

Department of Public Works Environmental Engineering Section



Review of City of Milwaukee Sanitary Bypass Pumps, Sewer Overflow (SSO) Permit and SCADA Monitoring



DISCUSSION OUTLINE

Bypass pump and lift station locations

SSO Background

Typical bypass pump sites

SCADA monitoring

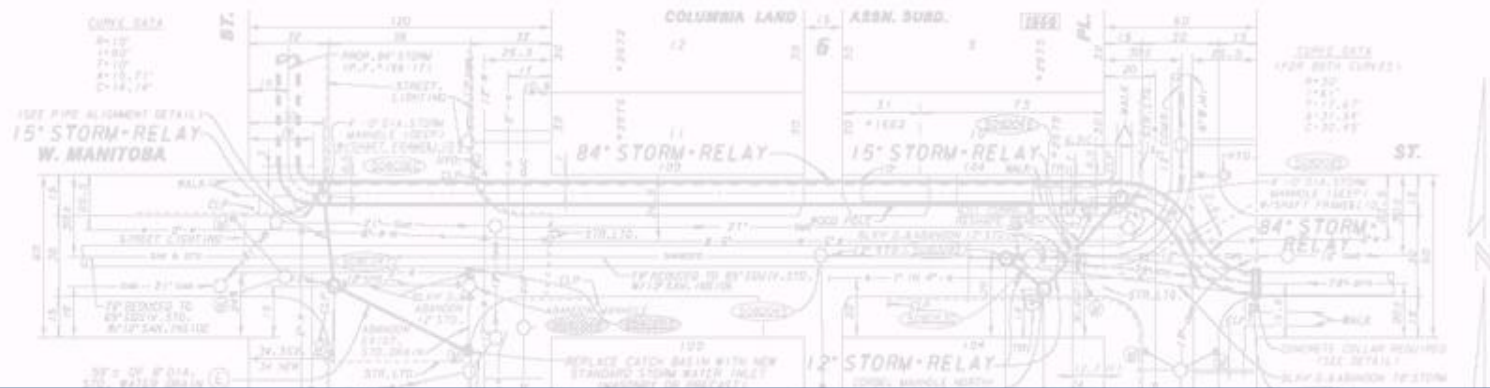
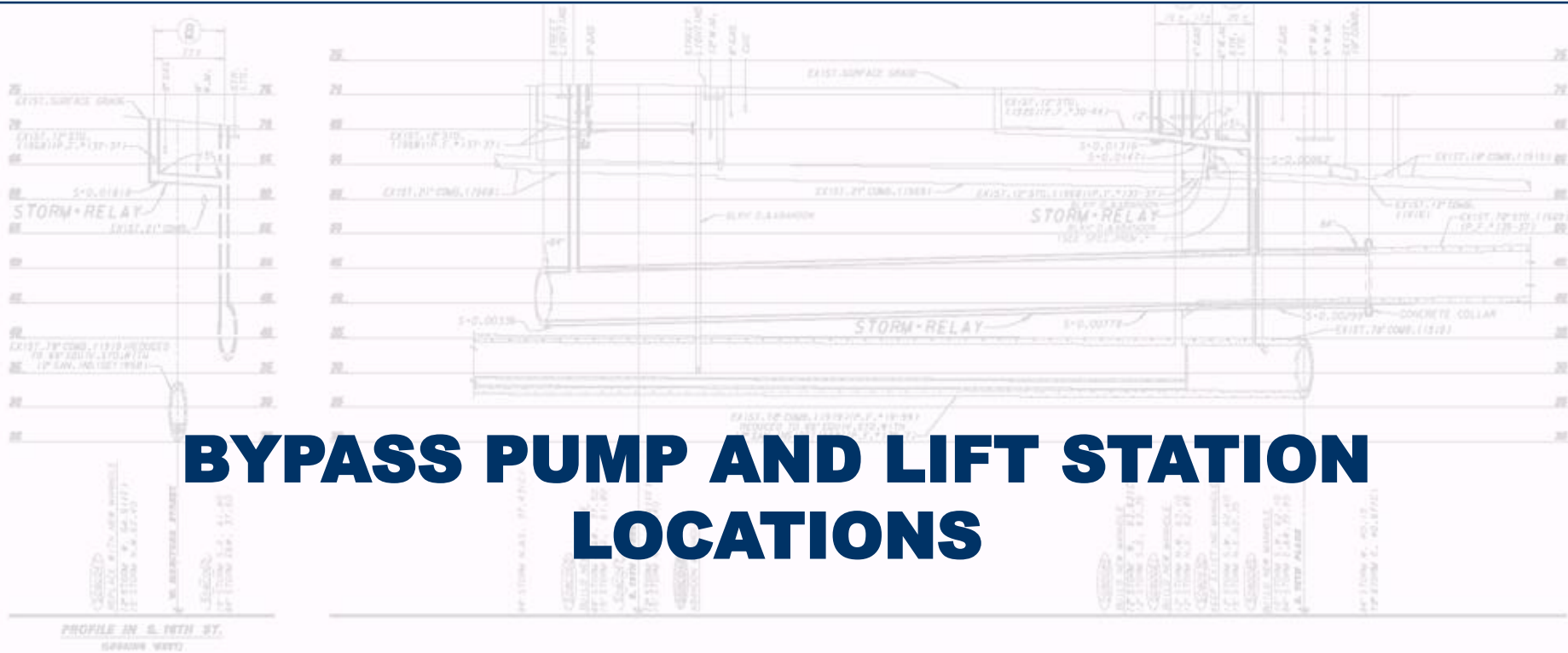
Why do we need bypass pumps?

What are we doing to improve our pump system?

What are we doing to reduce the risks of basement backups?

Questions





SANITARY BYPASS PUMP AND LIFT STATION LOCATIONS

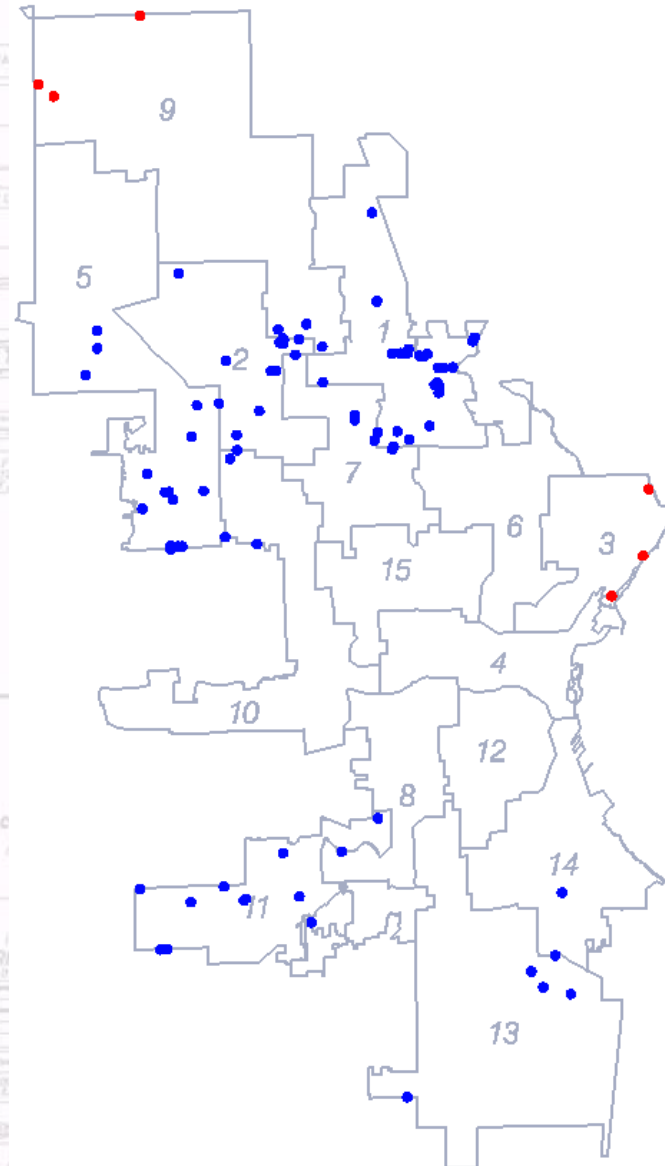
The City owns and maintains two types of pumping facilities, sanitary bypass pumps and sanitary lift stations.

● Bypass Pumping Stations (83)

● Lift Stations (6)

Bypass pumps are located in areas where there has been a history of backwaters.

Lift stations are located where gravity sewer service is not available, usually in low-lying areas.



