## Broadview Infiltration Reduction Pilot Project

September 13, 2011

## Agenda

9:00 - Introductions and Description of the Pilot Project – SMT Room 5072

Seattle

- 10:00 Leave for vans
- 10:30 Arrive at pilot site Demonstration of process by Bravo
- 12:30 Leave for Brown and Caldwell offices
- 1:00 Lunch at B&C; further discussion

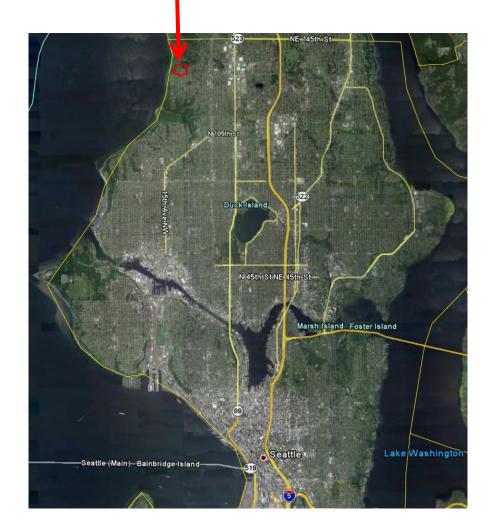
2:00 - Adjourn

## Introductions

Seattle

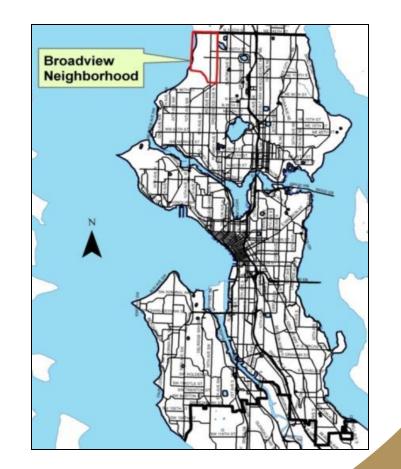
- □ Martha Burke SPU, Project Manager
- Jim Johnson SPU, Engineering Project Manager
- □ Bob Jacobsen BC, Project Manager
- □ Csilla Pall Sanipor, President

## **Project Location**



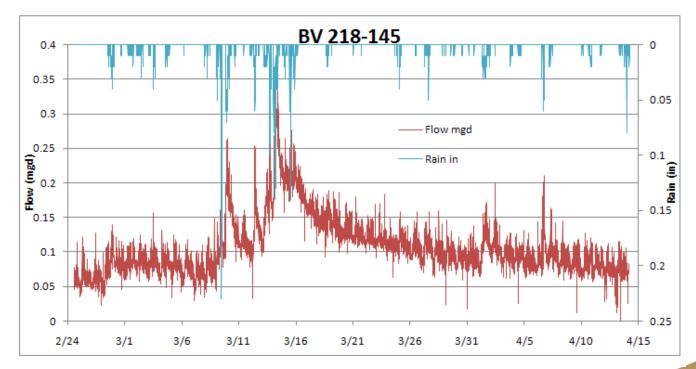
## **Broadview Neighborhood**

- Residential, with houses built in 50's and 60's
- History of backups during storm events
- SPU has a project to improve service in this area and reduce the chance of backups into peoples' homes

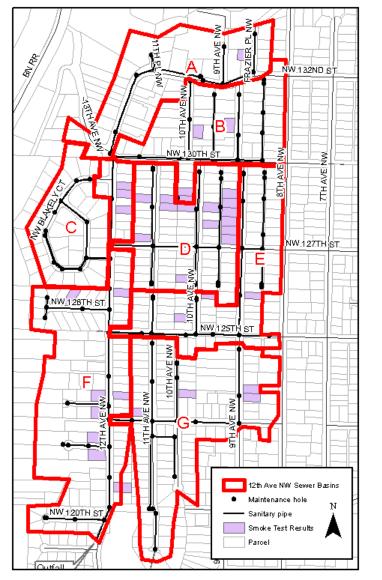


## Why Here?

- Repeated wet weather sanitary sewer backups and SSO's.
- Flow metering and modeling indicate infiltration is leading contributor of wet weather flow



