



UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS AT AMHERST

Water Resources Research Center
Blaisdell House, UMass
310 Hicks Way
Amherst, MA 01003

Massachusetts Stormwater
Evaluation Project

(413) 545-5532
(413) 545-2304 FAX
www.mastep.net

MASTEP Technology Review

Technology Name: CDS (Continuous Deflective Separator) - Contech Stormwater Solutions, Inc.

Studies Reviewed:

- Independent Review of CDS 2015 Product Evaluation, FB Environmental Associates, 2009.
- NJCAT Technology Verification Addendum Report High Efficiency Continuous Deflective Separators CDS Technologies Inc. December 2004
- Continuous Deflection Separation (CDS) Unit For Sediment Control In Brevard County, Florida January, 2000

Date: 12/16/2009
Reviewer: Jerry Schoen

Rating: 2

Brief rationale for rating: MASTEP rating is based primarily on FB Environmental 2009 laboratory study. This study generally followed NJDEP-recommended laboratory test protocols, with some exceptions: no evidence of a Quality Assurance Project Plan, little discussion of quality control, higher than recommended particle size distribution, limited range of influent sediment concentration, sediments analyzed by SSC method but not TSS.

The Florida field study monitored 5 storm events and encountered sampling/equipment problems in four of them. The NJCAT lab study was conducted on a unit that was specially modified for testing in New Jersey, and is now being sold in NJ and NY.

Other Comments:

FB Environmental Associates study:

- OK-110 sediment mix used. This is recommended by Maine DEP, but produces sediments somewhat larger than those recommended by New Jersey DEP.
- Sediment analysis conducted with whole sample; essentially SSC method. SSC is generally regarded as more accurate than TSS method, but comparisons with other studies or products that use TSS data are problematic.
- Full range of flows were tested.
- Only one target sediment concentration was tested; average influent SSC was 313 mg/l, slightly outside of recommended 100-300 mg/l range.
- Scour test was performed; system produced no scour at flows up to 137% of capacity.

NJCAT Study

- Expectations of sediment removal performance comparable to this study should be confined to units that contain the sediment weir and a 2400 micron screen.
- The study did not include a scour test.
- A particularly fine sediment mix (Sil-Col-Sil 106, pre-washed to remove all particles > 100 microns), which makes sediment removal more difficult. Higher removal efficiencies may be obtained if sediment particle size range is larger.

- A narrow range of influent sediment (164 – 203 mg/l, average 184), was tested but this is within the NJDEP-recommended 100-300 mg/l range.
- TSS analysis appears to have been performed by a non- standardized method.
- No discussion of quality control.

Brevard County FL study

- This study was performed before release of the TARP Tier II Protocols and does not conform to them.
- The study states that “testing under higher flow conditions would be desirable.”
- TSS, BOD, COD, pH, total phosphorus, and turbidity were monitored.