



The Hartford Metropolitan District CSO Regulator Monitoring and Notification Program





NEWEA Webinar:
Diving into Public Notifications
Part II

March 3, 2021

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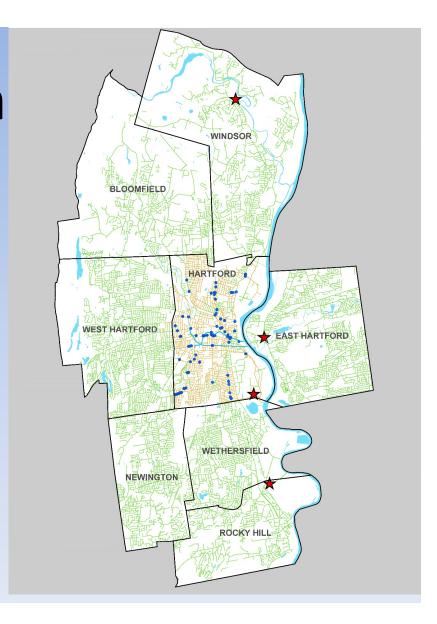
Agenda

- MDC Overview
- MDC CSO Monitoring History
- MDC CSO Monitoring System
- CT DEEP Reporting Requirements
- CSO Monitoring Benefits
- Lessons Learned



District Sewer System

- 4 Water Pollution Control Facilities (red stars)
- ~1,200 miles of sewers
 - 187 miles combined sewer (orange)
 - Mostly Hartford and a small portion of West Hartford
- 83 CSO Regulators/38 Outfalls (blue circles)



History of the CSO Monitoring Program

- September 17, 1997
 - Equipment failure at a flood control gate chamber caused a raw sewage discharge of about 21.3 MG into Wethersfield Cove over a week.
- Result —— DEP Consent Order No. 5248 (May 13, 1998)
- Requirement:
 - MDC shall submit a report identifying and evaluating overflow points within the entire sewerage system where the installation of alarms would provide an "early warning" of raw sewage overflows in dry weather... and a plan and schedule for submitting plans and specifications and implementing the preferred alternative.



The District CO Response

- Created the CSO Overflow Alarm and Monitoring System
 - Two separate contracts installed the utilities (power, telephone and flow signal) and instrumentation & hardware (ultrasonic level sensors, rain gages, remote alarm boxes, master control panel and computers)
 - System integration, application software development, field testing provided by CDM Smith
 - 81 of 83 CSO regulators are monitored; data is telemetered to MDC Command Center
 - Flow equations are used to compute CSO discharge flow/volume
- Substantial completion on August 13, 2002 ahead of the Consent Order deadline of September 30, 2002