# Why Here?



Most "upstream" basin ("A" and "B")

- Limited known inflow sources
- Large enough to accurately measure flow
- Good metering location
- Business case evaluation

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# **Basin Statistics**

- 27 MH to MH sections
- 28 MH's 4 feet to 16 feet deep
- 5,913 ft of 6 8"
   mainline sewers
   (concrete)
- 9,725 ft of 4 8" side
   sewers (concrete &
   PVC)
- □ 88 parcels
- □ 30 acres



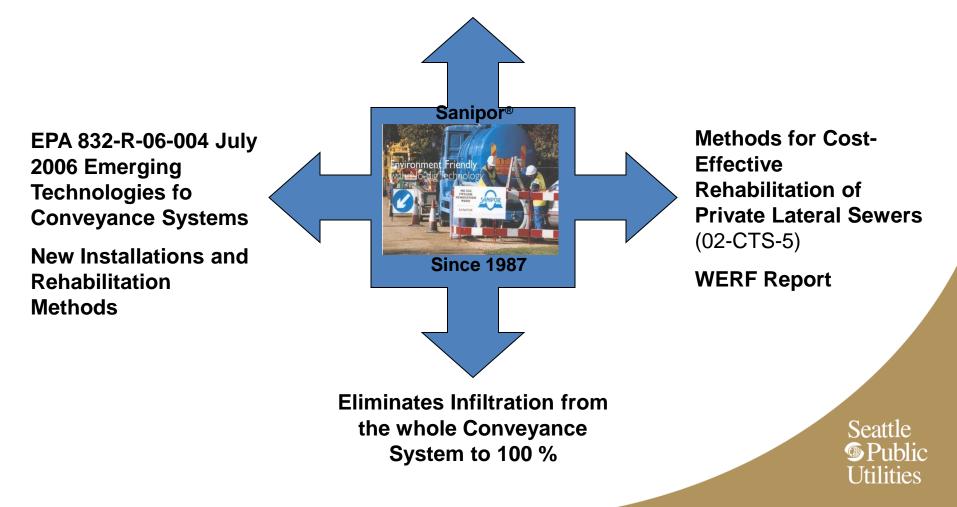






## The Sanipor® Process Silicate based Flood-and-Grout

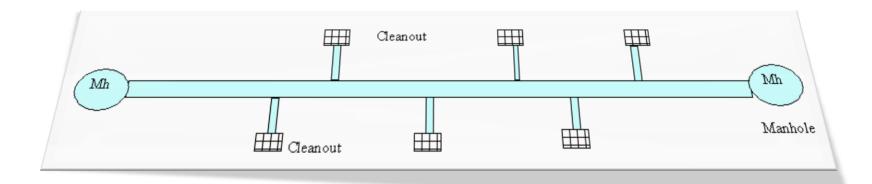
Seals all parts of one gravity fed pipe section between two manholes in a two step operation





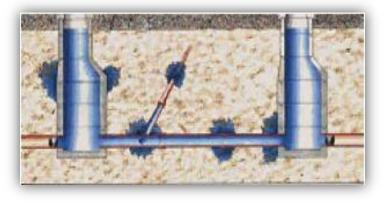
### Sanipor's view on the Sewer System

### - one work unit -

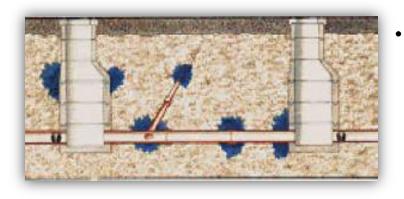


MODEL-SECTION	Average Sizes of a MH to MH Section				
Mainline:	8 inch, 280-300 feet long				
Manholes (2)	48 inch, 6 feet deep				
Laterals (6)	6 inch, 25-30 feet long each (162 feet)				
	total: 454-474 feet of all pipes				

### Sanipor<sup>®</sup> - The Geotechnical System for Sealing Sewers using Soluble Silicates



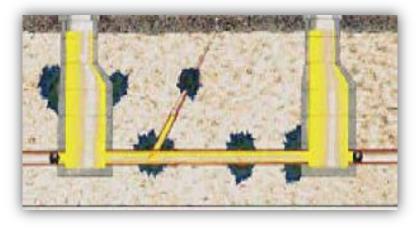
After CCTV survey and jetting, the section to be treated is first plugged with inflatable plugs. Sewer, laterals and manholes are filled with solution S1 which penetrates through defects into the surrounding ground.

