001372

NSBP003 – NSBP006 Class 1 & 2 Bypass Separator Installation & Operation Guidelines

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Enclosed Documents

DS0993P	NSBP003 – NSBP006 Class 1 & 2 Bypass Separator
DS1013P	NSBP003 - NSBP006 Installation Drawing
NSBEXT1zz	NSBP Neck Extension Assembly

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Appendices

Separator Maintenance Log

1 Introduction

1.1.1 These Guidelines represent Best Practice for the installation of the above 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 our employees or agents regarding the design of an installation must be verified by a qualified specialist (e.g. Civil engineering consultant).

1.1.2 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 BS EN 858.

1.2 Handling & Storage

1.2.1 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

1.2.2 The design requirements of these 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.

1.2.3 When lifting units, use webbing slings of a suitable specification. Do not use chains.

1.2.4 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.

1.2.5 Lifting equipment should be selected by taking into account the unit weight, length and the distance of lift required on site.

1.2.6 We accept no responsibility for the selection of lifting equipment.

1.2.7 Whenever 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.

1.3 Site Planning

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

1.3.1 The discharge must have the consent of the relevant Environmental Regulator.

1.3.2 The installation should have Planning and Building Control approval.

1.3.3 Consider installing flow cut-off valves to isolate the separator in an emergency or during site cleaning operations. See Environment Agency Guidelines PPG3.

1.3.4 We 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 our 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 provision to extend the tube to the required height before backfilling. Consult the alarm supplier’s instructions for they’re detailed fitting installation instructions.

1.3.5 Consider venting of the unit. Comply with local regulations. In the UK, comply with the following regulations. For Petrol Stations: Health and Safety Guidance Note 41 (HS(G)41). For other applications: BS8301: 1985 (obsolescent) BS EN 752 Building Drainage. Adequate ventilation should be provided to the separator. 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 these below ground prior to their rising as vent stacks.

1.3.6 Consider installation of a sampling point downstream of the separator. There is no suitable facility to effectively sample the wastewater from inside the unit.

1.3.7 Uncontaminated run off such as roof water should be excluded from separators. (EA Guidelines PPG3.)

1.3.8 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.

1.3.9 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.

1.3.10 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.

1.3.11 Do not install the unit deeper than necessary, ensure that you purchase extension shaft kits. The minimum invert depth of the unit is shown on the customer drawing.

1.3.12 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.

1.3.13 There must be at least 1 metre of clear, level ground all around the access covers to allow for routine maintenance.

1.3.14 It is essential that a mains water supply is accessible for routine cleansing and refilling after removal of waste material and liquid.

1.3.15 Provide electrical supply for alarm system.

1.3.16 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.

1.3.17 This unit is designed to operate with gravity in and out flows. The unit is not designed to operate with a pumped influent.

2 Installation

2.1 Installation - General

2.1.1 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.

2.1.2 For separators 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.

2.1.3 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.

2.1.4 In situations where the excavation will not maintain a vertical wall, it will be necessary to shore up the sidewalks 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.

2.1.5 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.

2.1.6 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.

2.1.7 The concrete Specification is not a site specific installation design.

GENERAL CONCRETE SPECIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS EN 206-1 (BS 8500-1)		
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		

2.1.8 Pea Shingle - 6 mm to 10 mm rounded pea shingle, offering low point loading characteristics is considered to be the most suitable material for back filling in dry ground installation. (PEASHINGLE ONLY TO BE USED IN DRY SITE CONDITIONS).

2.2 Separator Installation

2.2.1 **DRY GROUND CONDITIONS**

2.2.2 Excavate the site, allowing for a minimum clearance on all sides and base of the unit of 200mm and level the base.

2.2.3 Ensure that the hole is kept dry. Should any rain or surface water collect in the hole, this should be pumped out.

2.2.4 A base of at least 200mm of lean mix concrete should be provided.

2.2.5 Lower the tank in the hole using a rope sling through the lifting points provided on the tank. Under no circumstances should the sling be attached to the inlet pipe or the outlet pipe.

2.2.6 Position the inlet pipe in line with the incoming drain. Note that the inlet and the outlet pipes are clearly embossed on the tank. The unique profile of the base will help to level the tank, but make sure the tank is in the truly upright position in order to maintain the 25mm head difference between the inlet and outlet pipes.

2.2.7 After any concrete in the base has taken up it initial set (usually after one day), ballast the tank by putting approximately 0.5m depth of water into it.