CSO Monitoring – N-22

N-22 Pedestal Cabinet and Overflow Manhole

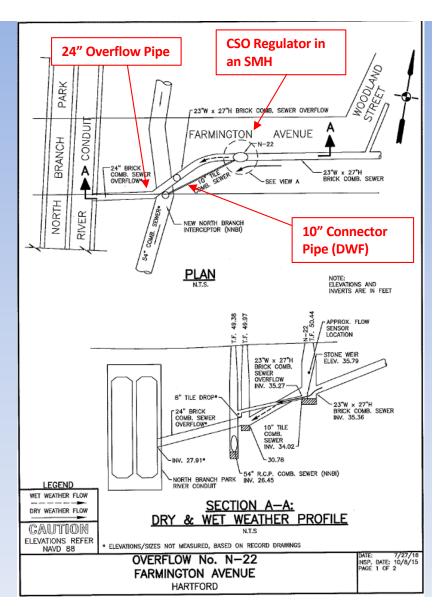




Ultrasonic Level Sensor







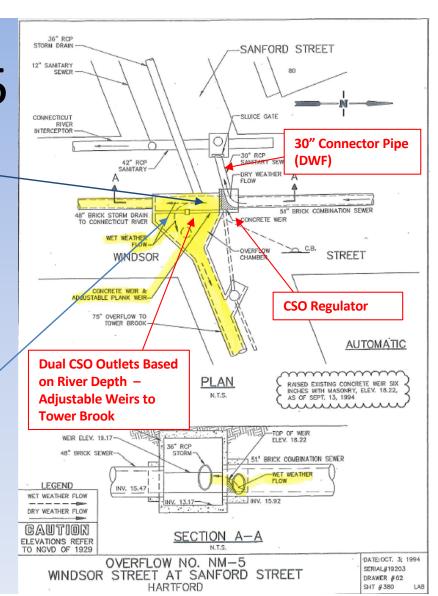
CSO Monitoring - NM-5



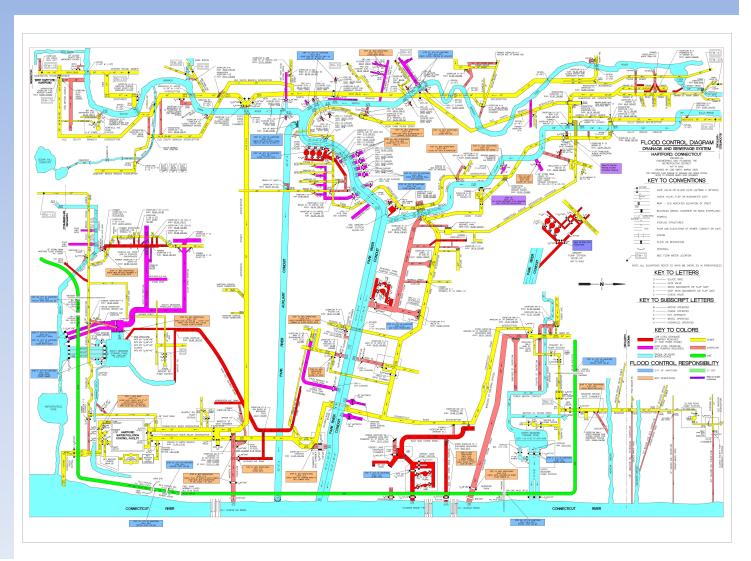
N-22 Weir



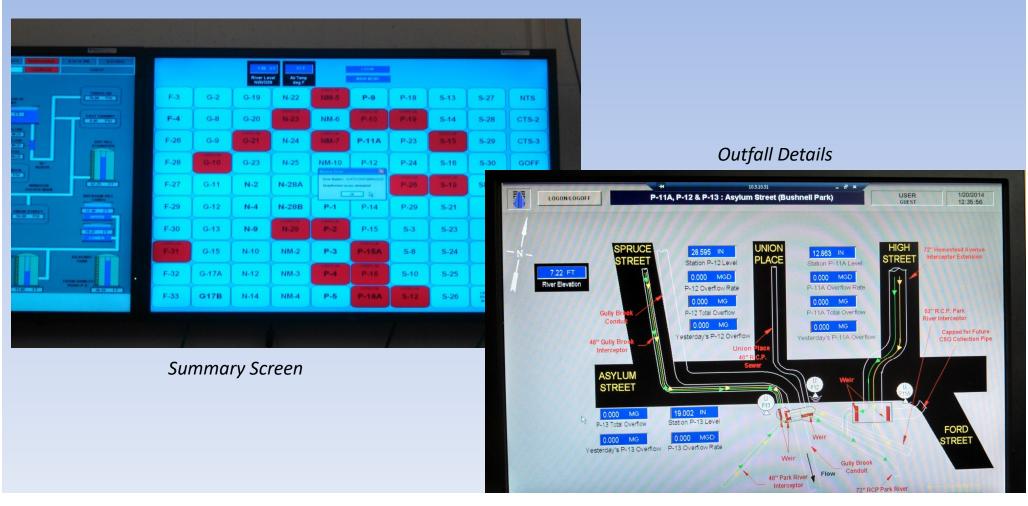
Adjustable Outlet Weir to Tower Brook



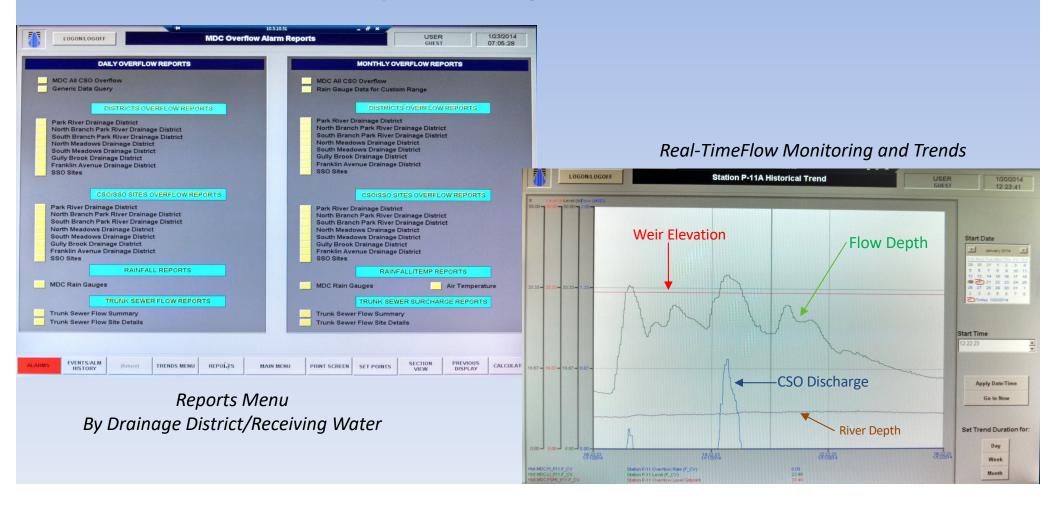
CSO
Discharge
During
High River



MDC Command Center CSO Screens



Reporting Screens



Evolving State CSO Reporting Requirements

- Prior NPDES Permits only required reporting of DWOs
- 2015 MDC Hartford WPCF NPDES Permit (Eff. 10/1/15)
 - Right-to-Know Untreated CSO Discharge Reporting by E-Mail
 - CTDEEP cited Public Act 12-11 "An Act Concerning the Public's Right to Know of a Sewage Spill" as justification
