

# Inflow and Infiltration Removal

Three communities, three approaches.

Presented by Chris Henry, PE



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### **Three Communities**

Geographic Location



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Why Remove Inflow and Infiltration (I/I)

## Consent Order

## Residential Complaints

## Reduce Treatment Costs

## Maintenance Program



System Capacity

## Tap Restrictions

## Why Remove Inflow and Infiltration (I/I)

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Community Approach

Franklin Township

New Kensington

Lower Burrell

З

Proactive investigation to known hydraulic overloads.

Consent order to reduce CSO and eliminate SSO's system wide Consent order to eliminate SSO's system wide



# Overview of I/I Approach

- 1. System Mapping
- 2. Flow Monitoring
- 3. Hydraulic Characterization
- 4. CCTV Investigation
- 5. System Rehabilitation
- 6. Post Construction Flow Monitoring

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## System Mapping

Know your system!

Pipe size and material

Locations of manholes

Depths of manholes

Connectivity

Right of ways

Location of repairs





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### Flow Monitoring

## Divided collection system into flow basins based on length of sewer

- Targeted areas of 10,000 linear feet
- New Kensington/Lower Burrell delineated 72 drainages
- FTMSA delineated 13 drainages

## Multiple rain gauges depending on the size and topography of the target area

- New Kensington maintains 6 gauges
- FTMSA utilized 2 gauges



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Approach

Groundwater

Fast I/I

Minimum night time flow

Average dry weather flows

**Diurnal flows** 

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)

Hydraulic overloading

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Approach

Groundwater

Fast I/I

#### Minimum night time flow

Average dry weather flows

**Diurnal flows** 

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)

Hydraulic overloading

2	A	8	c	D	E	F	G	H	1
1		Flow Meter		Ave Dry	Rainfall Even Rainfall	11/10/2015	12/1/2015	12/2/2015	1/10/2016
2	Flow Meter ID	ID	Meter Description	(MGD)	(Inches)	0.93	0.52	1.07	0.75
3					Peak Flow	1.739	1.036	2.231	2.260
4	Interceptor Meter	5-121A	Main Interceptor at Old Willm, Penn	0.509	Peaking Factor	3.42	2.04	4.38	4,44
5					Peak Flow	0.194	0.108	0.253	Meter
6	Meter Basin #1	5-122C	Franklintowne Branch	0.037	Peaking Factor	5.24	2.92	6.84	Malfunction
7					Peak Flow	0.350	0.183	0.527	0.520
8	Meter Basin #2	A-414	Rustic Ridge Benden Circle	0.045	Peaking Factor	7.78	4.07	11.71	11.56
9					Peak Flow	0.106	0.053	0.168	0.148
10	Meter Basin #3	TBC-5	Turnberry Court	0.011	Peaking Factor	9.64	4.82	15.27	13.45
11					Peak Flow	0.014	0.008	0.016	0.028
12	Meter Basin #4	SR-106	Verner Court	0.005	Peaking Factor	2.80	1.60	3.20	5.60
13					Peak Flow	0.145	0.074	0.216	0.218
14	Meter Basin #5	SR-107	Glen Eagle	0.019	Peaking Factor	7.63	3.89	11.37	11.47
15					Peak Flow	0.178	0.118	0.221	0.236
16	Meter Basin #6	FTD-122	Forbes Trail Drive	0.058	Peaking Factor	3.07	2.03	3.81	4.07
17					Peak Flow	0.156	0.074	0.114	Meter
18	Meter Basin #7	THD-11-4	Trouthaven Drive (Tartan Court)	0.041	Peaking Factor	3.80	1.80	2.78	Malfunction
19					Peak Flow	0.033	0.035	0.065	0.042
20	Meter Basin #8	THD-5-5	Trouthhaven Drive (Glenshire Drive)	0.01	Peaking Factor	3.30	3.50	6.50	4.20
21					Peak Flow	0.164	0.069	0.172	0.198
22	Meter Basin #9	HD-5-8	Harwick	0.023	Peaking Factor	7.13	3.00	7.48	8.61
23					Peak Flow	0.034	0.047	0.101	0.167
24	Meter Basin #10	HD-5-88	Harwick/Brookshire	0.008	Peaking Factor	4.25	5.88	12.63	20.88
25					Peak Flow	0.095	0.078	0.124	0.159
26	Meter Basin #11	P.O-8-1	Pin Oak	0.052	Peaking Factor	1.83	1.50	2.38	3.06
27					Peak Flow	0.016	0.013	0.015	0.030
28	Meter Basin #12	T-622	Remaley Road	0.003	Peaking Factor	5.33	4.33	5.00	10.00
29					Peak Flow	Meter	0.108	0.140	0.248
30	Meter Basin #13	BR-105	Heritage Estates	0.029	Peaking Factor	Malfunction	3.72	4.83	8.55
31					Peak Flow	1.547	0.841	1.922	1.878
32	Interceptor Check Meter #1	5-127D	Main Interceptor Check @ Auto Body Shop	0.38	Peaking Factor	4.07	2.21	5.06	4.94
33					Peak Flow	0.220	0.132	0.226	0.254
34	Interceptor Check Meter #2	BR-1	Interceptor at 10" to 12" Transition	0.052	Peaking Factor	4.23	2.54	4.35	4.88