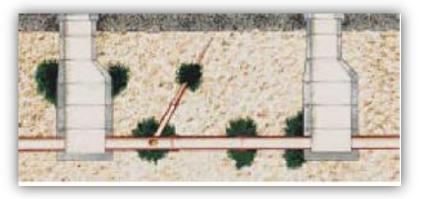


When optimum penetration has been achieved Solution S1 is rapidly pumped out, leaving defect zones saturated.



### Sanipor<sup>®</sup> - The Silicate Based System for Sealing Sewers





The section is immediately refilled with solution S2 which reacts with S1 in the ground. This starts to form a concrete-like matrix, binding the soil particles and sealing all leaks with solidified ground around the defects.

When the reaction is complete and the water-tightness established, Solution S2 is pumped out. After flushing , the sewer is returned to service. The pipe's structure protected from further deterioration.

# The sandstone like, watertight layer around the sewer system - demonstration trench



Excavated trench after sealing the pipe



### S1 Component – "Waterglass" (liquid glass) Sanipor is not "Chemical Grout"

**Soluble Silicates** are made of sand and postassium by melting.

The result is amorfous glass that can be dissoved in water, referred as "Waterglass".

Silicate solutions have been applied for centuries in:

- road building,
- anti corrosion coating
- fire resistance coating,

Geotechnical applications:

- soil stabilisation, foundations,,
- water insulation,
- dikes, slurry walls etc.

SANIPOR is more than Waterglass S1 + S2 +soil particles/aggregate = silicate conglomerate

### As Flood Grouting it can :

- Provide a stable environement for the pipes
- Eliminate water movements from and into the conveyance system
- Stop biogenic sulfur corrosion
- Coat concrete pipes
- Reduce root ingress
- Resist oil and organic solvents
- Incapsulate contaminations

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## **Preconditions for a Sanipor® - Project**

1. Lateral pipes need to be cleaned and examined - then remove debris,

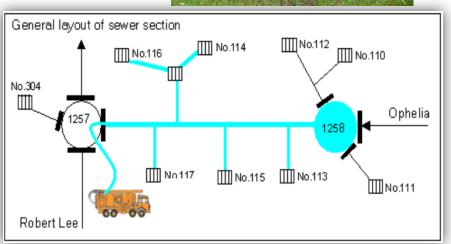
roots, grease, incrustations, deposits etc.

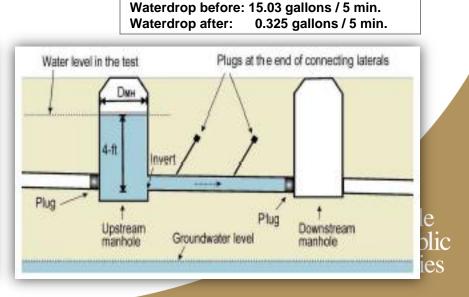


2. Lateral CCTV inspection to locate alignment, side branches, sags, incrustations, broken parts.



- Installation of missing <u>cleanouts</u> in laterals:
   Vac-a-T
- 4. Initial Water Exfiltration Test (per section)





## Typical pictures of a Sanipor job site





Downstream Manhole



Vac- Tank Trucks in the Street

### Seattle Public Upstream Manholeilities



## **Typical pictures of a Sanipor job site**





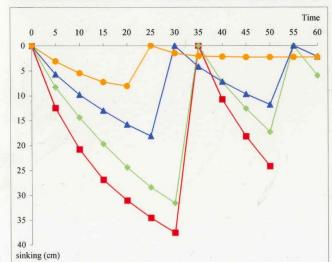
### Measuring of the drop of S-2 in the manhole

