

Verification Statement



Hydro International First Defense® HC Oil Grit Separator Registration number: (V-2018-10-01) Date of issue: 2018-October-15 (rev 2019-02-01)

Technology type	Oil Grit Separator
Application	Technology to remove oil, sediment, trash and debris from stormwater and snowmelt runoff as well as other pollutants that attach to sediment particles, such as nutrients and metals
Company	Hydro International
Address	94 Hutchins Drive, Portland, Maine Phone +1-207-756 6200 USA 04102
Website	https://www.hydro-int.com
E-mail	dscott@hydro-int.com

Verified Performance Claims

The Hydro International First Defense® High Capacity (HC) Oil Grit Separator (OGS) was tested by Good Harbour Laboratories Inc. (GHL), Mississauga, Ontario, Canada in 2018. The performance test results were verified by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA), Vaughan, Ontario, Canada following the requirements of ISO 14034:2016 and the VerifiGlobal Performance Verification Protocol. The following performance claims were verified:

Capture test¹:

With a false floor set to 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth and an influent test sediment concentration of 200 mg/L, the First Defense® HC OGS device removes 67, 60, 55, 50, 45, 45, and 41 percent of influent sediment by mass at surface loading rates of 40, 80, 200, 400, 600, 1000, and 1400 L/min/m², respectively.

Scour test¹:

With 10.2 cm (4 inches) of test sediment pre-loaded onto a false floor reaching 50% of the manufacturer's recommended maximum sediment storage depth, the First Defense® HC OGS device generates adjusted effluent² concentrations of 0, 0, 11, 2, and 0 mg/L at 5-minute duration surface loading rates of 200, 800, 1400, 2000, and 2600 L/min/m², respectively.

¹ The claims can be applied to other units smaller or larger than the tested unit as long as the untested units meet the scaling rule specified in the Procedure for Laboratory of Testing of Oil Grit Separators (Version 3.0, June 2014)

² The effluent suspended sediment concentration is adjusted based on the background concentration and the smallest 5% of particles captured during the 40 L/min/m² sediment capture test (see Table 2)

Technology Application

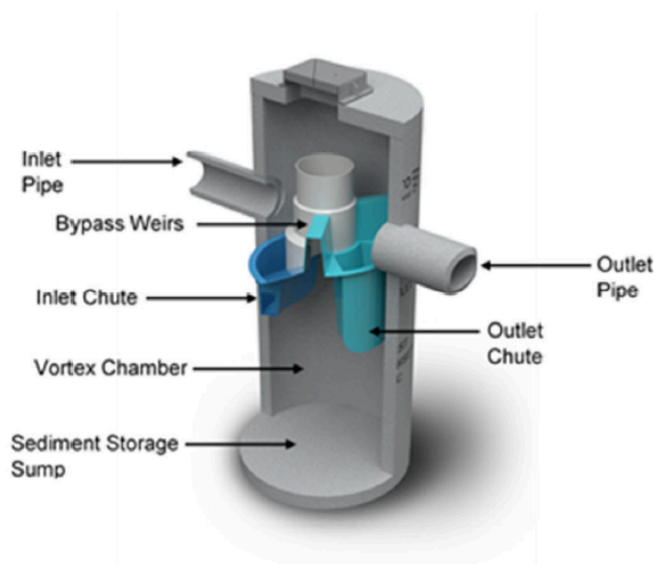
The First Defense® HC (FDHC) Oil Grit Separator can be used as a stand-alone stormwater treatment technology, depending on water quality objectives, or as a pretreatment component in a treatment train when higher TSS removals are required and polishing or volume reduction best management practices (BMPs), such as infiltration or bio-infiltration, are installed downstream. FDHC applications include: stormwater treatment at the point of entry into the drainage line; sites constrained by space, topography or drainage profiles with limited slope and depth of cover; retrofit installations where stormwater treatment is placed on or tied into an existing storm drain line; pre-treatment for filters, infiltration, other sedimentation BMPs and storage.

Technology Description

The Hydro International First Defense® HC (FDHC) is an Oil Grit Separator designed to remove oil, sediment, trash and debris from stormwater and snowmelt runoff as well as other pollutants that attach to sediment particles, such as nutrients and metals. The patented flow modifying internal components are designed to be inserted into standard precast concrete manholes where they collect and treat runoff as part of the drainage system (Figure 1).

