The Four Faces of I/I in Public Sewer Systems



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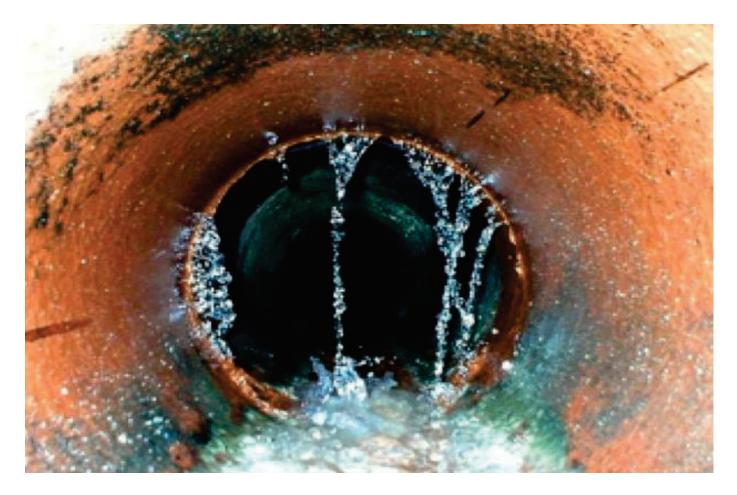
Independent Researcher



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#1 Problem is I/I (Leaking Sewers)



I/I is never acceptable – it is always causing problems !

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The Good, the Bad, & the Ugly

4 examples of how I/I occurs in Sewage Collection Systems

The Bad:

I/I measured statewide in Tennessee & North Carolina

The Ugly:

Cost of I/I to users is underestimated

The Good:

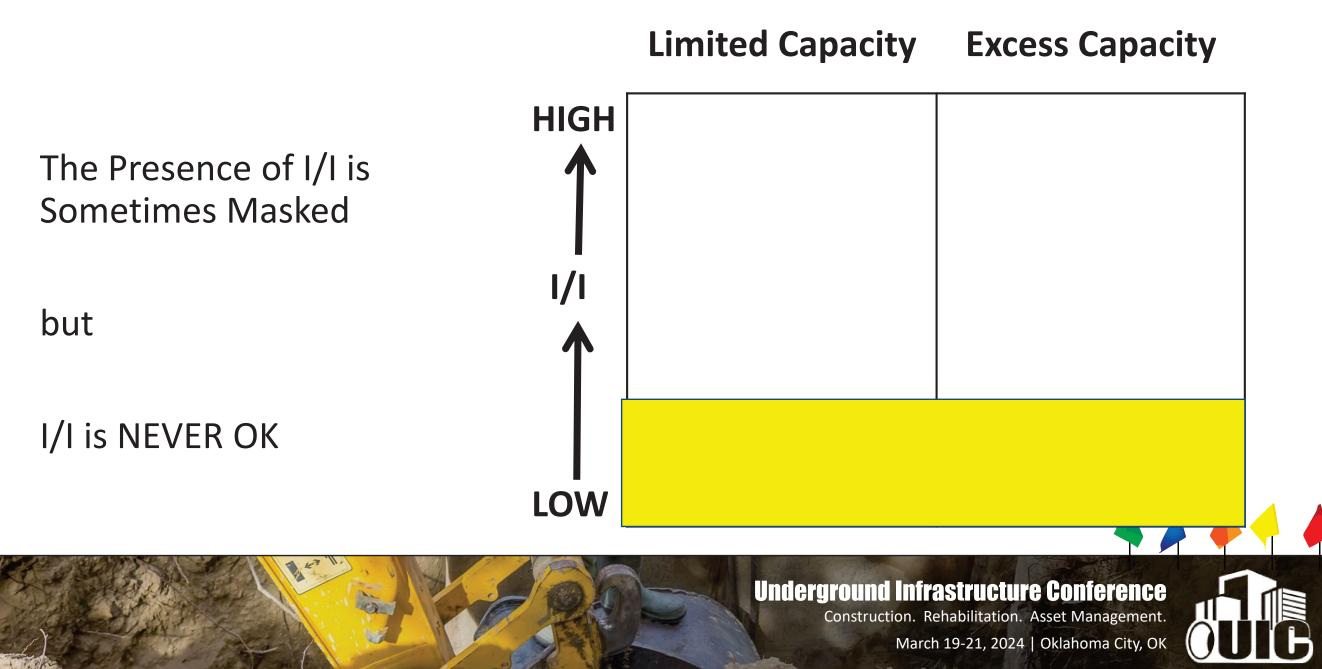
Rehabilitation is effective for I/I reduction and it is easy to document the results

