

# NEWEA Spring Meeting 2015

# Micro-metering Quickly Isolates Sources of RDII in Bear Brook

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### CITY OF SACO



The City of Saco is located on Maine's southern coast, approximately 14 miles south of the City of Portland. Saco is an attractive destination for both residents and visitors due to Saco's beautiful beaches, the Saco River, and the historic downtown and shopping district.

#### WATER RESOURCE RECOVERY



Total Customers: 4700

Average Daily Flow: 2.49

MGD

Annual Budget: \$2.4

Million

Employees: 9Full-Time

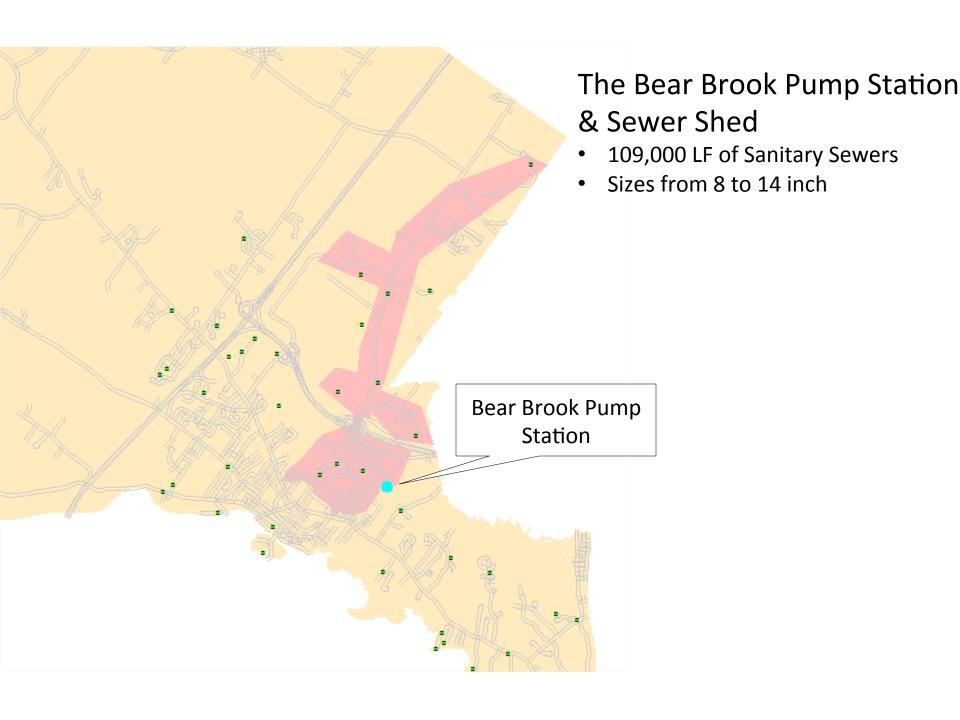
31 Pump Stations

# The Two Tier Strategy

- The Bear Brook pump station has experienced severe RDII.
- Part of the sewershed parallels Bear Brook and it was assumed that most of the RDII was originating in that section of sewer.
- Instead of using the traditional smoke testing and CCTV in the 109,000 linear foot sewer shed, the City elected to deploy a two-tier mini-basin metering strategy. ADS Environmental Services was selected to conduct the metering and RDII analysis.

### The Two Tiers

- Tier 1 metering was conducted in five sub basins (average of ~ 14,000 lf of pipe).
- Two of five sub areas produced low RDII and were eliminated from further examination leaving 43,103 LF to study.
- Tier 2 metering involved relocating and installing additional meters to create 8 smaller micro-basins in the three worst Tier 1 basins at an average size of 5,388 LF.
- It was found that during a 2.13-inch storm, 88% of the RDII was generated in three of the micro-basins. The three basins contained 22,397 LF or 20% of the total system size.

