

Is it possible for small Municipalities to flow meter, identify and quantify Inflow/Infiltration, identify the location of the I/I without breaking the bank?

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Chesley Associates, Inc.

55th Annual OTCO Wastewater Workshop

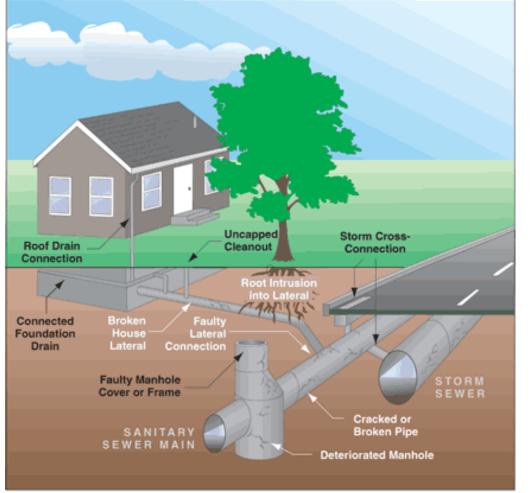
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www.chesleyassociates.com Representing Leading Water and Wastewater Treatment Equipment Manufacturers Identifying Inflow/Infiltration Sources has been a difficult and expensive problem for Municipalities for decades with combined sewers and aging infrastructure allowing for excess flow to enter collection systems throughout the Midwest causing high flows at the WWTP, overflows, regulatory agency calls, and general headaches/heartaches whenever it storms.

WHAT IS I&I



Key: - Inflow Source - Infiltration Source • Inflow: Water flowing directly into the system

• Infiltration: Water indirectly leaking into the system

I&I can cause:OverflowsEarly expansion of a collection system or WWTP

Flow meters can be used to isolate sources of flow that the collection system is not intended to carry (I&I), such as rainwater and/or groundwater.



Inflow/Infiltration Source Detection

- Flow Metering
- Smoke Testing
- Dye Water Flooding
- Manhole Inspection
- CCTV

Flow Metering

- Why Flow Meter?
 - Measure Actual Flow
 - Organize Collection System into Sub Basins
 - Allows Delineation and Prioritization
 - Compare Post Rehab to Pre Rehab Numbers
 - Verify Plant Meter

Some initial questions that usually arise are

- 1. Where do I get started?
- 2. How do flow meters work?
- 3.Are they difficult to use?
- 4. What kind of manhole do I put a flow meter in?
- 5.Great, I installed the flow meter, now what?

Knowing how to get a program started is half of the battle. This presentation will assist the small municipality in identifying if a flow metering program is needed, general cost, and benefits from running an ongoing program.

The overall goal of this presentation is to help a Municipality make an informed decision about implementing a Flow Monitoring program to address their Collection System issues.

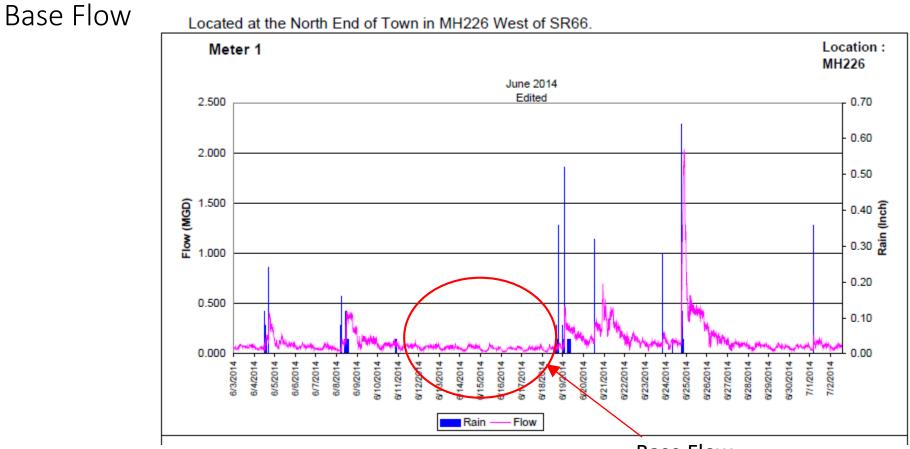
Flow Metering

- Base Flow
- System Characteristics
- Infiltration
- Rain Dependent Inflow
- Capacity
- Flow Balancing/Basin Development

Flow Metering Base Flow

• Base Flow is dry weather flow that displays the normal running state at metering points in a collection system.

