



Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Make it Drain!

Municipal Inspection and Maintenance for Stormwater Best Management Practices

Prepared For



Presented By

Rick Celender, Mike Singleton, and Bill Trimbath
Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.



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MS4 Program Overview

Prepared For



Presented By

Bill Trimbath

Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Presentation Outline

- ▶ **Definition**
- ▶ **Minimum Control Measures**
- ▶ **Benefits of the MS4 Program**
- ▶ **How to Finance the Program**



Jurisdiction

- ▶ In 1990 EPA established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Program
- ▶ Required operators of medium to large MS4 systems to implement control programs
- ▶ Extended coverage to certain “small” MS4s



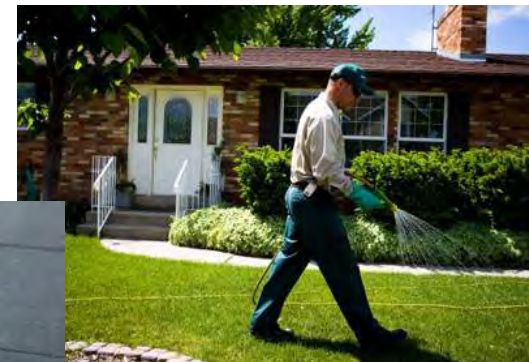
EPA's Stormwater Phase II rule

- ▶ Establishes the MS4 stormwater management program
- ▶ It's intent is to, “*...improve the nation's waterways by reducing the quantity of pollutants that stormwater carries into storm sewers.*”
- ▶ Focus is on improving water quality



Common Pollutants

- ▶ Oil and grease from paved areas
- ▶ Pesticides from lawns
- ▶ Sediment from construction sites
- ▶ Discarded trash
- ▶ Cigarette butts, wrappers, plastic bottles



What is required of a MCM Plan?

- ▶ **Minimum control measures**
- ▶ **Multiple Best Management Practices (BMPs) that must be implemented.**



Conveyance Systems Subject to MS4

- ▶ Collecting and/or conveying stormwater
- ▶ Owned by a public entity
- ▶ Not used as a combined sewer
- ▶ Not part of a publicly owned treatment plant



What is a small, medium or large MS4?

- ▶ **Small– Any MS4 not covered by the Phase I stormwater program (Smaller than 100,000 population)**
- ▶ **Medium—Population between 100,000 and 249,999**
- ▶ **Large Population larger than 250,000**



Definition of small MS4

- ▶ **Systems with less than 10,000 population in a rural area**
- ▶ **Systems with less than 1000 pop/ square mile in a rural area**
- ▶ **Systems located outside and urban area**



Stormwater Permit Program

- ▶ Federal Regulation Program requires a permit
- ▶ PADEP created permitting program to meet federal regulations



What do permits require?

- ▶ Implement a stormwater management program
- ▶ Track progress toward goals
- ▶ Report on progress



Six Minimum Measures

- 1. Public education and outreach**
- 2. Public participation and involvement**
- 3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination**
- 4. Construction Site Runoff Control**
- 5. Post Construction runoff control**
- 6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping**



MCM No 1 Public Education and Outreach

- ▶ **Develop and maintain an outreach program**
- ▶ **Identify list of audiences**
- ▶ **Distribute education materials**



MCM No 2 Public Involvement / Participation

- ▶ **Develop and maintain an outreach program**
- ▶ **Provide opportunity for public notice and feedback**
- ▶ **Solicit involvement from target audience groups**
- ▶ **Start a volunteer program**



MCM No 3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

- ▶ **Develop written program(Ordinance)**
- ▶ **Develop and maintain a map of regulated outfalls**
- ▶ **Develop map of conveyance system**
- ▶ **Educate the community**



What is an “illicit” Discharge?

- ▶ Sanitary wastewater
- ▶ Effluent from septic tanks
- ▶ Car wash wastewaters
- ▶ Improper oil and grease disposal
- ▶ Radiator flushing liquids
- ▶ Laundry wastewaters
- ▶ Spills form roadway accidents
- ▶ Improper disposal of auto and household toxics



MCM No 4 Construction Site Stormwater Control

- ▶ **Develop a program containing compliance procedures**
- ▶ **Erosion and sedimentation control BMPs**
- ▶ **Construction site control**
- ▶ **Record tracking system**
- ▶ **Coordination with county conservation district**



MCM No 5 Post Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM)

- ▶ **Develop written program**
- ▶ **Develop tracking system**
- ▶ **Implement controls**
- ▶ **Enforce ordinances**
- ▶ **Encourage low impact development**



MCM No 6 Pollution Prevention /Good Housekeeping

- ▶ **List of operations**
- ▶ **Implement O & M Program**
- ▶ **Vehicle maintenance, fueling and washing**
- ▶ **Training community employees**



Required documentation

- ▶ Report must be submitted during the first permit term
- ▶ Reports submitted in years 2 and 4 following the first year



Report Must Contain

- ▶ **Status of compliance with permit conditions.**
- ▶ **Assessment of the appropriateness of selected BMPs**
- ▶ **Progress toward reachable goals**
- ▶ **Summary of stormwater activities planned for the next reporting cycle**
- ▶ **Change in any best management practice**



Benefits of the MS4 Program

- ▶ Enhanced water quality
- ▶ Enhanced aesthetic values
- ▶ Enhanced recreational opportunities for fishing and swimming
- ▶ Drinking water benefits



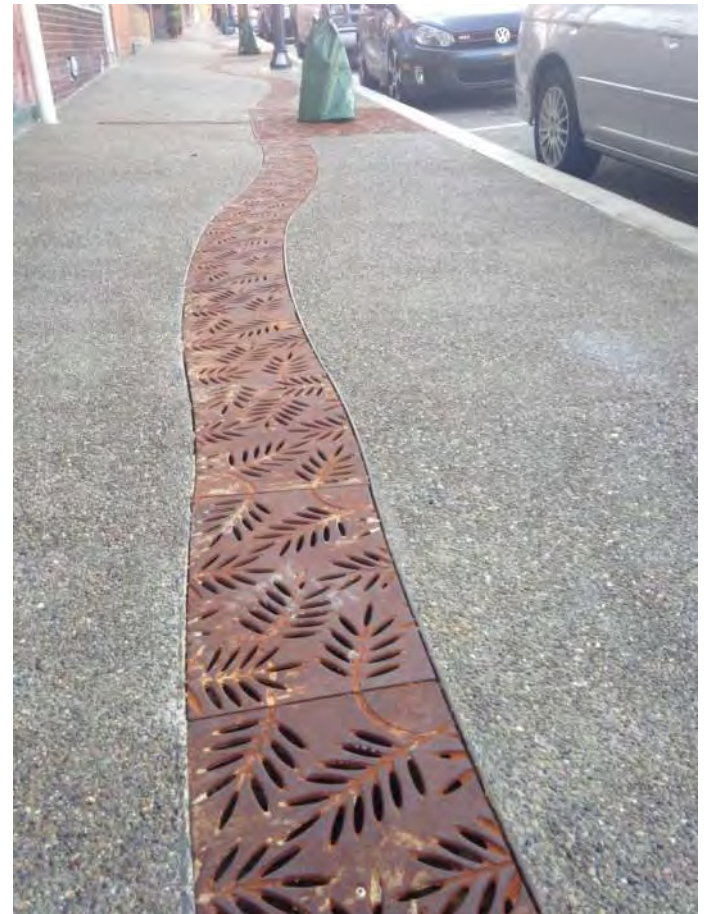
How to Finance?

- ▶ Stormwater authority
- ▶ Monthly stormwater charges
- ▶ Range from \$2 / to \$12 / month per household



Waters of the United States

- ▶ MS4 systems not included in the new definition
- ▶ Inclusion would have subject MS4 systems to additional permit requirements





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Questions?





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Typical BMP Design & Function Overview

Prepared For



Presented By

Rick Celender

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Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual

December 2006

This manual is based on the following set of principles:

1. Managing stormwater as a resource;
2. Preserving and utilizing existing natural features and systems;
3. Managing stormwater as close to the source as possible;
4. Sustaining the hydrologic balance of surface and ground water;
5. Disconnecting, decentralizing and distributing sources and discharges;
6. Slowing runoff down, and not speeding it up;
7. Preventing potential water quality and quantity problems;
8. Minimizing problems that cannot be avoided;
9. Integrating stormwater management into the initial site design process; and
10. Inspecting and maintaining all BMPs.



Managing Stormwater as a resource; Sustaining the hydrologic balance of surface water and groundwater.

- ▶ **Stormwater is a critical resource. We depend on stormwater to replenish groundwater for drinking water and for the health of many aquatic systems. Each is dependent on the steady discharge of stormwater and groundwater.**
- ▶ **The replenishment, or recharge, of groundwater depends on the infiltration of stormwater into the ground.**
- ▶ **Stormwater may carry a variety of pollutants into our waters including metals, bacteria, oil and grease, pesticides, nutrients and sediment.**



Preventing potential water quality and quantity problems; Minimizing problems that can be avoided.

- ▶ Increased frequency and magnitude of downstream flooding due to rapid runoff of stormwater;
- ▶ Enlarged stream channels, increased channel scouring and stream bank slumping, and resulting increased sediment loads due to increased frequency and magnitude of high flows;
- ▶ Reduction in the quality of aquatic habitat due to pollutant and heat loading, reduced base flows, enlarged channels, and smothering with sediment.



Inspecting and maintaining all BMP's.

▶ Massive sinkhole in Rochester ordered filled



Related

by the State Department of Environmental Protection to have the hole filled by the end of the month.



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Dry Extended Detention Basin



Dry Extended Detention Basin – Maintenance

Maintenance is necessary to ensure proper functionality of the extended detention basin and should take place on a **quarterly** basis.



Wet Detention Ponds

- ▶ Wet Detention Ponds are stormwater basins that include a permanent pool for water quality treatment and sedimentation.
- ▶ Wet Ponds are designed to prevent erosion and sedimentation.



Wet pond with vegetated edge
Photo courtesy of Westmoreland Conservation District

Detail From PADEP
BMP Manual

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, SEE
FILTER DIAPHRAGM

PROFILE

Wet Pond – Maintenance

Wet Ponds should have a maintenance plan and privately owned facilities should have an easement, deed restriction, or other legal measure to prevent neglect or removal.

A Pond maintenance plan should be developed which includes the following measures:

- ▶ During the first growing season or until established, vegetation should be inspected every 2 to 3 weeks. WPs should be inspected **at least 4 times per year** and **after major storms** (greater than 2 inches in 24 hours) or rapid ice breakup.
- ▶ Inspections should access the vegetation, erosion, flow channelization, bank stability, inlet/outlet conditions, embankment, and sediment/debris accumulation. The pond drain should also be inspected and tested **4 times per year**. Problems should be corrected as soon as possible.
- ▶ Undesirable species should be carefully removed and desirable replacements planted if necessary.



