



CDS[®] System

Maintenance

Procedures For General Inspection and Cleaning

Maintenance

The CDS system should be inspected at regular intervals and maintained when necessary to ensure optimum performance. The rate at which the system collects pollutants will depend more heavily on site activities than the size of the unit. For example unstable soils or heavy winter sanding will cause the grit chamber to fill more quickly but regular sweeping will slow accumulation.

Inspection

Inspection is the key to effective maintenance and is easily performed. Pollutant deposition and transport may vary from year to year and regular inspections will help insure that the system is cleaned out at the appropriate time. At a minimum, inspections should be performed twice per year (i.e. spring and fall), however; more frequent inspections may be necessary in climates where winter sanding operations may lead to rapid accumulations, or in equipment washdown areas. Additionally, installations where excessive amounts of trash are expected should be inspected more frequently.

The visual inspection should ascertain that the system components are in working order and that there are no blockages or obstructions to inlet and/or separation screen. The inspection should also identify evidence of vector infestation and accumulations of hydrocarbons, trash, and sediment in the system. Measuring pollutant accumulation can be done with a calibrated dipstick, tape measure or other measuring instrument. If sorbent material is used for enhanced removal of hydrocarbons then the level of discoloration of the sorbent material should also be identified during inspection. It is useful and often required as part of a permit to keep a record of each inspection. A simple form for doing so is provided.

Access to the CDS unit is typically achieved through two manhole access covers. One opening allows for inspection and cleanout of the separation chamber (center cylinder and screen) and isolated sump. The other allows for inspection and cleanout of sediment captured and retained behind the screen. For units possessing a sizable depth below grade (depth to pipe), a single manhole access point would allow both sump cleanout and access behind the screen.

The CDS system should be cleaned when the level of sediment has reached 75% of capacity in the isolated sump and/or when an appreciable level of hydrocarbons and trash has accumulated. If sorbent material is used, it should be replaced when significant discoloration has occurred. Performance will not be impacted until 100% of the sump capacity is exceeded; however, it is recommended that the system be cleaned prior to that for easier removal of sediment. The level of sediment is easily determined by measuring from finished grade down to the top of the sediment pile. To avoid underestimating the level of sediment in the chamber, the measuring device must be lowered to the top of the sediment pile carefully. Finer, silty particles at the top of the pile typically offer less resistance to the end of the rod than larger particles toward the bottom of the pile. Once this measurement is recorded, it should be compared to the as-built drawing for the unit to determine if the height of the sediment pile off the bottom of the sump floor exceeds 75% of the total height of isolated sump.

Cleaning

Cleaning of the CDS systems should be done during dry weather conditions when no flow is entering the system. Cleanout of the CDS with a vacuum truck is generally the most effective and convenient method of excavating pollutants from the system. Simply remove the manhole

covers and insert the vacuum hose into the sump through the center cylinder. The system should be completely drained down and the sump fully evacuated of sediment. The area outside the screen should be pumped out also if pollutant build-up exists in this area.

In installations where the risk of petroleum spills is small, liquid contaminants may not accumulate as quickly as sediment. However, an oil or gasoline spill should be cleaned out immediately. Motor oil and other hydrocarbons that accumulate on a more routine basis should be removed when an appreciable layer has been captured. To remove these pollutants, it may be preferable to use adsorbent pads since they are usually less expensive to dispose than the oil/water emulsion that may be created by vacuuming the oily layer. Trash can be netted out if you wish to separate it from the other pollutants. If the screen requires cleaning, it can be washed from the surface or from the CDS inlet structure through the center cylinder.

Manhole covers should be securely seated following cleaning activities to prevent leakage of runoff into the system from above and also to ensure proper safety precautions. Confined Space Entry procedures need to be followed.

Disposal of all material removed from the CDS system should be done in accordance with local regulations. In many locations, disposal of evacuated sediments may be handled in the same manner as disposal of sediments removed from catch basins or deep sump manholes. Check your local regulations for specific requirements on disposal.

SAMPLE INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE LOG

DATE/ INSPECTOR	FUNCTIONALITY/ COMPONENTS	FLOATABLES LAYER THICKNESS (IN)	DEPTH TO SEDIMENT (A) (FT)	SEDIMENT CAPACITY USED ((B-A)/D*100) %	SORBENT DISCOLORATION	MAINTENANCE PERFORMED
11/1/06/TPG	OK	.5	14	33	SLIGHT	NONE
5/1/07	OK	1	13	67	MODERATE	NONE
10/1/07	OK	2	12.5	83	HIGH	CLEANING SCHEDULED
11/1/07	OK	0	15	0	NONE	SYSTEM CLEANED

(B) DEPTH FROM GROUND SURFACE TO BOTTOM OF SUMP: 15 (FT)

(C) DEPTH FROM GROUND SURFACE TO TOP SUMP: 12 (FT)

(D) HEIGHT OF SUMP = B - C = 3 (FT)

OBSERVATIONS OF FUNCTION: _____

