A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE FOR REDUCING CSOs:

BALANCING TECHNOLOGIES, COSTS, AND WATER QUALITY

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COST ESTIMATES FOR SELECT CSO TECHNOLOGIES

Michael S. DeNicola Environmental Engineer Hazen and Sawyer, P.C. 730 Broadway New York, New York 10003

Norbert Huang, P.E.
Environmental Engineer
Office of Water
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C.

Robert D. Smith, P.E. Vice President Hazen and Sawyer, P.C.

Atal E. Eralp, Ph.D., P.E.
Chief, Technical Review Section
Office of Water
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington. D.C.

INTRODUCTION

Historically, control of Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) has proven to be extremely complex for a number of reasons. First, CSOs exhibit extreme variability in the volume, frequency and characteristics of the discharge. Second, compared to other wastewater treatment technologies, the efficiency of CSO controls has not been demonstrated. Third, while we know that CSOs can have significant impacts on water quality, there has been difficulty in distinguishing from other sources, such as non-point sources, contributions to water quality impacts by CSOs during wet weather events. Last, and probably most important, the implementation of CSO control measures can be a financial burden for CSO communities.

In an effort to resolve these challenges, EPA's Office of Water issued a National CSO Strategy on August 1989. The strategy reaffirmed that CSOs are point sources subject to NPDES permit and other CWA requirements. Among others, the strategy recommended to bring all wet weather CSO discharge points into compliance with the technology and water-quality based requirements.

While the 1989 strategy was successful in focusing increased attention on CSOs, it fell short in resolving many fundamental issues, such as the site specific nature of CSOs and their impacts, the need for flexibility, cost-effective solutions, and consideration of the timing and costs of CSO controls.

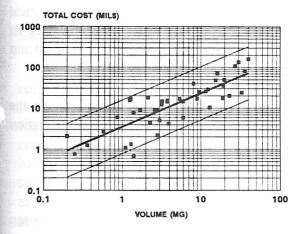
In the Summer of 1992, EPA conducted a negotiated dialogue with key stake holders including municipal groups, states, environmental groups, and other interested parties. As a result, in December

Table I - Cost Equations for CSO Control Technologies

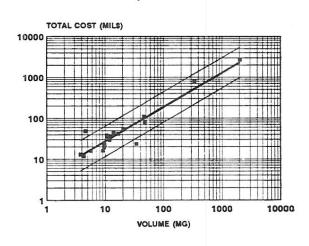
CSO Control Technologies	Cost Equation*	Applicable Design Range	R ² Value
	2		
Storage Basins	3.497V ^{0.821}	0.2 to 40 mg	69.3
Deep Tunnels	3.987V ^{0.836}	3.8 to 2,000 mg	89.7
Swirl Concentrators	0.086Q ^{0.765}	3.0 to 220 mgd	70.3
Screens	0.054Q ^{0.930}	0.8 to 20 mgd	79.4

^{*} V = Volume (mg); Q = Flow Rate (mgd); cost in Million Dollars

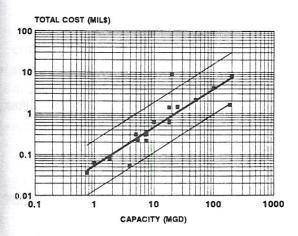
Storage Basin



Deep Tunnel



Screens



Swirl Concentrator

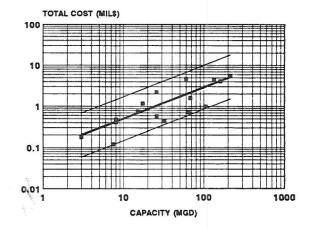


Figure 2 - Cost Capacity Curves

COST ESTIMATE

For BNSF Railroad ROW

SCHEDULE B (18" PVC SANITARY SEWER INTERCEPTOR)

ITEM				ESTIMATED	EXTENDED
NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	UNIT COST	QUANTITY	COST
1	18" SDR-35 SEWER PIPE	LF	\$70	4,700	\$329,000
2	4' DIAMETER MANHOLE (0' - 8' DEPTH)	EA	\$2,100	14	\$29,400
3	6' DIAMETER MANHOLE (PER VERTICAL FOOT OVER 8' DEPTH)	VF	\$125	102	\$12,750
4	MANHOLE VACUUM TEST	EA	\$200	14	\$2,800
5	CLAY CUTOFF WALL	EA	\$500	14	\$7,000
6	STABILIZATION MATERIAL	CY	\$25	350	\$8,750
7	TOPSOIL REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT	SY	\$0.30	14,900	\$4,470
8	UPLAND SEEDING (Non-Irrigated)	AC	\$750	4	\$2,625
10	HOT-MIX ASPHALT PAVEMENT 6" THICK CROSSING COUNTY ROAD 119	SY		267	\$0
11	VEHICLE TRACKING PAD	EA	\$900	2	\$1,800
12	SILT FENCE	LF	\$1.25	4,850	\$6,063
13	CONSTRUCTION SURVEY AND STAKING	LS	\$4,000	1	\$4,000
14	TRAFFIC CONTROL	LS	\$15,000	1	\$15,000

SUBTOTAL	\$423,657
20% CONTINGENCEY	\$84,731
TOTAL (Rounded to nearest \$100)	\$508,400

Cost = \$508,400 = \$110/1:neal ft