

# ELEVATED WATER STORAGE TANKS

- SELECTION-
- MAINTENANCE-
- WATER AGE AND THM REMOVAL-

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Project Manager – Civil Design Associates, Inc.

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## Education

B.S. Civil Engineering, 2006–Ohio University, Athens, Ohio

## Registration

Professional Engineer in Ohio, Registration No. 74658  
Surveyor Intern in Ohio

## Field of Expertise

Project Management, Bridge Design and Inspection, Construction Administration, Contract Documents, Municipal Engineering, Pressure and Gravity Piping Design, Surveying, GIS Data Collection

## Positions Held

Civil Design Associates, Inc.	2017 – Present	Project Manager
Hocking County Engineer's Office	2016 – 2017	Assistant Engineer
Muskingum County Engineer's Office	2013–2016	Design Engineer, Bridge Program Team Leader
Strand Associates, Inc.®	2006–2013	Project Manager, Engineer, Office Specifier
Ohio Research Institute for Transportation and the Environment (ORITE)	2005–2006	Research Assistant
Basic Systems, Inc.	2001–2004	Engineering Intern

# Tank Selection

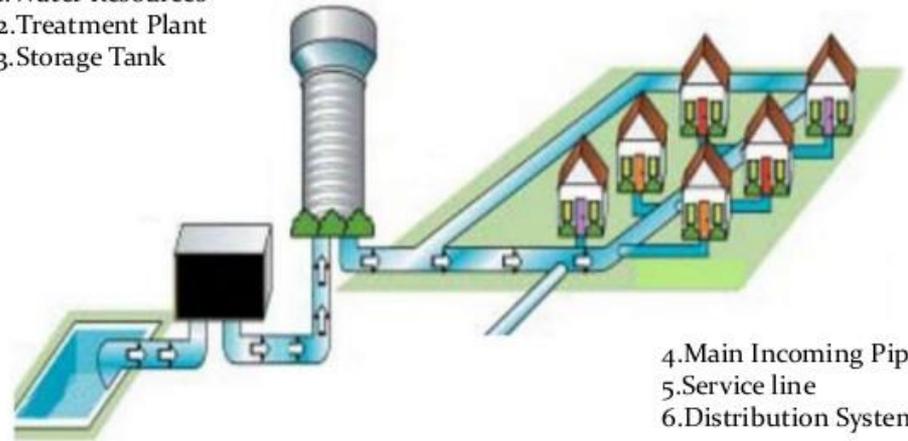
- Location
- Type
- Costs
  - Construction
  - Maintenance

# Location of Tank

- Elevation
- Location in System

## Water Supply Infrastructure

1. Water Resources
2. Treatment Plant
3. Storage Tank



## ● Elevation

- Tank Site Approx. 1,100 ft
- Service Area Elev. 900-1,000 ft
- Difference of 100 ft
- Pressure  $2.31 \text{ ft per psi} = 43.29 \text{ psi}$
- 35 psi minimum = 80.85 ft

## ● Other Considerations

- 1. Place to drain overland
- 2. Three feet above 100 YR Flood
- 3. Access for Construction
- 4. Access for Maintenance

