



AquaTreat SWT001 – SWT019

Stormwater Treatment Device Installation & Operation Guidelines

Kingspan Water & Energy Contact Numbers:

	Service	Warranty
GB:	0333 240 6868	0844 225 2785
NI:	028 3836 4600	0844 225 2785
ROI:	0818 543 500	0844 225 2785

Enclosed Documents

DS1370P	AquaTreat SWT001 – SWT002 Stormwater Treatment Devices
DS1371P	AquaTreat SWT003 – SWT007 Stormwater Treatment Devices
DS1372P	AquaTreat SWT008 – SWT019 Stormwater Treatment Devices
DS1373P	AquaTreat SWT Neck & Coalescer Extension Details
DS1374P	AquaTreat SWT008 – SWT019 Deep Invert Extension Details
PD0323	Oil Probe Fitting Details
DS1368P	Silt Alarm Probe Arrangement

Part Code	Issue	Description	ECN	Date
018478	02	Update of product codes	1622	August 2022



Health & Safety

Please read and follow for your own and others safety

You must read these warnings carefully before installing or using the equipment. Please ensure that you have performed a risk assessment before commencing any installation. Note that the risk assessment should be performed by a person who understands the hazards of the work, and the work environment. Note that it must be *suitable and sufficient*, i.e. adequately considers risks and ensures controls in place to mitigate risks. You must observe all hazard labels and take appropriate action to avoid exposure to the risks indicated. Always ensure that all relevant documents are supplied with the equipment when being transferred to a new owner. **General Guidelines**

- Only experienced and competent person(s) should carry out the installation.
- The unit should have a *Pre-Service Agreement Inspection* by an approved engineer.
- Take care to maintain correct posture, particularly when lifting.
- Use appropriate lifting equipment when necessary.
- A qualified electrician must carry out any electrical work deemed necessary.
- The covers must be kept locked. During maintenance, ensure openings are secure to reduce the risk of people or animals falling into the tank.



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Wear a suitable dust mask and gloves when cutting GRP.
- Person(s) carrying out maintenance on the equipment must wear suitable PPE.



Maintenance and Inspection Procedures

If you wish to inspect the equipment's operation, please observe all necessary precautions as stated in your risk assessment; including those listed below.

- The power supply must be isolated at the control panel(s) before lifting the covers.
- If the equipment should run with the covers off, care must be taken to avoid contact with moving parts and electrical components or conductors.
- Covers must always be put back in place immediately after maintenance work has been executed.
- Once the power has been isolated, the control panel must be kept locked shut to avoid accidental reconnection while work or inspection is being carried out.

Working Area

- Ensure that the working area is adequately lit.
- Ensure that you are familiar with the safe working areas and its access and egress.
- Use only the designated access walkways.
- Do not walk on the cover or deep well safety mesh(es).
- Always keep proper footing and your balance, avoid any sharp edges, or restricted points.
- Protect the working area from people or animals falling into the tank with adequate construction site barriers.

Desludging

Desludging must be carried out by a licensed waste disposal contractor holding the relevant permits to transport and dispose of sewage sludge in your region/area.

Oil Alarm Systems

PPG3 recommends that the oil level alarm be fitted, tested and commissioned by a competent Installer. This is to ensure that the excessive oil probe is calibrated correctly, raising an alarm when 90% of the oil storage volume is reached. Should the oil level alarm fail to provide an early warning, excessive oil could pass through the treatment unit, thus polluting the environment. This could result in substantial clean-up costs and legal action being taken under the water resources act 1991.

Maintenance

Correct ongoing maintenance is essential for the proper operation of the equipment. Operators who rely on oil level alarms to prompt them to service treatment units between maintenance intervals run the risk of polluting, hence the ongoing functional assessment of the oil alarm systems is fundamental if pollution incidents are to be avoided. The removal of sediment and retained oil/grease must be carried out by a contractor holding the relevant permits to transport and dispose of such waste. The contractor must refer to the guidelines in this document.

