


Anatomy of a Successful Pressure Sewer Project

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September 12, 2016



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Overview

Objective – Provide insights to enhance your pressure sewer experience

1. Review pressure sewer basics
2. Discuss “level of service” and owner expectations
3. Evaluate the elements of a successful pressure sewer project in each phase of the project:
 - a. Design
 - b. Construction
 - c. Maintenance/Serviceing



What is a Pressure Sewer System?

- Wastewater collection systems that use individual grinder pumps to convey the flow to a central treatment system, lift station, gravity sewer, or force main
- First used in the early 1970s, they now provide service to over 1 million end-users
- System consists of:
 - Grinder pump
 - Small diameter pressure pipe



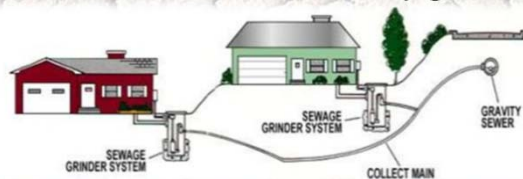
Prototype Grinder Pump

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Early Development

Gained popularity due to the ability to provide central sewer service to areas where gravity sewer couldn't be installed or the installation was cost prohibitive, such as:

- High ground water
- Flat terrain
- Waterfront communities
- Undulating terrain
- Rural areas
- Rocky ground conditions



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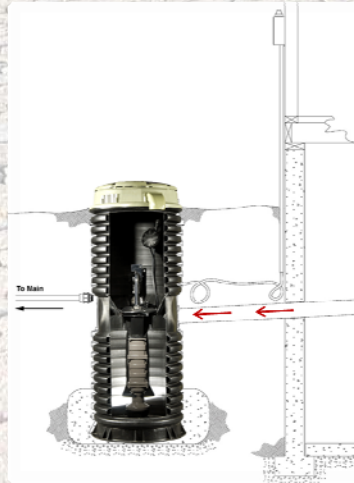
Wider Acceptance

- After 46 years, it is a proven technology
- Experience and demonstrated advantages have expanded the use of pressure sewers
- Competitive alternative to conventional gravity sewer
 - Lower capital cost
 - Flexibility / Construction phasing
 - Abbreviated construction schedule
 - Reduced environmental/social costs
 - Marginal Land

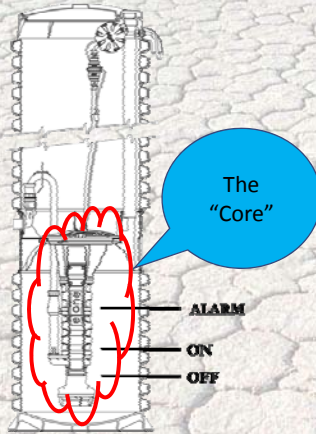


The Basics

- A grinder pump station is located in the yard or basement of each property
- Sewage flows into the station from the building's service lateral



The Basics

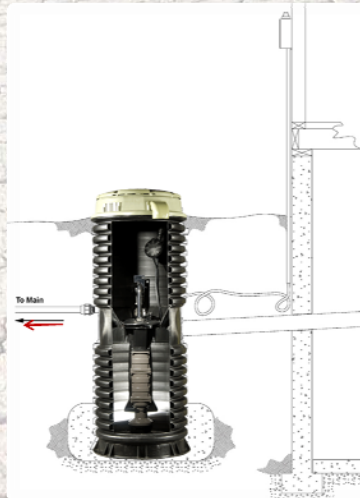


- Pump is activated when the sewage in the tank reaches a predetermined "on" level and runs until it reaches the "off" level
- Run time is short, power consumption is low



The Basics

- The pump grinds solids in the wastewater into small particles and discharges it to the sewer main
- Pressure sewer main is a small diameter flexible pipe that can follow the topography

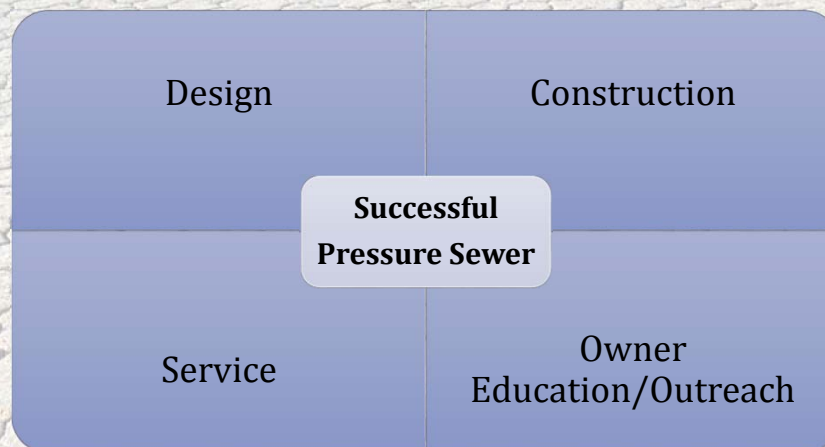


Level of Service

- Two types of projects – New development & septic abandonment
- Utility Perspective
- Serve your “Customer”
- Manage Expectations
- Expect to be Involved



