



Design and Maintenance Considerations for SNOUT[®] Stormwater Quality Systems

Background:

The SNOUT system from Best Management Products, Inc. (BMP, Inc.) is based on a vented hood that can reduce floatable trash and debris, free oils, and other solids from stormwater discharges. In its most basic application, a SNOUT hood is installed over the outlet pipe of a catch basin or other stormwater quality structure with a deep sump (see Installation Drawing). The SNOUT forms a baffle that traps floatable debris and free oils on the surface, while permitting heavier solids to sink to the bottom of the sump. The clarified intermediate layer is forced out of the structure through the open bottom of the SNOUT by displacement from incoming flow. The resultant discharge contains considerably less unsightly trash and other gross pollutants, and can also offer reductions of free-oils and finer solids.

As with any structural stormwater quality design, maintenance considerations will have a dramatic impact on SNOUT system performance over the life of the facility. The most important factor to consider when designing structures with a SNOUT is the depth of the sump. Sump is defined as the depth from the invert of the outlet pipe to the bottom of the structure. *Simply put, the deeper the sump, the more effective the unit will be both in terms of pollutant removals and reducing frequency of maintenance.* More volume in a structure means more quiescence, thus allowing the pollutants a better chance to separate out. Secondly, more volume means fewer cycles between maintenance, because the structure has a greater capacity. Of equal importance to good performance is putting SNOUTs in multiple structures. The closer one captures pollution to where it enters the infrastructure (e.g. at the inlet), the less mixing of runoff there is, and the easier it will be to separate out pollutants. Putting SNOUTs and deep sumps in all inlets that can be easily maintained develops a powerful structural treatment train with a great deal of effective storage volume, where even finer particles may have chance to settle out.

Design Notes:

- The SNOUT size is ALWAYS greater than the nominal pipe size. The SNOUT should cover the pipe OD and optimally the grouted area around the pipe (e.g. for a 12" pipe, an 18" SNOUT is the correct choice).
- As a rule of thumb, BMP, Inc. recommends *minimum* sump depths based on outlet pipe inside diameters of 2.5 to 3 times the outlet pipe size.
- For best performance, the inlet pipe and outlet pipe should have inverts close to the same elevation (a six inch or less deviation is optimal).
- Special note for smaller pipes: A minimum sump depth of 36 inches for all

pipe sizes 12 inches ID or less, and 48 inches for pipe 15-18 inches ID is required if collection of finer solids is desired.

- The plan dimension of the structure should be up to 6 to 7 times the flow area of the outlet pipe. Increasing area beyond that has a minimal impact on performance. However, the structure wall where the SNOUT is mounted must accommodate the size of the SNOUT (either the correct diameter or enough width).
- To optimize pollutant removals establish a “treatment train” with SNOUTs placed in as many inlets where it is feasible to do so (this protocol applies to most commercial, institutional or municipal applications and any application with direct discharge to surface waters).
- At a minimum, SNOUTs should be used in every third structure for less critical applications (less critical areas might include flow over grassy surfaces, very low traffic areas in private, non-commercial or non-institutional settings, single family residential sites).
- Use Bio-Skirts[®] for increased hydrocarbon reduction. Bio-Skirts are highly recommended for fueling or vehicle service stations, convenience stores, restaurants, loading docks, marinas, beaches, schools or high traffic applications. Each Bio-Skirt can retain about one gallon of oils.
- Use the Stainless TrashScreen for “Full Trash Capture” requirements.
- Use BMP Turbo Plates[™] for increased sediment capture.
- The “R” series SNOUTs (12R, 18R, 24R, 30R, 30R/96, 42RTB/60, 52RTB/72, 52RTB/84 and 72RTB/96) are available for round manhole type structures of up to 96” ID; the “F” series SNOUTs (LP318F, 12F, 18F, 24F, 30F, 36F, 48F, 72F and 96F) are available for flat walled structures; the “NP” series SNOUTs (NP1218R, NP1524R, NP1830R, and NP2430R) are available for smaller diameter structures up to 30” ID.

