

Dealing with Peaks and Valleys – Pump Station Upgrade Design

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Session 12 - Collection System 2: Pumping



Overview

- Background
- Pump Station Upgrades (2005 2010)
- Resiliency Considerations (2013-2017)
- Efficiency Improvement (2017-2018)
- Lessons Learned

Two Bridges Sewerage Authority

1974

Formed in 1974 and operational in 1979

Where

Located in Northeast New Jersey, 25 miles from NYC

40,000

Service population

28.5

Square miles of service area

7 mi.

Of force main



Of interceptor sewer

5

Remote pumping stations

7.5 mgd

(25 MGD peak) advanced WWTP

Two Bridges Sewerage Authority

Service Area



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Pump Station Upgrades

- Central and South Side Pump Stations
- 2005 2010 Upgrade

Upgrade Scope

Two similar facilities originally constructed in 1979

- Central PS 15.5 MGD
- South Side PS 12.1 MGD

Project elements

- New dry-pit submersible pumps
- New controls and power distribution equipment
- HVAC upgrades
- Site & structural improvements
- Bypass pumping arrangements

Project cost

• \$6,100,000

Construction completed

October 2010







1,000 kW Emergency Generator and Automatic Transfer Switch



Wet Well Coating



South Side Pump Station

Bypass Pumping



Completed Upgrades - 2010

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Resiliency Improvements

2013 - 2017

South Side Pump Station

Resiliency Improvements (2013)



- Peak flow 12.1 MGD
- Flood barriers on doors and louvers
- New 450 kW exterior generator
- Service entrance switchboard moved indoors
- Cost \$600,000



Deepavaal Pump Station

Upgrade Project (2013)

- Peak Flow 6.0 MGD
- 3 large pumps 110 HP
- 2 jockey pumps 20 HP
- Cost \$2,000,000
- Estimated 10% reduction in electrical usage
- Project received principal forgiveness as a resiliency project
- Open impellers selected to address rags



Deepavaal Pump Station

C Romer

Resiliency Improvements

Deepavaal PS Completed - 2017

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Deepavaal Pump Station

Electrical Usage Analysis





Efficiency Improvement (Central Pump Station)

2017-2018

Jockey Pump Design

- Peak flow 15.5 MGD
- Large pumps 268 HP
- Jockey pump 85 HP
- Pump start-up May 2018
- Overall cost \$200,000
- Initial estimates of \$1,000/month reduction in electric costs



Existing System



Main Pump and System Curves

- FA 30.78 Pumps
- 20" PCCP Force Main, L=9,130, K=24, C=100

Jockey Pump Selection



Cumulative Frequency

- Jockey Pump sized using analysis of hourly flow data for 2015
- 56.74% of points below 2,000 gpm
- 96.74% of points below
 3,000 gpm
- 3,000 gpm exceeded on 16% of the calendar days
- Pump selection based on BEP at 3,000 GPM

Jockey Pump Selection



2015 Hourly Flow – Peak Period

- Graph shows a period leading up to the Peak Flow (4,500 GPM) in 2015
- This captures 3 days surrounding the peak hourly flows in 2015

Jockey Pump Selection



Jockey Pump and System Curves

- NT 3301 Pumps
- 20" PCCP Force Main, L=9, 130, K=24, C=100

Jockey Pump suction piping





Jockey Pump – Electrical Savings



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Jockey Pump – Electrical Savings



Central Pump Station

Lessons Learned



Lessons Learned

- 1. Through a series of pump station upgrades, the Authority's largest pump stations have improved resiliency and operational flexibility
- 2. Authority is satisfied with dry-pit submersible pump installations
- Addition of jockey pumps sized to handle typical flows has resulted in significant costs savings
- 4. Open impeller style pumps operating close to full speed have eliminated frequent cleaning due to accumulation of rags



Thank you

Questions?

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Pump Clogging Issues





Selected Open Impeller Styles







ABS Contrablock

Wilo "T"

Flygt "N"

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