Project Components



Design for Success

Design

- Scouring velocities
- Air control
- Life cycle cost
- Cost of ownership
- Centrifugal or PD?
- Pump Downhill?
- Preventive Maintenance?
- Installation Cost?
- Operating Cost?
- Electrical Service Needs?
- Premise Isolation (valving)?



Design Best Practices

- Experienced Designer
- Application Modeling
- Educate Homeowners
 - Stakeholder Meetings
 - Mailers/Website
 - Site Visits
- Educate Utilities
 - Be Prepared
 - Bring in Experts



Construct for Success

- Traditional Gravity Sewer:
 - Large, deep trenches
 - Road closings and detours
 - Expensive dewatering
 - Utility replacement
 - Costly restoration
- Pressure sewer eliminates these construction headaches, lowering cost and expediting the schedule.

Construction



Construct for Success

- Traditional Gravity Sewer:
 - High social and environmental costs for established areas
 - Large, upfront cost for developers
- Pressure sewer systems offer phasing and flexibility



Construct Best Practices

- Best Practices
 - Construction Quality
 - Inspection
 - Commissioning
- Education Element



Service for Success

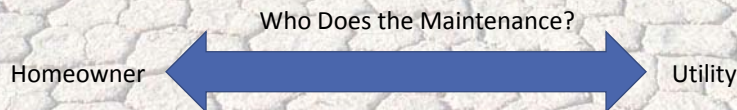
- Appliance model
- Trained and certified
- Customer-service oriented
- A paradigm shift!

Service



Service for Success

- How much maintenance is required?
- Who assumes the cost of repairs?
- How often are repairs needed?
- What kind of track record does the manufacturer have?



Service Metrics

$$MTBSC = \frac{\sum(\text{pump} * \text{months of operation})}{\text{cumulative service calls} * 12 \text{ months/year}}$$

Not all service calls result in Repairs

Project	Duration of Service	# Pumps	MTBSC	Annual Maintenance Cost
Jerusalem, NY	10 Years	274	19 years	\$37/year
Fairfield Bay, AR	30 Years	600	11 years	\$20/year
Beach Drive, WA	7 Years	350	22 years	\$23/year
Chelmsford, MA	12 Years	500	13 years	\$49/year

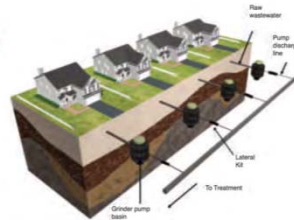


Educate for Success

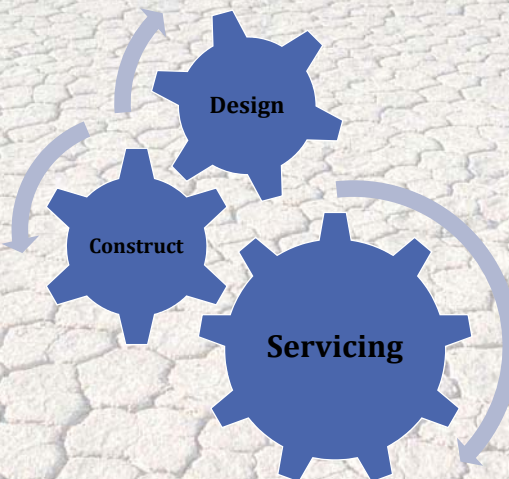
- Homeowners do not understand sewer systems
- Utilities or service providers must engage the customer to reduce calls and costs

To avoid blockages and damage to the pump, the following items should **NOT** be placed into the system:

- Glass
- Metal
- Gravel, sand (including aquarium stone), and coffee grinds
- Seafood shells
- Socks, rags or cloths
- Plastic
- Sanitary napkins or tampons
- Disposable diapers
- Kitty litter
- Explosives
- Flammable materials
- Lubricating oil, grease, paint, large amounts of cooking oil
- Strong chemicals
- Gasoline or diesel
- Stormwater runoff
- Personal wipes (including those marked "flushable")



Summary





E/One Sewer Systems

Thank You

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