Example Structure Sizing Calculation:

A SNOUT equipped structure with a 15 inch ID outlet pipe (1.23 sqft. flow area) will offer best performance with a minimum plan area of 7.4 sqft. and 48 inch sump. Thus, a readily available 48 inch diameter manhole-type structure, or a rectangular structure of 2 feet x 4 feet will offer sufficient size when combined with a sump depth of 48 inches or greater.

Maintenance Recommendations:

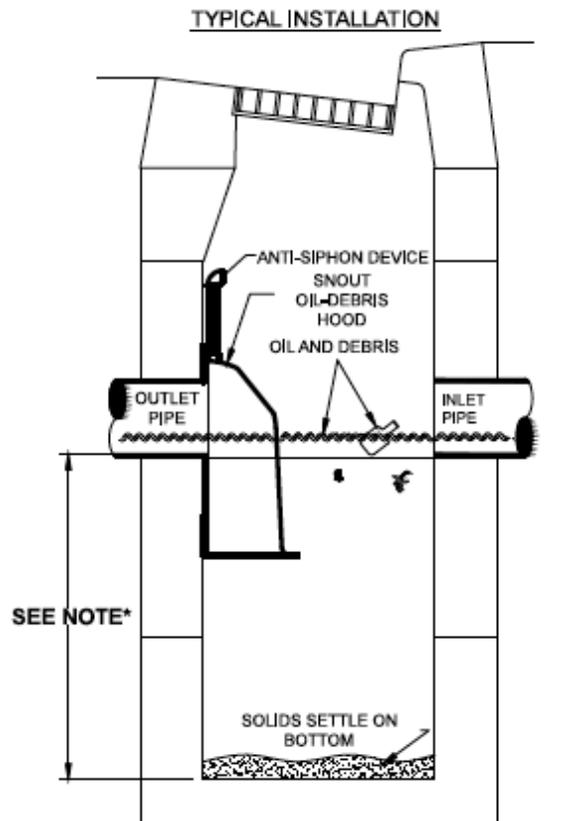
- Monthly monitoring for the first year of a new installation after the site has been stabilized is a recommended practice.
- Measurements should be taken after each rain event of .5 inches or more, or monthly, as determined by local weather conditions.
- Checking sediment depth and noting the surface pollutants in the structure will be helpful in planning maintenance.
- The pollutants collected in SNOUT equipped structures will consist of floatable debris and oils on the surface of the captured water, and grit and sediment on the bottom of the structure.
- It is best to schedule maintenance based on the solids collected in the sump.
- Optimally, the structure should be cleaned when the sump is half full (e.g. when 2 feet of material collects in a 4 foot sump, clean it out).
- Structures should also be cleaned if a spill or other incident causes a larger

than normal accumulation of pollutants in a structure.

- Maintenance is best done with a vacuum truck.
- If Bio-Skirts are being used in the structure to enhance hydrocarbon capture, they should be checked on a monthly basis for the first year, and serviced or replaced when more than 2/3 of the boom is submerged, indicating a nearly saturated state. Assuming a typical pollutant-loading environment exists, Bio-Skirts should be serviced* annually or replaced as necessary.
- In the case of an oil spill, the structure should be checked and serviced and Bio-Skirts (if present) replaced or serviced immediately.
- All collected wastes must be handled and disposed of according to local environmental requirements.
- To maintain the SNOUT hoods, an annual inspection of the anti-siphon vent and access hatch are recommended. A simple flushing of the vent, or a gentle rodding with a flexible wire are all that's typically needed to maintain the anti-siphon properties. Opening and closing the access hatch once a year ensures a lifetime of trouble-free service.

