

# Oil/Water Separator Rules and Product Options

CrystalStream Technologies  
[www.CrystalStream.com](http://www.CrystalStream.com)  
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- Over 12 years of Stormwater Design and Maintenance Business
- Products installed across the North America
- Current Products
  - CrystalClean Separator
  - CrystalClean HP
  - Catch Basin Insert product options

**About CrystalStream**



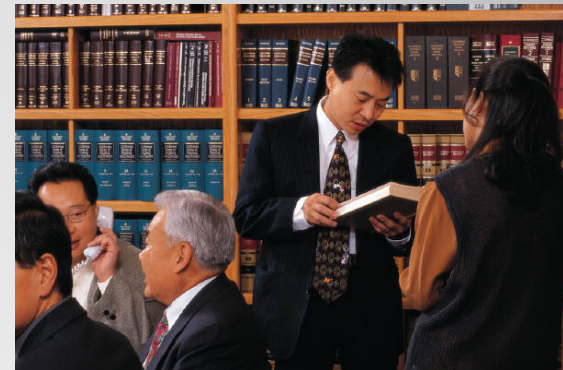


# Why do we need Oil/Water Separators?



- Established in 1977 by the EPA
- Water Quality Act in 1987
- Regulated by the NPDES Permit System
- Effluent Discharge Limit = 15ppm
- 11 Categories of Industrial Activity
- Specifically targeting facilities that store petroleum

## Understanding the Clean Water Act



- Underground Storage Greater than 42,000 gallons
- Above ground storage capacity of...
  - Single Container storage of 660 gallons
  - An aggregate above ground storage capacity greater than 1320 gallons
- Or a facility at a location which can expect a spill to reach a navigable waters

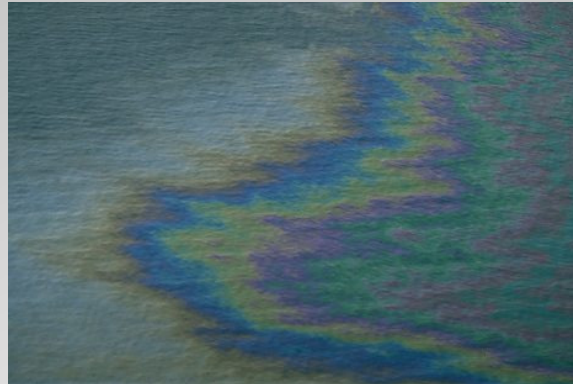
## Defining a Petroleum Storage Facility

- Petroleum Marketing Facilities
- Manufacturing
- Military Installations
- Motor Pools
- Asphalt Plants
- Automotive Garages, Service facilities, etc
- Utility Companies
- Aviation Accounts
- Vehicle Maintenance Facilities

## **Types of Facilities Required to Comply**



- Oil Sheen or film, or discoloration
- 15 parts per million (15 PPM) = 15mg/l



A harmful quantity is virtually any amount of oil. In fact a harmful quantity of oil, by government definition, is an oil discharge that can "cause a film or sheen upon, or a discoloration of, the surface of the water" or a discharge that can cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines; more specifically, an oily waste having an average oil content greater than 15 parts per million (15 PPM). A navigable body of water includes just about any creek, stream, lake, river, estuary, bay ocean or adjoining body of water of the United states. The means of discharge may include discharge through a pipe, culvert, ditch, or storm sewer.

## What is considered an Illicit Discharge?

Basically any facility or property which could discharge a harmful quantity of oil, or petroleum product and the water can enter a navigable body of water in the United States.



\*\*If the storm system discharges to a stream and then to a river and into the ocean then anyone discharging into the storm system would be required to comply with the regulation.