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Stormwater Treatment Unit Maintenance Log

1.0 Introduction

These Guidelines represent Best Practice for the installation of the above Kingspan Stormwater Treatment Units. Many years of specialist experience has led to the successful installation of thousands of separator units. It must be noted, however, that these Guidelines are necessarily of a general nature. It is the responsibility of others to verify that they are appropriate for the specific ground conditions and in-service loads of each installation. Similarly, a qualified specialist (e.g. Civil engineering consultant) must verify any information or advice given by employees or agents of Kingspan regarding the design of an installation.

For guidance of Stormwater Treatment Device selection and application, please refer to the most recent issue of the CIRIA SuDS Manual. Our Units have been independently tested by PIA GmbH and meet the below threshold values.

Model	10 l/s Low Risk		6 l/s Medium Risk		Length [mm]	Diameter [mm]
	Treated Flowrate [L/s]	Connectable Surface Area [m ²]	Treated Flowrate [L/s]	Connectable Surface Area [m ²]		
SWT001	10	1333	6	800	2610	1225
SWT002	15	2004	9	1202	3910	1225
SWT003	19	2353	11	1524	3230	2010
SWT004	23	3105	14	1863	3960	2010
SWT005	28	3747	17	2248	4750	2010
SWT006	34	4563	21	2738	5970	2010
SWT007	44	5814	26	3489	7365	2010
SWT008	48	6368	29	3821	5744	2820
SWT009	52	6880	31	4128	6200	2820
SWT010	61	8177	37	4906	7365	2820
SWT011	72	9635	43	5781	8675	2820
SWT012	83	11082	50	6649	9975	2820
SWT013	94	12535	56	7521	11280	2820
SWT014	100	13362	60	8017	11994	2820
SWT015	106	14183	64	8510	12766	2820
SWT016	113	15029	68	9017	13528	2820
SWT017	119	15897	72	9538	14300	2820
SWT018	126	16754	75	10053	15071	2820
SWT019	132	17601	79	10560	15833	2820

Please refer to the CIRIA SuDS manual for the resulting risk mitigation factor.

The tanks' stability, water tightness, reaction to fire and material durability have been tested.

The system may not be used for a forecourt or other areas with high risk of oil spillage. Contact Kingspan Technical Sales Department for suitable alternative equipment.

2.0 Handling & Storage

- 2.1. Care must be taken to ensure that units are not damaged during delivery and handling on site. Please take care and place unit so that it cannot fall and become damaged.
- 2.2. The design requirements of Kingspan products will frequently mean that the centre of gravity of the unit is “offset”. Care must therefore be taken to ensure that the unit is stable when lifting. Rainwater may also collect inside units, particularly if they have been stored on site prior to installation, adding weight and increasing instability. Check units before lifting and pump out any excess water.
- 2.3. When lifting units, use webbing slings of a suitable specification. Do not use chains.
- 2.4. A suitable spreader bar should be used to ensure that units are stable and that loads are evenly distributed during lifting. When lifting stormwater treatment units, a spreader bar should be used where the slings would otherwise be at an angle > 30 degrees to the vertical.
- 2.5. Lifting equipment must be selected by taking into account the unit weight, length and the distance of lift required on site.
- 2.6. Kingspan accept no responsibility for the selection of lifting equipment.
- 2.7. Whenever Kingspan units are stored or moved on site, ensure that the storage location is free of rock, debris and any sharp objects, which may damage the unit. The units must be placed on ground, which is flat and level to evenly support the base of the unit. Do not roll the tank.

