



December 2021

GENERAL USE LEVEL DESIGNATION FOR BASIC (TSS), DISSOLVED METALS (ENHANCED), AND PHOSPHORUS TREATMENT

For

**Oldcastle Infrastructure, Inc.'s
The BioPod™ Biofilter
(Formerly the TreePod Biofilter)**

Ecology's Decision:

Based on Oldcastle Infrastructure, Inc. application submissions for the The BioPod™ Biofilter (BioPod), Ecology hereby issues the following use level designation:

1. General Use Level Designation (GULD) for Basic, Enhanced, and Phosphorus Treatment:

- Sized at a hydraulic loading rate of 1.6 gallons per minute (gpm) per square foot (sq ft) of media surface area.
- Constructed with a minimum media thickness of 18-inches (1.5-feet).

2. Ecology approves the BioPod at the hydraulic loading rate listed above, to achieve the maximum water quality design flow rate. The water quality design flow rates are calculated using the following procedures:

- **Western Washington:** For treatment installed upstream of detention or retention, the water quality design flow rate is the peak 15-minute flow rate as calculated using the latest version of the Western Washington Hydrology Model or other Ecology-approved continuous runoff model.
- **Eastern Washington:** For treatment installed upstream of detention or retention, the water quality design flow rate is the peak 15-minute flow rate as calculated using one of the three methods described in Chapter 2.2.5 of the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (SWMM EW) or local manual.
- **Entire State:** For treatment installed downstream of detention, the water quality design flow rate is the full 2-year release rate of the detention facility.

- 3. For systems that have a drain down outlet, designers must increase the water quality design flow rate calculated in Item 2, above to account for the water that will enter the initial bay but won't be treated by the engineered soil. Multiply the flow rate determined above by 1.05 to determine the required flowrate for the BioPod unit.**
- 4. The GULD has no expiration date, but may be amended or revoked by Ecology.**

Ecology's Conditions of Use:

The BioPod shall comply with these conditions:

- 1) Applicants shall design, assemble, install, operate, and maintain the BioPod installations in accordance with Oldcastle Infrastructure, Inc.'s applicable manuals and the Ecology Decision.**
- 2) The minimum size filter surface-area for use in Washington is determined by using the design water quality flow rate (as determined in Ecology Decision, Item 3, above) and the Infiltration Rate (as identified in Ecology Decision, Item 1, above). Calculate the required area by dividing the water quality design flow rate (cu-ft/sec) by the Infiltration Rate (converted to ft/sec) to obtain required surface area (sq ft) of the BioPod unit**
- 3) BioPod media shall conform to the specifications submitted to and approved by Ecology**
- 4) The applicant tested the BioPod without plants. This GULD applies to the BioPod Stormwater Treatment System whether plants are included in the final product or not.**
- 5) Maintenance: The required inspection/maintenance interval for stormwater treatment devices is often dependent on the efficiency of the device and the degree of pollutant loading from a particular drainage basin. Therefore, Ecology does not endorse or recommend a "one size fits all" maintenance cycle for a particular model/size of manufactured filter treatment device.**

- The BioPod is designed for a target maintenance interval of 1 year. Maintenance includes replacing the mulch, assessing plant health, removal of trash, and raking the top few inches of engineered media.**
- A BioPod system tested at the Lake Union Ship Canal Test Facility in Seattle, WA required maintenance after 1.5 months, or 6.3% of a water year. Monitoring personnel observed similar maintenance issues with other systems evaluated at the Test Facility. The runoff from the Test Facility may be unusual and maintenance requirements of systems installed at the Test Facility may not be indicative of maintenance requirements for all sites.**
- Test results provided to Ecology from a BioPod System evaluated in a lab following New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Laboratory Protocol for**

Filtration MTDs have indicated the BioPod System is capable of longer maintenance intervals.

- Owners/operators must inspect BioPod systems for a minimum of twelve months from the start of post-construction operation to determine site-specific inspection/maintenance schedules and requirements. Owners/operators must conduct inspections monthly during the wet season, and every other month during the dry season. (According to the SWMMWW, the wet season in western Washington is October 1 to April 30. According to the SWMMEW, the wet season in eastern Washington is October 1 to June 30.) After the first year of operation, owners/operators must conduct inspections based on the findings during the first year of inspections.
- Conduct inspections by qualified personnel, follow manufacturer's guidelines, and use methods capable of determining either a decrease in treated effluent flow rate and/or a decrease in pollutant removal ability.

- 6) Install the BioPod in such a manner that you bypass flows exceeding the maximum operating rate and you will not resuspend captured sediment.
- 7) Discharges from the BioPod shall not cause or contribute to water quality standards violations in receiving waters.