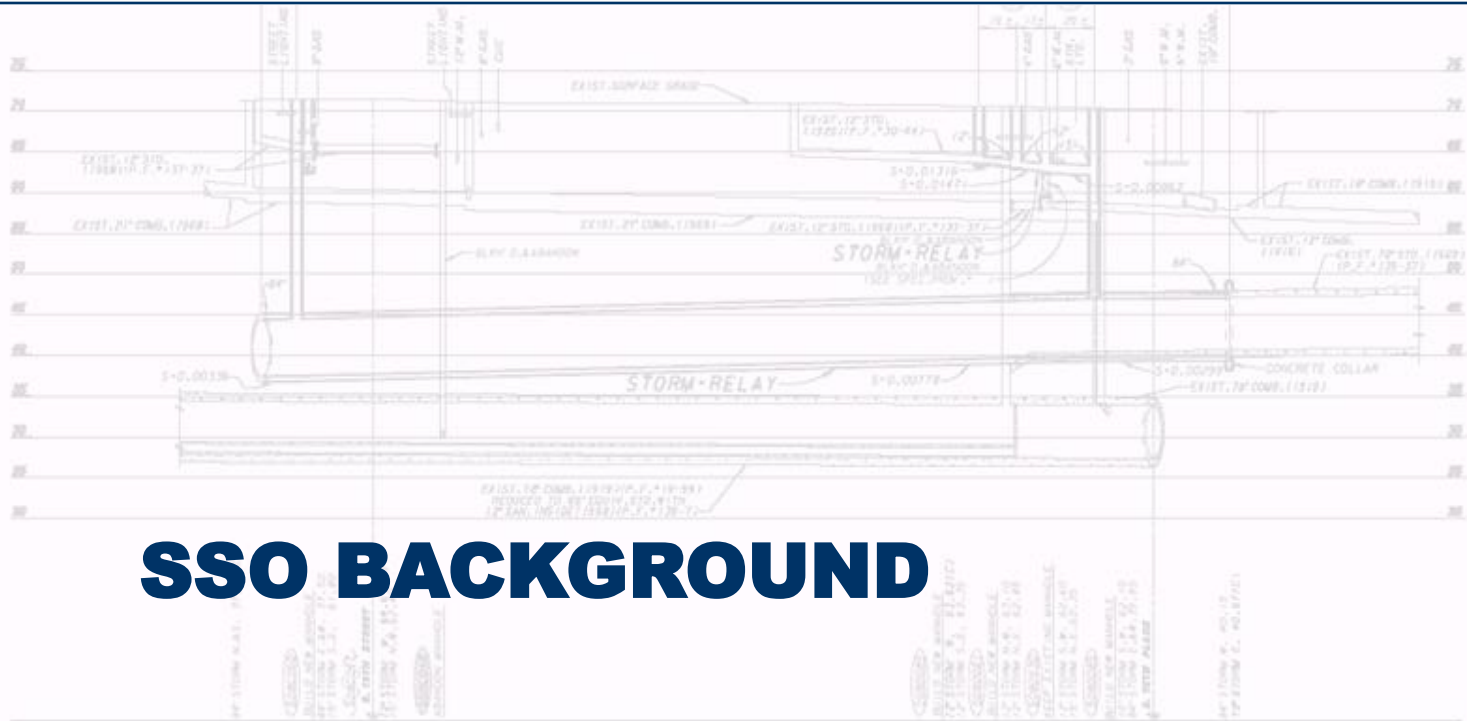
SANITARY BYPASS PUMP STATION LOCATIONS

Our records indicate that the original pumps were installed in the 1960s and 1970s

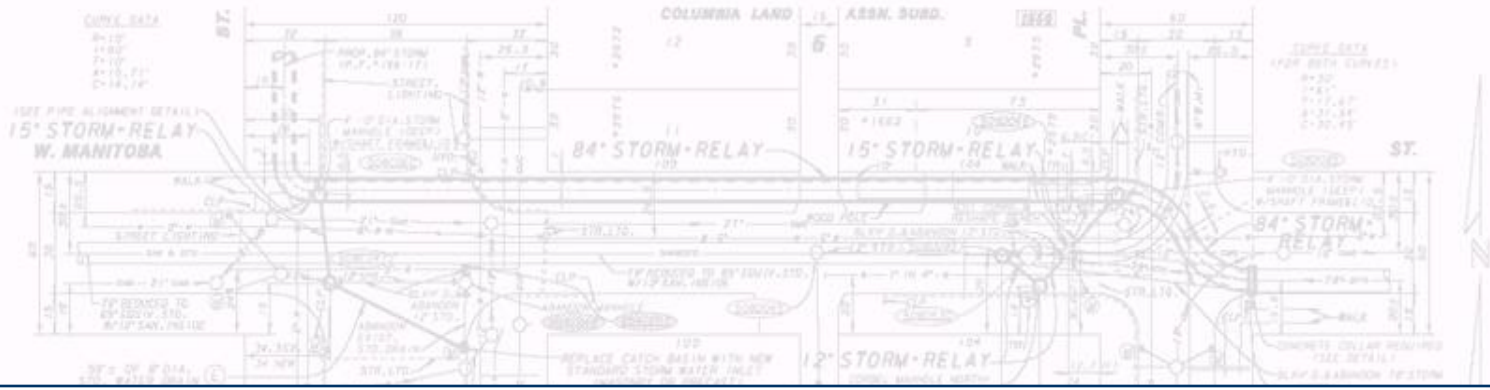
Bypass pumps are located in areas where there has been a history of backwaters.

Generally pumps are programmed to turn on approximately 2 to 4 feet below the low basement elevation in the vicinity of the pump.





SSO BACKGROUND



FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

(33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)

AN ACT To provide for water pollution control activities in the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency and in the Federal Works Agency, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—RESEARCH AND RELATED PROGRAMS

DECLARATION OF GOALS AND POLICY

SEC. 101. (a) The objective of this Act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. In order to achieve this objective it is hereby declared that, consistent with the provisions of this Act—

(1) it is the national goal that the discharge of pollutants into the navigable waters be eliminated by 1985;

(2) it is the national goal that wherever attainable, an interim goal of water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water be achieved by July 1, 1983;

(3) it is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited;

(4) it is the national policy that Federal financial assistance be provided to construct publicly owned waste treatment works;

(5) it is the national policy that areawide treatment man-



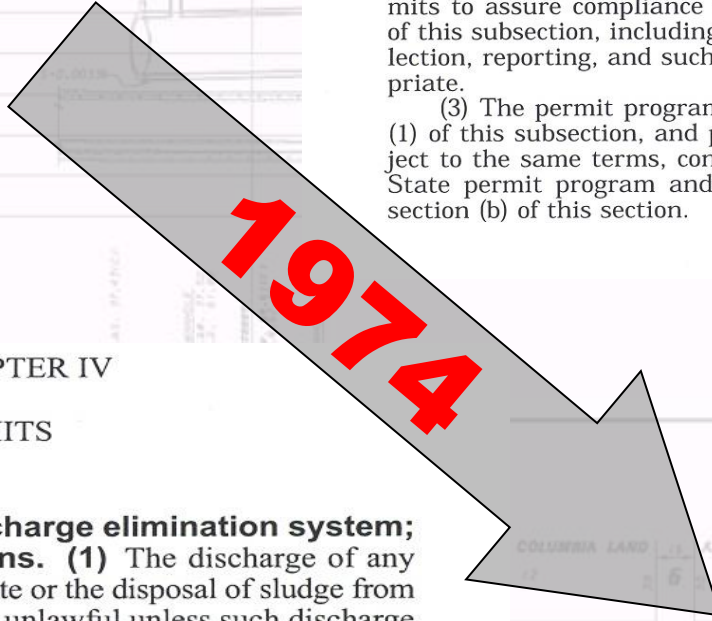
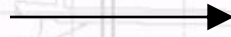
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

SEC. 402. (a)(1) Except as provided in sections 318 and 404 of this Act, the Administrator may, after opportunity for public hearing, issue a permit for the discharge of any pollutant, or combination of pollutants, notwithstanding section 301(a), upon condition that such discharge will meet either (A) all applicable requirements under sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, and 403 of this Act, or (B) prior to the taking of such action, the Administrator determines are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

NPDES

(2) The Administrator shall prescribe conditions for such permits to assure compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of this subsection, including conditions on data and information collection, reporting, and such other requirements as he deems appropriate.

(3) The permit program of the Administrator under paragraph (1) of this subsection, and permits issued thereunder, shall be subject to the same terms, conditions, and requirements as apply to a State permit program and permits issued thereunder under subsection (b) of this section.



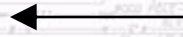
SUBCHAPTER IV
PERMITS

283.31 Water pollutant discharge elimination system; permits, terms and conditions. (1) The discharge of any pollutant into any waters of the state or the disposal of sludge from a treatment work by any person is unlawful unless such discharge or disposal is done under a permit issued by the department under this section or s. 283.33. The department may by rule exempt certain classes or categories of discharges from this section. Except as provided in s. 283.33, the department shall require only one permit for a publicly owned treatment works facility or system, regardless of the number of point sources from such facility or system.

