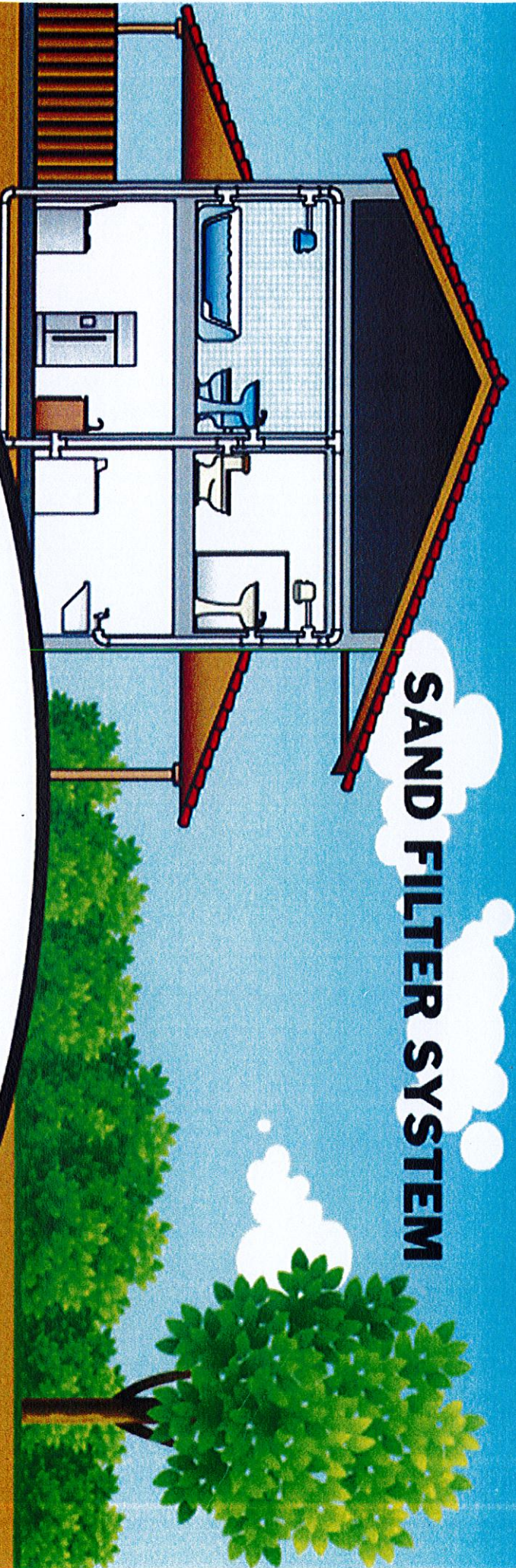
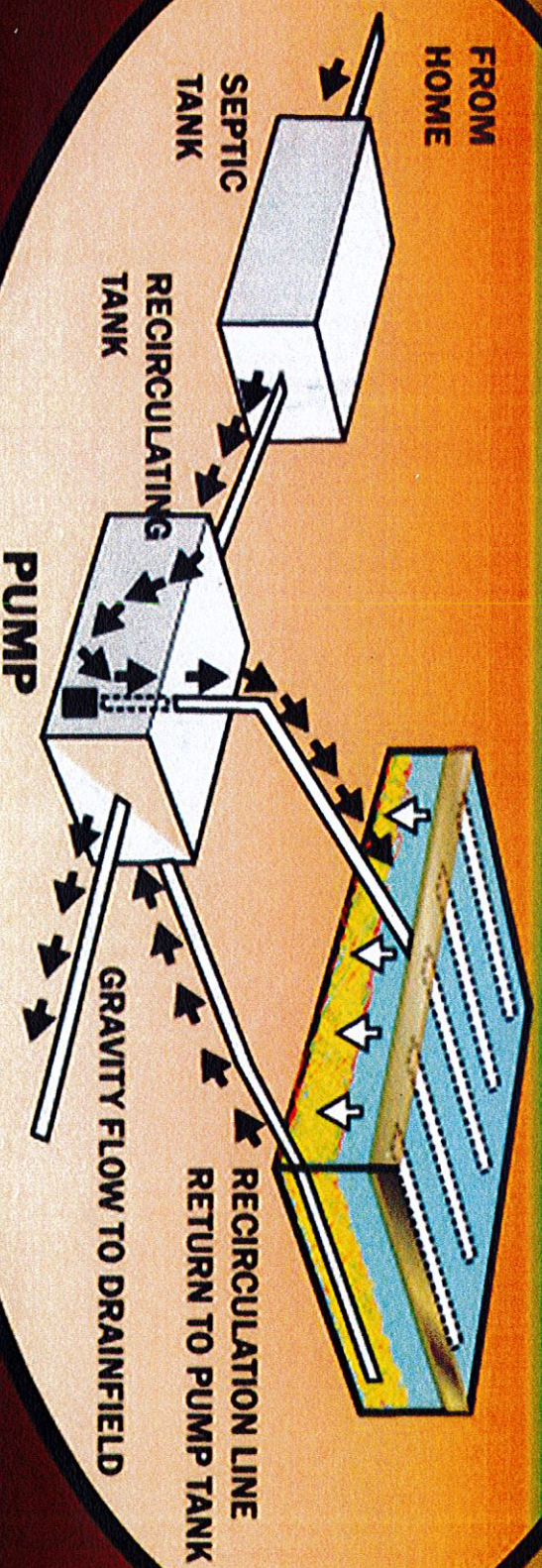