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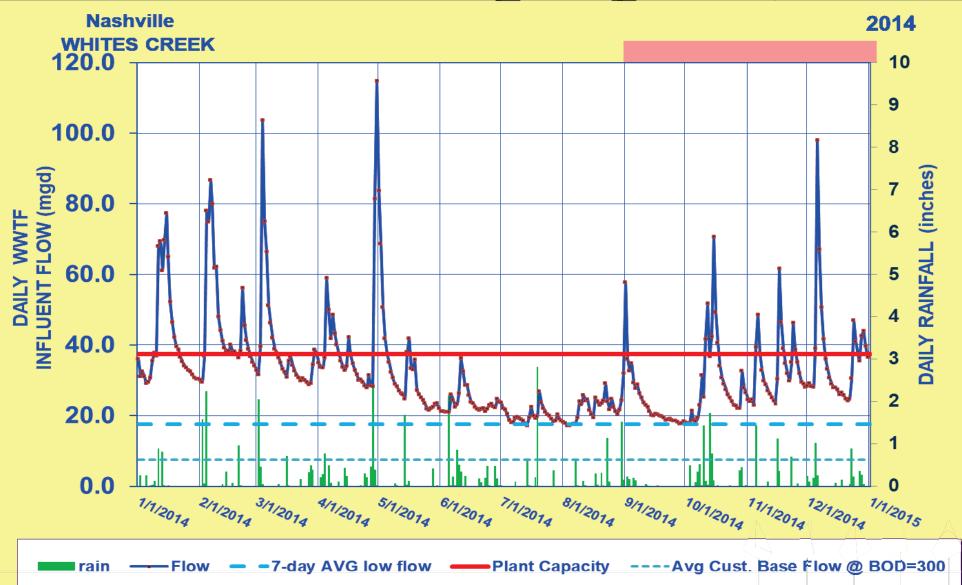


Matrix of Four I/I System Categories



High Level of I/I with Limited Capacity

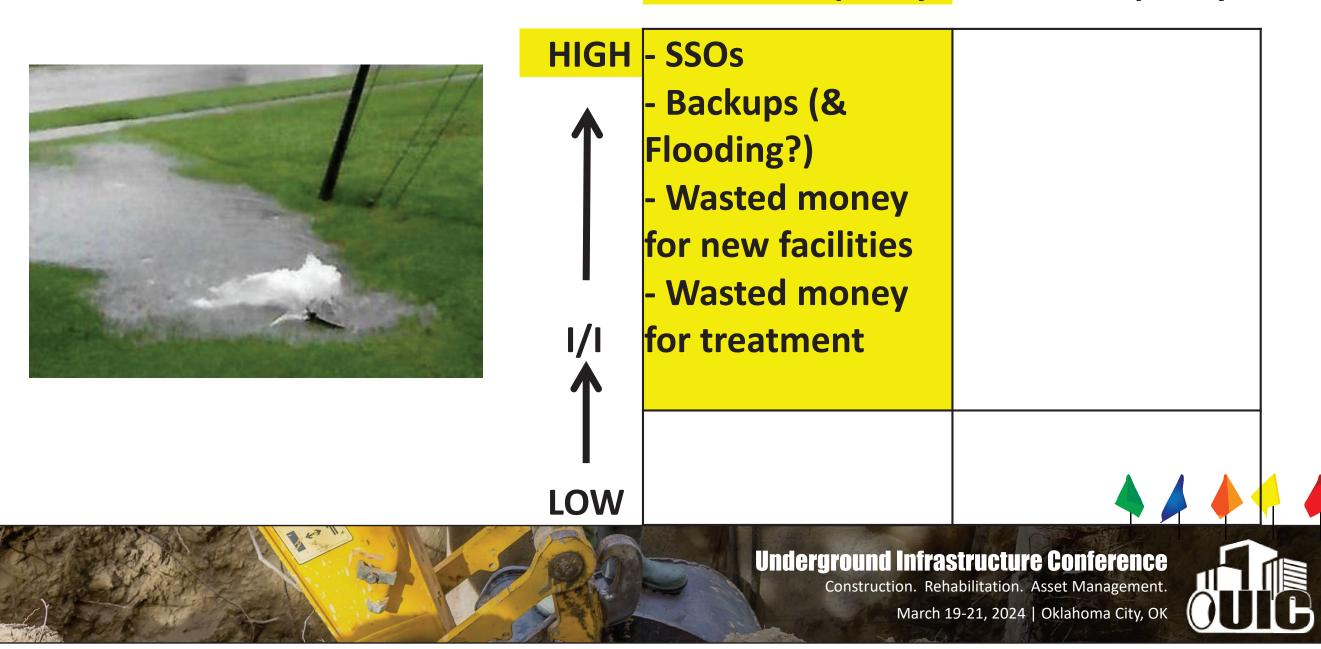
- 77% Annual I/I
- Avg BOD = 79 mg/l
- Capacity Exceeded
 83 days
- 1" rain causes exceedance
- Significant dryweather I/I