Approach

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Hydraulic overloading

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### Hydraulic overloading



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Approach

Who performs Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Inspections?

- Contractor
- Owner

When do you conduct inspections?

- Dry weather
- Wet weather



#### Results





#### Results





#### Results





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Approach

- Excavate and replace
- Trenchless repairs
- Cured in Place Pipe (CIPP)
  - Sectional lining
  - Manhole to manhole lining
- Slip lining
- Grouting
- Manhole rehabilitation
- Lateral rehabilitation

Approach

- Franklin Township
  - Sewer mains with active infiltration
  - Upstream and downstream manholes
  - All lateral connections

#### New Kensington

- Sewer mains with structural defects and roots
- All lateral connections

#### • Lower Burrell

- Lined entire project area
- All manholes
- Only break in lateral connections

Fractured, Broken, and Deformed Pipe

### Cured In Place Pipe (CIPP)

- Hot water
- Steam
- Ultraviolent

#### Potential issues

- CIPP will take the shape of the host pipe
- Upstream and downstream access required
- Host pipe should be cleaned and inspected immediately prior to lining
- Active gushers and runners need to be stopped



Collapsed Pipe

CIPP can not be inverted through the defect

Excavation is required

• CIPP may be installed after the excavation point repair





Manhole Rehabilitation

### Rehabilitation technologies for:

- Corrosion protection
- Structural build back
- Inflow/Infiltration
- Inflow/Infiltration technologies
- Cover inserts
- Chimney seals
- Lining systems
- Chemical grouting





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Manhole Rehabilitation

### Manhole lining systems

- Trowel/spray applied
- Epoxy
- Polyurethane
- Modified polymer stress skin panel
- Cementitious
- Potential issues
- Surface preparation is critical for proper adhesion of the liner to the manhole.
- Conduct spark testing for pinholes
- Don't forget the bench and channel





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#### Lateral Connections

### Lateral rehabilitation methods

- CIPP mainline lateral connections (LCR)
- Grouting
- Excavation and replacement

#### **Potential Issues**

Where does lateral become private? LCR further reduces the diameter of the main Upstream and downstream access points Debris/roots may prevent insertion Alignment may prevent insertion



Private Laterals

- Who is responsible?
- Private lateral inspection programs
  - Requirement of a house sale.
  - Requires CCTV inspection of all underground sewer pipe.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> year of program saw 50% failure rate.
  - Escrow is required for estimated repairs at time of sale.



What was learned

- Know your system!
- Pipe conditions can degrade between inspection and construction.
- Where does private property start on a lateral.
- I/I will migrate along a liner to a lateral or manhole.

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### **Post-Construction Flow Monitoring**

Approach

Reinstall flow meters for 3 month period in the same locations.

Ideally want to observe 2-3 significant storm events and a extended period of dry weather

Learn from results.



Results

New Kensington

MB083

Flow studies

April – June 2012

6.2 inches of rain

April – June 2018 11.68 inches of rain





![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

Results

New Kensington

MB083

![](_page_37_Picture_4.jpeg)

Results

New Kensington

MB083

![](_page_38_Picture_4.jpeg)

Results

New Kensington

MB083

![](_page_39_Picture_4.jpeg)

### MB 083 Contribution

![](_page_40_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Flow Monitoring Observations

Housing authority accounts for ~1/3 of wet weather flow in MB 083

2018 data indicates high wet weather groundwater contribution as compared to 30% I/I model Several storm events with peak flows as predicted by 30% I/I removal model

Dry weather groundwater contribution has decreased by approximately .005-.01 MGD (1.8 MG and 3.65 MG annually).

Overall reduction in peaking factors

Reduction in fast flow I/I response in micro basins.

![](_page_42_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Thank you

![](_page_42_Picture_2.jpeg)

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