2.2.8 Backfill the space around the tank with pea gravel or similar material (PEASHINGLE ONLY TO BE USED IN DRY SITE CONDITIONS). The backfill should be free from organic material, large stones, brick or sharp objects. Backfilling should be carried out in layers, making sure that voids are not left under and around the sides of the tank and that there are no localized stress concentrations. Its is most important that the installer progressively fills the tank with water to the level above the backfill in order to stabilize pressures on the tank.

2.2.9 Remove any temporary covers and connect up the tank inlet and outlet pope to your own pipework. Do not use reducers.

2.2.10 Backfilling can now proceed up to ground level in 300mm stages ensuring tank is ballasted in all chambers as you go.

2.2.11 A galvanized lockable manhole cover (600x600mm) and frame is to be fitted to suit specific site loadings, THE TANK MUST NOT BE LOAD BEARING. The top of the manhole should not be sat

below the local ground level. If necessary a further neck extension should be added to the tank to bring the cover up to ground level (see section 6).

2.2.12 Venting can be provided through the cover or a Tee piece arrangement on the outlet/inlet.

2.2.13 **WET GROUND CONDITIONS**

2.2.14 Excavate a hole to appropriate depth allowing at least 300mm for lean mix concrete and hard-core base. Allow for tank width plus at least 400mm with additional allowance for any necessary shuttering.

2.2.15 De-water the excavation using suitable pumping equipment. Ensure that the pump discharge does not saturate the ground in the immediate vicinity. In wet ground conditions the installer should ensure that the base is adequate to support the weight of the tank and its contents. If the base of the excavation is unstable, i.e. running sand or similar, excavate an additional 250-300mm below concrete levels and fill up with compacted hard-core. Place a sheet of polythene over the hard-core and up the sides of the excavation before putting in the concrete cradle.

2.2.16 Lay a bed of concrete (minimum 150mm thick) on top of the polythene at the base of the excavation. De-watering is to continue until you are satisfied that the concrete has cured.

2.2.17 Lower the tank onto the concrete bed, ensuring that the inlet and outlet are in the correct position. Ensure the tank is upright and then ballast it with water to a maximum of 500mm deep.

2.2.18 Haunch up the concrete bed at least 450mm all round the base, ensuring that all voids in the concrete are eliminated and at least 150mm of concrete is left below the tank base.

2.2.19 Backfill to the invert depth with concrete. Ensure that the water level inside the tank is maintained no more then 250-300mm above concrete backfill level. It is most important that the installer progressively fills the tank with water to a level above the backfill in order to stabilise pressure on the tank.

2.2.20 Backfill evenly all round the tank, consolidating in layers. The backfilling should stat before the base has hardened and be a single continuous operation so that the tank has a full concrete jacket without joins.

2.2.21 DO NOT use vibrating pokers to consolidate concrete. DO NOT discharge concrete directly on to the tank. Ensure that the concrete is not too wet and that is tamped in around the tank.

2.2.22 Align and connect pipework.

2.2.23 Build up a shell of concrete around the neck of the tank to 150-200mm thickness before completing the backfill with a suitable material. Care must be taken to avoid distortion of the neck whilst concreting this area.

2.2.24 Fit cover and frame. Apply surface finish e.g. turf

2.2.25 Do not empty tank until the concrete backfill has cured. Tanks may be left filled with water.

2.3 Pipework Connections

2.3.1 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).

2.3.2 Small units are generally fitted with **PVCu spigots** to both the outlet and the inlet.

2.3.3 Connect using the same size PVCu socket or a suitable reducer.

2.3.4 Larger units are generally fitted with **Our GRP** manufactured sockets.

2.3.5 The connecting pipework should be pushed into the socket. Ensure that the seal is secure and watertight before backfilling the pipe.

2.3.6 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 mm. If purchasing a flexseal coupling for use with clay /concrete, we suggest that a size 110 mm larger than the ID is selected.

2.4 Oil Level Alarm Neck Fitting

2.4.1 We 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.

2.4.2 See alarm supplier information and ensure that the probe is placed within the tube and can be accessed from ground level.

2.4.3 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). When using pea shingle continue to back fill up to required level. Temporarily strut the access shaft to avoid distortion. Temporarily strut the access shaft to avoid distortion.