WPDES

(2) No permit shall be issued by the department for the discharge into the waters of the state of any of the following:

(a) Any radiological, chemical or biological warfare agent or



SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW (SSO) DEFINITION

Any discharge from the sanitary sewer system to the storm sewers, streams and rivers.

This includes discharges from bypass pump stations.

SSO's during rain events are generally caused by too much rain water in the sanitary system (infiltration and inflow).

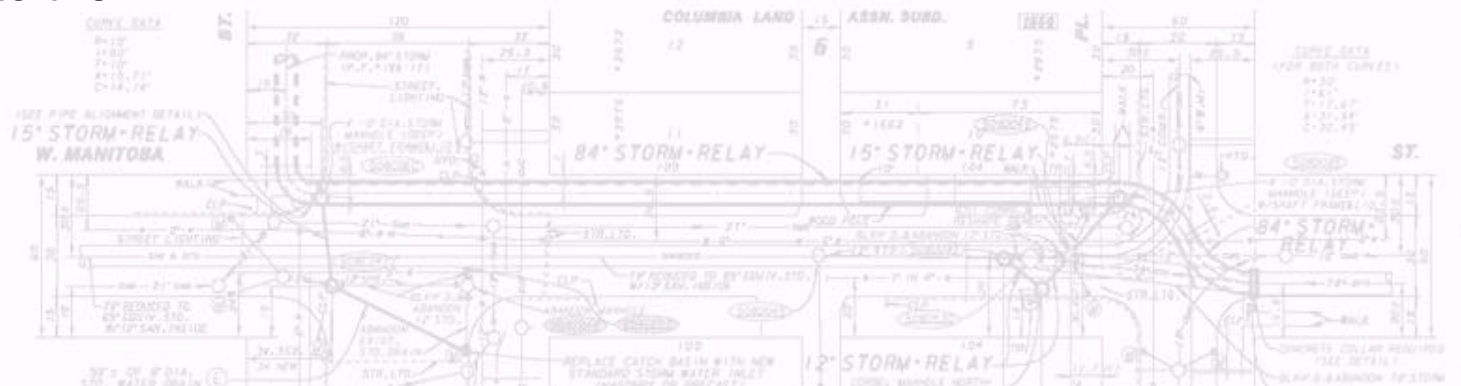


SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOW (SSO) NOTIFICATION

When an SSO has occurred, we must contact the DNR, MMSD, and local water works operators within 24 hours.



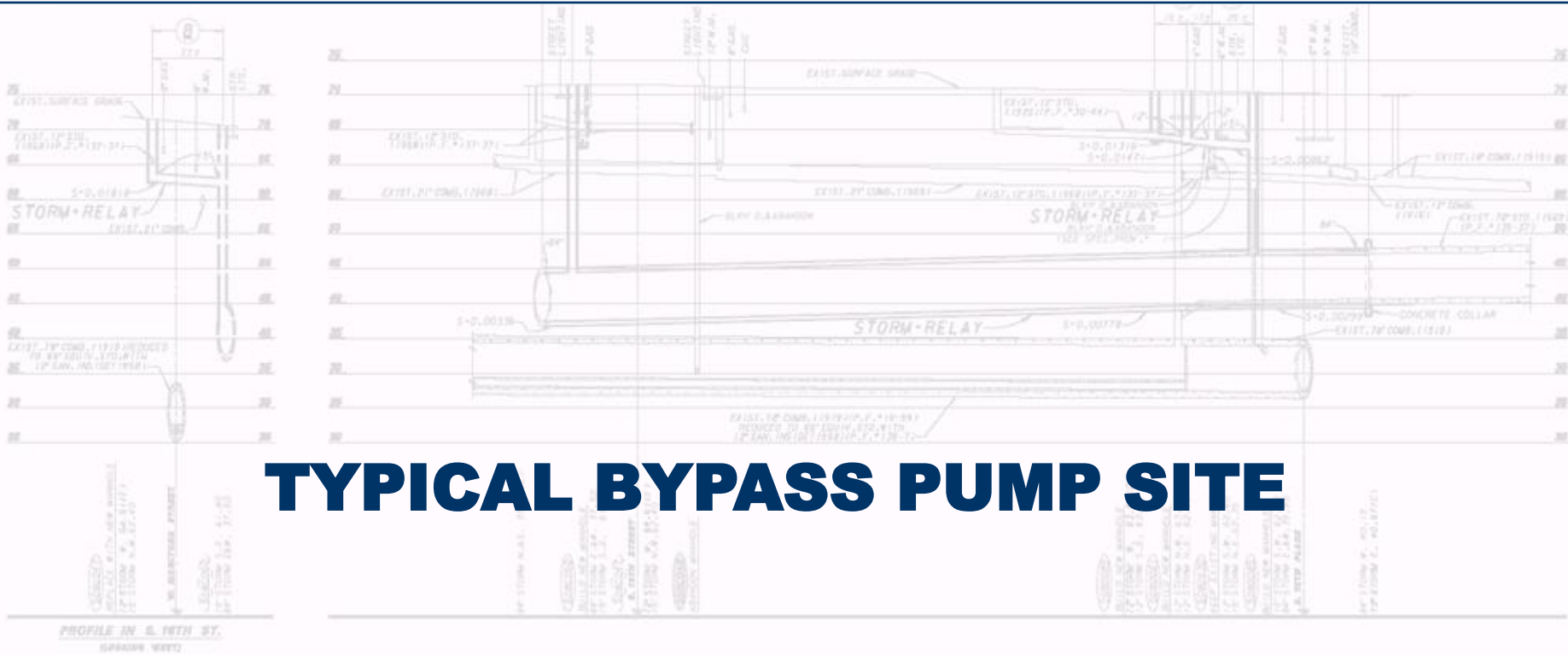
Within 5 days of an SSO, we submit a written report to the DNR.



PUMP OPERATIONS DURING RAIN EVENTS

Year	Rain Events	Pump Runs
2001	1	1
2002	1	1
2003	0	0
2004	2	19
2005	1	3
2006	1	1
2007	0	0
2008	1	30
2009	1	7
Total		62





TYPICAL BYPASS PUMP LAYOUT



Receiving Storm Sewer Manhole

Bypass Pump Manhole



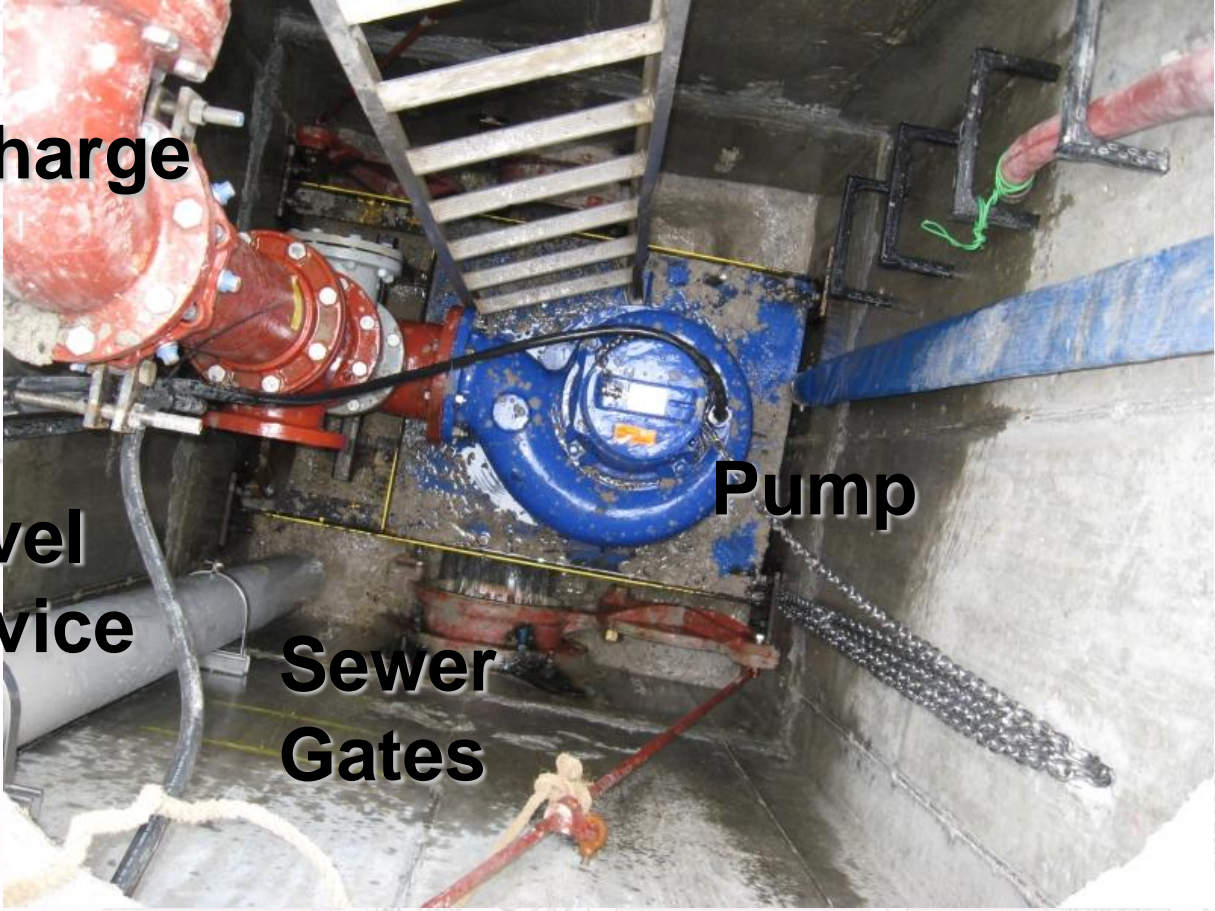
TYPICAL BYPASS PUMP LAYOUT (POST-REHAB)