Flow entering the manhole via an inlet pipe or inlet grate is diverted into a vortex chamber beneath a separation module that includes both inlet/outlet chutes and bypass weirs. The internal bypass weirs divert flows greater than the maximum design treatment flow rate over the separation module and away from the vortex chamber where oil, sediment, debris and attached pollutants are accumulating. This function prevents high velocities from re-suspending previously captured pollutants during large storm events. The FDHC can be designed and sized to function effectively in either online or offline configurations.

Figure 1: Hydro International First Defense® HC Oil Grit Separator



The test unit was 1.2 m (4 foot) in diameter with a 1.51 m (59 5/8 inches) sump depth measured from the outlet invert to the floor of the unit. The effective treatment area (also known as the effective sedimentation area) is 1.2 m² (12.6 ft²). The maximum sediment storage depth is 0.457 m (18 inches).

Description of Test Procedure

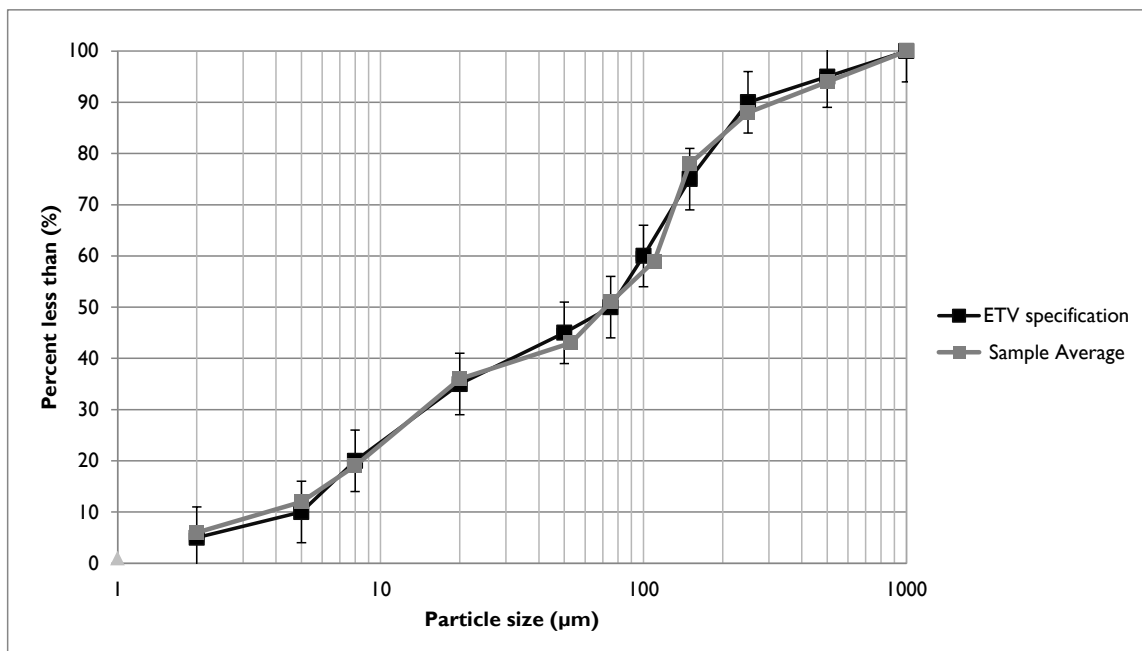
The test data and results for this verification were obtained from independent testing conducted on a 1.2 m (48 inch) diameter Hydro International First Defense® HC OGS device, in accordance with the *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators (Version 3.0, June 2014)*. The laboratory test procedure was originally prepared by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) in association with a 31 member advisory committee from various stakeholder groups.

Verification Results

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority verified the performance test data and other information pertaining to the First Defense® HC Oil Grit Separator. A Verification Plan was prepared to guide the verification process based on the requirements of ISO 14034:2016 and the VerifiGlobal Performance Verification Protocol.