**Summary of who should comply**

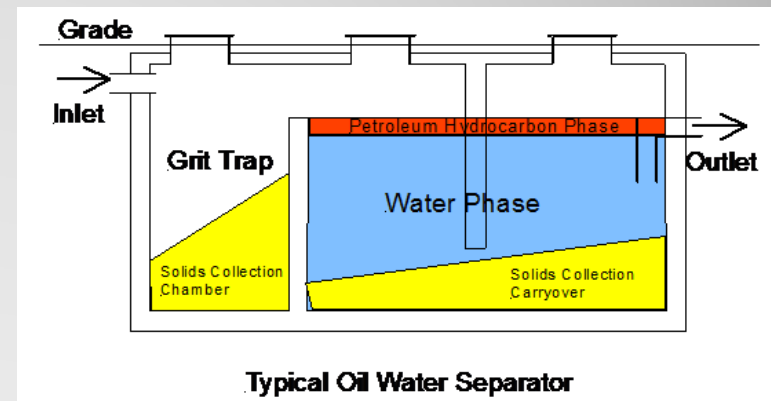


# Treatment Product Options



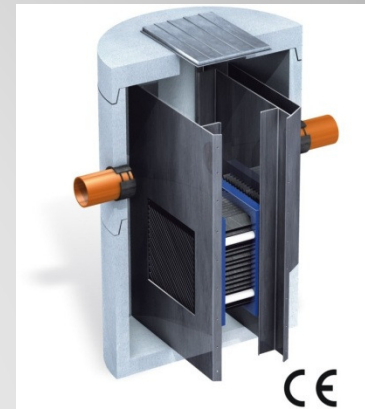
Gravity Separators are one of the oldest design concepts with tank length to width to depth being the critical for performance.

- Typical expected effluent discharge ranges from 100PPM to 150 PPM.
- Typically include a grit chamber
- Usually sized based on storage capacity in gallons



**Standard Oil/Water Separator**

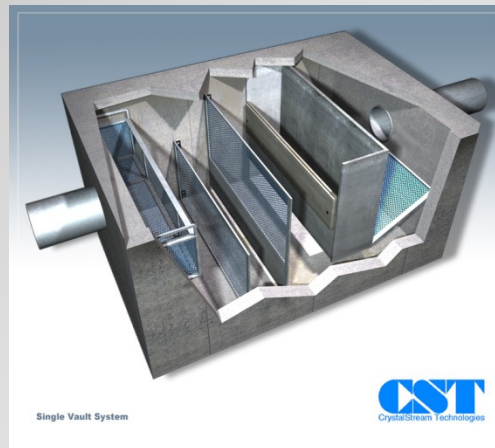
- Coalescing can be accomplished including the use of, plates, ribs, etc.
- Typically have been designed based on a large surface area in contact with the flow.
- More Surface Area = Enhanced Separation
- Typically these types of Separators effluents range from 10-20 gpm



## Coalescing Pack Physics

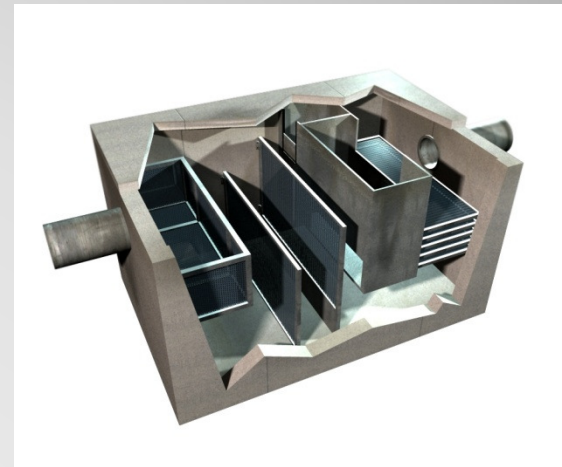


# CrystalStream Technologies Solution



# CrystalClean Separator

- Enhanced Treatment options available
- Locally Manufactured and delivered fully assembled.
- Proven 12 years of Maintenance
  - 14 million pounds removed year to date from over 400 devices under contract
- EPA-ETV Tested
  - 89% Sediment
  - 40% Phosphorus