Discharge
Pipe

Level
Device

Sewer
Gates

Pump



TYPICAL BYPASS PUMP ELECTRICAL CABINET



15' STORM-RELAY
W. MANITOBA

12' STORM-RELAY



TYPICAL BYPASS PUMP ELECTRICAL CABINET



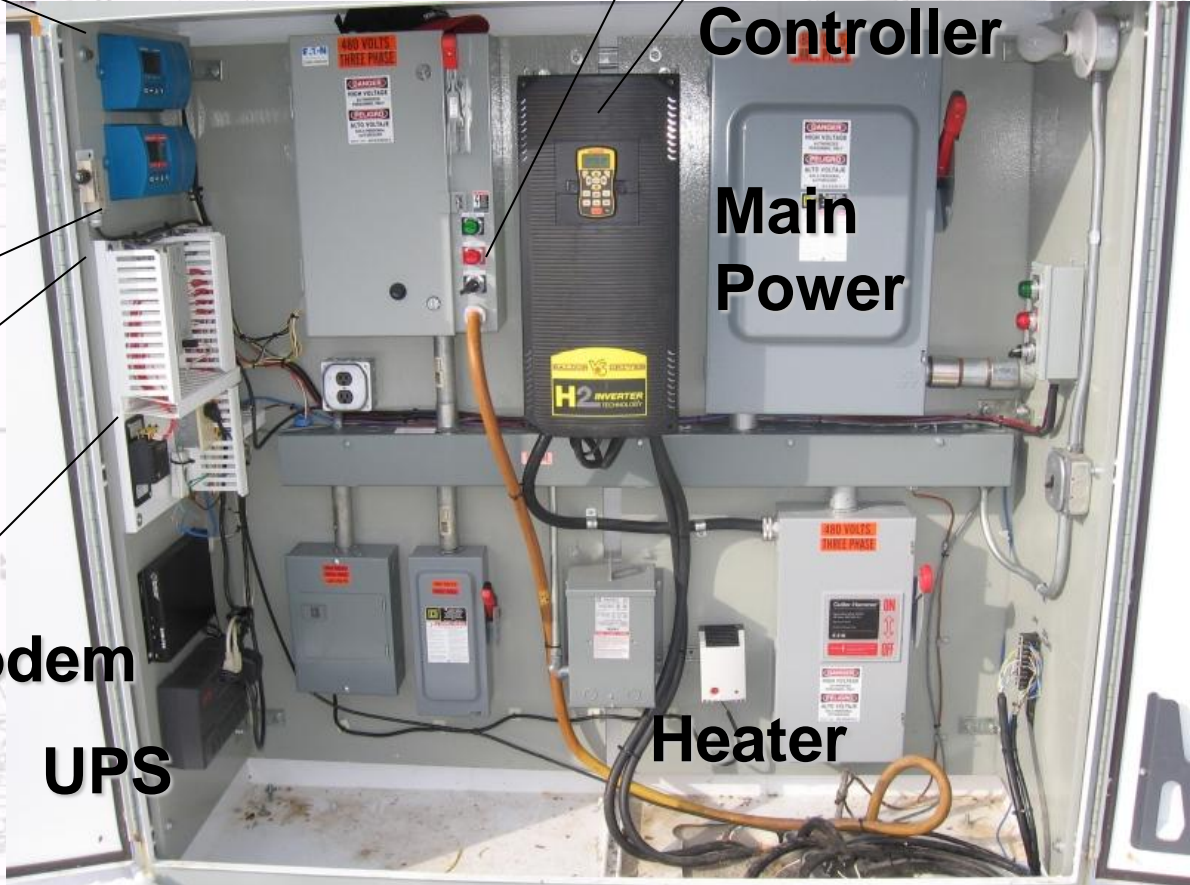
Multiranger



Modem

Controller (PLC)

UPS



On/Off/Auto Switch

Motor Controller

Main Power

Heater



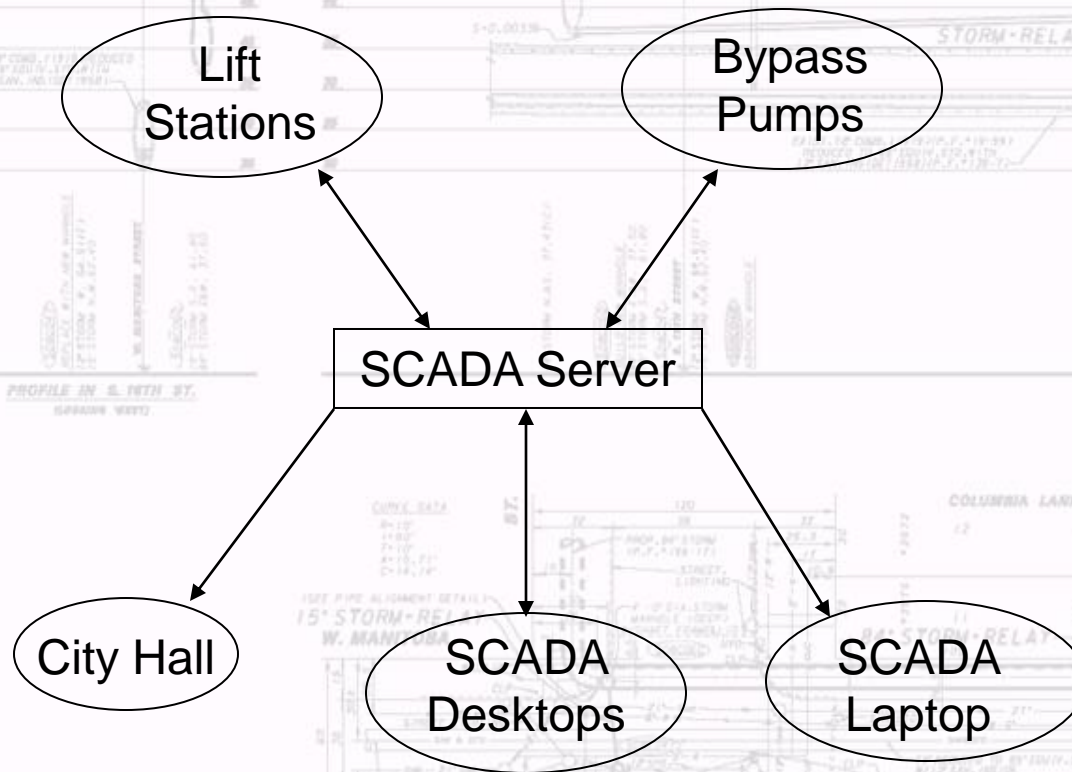
PUMP REHAB PROJECTS SINCE 2001

Year	No. of Pumps Rehabbed (Partial)	No. of Pumps Rehabbed (Full)	Cost
2001	2	2	\$187,796
2002	5	0	\$99,990
2003	1	7	\$554,910
2004	6	4	\$569,569
2005	2	4	\$281,154
2006	3	2	\$545,413
2007	1	0	\$266,094
2008	0	4	\$329,065
2009	6	3	\$365,217
2010 (Est.)	5	4	\$450,000
Total	31	30	\$3,649,208