3.0 Site Planning

The following points should be considered before installation of the equipment:

- 3.1. The discharge must have the consent of the relevant Environmental Regulator.
- 3.2. The installation must have Planning and Building Control approval.
- 3.3. Consider installing flow cut-off valves to isolate the treatment unit in an emergency or during site cleaning operations. See Environment Agency Guidelines PPG3.
- 3.4. Kingspan will fit a tube to receive the alarm probe. This tube provides protection and ensures that the probe is positioned at the correct level to sense the oil build up. The tube design and probe level setting assumes the use of Kingspan standard oil alarm system and may not be suitable for other alarm supplier's equipment. The probe tube may be fitted either within the neck or within the body of the unit. It should be extended to ground level when fitted in the body of the tank and you should make provisions to extend the tube to the required height before backfilling. Consult the alarm supplier's instructions for their detailed fitting installation instructions.
- 3.5. Consider venting of the unit. Comply with local regulations. In the UK, comply with the following regulations: BS8301: 1985 (obsolescent) BS EN 752 Building Drainage. Adequate ventilation should be provided to the tank. The ventilation pipe should be as short as is practicable and be terminated not less than 2.5m above paving nor less than 1m above the head of an openable window or other opening into a building within a horizontal distance of 3m. Each neck should be vented independently, we advise against joining vents below ground prior to their rising as vent stacks.
- 3.6. Consider installation of a sampling point downstream of the treatment unit. There is no suitable facility to effectively sample the wastewater from inside the unit.
- 3.7. Ground conditions and water table level should be assessed. If the water table will be above the base of the units at any time of the year, adequate concrete backfill must be provided to avoid flotation. In poorly draining ground, consideration should also be given to the likelihood of flotation due to surface water collecting in the backfill, and an appropriate installation method devised to avoid this.
- 3.8. If the discharge is to a soakaway, a porosity test should be carried out as part of the assessment of suitability for sub-soil drainage.
- 3.9. The treatment unit must be installed at a level that will allow connection to the incoming drain and a free discharge at the system outlet.
- 3.10. Do not install the unit deeper than necessary, if required, ensure that you purchase extension necks and coalescer extension chains. The minimum invert depth of the unit is shown on the customer drawing.
- 3.11. Adequate access must be provided for routine maintenance. Vehicles should not be permitted within a distance equal to the depth of the unit, unless suitable structural protection is provided to the installation.
- 3.12. There must be at least 1 metre of clear, level ground all around the access covers to allow for routine maintenance.
- 3.13. It is essential that a mains water supply is accessible for routine cleansing and refilling after removal of waste material and liquid.
- 3.14. Provide electrical supply for alarm system. (If required)
- 3.15. Installation should only be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced contractors in accordance with current Health and Safety Regulations. Electrical work should be carried out by a qualified electrician, working to the latest edition of IEE wiring regulations.
- 3.16. This unit is designed to operate with gravity in and out flows. The unit is not designed to operate with a pumped influent.

4.0 Installation – General

- 4.1. When units are installed in unstable ground conditions where movement of the surrounding material and/or unit may occur, the connecting pipework should be designed to minimise the risk of damage from differential movement of the unit(s) and/or surrounding material.
- 4.2. For treatment units with burial depths greater than 1000mm from cover level to the top of the unit, specific site conditions should be taken into consideration

and the backfill designed to bear any loads which may be applied during and after installation to prevent the tank being subjected to these loads.

- 4.3. The excavation must be deep enough to provide bedding and cover depth as determined by the type of surface pavement and loading. Asphalt and concrete pads should extend a minimum of 300mm horizontally beyond the unit in all directions.
- 4.4. In situations where the excavation will not maintain a vertical wall, it will be necessary to shore up the side walls of the excavation with suitable trench sheets and bracing systems to maintain a vertical wall from the bottom to the top of the excavation. DO NOT completely remove the shoring system until the backfilling is complete, but before the concrete fully hardens.
- 4.5. In areas where the water table is above the bottom of the excavation and/or the excavation is liable to flood, the excavation should be dewatered using suitable pumping equipment and this should continue until the installation is complete.
- 4.6. During installation care must be taken to ensure that the body of any unit is uniformly supported so that point loads through the unit are avoided.
- 4.7. The Concrete Specification is not a site-specific installation design.

