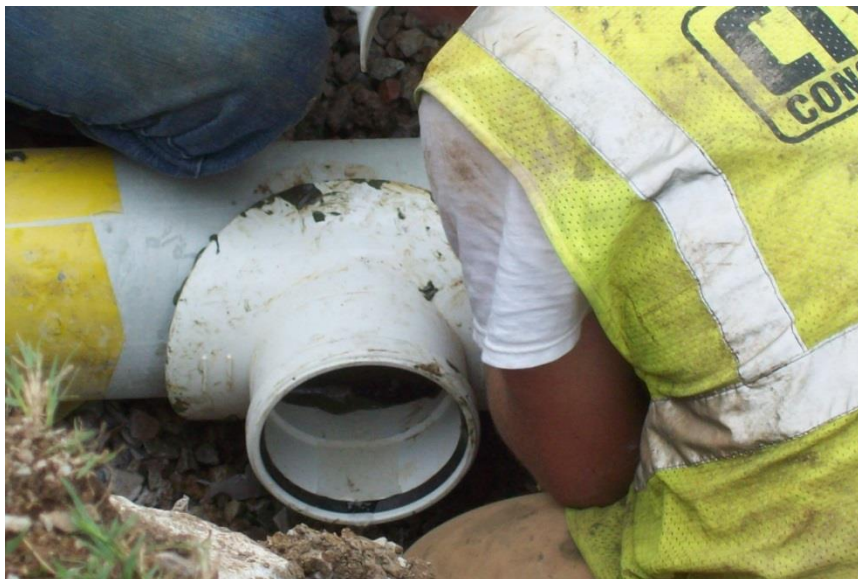




Rehabilitation of Sewer Service Laterals

Crucial to program success!



PRESENTED BY

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** A significant portion of this work was conducted with CTE-AECOM as part of the Nashville Overflow Abatement Program 1991-2005*

Summary

- Why renew laterals ?
- Sparse project information
- Methods
- Example pilot project
- Verify effectiveness

Why Is Sewer Lateral Renewal Needed?

- Serviceability of lateral for customer
- Structural integrity
- I/I reduction



Private Sector I/I

- 1983 RJN report to EPA
- Study of 19 municipalities – Illinois
- 63% “inflow” from private sector (weighted average)
- May be based on source estimates
- Probably includes downspouts & foundation drains etc.

I/I Removal with Various Lateral Treatment

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>METHOD</u>	<u>mgd</u>	<u>%Red.</u>	<u>Footage</u>	<u>MG/1000-ft</u>
Pembroke Pines, FL	cip & ff 3 gr lt	0.33	21	8,770	13.7
Dania, FL	cip & ff 122 gr lt	0.97	60	48,100	7.4
Miramar, FL	cip & ff 31 gr lt	0.81	39	22,780	13
Hollywood, FL	cip & ff 158 gr lt	3.53	33	98,710	13.1
Colonial Heights, VA	Cip- lateral cut	0.2	-	5,500	13.3
El Paso, TX	Cip- lateral cut	0.071	51	10,000	2.6
Lynn, MA-35%	Cip- lateral cut-214, MH-20	2.8	-	~26,000	39.3

Lateral Rehabilitation Methods

- Replacement and point repairs
- Fusion weld
- Lining – (cured-in-place)
- Grouting
- Bursting
- Robotics
- Vacuum Excavation – Clean-out installation

Dig and Replace

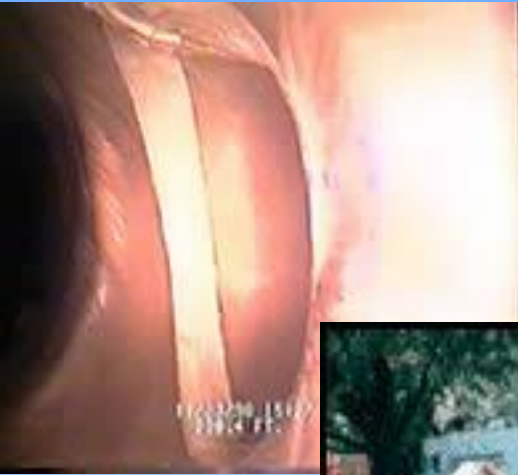


Dig and Replace

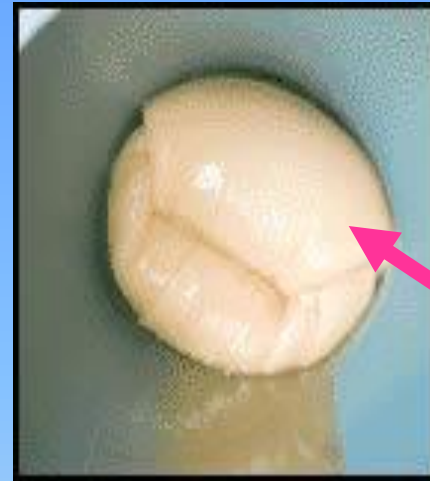


**New connections
must be tight!**

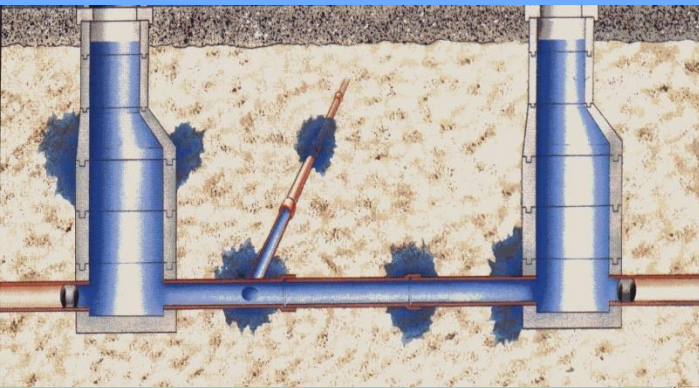
CIP (Cured-in-Place process)