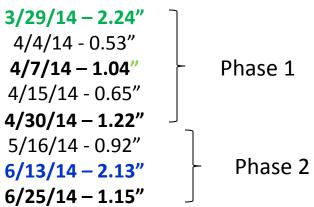


# Meter Installation

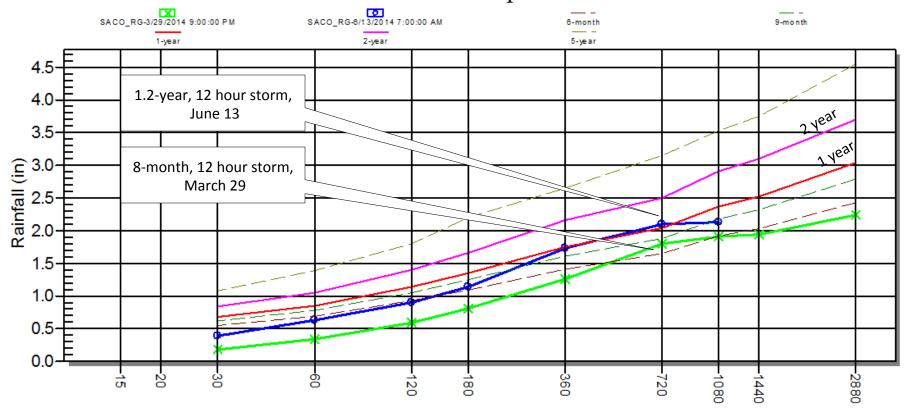




#### Rainfall Totals for 8 Storms - March-June 2014



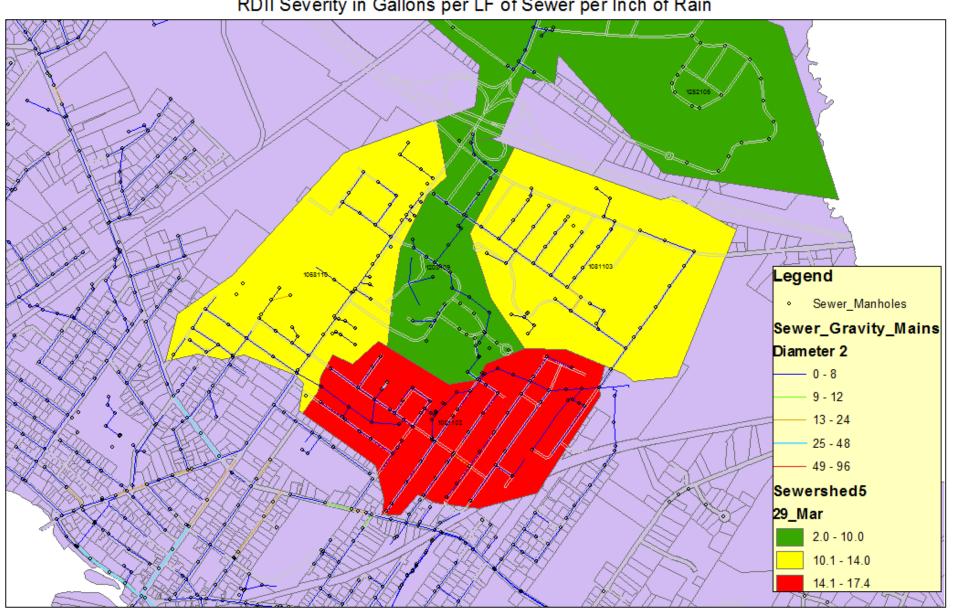
#### DDF Graph



Duration (min)