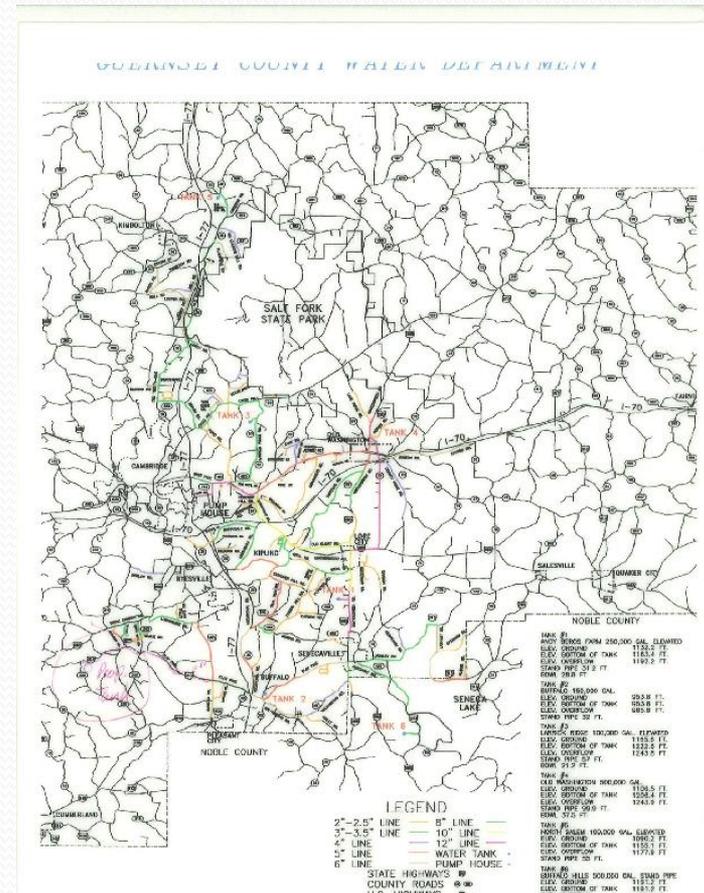


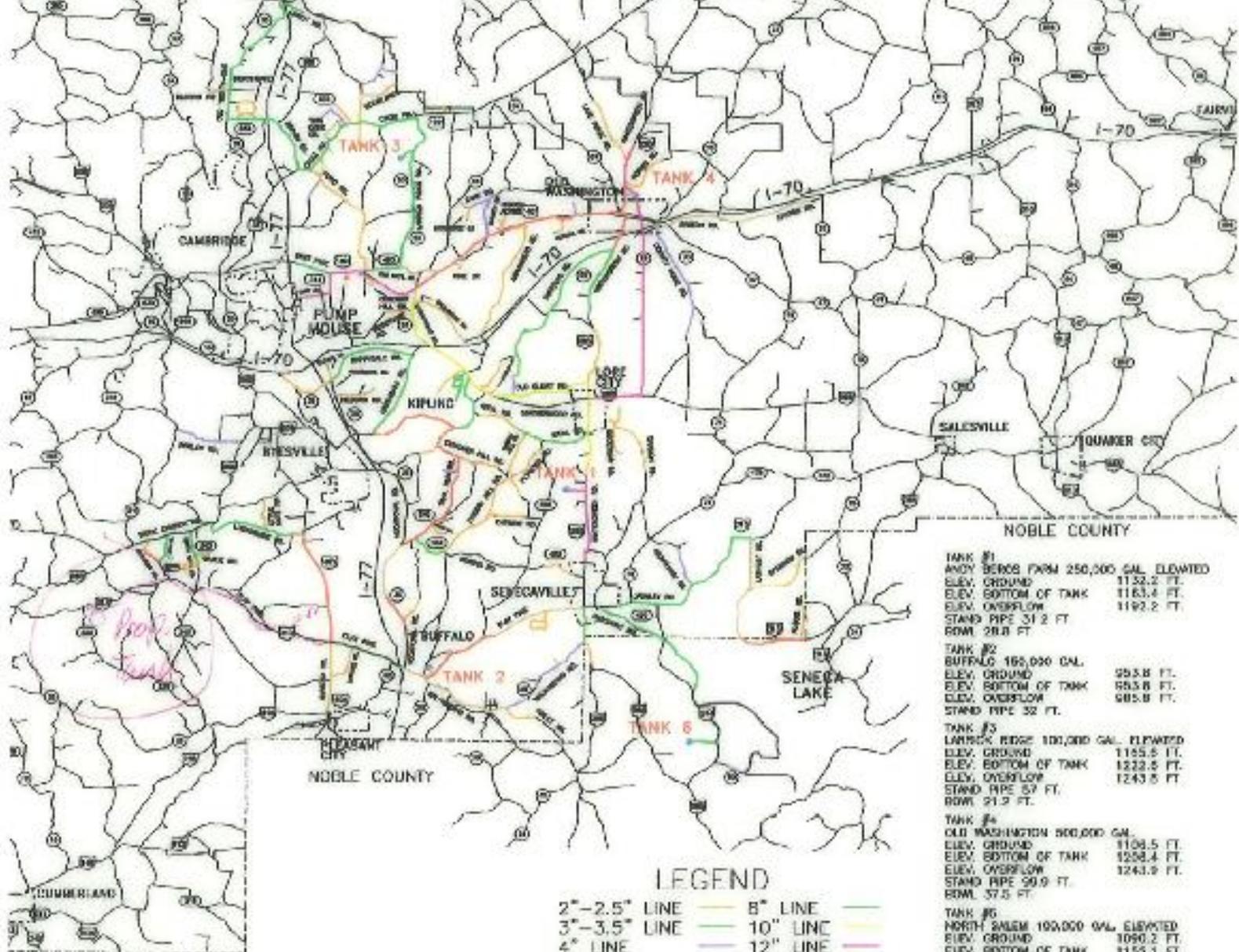
Scale 1:200'



