EMERGENCY SEWER FORCE MAIN REHABILITATION IN VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

Presented by:

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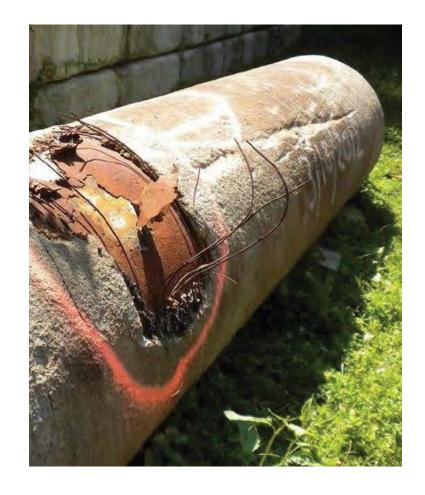






OVERVIEW

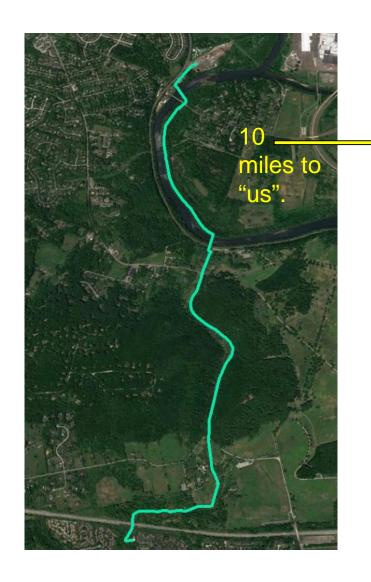
- Treddyfrin Township experienced three failures in a PCCP force main from 2012 to 2014, resulting in wastewater spills.
- Force main details:
 - 30-inch PCCP force main
 - 18,000 feet in length





PIPE LOCATION

- Part of the Valley Creek Trunk
 Sewer (VCTS) owned by the
 Tredyffrin Township Municipal
 Authority (TTMA), a group of five
 municipalities that discharge into
 the VCTS system
- Located within Valley Forge National Park
- Includes multiple crossings of both Valley Creek and the Schuylkill River
 - "Exceptional Value" stream







REHAB & REPLACEMENT ALTERNATIVES

Alternative No. and Name	Advantages	Disadvantages	Cost
 1 - Parallel alignment 	FM in serviceConventional open cut	Easement from VFNHPDisturbanceClose Rt. 252	• \$14,500,000
 2 - Alternate alignment out of VFNHP 	FM in service	Local topoTwo new PS or drilling	• \$23,100,000
 3 - Cured-in-place pipe lining 	 Trenchless 	Access ports every 500 LFFM OOS	• \$15,100,000
• 4 - Slip-lining	 Trenchless 	Reduction in capacityFM OOS	• \$12,200,000
 5- Open cut in existing alignment 	 Conventional 	DisturbanceClose Rt. 252FM OOS	 Not viable alternative





ANALYSIS OF TRENCHLESS ALTERNATIVES

Trenchless Method

Cured-in-Place Lining

Advantages

- Increases hydraulic capacity of existing FM
- Maximizes cross sectional area of existing FM

Slip Lining

 Access pits every 1,000 LF due to grouting

Compressed Fit Lining

- Access pits 3,000 LF maximum
- Increases hydraulic capacity of existing FM
- Maximizes cross sectional area of existing FM
- Predictable field quality

PLASTIC PIPE

CONFERENCE

Philadelphia, PA April 16-17, 2019 Presented by the Philadelphia SPE Section

Disadvantages

- Access ports every 1,000 LF
- FM OOS
- Not tried and true for low pressure force main applications
- Reduction in capacity of pipe due to 24% reduction in pipe diameter to slip new pipe into host pipe
- FM OOS
- FM OOS

Cost Range, 2014

11 - 24 million

\$9 - 19 million

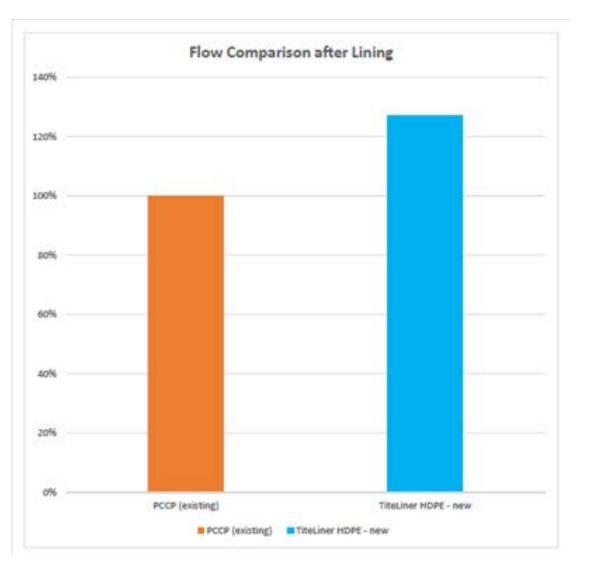
\$12 - \$19 million



FLOW COMPARISON

Modeling showed that the TiteLiner® system would increase flow capacity of the line due to its very low surface roughness.

Hazen William's "C" Factor=150







PROJECT COORDINATION

- Highly sensitive project setting
- Valley Forge NHP
 - National Park Service Land
 - Disturbance will be an issue
 - Existing easement is contentious
 - Park events/schedule
- Stakeholders
 - Treddyffrin & TTMA
 - PACT ONE
 - Pennsylvania DEP
 - Sunbelt Rentals
 - Engineer
 - Park staff
 - State & local politicians
- Permitting









INSTALLATION





Pipe being pulled and compressed through roller box







OVERVIEW

- Project originally designed with ductile iron bends at pipe access pits that would be concrete encased
- United developed a mobile fusing machine that was lowered into the excavations to fuse the closure pieces
- Result was restrained joints with no need for concrete encasement or DI bends





LINING

- Lining portion was completed over three months with zero incidents or wetlands impact
- 31 separate installations
- Expanded system from 20 MGD to 28 MGD





CONCLUSION

- Increased capacity of the main for another 25 years
- Largest compressed-fit HDPE force main rehabilitation project in history
- Trenchless Technology
 Honorable Mention Project







Thank you!