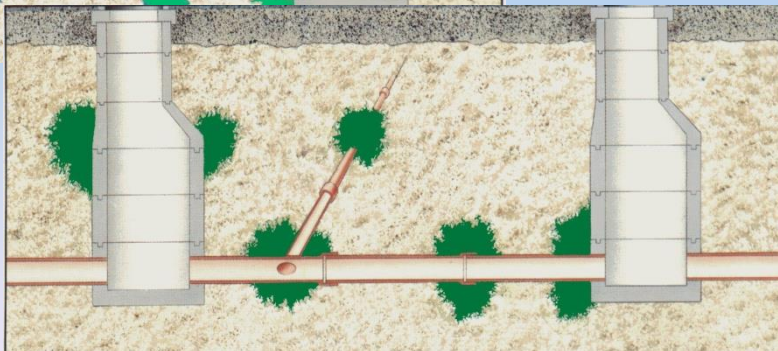
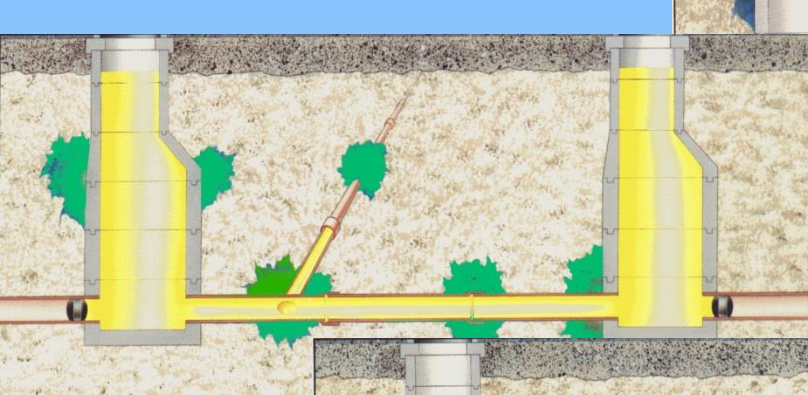
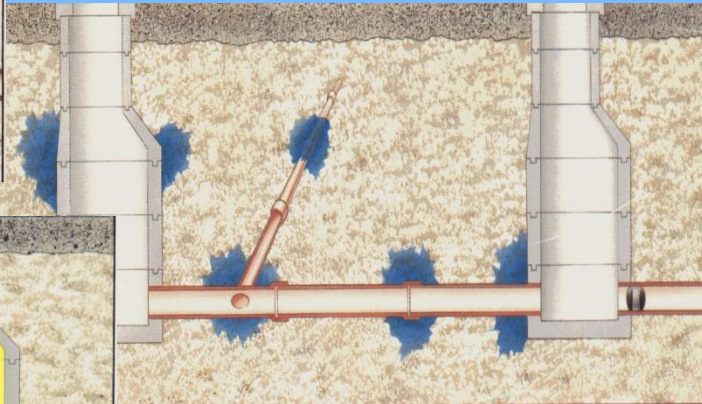
Insert from public sewer



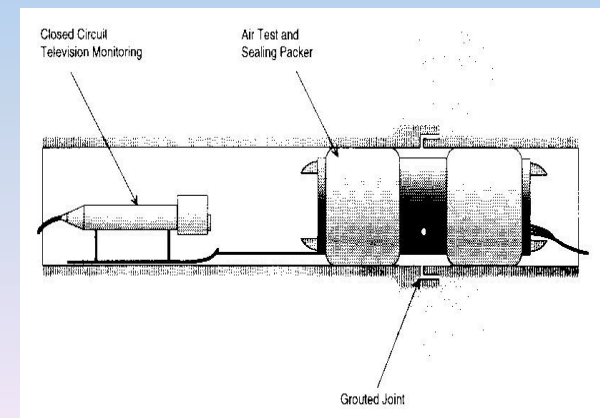
Grouting



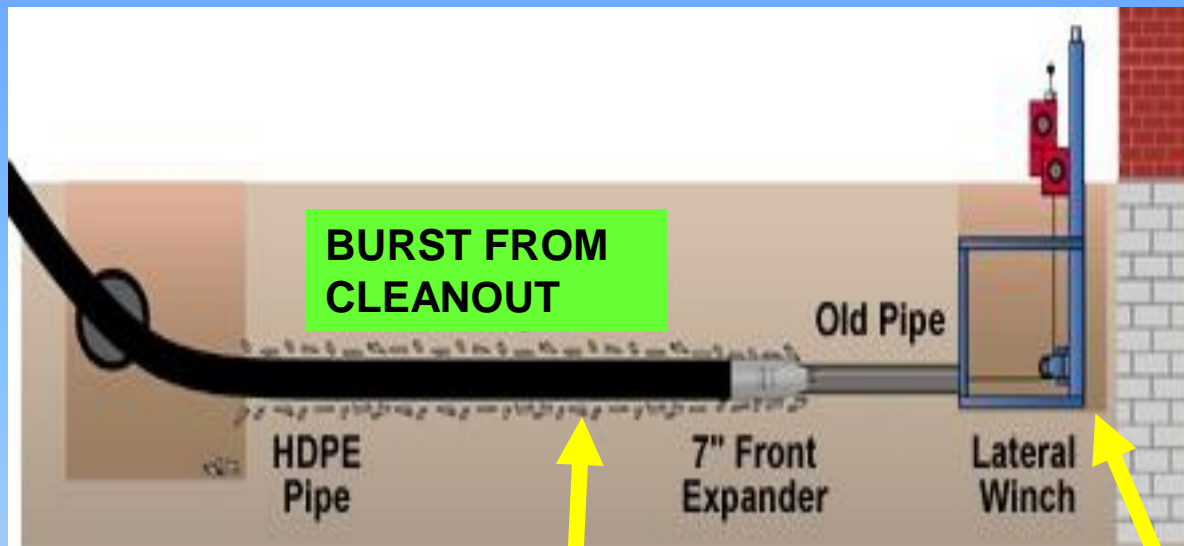
“2-Stage liquid” – includes lateral sealing



“Grout packer”