# Location in System

- Pressure Zones
- Customers Served
- Dead Ends





TANK #1	ANDY BEROS FARM 250,000 GAL. ELEVATED
ELEV. GROUND	1152.2 FT.
ELEV. BOTTOM OF TANK	1163.4 FT.
ELEV. OVERFLOW	1192.2 FT.
STAND PIPE	31.2 FT.
ROWL	28.8 FT.
TANK #2	BUFFALO 165,000 GAL.
ELEV. GROUND	953.8 FT.
ELEV. BOTTOM OF TANK	853.8 FT.
ELEV. OVERFLOW	985.8 FT.
STAND PIPE	32 FT.
TANK #3	LARRICK RIDGE 100,000 GAL. ELEVATED
ELEV. GROUND	1155.5 FT.
ELEV. BOTTOM OF TANK	1222.5 FT.
ELEV. OVERFLOW	1243.5 FT.
STAND PIPE	57 FT.
ROWL	21.2 FT.
TANK #4	OLD WASHINGTON 500,000 GAL.
ELEV. GROUND	1108.5 FT.
ELEV. BOTTOM OF TANK	1258.4 FT.
ELEV. OVERFLOW	1243.9 FT.
STAND PIPE	99.9 FT.
ROWL	37.5 FT.
TANK #5	NORTH SALEM 100,000 GAL. ELEVATED
ELEV. GROUND	1090.2 FT.
ELEV. BOTTOM OF TANK	1155.1 FT.
ELEV. OVERFLOW	1177.8 FT.
STAND PIPE	30 FT.
TANK #6	BUFFALO HILLS 500,000 GAL. STAND PIPE
ELEV. GROUND	1151.2 FT.
ELEV. BOTTOM OF TANK	1161.2 FT.

### LEGEND

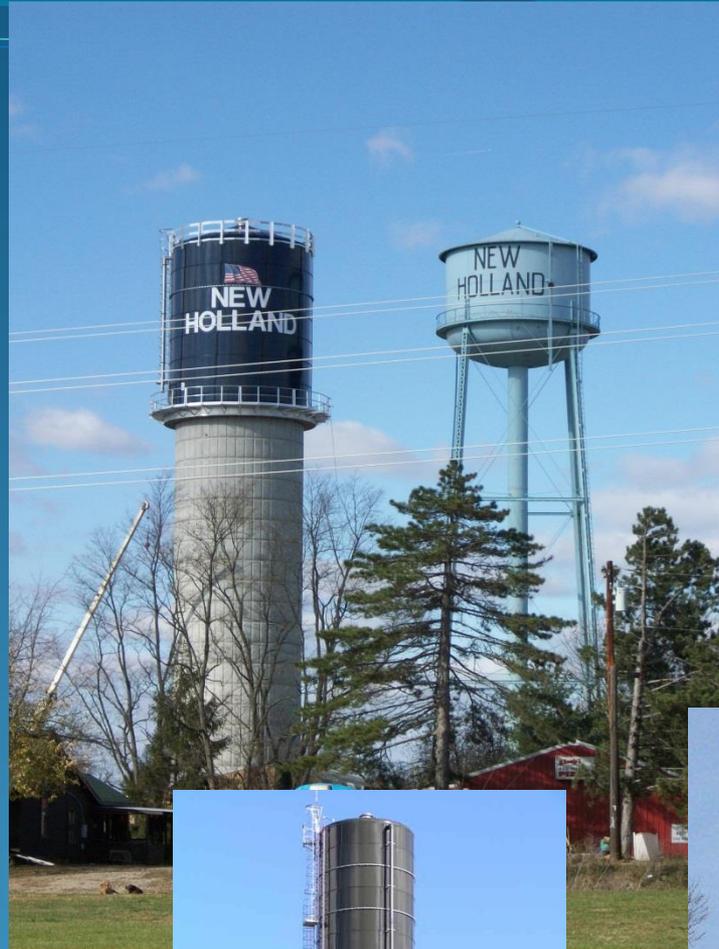
- 2"-2.5" LINE
- 3"-3.5" LINE
- 4" LINE
- 5" LINE
- 6" LINE
- 8" LINE
- 10" LINE
- 12" LINE
- WATER TANK
- PUMP HOUSE
- STATE HIGHWAYS
- COUNTY ROADS