### **SANIPOR®** - Sealing protocol

Start:	09:00	10:10	11:25	12:30
Time (Min)	Drop (cm)	Drop (cm)	Drop (cm)	Drop (cm)
	Cycle No.1 S1	Cycle No.1 S2	Cycle No.2 S1	Cycle No.2 S2
0	0	0	0	0
5	12,5	8,3	5,7	3,1
10	20,8	14,4	9,8	5,5
15	26,9	19,7	13	7,3
20	31,1	24,4	15,8	8,1
25	34,6	28,4	18,1	0
30	37,6	31,6	0	1,5
35	0	0	4,2	2,1
40	10,8	7,3	7,2	2,2
45	18,2	12,6	9,7	2,3
50	24,2	17,3	11,8	2,3
55		0	0	2,3
60		6	2,2	2,3

pipe: 8 - 5.2						
Ømm	length (m)	volume ( m <sup>3</sup> )				
150	54,3	0,96				
L 100	3	0,02				

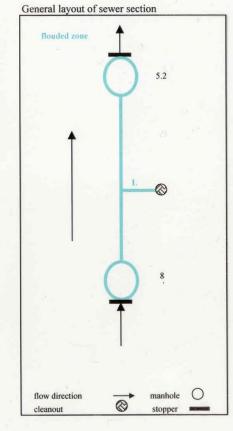
m	anholes:		
	Ø cm	depth (m)	volume (m <sup>3</sup> )
5.2	80	1,34	0,66
8	80	1,1	0,54



S-1:	1 m <sup>3</sup>
5-1.	1 Ш
S-2:	0,5 m <sup>3</sup>

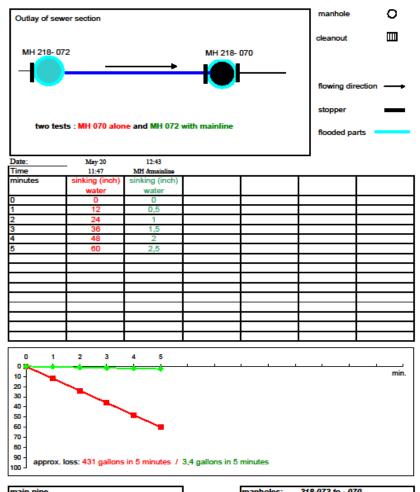
Working time: 5 h





Utilities

### Sanipor - Hydrotest protocol



### main pipe EN 1610 Øinch length(feet) vol.gall allowances 151 394 1,4 gal/ 30 min 8 3,4gal/30 min

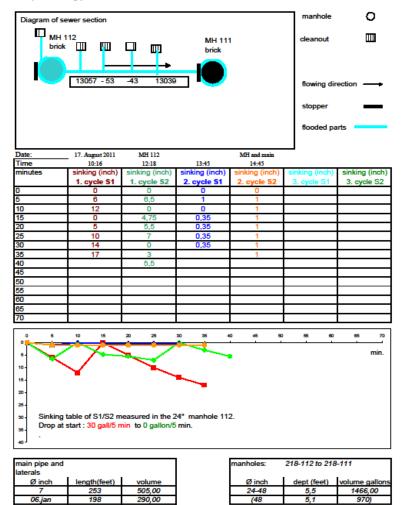
mannoles:	218-072 10 - 070						
Øinch	dept (feet)	volume gallons					
48	15	1409,00					
48	11,8	1108,00					

Seattle, WA, 12 th Ave NW Location: May 20, 2011

Supervisor: Contractor:

### Csilla Pall, Sanipor Bravo Environmental Inc.

### Sanipor - Sealing protocol

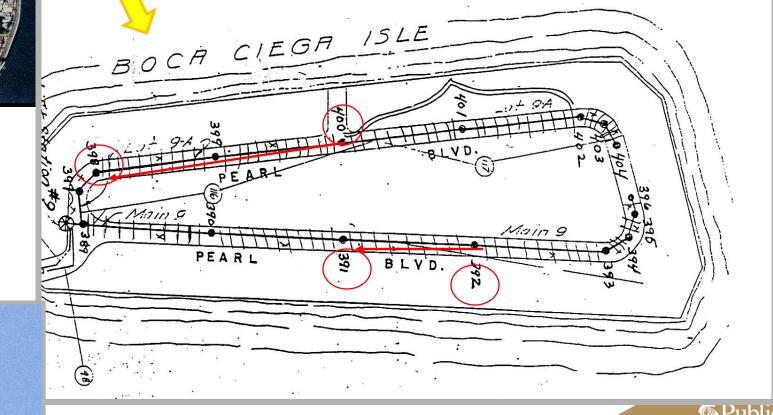


Location: Seattle Date: 17 August 2011 Supervisor: Csilla Pall, Ferenc Pall Bravo Envrionmental Inc. Contractor:

Date:

### City of St. Petersburg Beach, FL Sanipor<sup>®</sup> Infiltration Removal in 1992 CCTV Inspection in 2002

16 brick mhs, 15 mains - DN 6,8 ", 3286 ft, vcp, 98 laterals orangenburg, 1 lift station, salt water infiltration, 7-8 pumping hours p.d.









City of St. Petersburg Beach, Florida Boca Ciega Isle

### SANIPOR RENOVATION PROCESS

### INFILTRATION REMOVAL

### 1992

					Prior to Reha	bilitation	Post Rehab.	
From Manhole	To Manhole		Length	In-Line Services		Chlorides Measured (ppm)	Infiltration Measured (gpd)	Comments
404	403	8	74	2	0	0	0	
403			64	2	0	0	0	
402		6	337	8	8640	10000	0	Previously Sliplined
401	400	6	314	8	15480	12000	0	Previously Sliplined
400	) 399	8	354	10	30600	17500	0	
. 399				5	48600	20000	0	
398				1	8700	12000	0	
397	389	8		2	2880	5000	0	
396				2	1440	5000	0	
395				2	1440	5000	0	
394				. 5	720	2500	0	
393	10 CODA-04/1565	0.81		2017 N.W.GO	5760	10400	0	
392	391,				16920	16600	0	
391	390	8			8280	19870	0	
390	) 389	8	359	9	18000	20000	0	
TOTALS			3286	84	167460		0	
				19. 				Seattle

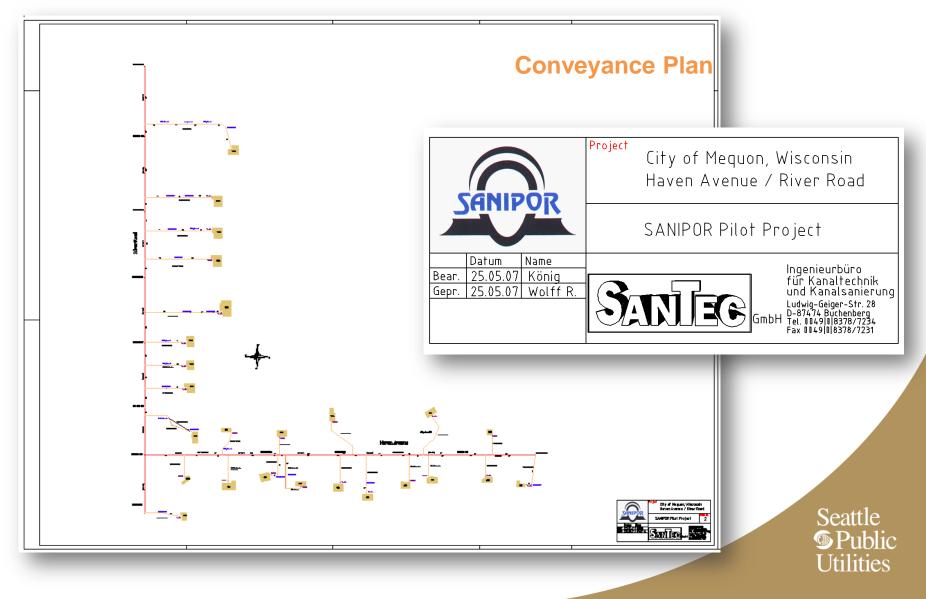
Cost of Sanipor sealing in 1992: US\$ 80,000.00 Payback period: 9-13 months