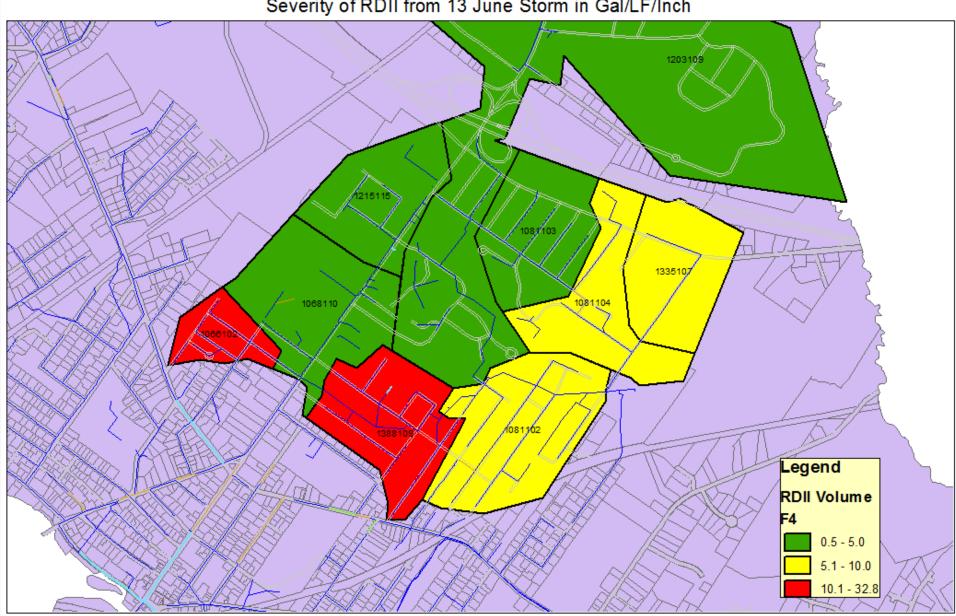
## Findings from Phase I

RDII Severity in Gallons per LF of Sewer per Inch of Rain

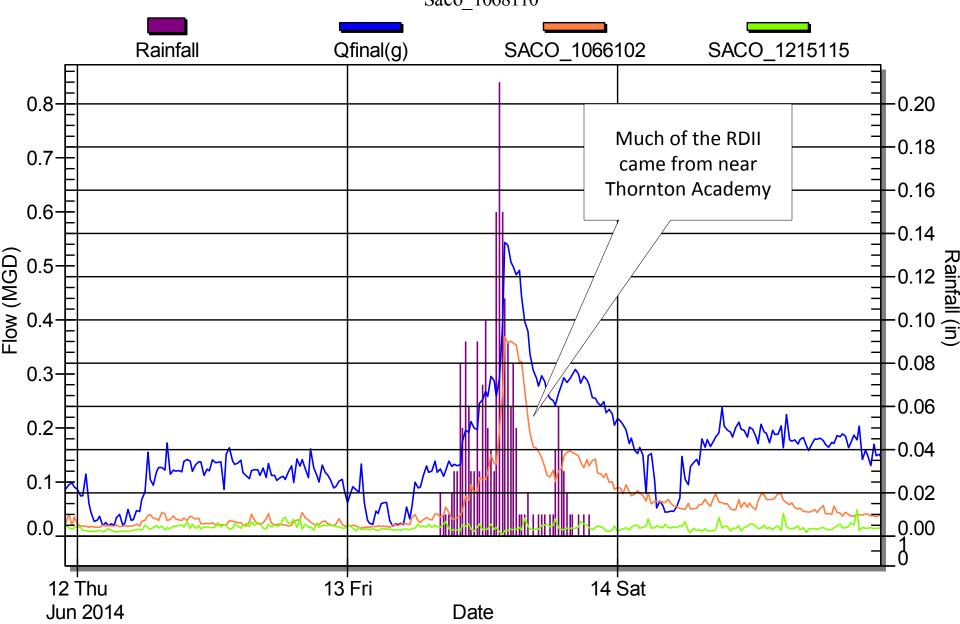


# Findings from Phase II

Severity of RDII from 13 June Storm in Gal/LF/Inch

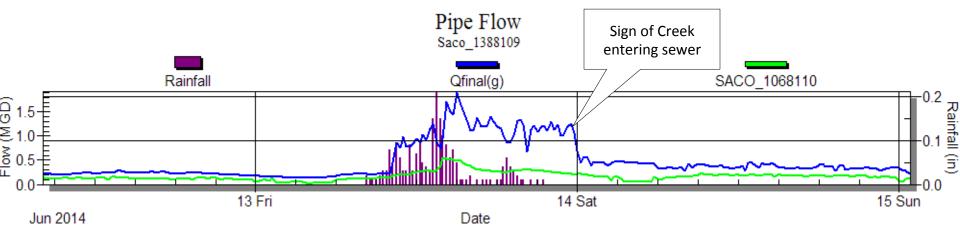


Pipe Flow Saco\_1068110





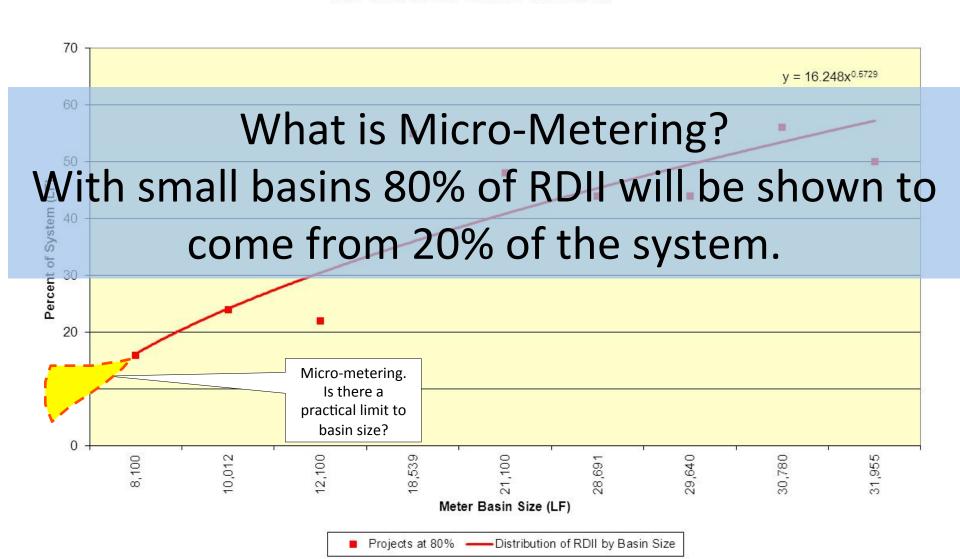