SAND FILTER SYSTEM

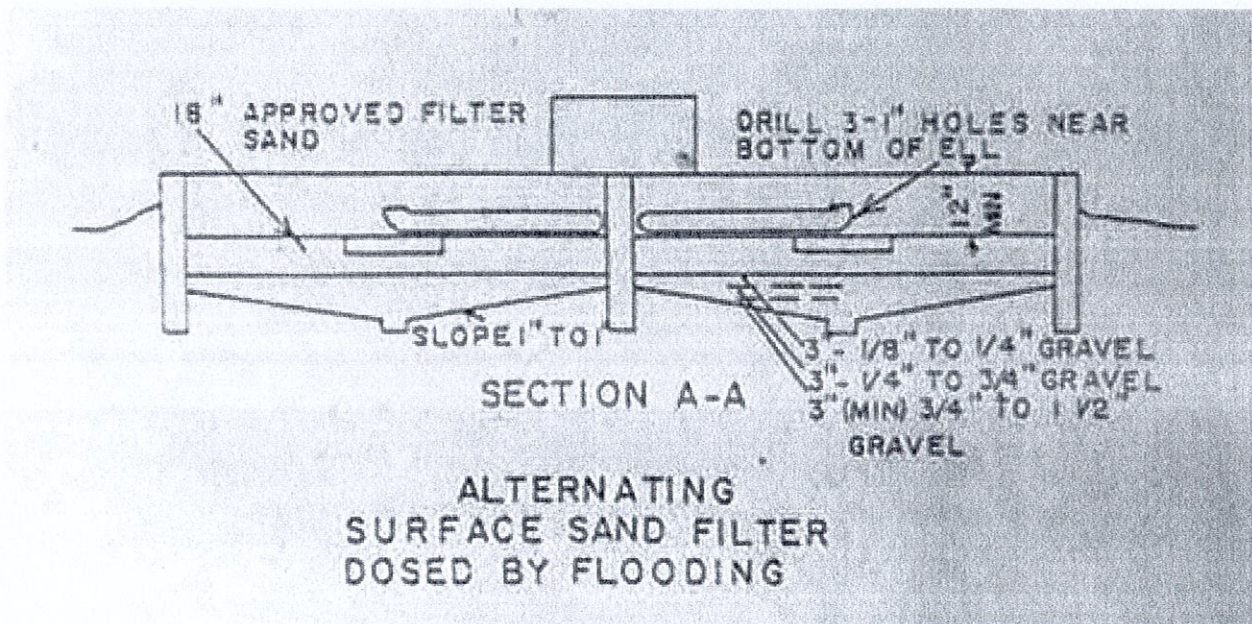


RECIRCULATING SAND FILTER



SINGLE PASS OR INTERMITTENT SAND FILTERS

Sand filters produce a high quality effluent with typical concentrations of 5 mg/L or less of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and suspended solids (SS), as well as nitrification of 80% or more of the applied ammonia. Phosphorus removals are limited, but significant fecal coliform bacteria reductions can be achieved.