Flow Metering



Base Flow

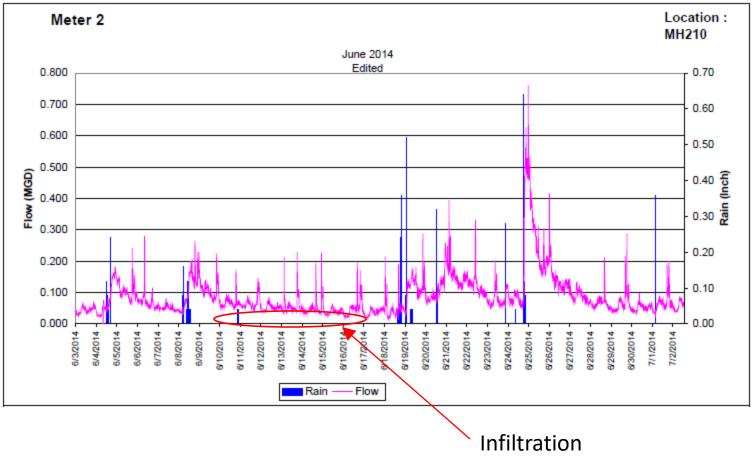
Flow Metering

 Infiltration is groundwater that enters the collection systems through cracks or faults in the system below the groundwater table.
Infiltration is not directly tied to rainfall events.

Flow Metering



Located at the North End of Town in MH210 East of SR66.



Flow Metering

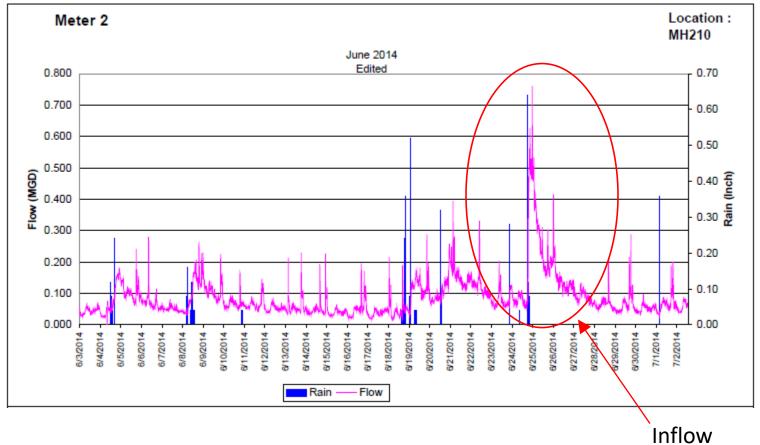
Rain Dependent Inflow

• Rain Dependent Inflow is the water that enters the collection system directly during rainfall events through connected assets such as manhole covers, roof leaders, storm catch basins, and area drains.

Flow Metering

Rain Dependent Inflow

Located at the North End of Town in MH210 East of SR66.

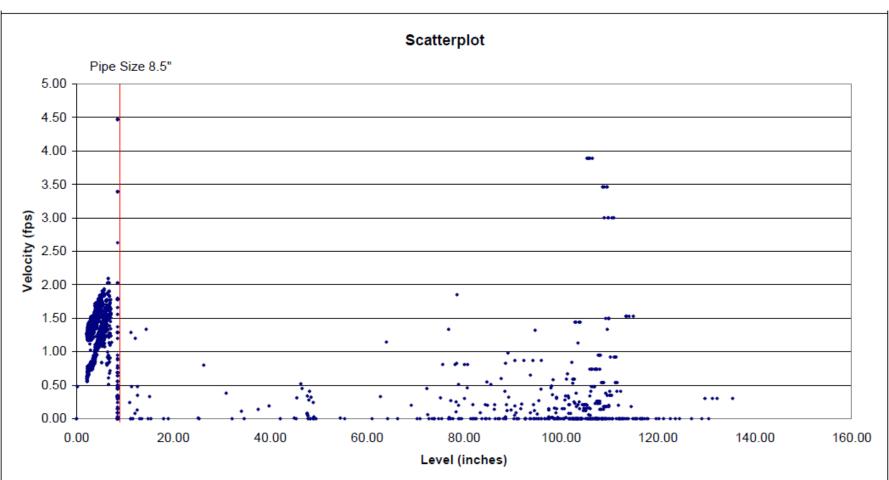


Flow Metering Capacity

 Capacity is defined for flow metering purposes as the amount of level in the pipe compared to the pipe size at the metering location(s). For analysis purposes, base flow capacity and wet weather capacity is monitored during the study and noted if concerns arise.