GENERAL CONCRETE SPECIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS EN 206-1 (BS 8500-1)		(DC) DESIGN
TYPE OF MIX		(DC) DESIGN
PERMITTED TYPE OF CEMENT		BS 12 (OPC): BS 12 (RHPC): BS 4027 (SRPC)
PERMITTED TYPE OF AGGREGATE (coarse & fine)		BS 882
NOMINAL MAXIMUM SIZE OF AGGREGATE		20 mm
GRADES:	C25 /30 C25 /30 C16 /20	REINFORCED & ABOVE GROUND WITH HOLDING DOWN BOLTS REINFORCED (EG. FOR HIGH WATER TABLE) UNREINFORCED (NORMAL CONDITIONS)
MINIMUM CEMENT CONTENT	C30 C20	270 - 280 Kg/M ³ 220 - 230 Kg/M ³
SLUMP CLASS		S1 (25mm)
RATE OF SAMPLING		READY MIX CONCRETE SHOULD BE SUPPLIED COMPLETE WITH APPROPRIATE DELIVERY TICKET IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS EN 12350-1
NOTE: STANDARD MIXES SHOULD NOT BE USED WHERE SULPHATES OR OTHER AGGRESSIVE CHEMICALS EXIST IN GROUND WATER		

5.0 AquaTreat Installation

- 5.1. Excavate a hole of sufficient length and width to accommodate the tank and a minimum 225mm concrete surround and to a depth that allows for the burial depth of the unit plus concrete base slab.
- 5.2. Construct a suitable concrete base slab appropriate to site conditions. Ensure that the slab is flat and level.
- 5.3. When the concrete base slab has set enough to support the installed load, add a concrete haunch so as to provide even support under the unit, then lower the unit onto the haunch using suitable webbing slings and lifting equipment.
- 5.4. Locate the float valve in the coalescer unit. Lift float valve and secure in the open position before filling and release when full. If the valve is not lifted during filling, it may “seat”. The valve is fitted with cord to aid lifting. Add cord if extending the invert and fasten end to a convenient point.
- 5.5. **Pour no more than 300mm depth of clean water into the unit, avoiding shock loads. For units with more than one chamber, add water to each chamber simultaneously. DO NOT OVERFILL, the unit is not designed to hold water whilst unsupported. FILL THROUGH OUTLET AS WELL AS INLET.**
- 5.6. **Place concrete backfill to approximately 300mm depth under and to the sides of the tank ensuring good compaction to remove voids. DO NOT use vibrating pokers. Continue adding concrete backfill, simultaneously keeping the internal water level no more than**

200mm above the backfill level at all times, until the backfill is just below the underside of the outlet drain, giving sufficient room to connect the inlet and outlet pipework.

- 5.7. Connect inlet and outlet drains and vent pipes when safe access to the backfill can be gained.

PIPEWORK CONNECTIONS

In all cases, ensure that the outlet pipework level is maintained for correct operation. (Unless specified on the order, the fall across the unit will be as per the customer drawings). Small units are generally fitted with **PVCu spigots** to both the outlet and the inlet. Connect using the same size PVCu socket or a suitable reducer.

Larger units are generally fitted with **Kingspan GRP** manufactured sockets. The connecting pipework should be pushed into the socket and a joint made to fill in the gap using rope/hemp with a cement mortar or bonding mix. Ensure that the seal is secure and watertight before backfilling the pipe.

Alternatively, proprietary **Flexseal couplings** can be obtained to fit over the outside of the site pipework and the outside of the GRP socket. When using this connection method, please be aware that the outside GRP laminate is not perfectly regular and that you may need to use a sealant on the outside diameter of the GRP. Take care not to overly tighten the coupling when connecting to the GRP and ensure that the seal is secure before backfilling the pipe. Drawing DS0185 provides the ID of our GRP sockets. The OD is variable, as the wall thickness can be up to 15-20 mm. If purchasing a Flexseal coupling for use with clay/concrete, we suggest that a size 110 mm larger than the ID is selected.