Approved Alternate Configurations

BioPod Internal Bypass

- 1) The BioPod Internal Bypass configuration may be combined with a Curb Inlet, Grated Inlet, and Piped-In Inlet. Water quality flows and peak flows are directed from the curb, overhead grate, or piped inlet to a contoured inlet rack. The inlet rack disperses water quality flows over the top surface of the biofiltration chamber. Excess flows are diverted over an curved bypass weir to the outlet area without passing through the treatment area. Both water quality flows and bypass flows are combined in the outlet area prior to being discharged out of the system.
- 2) To select a BioPod Internal Bypass unit, the designer must determine the size of the standard unit using the sizing guidance described above. Systems that have an internal bypass, may use the off-line water quality design flow rate.
- 3) The internal bypass configuration has a maximum flow rate of 900 gallons per minute. Sites where the anticipated flow rate at the treatment device is larger than 900 gpm must use an external bypass, or size the treatment device for the on-line water quality design flow rate.

Applicant: Oldcastle Infrastructure, Inc.

Applicant's Address: 7100 Longe St, Suite 100
Stockton, CA 95206

Application Documents:

Technical Evaluation Report TreePod™ BioFilter System Performance Certification Project, Prepared for Oldcastle, Inc., Prepared by Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc. February 2018

Technical Memorandum: Response to Board of External Reviewers' Comments on the Technical Evaluation Report for the TreePod™ Biofilter System Performance Certification Project, Oldcastle, Inc. and Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc., February 2018

Technical Memorandum: Response to Board of External Reviewers' Comments on the Technical Evaluation Report for the TreePod™ Biofilter System Performance Certification Project, Oldcastle, Inc. and Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc., January 2018

Application for Pilot Use Level Designation, TreePod™ Biofilter – Stormwater Treatment System, Oldcastle Stormwater Solutions, May 2016

Emerging Stormwater Treatment Technologies Application for Certification: The TreePod™ Biofilter, Oldcastle Stormwater Solutions, April 2016

Applicant's Use Level Request:

- General Use Level Designation as a Basic, Enhanced, and Phosphorus Treatment device in accordance with Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*

Applicant's Performance Claims:

Based on results from laboratory and field-testing, the applicant claims the BioPod™ Biofilter operating at a hydraulic loading rate of 153 inches per hour is able to remove:

- 80% of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) for influent concentrations greater than 100 mg/L and achieve a 20 mg/L effluent for influent concentrations less than 100 mg/L.
- 60% dissolved zinc for influent concentrations 0.02 to 0.3 mg/L.
- 30% dissolved copper for influent concentrations 0.005 to 0.02 mg/L.
- 50% or greater total phosphorus for influent concentrations 0.1 to 0.5 mg/L.

Ecology's Recommendations:

Ecology finds that:

- Oldcastle Infrastructure, Inc. has shown Ecology, through laboratory and field testing, that the BioPod™ Biofilter is capable of attaining Ecology's Basic, Total Phosphorus, and Enhanced treatment goals.

Findings of Fact:

Field Testing

1. Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc. conducted monitoring of the BioPod™ Biofilter at the Lake Union Ship Canal Test Facility in Seattle Washington between November 2016 and April 2018. Herrera collected flow-weight composite samples during 14 separate storm events and peak flow grab samples during 3 separate storm events. The system was sized at an infiltration rate of 153 inches per hour or a hydraulic loading rate of 1.6 gpm/ft².
2. The D₅₀ of the influent PSD ranged from 3 to 292 microns, with an average D₅₀ of 28 microns.
3. Influent TSS concentrations ranged from 17 mg/L to 666 mg/L, with a mean concentration of 98 mg/L. For all samples (influent concentrations above and below 100 mg/L) the bootstrap estimate of the lower 95 percent confidence limit (LCL 95) of the mean TSS reduction was 84% and the bootstrap estimate of the upper 95 percent confidence limit (UCL95) of the mean TSS effluent concentration was 8.2 mg/L.
4. Dissolved copper influent concentrations from the 17 events ranged from 9.0 µg/L to 21.1 µg/L. The 21.1 µg/L data point was reduced to 20.0 µg/L, the upper limit to the TAPE allowed influent concentration range, prior to calculating the pollutant removal. A bootstrap estimate of the LCL95 of the mean dissolved copper reduction was 35%.
5. Dissolved zinc influent concentrations from the 17 events ranged from 26.1 µg/L to 43.3 µg/L. A bootstrap estimate of the LCL95 of the mean dissolved zinc reduction was 71%.
6. Total phosphorus influent concentrations from the 17 events ranged from 0.064 mg/L to 1.56 mg/L. All influent data greater than 0.5 mg/L were reduced to 0.5 mg/L, the upper limit to the TAPE allowed influent concentration range, prior to calculating the pollutant removal. A bootstrap estimate of the LCL95 of the mean total phosphorus reduction was 64%.
7. The system experienced rapid sediment loading and needed to be maintained after 1.5 months. Monitoring personnel observed similar sediment loading issues with other systems evaluated at the Test Facility. The runoff from the Test Facility may not be indicative of maintenance requirements for all sites.