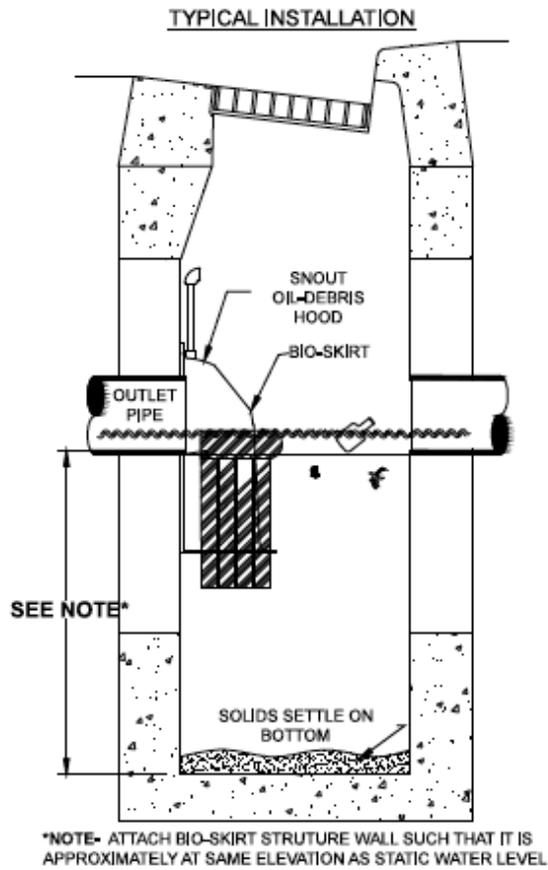
*To extend the service life of a Bio-Skirt, the unit may be "wrung out" to remove oils and washed in an industrial washing machine with warm water. The Bio-Skirt may then be re-deployed if the material maintains it's structural integrity. A maintained Bio-Skirt can last for several years. Each Bio-Skirt can hold about on gallon of oils.

SNOUT INSTALLATION:

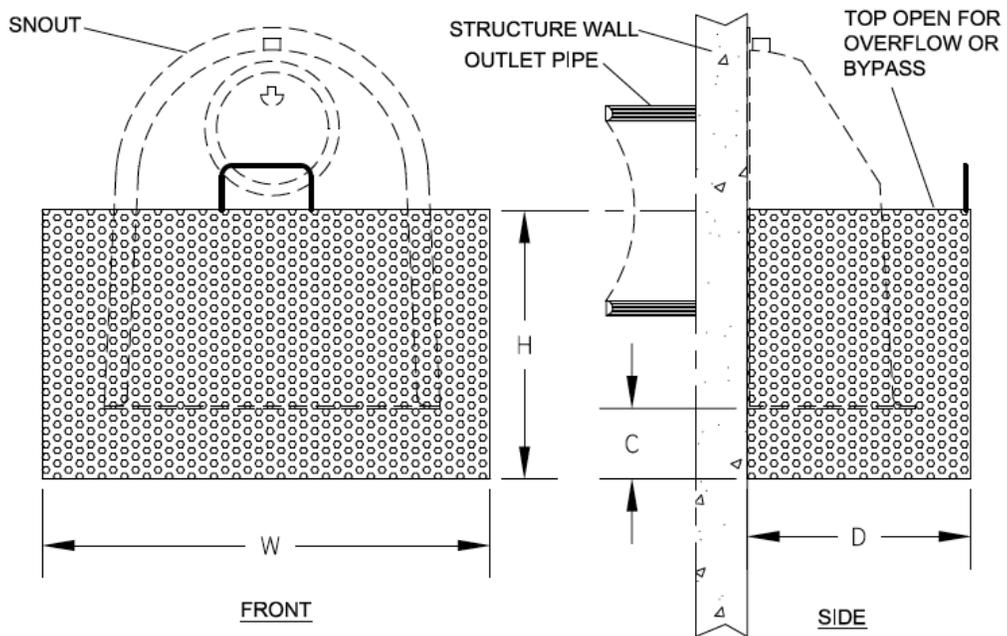


*NOTE- SUMP DEPTH OF 36" MIN. FOR UP TO 12" ID PIPE, OUTLET. FOR PIPES 15" ID AND ABOVE SUMP DEPTH OF 2.5 TO 3 TIMES PIPE ID RECOMMENDED (E.G. 5' DEEP for 24" PIPE)