# Types of Tanks

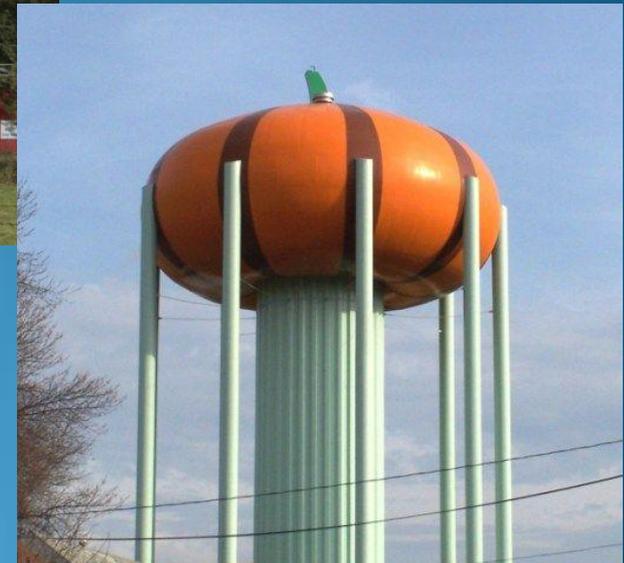
- Stand Pipe
- Multi-leg
- Composite
- Pedisphere
- Fluted Column



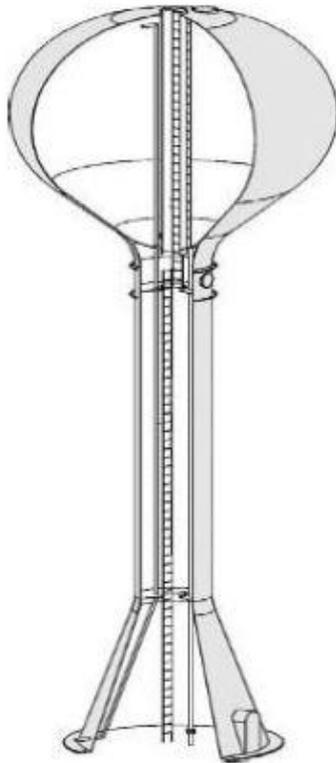
Reconditioned water tower showing City's new logo.



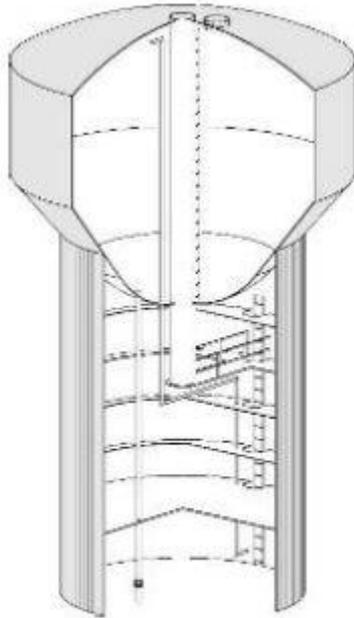
New elevated water storage tank.



## Single Pedestal



Gallons	Diameter	Head Range
75,000	27'-0"	25'-0"
100,000	30'-0"	26'-0"
125,000	32'-0"	29'-6"
150,000	34'-0"	31'-4"
200,000	37'-6"	34'-0"
250,000	44'-0"	31'-0"
500,000	55'-6"	37'-6"

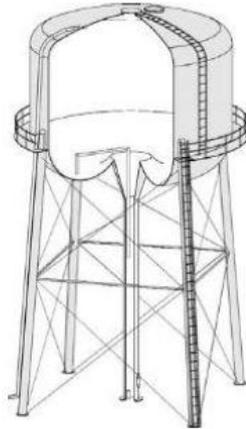


## Fluted Column

Gallons	Diameter	Head Range
250,000	42'-0"	30'-4"
300,000	44'-0"	30'-8"
400,000	44'-0"	39'-6"
500,000	50'-0"	37'-6"

Fluted Column Tanks are available in sizes up to two million gallon capacity

## TORO



Gallons	Diameter	Head Range
250,000	42'-0"	30'-4"
300,000	44'-0"	30'-8"
400,000	44'-0"	39'-6"
500,000	50'-0"	37'-6"

## Double Ellipsoidal

Gallons	Diameter	Head Range
75,000	30'-0"	16'-0"
100,000	30'-0"	20'-8"
125,000	30'-0"	25'-5"
150,000	32'-0"	28'-0"
200,000	36'-0"	28'-3"