SCADA MONITORING

Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition



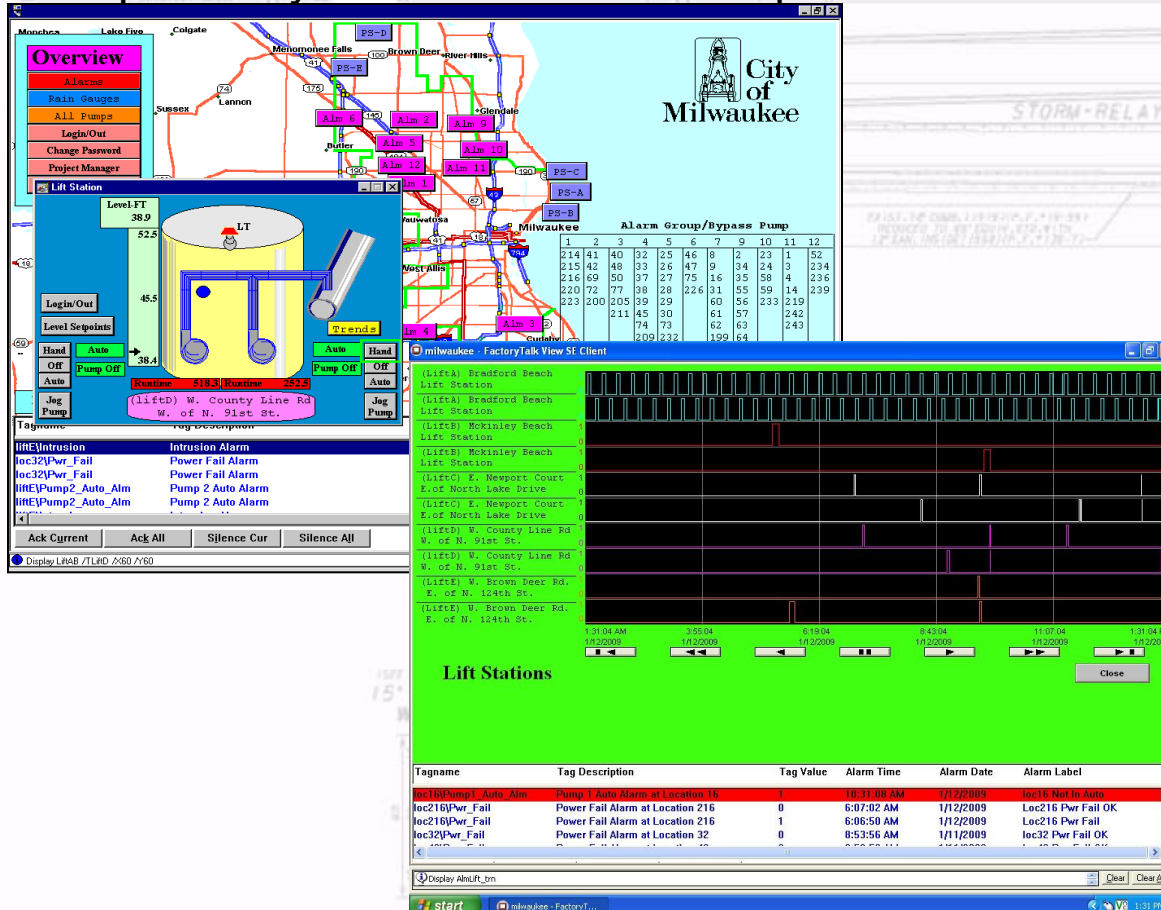
SCADA is the tool we use to monitor all bypass pump and lift stations.

City staff monitor SCADA during rain events and non-business hours using laptop computers.



SCADA MONITORING

Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition

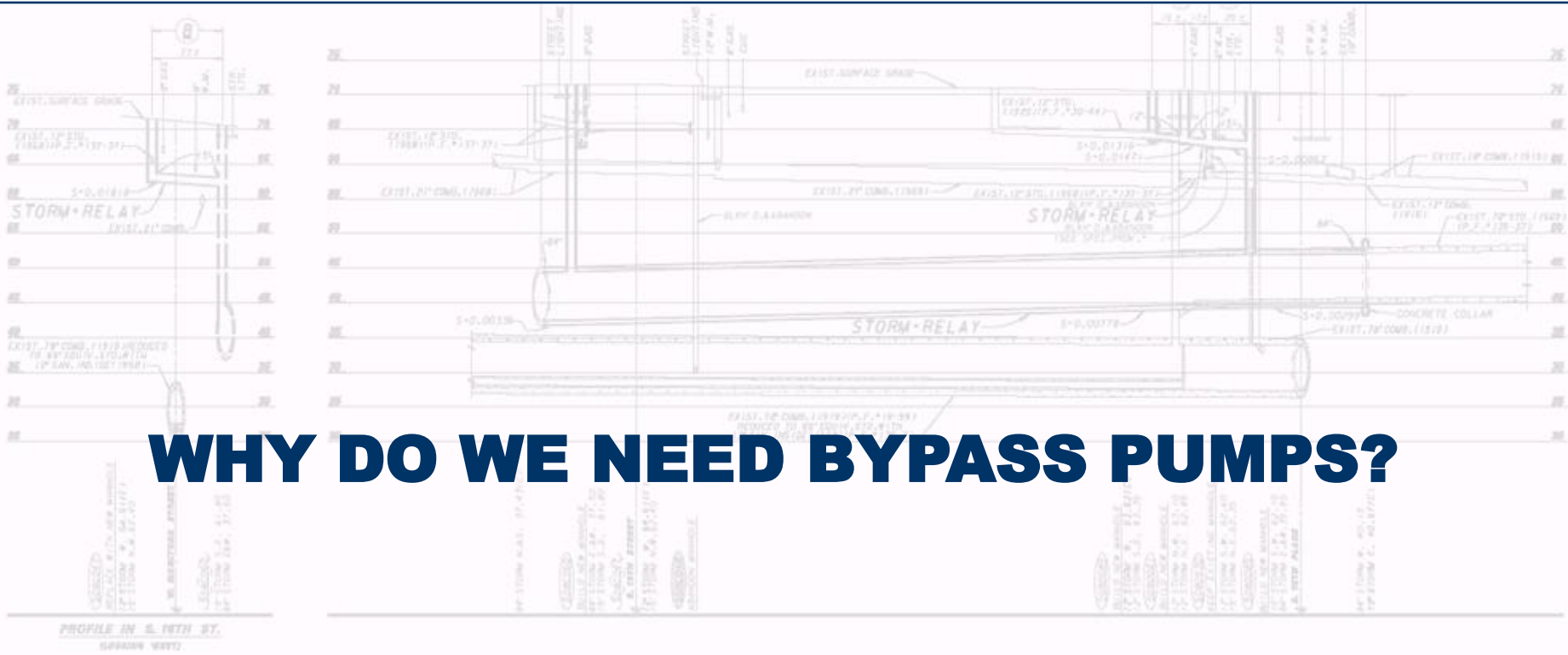


SCADA displays an alarm when something is wrong at a site.

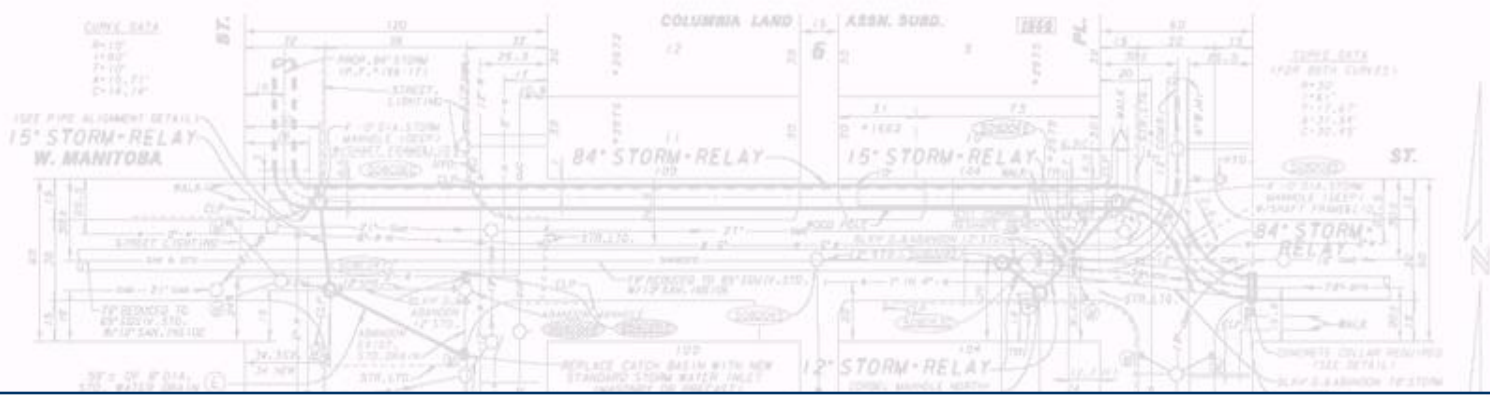
Typical alarms include, intrusion, pump running, pump fail, power fail, and high water.

SCADA also provides graphical representations of pump runs that help detect potential issues at lift stations.





WHY DO WE NEED BYPASS PUMPS?



SOURCES OF INFILTRATION AND INFLOW (I/I)

Excessive rain water enters the sanitary system through both public and private sources.