BIO-SKIRT INSTALLATION:

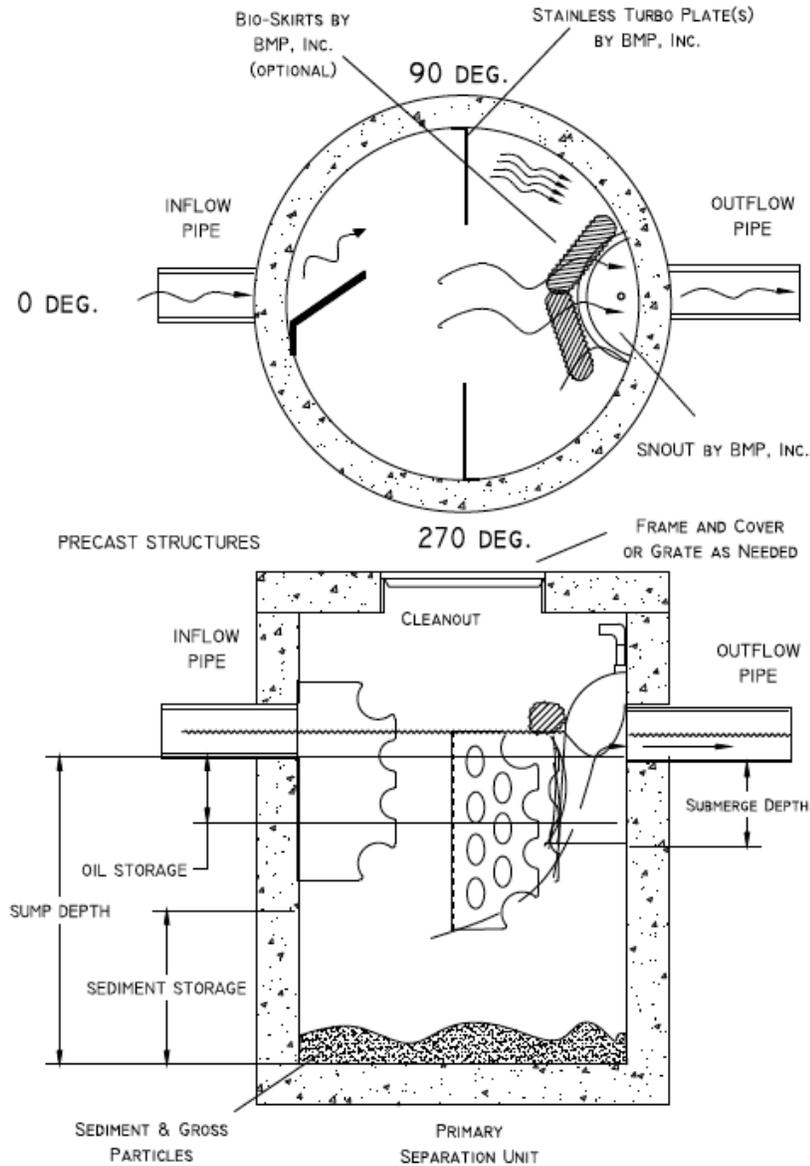


STAINLESS TRASHSCREEN INSTALLATION:



TURBO PLATE INSTALLATION:

SNOUT TURBO PLATE-OIL-GRIT SEPARATOR



Contact Information: Please contact T. J. Mullen at 800-504-8008, tjm@bmpinc.com or Matt White at 888-434-0277, mwhite@bmpinc.com for design assistance.

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The SNOUT, Bio-Skirt and TrashScreen are protected by: US Patents 6126817, 7857966, 7951294 and 8512556. More US patents are pending and BMP holds Canadian patents for much of the technology patented in the US. Canadian Patents numbers include 2285146, 2688012, 2690156 and 2740678. The SNOUT®, Bio-Skirt® Turbo Plate™ and Stainless TrashScreen™ are trademarks of Best Management Products,