Wet Pond – Maintenance

- ▶ V
- ▶ A
- ▶ C
- ▶ S



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Outlet Structures



Angle iron and rebar
Photo courtesy of Westmo

Painted rebar trash rack
Photo courtesy of Westmoreland Conservation District



TRASH RACK FOR TYPE M INLET BASIN RISER

Line drawing provided by Westmoreland Conservation District

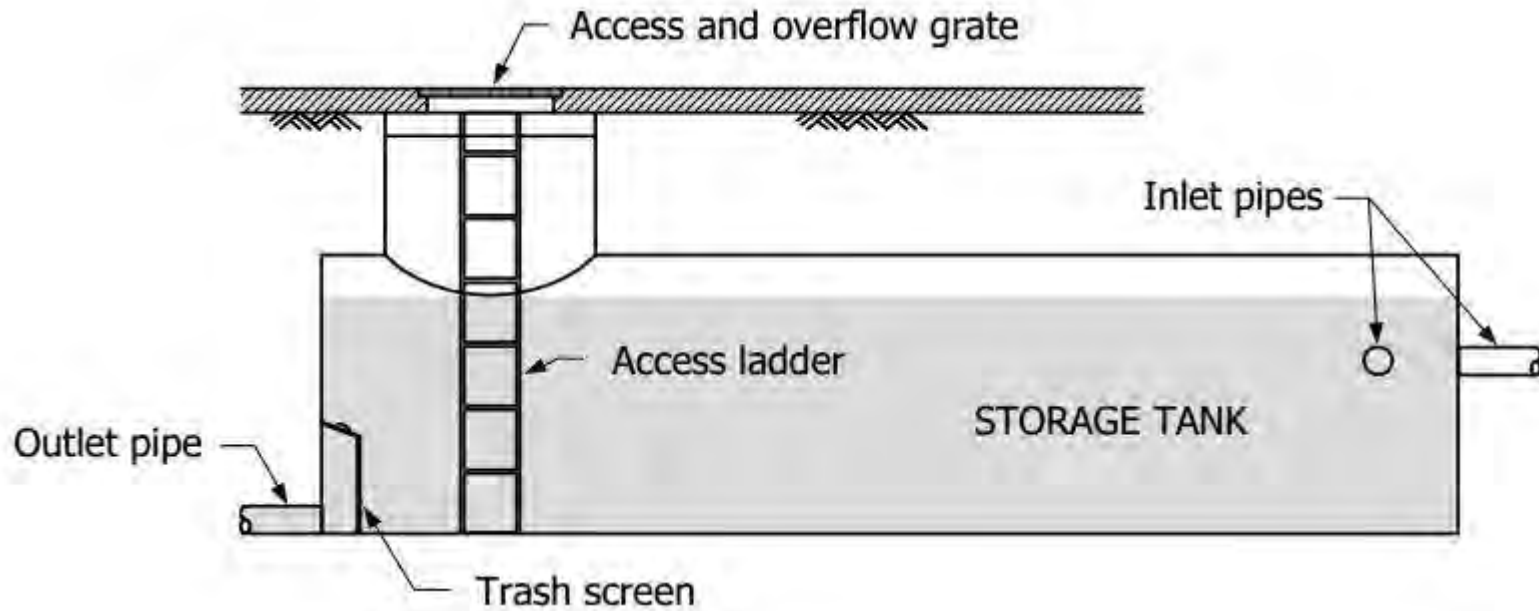


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Underground Detention Systems



Underground detention systems are designed to manage excess stormwater runoff and provide limited water quality benefits.



Underground Detention Systems Maintenance

Inspection Activities	Suggested Schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After several storm events or an extreme storm event, inspect for: signs of clogging of the inlet or outlet structure. 	As Needed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect for: tree root intrusion; erosion; sediment accumulation; embankment; vegetation; vigor and density; cracking; leaks. 	Semi-annually
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect that the structure is properly sealed and are operating properly. Note signs of structural damage. Check for sediment accumulation. Check for proper operation. 	Annually
Maintenance Activities	Suggested Schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform structural repairs. Clean and remove sediment. 	Monthly or as needed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair damaged structure. Repair undercut or eroded areas. 	As Needed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor sediment accumulations, and remove sediment when the pond volume has become reduced significantly. 	As Needed



Rain Gardens

Rain Gardens (Bioretention) is a method of treating stormwater by pooling water on the surface and allowing filtering and settling of suspended solids and sediment at the mulch layer, prior to entering the plant/soil/microbe complex media for infiltration and pollutant removal.



From PADEP BMP Manual



Rain Garden – Maintenance

Properly designed and installed Rain Garden areas require some regular maintenance. While vegetation is being established, pruning and weeding

Mount Pleasant Borough Parking Lot From Westmoreland County Conservation District



Two rain gardens in November, at the end of their first growing season.



Two years after installation and numerous rain events, the parking lot rain gardens successfully capture and treat runoff from each storm.

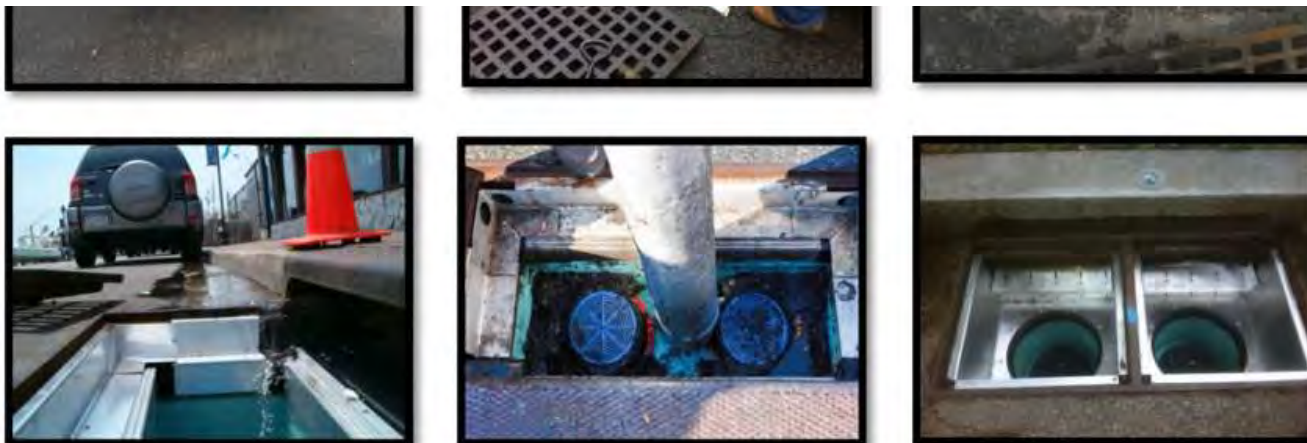




Inlet Filters

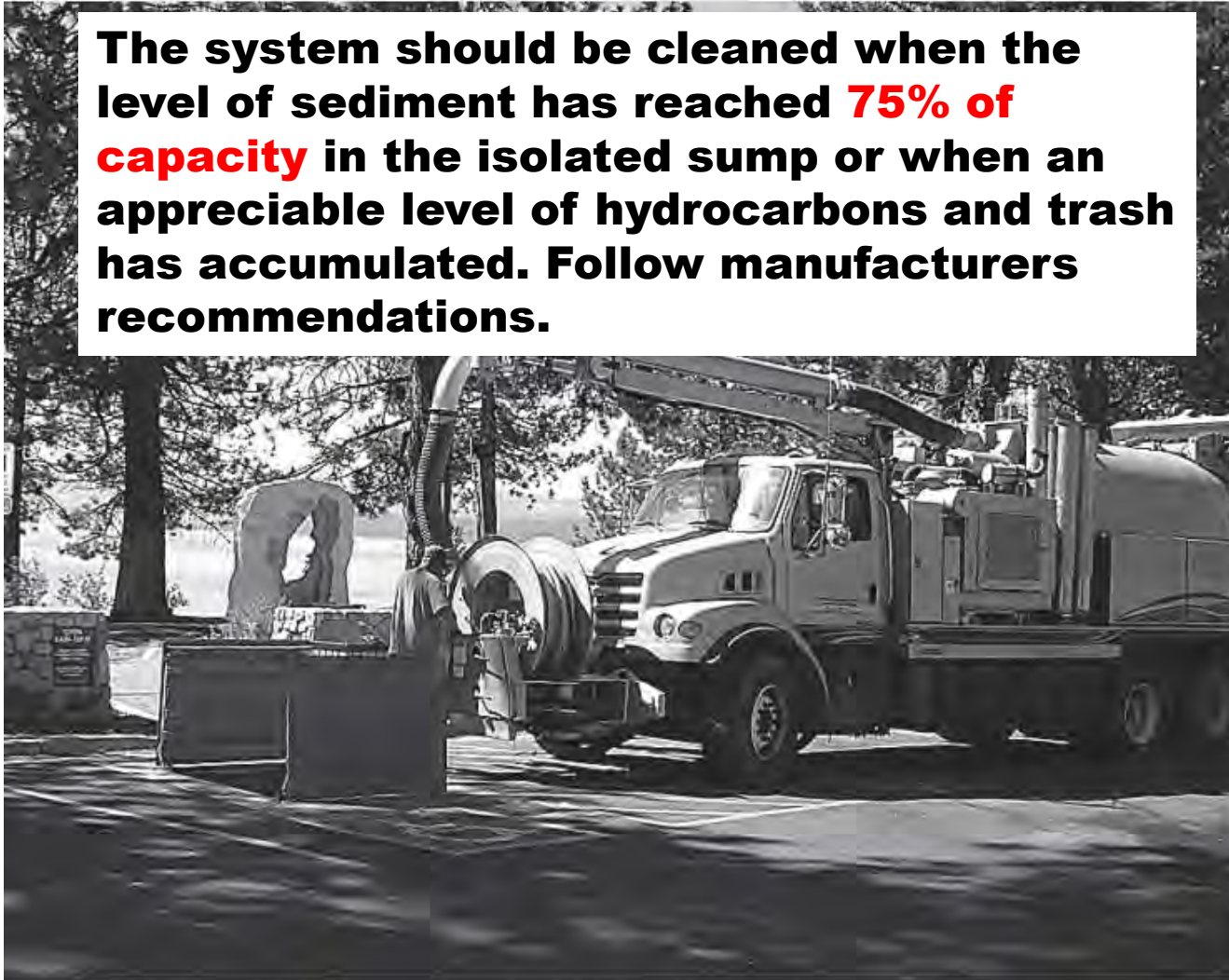
Fabco StormBasin Maintenance:

After installation the StormBasin requires periodic cleaning. There are no hard and fast rules in this regard. Small units and installation sites with higher than expected sediment loads or areas with significant trees and foliage require more maintenance. In general, Fabco Industries recommends cleaning out the unit(s) twice per year by removing the debris, sand and silt and replacement of the cartridges once per year. An Operations and Maintenance Manual is provided as Attachment E.