# Sizing Case Study

New Holland, Ohio  
Population 801  
342 Customers

100,000 Gallon 122Ft  
Multi-leg (Circa 1939)

Elevations 840-870 Ft



# Sizing Case Study

	<b>Present Conditions</b>	<b>Future Conditions</b>
Firm Supply (gallons)	216,000	228,000
Maximum Day Demand (gallons)	196,000	228,000
Fire Fighting Demand (gallons)	180,000	180,000
Peak Hour Demand (gallons)	49,000	57,000
<b>Total Supply (gallons)</b>	<b>216,000</b>	<b>228,000</b>
<b>Total Demand (gallons)</b>	<b>425,000</b>	<b>465,000</b>
<b>Storage Required (gallons)</b>	<b>209,000</b>	<b>237,000</b>

Assumed - 2 hour fire flow 1,500 gpm  
Peak Demand 25% of max. day demand

# Tank Costs

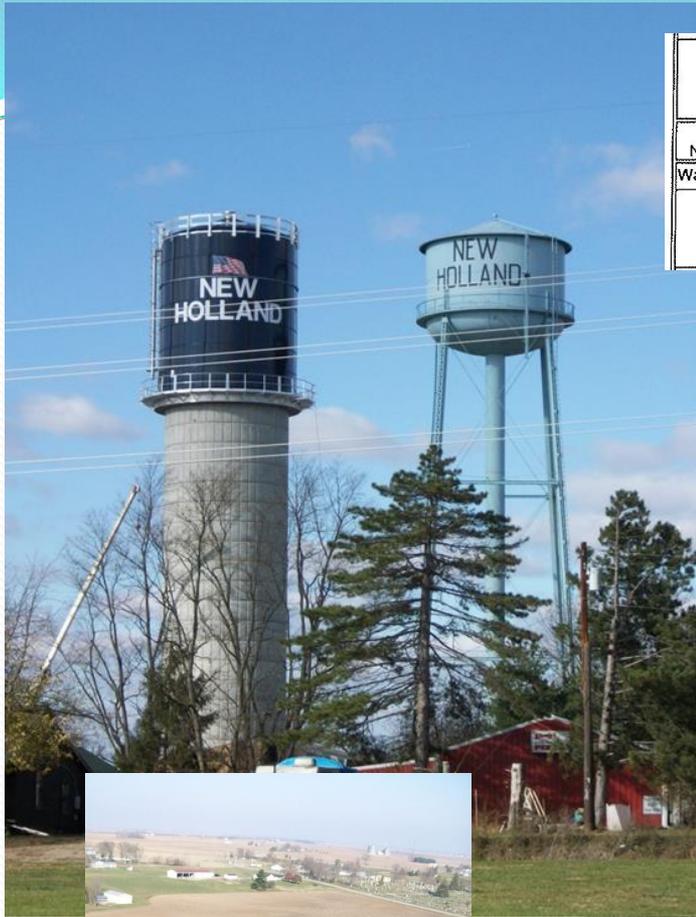
Tank Type	Tank Size (Gallons)	Average Construction Costs	24-Year Maintenance Costs	Total Costs
Pedisphere	150,000	\$580,000	\$168,000	\$748,000
Pedisphere	200,000	\$662,500	\$201,000	\$863,500
Pedisphere	250,000	\$745,000	\$237,000	\$982,000
Multilegged	150,000	\$470,000	\$186,000	\$656,000
Multilegged	200,000	\$530,000	\$199,000	\$729,000
Multilegged	250,000	\$617,500	\$241,000	\$858,500
Composite	150,000	\$850,000	\$128,000	\$978,000
Composite	200,000	\$925,000	\$149,000	\$1,074,000
Composite	250,000	\$995,000	\$171,000	\$1,166,000
Glass-Lined	150,000	\$495,000	\$5,100	\$500,100
Glass-Lined	200,000	\$615,000	\$5,100	\$620,100
Glass-Lined	250,000	\$715,000	\$5,100	\$720,100

