

Using Skimmers for Post-Construction Water Quality and Reduced Maintenance



Jamie McCutchen, PE

1992 Graduate – Clemson University BS – Civil Engineering

1999 - Founded CCAD Engineering

2013 - Invented the Marlee Float skimmer

Licensed Professional Engineer in SC, NC & GA



Presentation Objectives

Understand the benefits of use of skimmers in permanent basins

Recognize opportunities for retrofit of existing basins by adding skimmers to reduce maintenance

Introduce the new postconstruction filter for water quality

Audience Question

What is your current occupation/role? Engineer Inspector DOT/MS4 Contractor

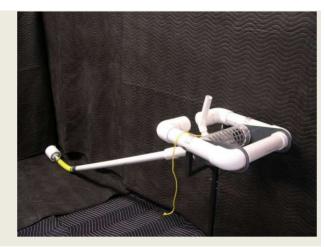
Skimmer Background Information

Skimmers have been around for many years and promoted for use in sediment basins during construction

Skimmers meet the requirement for surface withdrawal from sediment basins, which drains the basin from the top down, releasing the cleaner water from near the surface.

Skimmers have been shown to greatly increase the trapping efficiency of sediment basins - obtaining over <u>90% trapping</u> during construction

Examples of skimmers



Faircloth Skimmer



ESC Skimmer



Marlee Float Skimmer



Flow Rate - Not Skimmer Size

| | Skimmer Flow Rate, gal/min | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|---------|------|-------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | Skimmer | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Depth, ft | Type 2: 2-inch + 1-in Orifice | Type 4: 1.5- inch | Type 4: 2.5-inch | Type 1: 1.5-inch | Type 3: 1.5-inch + 1-in Orifice | Type 2: 2- inch | Type 3: 1.5- inch | Type 1: 2- inch | 3-inch + 2-in | Type 3: 3-inch + 2-in Orifice | Type 2: | | Type 3: 3-inch | | | |
| 4.0 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 23.8 | 26.2 | 30.0 | 26.4 | 35.2 | 47.3 | 53.3 | 90.1 | | | |
| 3.5 | - | | | hat skin | 25.2 | 34.7 | 46.2 | 51.5 | 88.0 | | | | | | | |
| 3.0 | size orifice can have significantly different flow rates. 24.0 34.2 45.1 49.4 85.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.5 | One 3" skimmer has a flow rates nearly double 22.6 33.5 43.7 47. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.0 | the others. 21.1 32.8 42.1 44.2 79.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | T | |
| 1.5 | All skir | nmer | s flow r | ate incr | 19.2 | 31.9 | 40.1 | 40.9 | 75.9 | | | | | | | |
| 1.0 | | | - | e flow ra same siz | 16.8 | 30.6 | 37.5 | 36.7 | 70.7 | | | | | | | |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | |

Basins are designed to capture pollutants by allowing time for settlement

Surface withdrawal from permanent detention or retention basins releases the cleaner water from near the surface and allows more time for pollutants to settle.

Does it make sense to do this during construction but not post construction?

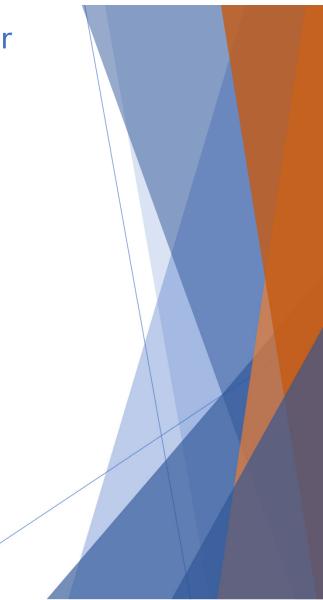
Low-flow water quality orifices often need to be 3" or less in diameter and are very prone to clogging. A skimmer can provide similar flow rates and be much less prone to clogging, thereby reducing maintenance requirements

Why use Skimmers in Permanent Basins?

A Case Study of a Skimmer used to retrofit basin for permanent use and reduced maintenance

► Former Simpsonville Chevrolet Simpsonville, South Carolina





In 2013 the site received an NOV for failure to maintain the pond. The pond was severely overgrown and the outlet structure was not functioning properly. • After the removal of the initial vegetation, it was determined that the pond had accumulated +/-6' of mud and debris. There was a 2" outlet at the bottom of the basin that had been clogged for many years.

• Due to the size of the pond, the steep banks and the volume of muck to be removed, initial estimates for cleanout of the basin were \$60,000 - \$75,000.





• The basin was redesigned to allow the muck and debris to remain and modify the outlet structure to still meet regulatory requirements.

• Greenville County required that the 2" low flow discharge rate be maintained as part of the design modification.

• Not having to remove the sediment buildup resulted in a savings of over \$50,000.



- A skimmer with a 5" orifice was installed as a pilot project to provide similar flows to the previous 2" low flow orifice.
- The other orifices in the outlet structure were modified to control the larger storm events.

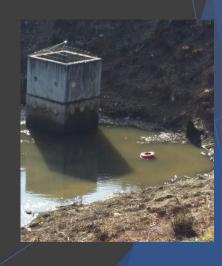




• The basin was monitored monthly for the first 12 months of the skimmer being in place to insure it was working properly.







• In August 2014 the area had a major rain event that dumped nearly 5" of rain in less than 8 hours. This occurred the afternoon after the pond had been cut but before the debris could be removed. Despite the large amount of debris in the basin, the skimmer did not clog and drained the basin.