Lateral Pipe-bursting





**Vacuum-Excavation
with minimum
disruption**



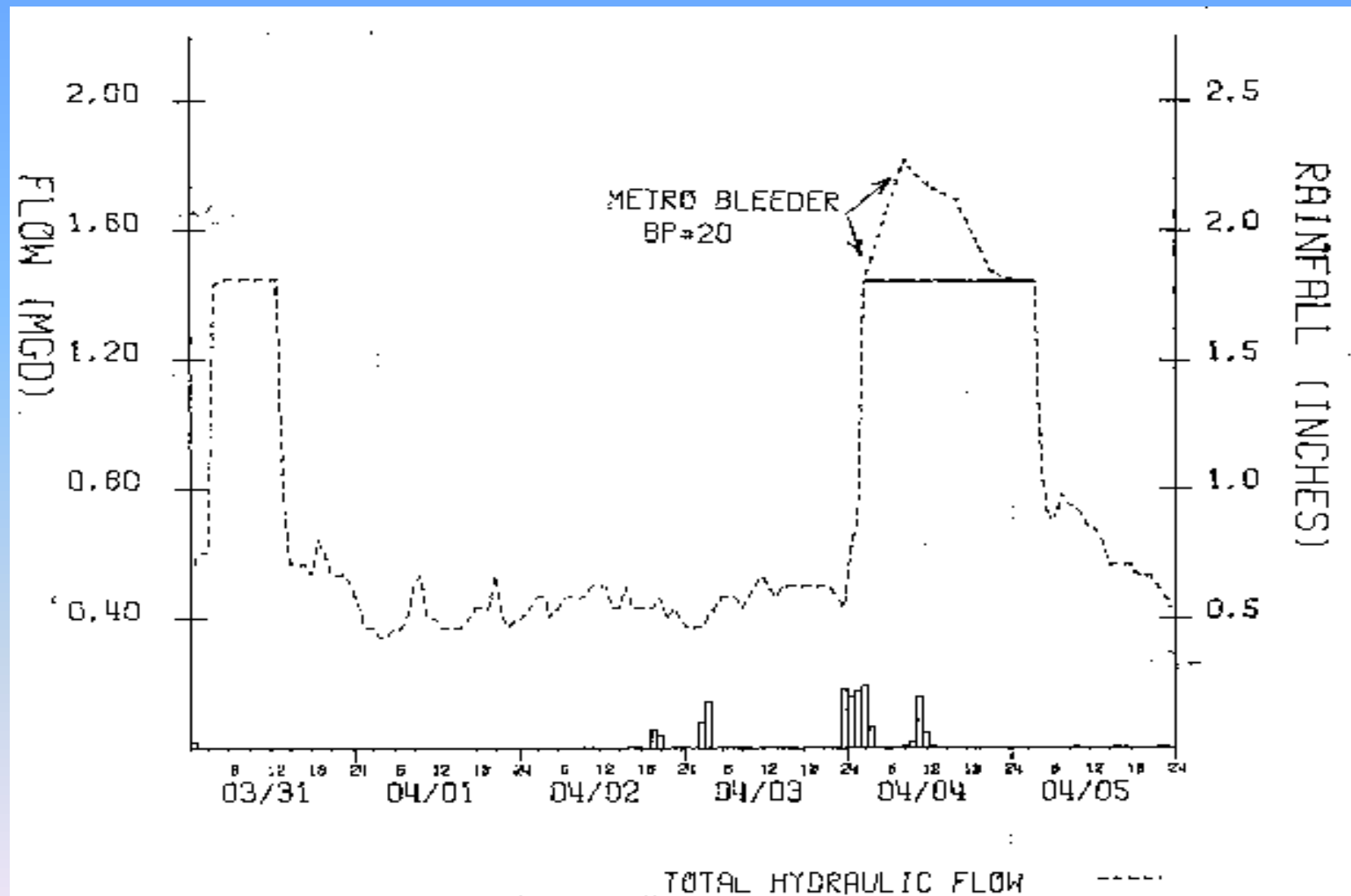
Vacuum-Excavation Clean-Outs



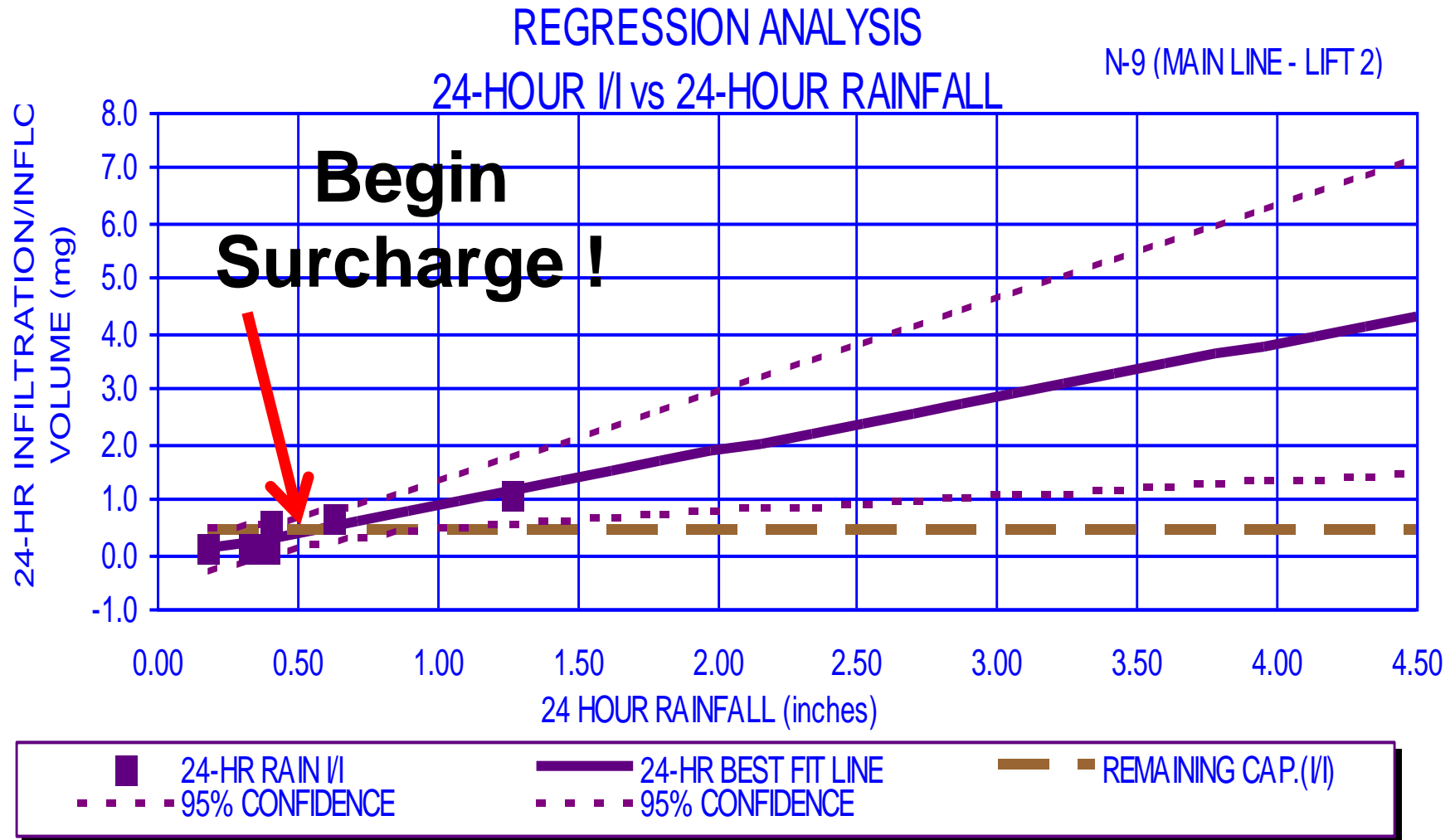
Lateral Pilot Project (Oak valley – Nashville)

- Multiple Incremental Phases
- Initial Flow Monitoring – quantify I/I, TV for design – segment selection
- Main Line Rehabilitation only
- Flow Monitoring to quantify results
- Service Lateral Rehabilitation – CIP liner
- Flow Monitoring to measure additional removal