Rapid rise and drop in flow is tell tale indicator of Bear Brook water entering sewer. Flow drops when creek level drops below the MH or pipe defect.



A contract is pending to line the sewer along Bear Brook.



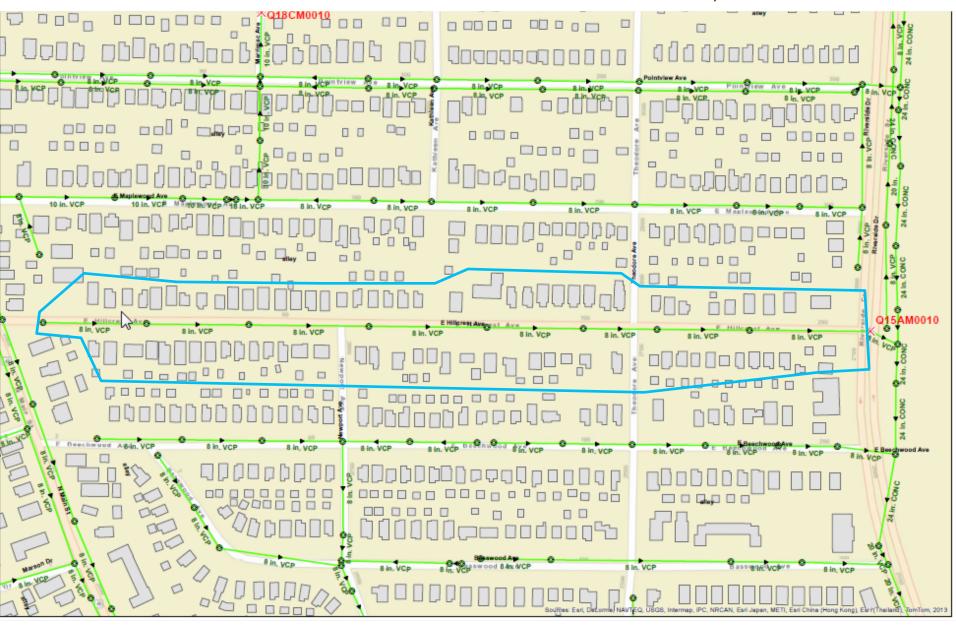
#### Percent of System (LF) Producing 80% of RDII Volume as Function of Meter Basin Size