A single pass or alternating sand filter must:

- Have a container that is watertight on the bottom and all sides. ‘

SINGLE PASS ON INTERMITTENT TEST

RESULTS

With this procedure a high quality effluent with typical concentrations of 5 to 10% of total dissolved solids (TDS) and suspended solids (SS) as well as a minimum of 90% of the required ammonia nitrogen reduction can be achieved. The significant total ammonia nitrogen reduction can be achieved.



A single pass of alternating and filter media

* Have a container that is watertight on the bottom and all

sides.

- Must provide one square foot of filter area per 20 gallons of flow per day.
- Must contain the following:
 - At least 3 inches of $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch gravel
 - At least 3 inches of $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch gravel
 - At least 3 inches of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch gravel
 - 18 " of approved sand
- The sand used in alternating surface sand filters shall be coarse, clean sand of uniform size. Effective size of 0.5 to 1.5 mm in diameter with a uniformity coefficient of no greater than 3.0 and less than one percent (0.15%) fines passing a one hundred (200) sieve.

A splash pad should be provided to prevent scouring of the sand, thereby preventing use of the entire filter surface.

It is recommended that the filter should be dosed a minimum of 8 times per day to allow small volumes of flow to be filtered each time, to ensure proper treatment and to allow for the maximum oxygen transfer between doses.

Maintenance:

Use one filter at a time. Switch the flow to the other filter when the filter begins to pond or when heavy solids or weeds appear.

Allow the clogged filter to rest and dry completely before removing solids and raking level. Do not till! This will work solids down into the filter causing premature failure.

• Material passing the standard test of 20 mesh per 20 minutes of flow per day.

• Must contain the following:

At least 3 inches of 1/2 inch gravel.

At least 2 inches of 3/4 inch gravel.

At least 1 inch of 1/8 to 1/4 inch gravel.

18" of approved sand.

• The sand used in alternating surface sand filters shall be coarse, clean sand of uniform size. Effective size of 0.5 to 1.5 mm in diameter with a uniformity coefficient of no greater than 2.5 and less than one percent (0.15%) fines passing a one hundred (100) sieve.

A splash pad should be provided to prevent scouring of the sand thereby preventing use of the entire filter surface. It is recommended that the filter should be closed a minimum of 2 times per day to allow small volumes of flow to be filtered each time to ensure proper movement and to allow for the maximum oxygen transfer between doses.

Maintenance:

Use one filter at a time. Switch the flow to the other filter when the filter begins to pond or when heavy solids or weeds appear. Allow the clogged filter to rest and dry completely before removing solids and return filter. Do not till this will work solids down into the filter causing premature failure.

If you are getting significant solids on the filter, you may need to pump out the dosing tank. You can use a core sampler to check the sludge level in the dosing tank.

Also the float tree and pump should be checked to make sure that they are working properly during each visit. The float tree should be pulled annually and the floats sprayed off. The intake screen on the pump should be cleaned as well.

Sand will need to be replaced as dirty sand is removed so a stock of refill sand should be kept on hand. Use a tile probe to measure the sand depth.

The solids, weeds and sand removed from the sand filter must be double bagged and disposed of in a landfill. **DO NOT THROW THE DIRTY SAND ON THE GROUND.** DEP will write an NOV for potentially contaminating groundwater.

Disinfection always follows the sand filters.

If you are getting significant solids on the filter, you may need to pump out the dosing tank. You can use a canister siphon to check the sludge level in the dosing tank.

When the float valve and pump should be checked to make sure that they are working properly during each visit. The float valve should be pulled up manually and the float valve set to the intake screen of the pump should be cleaned as well.

Sand will need to be replaced as dirty sand is removed so a stock of clean sand should be kept on hand. Use a dipper to measure the sand depth.

The solids, weeds and sand removed from the sand filter must be double bagged and disposed of in a landfill. DO NOT THROW THE DIRTY SAND ON THE GROUND. D.P. will write an NOV for potentially contaminating groundwater.

Distribution always follows the sand filter.