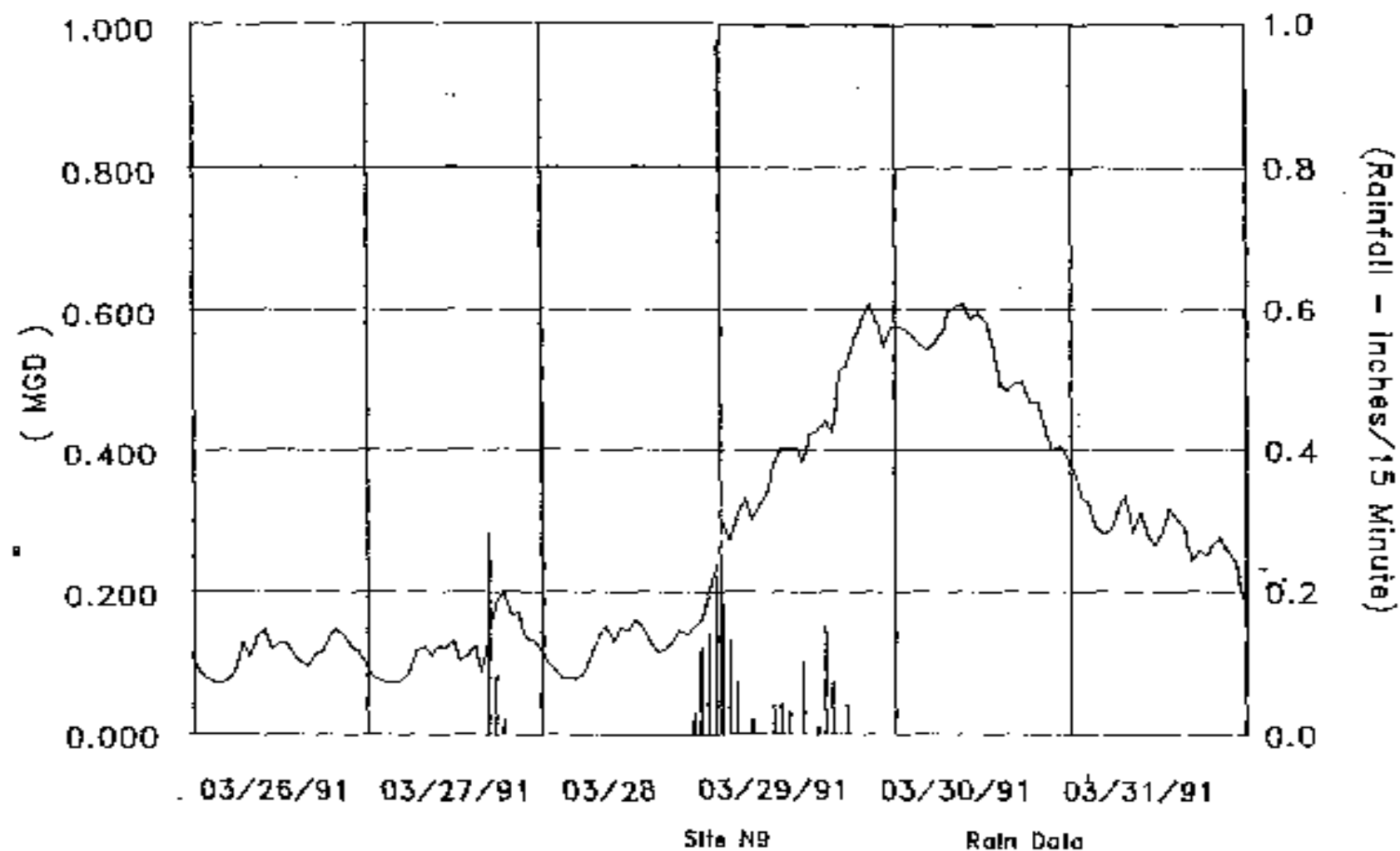
1.67" Rainfall – Before Renewal



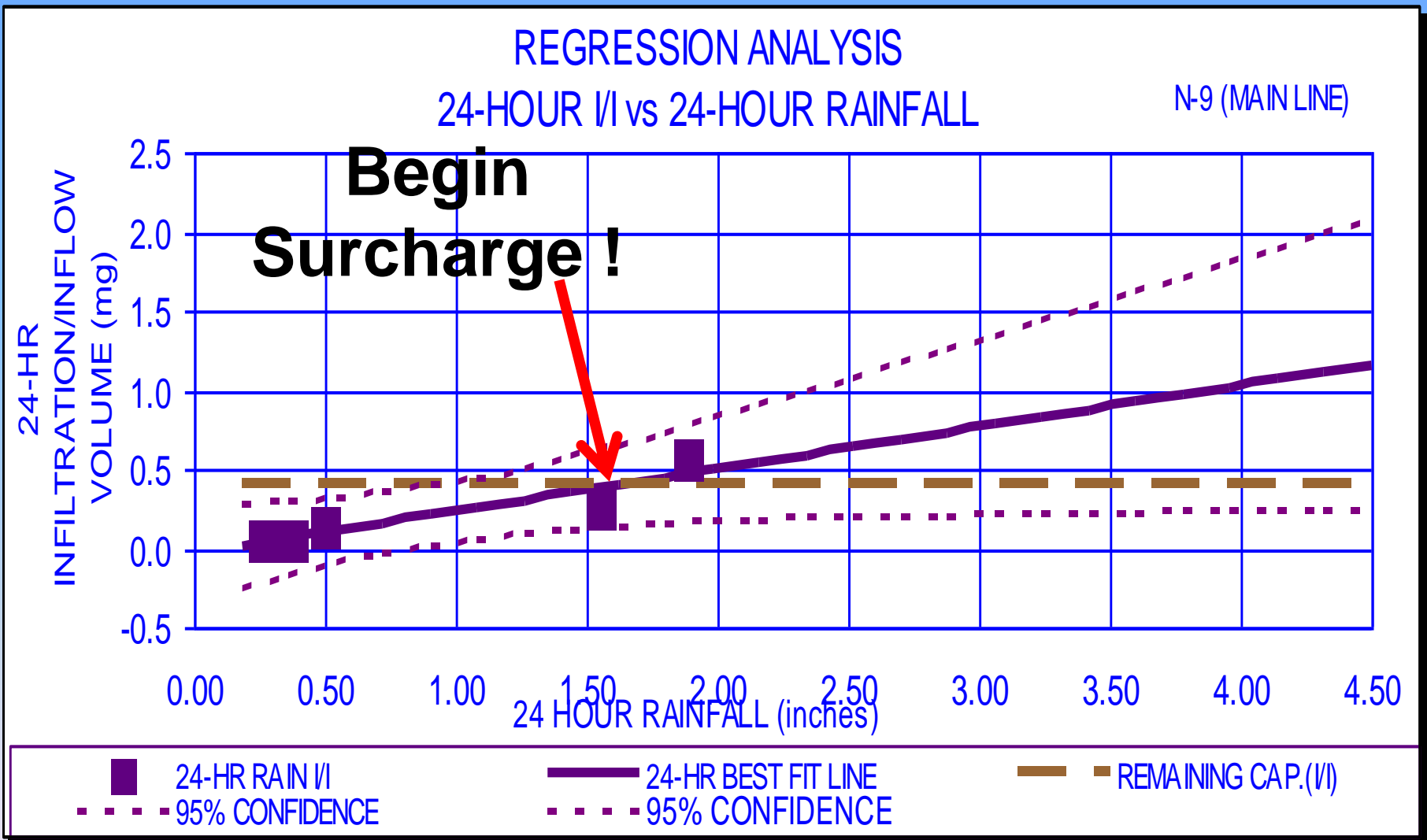
Projected I/I Before Renewal (30 days)



1.58" Rainfall After Pipe Lining



Projected I/I After Main Line Renewal (90 days)



