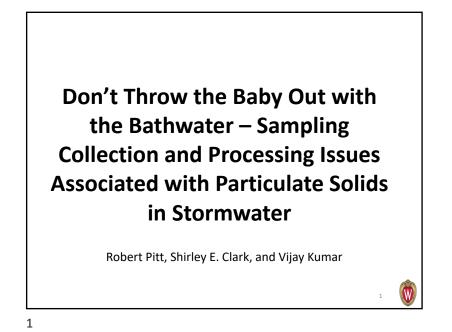
1

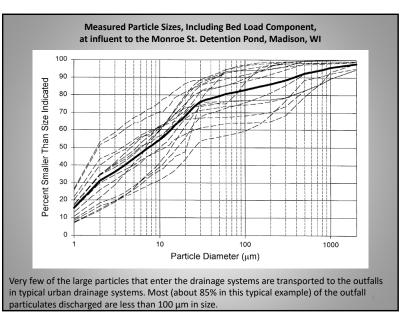


## **TSS vs. SSC and PSD Relationships**

Two separate issues:

- sampling to obtain representative water samples with all particulates of interest, and
- laboratory processing to represent all particulates.

Most problems result in loss of large particles. The combination of methods used affects modeling approach, especially particle size distributions and confusion between TSS and SSC.



2

# Sampling Effects on Particulate Solids Characteristics

- Sampling issues associated with stratified flows and bedload.
  - Sampler intakes on bottom of pipe may collect more bedload than represented in well-mixed sample, and
  - sampler tube velocity may not be able to transport large particles to sample bottles
  - These are two opposite problems that seldom cancel each other out nicely.

3

### Results of Verification Monitoring of a Popular Hydrodynamic Device by WI DNR and USGS (Madison, WI)

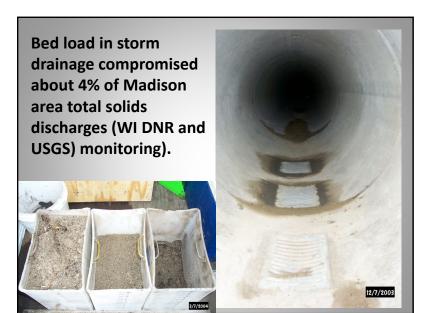
Sampled solids load in	1623 kg
Sampled solids load out	1218 kg
Trapped by difference	405 kg (25% removal)
Actual trapped total sediment	536 kg (33% actual removal)
Fraction total solids not captured by automatic samplers	8% (131 kg missed by sampler, out of 1623 kg in sampler)

Standard automatic water samplers with single intakes at bottom of pipes. Influent samplers are affected by large particles while effluent samplers should not be, assuming most any stormwater control is capable of removing the larger particles that stress the samplers.

5

Bedload in corrugated stormdrain and mound of settleable material at discharge into wet detention pond after many years of operation at ski resort at Snowmass, CO (drain from several acre resort parking area having sand applications for traction control).

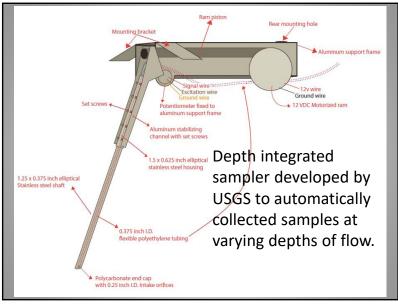




6

Simple methods to obtain representative sample: create cascading and well-mixed flow at sampling location (wellmixed flow with bedload and no stratification). Examples shown for gutter and pipe flow installations.