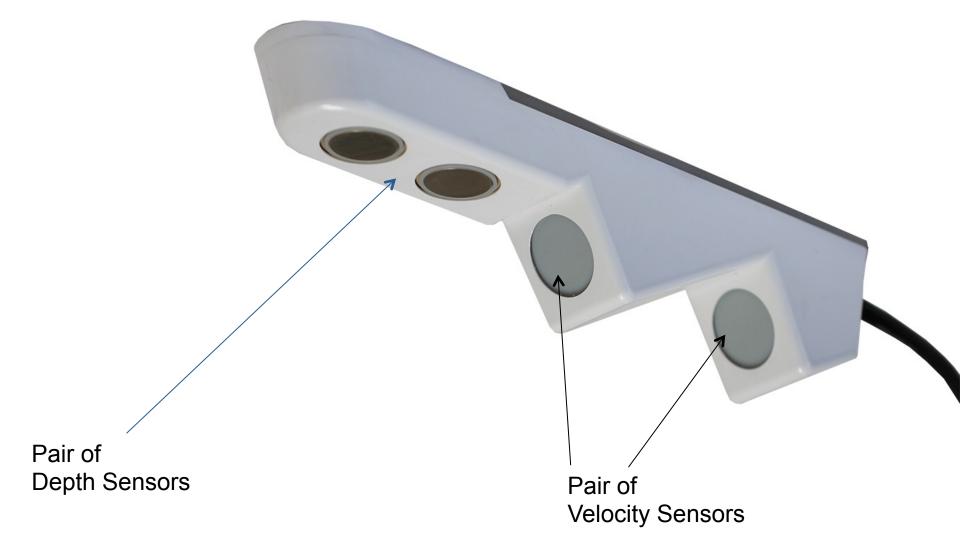


# Four meters with Surface Sensors in 8-inch sewers in Dayton, OH

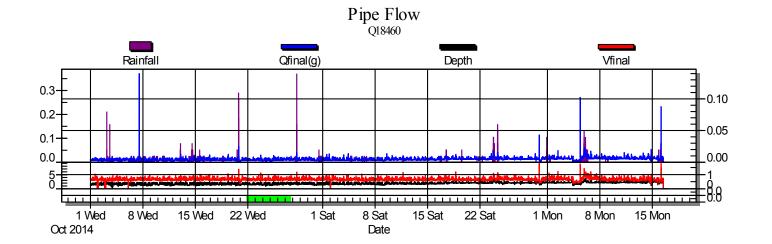
- Q06AM0010 52 homes 2 blocks 1,100 lf
- Q15AM0010 80 homes 3 blocks 1,976 lf
- Q18CM0460 28 homes 3 blocks 1,985 lf
- Q18FM0070 25 homes 1 block 650 lf

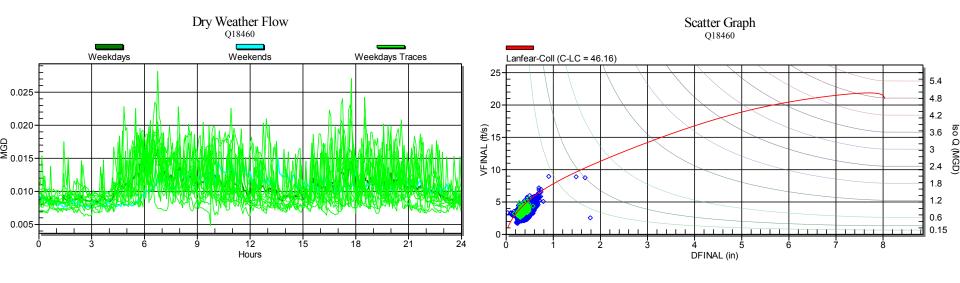
Q15AM0010 - 8 inch - 80 homes - 3 blocks - 1,976 lf