Insert CIP Liner from Cleanout



Observe Insertion to Mainline



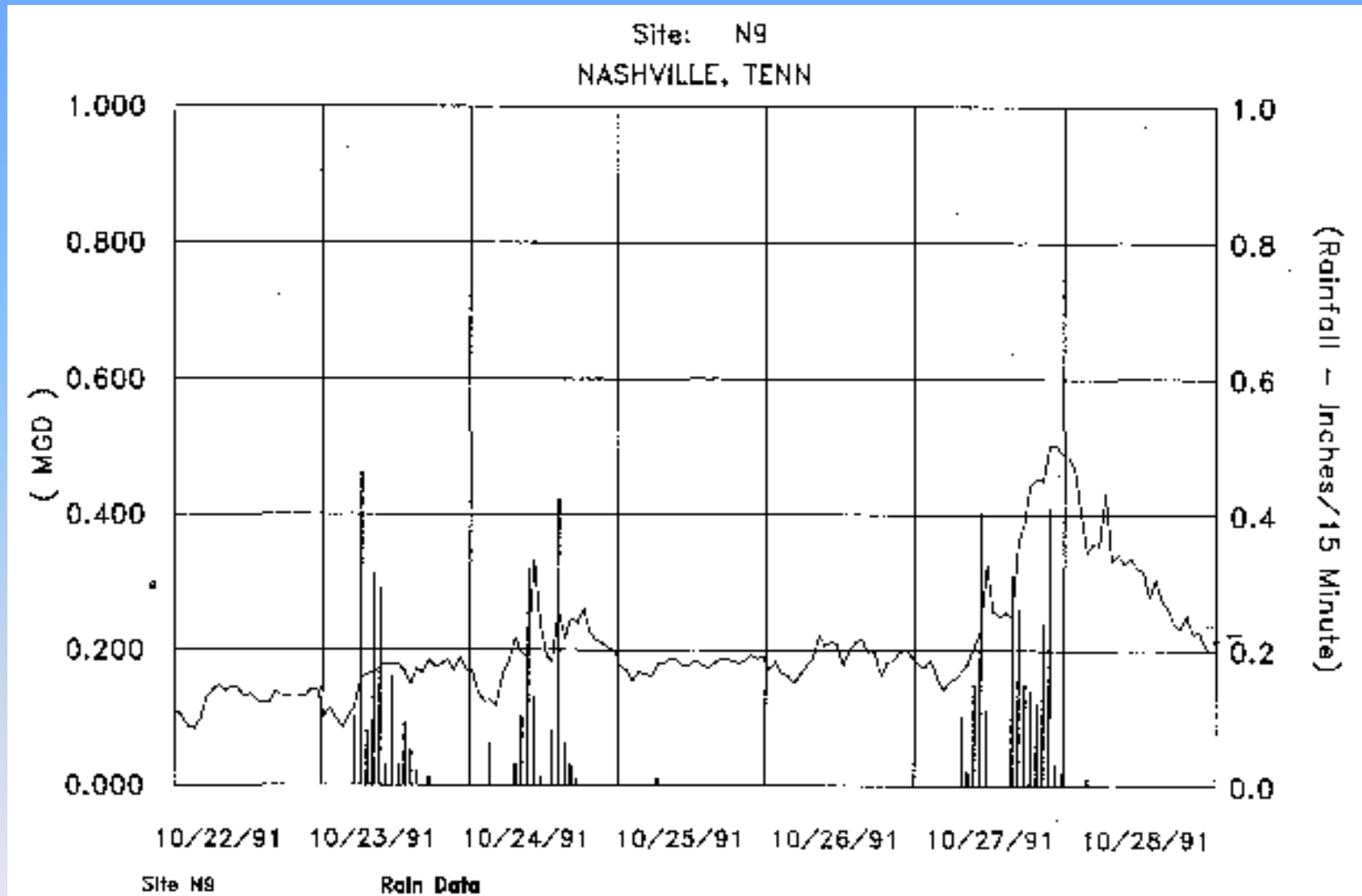
Cure the Liner with Hot Water



Verify Liner “Locked” to Public Sewer Liner



2.46" Rainfall After Lateral Lining



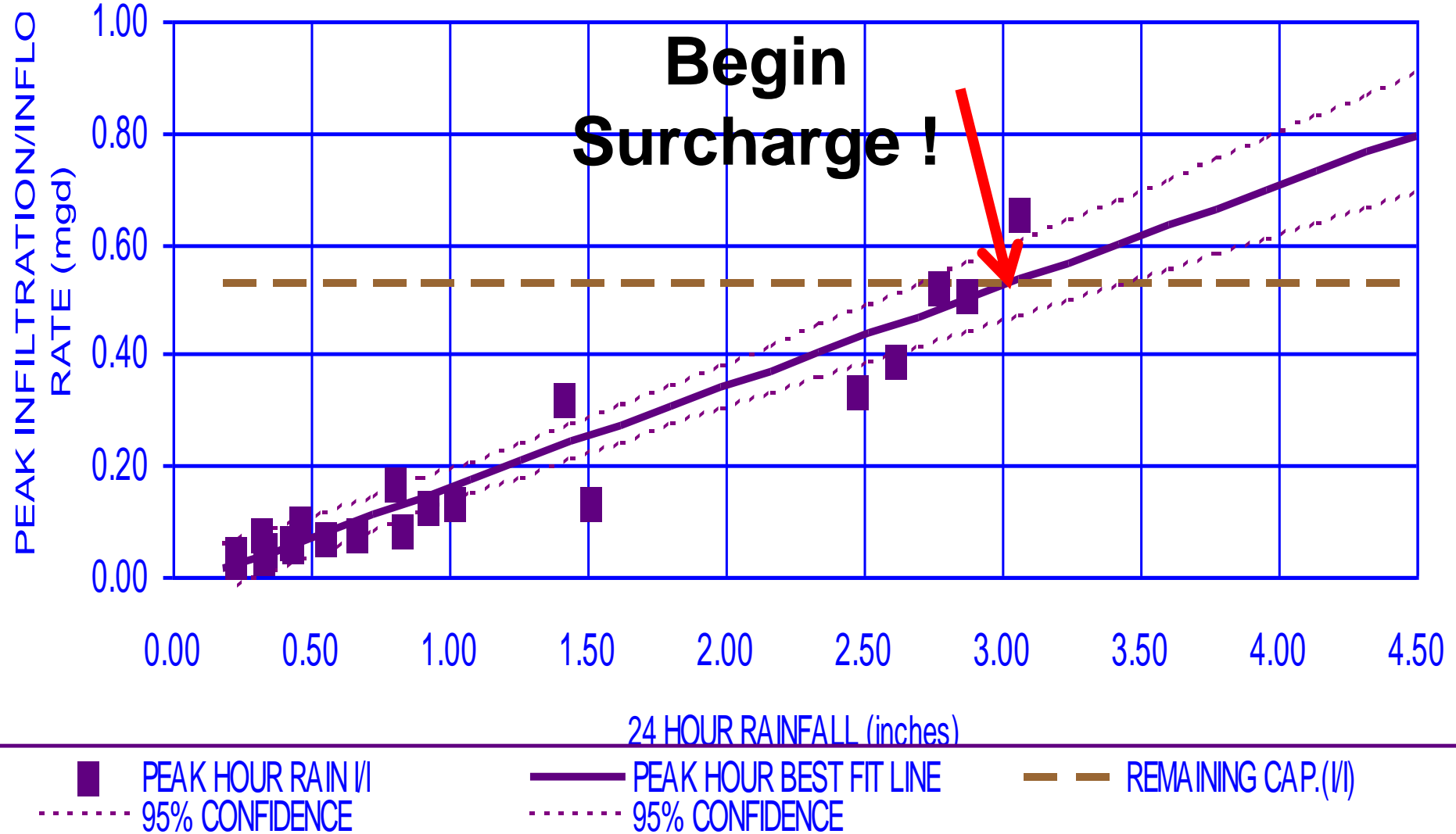
Oak Valley Lateral Renewal

	<u>Before</u>	<u>After M.L.</u>	<u>After Lat.</u>
Peak Q (mgd)	1.8	0.6	0.5
ADF (mgd)	0.2	0.13	0.13
SSO (mgd)	0.16	0	0
<hr/>			
24 hr rain (in)	1.67	1.58	2.46
Prev. 48 hr.(in)	0.4	0.38	0
Prev. 21 days (in)	2.11	2.32	3.53