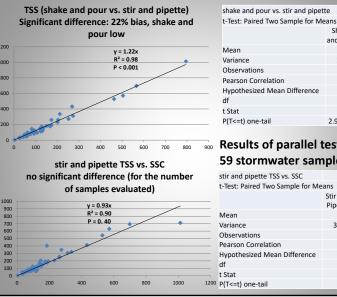
#### 9

**USGS/Dekaport** cone splitter used to separate sample into smaller volumes for different analyses.



EPA TSS 160.2Standard MethodsUSGS SSC D3977-Shake sampleTSS 2540D97Bbottle vigorouslyUse stir plate andUse entire samplethen pour aliquotpipet at mid-and pour frominto graduateddepth in bottleoriginal bottlecylinderbetween wall andvortex	•	Comparison of Three TSS/SSC A	nalytical Methods	
between wall and		Shake sample bottle vigorously then pour aliquot	TSS 2540D Use stir plate and pipet at mid-	97B Use entire sample and pour from
		Ū	and midway between wall and	J

10



19818 59 0.99 Hypothesized Mean Difference 0 58 -4.99 2.92E-06 Results of parallel tests using 59 stormwater samples

Shake Stir and

Pipette

160

59

31015

and Pour

133

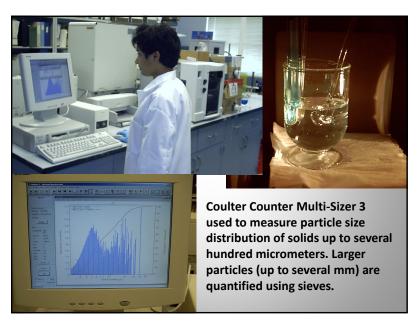
t-lest: Paired Two Sample for Ivie	ans	
		SSC cone
	Pipette	splitter
Mean	160	158
Variance	31015	26095
Observations	59	59
Pearson Correlation	0.95	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	58	
t Stat	0.27	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.40	

## Sample Processing before Coulter Counter Analyses

- The Coulter Counter Multi-Sizer 3 is most suitable for particles in the range of about 1 to 200  $\mu m.$
- Larger particles (especially those of about 500 µm and larger) settle to the bottom of the measurement vessel and are not kept suspended and drawn through the analytical aperture.
- Coulter recommends increasing the viscosity of the analytical solution (such as by using Karo syrup) to keep particles as large as 1,200 µm suspended. We were never pleased with this option.

13

- Normally, we have found only a few "sand" grains in the bottom of sample bottles, or in the Coulter vessel, when the instrument was not recording their presence. We were not concerned due to their few number and minimal affect on sample mass.
- During the past several years, we have started to separate the samples into at least three size fractions and measuring directly using sieves and filters: <0.45, 0.45 to 106, and >106  $\mu$ m (usually 256 and 1200 also). Generally, we divide the "suspended solids" fraction at 106.
- The intermediate fraction (0.45 to 106  $\mu$ m) is also used in the Coulter Counter, with no possible interference with large particles. The relatively small fraction of particles >106  $\mu$ m are therefore quantified and added to the size distribution (as is the <0.45  $\mu$ m "dissolved" fraction).

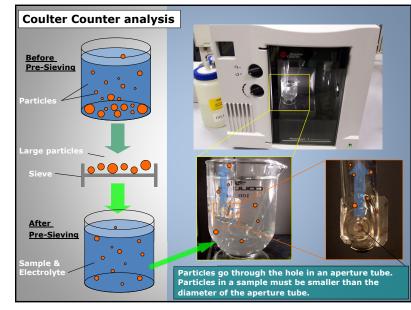


14



Pre-sieving a sample with 20 micrometer sieve (before use of 32 micrometer aperture tube)





18

17

Sieving with a 106 µm sieve to remove large debris before Coulter counting. Similar sample analyzed for total solids.