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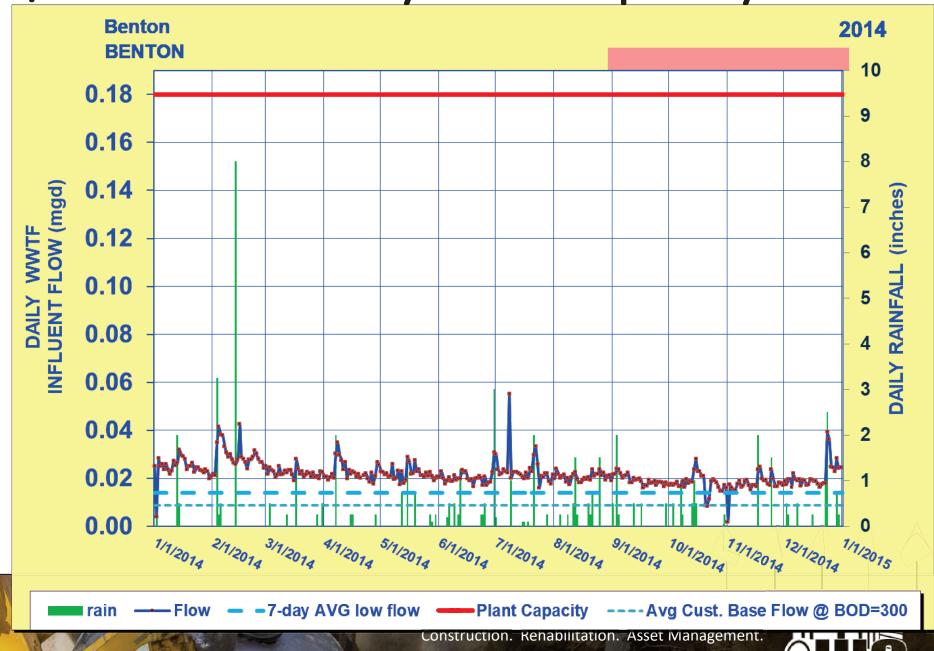
High Level of I/I with Limited Capacity

Excess Capacity



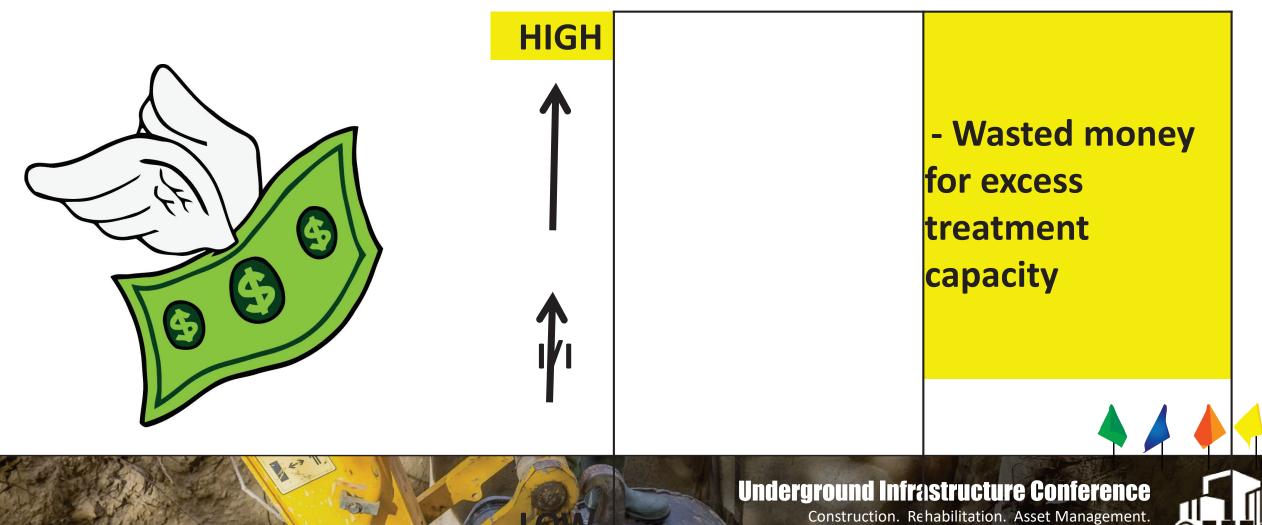
High Level of I/I with Excess System Capacity

- 56% Annual I/I
- Avg BOD = 132 mg/l
- RDI/I does not get near capacity
- Dry weather Infiltration problem