- Public Act 18-97 "An Act Concerning the Sewage Spill Right to Know Act" (modified Public Act 12-11)
 - Required On-Line Electronic Reporting Effective 7/1/18
- NEW "Potential" SB 927 "AAC Revisions to the Sewage
 RTK Statute" may decrease reporting buffer for volume



Current CSO Reporting Requirements

2 Hour Report

- Name or designator of regulator location
- Date and time of initiation
- Names of surface water bodies potentially impacted

5 Day Follow-up Written Report

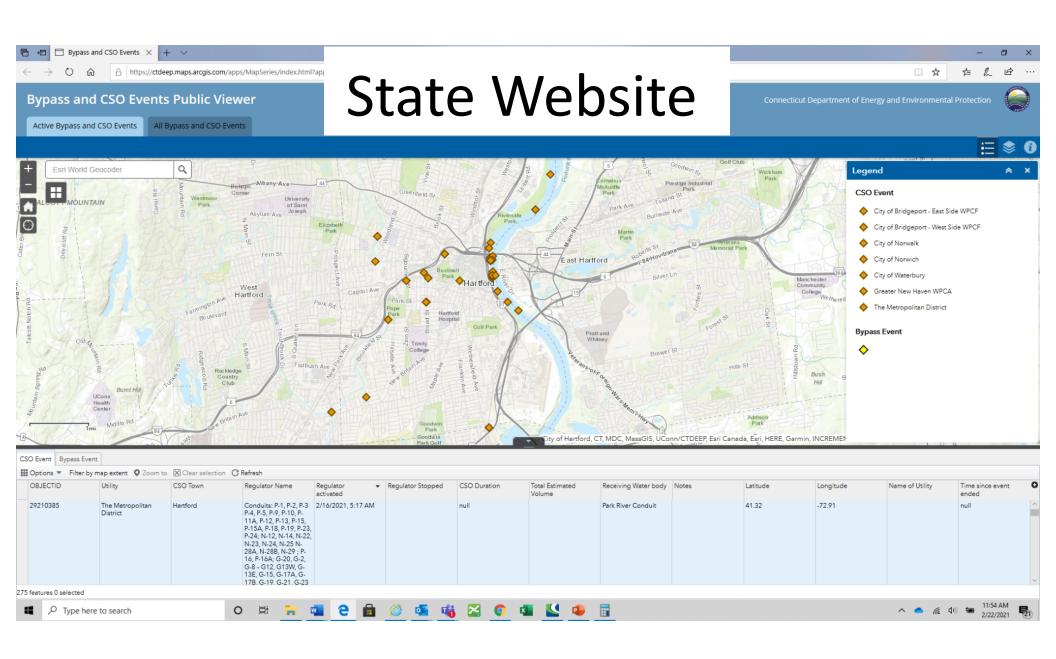
- Date and time event ended
- Amount of precipitation
- Estimation of the duration, volume and quality of the discharge
- Names of the surface water bodies impacted by the discharge