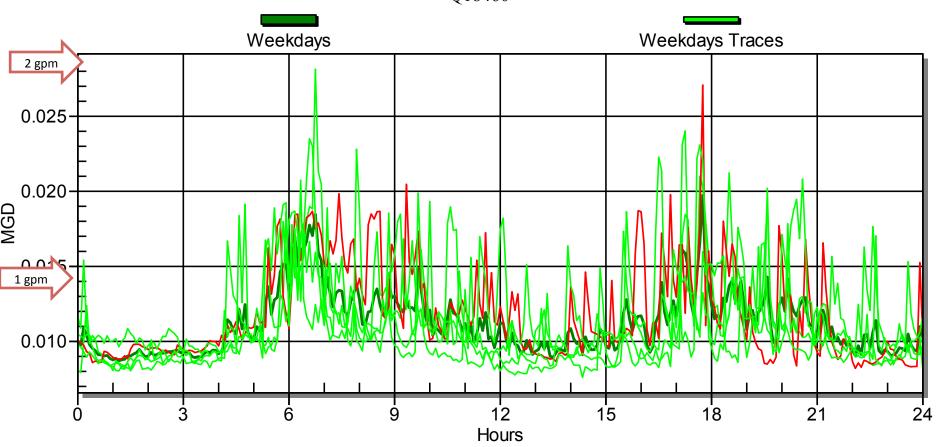




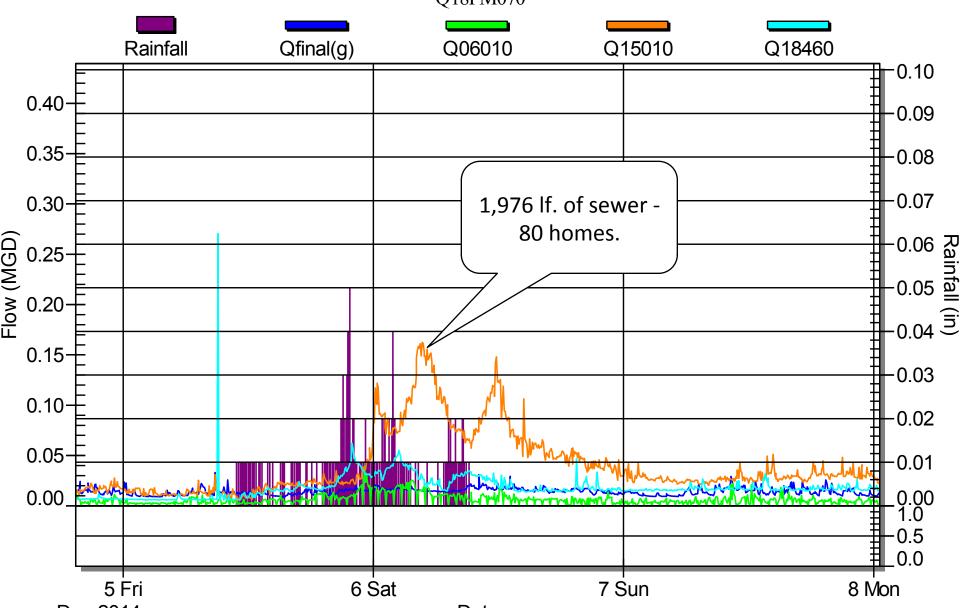


# Measuring Showers and Toilet Flushes from 28 Homes? 5-Minute Time Steps

Dry Weather Flow Q18460



Pipe Flow Q18FM070



#### Savings in SSES costs

There are three possible options for locating sources of RDII;

- 1. The old way of doing SSES over the entire Bear Brook sewershed.
- 2. Doing SSES on the worst of the five large basins
- 3. Doing SSES on the worst of the micro-basins.

Strategy	Length of Sewer LF	Cost of SSES at \$4/	Savings
SSES entire system - no metering	109,000	\$424,000	None
SSES on worst of Large Basins	64,365	\$257,460	\$166,540
SSES on 3 Micro Basins	24,106	\$96,424	\$327,576

The metering cost for both phases of the work was \$25,000 and the payback over straight SSES was greater than 15:1

### Conclusions

- As expected much of the RDII was entering the system along the Bear Brook.
- The majority of the RDII was from three other micro-basins.
- 88% of the RDII was isolated within 20% of the system.
- As a result this micro basin technique, the town saved of approximately \$250,000 in avoidable SSES (CCTV, smoke, dye test, manhole inspections).

## THE END