This information is brought to you by Owls Hall Environmental working in partnership with Klargester products.


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## HEALTH \& SAFETY

## These warnings are provided in the interest of safety. You must read them carefully before installing or using the equipment.

It is important that this document is retained with the equipment for future reference. Should the equipment be transferred to a new owner, always ensure that all relevant documents are supplied in order that the new owner can be acquainted with the functioning of the equipment and the relevant warnings.
Installation should only be carried out by a suitably experienced contractor, following these guidelines.
We recommend the use of a dust mask and gloves when cutting GRP components.
Electrical work should be carried out by a qualified electrician.
Contaminated surface water can contain substances harmful to human health. Any person carrying out maintenance on the equipment should wear suitable protective clothing, including gloves. Good hygiene practice should also be observed.

Access covers should be selected with reference to the location of the unit and traffic loads to be accommodated. These are not (normally) part of the Separator supply.
When covers are removed precautions must be taken against personnel falling into the unit.
Should you wish to inspect the operation of the equipment, please observe all necessary precautions, including those listed below, which apply to maintenance procedures.
Ensure that you are familiar with the safe working areas and accesses. Ensure that the working area is adequately lit.

Take care to maintain correct posture, particularly when lifting. Use appropriate lifting equipment when necessary. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Avoid any sharp edges.

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## Appendices

Separator Maintenance Log

### 1.0 Introduction

These Guidelines represent Best Practice for the installation of the above Klargester Separator 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, any information or advice given by employees or agents of Klargester regarding the design of an installation must be verified by a qualified specialist (e.g. Civil engineering consultant).
For guidance of Separator selection and application, please refer to the most recent issue of Environment Agency Guidelines pollution prevention guidelines No. 3 (PPG3). and EN-858 A range of our units has been independently tested by the British Standard Institute and certified as meeting the PPG3 guidelines

### 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 Klargester 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 separators, a spreader bar should be used where the slings would otherwise be at an angle $>30$ degrees to the vertical.
2.5. Lifting equipment should be selected by taking into account the unit weight, length and the distance of lift required on site.
2.6. Klargester Environmental accepts no responsibility for the selection of lifting equipment.
2.7. Whenever Klargester 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 and the unit orientated onto its side with even support. Do not roll separators.

### 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 should have Planning and Building Control approval.
3.3. Consider installing flow cut-off valves to isolate the separator in an emergency or during site cleaning operations. See Environment Agency Guidelines PPG3.
3.4. Consider installation of a sampling point downstream of the separator. There is no suitable facility to effectively sample the waste water from inside the unit. EN 858 Pt 1.
3.5. Uncontaminated run off such as roof water should be excluded from separators. (EA Guidelines PPG3.)
3.6. 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.
3.7. The separator must be installed at a level which will allow connection to the incoming drain and a free discharge at the system outlet. The water table must be below the discharge outlet.
3.8. Do not install the unit deeper than necessary, ensure that you purchase extension shafts and handles. The minimum invert depth of the unit is shown on the customer drawing.
3.9. 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.
3.10. There must be at least 1 metre of clear, level ground all around the access covers to allow for routine maintenance.
3.11. It is essential that a mains water supply is accessible for routine cleansing and refilling after removal of waste material and liquid.

### 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 separators with burial depths greater than 1000 mm 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 300 mm 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 the unit is uniformly supported so that point loads through the unit are avoided.
4.7. Concrete Specification SK296 is a general specification. It is not a site-specific installation design.


### 5.0 Separator Installation

5.9. Excavate a hole of sufficient length and width to accommodate the tank and a minimum 225 mm concrete surround and to a depth which allows for the burial depth of the unit plus concrete base slab and haunch.
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. Pour no more than 300 mm 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.
5.5. Place concrete backfill to approximately 300 mm 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 $\mathbf{2 0 0} \mathbf{~ m m}$ 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.
5.6. 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 Klargester 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 flex seal 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 over 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 $15-20 \mathrm{~mm}$. If purchasing a flexseal coupling for use with clay/concrete, we suggest that a size 110 mm larger than the ID is selected.
5.7. Continue backfilling with concrete over the tank body to the required level. Build up a shell of concrete, minimum 225 mm thick, around the access shaft(s). Temporarily strut the access shaft to avoid distortion.
5.8. 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. 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 coalsecer in place to the neck should be sealed.
5.9. Ensure that the vent socket if cut out, is replaced elsewhere. The maximum recommended inlet invert is 2000 mm (using 500 mm 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.
5.10. Continue back-filling, ensuring minimum 225 mm concrete thickness around the access shaft/ extension neck and alarm access tube (as applicable).
5.11. 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.
5.12. 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.