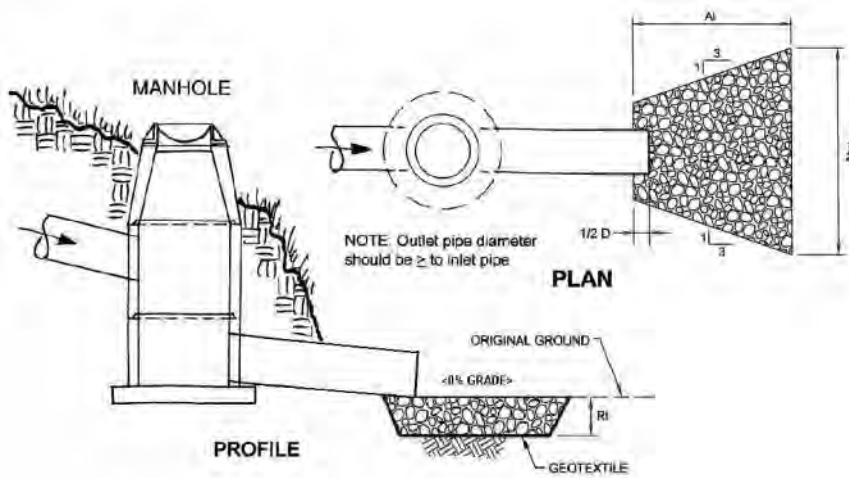


Water Quality Units (StormCeptor, etc.)

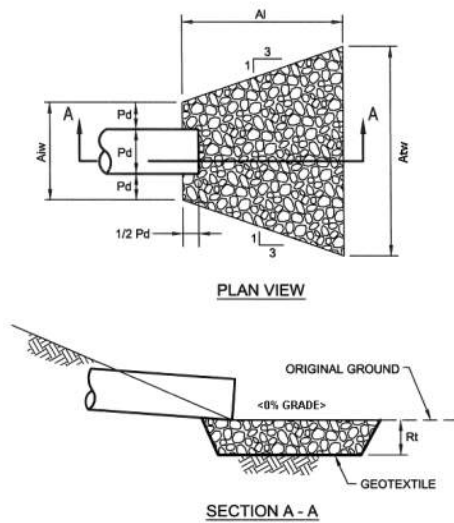
The system should be cleaned when the level of sediment has reached **75% of capacity in the isolated sump or when an appreciable level of hydrocarbons and trash has accumulated. Follow manufacturers recommendations.**



Outlet Protection



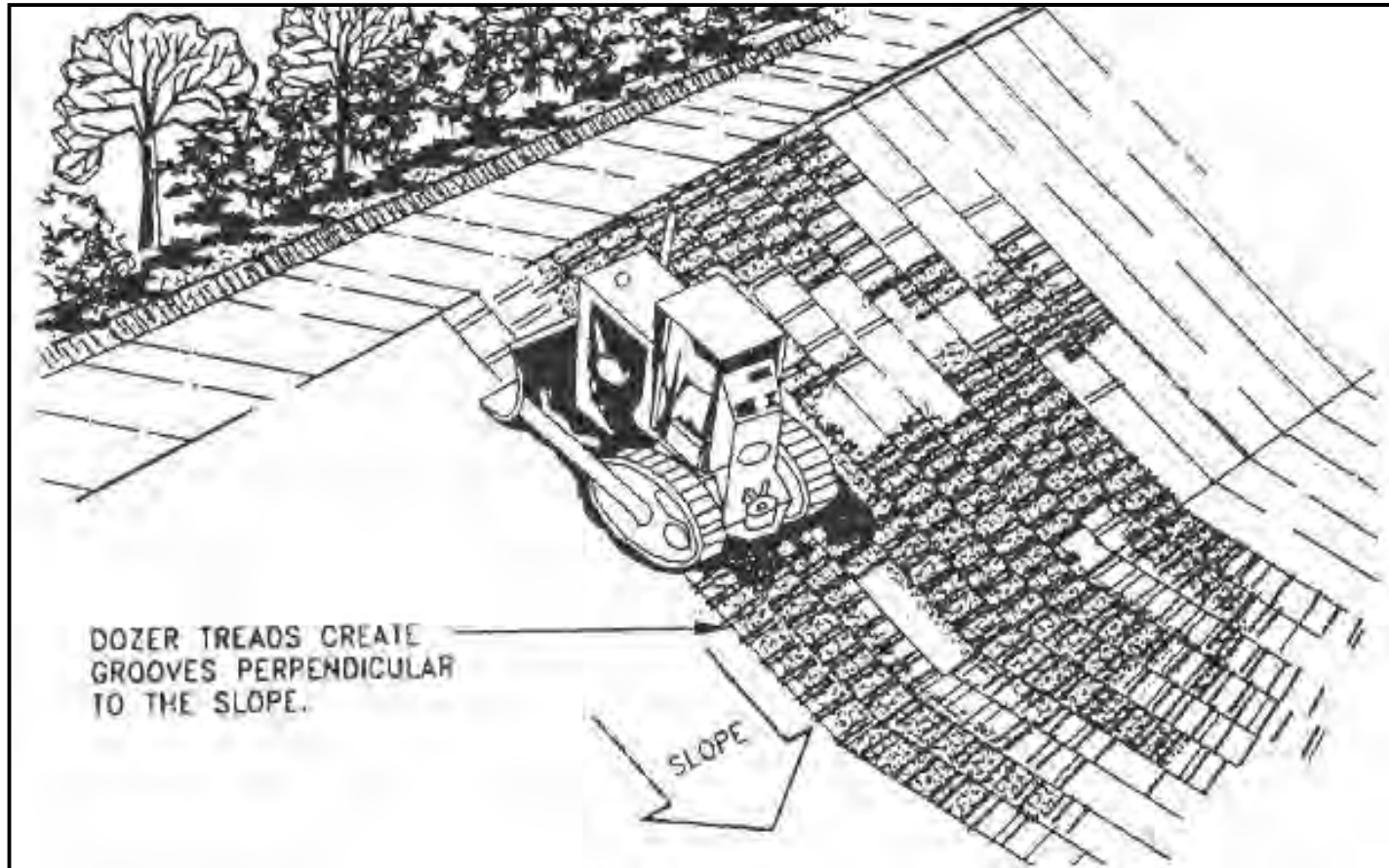
GOOD



YIKES!

CPESC, Inc. .

Stabilization



Stabilization

70% requirement of *total area vegetated* looks like this...



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Housekeeping Issues – Vehicle Maintenance Areas



Housekeeping Issues



Housekeeping Issues - Signage

EMER

SPILL R
EQUIP

FUEL SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURE

**IN CASE OF FIRE OR EXPLOSION
EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY AND CALL 911
FROM A SAFE LOCATION**

**IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO:
STOP THE SPILL, USE EMERGENCY SHUT-OFF
LOCATED ON BUILDING**

**USE MATERIALS FROM THE SPILL KIT TO:
(LOCATED BY THE STORAGE SHED)**

- **CONTAIN THE SPILL**
- **PROTECT THE CATCH BASIN**
- **ABSORB THE SPILL**

**CALL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
726-7273**

NOTIFY YOUR SUPERVISOR

**IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT PROPER SPILL
PROCEDURES CONTACT ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
AND SAFETY (726-7273) OR YOUR SUPERVISOR
PRIOR TO USING THIS FACILITY.**

NGER

orage.
oking.

FIRE-POLIC

EMER

DIAL

s (Brine)

See Material
Safety Data
Sheet for more
detailed
information

eye irritant. Vapors:
d inhalation of

be flammable. Keep
atches. Extinguish
extinguisher.





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Questions?





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Inspection, Maintenance and Repair

Prepared For



Presented By

Mike Singleton

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CEC

▶ CEC-SIMS

- Site Infrastructure Management Services

▶ CEC-CM

- Construction Management

▶ Programs are best friends – different but usually together

▶ This presentation is SIMS

- Inspections
- Evaluations
- Maintenance / repairs



Why maintain?

- ▶ Proper function
- ▶ Regulatory requirements
- ▶ Minimize catastrophic results
- ▶ Save cost over time
- ▶ Minimize public complaints
- ▶ Identify what works and what doesn't
- ▶ Help with public safety
- ▶ Aesthetics



So you know the rules, you've approved the BMP's.....now what?

- ▶ **Make a plan - Database**
- ▶ **Set up a program**
- ▶ **Educate**
- ▶ **Update the database**
- ▶ **Put it on a schedule**
- ▶ **Assign cost information**
- ▶ **Prioritize**
- ▶ **Attack**



Make a Plan

- ▶ **Catalog all the facilities. GIS.**

- ▶ **Ponds, developments, roads, storm sewers, infiltration basins, etc.**
 - Identify major components of systems
 - Separate by pond, road, storm run, etc.

- ▶ **Be as detailed or as vague as fits your municipality or as you see fit.**
 - Small municipality – divide into subdivisions
 - Large municipality – divide the subdivisions into streets
 - Very large – divide the streets into drainage areas
 - Commercial property



Part of the plan is to further detail the items in the areas of concern

▶ Ponds

- Pipes, structures, spillways, outfalls

▶ Storm sewers

- Pipe, inlets, manholes, endwalls, aprons, cleanouts

▶ Roads

- Pavement, underdrains, holes / settlement, cracks, dirt / debris

▶ Curbs (they are part of the system)

▶ Slopes

- Vegetation, slips / slides, erosion

▶ E/S Measures (yes, it matters)

▶ Infiltration Basins

- Vegetation, soil cover, draining?