Private:

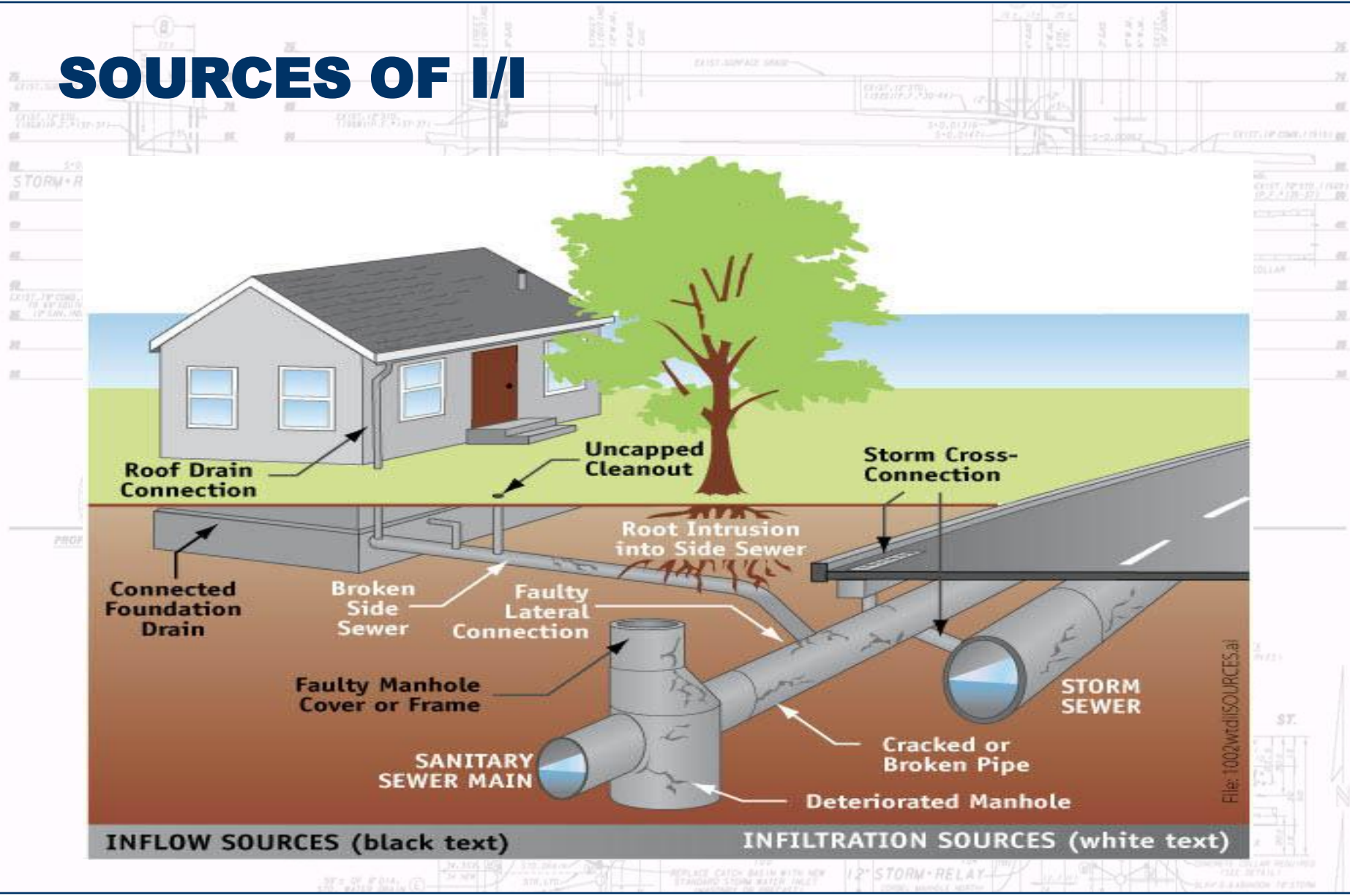
- Improper downspout connections and improper grading
- Foundation drains (pre-1954)
- Sump pumps discharging to floor drain or basement sink
- Cracks and open joints in sanitary building lateral

Public:

- Improper catch basin connections to sanitary sewer
- Cracks and open joints in sanitary sewer mains
- Leaky sanitary manholes

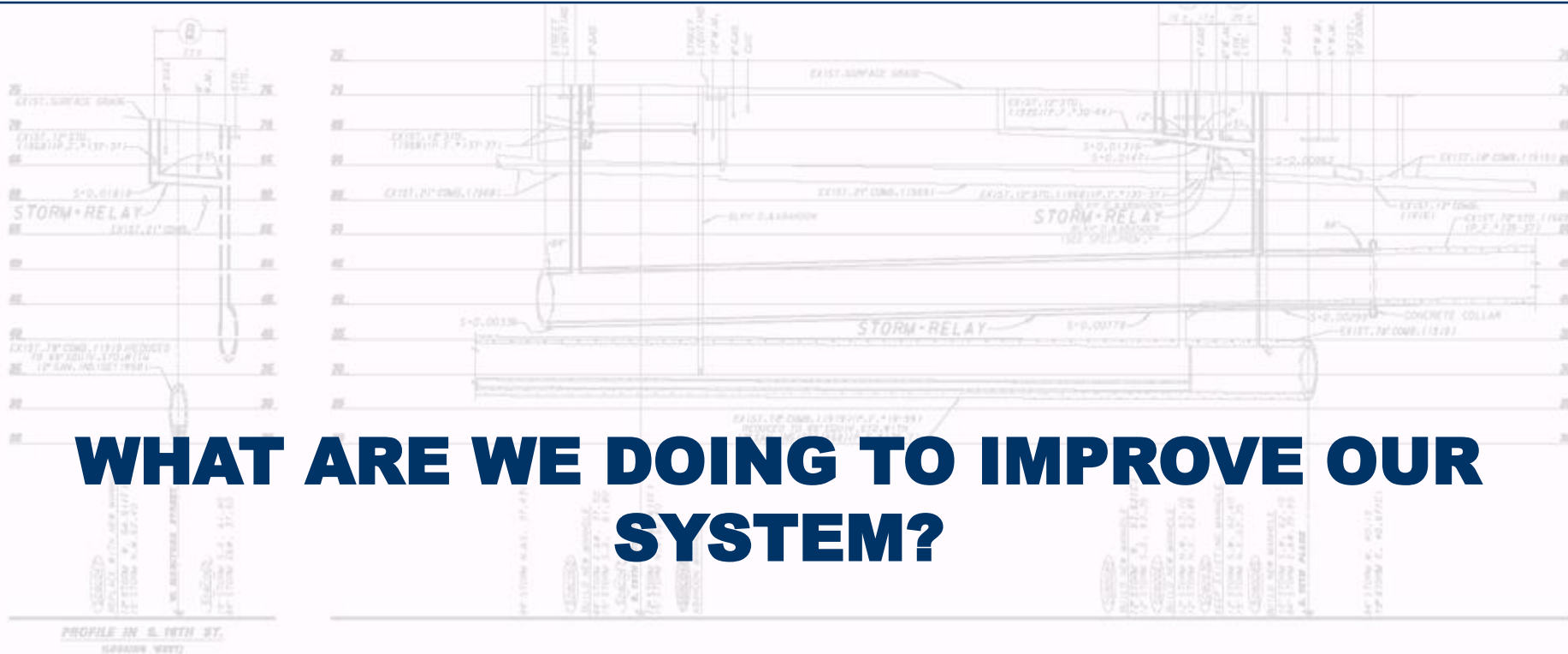


SOURCES OF I/I

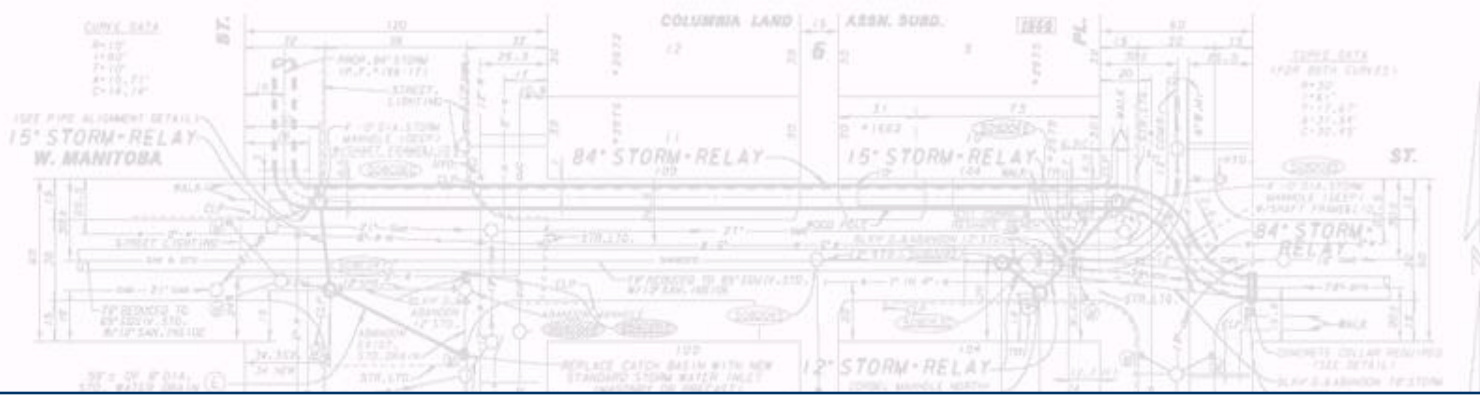


EXAMPLE OF I/I





WHAT ARE WE DOING TO IMPROVE OUR SYSTEM?



CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

City has contracted with a private firm to perform a check of all pumps on a monthly basis.

Provides City with a written report.

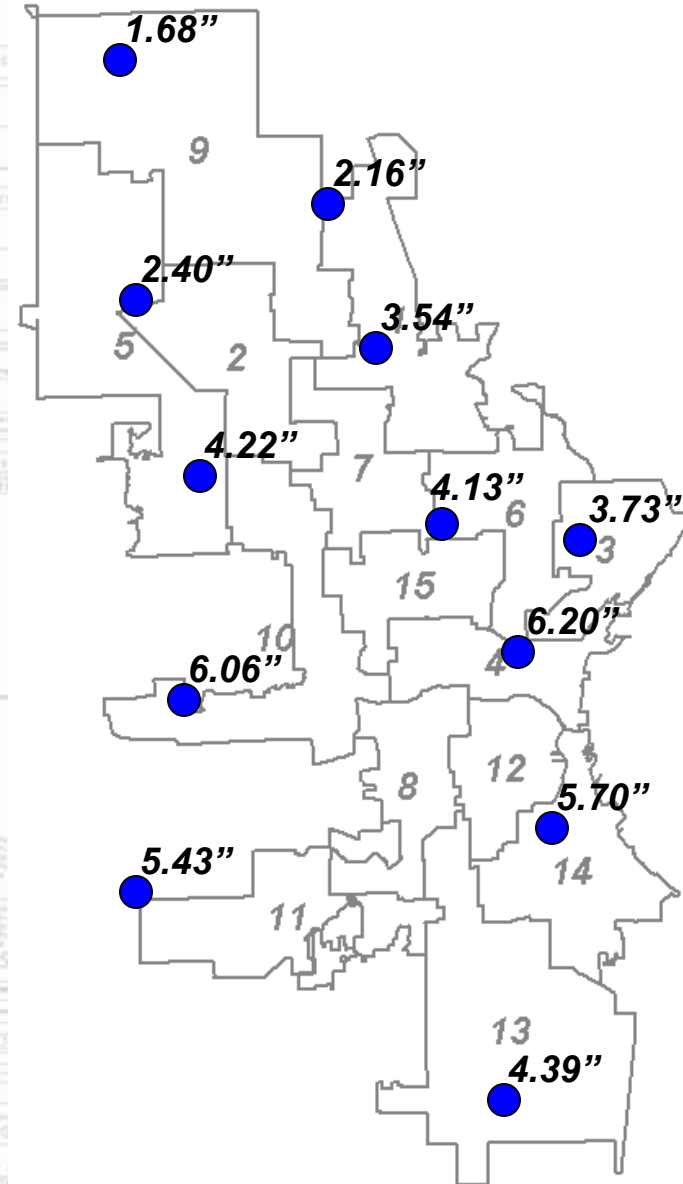
Field managers can use this information for establishing priorities for troubleshooting work.

Engineers use this information for future pump rehab projects.



JUNE 19, 2009 RAINFALL TOTALS

Based on Southeaster Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), this amount of rain corresponds to a greater than 100-year storm event.

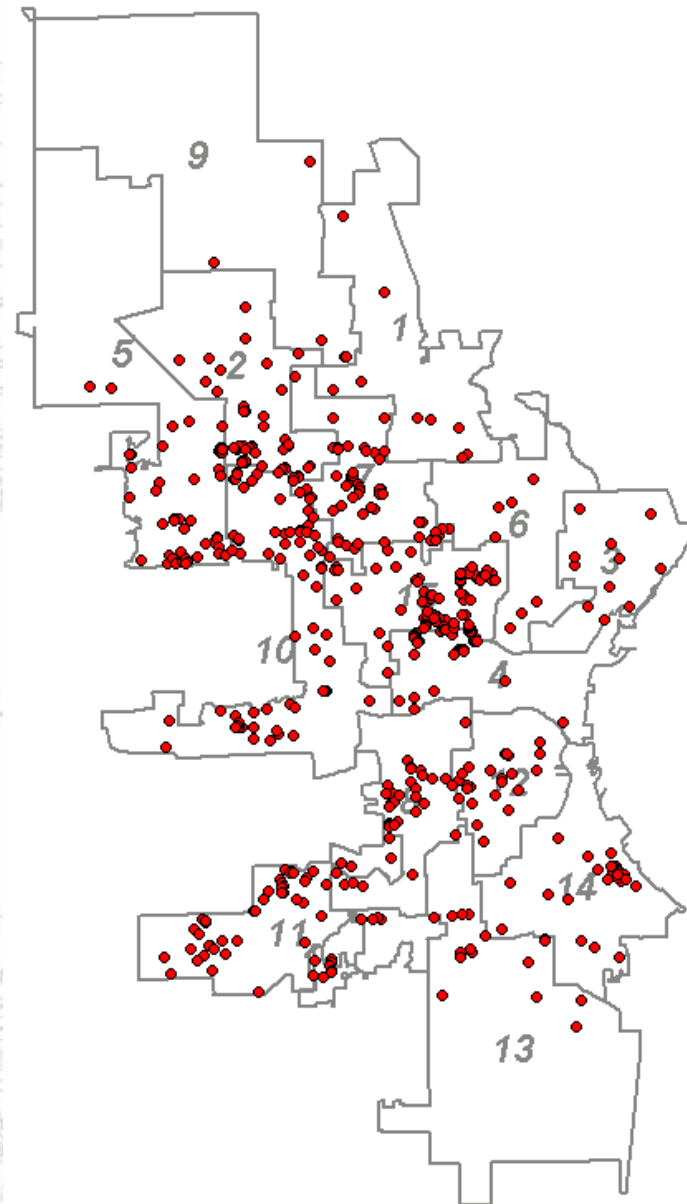


JUNE 19, 2009 BACKWATERS

658 calls placed to
DPW Call Center

By Aldermanic District:

1 st	Hamilton	9
2 nd	Davis	70
3 rd	Kovac	12
4 th	Bauman	49
5 th	Bohl	63
6 th	Coggs	8
7 th	Wade	56
8 th	Donovan	38
9 th	Puente	6
10 th	Murphy	85
11 th	Dudzik	81
12 th	Witkowiak	28
13 th	Witkowski	20
14 th	Zielinski	34
15 th	Hines	99



