

Long Term Control Plan – Addendum

- Requires a substantial amount of sewer to be installed during the Near Term phase in order to transport Hunters Run flows to the WPCF.

2.6.3 Alternative 2.A.(1): New Upper Hocking Water Pollution Control Facility

Construction of an Upper Hocking River WPCF to process projected flows from both the Upper Hocking River and Hunters Run drainage basins for 2045 would require the following major facilities (Refer to Figure 2-9):

- Rock Mill Lift Station.
-Immediate: 1.0 mgd
- Lake and Allen Sewer Separation.
- New Upper Hocking WPCF at Collins Road.
-Near Term: 2.00 mgd
-2025: 2.10 mgd upgrade
-2045: 2.70 mgd upgrade
- Upper Hocking Pump Station.
-Near Term: 4.75 mgd
-2025: 4.25 mgd upgrade
-2045: 4.0 mgd upgrade
- Hunters Run Pump Station.
-Near Term: 0.25 mgd
-2025: 1.10 mgd upgrade
-2045: 1.20 mgd upgrade
- Hunters Run express sewer to transport flow to new Upper Hocking WPCF.
- Baldwin Run Express Sewer.
- Broad Street Pump Station Express Sewer.
- Approximately 208,253 feet of sewer line ranging between 8-inch and 48-inch diameter.

3.2.1 General Description

Alternative 1 will provide for the treatment of high flows by providing storage for the excess flow during wet weather events. Storage would be provided by constructing an equalization (EQ) basin(s). An EQ basin captures and stores some of the combined sewer wet weather flows that would otherwise be discharged to the receiving stream. The stored flow is subsequently returned to the WPCF for full treatment after the wet weather event is over and the plant has available treatment capacity.

In this alternative, an off-line EQ basin is evaluated. To store the excess volume during the design storm, it was estimated that the EQ basin must be approximately 2.0 million gallons. In addition, a bar rack and pump station capable of handling 20 MGD would be required prior to the EQ basin. A process schematic is provided in Figure 3-2.

3.2.2 Benefits

- Maximizes use of existing WPCF capacity.

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- Can provide stable flow to the WPCF.
- Requires little operation and maintenance.
- Provides ability to easily respond to arbitrary weather patterns.
- Reduces pollutant loading to receiving stream.

3.2.3 Disadvantages

- Costly.
- Large footprint.
- Potential odor problems.
- Negative aesthetic impact.
- Environmental assessment may be required if area of construction is large.
- May cause permit violations due to mass loadings unless Ohio EPA modifies the existing permit.

3.2.4 Implementation Plan

Table 3-1 presents the assumed implementation plan with costs for Alternative 1. Refer also to Table B-1 in Appendix B. Table 3-1 includes only those costs associated with the minimization of CSO and does not include costs for new growth. It includes costs proportional to the existing separate sanitary flow that will be rerouted from the existing WPCF and pumped and treated via the proposed Upper Hocking Pump Station (PS), force main (FM) and Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF). It also does not include maintenance or upgrades to the existing collection system or existing WPCF.

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Table 3-1
Implementation Plan for Alternative 1

Project Description	Construction Completion Year	Project Capital Cost	Project O&M Cost
Lake/Allen Sewer Separation	2008	\$4,139,000	\$0
Upper Hocking WPCF (partial)	2009	\$13,359,000	\$832,308
Upper Hocking PS and FM (partial)	2009	\$1,926,000	\$40,000
Broad Street PS Express Sewer (ID 70 & 71)	2015	\$944,000	\$0
Baldwin Run Express Sewer (ID 75)	2015	\$328,000	\$0
Existing WPCF Equalization	2015	\$14,229,000	\$75,000
Total Future CSO Costs		\$34,925,000	\$947,308