District Approach for Compliance

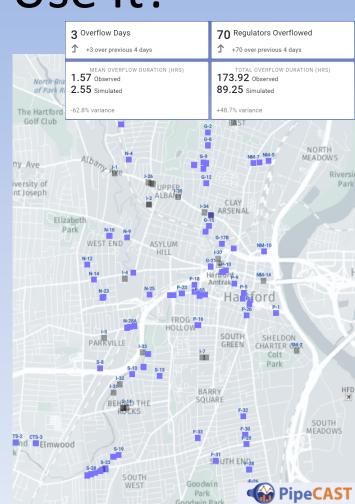
- 2 Hour Response (on-line state site, upload form for 1st activation set)
 - MDC Command Center staff fills in the required information (activation and impacted water bodies) on the form
 - Upload a list form of CSO Regulators with an "X" in a box next to each one that has overflowed within the first 2 hours of the event
- 5 Day Report (on-line state site)
 - Direct input of an estimate of total event duration (date and time), precipitation, and CSO volume (range)
 - (CSO quality in NPDES Permit, but this is assumed)
 - Attach a CSO report which contains amount of precipitation and an estimate of the duration and volume of the discharges for each Drainage District (receiving water) that experienced a CSO
 - For multi-day events, a report for each day is included



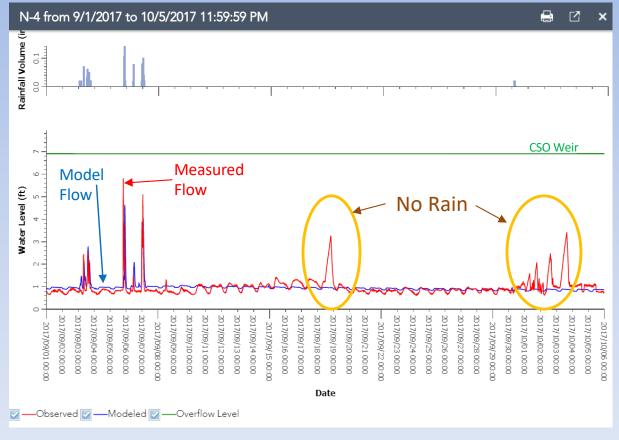


We Recorded It; Why Not Use It?

- PipeCAST used in conjunction with SWMM model for improved system understanding
 - Automatic post storm analysis using SWMM to compare "what happened to what should have happened"
 - Continual model evaluation existing and future
- Proactively identify, optimize and address O&M Issues
 - Compare dry weather system performance trends vs model simulations
- Measure effectiveness of improvements under Clean
 Water Project (i.e. Track Level of Control)
- Manage risk in design of planned facilities



CSO Data Use – O&M Example





CSO Monitoring – Lessons Learned

- Challenge always is using real-time data versus data after "scrubbing"
- District completed a comprehensive CSO regulator/interceptor inspection/survey program and a review of all flow calculations to refine all computations in 2010/2011
 - 2015 circa CSO Regulator Sketches all updated
- District currently converting from telemetry to cellular data transmission to improve communications
- Migrating to Hach-Wims for reporting



Thank You

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