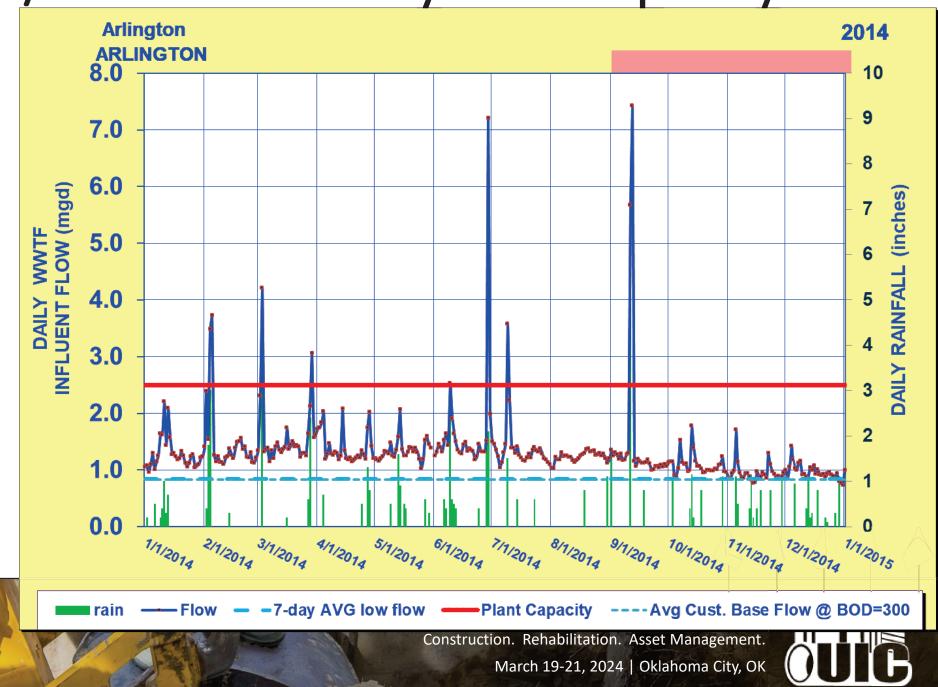
High Level of I/I with Excess System Capacity

Limited Capacity Excess Capacity



Low Level of I/I with Limited System Capacity

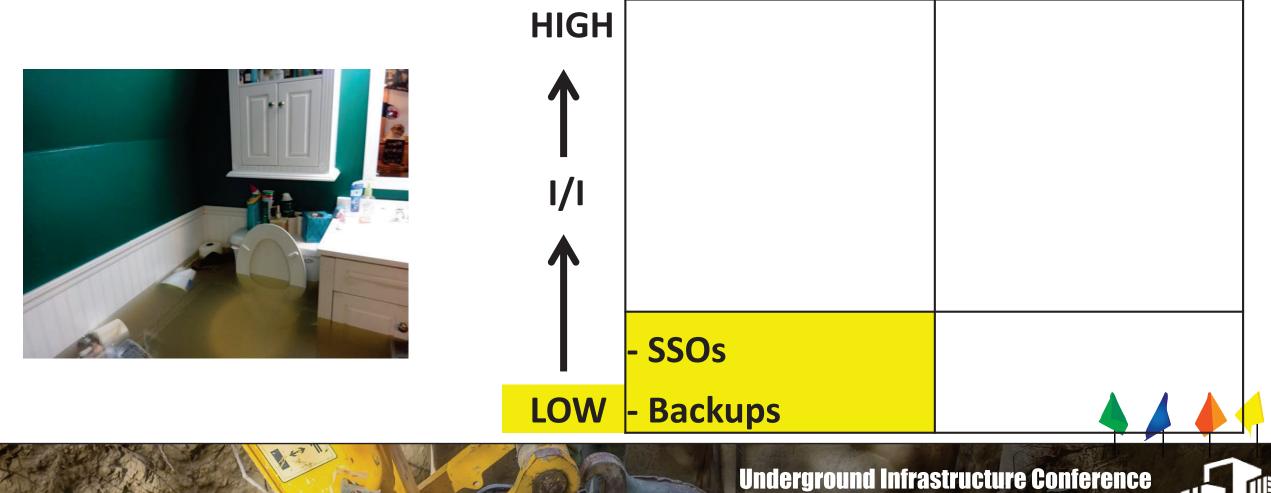
- 38% Annual I/I
- Avg BOD = 194 mg/l
- Exceeds capacity with 3" rain
- RDI/I problem



