a standard surface manhole access cover.
- Sediment and oil depth inspections are performed with a sediment probe and oil dipstick. Oil depth is measured through the oil inspection port. Sediment depth can be measured through the oil inspection port or exit riser pipe.
- Inspections also involve a visual inspection of the internal components of the system.

What equipment is typically required for maintenance?

- Vacuum truck equipped with water hose and jet nozzle
- Small pump and tubing for oil removal
- Manhole access cover lifting tool
- Oil dipstick
- Sediment probe
- Flashlight
- Camera
- Data log
- Safety cones and caution tape
- Hard hats, safety shoes, safety glasses, chemical-resistant gloves, and hearing protection for service providers
- Gas analyzer, respiratory gear, and safety harness for specially trained personnel if confined space entry is required

How is the Stormceptor System maintained?

- The Stormceptor System can be maintained through a standard surface manhole access cover.
- Insert the oil dipstick into the oil inspection port. If oil is present, pump off the oil layer into separate containment using a small pump and tubing.
- Maintenance cleaning of accumulated sediment is performed with a vacuum truck.
- For 6-ft diameter models and larger, the vacuum hose is inserted into the lower chamber via the 24-inch outlet riser pipe.
- For 4-ft diameter model, the vacuum hose is inserted into the lower chamber via the 12-inch inspection/cleanout port.
- Using the vacuum hose, decant the water from the lower chamber to the sanitary sewer, if permitted by the local regulating authority, or into a separate containment tank.
- Remove the sludge from the bottom of the unit using the vacuum hose.
- Re-fill the lower chamber with water where required by the local jurisdiction.
- Units that have not been maintained regularly, have surpassed the maximum recommended sediment capacity, or contain damaged components may require manned entry by trained personnel using proper confined space entry procedures.

What is required for proper disposal?

- Disposal requirements for recovered pollutants may vary depending on local guidelines. In most areas the sediment, once dewatered, can be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. It is not anticipated that the sediment would be classified as hazardous waste.

What about oil spills?

- Petroleum-based pollutants captured by the Stormceptor system (oil/chemical/fuel spills) should be removed and disposed of by a licensed waste management company.
- Although Stormceptor captures virtually all free oil, a sheen at the outlet **does not** mean the unit isn't working. A rainbow or sheen can be visible at oil concentrations

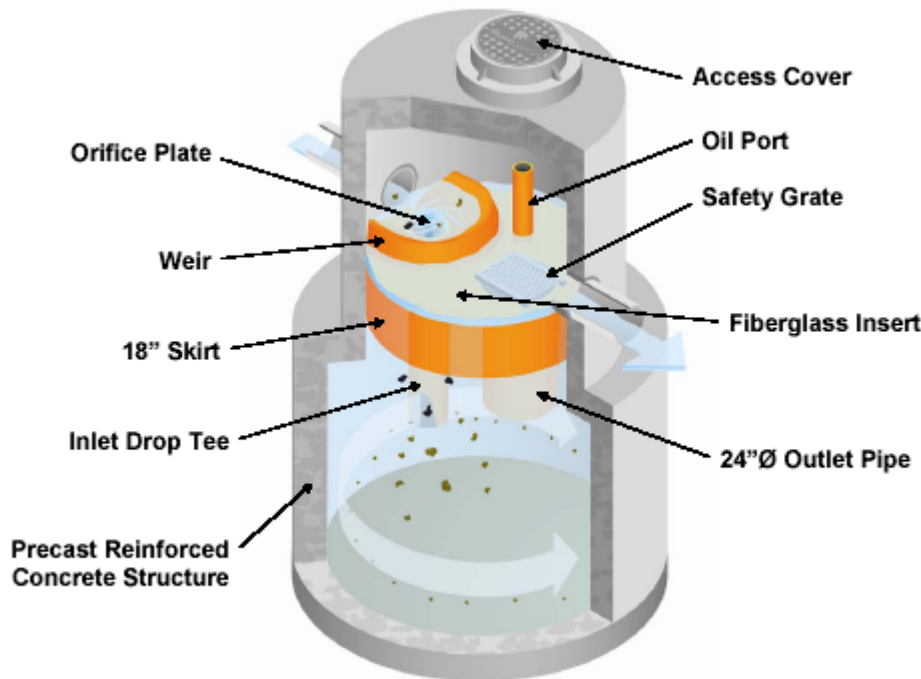
of less than 10 mg/L (ppm).