The test sediment consisted of ground silica (1 – 1000 micron) with a specific gravity of 2.65, uniformly mixed to meet the particle size distribution specified in the testing procedure. The *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil Grit Separators* requires that the three sample average of the test sediment particle size distribution (PSD) meet the specified PSD percent less than values within a boundary threshold of 6%, and a median particle size no greater than 75 µm. Comparison of the individual sample and average test sediment PSD to the specified PSD shown in Figure 2 indicates that the test sediment used for the capture and scour tests met this condition. The median particle size was 73 µm. Samples from test sediment batches used for each run met the specified PSD within the required tolerance thresholds.

Figure 2 - The three sample average particle size distribution (PSD) of the test sediment used for the capture and scour test compared to the specified PSD



The capacity of the device to retain sediment was determined at seven surface loading rates using the modified mass balance method. This method involved measuring the mass and particle size distribution of the injected and retained sediment for each test run. Performance was evaluated with a false floor simulating the technology filled to 50% of the manufacturer’s recommended maximum sediment storage depth. The test was carried out with clean water that maintained a sediment concentration below 20 mg/L. Based on these conditions, removal efficiencies for individual particle size classes and for the test sediment as a whole were determined for each of the tested surface loading rates (Table 1).

In some instances, the removal efficiencies were above 100% for certain particle size fractions. These discrepancies are not unique to any one test laboratory and are attributed to errors relating to the blending of sediment, collection of representative samples for laboratory submission, and laboratory analysis of PSD. Due to these errors, caution should be exercised in applying the removal efficiencies by particle size fraction for the purposes of sizing the tested device (see Bulletin # CETV 2016-11-0001). The results for “all particle sizes by mass balance” (see Table 1) are based on measurements of the total injected and retained sediment mass, and are therefore not subject to blending, sampling or PSD analysis errors.

Table 1 - Removal efficiencies (%) of the First Defence HC at specified surface loading rates

Particle size fraction (µm)	Surface loading rate (L/min/m ²)						
	40	80	200	400	600	1000	1400
>500	100*	100*	100*	81	72	86	80
250 - 500	100*	97	99	100*	100*	59	88
150 - 250	100*	91	95	93	47	100*	84
105 - 150	96	89	94	89	90	70	75
75 - 105	100*	90	95	77	-20**	100	51
53 - 75	74	100*	97	62	100*	46	37
20 - 53	60	33	10	5	4	0	0
8 - 20	29	16	8	3	3	1	1
5 - 8	8	5	8	4	4	4	3
<5	5	3	0	0	0	3	3
All particle sizes By mass balance	66.5	59.9	55.4	50.2	44.9	45.2	40.5

* Removal efficiencies were calculated to be above 100%. Calculated values ranged between 101 and 184% (average 115%). See text and Bulletin # CETV 2016-11-0001 for more information.

** An outlier in the retained sediment sample sieve data resulted in negative removal for this size fraction. The outlier at the 75 µm particle size is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3 - Particle size distribution of sediment retained in the First Defence HC in relation to the injected test sediment average