Low Level of I/I with Limited System Capacity

Limited Capacity

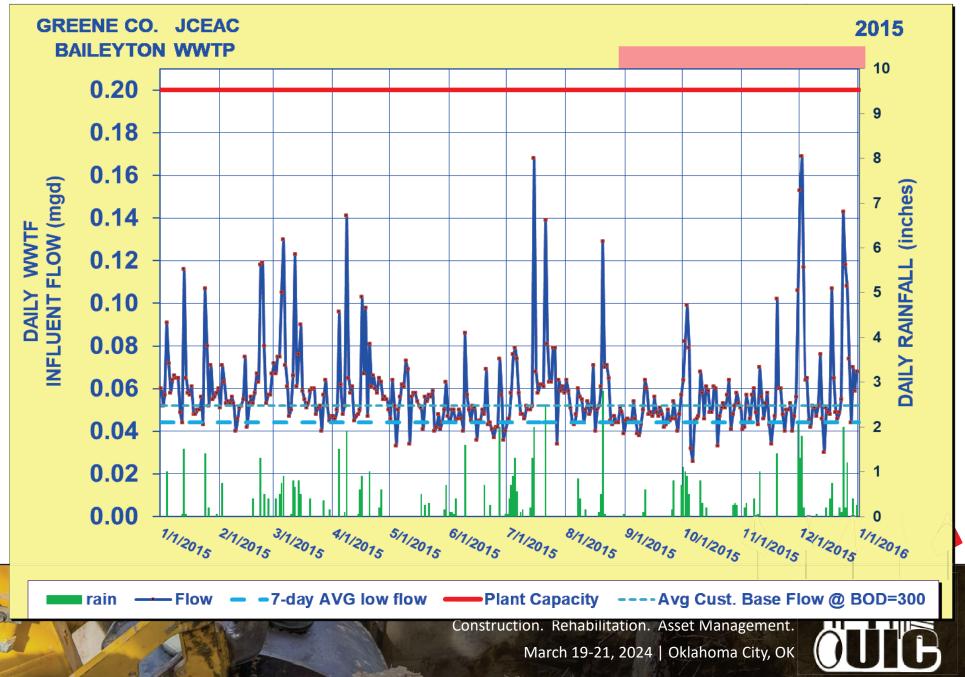
Excess Capacity



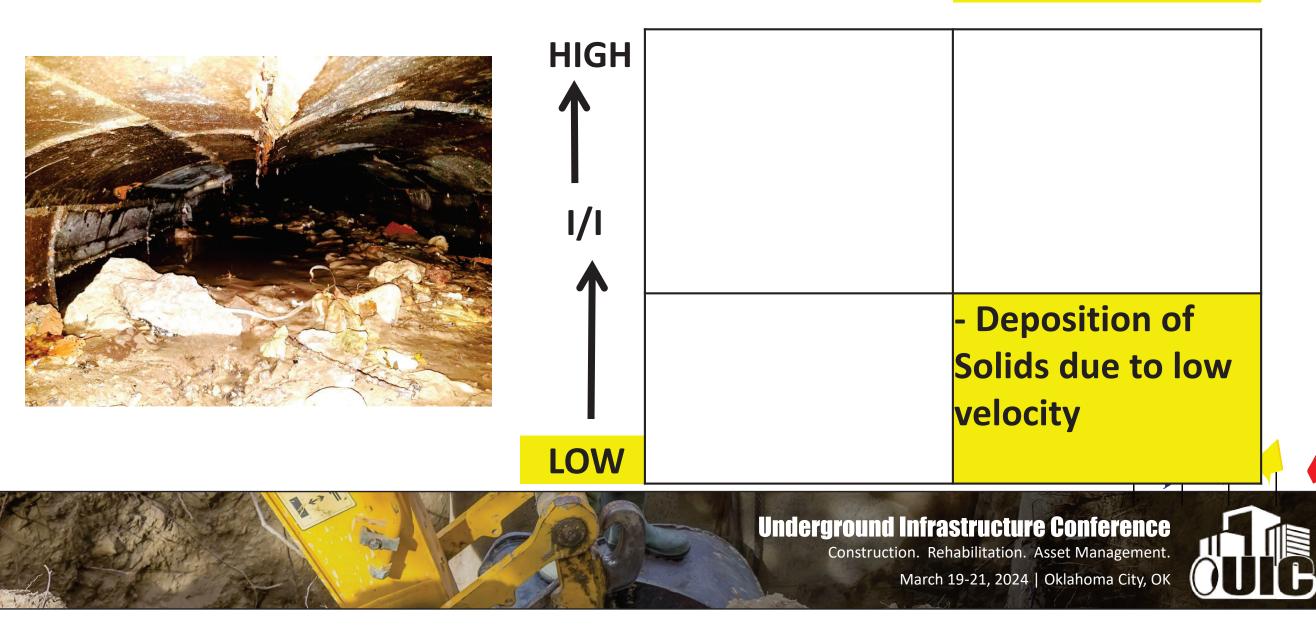
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Low Level of I/I with Excess System Capacity

- 24% Annual I/I
- Avg BOD = 265 mg/l
- Capacity for 5 year rain event



Low Level of I/I with Excess System Capacity Limited Capacity Excess Capacity



I/I: The Big Picture

- I/I is NEVER OK
- All Experience loss of soil – leading to structural failure

HIGH	- SSOs - Backups (& Flooding?) - Wasted money for new facilities - Wasted money for treatment	- Wasted money for treatment capacity
	- SSOs	- Deposition of Solids due to low velocity
LOW	- Backups	