- 5.8. **Oil Level Alarm Neck fitting**

Kingspan will fit a tube to receive the oil alarm probe. This provides protection and ensures that the probe is positioned at the correct level to sense oil build-up. See alarm supplier information and ensure that the probe is placed within the tube and can be accessed from ground level.

- . Continue backfilling with concrete over the tank body to the required level. Build up a shell of concrete, minimum 225mm thick, around the access shaft(s). Temporarily strut the access shaft to avoid distortion.

- 5.9. Where Kingspan supply an extension shaft to meet a deeper invert requirement, a coalescer extension chain is also provided when needed. If there is a coalescer, remove it from the unit before adding the extension shaft(s). It is advisable to seal the joints on the extension shafts (particularly on sites with high ground water) with proprietary sealant or by GRP lamination (if skilled operatives are available). Temporarily strut the extension neck(s) to avoid distortion during back filling. Where more than one neck section is required to suit a deep invert, consider back-filling section by section. If the extension neck is too long, it can be trimmed using a fine-toothed saw. The original fixing hole bolting the coalescer to the neck should be sealed. Ensure that the vent socket if cut out, is replaced elsewhere. The maximum recommended inlet invert is 2000mm (using 500mm long extension sections). If you are installing a unit deeper than this then you must make your own arrangements for removing and replacing the coalescer. Consideration must be given to the depth of lift involved. The maximum total installation depth is 246cm from ground level to the bottom of the tank.

- 5.10. If extending the neck, remember to add a suitable length of cord to enable the float valve to be lifted when the unit is emptied. If the valve is not raised during filling then the float valve may stick at the base.

- 5.11. Coalescer. When refitting, ensure that the core tube is correctly seated onto the base fitting.

- 5.12. Continue back-filling, ensuring minimum 225mm concrete thickness around the access shaft/ extension neck and alarm access tube (as applicable).

- 5.13. Mains powered alarm Systems. See alarm supplier's installation instructions. Lay 82mm diameter PVCu underground ducting between the alarm panel location and the alarm probe position. The ducting should be 500mm below ground level and fitted with a drawstring for later cable insertion. Any changes of direction should be by long radius bend. If necessary, drill a suitable hole in the access shaft adjacent to the alarm probe terminal box, to accept the ducting and seal.

- 5.14. In traffic areas a suitable top slab must be constructed. The top slab should bear on a suitable foundation to prevent superimposed loads being transmitted to the unit and access shafts. Loads applied to covers and frames must bear on the top slab, not the access shaft.

- 5.15. The unit should be filled with clean water up to the invert level of the outlet pipe. Ensure the unit identification is placed/marked inside the neck for future information. The unit is now ready for use.

6.0 Alarm Installation

- 6.1 Install the alarm probe and control panel, as per the Suppliers Alarm Installation Guidelines. Ensure that the probe is positioned correctly for the required

storage of oil. The table below indicates the volume of oil stored and the depth of floating oil expected in the separation chamber.

Unit	Recommended Maximum Oil Storage volume [L]	Maximum Depth of Static Floating Oil (100 %) [mm]
SWT001	100	55
SWT002	150	45
SWT003	200	53
SWT004	300	60
SWT005	400	65
SWT006	500	70
SWT007	650	67
SWT008	800	100
SWT009	1000	110
SWT010	1250	110
SWT011	1500	110
SWT012	1750	105
SWT013	2000	110
SWT014	2100	115
SWT015	2250	115
SWT016	2400	115
SWT017	2550	115
SWT018	2700	115
SWT019	2850	115

7.0 Operation

7.1 Units include a core tube with replaceable media. Separated Liquid enters the core tube after passing through the media, to the outlet. The coalescer media requires maintenance and replacement at intervals. See section 8.