Set-up a Program

► Inspect

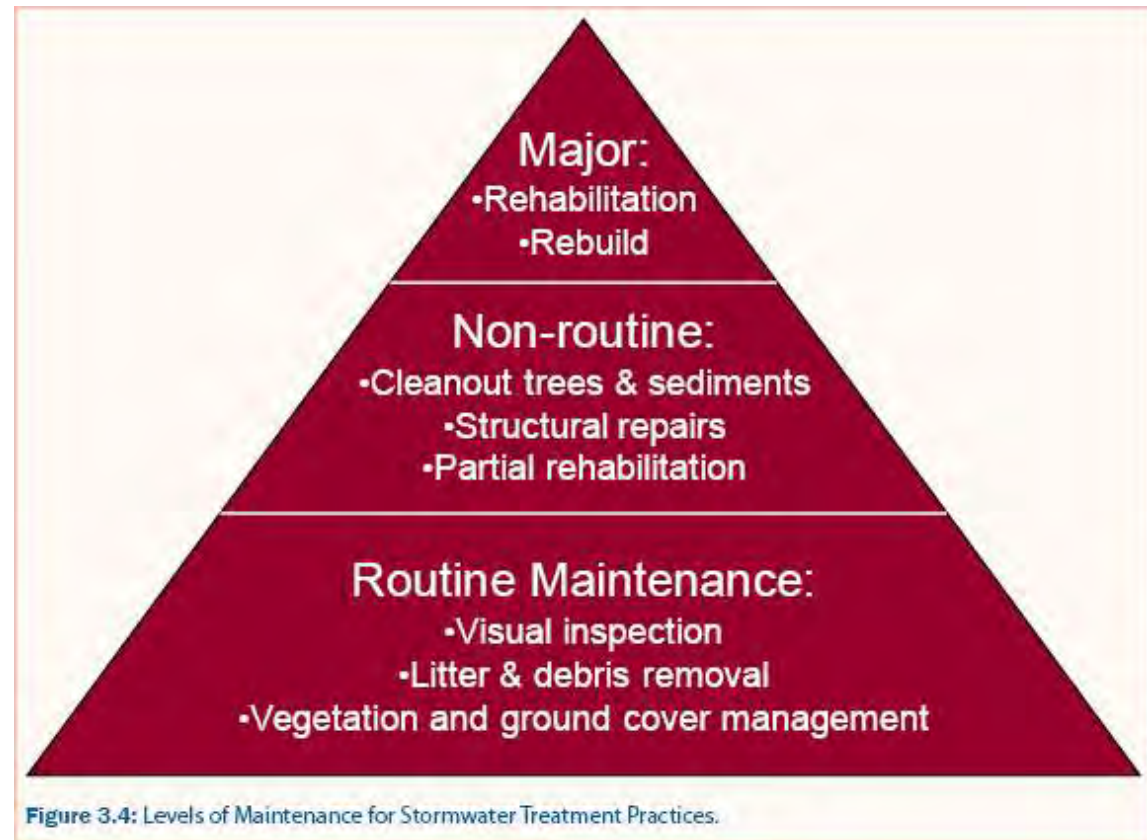
- Get out and walk
- CCTV
- Observe

► Clean

- Sediment
- Debris

► Refresh

- Rip-Rap aprons
- Sealants
- Vegetation



Set-up a Program

▶ Fix / Repair

- Fix
- Surface
- Stabilize

▶ Maintain

- Annually
- Fix things as you go

▶ Document!!!!



Inspections

- ▶ Perform inspections of each facility.
- ▶ Complete a form
- ▶ Prepare a sketch
- ▶ Take photos

Item	Y/N	Description	Location
General /Overall site assessment			
Slope condition (indications of instability)			
Odors			
Vegetation condition			
Seepage / Wet spots			
Pavement			
Type			
Cracking / raveling			
Potholes			
Sealant applied			
Ponding water			
Spalling water			
Holes, depressions, settlement			
Line Strapping			
Wheel ruts in parking areas			
HC spaces- general condition			
Signage			
Condition			
Visible			
Mechanical identification			
Vehicle clearances			
Curbing			
Type			
Alignment			
Representative height			
Cracking / damage			
Sealant applied			
Settlement			
Compactor Pads			
Settlement			
Cracking			
Asphalt approach			
Drainage			
Stormwater Ponds			
Draining / holding water			
Slope / berm condition			
—slips / sloughing			
—weeps			
—vegetation			
—rodent holes			

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CEC-SDMS
 STORMWATER FACILITIES INSPECTION
 FIELD REPORT

Date: _____

Project/Site: _____ CEC Project No.: _____

Location: _____ Weather: _____

Pre-Maintenance: _____ Post-Maintenance: _____

CEC Field Representative: _____ CEC Project Manager: _____

Client: _____

Client Contact: _____

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Photos Taken: _____

Pond Measurements (Relative Elevation, Dimensions, Slope, etc., if obtainable):

_____ Top of Berm	_____
_____ Bottom of Spillway	_____
_____ Bottom of Pond	_____
_____ Top of Forebay	_____
_____ Top of Outlet Structure	_____
_____ Inv. of Outlet Structure	_____
_____ Outlet Orifices	_____

Detailed Observations:

_____ Spillway Material	_____
_____ Outlet Structure Type	_____
_____ Forebay Construction	_____
_____ Outlet Pipe	_____
_____ Outlet Access	_____
_____ Inlet Spillways/Slopes	_____



Inspections

Item	Y/N	Description	Location
General /Overall site assessment			
Slope condition (indications of instability)			
Debris			
Vegetation condition			
Seepage / Wet spots			
Pavement			
Type			
Cracking / raveling			
Potholes			
Sealant applied			
Ponding water			
Seeping water			
Holes, depressions, settlement			
Line Stripping			
Wheel ruts in parking areas			
MC spaces- general condition			
Signage			
Condition			
Visible			
Handicap identification			
Vehicle Clearances			
Curbing			
Type			
Alignment			
Representative heights			
Cracking / damage			
Sealant applied			
Settlement			
Compactor Pads			
Settlement			
Cracking			
Asphalt approach			
Drainage			
Stormwater Ponds			
Draining / holding water			
Slope / berm condition			
--slips / sloughing			
--seeps			
--vegetation			
--rodent holes			

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CEC-SIMS
 STORMWATER FACILITIES INSPECTION
 FIELD REPORT

Date: _____

Project Site: _____ CEC Project No: _____

Location: _____ Weather: _____

Pre-Maintenance: _____ Post-Maintenance: _____

CEC Field Representative: _____ CEC Project Manager: _____

Client: _____

Client Contact: _____

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Photo Taken: _____

Pond Measurements (Relative Elevation, Dimension, Slope, etc., if obtainable):

_____	Top of Berm	_____
_____	Bottom of Spillway	_____
_____	Bottom of Pond	_____
_____	Top of Forebay	_____
_____	Top of Outlet Structure	_____
_____	Inv. of Outlet Structure	_____
_____	Outlet Orifices	_____

Detailed Observation:

_____	Spillway Material	_____
_____	Outlet Structure Type	_____
_____	Forebay Construction	_____
_____	Outlet Pipe	_____
_____	Outlet Appurten	_____
_____	Inlet Spillways/Swales	_____



Inspections

The focus is on problems and issues.

We do this to prevent future problems and issues.

By doing quarterly inspections, problems can be identified and addressed before they become bigger problems.

Can't be a drive-by.



Do you know or are you guessing?

Houston
P



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**First time is the worst time
It gets better IF you keep up**



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Educate

- ▶ Know what to look for
- ▶ Know what is OK, what is not
- ▶ Be able to identify a maintenance issue
- ▶ Be able to identify a failure
- ▶ Be able to foresee a failure
 - Maintenance issues become failures
- ▶ Understand the source of the problem
- ▶ Understand what is an emergency vs. routine maintenance



Failures lead to.....Failures!



Update the database

- ▶ **Things change. Keep your plan current.**
- ▶ **During the site reconnaissance you may identify new items or areas that need attention.**
- ▶ **Items that are repaired may need to be re-visited.**
- ▶ **Fine tune the database to provide finer detail.**
- ▶ **Identify the good as well as the bad. Let's you know what is changing.**



Put it on a schedule.

- ▶ **It needs to be something you do.**
- ▶ **Pick a day in the month. Set it in stone.**
- ▶ **Allows for date driven evaluation. “It was looking good last month.”**
- ▶ **Keeps things in regulatory perspective.**
- ▶ **It makes it important.**
- ▶ **It allows for budgeting.**



Assign cost information

- ▶ **Allows for budgeting.**

- ▶ **Eludes to degree of repair / maintenance.**

- ▶ **Use as a barometer of bid work.**

- ▶ **Use as a barometer of progress being made.**
 - Costs should decrease over time for the same scope of work.



Prioritize

- ▶ **Prioritize based on severity of problem.**
- ▶ **Prioritize based on cost.**
- ▶ **Allows for a plan and a schedule.**
- ▶ **Allows for proper documentation and future priorities.**



Attack



What is a storm water system?

- ▶ **A storm system is anything that conveys, stores, or discharges storm water, including:**
 - Pipes
 - Manholes
 - Inlets
 - Aprons
 - Endwalls
 - Cleanouts
 - Ponds
 - Channels / Swales
 - Roadways
 - Curbs
 - Dirt
 - Erosion Control Items

- ▶ **All of these items need to be monitored and maintained.**



Pipes

- ▶ Sliding areas
- ▶ No discharge
- ▶ Ponding water at entrance
- ▶ Sink holes / observed settlement
- ▶ Visual inspection
- ▶ Really green areas



Pipes

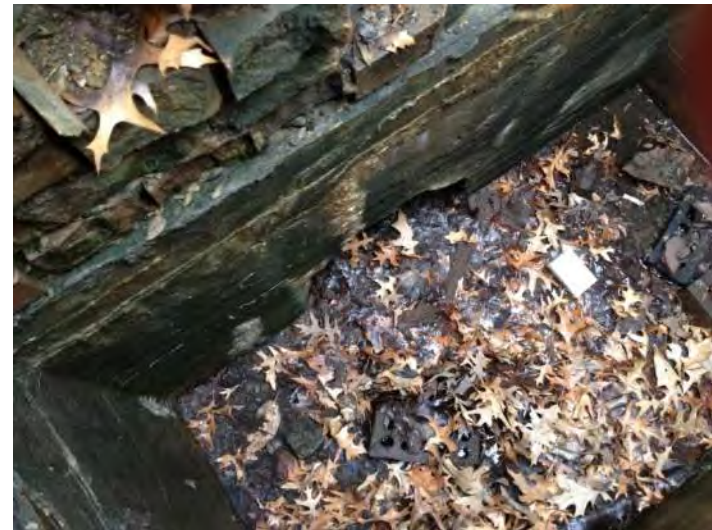


Manholes / Inlets

- ▶ **Sliding areas**
- ▶ **Settlement around perimeter**
- ▶ **Tilting**
- ▶ **Visual inspection---debris**
- ▶ **Ponding water----back-up indicator**
- ▶ **Off-setting / damaged risers**



Manholes / Inlets



Endwalls and Aprons

- ▶ Sliding areas
- ▶ Ponding water
- ▶ Eroded outlet areas
- ▶ Sediment Accumulations
- ▶ Broken
- ▶ Clogged –debris
- ▶ Undermining



Endwalls / Aprons



Ponds

- ▶ Slides / erosions
- ▶ Vegetation
- ▶ Outlet Structures
- ▶ Spillways
- ▶ Sediment accumulations
- ▶ Debris



Ponds



Channels / Swales

- ▶ Debris
- ▶ Negative slopes / ponding water
- ▶ Vegetation – too much or none at all
- ▶ Erosion



Roads and Curbs

- ▶ Cracking
- ▶ Settling
- ▶ Ponding water
- ▶ Missing or damaged curbs



Roads and Curbs

- ▶ **Clean sediment and debris.**
- ▶ **Roads have oils, grease, salts, etc.**



Underground Storage Tanks

- ▶ Can't see them from the surface.
 - **** Confined Space Work
- ▶ Damage, separated joints, failing pipe.
- ▶ Sediment, debris.