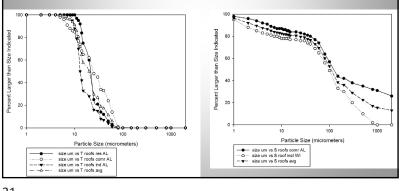


Screened material showing grass debris (from 5L of sample)



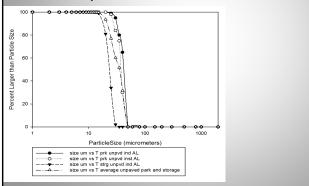


Roof runoff particle size distributions (for TSS shake and pour on left and for TSS stir and pipette and SSC on right)

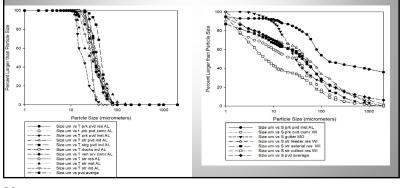


21

Non-paved parking and storage area runoff particle size distributions (for shake and pour TSS on left; no stir and pipette or SSC data available)

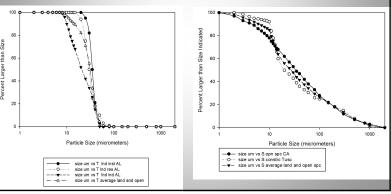


Paved parking, storage, loading dock, vehicle service area, and street runoff particle size distributions (for shake and pour TSS on left and for stir and pipette TSS and SSC on right)

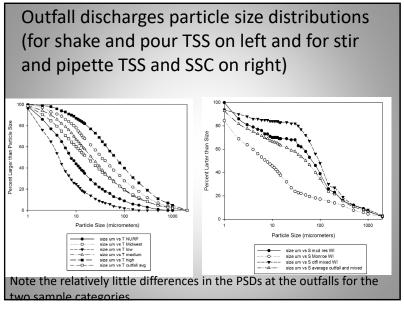


22

Landscaped, open space, and construction site runoff particle size distributions (for shake and pour TSS on left and for stir and pipette TSS and SSC on right)



### 11/21/2023





A new psd source area csv file is now used to identify which psd files are associated with each source area by land use

Select Source Area File (	csv) to Edit	SLAMM Files\PSD source are	a SSC.csv					
Browse to Particle Size (.cpz) File Pat		SLAMM Files\psd files\						
Source Area Particle S	ize Distributions	Peak to Averge Flow Rati	-Light Rains	Peak to Aver	ge Flow Ratio - Modera	te Rains Pea	k to Averge Flow Ratio - He	avy Rains
	Residential Land Us		Commercial L		ndustrial Land Use	Other Urban Lan		
Roofs	SSC roof average.cpz	SSC roof average.cpz	SSC roof avera		roof average.cpz	SSC roof average.		
Paved Parking		e.cps SSC pavement average.						
Unpaved Parking		ge.ci SSC landscaped average						
Driveways		c.cpz SSC pavement average.						
Sidewalks		e.cpz SSC pavement average.						
Streets		.cpz SSC pavement average.						
Sandy Pervious Areas		ge.cj SSC landscaped average						
Silty Pervious Areas		ge.cj SSC landscaped average						
Clayey Pervious Areas		ge.c SSC landscaped average						
Paved Playgrounds		cpa SSC pavement average.						
Other Pervious Areas		ge.c SSC landscaped average						
Other Direct Con Imp		cpz SSC pavement average.						
		.cpz SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 1		cp2 SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 2		cp2 SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 3		cpa SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 4		s.cpa SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 5		s.cpz SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 6		.cpz SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 7		.cpz SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 8		cp2 SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 9		cp2 SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 10		cpa SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 11		s.cpa SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 12		s.cpz SSC pavement average.						
Other Imp Area 13	SSC pavement average	cpz SSC pavement average.	p SSC pavement	average.cp SSC	pavement average.cp	SSC pavement av	erage.cp SSC pavement av	erage.cp
Other Imp Area 14	SSC pavement average	coz SSC pavement average.	p SSC pavement	average or SSC	pavement average of	SSC pavement av	erage.cc SSC pavement av	erage.cz

Average particle size distributions for different source area categories (for shake and pour TSS on left and for stir and pipette and SSC on right)