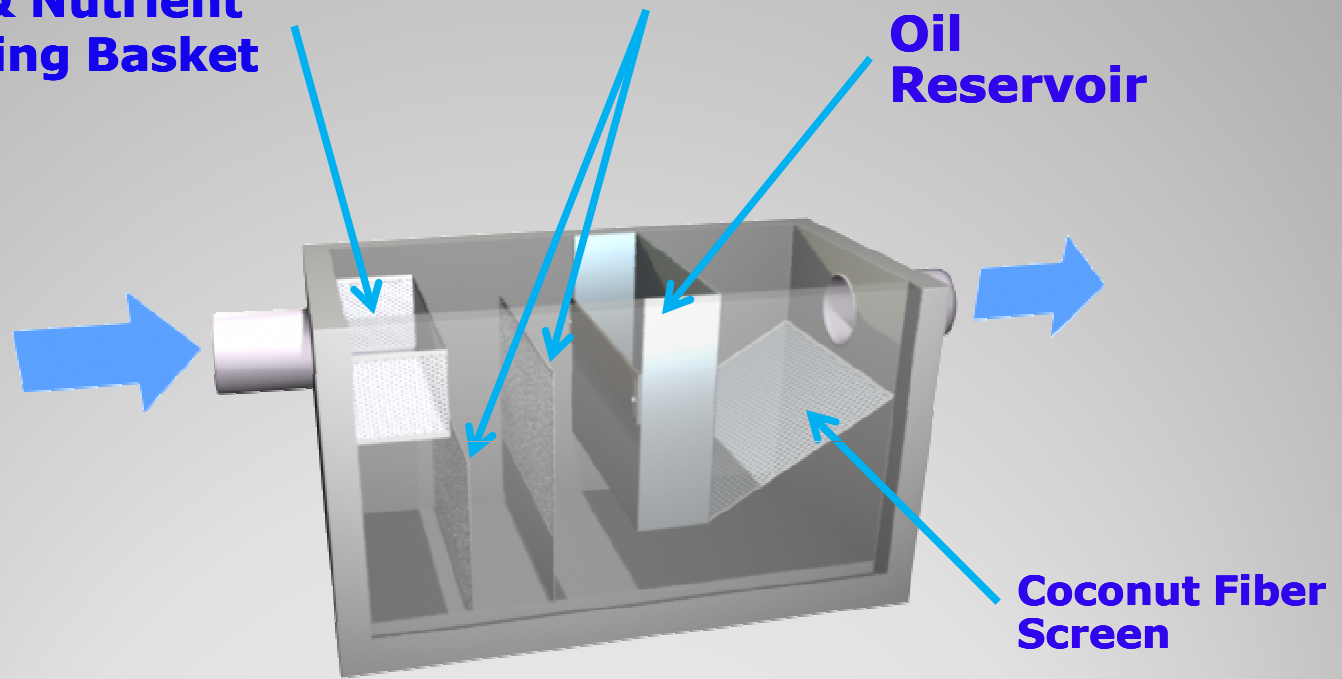


**Pretreatment-Sediment & trash**

**Trash & Nutrient  
Screening Basket**

**Dispersion  
Baffles**

**Oil  
Reservoir**

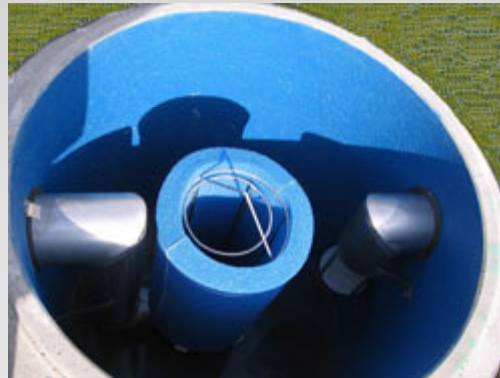


**Coconut Fiber  
Screen**

# **CrystalClean Phases of Treatment**



# ESK Koala Oil/Water Separator



# Understanding how the ESK Koala Works

The separation of oil derivatives occurs during horizontal flow of polluted waters through oil-philic layer. This is called coalescence process - joining of oil micro-drops into bigger globules. They may increase their climb rate and surface. Then the cleaned water is directed to receiver.

**ESK Koala Physics**



- Coalescing Media-
- Tested under European DIN Standards
- Certified to effluent concentrations of 2-5 PPM with droplets as small as 10-20um
- Built in shutoff valve
- Flows from 5 to 4700 GPM in a single manhole
- Custom Designs for flows greater than 4700 GPM
- CST is an licensed distributor of the ESK Koala