Source: Caldwell Tanks, HydroDynamics Company, Phoenix Fabricators and Erectors

**Table 5.04-1 Opinion of Probable Cost (WST)**

# Alternative Ranking

Alternative	Construction Cost		Present Worth of Maintenance		Present Worth		Average Annual Equivalent Cost	
	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank	Cost	Rank
150,000 Gallon Pedisphere	\$580,000	4	\$168,000	6	\$748,000	6	\$49,817	6
200,000 Gallon Pedisphere	\$662,500	7	\$201,000	10	\$863,500	8	\$57,509	8
250,000 Gallon Pedisphere	\$745,000	9	\$237,000	11	\$982,000	10	\$65,401	10
150,000 Gallon Multilegged	\$470,000	1	\$186,000	8	\$656,000	3	\$43,690	3
200,000 Gallon Multilegged	\$530,000	3	\$199,000	9	\$729,000	5	\$48,551	5
250,000 Gallon Multilegged	\$617,500	6	\$241,000	12	\$858,500	7	\$57,176	7
150,000 Gallon Composite	\$850,000	10	\$128,000	4	\$978,000	9	\$65,135	9
200,000 Gallon Composite	\$925,000	11	\$149,000	5	\$1,074,000	11	\$71,528	11
250,000 Gallon Composite	\$995,000	12	\$171,000	7	\$1,166,000	12	\$77,656	12
150,000 Gallon Glass-Lined	\$495,000	2	\$5,100	1	\$500,100	1	\$33,307	1
200,000 Gallon Glass-Lined	\$615,000	5	\$5,100	1	\$620,100	2	\$41,299	2
250,000 Gallon Glass-Lined	\$715,000	8	\$5,100	1	\$720,100	4	\$47,959	4



11/08/2012

				Mid Atlantic Storage Systems, Inc. 1551 Robinson Road Washington Court House, OH 43160		Caldwell Tanks, Inc. 4000 Tower Road Louisville, KY 40219	
No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price	Total Price	Unit Price	Total Price
<b>Water Storage Tank</b>							
1.	150,000-GAL Composite Water Storage Tank, INCL. Site Work, 12-IN Water Line, and Demolition of Existing Tank	1	LS	\$ 793,298.00	\$ 793,298.00	\$ 998,977.00	\$ 998,977.00

## Bids February 2012



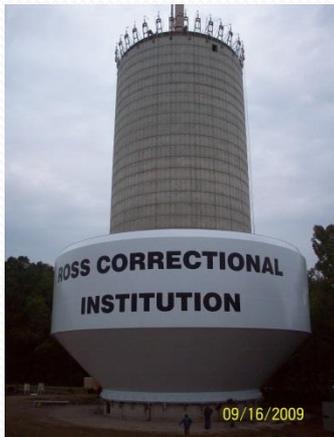
12/07/2012



12/07/2012

# Composite Tank Consideration

- Welded or Glass Lined
- Security
- Maintenance Cost
- Storage
- Valve Room
- Ladder Location



# Drain Options



# Maintenance

-Inspection - Generally every 5 years AWWA G200 (2010)

-Cleaning - Disinfection one of three methods found in  
AWWA C652-11 Disinfection of Water Storage Facilities (2011)

-Painting - every 10-15 years

Painting Largest Cost typically \$8-\$18 per square foot

# Applicable Standards

## AWWA MANUAL M42 - Steel Water-Storage Tanks

- ANSI/AWWA D100, Standard for Welded Carbon Steel Tanks for Water Storage.
  - ANSI/AWWA D102, Standard for Coating Steel Water-Storage Tanks.
  - ANSI/AWWA D103, Standard for Factory-Coated Bolted Carbon Steel Tanks for Water Storage.
  - ANSI/AWWA D104, Standard for Automatically Controlled, Impressed Current Cathodic Protection for the Interior Submerged Surfaces of Steel Water Storage Tanks.
  - ANSI/AWWA D106, Standard for Sacrificial Anode Cathodic Protection Systems for the Interior Submerged Surfaces of Steel Water Storage Tanks.
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- ANSI/AWWA D107, Standard for Composite Elevated Tanks for Water Storage.
  - ANSI/AWWA D108, Standard for Aluminum Dome Roofs for Water Storage Facilities.
  - ANSI/AWWA C652, Standard for Disinfection of Water-Storage Facilities.

# Tank Reconditioning Reynoldsburg, Ohio



Reconditioned water tower showing City's new logo.

Additional cost for fluted Column ~\$229,500 (41.6 %) = \$12,079 per year over 19 yrs.