2.4.4 Where we supply an extension shaft to meet a deeper invert requirement, a coalescer extension tube will be required. When fitting, ensure that the tube is extended to just below the surface so that the coalescer can easily be removed. Remove the coalescer from the unit before adding the extension tube. When refitting, ensure that the coalescer is correctly inserted and fully pushed into the base fitting. This is important and you must ensure that the coalescer is correctly located before putting the unit in to operation. Reattach the bracket to the extended neck so it lines up with the hole in the coalescer. Class 2 units NSBP do not require a coalescer extension.

2.4.5 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 coalescer to the neck should be sealed.

2.4.6 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.

2.4.7 Continue back-filling, ensuring minimum 225mm concrete thickness around the access shaft/ extension neck and alarm access tube (as applicable). When using pea shingle back fill as required.

2.4.8 Mains powered Alarm Systems. See alarm suppliers 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.

2.4.9 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.

2.4.10 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.

2.5 Alarm Installation

2.5.1 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 maximum volume of oil to be stored and the depth of floating oil expected in the separation chamber.

Unit	Recommended Minimum Oil Storage volumes in litres	Actual Oil Storage volume in litres	Max. (100%)Depth of floating oil (Static)
NSBP003	45 litres	107	210mm
NSBP004	60 litres	107	210mm
NSBP006	90 litres	107	210mm

3 Operation

3.1.1 The unit is sized on treating a defined area and rainfall (5 mm/hour) EN.858 Part 1 and using the factor provided in the Environment agency guidelines PPG3. (0.0018 = 6.5mm/hr) The unit will treat the entire flow i.e. NSBP003 will treat a flow of 3 litres per second. If the flow is greater than this then the excess flow will bypass the main treatment chamber. A NSBP003 unit will work in bypass mode over 3 and up to 30 litres per second. Flows in excess of this will back up on to the site. During a storm, the rain falls and flushes any surface debris, silt or oil into the tank. This first flush, up to the maximum rated flow is fully treated. As the severity of the storm increases, so does the rate of flow increase. The liquid entering the separator after the first flush tends to be cleaner and so, in lower risk applications, is allowed to bypass the oil separation chamber for directly discharge.

3.1.2 The bypass unit has three chambers. The entire flow up to the units listed flow rating is fully treated and passes through all chambers. (E.g. NSBP003 treats 3 litres per second.)

3.1.3 Flows in excess of this rating will bypass the separation chamber and the liquid passes untreated to the outlet chamber.

3.1.4 The first chamber will accumulate silt and grit. The maximum volume that can be retained is the rating x 100 e.g. a NSBP003 is capable of holding 300 litres of silt.

3.1.5 The second / separating chamber is sized to separate oil at the rated flow rate and to accumulate the required oil storage volume. A NSBP003 maximum oil storage volume is 45 litres. An oil probe should be positioned to detect the accumulation of oil when there is no or low flow conditions. The probe should be positioned so that the alarm operates at 90% of the rated oil storage volume.

3.1.6 In bypass flow conditions, the flow moves directly from the inlet to the outlet chamber avoiding the separating chamber.

3.1.7 Separators can be purchased either as Class 2, or as Class 1. Class 1 Bypass Separators are fitted with a removable coalescer which also includes media to further improve the discharge quality. The coalescer media requires maintenance.

3.1.8 Bypass Class 1 & Class 2 Separators 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 should be drained to the foul sewer. Consult our technical department for Separation equipment to meet these applications.

4 Maintenance

4.1 Waste Removal and Servicing

4.1.1 Separated light liquid **must** be removed from separator when the oil capacity has been reached.

4.1.2 An oil level alarm system is available for purchase which gives warning when the separated light liquid/water interface level reaches 90% of the maximum recommended oil storage volume.

4.1.3 Separators should be inspected at least every six months or more frequently if experience dictates. A log should be maintained detailing the depth of oil found, any oil volume removed and any silt removal or cleaning carried out. A specimen maintenance log is included in the appendices.

4.1.4 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.

4.1.5 Alarm probes should be removed and cleaned with water whenever waste material is removed from the separator. Please note the alarm may alert until the liquid level is replaced.

4.1.6 **Separator waste is a "special waste" under the terms of The Waste Management Code of Practice. The Code imposes a duty of care on the waste producer to ensure that the Cleansing contractor is registered with the Environment Agency and that the final disposal of the waste is to a licensed facility.**

4.1.7 You should consider the purchase of a maintenance service, which includes bi-annual inspections, removal of oil and silt, cleaning of the alarm probe and cleaning or replacement of the coalescer (where appropriate).