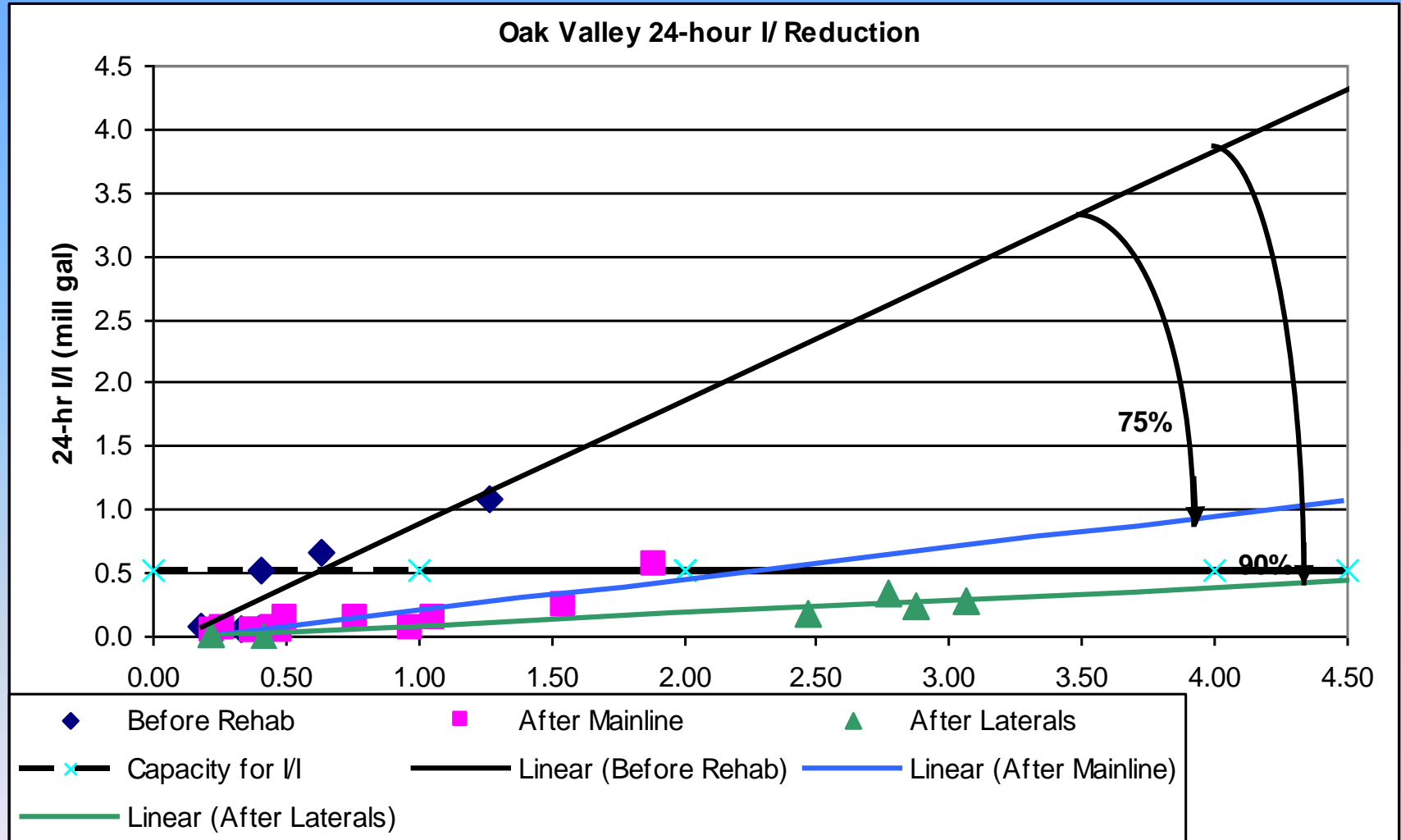
REGRESSION ANALYSIS AFTER LATERAL LINING

PEAK VI vs 24-HOUR RAINFALL

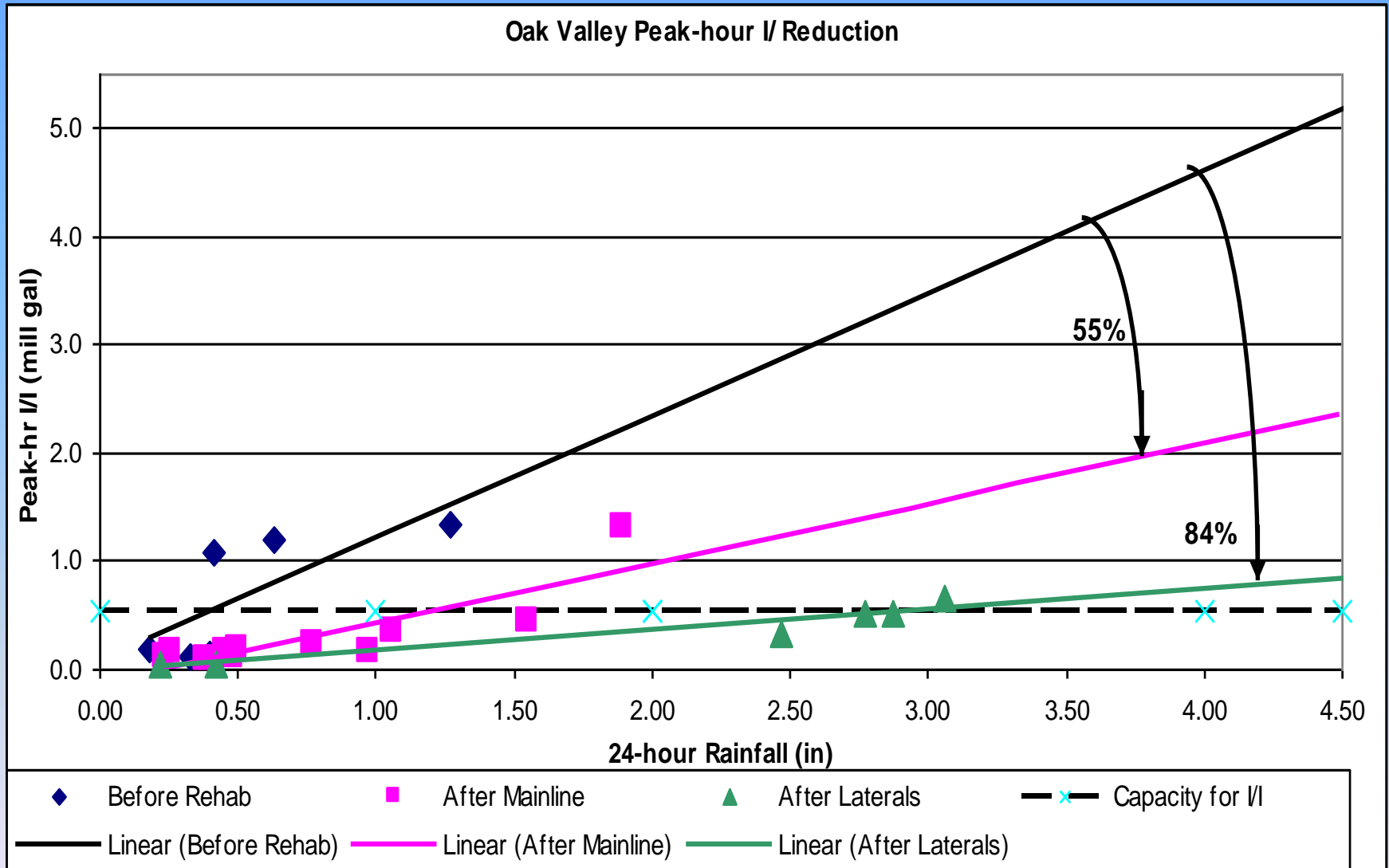
N-9 (MAIN LINE)



Cumulative I/I Reduction



Peak Hour I/I Reduction



Bang for the Buck

Result:

- ~ 20% additional I/I removal for ~ 10% contract cost

Pilot Project Results

Nashville rehabilitation policy *

- All laterals connected to pipes being rehabilitated or replaced shall be rehabilitated or replaced to the property line or easement line.