Limited Capacity

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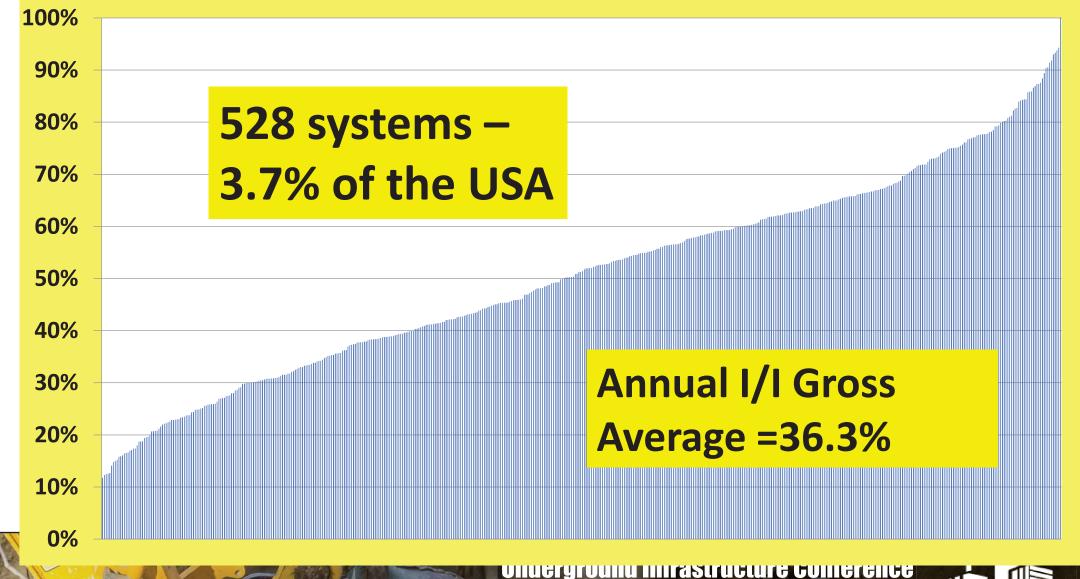
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Excess Capacity



Range of % Annual I/I

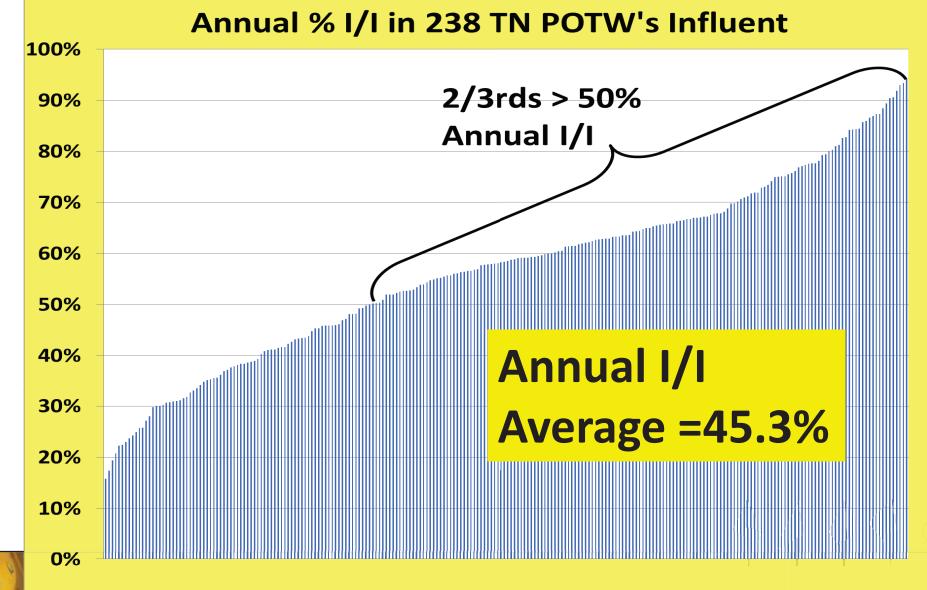


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I/I Differences between States