Flow Metering

Capacity



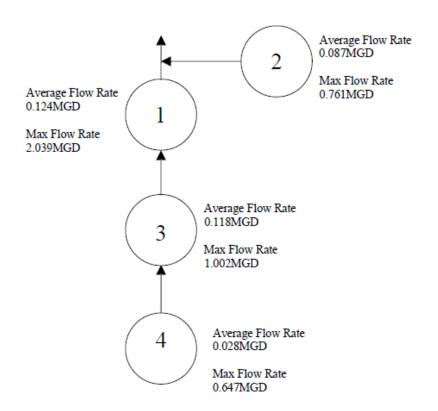
Flow Metering Balancing/Basin Development

• An important part of Flow Metering is dividing the collection system into sub basins to isolate areas with high Inflow and Infiltration.

Flow Metering

Balancing/Basin Development

Metering Schematic June 2014



Flow Metering Equipment

• Flow Logger – powers the system, holds the data until retrieval

Hach FL900 Standard (Non-Wireless) Flow Logger



When combined with the Flo-Dar®, Flo-Tole® 3, AV9000 module and IM9001 module, the Hach rc900 Series Flow Logger takes flow monitoring to a whole new level. With features that reduce site time and increase crew safety, the flow monitoring system allows you to easily manage your flow data, as well as your budget.

Flow Metering Equipment

• Sensors – attached to the flow logger to read the characteristics of the flow... Level and Velocity which converts to Flow.



Applications • Wastowater • Collection Systems • Industrial Water

The FLO-DAR® AV Sensor provides an ideal solution for non-contact, maintenance-free portable or permanent sewer flow monitoring.

SIGMA AREA VELOCITY FLOW SENSORS

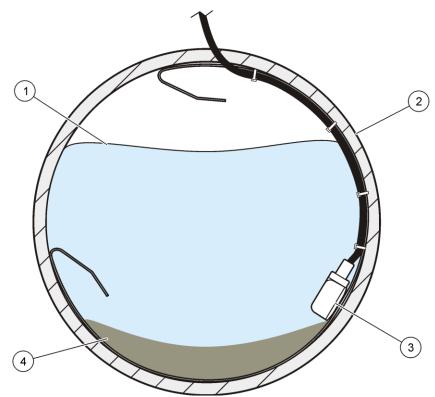
Provides reliable, accurate data with minimal maintenance and greater life expectancy.

