

Maintenance Guide

One of Arcadia's advantages is the ease of maintenance. Like any system that collects pollutants, the Arcadia hydrodynamic separator must be regularly maintained for continued effectiveness. Maintenance is a simple procedure performed using a vacuum truck or similar equipment. The system is designed to minimize the volume of water lost during routine maintenance, reducing disposal costs.

Contractors can access the pollutants stored in the manhole through the manhole cover. This allows them to gain vacuum hose access to the bottom of the manhole to remove sediment and trash. There is no confined space entry necessary for inspection or maintenance.

The entire maintenance procedure typically takes 2 to 4 hours, depending on the system's size, the amount of captured material, and the vacuum truck's capacity.

Local regulations may apply to the maintenance procedure. Safe and legal disposal of pollutants is the responsibility of the maintenance contractor. Maintenance should be performed only by a qualified contractor.

Inspection and Cleaning Cycle

Periodic inspection is necessary to determine the need for and frequency of maintenance. Inspections should begin as soon as construction is complete and then on an annual basis ongoing. Under normal use, the system will need to be cleaned every 1-3 years.

Sites that have excessive oil, fuel or sediment runoff may shorten the maintenance cycle. Periodic inspection is important.

Determining When to Clean

To determine the sediment depth, the maintenance contractor should lower a stadia rod into the manhole until it reaches the top of the captured sediment. Mark this spot on the rod, then continue pushing the rod through the sediment until it reaches the bottom of the sump. Next, mark the second spot on the rod then compare the two markings to determine the depth of the captured sediment.

Maintenance should occur when the sediment has reached a depth of 450 mm (18").

Arcadia Storage Capacities

Model	Manhole Diameter mm (in)	Total System Volume Liters (Gallons)	Treatment Chamber Capacity Liters (Gallons)	Standard Sediment Capacity (18" depth) m ³ (Yards ³)	NJDEP Sediment Capacity (50% of Standard Depth) m ³ (Yards ³)
AR3	900 (36)	917 (242)	767 (203)	0.30 (0.39)	0.15 (0.19)
AR4	1,200 (48)	2,402 (635)	2,135 (564)	0.53 (0.70)	0.27 (0.35)
AR5	1,500 (60)	3,995 (1,055)	3,578 (945)	0.83 (1.09)	0.42 (0.55)
AR6	1,800 (72)	6,908 (1,825)	6,308 (1,666)	1.20 (1.57)	0.60 (0.79)
AR8	2,400 (96)	16,344 (4,318)	15,277 (4,036)	2.14 (2.79)	1.07 (1.40)
AR10	3,000 (120)	31,959 (8,443)	30,291 (8,002)	3.34 (4.36)	1.67 (2.18)

Maintenance Procedures

1. Remove the manhole cover to provide access to the pollutant storage. Pollutants are stored in the sump, below the unit assembly. Access this area through the access cylinder (larger than 254 mm (10") diameter for all sizes).
2. Use a vacuum truck or other similar equipment to remove all water, debris, oil and sediment. See Figure 1.
3. Use a high pressure hose to clean the manhole of all remaining sediment and debris. Then, use the vacuum truck to remove the water.
4. Fill the clean manhole with water until the level reaches the invert of the outlet pipe.
5. Replace the manhole cover.
6. Dispose of the polluted water, oil, sediment and trash at an approved facility.
 - a. Local regulations prohibit the discharge of solid material into the sanitary system. Check with the local sewer authority for authorization to discharge the liquid.
 - b. Some localities treat the pollutants as leachate. Check with local regulators about disposal requirements.
 - c. Additional local regulations may apply to the maintenance procedure.

Figure 1