7.2 Units are provided with a closure device, incorporating a float. As the level of oil builds up and forms a floating layer, so the float/closure device moves downward to prevent oily water being passed through the unit. The unit **MUST** be emptied after the closure device has operated. The coalescer media should be inspected and changed if fouled.

- 7.3 An oil probe should be positioned to detect the accumulation of oil when there is no or low flow conditions. It is a requirement to position the probe so that the alarm operates at 90% of the maximum recommended oil storage volume. **When the alarm operates, the oil should be removed. Accumulated silt should also be removed.**
- 7.4 These treatment units are not effective for the removal of soluble or emulsified pollutants such as oil/detergent mixes found in vehicle wash effluents. With permission, such discharges may be drained to the foul sewer. See Environment Agency Guidelines PPG3 or contact Kingspan Technical Sales Department for suitable alternative equipment.

8.0 Maintenance

Separated light liquid must be removed from the device when the oil capacity has been reached.

- 8.1. An oil level alarm system is available which gives warning when the separated light liquid/water interface level reaches 90% of the maximum recommended oil storage volume.
- 8.2. Stormwater treatment units should be inspected at least every six months or more frequently if experience dictates. A log must be maintained detailing the depth of oil found, any volume removed, and any silt removal or cleaning carried out. A specimen maintenance log is included in the appendices.
- 8.3. Every site is different, in respect to the amount and type of silt generated by the drain design and installation. Frequently, the site construction programme itself generates large and perhaps unusual quantities of silt and grit. We recommend that following the initial installation, an inspection of the treatment unit contents be made to check that building rubble has not entered the unit. Further inspections at 3 and 6 months should be made so as to be able to assess the volumes of silt and oil accumulated. An inspection and emptying programme can then be defined following the first 6 months site experience. We recommend a maximum inspection interval of 6 months.
- 8.4. Coalescer media is a replaceable item and is available as a spare.
- 8.5. Alarm probes where fitted, should be removed and cleaned with water whenever waste material is removed from the stormwater treatment device. Please note the alarm may alert until the liquid level is replaced. Consult the alarm supplier's literature.
- 8.6. If the unit is emptied, the float/closure device should be raised and lowered only after the unit has been refilled. (Do not lower it into an empty unit as the closure device will self-seat)
- 8.7. SWTD (Stormwater Treatment Device) waste is a "special waste" under the terms of The Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice. The Code imposes a duty of care on the waste producer to ensure that the Cleansing contractor is
 - someone who has a valid registration as a carrier, broker or dealer of waste
 - or
 - a waste management operator who has an environmental permit or registered exemption to accept such waste registered with the Environment Agency and that the final disposal of the waste is to a licensed facility
- 8.8. You should consider the purchase of a maintenance service, from a competent installer, which includes bi-annual inspections, removal of all waste products, cleaning of the alarm probe and cleaning or replacement of the coalescer media (where appropriate).

Waste Removal Procedure – Heavy Metals, Suspended Solids, Hydrocarbons & Silt

Hydrocarbons should only be removed when there is no flow entering the unit. Isolate the unit and prevent flow from entering. Always remove the hydrocarbons before attempting to remove the coalescer. If this is not done, when the coalescer is withdrawn, any excess hydrocarbons may coat the media surface and when replaced could contaminate the effluent.

- 8.9. Remove the access cover and lower the desludging hose into the separation chamber. Draw off the surface hydrocarbons.
- 8.10. When removing the other waste products, lower the desludging hose to the base of the tank and withdraw any waste that may be present. It is not necessary to remove all the liquid unless you need to ensure the unit has been fully emptied. Ensure that you access and clean all compartments.
- 8.11. Remove the alarm probe, if fitted, clean with water and replace. Ensure that it is working correctly
- 8.12. Consider the period of time that the coalescer has been installed and consider removing and inspecting (cleaning or replacing) the coalescer media. If removed, ensure that it is correctly replaced and secured into position. It is best to lower the liquid level when refitting. Replace the access covers
- 8.13. Re-fill the treatment unit with clean water up to the outlet level. If an alarm is fitted, it may display an alarm condition until the treatment unit is re-filled. Check alarm operation when unit full.
- 8.14. Check the float/closure device and raise, if it has self-seated.