Laboratory Testing

1. Good Harbour Laboratories (GHL) conducted laboratory testing at their site in Mississauga, Ontario in October 2017 following the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Laboratory Protocol for Filtration MTDs. The testing evaluated a 4-foot by 6-foot standard biofiltration chamber and inlet contour rack with bypass weir. The test sediment used during the testing was custom blended by GHL using various commercially available silica sands, which had an average d₅₀ of 69 µm. Based on the lab test results:
 - a. GHL evaluated removal efficiency over 15 events at a Maximum Treatment Flow Rate (MTFR) of 37.6 gpm, which corresponds to a MTFR to effective filtration treatment area ratio of 1.80 gpm/ft². The system, operating at 100% of the MTFR with an average influent concentration of 201.3 mg/L, had an average removal efficiency of 99 percent.
 - b. GHL evaluated sediment mass loading capacity over an additional 16 events using an influent SSC concentration of 400 mg/L. The first 11 runs were evaluated at 100% of the MTFR. The BioPod began to bypass, so the remaining 5 runs were evaluated at 90% of the MTFR. The total mass of the sediment captured was 245.0 lbs and the cumulative mass removal efficiency was 96.3%.

2. Herrera Environmental Consultants Inc. conducted laboratory testing in September 2014 at the Seattle University Engineering Laboratory. The testing evaluated the flushing characteristics, hydraulic conductivity, and pollutant removal ability of twelve different media blends. Based on this testing, Oldcastle Infrastructure, Inc. selected one media blend, Mix 8, for inclusion in their TAPE evaluation of the BioPod™ Biofilter.
 - a. Herrera evaluated Mix 8 in an 8-inch diameter by 36-inch tall polyvinyl chloride (PVC) column. The column contained 18-inches of Mix 8 on top of 6-inches of pea gravel. The BioPod will normally include a 3-inch mulch layer on top of the media layer; however, this was not included in the laboratory testing.
 - b. Mix 8 has a hydraulic conductivity of 218 inches per hour; however, evaluation of the pollutant removal ability of the media was based on an infiltration rate of 115 inches per hour. The media was tested at 75%, 100%, and 125% of the infiltration rate. Based on the lab test results:
 - The system was evaluated using natural stormwater. The dissolved copper and dissolved zinc concentrations in the natural stormwater were lower than the TAPE influent standards; therefore, the stormwater was spiked with 66.4 mL of 100 mg/L Cu solution and 113.6 mL of 1,000 mg/L Zn solution.
 - The BioPod removed an average of 81% of TSS, with a mean influent concentration of 48.4 mg/L and a mean effluent concentration of 9.8 mg/L.
 - The BioPod removed an average of 94% of dissolved copper, with a mean influent concentration of 10.6 µg/L and a mean effluent concentration of 0.6 µg/L.
 - The BioPod removed an average of 97% of dissolved zinc, with a mean influent concentration of 117 µg/L and a mean effluent concentration of 4 µg/L.
 - The BioPod removed an average of 97% of total phosphorus, with a mean influent concentration of 2.52 mg/L and a mean effluent concentration of 0.066 mg/L. When total phosphorus influent concentrations were capped at the TAPE upper limit of 0.5 mg/L, calculations showed an average removal of 87%.

Other BioPod Related Issues to be Addressed By the Company:

1. Conduct hydraulic testing to obtain information about maintenance requirements on a site with runoff that is more typical of the Pacific Northwest.

Technology Description:

Download at
<https://oldcastleprecast.com/stormwater/bioretention-biofiltration-applications/bioretention-biofiltration-solutions/>

Contact Information:

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Applicant website: <https://oldcastleprecast.com/stormwater/>

Ecology web link: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Emerging-stormwater-treatment-technologies>

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Revision History

Date	Revision
March 2018	GULD granted for Basic Treatment
March 2018	Provisional GULD granted for Enhanced and Phosphorus Treatment
June 2016	PULD Granted
April 2018	GULD for Basic and Provisional GULD for Enhanced and Phosphorus granted, changed name to BioPod from TreePod
July 2018	GULD for Enhanced and Phosphorus granted
September 2018	Changed Address for Oldcastle
December 2018	Added minimum media thickness requirement
May 2019	Changed language on who must Install and maintain the device from Oldcastle to Applicants
August 2019	Added text on sizing using infiltration rate and water quality design flow rate
October 2019	Added text describing ability to use off-line design water quality flow rate for sizing due to internal bypass
December 2021	Extended approval to installations without plants, added sizing adjustment when using facilities with a drawdown outlet