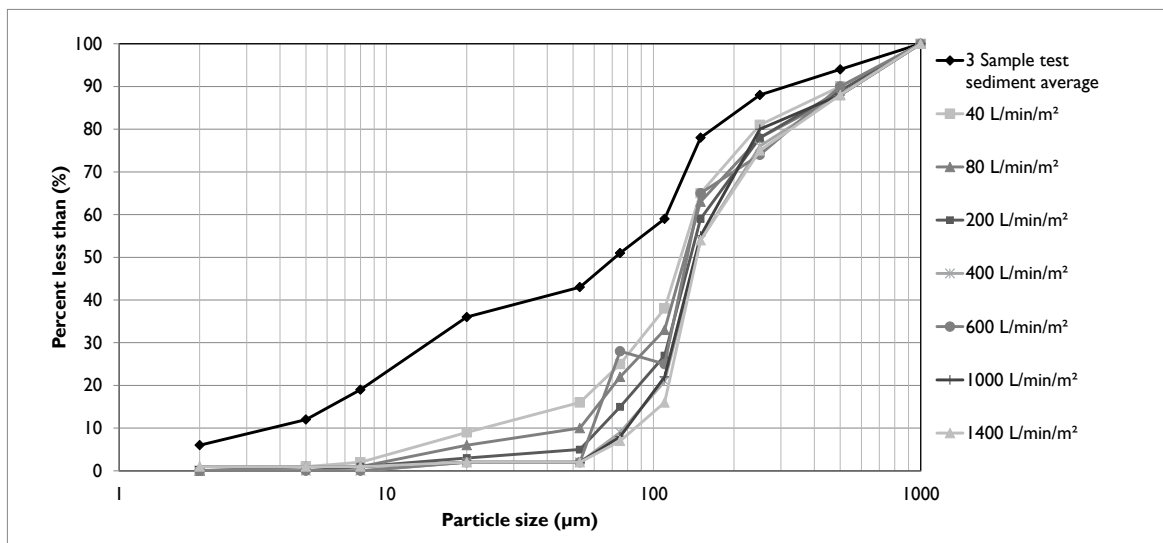


Figure 3 compares the particle size distribution (PSD) of the three sample average of the test sediment to the PSD of the sediment retained by the FDHC device at each of the tested surface loading rates. As expected, the capture efficiency for fine particles was generally found to decrease as surface loading rates increased, particularly in the 40 to 400 L/min/m² range.



Table 2 shows the results of the sediment scour and re-suspension test for the First Defense® HC unit. The scour test involved preloading 10.2 cm (4 inches) of fresh test sediment into the sedimentation sump of the device. The sediment was placed on a false floor to mimic a device filled to 50% of the maximum recommended sediment storage depth. Clean water was run through the device at five surface loading rates over a 30 minute period. Each flow rate was maintained for 5 minutes with a one minute transition time between flow rates. Effluent samples were collected at one minute sampling intervals and analyzed for Suspended Sediment Concentration (SSC) and PSD by recognized methods. The effluent samples were subsequently adjusted based on the background concentration of the influent water. The smallest 5% of particles captured during the 40 L/min/m² sediment capture test (13.5 μm in this case) was used to further adjust the effluent sediment concentrations, as per the method described in Bulletin # CETV 2016-09-0001. Results showed average adjusted effluent sediment concentrations below 11 mg/L at all surface loading rates. Effluent concentrations would be expected to decrease at higher flow rates since bypass over the insert bypass weirs was observed to begin at 1,032 L/min/m².

Table 2 - Scour test adjusted effluent sediment concentration at each surface loading rate

Run	Surface loading rate (L/min/m ²)	Run time (min)	Background sample concentration (mg/L)	Average adjusted effluent suspended sediment concentration (mg/L)*
1	200	1:00 – 6:00	0.8	0
2	800	7:00 – 12:00	1.0	0
3	1400	13:00 – 18:00	1.1	10.6
4	2000	19:00 – 24:00	2.8	2.4
5	2600	25:00 – 30:00	6.6	0

*The effluent suspended sediment concentration is adjusted based on the background concentration and the smallest 5% of particles captured during the 40 L/min/m² sediment capture test, as per the method described in Bulletin # CETV 2016-09-0001.

Variations from the Procedure

Minor variations from the *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators* used as the basis of testing for this verification were as follows:

1. The *Procedure* states that the tested device “must be a full scale commercially available device with the same configuration and components as would be typical for an actual installation.” The unit tested for this verification had the same internal components as would be typical for a commercial installation, but the internal components were placed inside a structure constructed of composite materials, rather than a manhole made of concrete, the latter of which is typical for most installations. The dimensions of the structure were the same as would have been the case had the manhole been concrete. The use of alternate materials for the structure was not believed to significantly affect system performance.
2. As part of the capture test, evaluation of the 40 and 80 L/min/m² surface loading rate was split into 3 and 2 parts, respectively. The test was conducted in parts because of the long duration (i.e. over 10 hours) needed to feed the required minimum 11.3 kg of test sediment into the unit. At the end of the first and second parts of the test, the flow rates were gradually decreased to prevent capture of particles that would have been washed out under normal circumstances. The requirement to split the test into parts was not anticipated in the *Procedure for Laboratory Testing of Oil-Grit Separators*, but has been a common feature of testing at the 40 L/min/m² surface loading rate. Conducting the test in two parts for the 80 L/min/m² surface loading rate is less common. The testing did not assess the significance of the breaks, however, the test laboratory and verifier do not believe that the breaks significantly affected the test results.



3. During the sediment scour test, the flow rate coefficient of variation (COV) at the 200 L/min/m² surface loading rate of 0.045 slightly exceeded the target COV of 0.04. The average flow rate during the test remained within ±10% of the target flow rate.