4.2 Waste Removal Procedure – Oil & Silt

4.2.1 **Oil can only be effectively removed when there is no flow entering the unit. Isolate the unit and prevent flow from entering. Always remove the oil before attempting to remove the coalescer. If this is not done, when the coalescer is withdrawn the oil can coat the media surface and when replaced the oil may be forced through the media, contaminating the effluent.**

4.2.2 Remove the access cover and lower the desludging hose in to the separation chamber. Draw off the surface oil.

4.2.3 If removing the silt, lower the desludge hose to the base of the tank and empty the contents of the chamber. Ensure that you access and clean both compartments.

4.2.4 Remove the alarm probe, if fitted, clean with water and replace.

4.2.5 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. Replace the access covers. It is best to lower the water level to aid re-fitting.

4.2.6 Re-fill the separator with clean water up to the outlet level.

4.2.7 If an alarm is fitted, it will display an alarm condition until the separator is re-filled. Check alarm operation when unit full.

4.3 Checking the Coalescer Assembly

4.3.1 Coalescers, where fitted, may be cleaned periodically to maintain efficiency. Coalescers should be checked following a major incident and replaced if necessary. Please contact us if you wish to purchase the coalescer media.

4.3.2 Identify the type and size of separator (shown on labels inside the access neck).

4.3.3 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:

4.3.3.a In excess of the maximum assembly weight.

4.3.3.b The assembly completely out of the access shaft.

4.3.3.c Giving a smooth and controlled lift.

4.3.3.d Swinging the assembly to one side clear of the access shaft.

Unit	Dry Weight (Kg)	Wet Weight (Kg)	Silted Weight (Kg)	Replacement Media Part No.
NSBP003	5.7 kg	≈50 kg	≈60 kg	402715
NSBP004	5.7 kg	≈50 kg	≈60 kg	402715
NSBP006	5.7 kg	≈50 kg	≈60 kg	402715

4.3.4 Ensure that the area around the access shaft is clear and that there is space to place the 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.

4.3.5 Only remove the access cover when necessary to remove the assembly. Do not leave the access shaft uncovered and unattended.

4.4 Removing the coalescer assembly.

4.4.1 Undo and remove the bracket which secures the coalescer to the access shaft.

4.4.2 Lift the assembly with a smooth and steady motion. Coalescers 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.

4.4.3 Fully extract the assembly and set it down adjacent to the access shaft.

4.5 Cleaning the coalescer assembly/ Media Replacement.

4.5.1 Hose down the assembly using clean water at normal pressure. If the media is heavily contaminated with oil and silt, it may not be possible to clean it effectively by hosing. Do not allow untreated cleaning water to pass out of the unit. Continue hosing until the water runs clear.

4.5.2 To replace the media, undo the banding. Slide media of 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 and banding every two years.

4.6 Replacing the coalescer assembly.

4.6.1 Position it over the access shaft.

4.6.2 Lower the assembly steadily into the access shaft ensuring that the end locates within the sump at the bottom of the tank. Re-secure the bracket.

4.6.3 Replace the access cover.

5 Connection of Extension Neck

(Option in 1800L Tanks only)

5.1.1 See the accompanying illustration.

5.1.2 Remove existing lid by unscrewing 8 screws and lifting off lid.

5.1.3 Apply mastic around flange of tank that joins to extension neck.

5.1.4 Place extension neck onto flange of the tank and screw down using 8 fixings.

5.1.5 Please refer to drawing NSBEXT1zz

5.1.6 Apply mastic to top face of extension piece that is joining to cover.

5.1.7 Place lid on top of extension neck and screw down using 8 fixings.

5.1.8 Backfill in 200mm stages with concrete (wet site) or peashingle (dry site), bracing neck during each stage until you reach the cover level.

5.1.9 For traffic area loading ensures you refer to tank installation section.

6 Emergencies

6.1.1 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**

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.

OIL ALARM SYSTEMS

PPG3 requires that 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 recommended maximum oil storage volume is reached. Should the oil level alarm fail to provide an early warning, excessive oil could pass through the separator, thus polluting the environment. This could result in substantial cleanup costs and legal action being taken under the water resources act 1991.

MAINTENANCE

The correct ongoing maintenance is essential for the proper operation of the equipment. Operators who rely on oil level alarms to prompt them to service separators between maintenance intervals run the risk of polluting should the alarms not work, 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 should 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.

SEPARATOR MAINTENANCE LOG

Site address/location .....

.....

Separator location .....

.....

Type of separator .....

Nominal Flow .....

Total capacity .....

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