OVER 15,500 SERVICE LATERALS HAVE BEEN REHABILITATED OR REPLACED !

** Nashville OAP program 1990-2005*

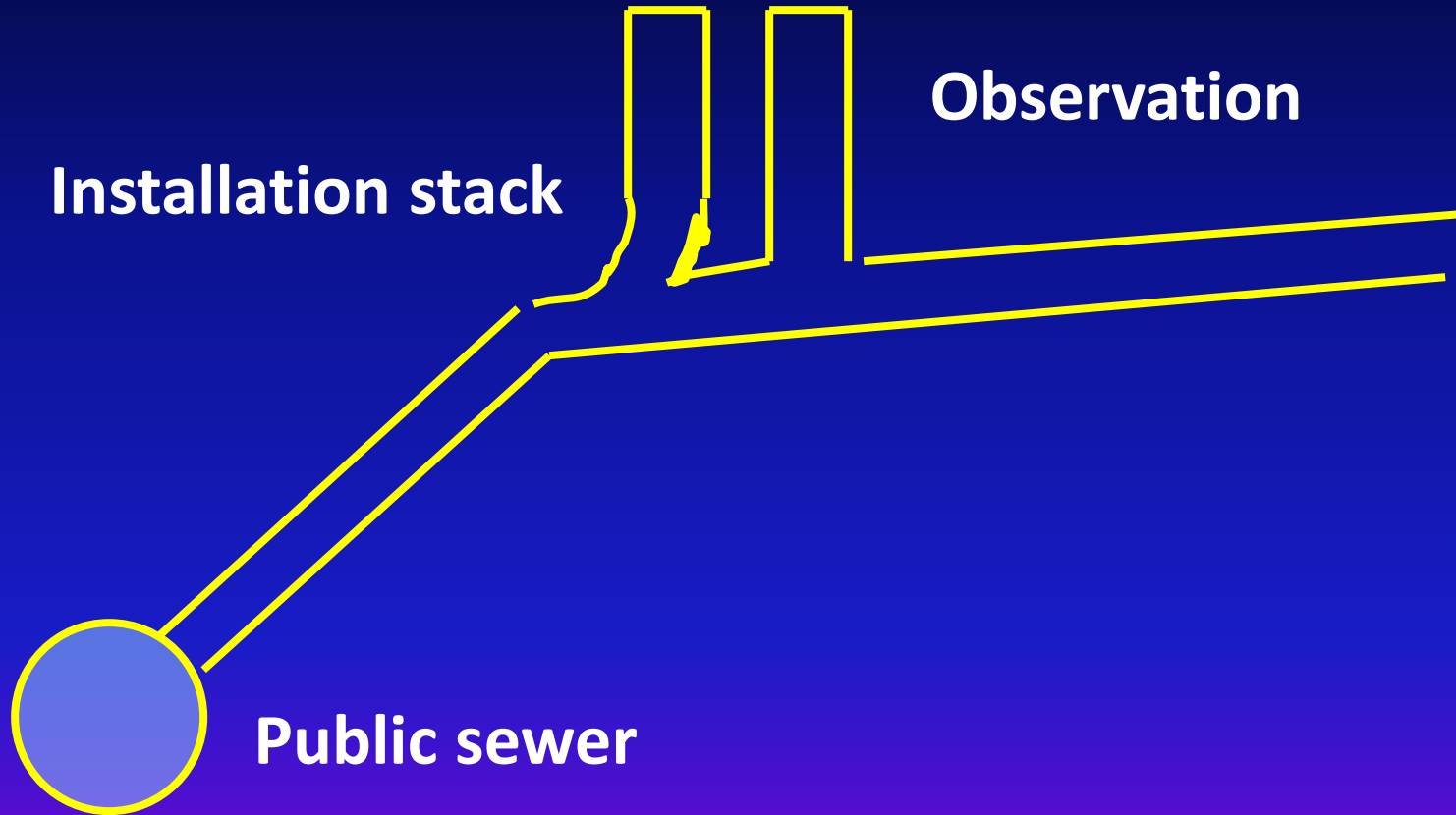
Application – Design Considerations

- Integration with overall sewer system rehabilitation (think: system strategy!)
- Cleaning – root removal
- Problems (Resin slugs, etc.)
- Lateral configuration (bends, transitions, defects, size, etc.)
- Inspection – verification (air test)

Follow-up Monitoring

- Flow metering – verify effectiveness
- Direct observation during wet weather – double stack clean-out

Double Stack Clean-out





Lateral Air Testing

Test after lateral opening cut !

- Test full length line (manhole to manhole and plugs in laterals)
- Test each individual lateral - plug lateral and 2 plugs in pipe





**Cleanout
protected
by box**



Air Testing the Repaired Lateral Connections



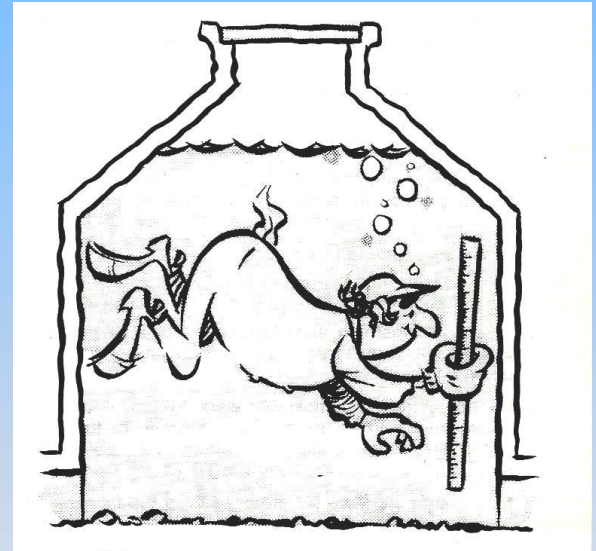
Questions ?