Tennessee

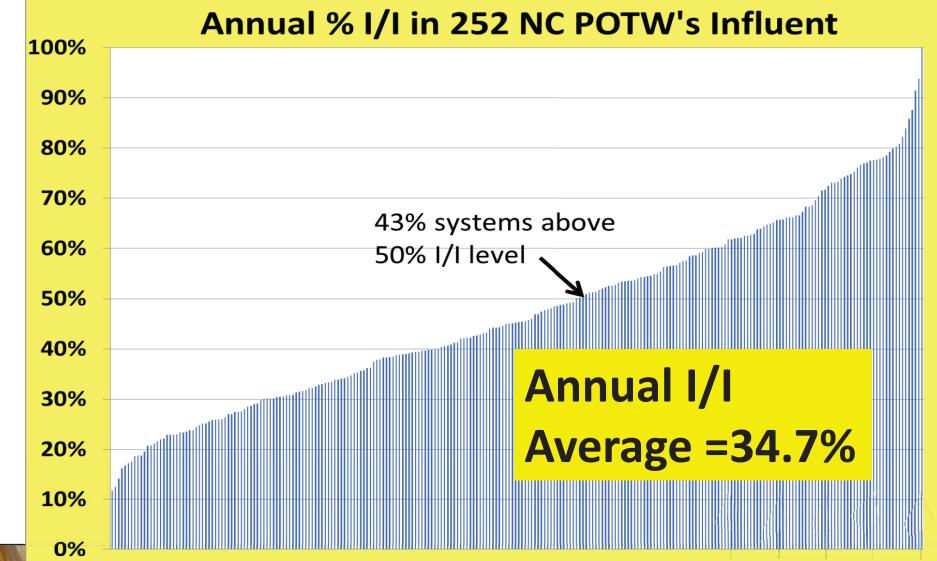


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I/I Differences between States

North Carolina



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Comparison to EPA 2012 CWNS

(Clean Water Needs Survey)

EPA CWNS (Item 3a)

• 42 systems with I/I problems

• Estimated Cost: \$290 mill

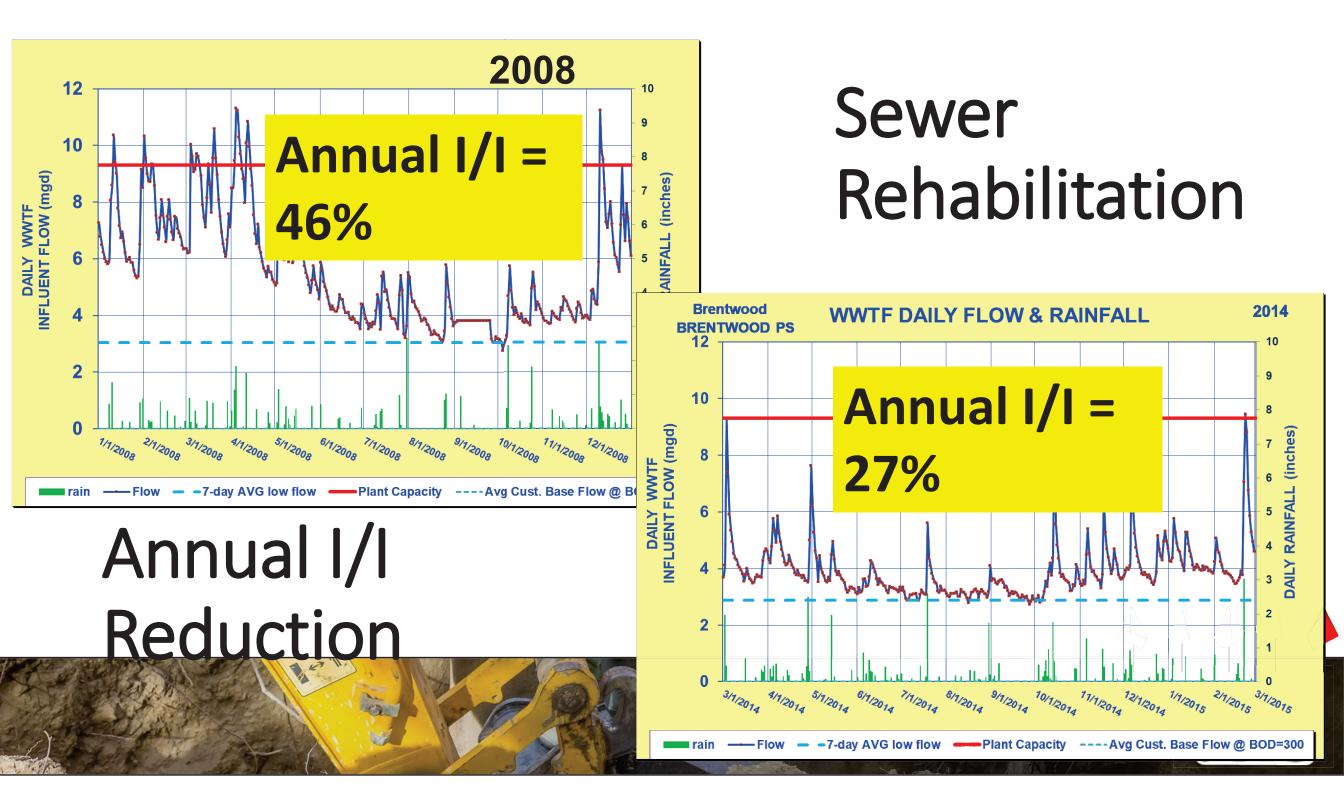
- <u>Tenn. Study</u>
- 182 systems exceed plant capacity for 2-year storm
- 66 systems exceed plant capacity
 > 60 days/year
- Estimated cost to cut by 50%: \$1.14 billion (*in 2016*)