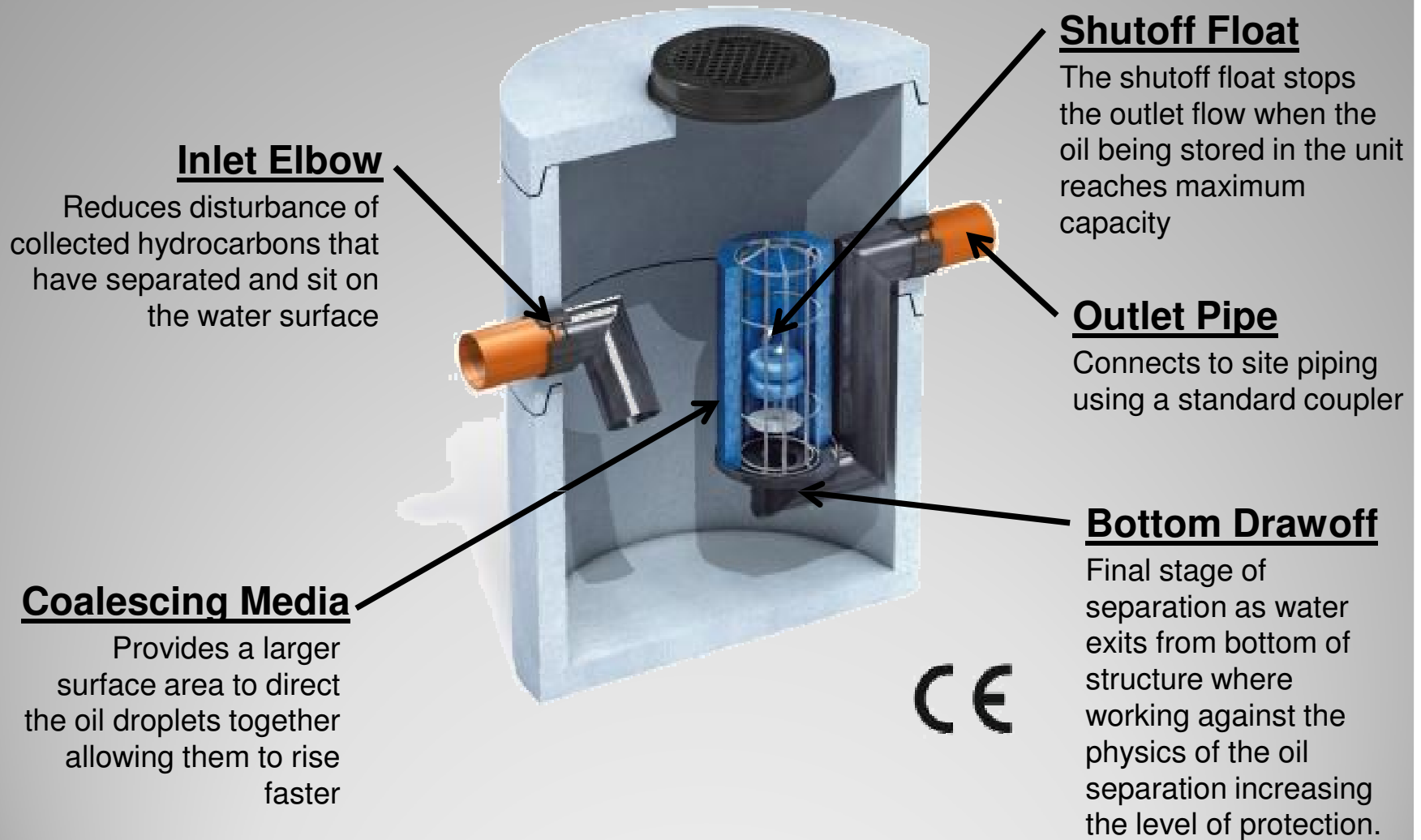
**ESK Koala**  
**High Efficiency**  
**Oil/Water Separator** by Ecol-Unicon



- Developed and Tested in Europe
- By providing smaller openings encourages finer droplets through single opening.
- More surface area than standard plate separators
- Greater surface area = greater performance
- Forms larger droplets by directing smaller droplets together

**ESK Media**





# ESK Anatomy

ESK	Max.	Structure	Sump	Inlet Min	Outlet Min	Outlet Pipe	Total	Oil Storage
Model	Flow (gpm)	ID (in)	Depth(in)	Cover Depth(in)	Cover Depth(in)	OD Dia(in)	Volume(gal)	Volume(Gal)
1.5	24	48	32	19	20	6	251	72
3	48	48	32	19	20	6	251	72
6	95	48	32	19	20	6	251	72
10	159	48	32	19	20	6	251	72
15	238	48	38	24	25	8	298	133
20	317	48	38	24	25	8	298	133
30	476	60	48	26	27	12	588	269
40	634	60	48	26	27	12	588	269
50	793	72	68	25	26	12	1199	426
65	1030	72	68	25	26	12	1199	426
80	1268	72	68	25	26	12	1199	426
100	1585	96	68	25	26	12	2131	758
110	1744	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
120	1902	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
130	2061	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
140	2219	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
150	2378	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
160	2536	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
170	2695	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
180	2853	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
190	3012	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
200	3170	96	78	36	37	16	2444	988
225	3566	120	88	37	38	20	4308	2144
250	3963	120	88	37	38	20	4308	2144
275	4359	120	88	37	38	20	4308	2144
300	4755	120	88	37	38	20	4308	2144

# ESK Model Table

# Questions???

For more information on CrystalStream products please visit

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Or Call

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