I/I REDUCTION EFFORTS SINCE 2001

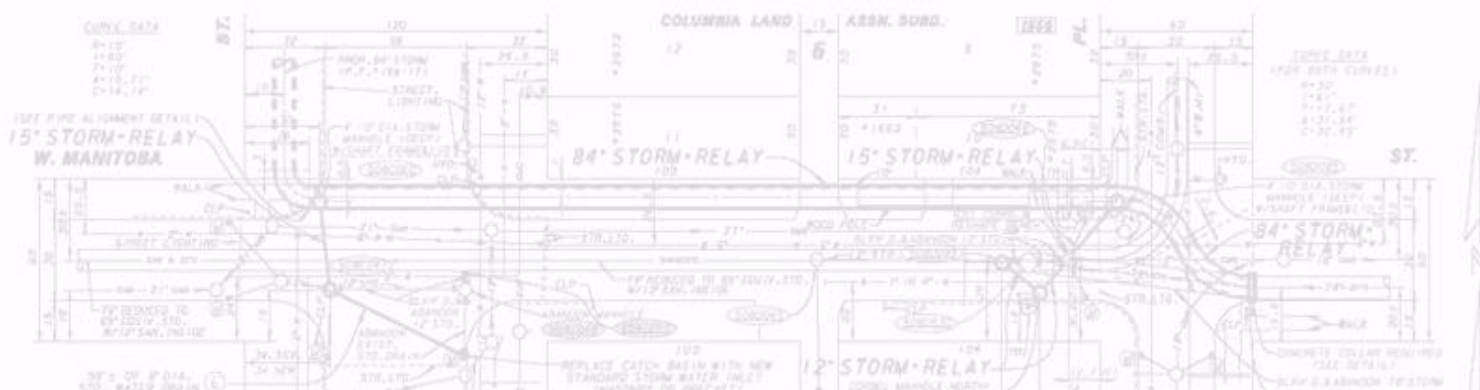
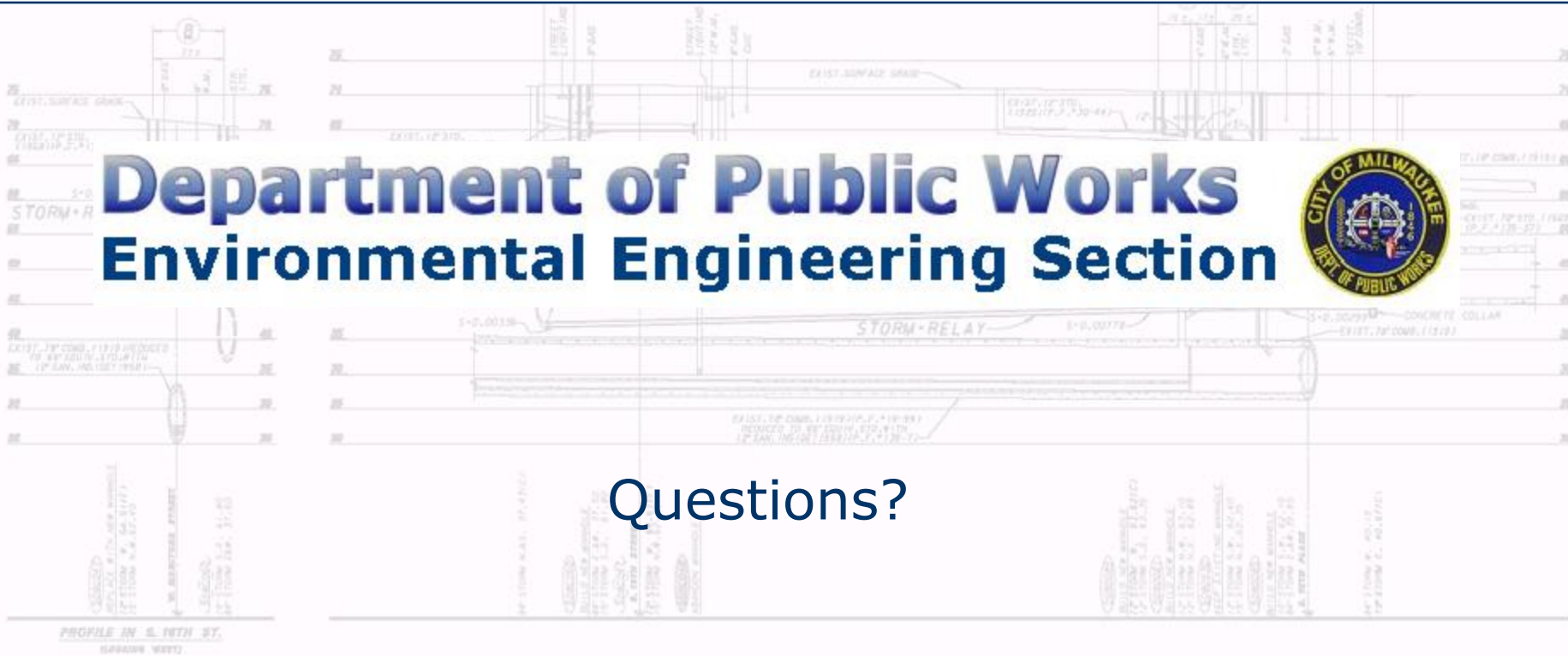
Year	Sewer System Evaluation Survey (SSES)	Sanitary Manhole Rehab	Sanitary Sewer Lining	Sanitary Sewer Relay	Total
2001	\$ 1,066,430	\$ 2,392,994	\$ 5,081,000	\$ 733,550	\$ 9,273,974
2002	\$ 974,400	\$ 2,194,206	\$ 2,037,000	\$ 1,776,986	\$ 6,982,592
2003	\$ 307,875	\$ 1,830,000	\$ 1,981,590	\$ 3,232,470	\$ 7,351,935
2004	\$ 297,487	\$ 928,448	\$ 3,568,000	\$ 942,312	\$ 5,736,247
2005	\$ 505,570	\$ 564,949	\$ 2,568,000	\$ 3,180,000	\$ 6,818,519
2006	\$ 415,000	\$ 1,579,000	\$ 3,280,200	\$ 2,456,400	\$ 7,730,600
2007	\$ 420,969	\$ 874,705	\$ 6,909,000	\$ 4,739,000	\$ 12,943,674
2008	\$ 1,324,199	\$ 2,431,982	\$ 4,842,000	\$ 5,441,000	\$ 14,039,181
2009	\$ 141,000	\$ 2,201,000	\$ 9,192,300	\$ 4,790,700	\$ 16,325,000
2010 (est)	\$ 200,000	\$ 2,800,000	\$ 2,061,000	\$ 10,250,000	\$ 15,311,000
Total	\$ 5,652,930	\$ 17,797,284	\$ 41,520,090	\$ 37,542,418	\$ 102,512,722



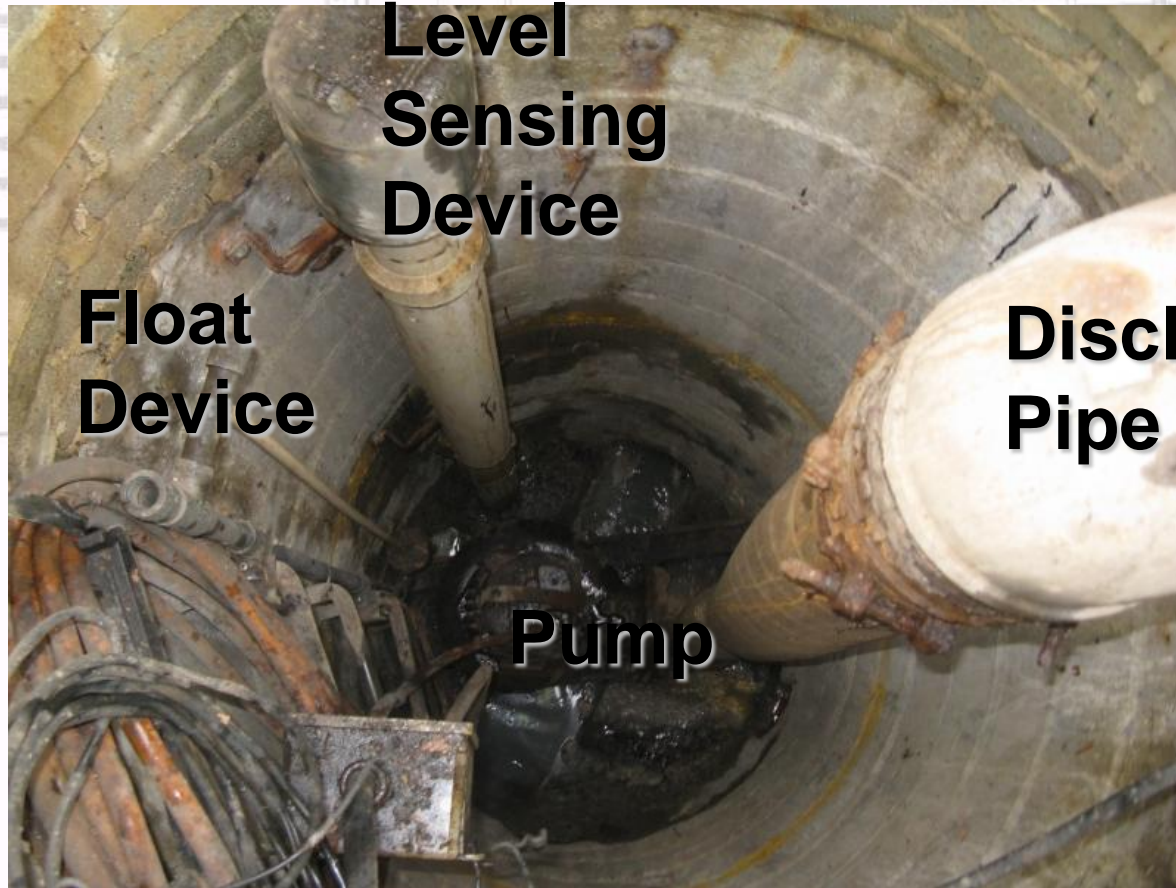
Department of Public Works Environmental Engineering Section



Questions?



TYPICAL BYPASS PUMP LAYOUT (PRE-REHAB)



Level
Sensing
Device

Float
Device

Discharge
Pipe

Pump





CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS WET TESTING

Wet testing simulates high water conditions by plugging sewer lines and filling pump manhole with hydrant water.

Pro: Tests all components of a pump station while working together.
Often corrections can be made at time of the test.

Con: More costly in terms of manpower, and time pulled away from other activities such as sewer cleaning and televising.

Plugging sewers increases risk of basement back-ups.

Up until recently, this type of testing was prohibited by the DNR due to sanitary pollution concerns.