Interesting project!!!

- Sediment- lots
- Holes- 76,000
- Orifice Plate- no outlet
- Fill slope- YEP!
- Underdrain- No help



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Gravity works



E/S---Storm water facilities closest cousin



Summary

- ▶ **By not maintaining infrastructure not only doesn't work, but it also can cause damage to other infrastructure**
- ▶ **Things stop working as designed**
- ▶ **Can be an invitation to unwelcome guests (wetlands)**
- ❖ **Storm water maintenance and E/S control are closely related**
- ▶ **Causes flooding**
- ▶ **Landslides**
- ▶ **Nuisances**
- ▶ **Mosquito homes**
- ▶ **Pavement damage such as heaving, potholes, etc.**
- ▶ **Subsurface water in places you don't want it, but can't see**
- ▶ **Pollution – regulatory consequences**
- ▶ **Sink holes / settlement**





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Questions?





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New Ideas & Technologies

Prepared For



Presented By

Rick Celender

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Alternate Drainage Controls

► Physical Conditions at Site

- What is the Issues?
 - Unsuitable soils
 - Stockpiling
 - Sediment Laden Runoff
 - Dewatering
 - Slides
 - Groundwater

► Explore Alternate Controls



Regular inspection and maintenance of storm water best management practices is important to ensure that the practices are functioning properly and to remove trash and organic debris EPA Website



Alternate Sand Bag System - RIBS Bags & RIBSCage™ - Rapid Installation Barrier System

The RIBS Bags and RIBSCage units can be transported with a standard pickup truck, so they require no heavy machinery for setup.

Interesting Fact:

One 50' Section of RIBS Bags = 3,900 sandbags

Pre-p
in 3',

Emer

assembly/use instructions, two (2) RIBSCage units, and 500 LF or 200 LF of RIBS Bags. Each kit is wrapped in a protective sleeve, so it can be stored until time of use.



Alternate Sand Bag System - RIBS Bags & RIBSCage™ - Rapid Installation Barrier System



Sand

Soil

Gravel

Heavy-duty woven polypropylene-coated fabric for a water resistant seal.



RIBSCage

RIBS™ FLOOD DEFENSE BAGS

Strong: Heavy-duty woven polypropylene-coated fabric for a water-resistant seal.

Watertight: Unique trapezoid creates a downward "sealing" pressure; RIBS Bags seal tighter as water gets higher.

Continuous Chain: RIBS Bags are joined together via 3,000 lb tensile strength nylon strapping with metal D-rings.

Rapid Installation: RIBS Bags can be used with either the RIBSCage™ or full-length installation unit.

Model #	Height of Bag	Filled Height (Typical)	Spacing at Top	Width at Bottom	Volume per Linear Foot	Volume per Cell	Weight per Cell of Sand*	Weight per SF of RIBS Bag*	Cubic Yards LP
3' Bag	36"	35"	24"	60"	18.5 cu ft	21.0 cu ft	2100 lbs	52.5 lbs	0.5
4' Bag	48"	46"	24"	72"	16.0 cu ft	32.0 cu ft	3200 lbs	80.0 lbs	0.8
6' Bag	72"	70"	24"	96"	36.0 cu ft	60.0 cu ft	6000 lbs	150.0 lbs	1.4

*Actual final filled height of the bags depends upon fill material, installation heel height, ground conditions, etc. Fill weight per cell of sand is based on 100 lbs/cu ft.

Landmark Earth Solutions: The one to go to for your erosion control and earth management needs.

Landmark's new family of erosion control and earth management products combines the latest scientific and technological advances with more than 125 years of manufacturing expertise to give you the most reliable, cost-effective products on the market today.

Learn more about RIBS and our other products at: LandmarkEarthSolutions.com | (888) 574-6473 (toll free)

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Performance

Segments: 50' w 2' baffle

Sizes (flood defense): Available in 3', 4', and 6' heights

Material: Woven polypropylene-coated fabric

UV Resistance: 70% after 2,000 hrs

Tensile Strength: 300 lbs x 360 lbs (ASTM D1682)

Puncture Strength: >100 lbs (ASTM D751 with 5/16 hemispherical tip)



Alternate Sand Bag System - RIBS Bags & RIBSCage™ - Rapid Installation Barrier System

Portable
berms,

Benefits

- Lightweight
- Quick-
- Each R

Slide
Containment/Isolation



Storage.

Temporary
Stabilization



Trailer Unit



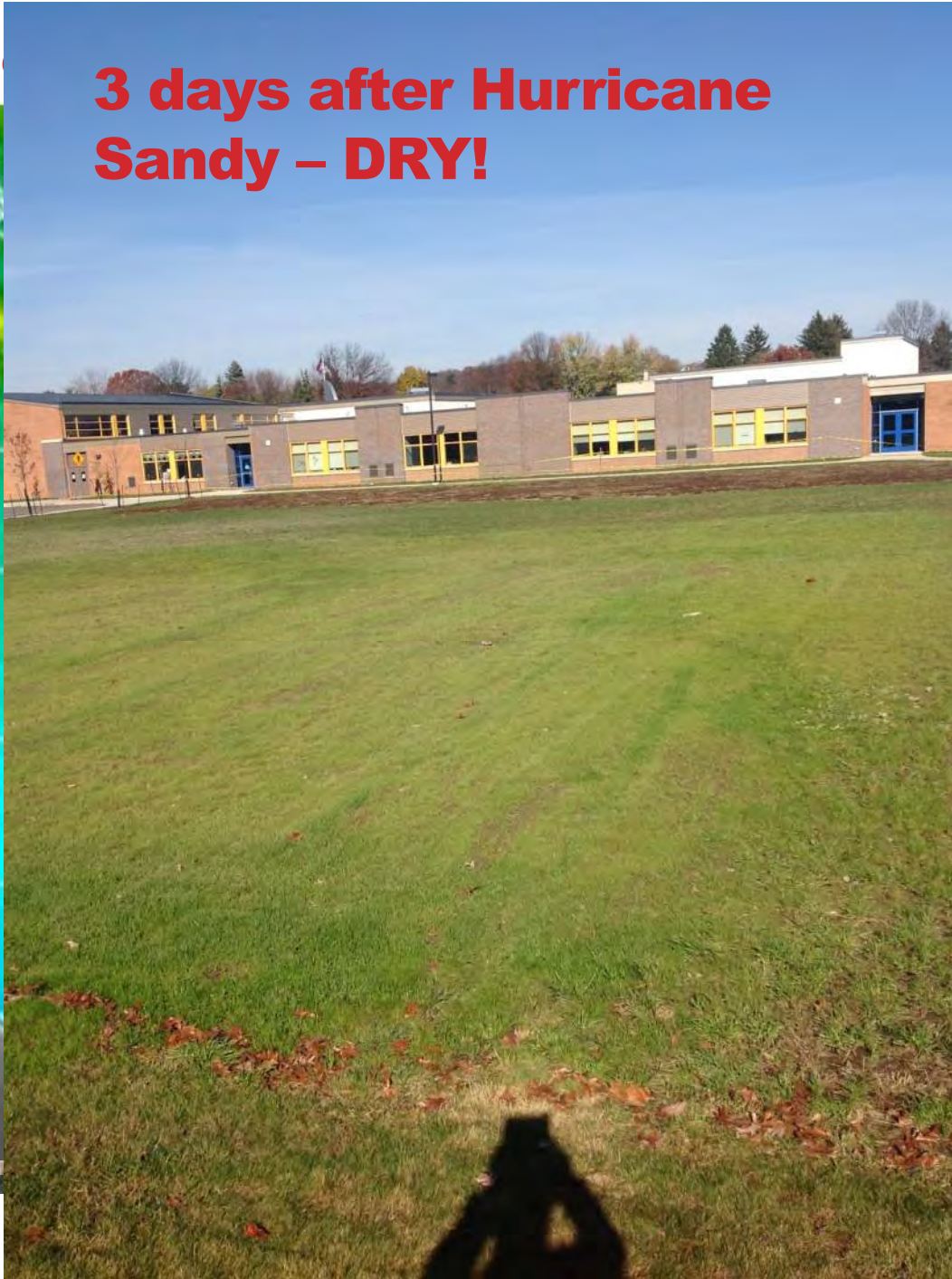
Alternate Groundwater Management



Alternat
E

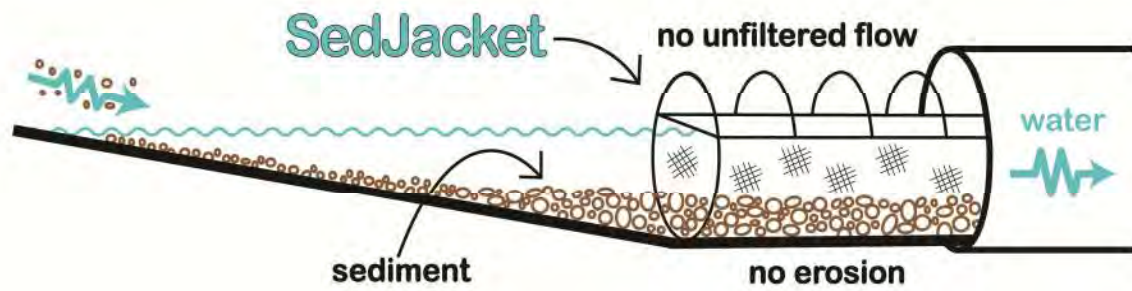
3 days after Hurricane
Sandy – DRY!