What factors affect the costs involved with inspection/maintenance?

- Inspection and maintenance costs are based on unit size, sediment/oil/hazardous material loads, transportation distances, tipping fees, disposal requirements and other local regulations.

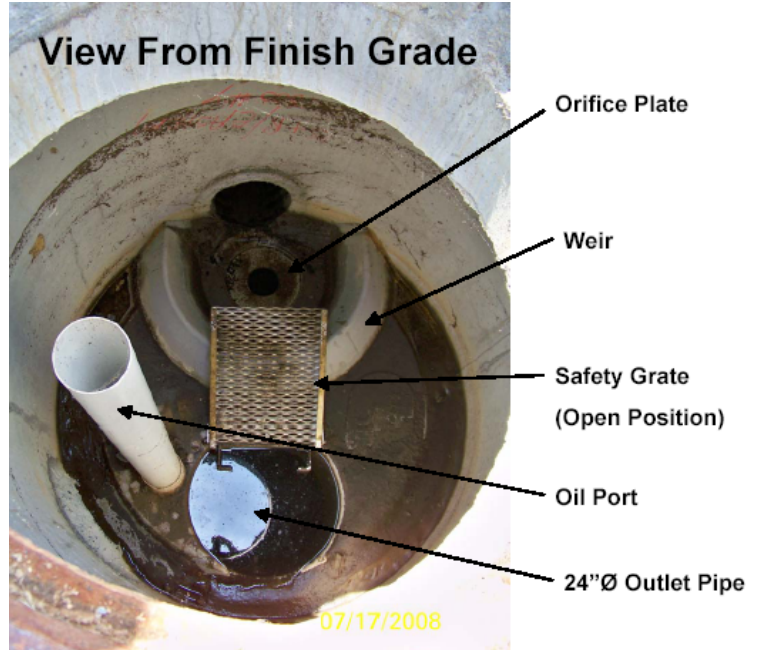
System schematic and component functions

Below is a schematic of the Stormceptor System with key components identified and their functions briefly described.



- **Manhole access cover** – provides access to the subsurface components
- **Precast reinforced concrete structure** – provides the vessel's watertight structural support
- **Fiberglass insert** – separates vessel into upper and lower chambers
- **Weir** – directs incoming stormwater and oil spills into the lower treatment chamber
- **Orifice plate** – controls water flow rate into the lower treatment chamber and prevents scour of accumulated pollutants
- **Inlet drop tee** – conveys stormwater into the lower treatment chamber and splits flow into two opposite tangential streams
- **Fiberglass skirt** – provides double-wall containment of hydrocarbons
- **Outlet riser pipe** – conveys treated water to the upper chamber; primary vector access port for sediment removal
- **Oil inspection port** – primary access for measuring oil depth and oil removal
- **Safety grate** – safety measure to cover riser pipe in the event of manned entry into vessel

The Stormceptor System has no moving parts to wear out and therefore maintenance activities are generally focused on pollutant removal.



The depth of sediment can be measured from the surface by using a sediment probe or dipstick tube equipped with a ball check valve and inserted through the 24-inch outlet riser pipe. Oil level can similarly be checked through the oil inspection port.



A maintenance worker stationed on the surface uses a vacuum hose to evacuate water, sediment, and debris from the system.

Purchasing replacement parts

Since there are no moving parts in the Stormceptor System, broken, damaged, or worn parts are not typically encountered. However, if replacement parts are necessary, they may be obtained by contacting the following supplier of authentic Stormceptor components.

In New Jersey, contact:

Camtek Construction Products Corp.
3481 Treeline Drive
Murrysville, PA 15668
Phone: (724) 327-3400

The benefits of regular inspection and maintenance are many – from ensuring maximum operation efficiency, to keeping maintenance costs low, to the continued protection of natural waterways – and provide the key to Stormceptor's long and effective service life.