| Unit | Total Capacity (Litres) | Max. Recommended Silt <br> Volume |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W1/012 | 1200 | 600 |
| W1/020 | 2000 | 1000 |
| W1/030 $1 / 040$ | 3000 | 1500 |
| $W 1 / 060$ | 4000 | 2000 |
| $W 1 / 080$ | 6000 | 3000 |
| $W 1 / 100$ | 8000 | 4000 |
| $W 1 / 120$ | 10000 | 5000 |
| $W 1 / 190$ | 12000 | 6000 |
|  | 15000 | 7500 |

The units above all include a single chamber, (W1) but on request, we may be able to provide with 2 or 3 chambers. If you require larger units, these are also available. Please contact us to discuss your specific application
Invert depths (E) can be supplied in additional increments of 500 mm from the minimum stated above. Please indicate the inlet drain invert required when specifying units. Maximum 2.0 m .

### 6.0 Operation

As contaminated water passes through the separation chamber, it is retained long enough to allow immiscible hydrocarbon pollutants, such as oils and petrol to accumulate on the surface of the water and settleable solids to sink to the bottom of the unit. Our design uses a maximum of 6 minutes retention time, at the flow rate given. The separator water is able to discharge safely without the risk of oil pollution to the municipal plant. It is generally accepted that greatest separation efficiency for oil is gained by using a single chamber separator as the pollutants have more time to separate.

The nature of the silt varies depending on either the ground or surface receiving the flow. These aspects should be considered when selecting the size of the unit in relation to the flow being treated. .

### 7.0 Maintenance

## Waste Removal and Servicing

7.1 Separators should be inspected at least every six months or more frequently if experience dictates. A log should be maintained detailing any silt removal or cleaning carried out. A specimen maintenance log is included in the appendices.
7.2 Every site is different, in respect to the amount and type of silt generated by the drain design and installation. Frequently, the construction programme itself generates large and perhaps unusual quantities of silt and grit. We do recommend that following the initial installation, an inspection of the separator 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. The inspection and emptying programme can then be defined following the first 6 months site experience. We recommend leaving a maximum interval between inspections of 6 months.

## Waste Removal Procedure - Oil \& Silt

7.3 Remove the access cover and lower the desludging hose in to the separation chamber.
7.4 Lower the desludging hose to the base of the tank and withdraw any grit or sludge that may be present. Do not remove more water than is necessary. Ensure that you access and clean both compartments.

### 8.0 Emergencies

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 2001-080080 7060

Site address/location

Separator location

Type of separator $\qquad$
Nominal Flow
Total capacity

| Inspection/ Maintenance Date | Comments | Waste Volumes Removed (if appropriate) |
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0 DIA ( $6^{\circ}$ ) PVCu.
DUTLET SPIGGT.


| NOTES :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. UNITS CAN BE PROVIDED WITH EXTENSION SHAFTS IN 0.5Mtr increments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. STANDARD INLET/OUTLET PIPES ARE PVCu UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE TO BS4660, FOR OTHER PIPE SIZES AND TYPES available consult klargester. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THIS DRAWING IS READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH DATA SHEET PD0021 (SUPPLIED WITH UNIT) GIVING INSTALLATION DETAILS. THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE USED FOR DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION ONLY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNIT | DIM ' ${ }^{\prime}$ ' | DIM ' ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | WDRKING CAPACITY | APPRLX | WEIGH | ${ }_{\text {ACA }}^{\text {FA }}$ |
| W2\#020 | 2210 | 1250 | 2000 Litres | 100 Kg | 2200 Kg | 50 |
| W2\#030 | 3060 | 2100 | 3000 Litres | 130 kg | 3180 kg | 50 |
| W2\#040 | 3910 | 2950 | 4000 Litres | 160 Kg | 4160 kg | 50 |

$\square^{\varnothing 110 \mathrm{~mm}}$ PVCU VENT PIPE
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$1-09$