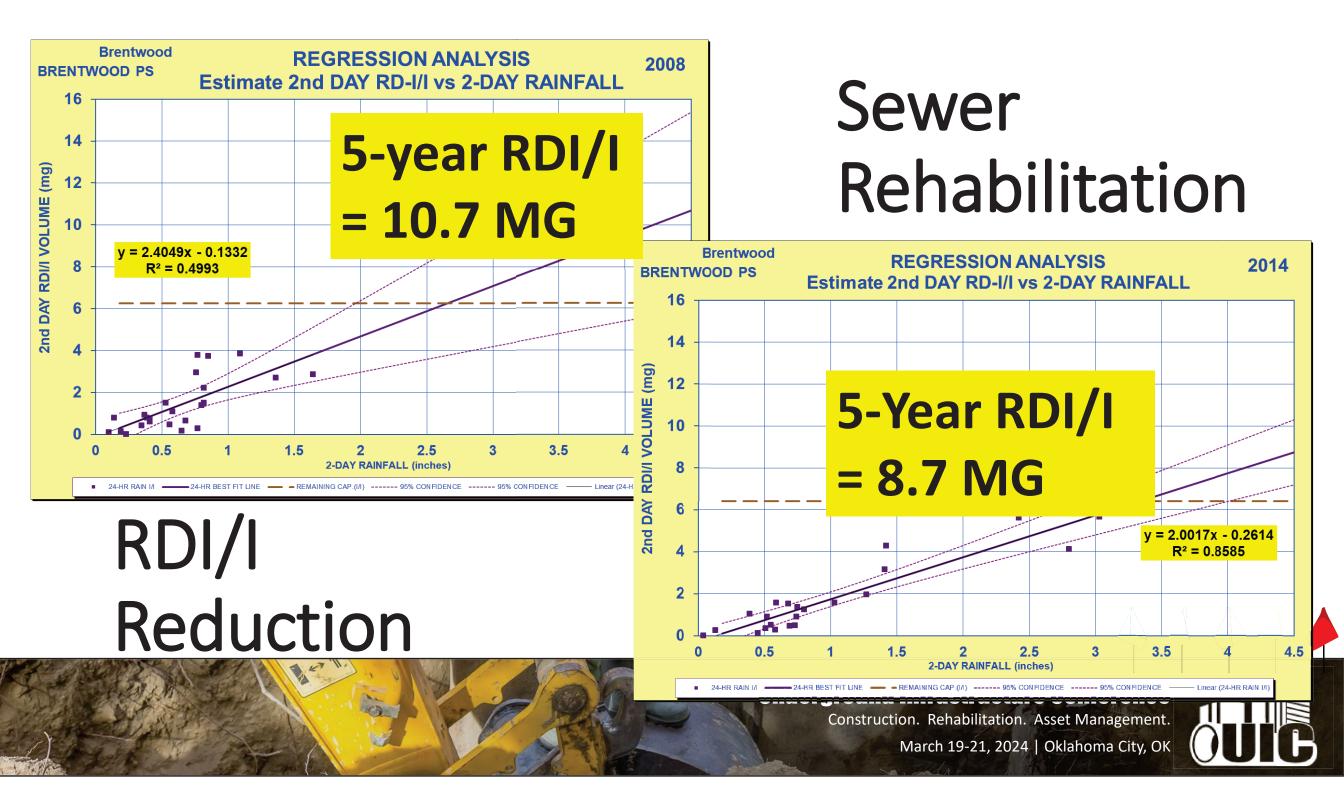
• Based on survey of agencies

• Based on 100% data









Conclusions

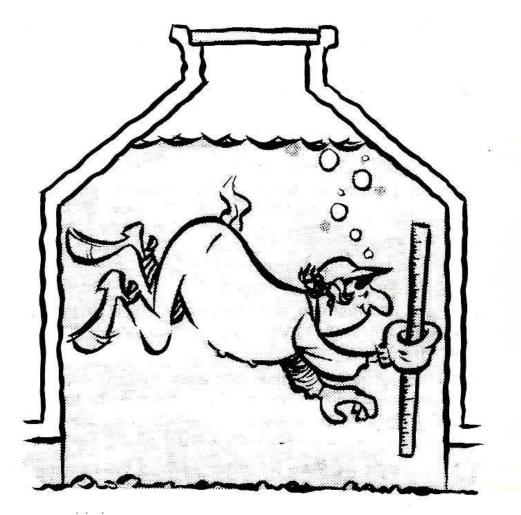
- I/I is **STILL** a significant problem for public sewer systems.
- Without data we can only guess at the true cost
- I/I can be corrected by sewer rehabilitation
- Sewer Rehabilitation is cost effective especially compared to the true extent and cost of I/I today.





Questions ?

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