Quality assurance

Performance testing and verification of the First Defense® HC Oil Grit Separator were performed in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14034:2016 and the VerifiGlobal Performance Verification Protocol. The verifier, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, has confirmed that quality assurance requirements were addressed throughout the performance testing process and in the generation of performance test results. This includes reviewing all data sheets and data downloads, as well as overall management of the test system, quality control and data integrity.

Verification Summary

In summary, the First Defense® HC Oil Grit Separator is designed to remove oil, sediment, trash and debris from stormwater and snowmelt runoff as well as other pollutants that attach to sediment particles, such as nutrients and metals. Verification of performance claims for the Hydro International First Defense® HC Oil Grit Separator was conducted by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority based on independent third-party performance test results provided by Good Harbour Laboratories, as well as additional information provided by Hydro International. Table 3 summarizes the verification results in relation to the technology performance parameters that were identified to determine the efficacy of the First Defense® HC Oil Grit Separator.

Table 3 - Summary of Verification Results Against Performance Parameters

Performance Parameter	Verified Performance
Sediment Removal Rate	The sediment removal rate of the FDHC is dependent upon flow rate, particle density and particle size. Removal efficiency decreased with increasing surface loading rate from 67% at 40 L/min/m ² to 41% at 1400 L/min/m ² . The weighted average removal efficiency achieved by the unit will vary depending on the rainfall distribution of the jurisdiction in which it is installed, and site characteristics.
Sediment Scour	When pre-loaded with sediment with a particle size distribution matching that of the feed sediment used in the sediment capture test, the FDHC generated effluent suspended solids concentrations of less than 11 mg/L at surface loading rates ranging from 200 to 2600 L/min/m ² .
Bypass flow rate	The flow rate at which bypass occurs will vary based on model size. For the 1.2 m (4 foot) diameter test unit, the flow rate at which bypass occurred over the insert bypass weirs was 1238 L/min (327 gpm).
Head loss	The loss of hydraulic head across the FDHC was determined by measuring the water elevation difference between the inlet and outlet sides of the insert. Head loss may vary based on model size. For the tested unit the head loss ranged from 2 mm (0.08 inches) at 93.5 L/min (12.3 gpm) to 100 mm (3.94 inches) at 1238 L/min (327 gpm) when bypass was observed to occur. At 327 gpm, when bypass occurred, the depth of the water was 177 mm upstream and 77 mm downstream for a difference of 100 mm (3.94 inches). The highest water elevation difference was 111mm (4.37 inches) at a flow rate of 1635 L/min (431.8 gpm), after which head loss declined up to the maximum measured flow rate of 3036 L/min (801.9 gpm).



What is ISO 14034?

The purpose of environmental technology verification is to provide a credible and impartial account of the performance of environmental technologies. Environmental technology verification is based on a number of principles to ensure that verifications are performed and reported accurately, clearly, unambiguously and objectively. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard for environmental technology verification (ETV) is ISO 14034, which was published in November 2016.

Benefits of ETV

ETV contributes to protection and conservation of the environment by promoting and facilitating market uptake of innovative environmental technologies, especially those that perform better than relevant alternatives. ETV is particularly applicable to those environmental technologies whose innovative features or performance cannot be fully assessed using existing standards. Through the provision of objective evidence, ETV provides an independent and impartial confirmation of the performance of an environmental technology based on reliable test data. ETV aims to strengthen the credibility of new, innovative technologies by supporting informed decision-making among interested parties.

For more information on the First Defense® HC Oil Grit Separator, contact:	For more information on VerifiGlobal, contact:
Hydro International 94 Hutchins Drive, Portland, Maine USA 04102 t +1-207-756 6200 e: dscott@hydro-int.com w: www.hydro-int.com	VerifiGlobal c/o ETA-Danmark A/S Göteborg Plads 1, DK-2150 Nordhaven t +45 7224 5900 e: info@verifiglobal.com w: www.verifiglobal.com
Signed for Hydro International: <i>Original signed by:</i> David Scott David Scott Technical Product Manager, Americas Stormwater	Signed for VerifiGlobal: <i>Original signed by:</i> Thomas Bruun Thomas Bruun, Managing Director <i>Original signed by:</i> John Neate John Neate, Managing Director

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