1 Million Gallon Fluted Column 92 Ft. to Overflow  
Built in 1989

Reconditioned in 2008 (19 years)

Existing Exterior Coating - 2 coat urethane

Existing Interior Coating – 2 Coat Epoxy

Cost to Refinish

## Exterior:

Prep. \$99,000

Shrouding \$50,000

Zinc, Urthane, Floro-  
Polymer \$180,000

Ext. Total \$329,000 (60%)

## Interior:

Prep. Zinc with 2 coats Epoxy

Int. Wet \$158,000

Int. Dry \$65,000 (12%)

Total \$223,000 (40%)

**Grand Total \$552,000**

\$29,053 per year over 19 yrs.



# Example Estimate Calculation

1,000,000 Gallon Fluted Column 65.3 Ft Dia., 40 Ft Tall Tank, 92 Ft overflow

## Interior Surface Area:

$$\text{Walls} = \text{Circumference} \times \text{Height} = 8,206 \text{ SF}$$

$$\text{Floor and Ceiling} = 2 \times A = \pi r^2 = 6,698 \text{ SF}$$

$$\text{Int. Total} = 14,904 \text{ SF}$$

$$\text{Interior Estimate } \mathbf{\$10 \text{ per SF}} = \$149,040$$

$$\text{Bid Price (9 bidders)} \$158,000 = \mathbf{\$10.60 \text{ per SF}}$$

## Exterior Surface Area:

Bowl

$$\text{Walls} = \text{Circumference} \times \text{Height} = 8,206 \text{ SF}$$

$$\text{Roof} = A = \pi r^2 = 3,349 \text{ SF}$$

$$\text{Total} = 11,555 \text{ SF}$$

Column

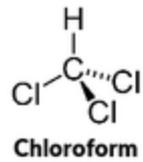
$$\text{Circumference} \times \text{Height} \quad \Pi 50\text{FT} \times (92\text{FT} - 40\text{FT}) = 8,168 \text{ SF}$$

$$\text{Exterior Total} = 19,723 \text{ SF}$$

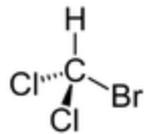
$$\text{Exterior Estimate w/ Containment } \$16 \text{ per SF} = 19,723 \text{ SF} \times \$16/\text{SF} = \$315,568$$

$$\text{Bid Price (9 bidders)} \$329,000 = \mathbf{\$16.68 \text{ per SF}}$$

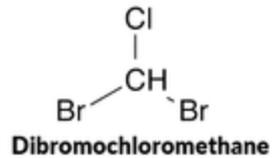
# Water Age and THM Reduction



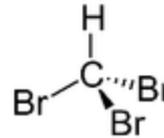
Chloroform



Bromodichloromethane



Dibromochloromethane



Bromoform



# Trihalomethanes - THMs

- Identified in 1974
- Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) – Natural Organic Matter (NOM)
- THMs are formed by chemical reaction of chlorine and NOM
  - Chlorine Sources:  
Gaseous Chlorine, Sodium Hypochlorite, Calcium Hypochlorite, Chloramine, and Chlorine Dioxide
  - Other factors:  
Water Temperature, detention time, High pH, High bromide levels, High chlorine dosage
- Types of THMs (Henry's Constant "capacity for volatilization")

Compound	Henry's Constant @ 20 deg. C
Chloroform (most common)	170
Bromodichloromethane	118
Dibromochloromethane	47
Bromoform	35

# THM Removal

- Before disinfection

  - Precursor Removal (reduces disinfection demand)

    - Oxidation (ozone or chlorine dioxide)

    - Clarification (Coagulation, Settling, and Filtration)

    - Adsorption (Activated Carbon)

- After disinfection

  - Tank Operation

  - Aeration

  - Mixing

  - Adsorption

# THM Removal, continued

- Aeration (Chloroform is predominant THM)
  - Mixing
  - Adsorption
  - Headspace
  - Ventilation
- Information Needed for Design
  - Historical Flow
  - Residence Time
  - THM data for the tank
- Considerations
  - Water Quality (pH, alkalinity, free chlorine residual)
  - Haloacetic Acids (HAA)

# THM Removal, continued

- Aeration (20 -70% reduction possible)

  - Mixing

    - Flow Rate -Water Age

    - Tank Turn Over - Water Age

    - Water Depth - Stagnate areas

  - Adsorption

  - Headspace (4-5 feet surface and spray aeration)

    - Unsaturated Air to absorb THMs

    - Distance between nozzle for transfer

  - Ventilation (fresh air exchange rate)

# THM Removal, continued

- Aeration (20 -70% reduction possible)
- Time of Year (Spring, Summer, and Fall)
- Types of Systems