Ross

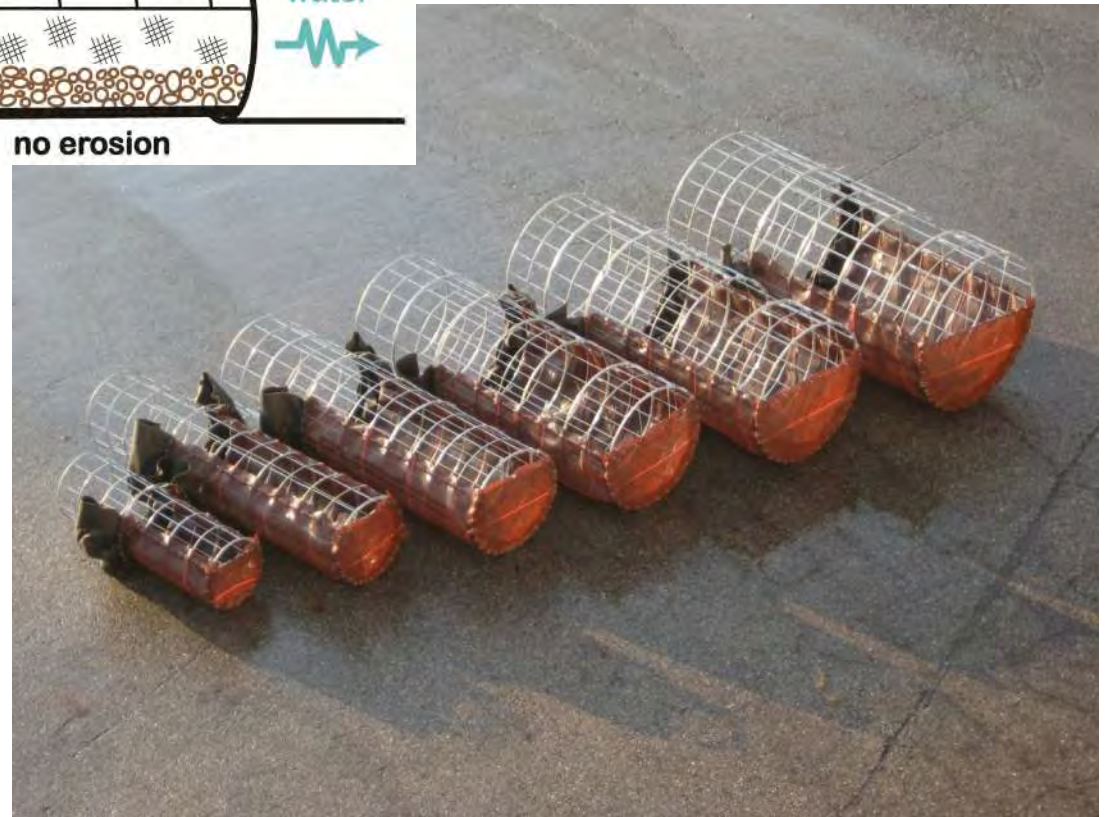


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SedJacket Pipe Inlet Protection



A **SedJacket** is a welded wire cylinder that is partially covered with geotextile. It is slid inside the pipe until it comes to rest against the collar and gasket. It causes sediment to be deposited in the area surrounding the **SedJacket**.



SedJacket Pipe Inlet Protection

- Is an inlet protection device for pipes
- Is often the “last chance” to trap sediment.
- Creates another tier for higher combined efficiency.
- Can be installed in minutes without equipment.
- Is reusable, there is nothing to haul away.



SedCatch – Sediment Cage – Inlet/Manhole Protection

SEDCATCH® SEDIMENT CAGE™ NOTES

1. SEDCATCH® SEDIMENT CAGE™ SHOULD BE INSTALLED AT THE TIME THE STRUCTURE IS SET TO KEEP JOB IN COMPLIANCE AND TO PREVENT THE NEED TO CLEAN OUT THE STORM SEWER SYSTEM AT A LATER DATE.
2. FABRIC MUST BE PINCHED UNDER GRATE TO PREVENT SEDIMENT LADEN WATER FROM ENTERING STORM SEWER SYSTEM.
3. REMOVE SEDIMENT ONCE IT ACCUMULATES TO $\frac{1}{2}$ THE HEIGHT OF THE SEDIMENT CAGE™
4. TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS AND REDUCE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS, THE AREA AROUND THE SEDIMENT CAGE SHOULD BE AS FLAT AS POSSIBLE.



where is

SCOURSTOP

how does

SCOURSTOP WORK?



Alternate Soil Binder - **Polyacrylamide (PAM)**

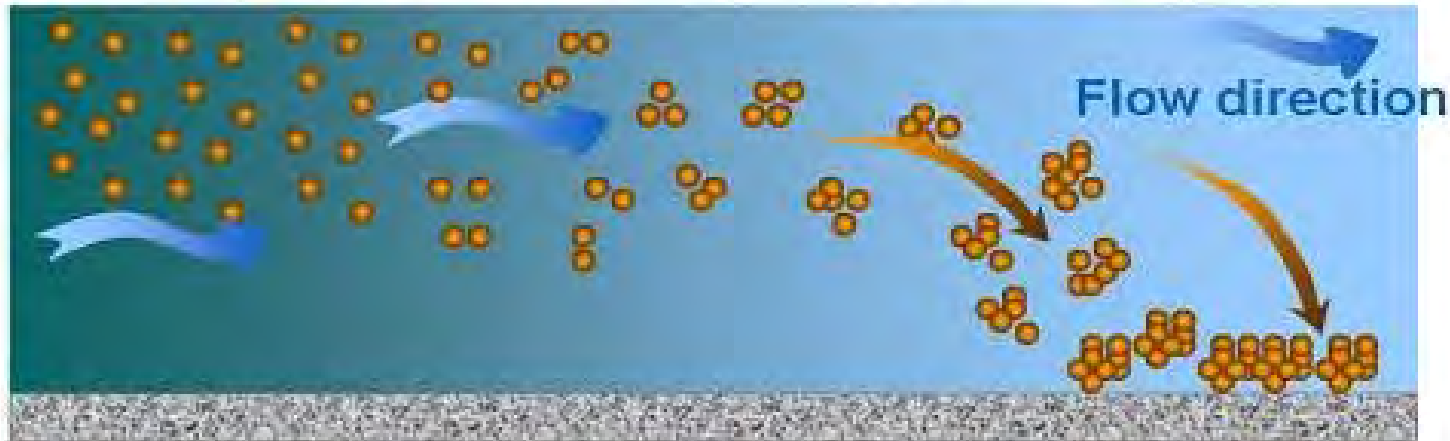
What Does **PAM** Do?



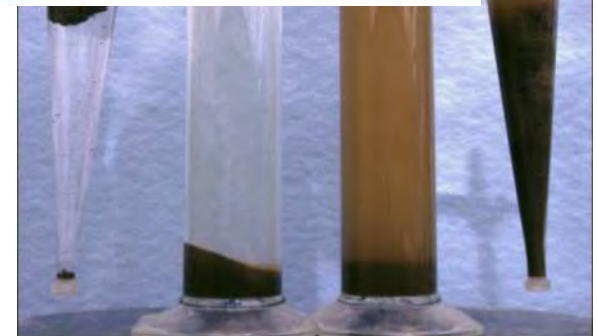
Suspended material

Flocculation

Deposition



- ▶ Maintains higher infiltration
- ▶ Holds soil in place



USDA Research

▶ PAM (Anionic) Enviro-Safe

- EPA & FDA OK'd for food/water etc. uses
- An animal feed additive
- No known toxicities in soil/water (even at more than 10x NRCS rates)
- No PAM accumulation in crops
- No negative plant effects at these rates

▶ *Anionic PAMs are safe to aquatic life*

▶ *Erosion PAMs are ANIONIC*

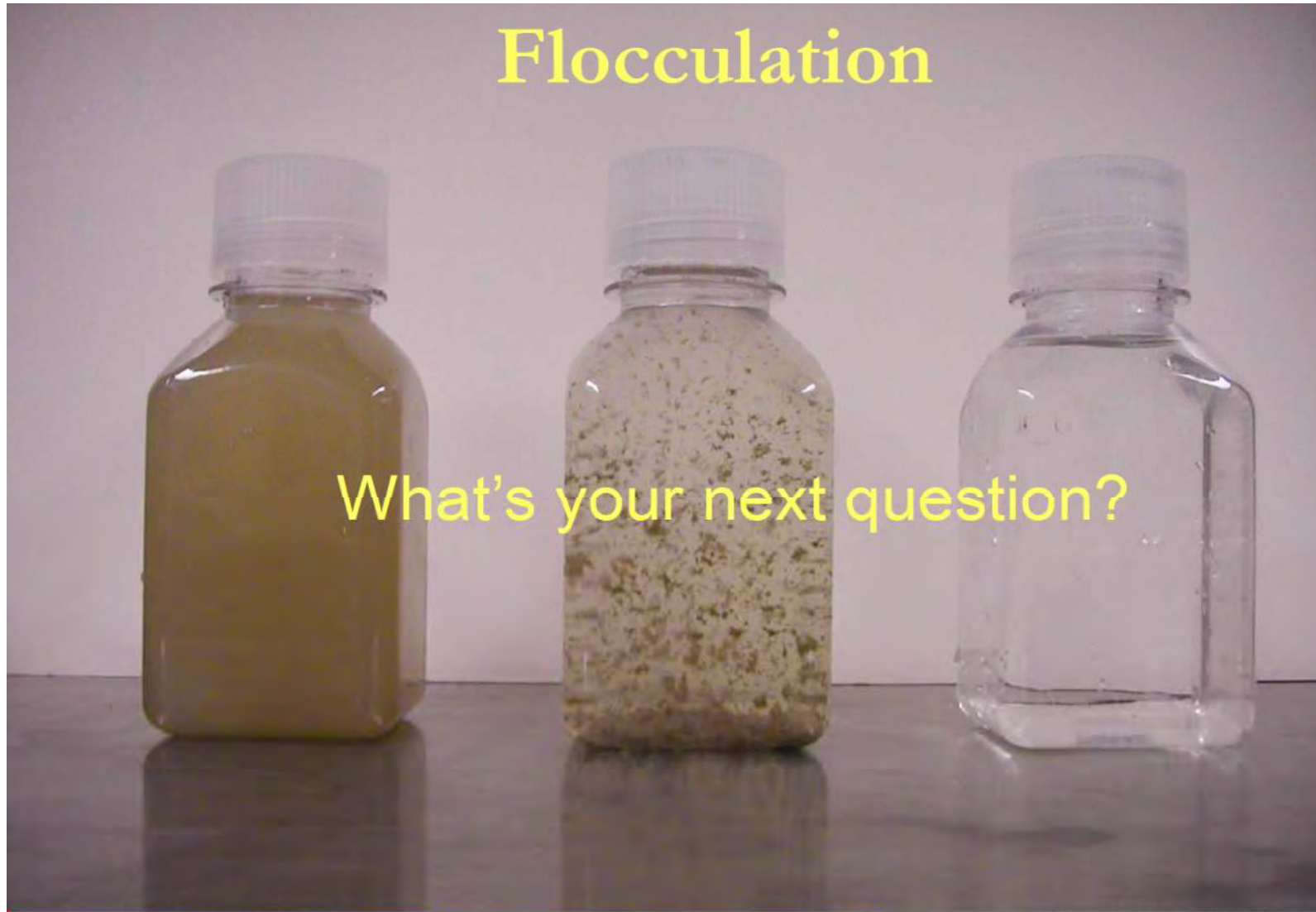
▶ *Do not use CATIONIC PAMS for E&S Controls - They require special handling/use to be safe for aquatic life*



USDA Research



Flocculation – PAM Demo



Flocculation

What's your next question?