4

3 pumping hours **O**, **d** ublic Utilities

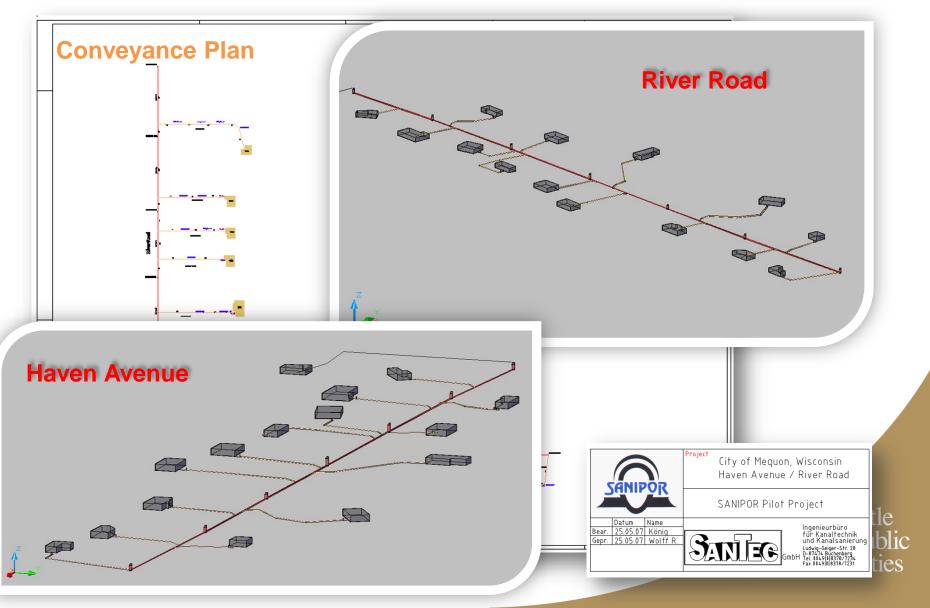


## Sanipor® Pilot Project, City of Mequon, June 2007





## Sanipor® Pilot Project, City of Mequon, June 2007





### Results of the Sealing Effect in avg. 99.99%

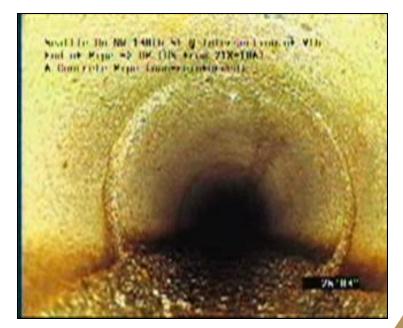
in conjunct	tion wit	h MMSE	)						
Results: 1			2		3			4	
Street	US MH	DS MH "before" exfiltration			cycles	allowance norm	"after" vs. "before"		inner surface
		┝────┘	H2O gal / 5 minutes	52 gai / 5 minutes		gal / 5 min	% reduction		in sqm
River Road	9	8	187	0	2	0,82	100,00		62,09
River Road	8	7	55	3	1	1,32	99,95	interrupted	100,46
River Road	7	6	48	0,53	1	1,52	99,99		115,32
River Road	6	5	198	1	2	1,6	99,99		121,36
River Road	5	4	225	0,8	2	1,35	100,00		102,52
River Road	4	3	157	0,79	1	1,5	99,99		113,07
Haven Ave	40	41	149	0,21	1	1,39	100,00		105,27
Haven Ave	38	39	95,11	0,61	1	1,4	99,99		105,3
Haven Ave	42	43	84,55		2	1,17			89,04
total:			1198,66	6,14			99,99	% in avg	
	filtration	hu floodin	- with water prior to C						
1: measured e 2: measured e			g with water , prior to S	anipor process					
			he German Approval of	Sanipor:					
			face of pipes in 30 min					S	eattle
( equals the wa	-							$\sim$	Public
4: inner surfac	e of main.	, laterals a	and manholes together	in sqm					r uone

# **Broadview Sequence of Work**

## □ Right of entry

(no community support = no project)

- Community meetings
- Mailings
- Community task force support
- CCTV inspection (mainline and side sewer)
- Repairs if needed



Seattle

## **Broadview Sequence of Work**

Clean out installation
 Clean water testing
 Sanipor application









# **Major Basin Challenge**

## □ Topography

30 ft difference between upstream and downstream MH



## **Initial Observations**

□ Incomplete base mapping

- Missing MH's, pipe size transitions, side sewers in wrong location
- Elevation difference is a challenge, but not a project stopper
- Promising exfiltration rate improvements