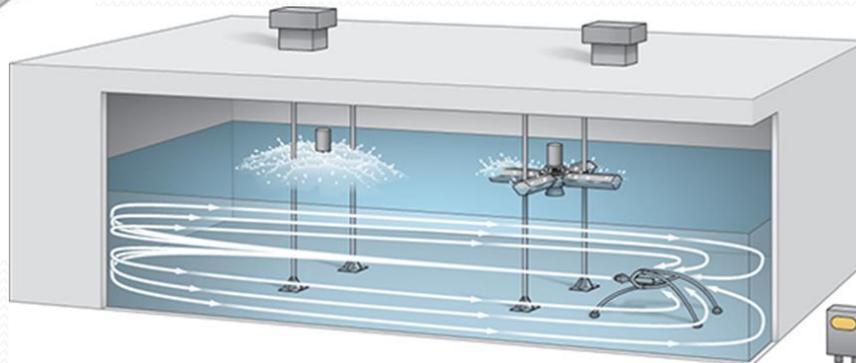
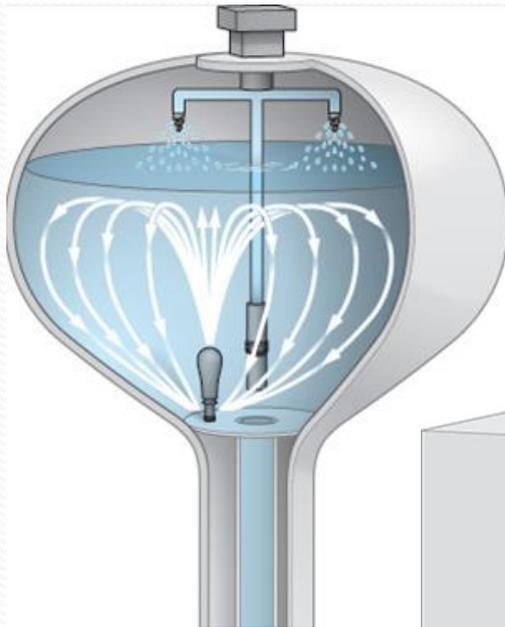
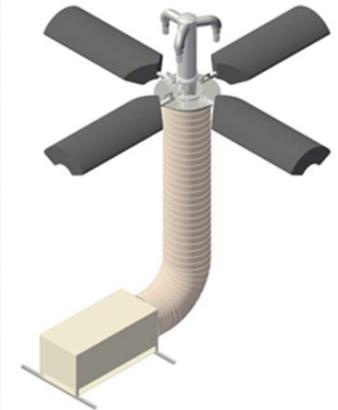
1. Spray Aeration Min. 5 Foot headspace  
Draw water from bottom of tank spray from nozzle

Droplet size

Travel Distance

Water Temperature

Ice Formation, typically spray not operated in Winter



# THM Removal, continued

Diffused Aeration – Min 4-Ft headspace

Tiny Bubbles

Air Bubble Size

Air to Water Ratio

Depth of Water Above the Diffuser

Detention Time

Water Temperature

Geometry of Tank (Baffling)



# THM Removal, continued

## Effects on Residual

“Chlorine and chloramine are more stable in water than THMs, and we have seen little to no loss of residual in our in-tank aeration installations. In side-by-side measurements, we measured roughly 10% reduction in residual chlorine in a system that removed 50% of TTHMs. At pH levels lower than 7, we expect a greater fraction of residual chlorine to exist in the form of hypochlorous acid, which is slightly volatile. Therefore, we generally expect more residual chlorine to be lost due to aeration in low-pH systems.” - Pax Water Technologies

# THM Removal, continued

Summary and Recommendations from AWWA

- Aeration can be successful
- Haloacetic Acids may increase
- Disinfection byproducts precursors at plant
- Water System BMPs
  - Exercise Tanks, Reduce Water Age, Control CL Residuals, Clean Tanks, Perform Routine Hydrant Flushing
- Monitor water quality for pH, stability, and CL residuals



Civil  
Design  
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Engineering Excellence

# THANK YOU

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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### References:

1. White Paper on Aeration to Reduce Trihalomethanes, AWWA Ohio Section Technology Committee November 30,2013
2. Gerard Tanks sizing charts 1540 East 11th St. Concordia, KS 669 01 Phone: 785-243-3895
3. [www.paxwater.com](http://www.paxwater.com)
4. [www.medoraco.com](http://www.medoraco.com) SolarBee