NC STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT of **SOIL SCIENCE**

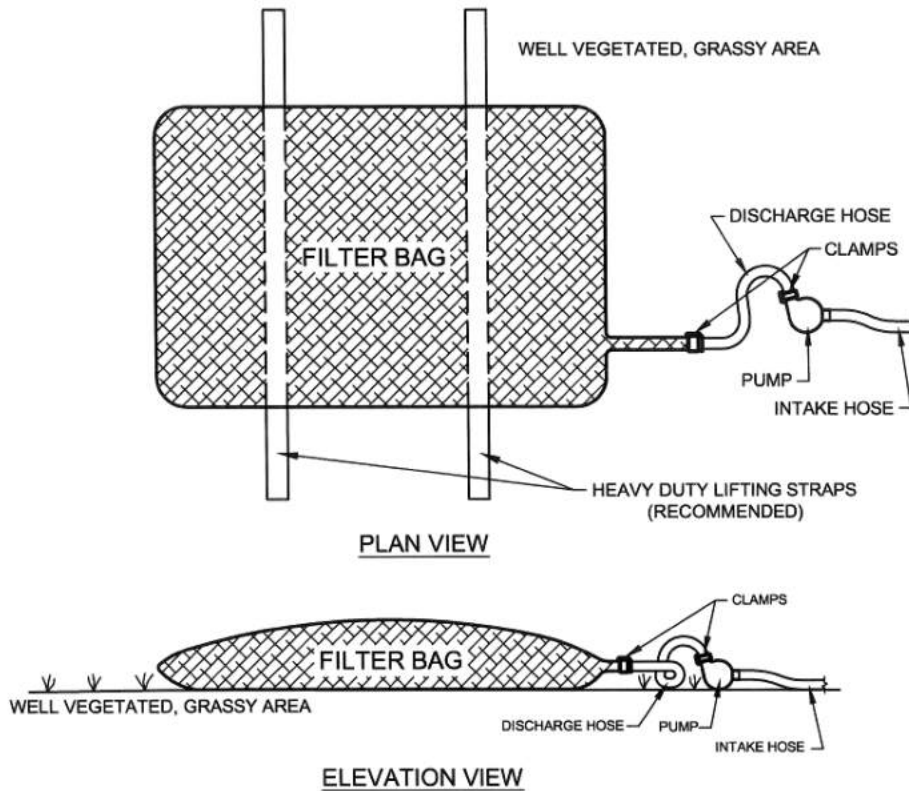
COLLEGE OF
AGRICULTURE & LIFE SCIENCES
ACADEMICS • RESEARCH • EXTENSION



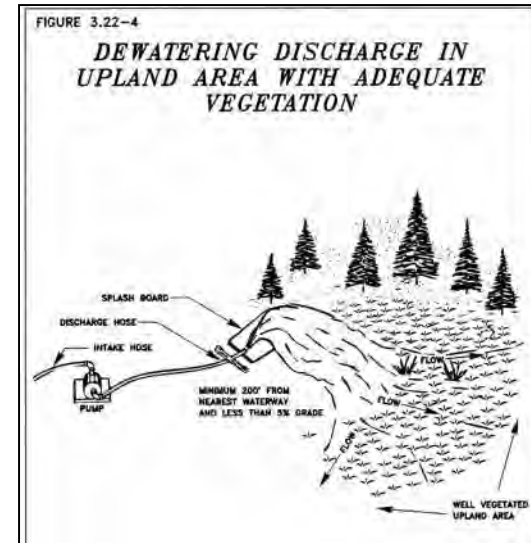
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Dewatering

**STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 3-16
Pumped Water Filter Bag**



PA DEP



- ▶ Filter bags may be used to filter water pumped from disturbed areas prior to discharging to surface waters.
- ▶ They may also be used to filter water pumped from the sediment storage areas of sediment basins and sediment traps.



Dewatering

- ▶ Bags to be located in well-vegetated (grassy) area, and discharged onto stable, erosion resistant areas.



Northampton County Conservation District

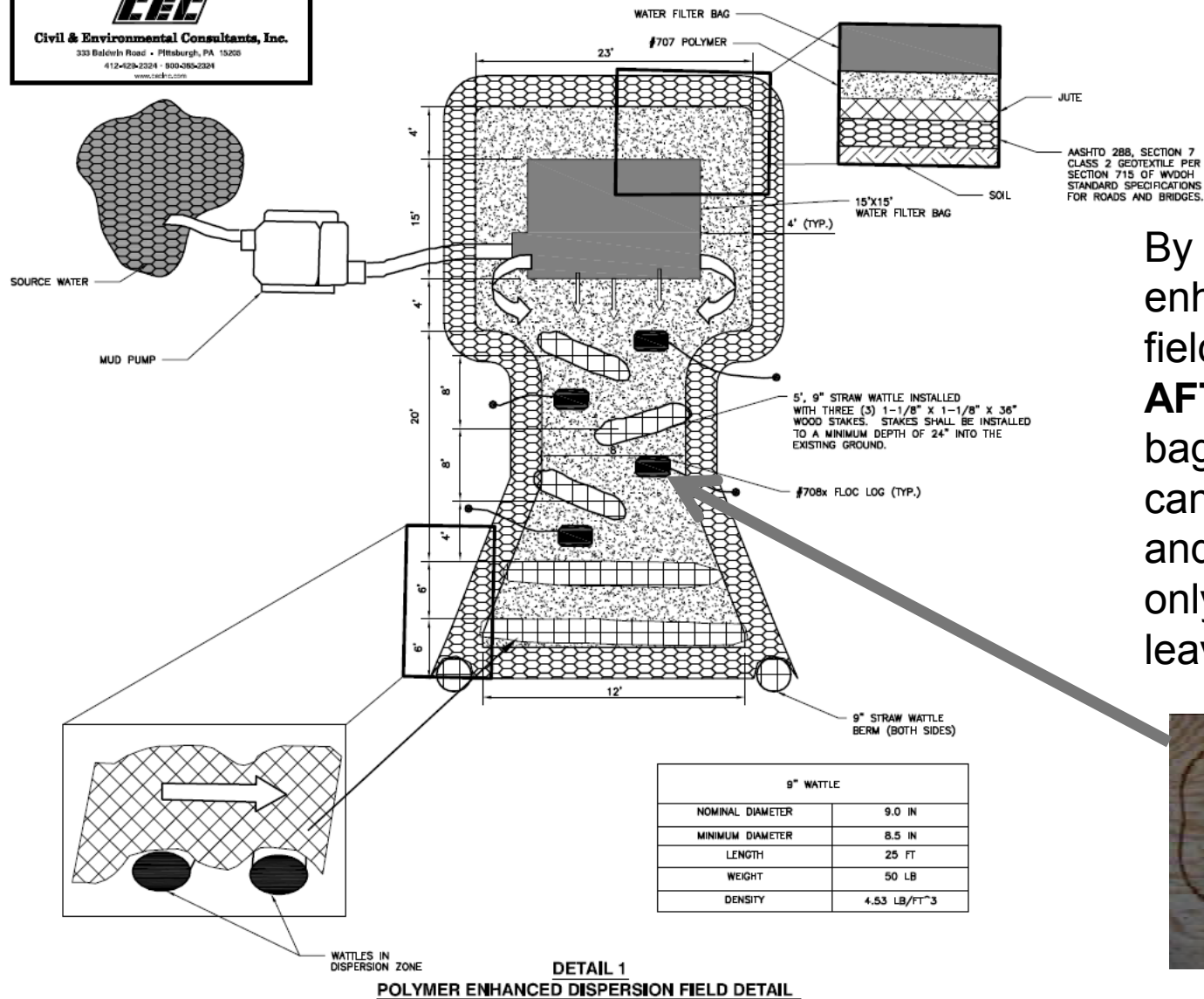


Source: BFA.

Dewatering

This is not a good location...





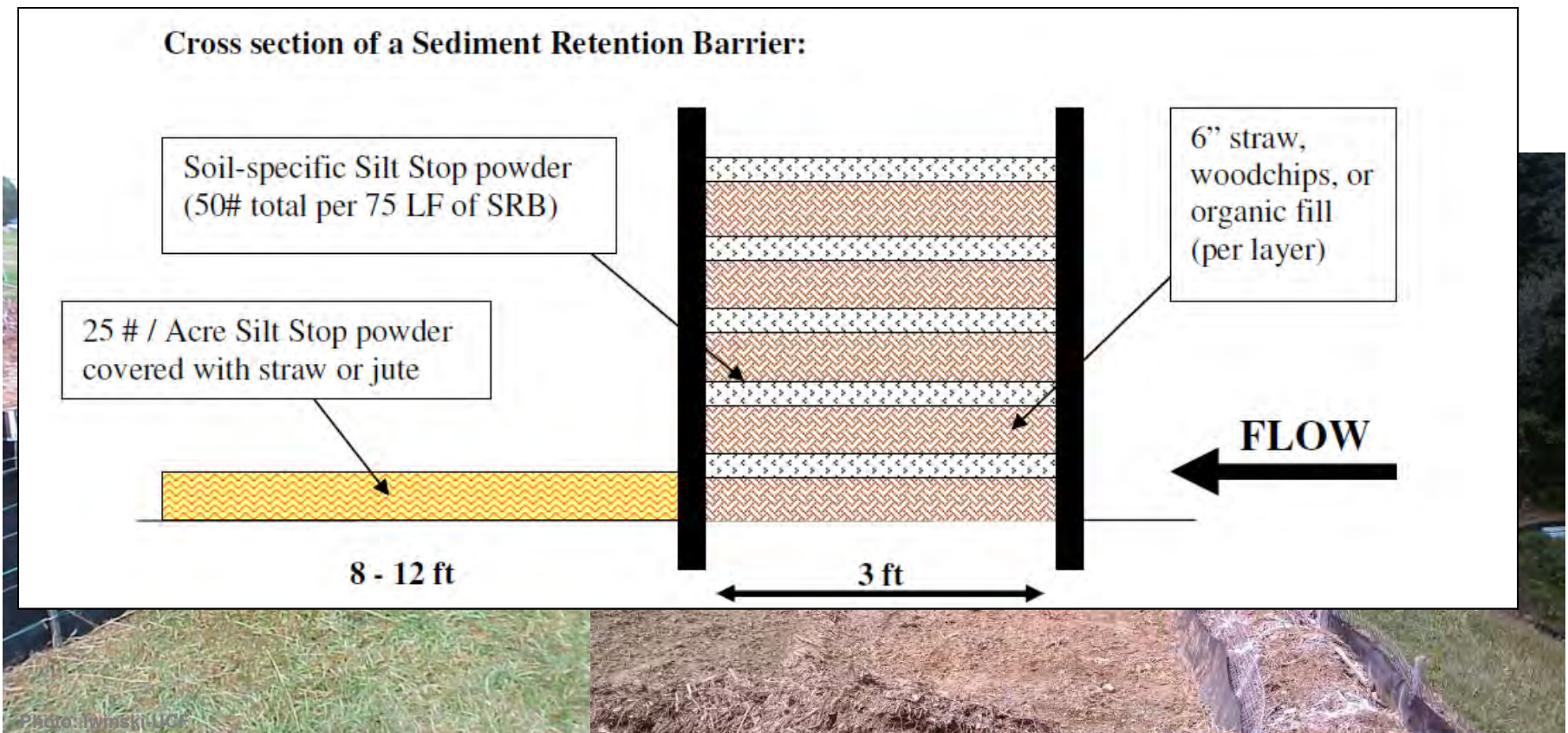
By using a polymer enhanced dispersion field and Floc Logs **AFTER** the sediment bag the fine particulate can be flocculated out and captured allowing only clean water to leave the site.