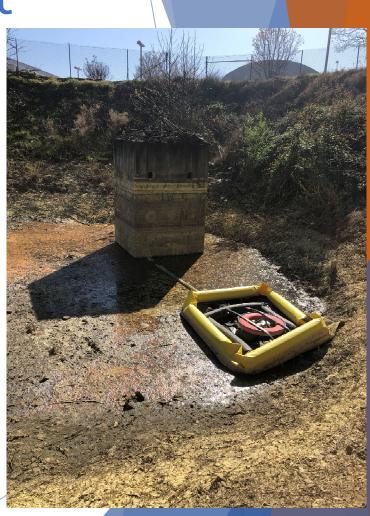
• The skimmer was replaced with a protype with filter fabric for field testing





• The prototype was replaced in March 2021 with latest model that uses two stage filter









• The prototype is regularly monitored and has been in the pond for over 24 months

 Area flowing to pond is highly developed with few other stormwater management facilities, therefore, large volume of sediment, trash and debris enters this pond

• Time lapse camera was installed to monitor flow.





• Verify during a large rain event pond fills





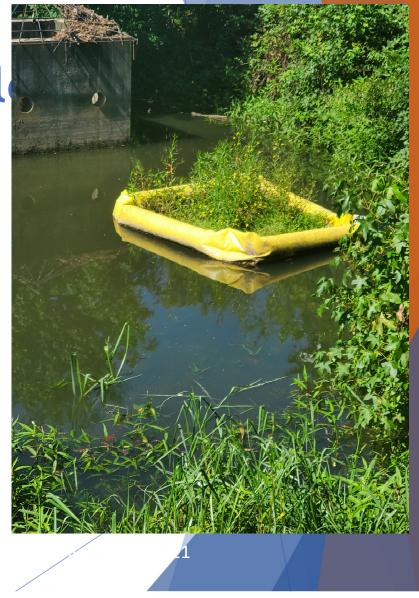
Pond drains within 48 hours





• Vegetation started to grow in inner non-woven filter.







March 2022

• The vegetation tended to die off over the winter and had minimal effect on the skimmer or filter.

July 2022

- The vegetation returned
- Future research could include use of specific vegetation for targeted pollutant removal, such as phosphorous or nitrogen
- Vegetation did not seem to affect flow





Skimmers in Permanent Basins

- Additional filtration can be added around the skimmer to further reduce pollutant discharge
- Testing recently completed to confirm TSS removal efficiency greater than 90% based on postconstruction sediment loads
- Filter can also remove hydrocarbons and other pollutants



Audience Question

Have you ever considered using a Skimmer permanently?

If not, now that you are aware of the benefits would you? Skimmers can be modeled in most hydrology programs (Hydraflow, HydroCAD, etc.) as part of the Permanent Outlet Structure by using a User Defined Input to develop the flow rate curve Flaws with using Extended Detention for Water Quality Basins are designed to capture pollutants by holding runoff for an extended time, allowing for settlement

Basins that rely on settling time provide very little treatment for smaller storm events due to limited ponding/holding time

Volume based design results in larger pond sizes or larger underground storage volumes Ponds provide a large containment volume to reduce maintenance frequency and treat larger drainage areas

Benefits to Filtration vs Settlement

There is excellent potential to retrofit older basins that did not include water quality benefits in the design

Filters in ponds are relatively easy to access and maintain, especially when compared to systems that use underground vaults and require confined space entry. The peak rate of discharge can be increased based on filter capacity, which can result in significantly smaller pond volume

Benefits to Filtration vs Settlement

The filter treats 100% of runoff from storms at or below the water quality design event and up to the next orifice in the outlet.

The filtration media can be customized to target specific pollutants of concern.

Benefits to Using Skimmers with Filtration

The skimmer can be sized to control the peak rate for lower storm events

Skimmer increases filter efficiency by withdrawing from the surface, where water is cleaner

Skimmer is easy to access or pull to side of pond for maintenance and changing filters.

Challenges to Using Skimmers with Filtration

Filters are prone to clog over time and will require maintenance and periodic cleaning or changing

Skimmer must be durable and last more than a few years to be suitable for permanent use. PVC may not be suitable

There are no established standards for basis of design and permitting based upon combination of pond and filtration

Testing Protocol

There are currently two widely recognized testing protocols -Washington TAPE program and NJCAT Certification

NJCAT has established testing procedures for Filtration Manufactured Treatment Devices (MTDs)

ASTM Standards have recently been established and other ASTM Standards are in process



Field Testing Results



Results

- Field testing of two stage filtration model shows discharge water has less turbidity and minimal sediment.
- Third Party Testing to confirm TSS removal performed by TRI Environmental to confirm TSS removal efficacy

Third Party Testing



• TRI Environmental tested two versions of the skimmer with filter in accordance with ASTM C1746

• ASTM C1746 is a standard test method for sediment removal efficiency.

• Tank was setup to minimize effect of the "pond" by introducing sediment laden water within 2' of the filter.



Testing Results Achieved Greater than <u>90% TSS Removal</u> <u>Efficiency</u>



Future R&D will be conducted to test filter media to remove metals, hydrocarbons and other pollutants.

3rd party Field Testing is also being planned

Summary

Skimmers are less prone to clogging than orifices located at the bottom of the pond and often require less maintenance to keep the pond functioning properly.

Skimmers can be a very effective way to retrofit existing basins to reduce maintenance and provide enhanced water quality

Testing has confirmed TSS Removal Efficiency of over 90% for the Rymar Skimmer Filter.





Jamie McCutchen, PE

3620 Pelham Road, PMB 390 Greenville, SC 29615

PH: 864-918-3676 Email: jamie@rymarwaterworks.com

www.RymarWaterWorks.com

www.MarleeFloat.com