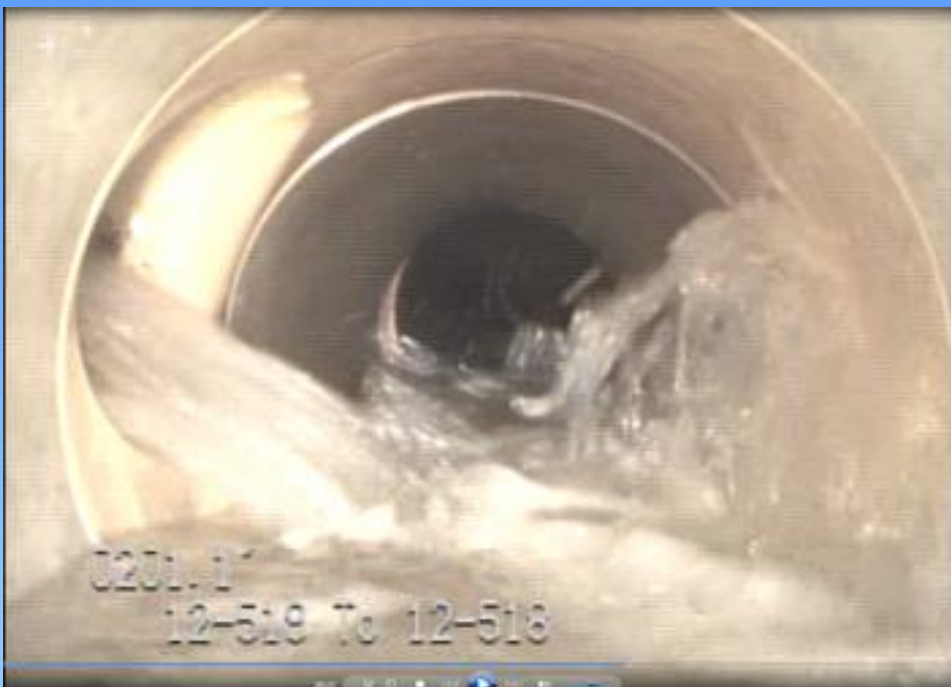
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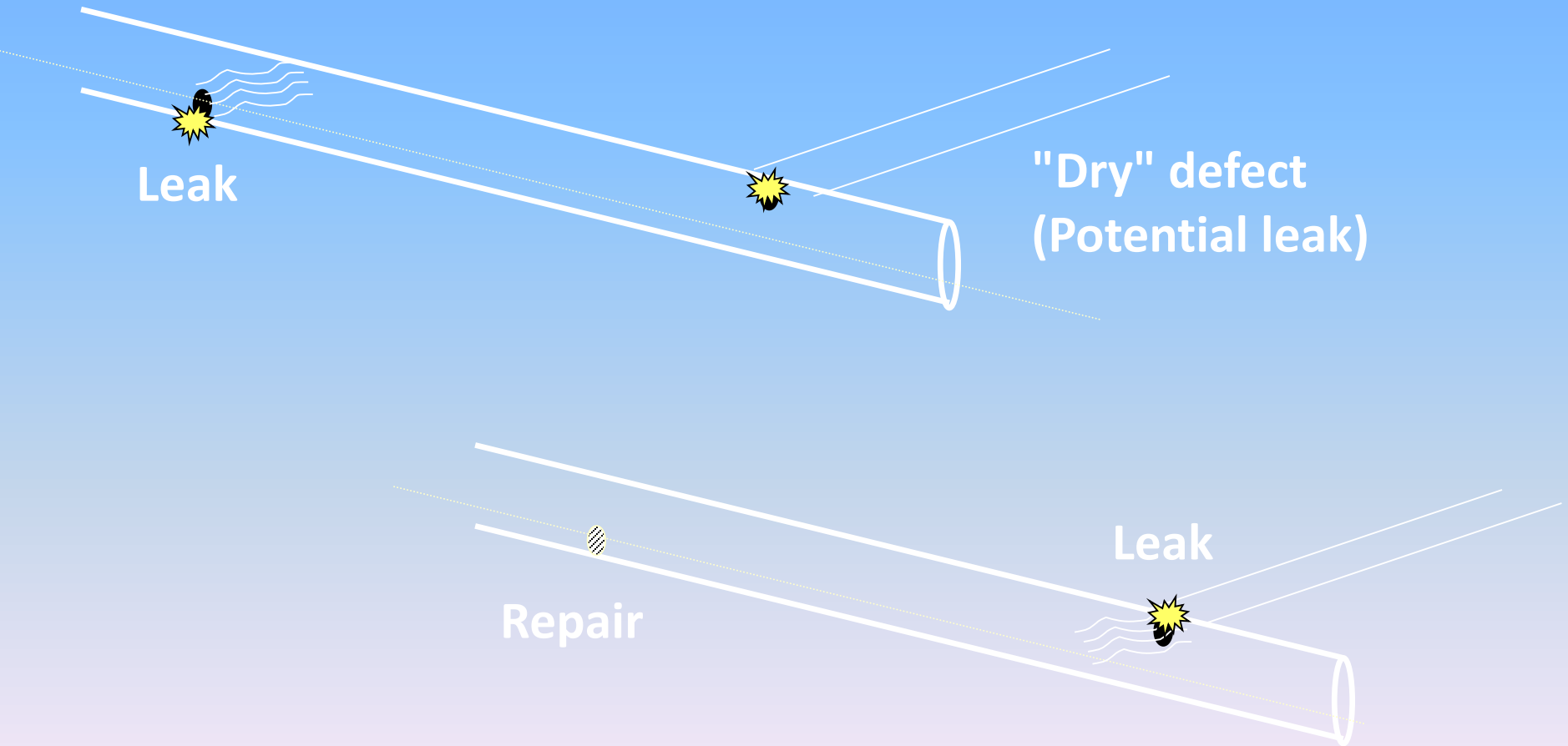






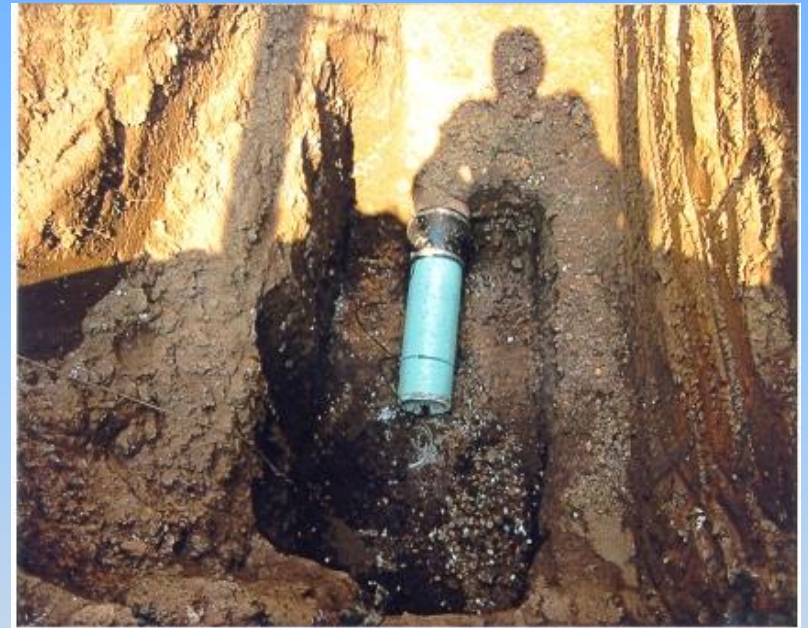
Groundwater Migration

“New” leak may appear at service connection after lining



Traditional Point Repairs

May be disruptive and not prevent flow migration to other defects



– but may be needed for structural repair before lining.