

Pre-Fabricated Control Devices

Description

The need for urban water quality BMPs that are very efficient and present less space constraints has produced the industry of innovated storm water BMP technology and products. These pre-manufactured products combine settling, filtration, and various biological processes into one controlled system. By combining these different processes, these BMPs are designed to focus on removing many different types and concentrations pollutants. Even where pre-fabricated control devices are not able to meet the 80 percent TSS removal goal alone, they can provide excellent pre-treatment in a series of water quality control BMPs or inlet to permanent pool detention basins or storm water wetlands.

Post construction pre-fabricated storm water quality BMPs are designed to filter and trap trash, floatable contaminants, sediment, oil and grease, and other pollutants. These BMPs are incorporated into storm water conveyance systems for pretreatment of storm water runoff. In some instances, pre-fabricated storm water quality BMPs serve as the only treatment mechanism before the runoff is discharged. Post construction pre-fabricated storm water quality BMPs are classified in to three separate categories:

1. Catch Basin Inserts
2. Separation Devices
3. Filtration Devices

When and Where to Use It

Pre-fabricated control devices may be used to treat runoff as long as they are designed to treat the first 1-inch of runoff and/or are proven to provide 80 percent TSS removal. Pre-fabricated control devices include the following beneficial attributes for water quality control over conventional water quality BMPs:

- Pre-fabricated control devices are placed almost anywhere on a site where they can receive concentrated flows from storm drainage pipes.
- Pre-fabricated control devices are safe to the public because storm water is treated within the unit and no surfaces are open to the environment, unlike the permanent pool detention pond or storm water wetland.
- Minimal on-site construction is required because pre-fabricated control devices are typically assembled before they reach the site.

Design

Catch Basin Inserts

Catch Basin Inserts are defined as BMPs designed to be installed directly into storm drain catch basins to treat the runoff before it enters the primary conveyance system.

There are three basic Catch Basin Inserts available: tray, bag, and basket. These inlets typically are made of a stainless steel or a high strength corrugated plastic frame that supports a sedimentation chamber and filter media designed to absorb specific pollutants such as oil, grease hydrocarbons, and heavy metals. Catch Basin Inserts sometime include a high flow bypass mechanism to prevent scouring and re-suspension of previously trapped pollutants during larger rainfall events.

Pollutant removal efficiencies are variable and highly dependent on storm frequency, influent pollutant concentrations, rainfall intensity and other factors. Catch Basin Inserts exhibit the following properties:

- Utilize settling, separation, swirling, centrifugal force, and filtering techniques to remove pollutants from storm water runoff.
- Contain no moving components that require an external power source such as electricity, gas powered engines or generators.
- Have posted data from third party test results.

Catch Basin Insert Average Pollutant Removal Capability

<u>Total Suspended Solids:</u>	50%-85%	<u>Metals</u>	NA
<u>Copper:</u>	35%-70%	<u>Lead:</u>	50%-90%
<u>Zinc:</u>	35%-90%	<u>Total Phosphorus:</u>	55%-70%
<u>Total Nitrogen:</u>	35%-55%	<u>Pathogens/Bacteria:</u>	10%-60%



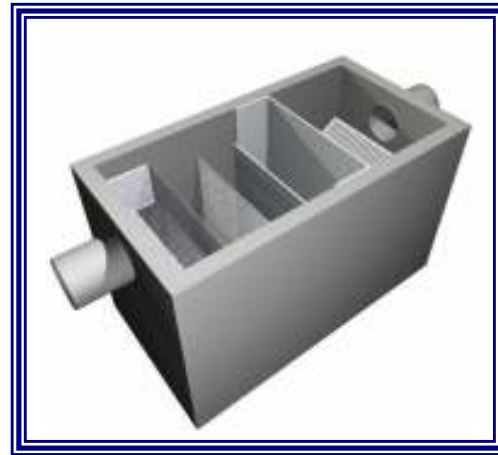
Catch Basin Inserts

Separation Devices

Separation Devices are defined as BMPs designed and sized to capture and treat storm water runoff to prevent pollutants from being transported downstream. Separation Devices contain a sump for sediment deposition and a series of chambers, baffles, and weirs to trap trash, oil, grease and other contaminants. These BMPs are designed as flow-through structures where the inflow rate into the structure is regulated. These structures are not designed to store the entire water quality volume. Separation Devices sometime include a high flow bypass mechanism to prevent scouring and re-suspension of previously trapped pollutants during larger rainfall events.

Pollutant removal efficiencies are variable and are highly dependent on storm size, influent pollutant concentrations, rainfall intensity, and other factors. Separation Devices exhibit the following properties:

- Utilize settling, separation, swirling, and centrifugal force techniques to remove pollutants from storm water runoff.
- Contain no moving components that require an external power source such as electricity, gas powered engines or generators.
- Have posted data from third party test results.



Separation Devices

Filtration Devices

Filtration Devices are defined as BMPs designed and sized to capture and treat storm water runoff to prevent pollutants from being transported downstream. Filtration Devices are used in areas with impaired receiving waters where high pollutant removal efficiencies are required. Filtration Devices usually contain a sedimentation chamber and a filtering chamber. These devices may contain filter materials or vegetation to remove specific pollutants such as nitrogen, phosphorus, copper, lead, or zinc.

Pollutant removal efficiencies are variable and are highly dependent on storm size, influent pollutant concentrations, rainfall intensity and other factors. Filtration Devices shall exhibit the following properties:

- Utilize filtering techniques to remove pollutants from storm water runoff.
- Have posted data from third party test results.



Filtration Device

Separation and Filtration Device Average Pollutant Removal Capability

<u>Total Suspended Solids:</u>	80%	<u>Metals</u>	60%
<u>Copper:</u>	50%	<u>Lead:</u>	60%
<u>Zinc:</u>	70%	<u>Total Phosphorus:</u>	40%
<u>Total Nitrogen:</u>	30%	<u>Hydrocarbons:</u>	80%

Products

There are many pre-fabricated water quality structures on the market that may be used as water quality control BMPs.

Installation

Install in accordance with the Manufacturer’s written installation instructions and in compliance with all OSHA, local, state, and federal codes and regulations. A Manufacturer’s representative is required to certify the installation of all post construction pre-fabricated storm water quality BMPs.

Proper site stabilization is essential to ensure that post construction pre-fabricated storm water quality BMPs function as designed. These structures are not intended to trap eroded sediment from during construction operations. Post construction pre-fabricated storm water quality BMPs are the last storm water runoff structures installed on-site, or shall remain off-line until final stabilization is achieved.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and maintain in accordance with the Manufacturer’s written recommendations.
- The specific maintenance requirements and schedule prepared by the Manufacturer is signed by the owner/operator of the BMP.
- Require frequent inspection and maintenance to maximize pollutant removal.
- Maintain BMPs at least bi-annually to ensure that the BMPs are working properly.
- Keep a maintenance log to track routine inspections and maintenance. Lack of maintenance is the most common cause of failure for post construction pre-fabricated storm water quality BMPs.

- Remove accumulated sediment and other trapped pollutants when the BMP becomes full. Typical removal of pollutants requires the use of a Vactor truck.

Summary of Maintenance Requirements

Required Maintenance	Frequency
Inspect separation and filtration units.	Regularly (quarterly)
Clean out sediment, oil and grease, and floatables. Manual removal of pollutants may be necessary.	As needed
Perform requirements obtained from manufacturer.	As needed
Inspections.	Frequency of inspection and maintenance is dependent on land use, accumulated solids climatological conditions, and design of pre-fabricated device