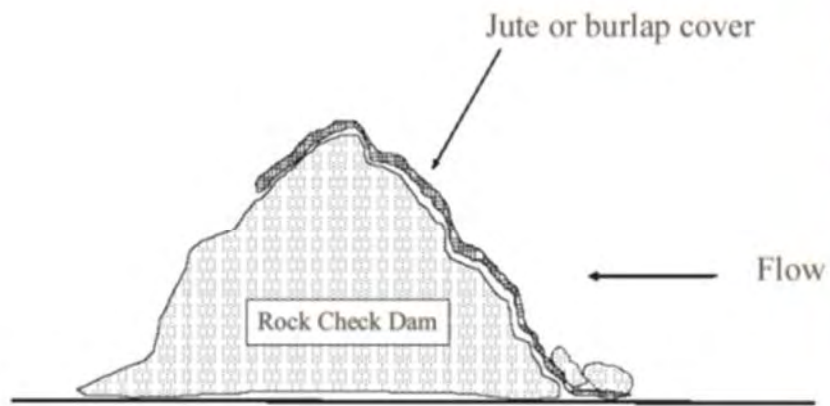
Polymer Enhanced Dispersion Field

Sediment Retention Barrier

The **Sediment Retention Barrier (SRB)** is a double row of silt fence, standing about 3-6 feet apart, filled with loose mulch, straw, woodchips, or other organic matter mixed or blended with the site-specific polymer.



Rock Check Dam with PAM



Apply the correct polymer to the matting.



Apply jute matting to the rock check. The matting provides a surface for attachment of soil-polymer matrix.



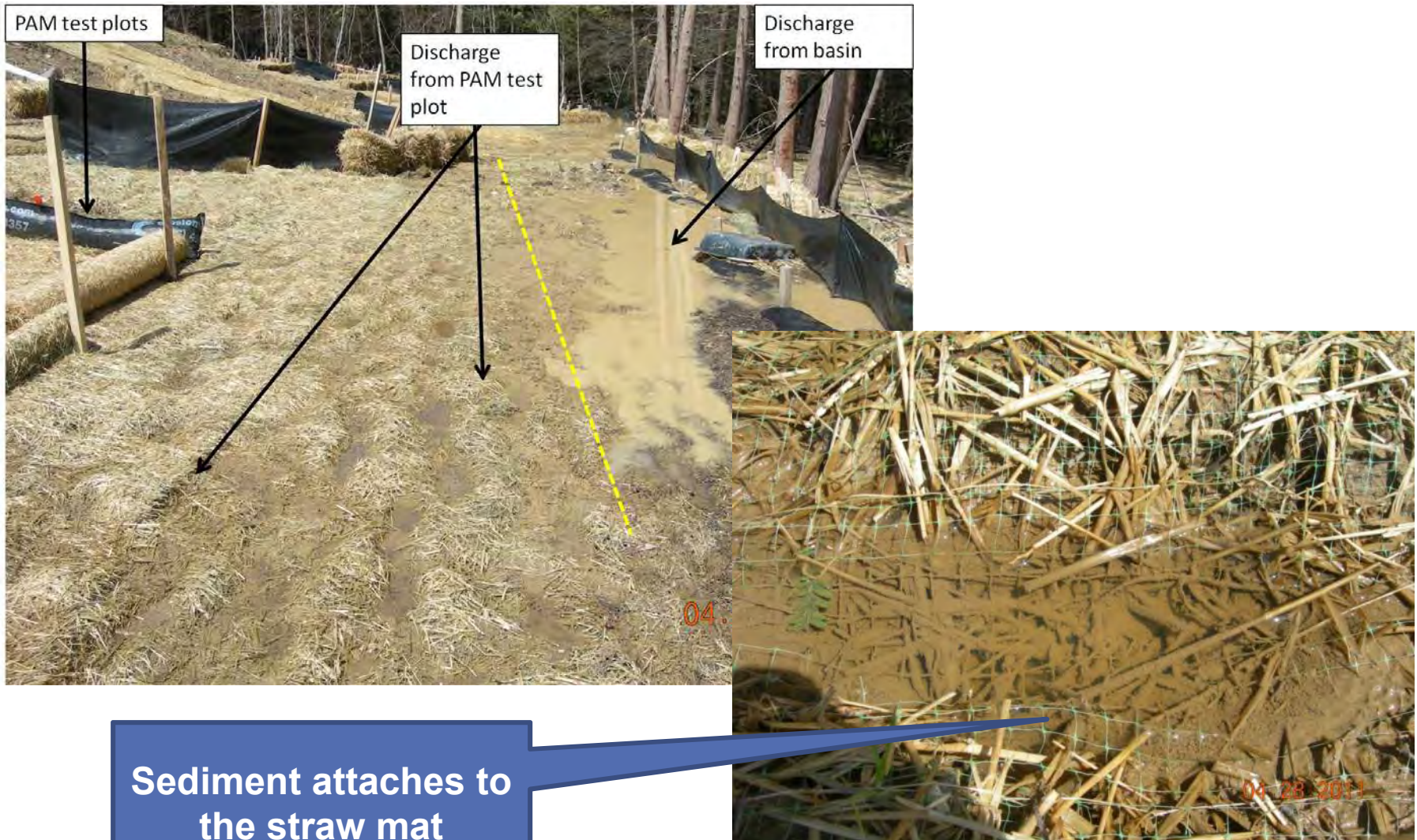
Rock Check Dam with PAM



The fine sediments become attached to the matting reducing the impacts at the discharge points.



Field Test Plots



Sediment attaches to the straw mat



Case History

Site with specific discharge limits is exceeding permit requirements...



Floc logs, check dams and PAM powder installed upstream of sediment basins...

Case History



**SEDIMENT
DEPOSITS**

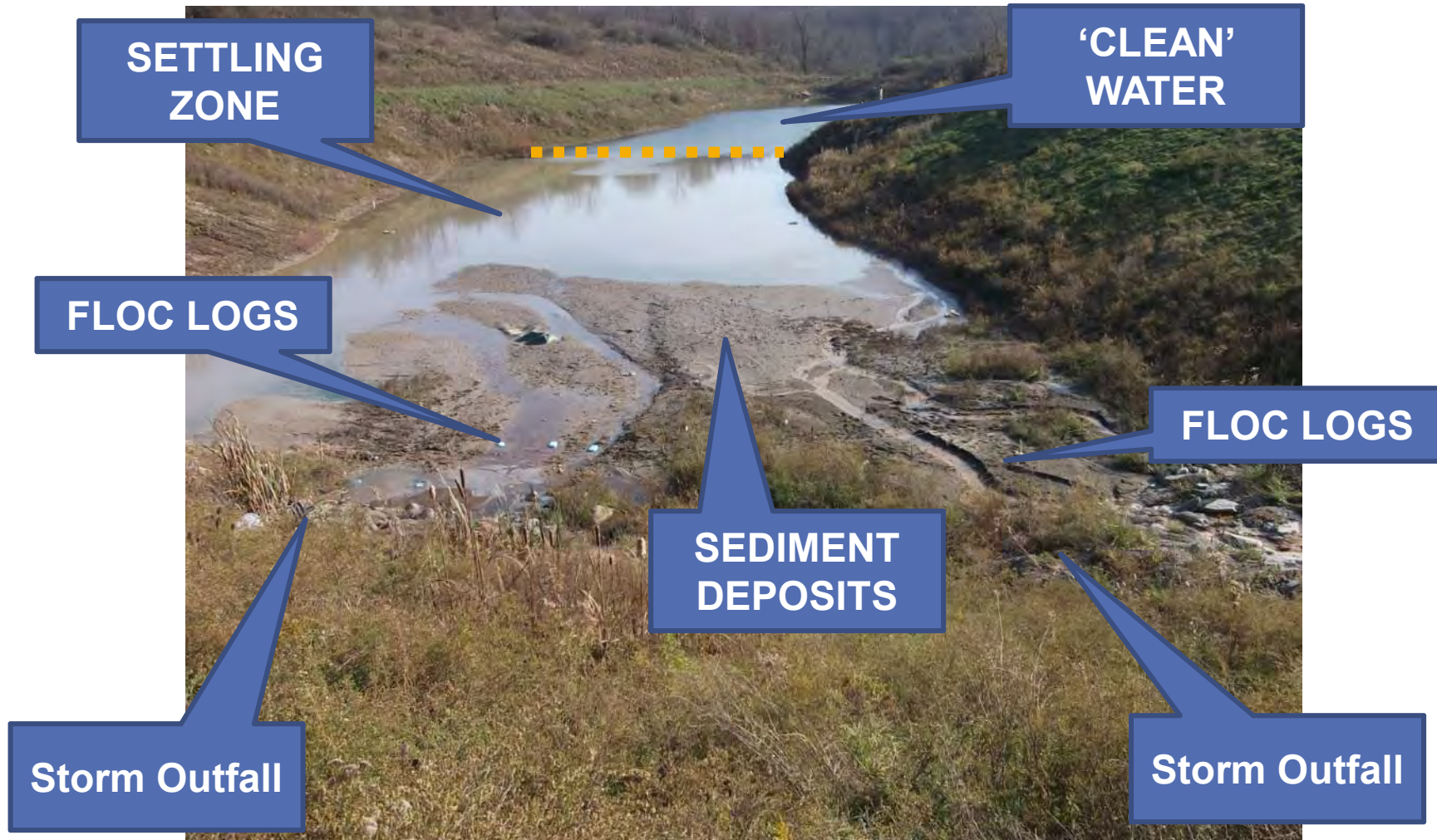
Basin discharge limits in compliance!



**SEDIMENT
DEPOSITS**



Case History



Basin discharge limits in compliance!

Alternate Control Estimated Material Costs

HydroPlanks

8' Plank - \$17.40/ea.

10' Plank - \$21.80/ea.

Polyacrylamide (PAM)

Floc Logs (4 logs/Box) - \$75 - \$125/box

PAM Power (50lb/bag) - \$250 - \$375/bag

PAM Liquid Emulsion (5 Gal. Bucket) - \$225-\$300/bucket

Mat & Terra Tubes

Jute Matting (4' x 225') - \$50 - \$62/roll

9" x 13" Terra Tubes - \$2.50 - \$4.50/lf

8" x 25' Straw Wattle - \$18 - \$25/ea.

8" X 25' Straw Wattle (12 per Pallet) - \$250-\$300/pallet

Prices will vary by region, quantity purchased, etc.





Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Questions?