Checking the Coalescer Assembly

- 8.15. Coalescers should be checked and cleaned regularly, also following a major oil spillage incident replaced if necessary. It may be possible to squeeze/rinse out silt contamination from the media, but it is impossible to remove oil. Please contact Kingspan if you wish to purchase replacement coalescer foam media. Identify the type and size of treatment unit (shown on labels inside the access neck).
- 8.16. Assemblies weighing less than 25 Kg may be removed by hand. Heavier assemblies should be lifted by mechanical means. Any lifting device employed must be capable of lifting:
- In excess of the maximum assembly weight.
 - The assembly completely out of the access shaft.
 - Giving a smooth and controlled lift.
 - Swinging the assembly to one side clear of the access shaft.

Unit	Core Tube & Media Dry Weight [Kg]	Core Tube & Media Wet Weight [Kg]	Core Tube & Media Silted Weight [Kg]	Replacement Media Part No.
SWT001 – SWT002	11	21	□ 30	402672
SWT003 – SWT007	27	40	□ 55	402733
SWT008 – SWT019	32	45	□ 55	402733

- 8.17. Ensure that the area around the access shaft is clear and that there is space to place the coalescer core tube assembly once removed. If space is not available, it will be necessary to support the assembly over the access shaft. e.g. by scaffold poles and platform.
- 8.18. Only remove the access cover when necessary to remove the assembly. Do not leave the access shaft uncovered and unattended.
- 8.19. The core tube from standard invert units may generally be lifted by hand, but should you suspect that the coalescer media be silted, additional lifting equipment should be employed.

Removing the Coalescer Assembly.

- 8.20. A hand hold cut-out is provided in the top of the coalescer tube. When the unit is installed the coalescer tube is bolted to the neck for transport. Deeper invert units are provided with a coalescer tube extension chain of the appropriate length.
- 8.21. Lift the assembly with a smooth and steady motion. Core tubes and media will become lighter as water drains from the exposed media. Allow the water to drain completely. Assemblies blocked with fine silt may be very heavy. Fully extract the assembly and set it down adjacent to the access shaft.

Cleaning the Coalescer Assembly/Media Replacement.

- 8.22. Hose down the assembly using clean water at normal pressure. Do not allow untreated cleaning water to pass out of the unit. Hose media until the water runs clear. If the media is heavily contaminated with oil and silt it may not be possible to clean effectively by hosing and should be replaced.
- 8.23. When replacing the media; undo the banding, slide media off the core tube and slide new media on. Ensure all the apertures on the core tube are covered by the media. Re-secure or replace banding. Consider replacing media every two years.

Replacing the Coalescer Assembly.

- 8.24. Position coalescer assembly over the access shaft and remove any safety coverings.
- 8.25. Lower the assembly steadily into the access shaft, orientate core tube correctly and locate over sump cone. Check the float/closure device is free to operate.

9.0 Emergencies

9.1. At sites where there is a high risk of spillage, spill kits containing drain seals, absorbent materials, disposal containers and other appropriate equipment should be held. In the event of a spillage on site, the material should be contained, (if a spill kit is not available, sand or soil may be used) and the Environment Agency notified immediately using the appropriate emergency hotline number listed in the Agency Guideline PPG3. Year 2012 – 0800 80 70 60

STORMWATER TREATMENT DEVICE MAINTENANCE LOG



Site address/location.....

Treatment device location

Type of unit (SWT 001/ SWT 002).....

Nominal Flow

Total capacity

Inspection/ Maintenance Date	Comments	Waste Volumes Removed (if appropriate)