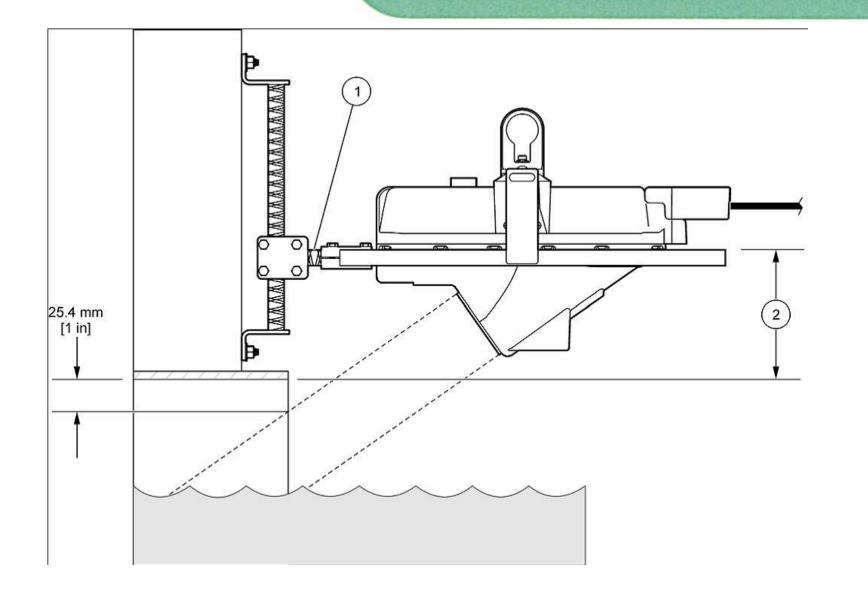


The Hach Sigma AV Flow Sensor is a robust sensor specially leveloped to withstand harsh environments typical of collection systems. It provides reliable, accurate data with minimal maintenance and greater life expectancy.

Flow Metering Submerged Sensor Setup 3 2 1 Ż (4) ۹

Flow Metering Offset Mount Due to Debris







Installation Pictures





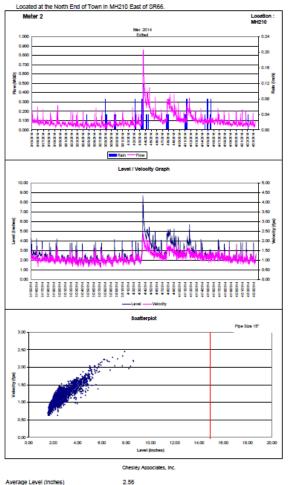




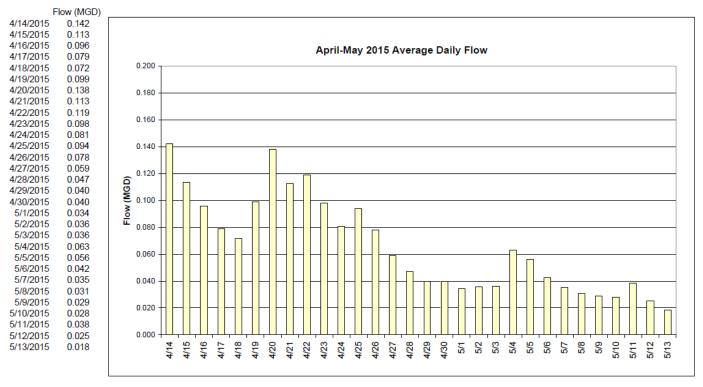


Woo Hoo! The Meters are Installed!

now what?



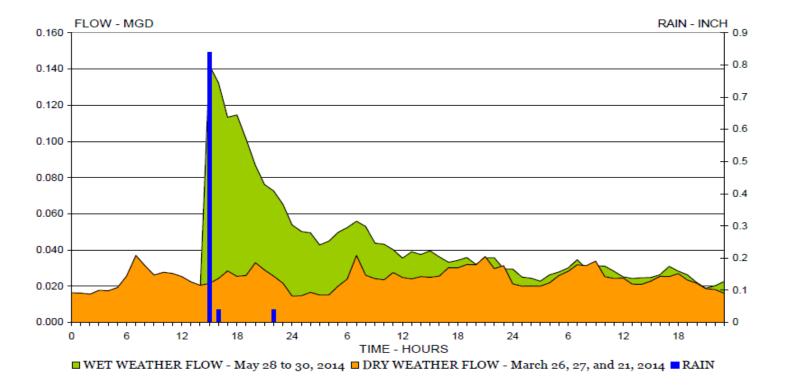
Minimum Level (inches)	1.60			
Maximum Level (Inches)	8.62	Maximum Flow Rate (MGD)	0.866	
Average Velocity (ft/sec)	1.13	Average Flow Rate (MGD)	0.099	
Minimum Velocity (ft/sec)	0.63			
Maximum Velocity (filsec)	2.45			



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RAIN DEPENDENT INFLOW AND INFILTRATION

METER NO. 4



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The BIG QUESTION.... What is the COST?

For a 4 meter study for 3 months Equipment

3 Submerged Meters with a variety of Mounting Bands (Purchase)\$15kInstall and Maintenance Performed by Municipality\$0kMonthly Reporting and Final Report with Recommendations\$9k(3 Months)

Incidental additional costs would include 6 volt battery \$1k changes, extra site visits, etc... Total Cost \$25k

Questions?



Go Bucks!

