



“Hybrid” Sewer Systems

NACWA Facilities and Collection System Committee
Meeting

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“Hybrid” Sewer Systems

- Old Sewer Systems not built to today’s standards – nor with today’s goals
- Traditionally called Sanitary Sewers
- Performance is somewhere between today’s sanitary and combined sewers
- Not recognized in regulations

Technology changes





Age of Sewers

- Accepted technology and standards for sewer systems much different
 - Built to discharge to local streams and rivers (not POTWs)
 - Connections on private property – eg. Foundation drains
 - Material standards for sewers and joints
- Called “Sanitary” – but not today’s sanitary standards



Regulatory Issues

- Old sewers not designed to convey wastewater to a POTW providing secondary treatment (none existed when built).
- Today's regulatory standards for sanitary sewers are developed around secondary treatment facilities and standards.
- What technology based standards are appropriate?



Preferred Strategy

- Technology based standards subject to BAT/BCT requirements and additional requirements if needed to meet water quality standards
- Peak Flow Treatment Facilities in limited overflow applications is a preferred wet weather strategy.
- For agencies like MSDGC that have numerous wet weather issues, this approach can mean that overflows are reasonably addressed – in a much expedited time frame.



Peak Excess Flow Facilities as part of a Comprehensive Sewer System Wet Weather Strategy

- Management, Operation, and Maintenance requirements would constitute required technology based requirements.
- MOM Program provides information of site specific factors needed to evaluate compliance with water quality requirements.
- Policy would prescribe measures for determining the need/acceptance of a PFTF – (within the CMOM process).
- PFTF would be permitted as a component of an overall Wet Weather Strategy.