

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
October 26, 1971

SCHOOL BUILDING COMMISSION)

v.)

Environmental Protection Agency)

PCB 71-247

Supplemental Statement (by Mr. Dumelle)

I would like to amplify on the opinion in this case with which I fully concur, on the matter of infiltration and sewer repair. The testimony of Mr. Brian P. Mays and his engineering notes (Int. School Bd. Ex. 6) detail the estimated hydraulic loads to the sewer in question as follows:

Residential	450,000 gpd
High School	74,000
Elementary School	6,000
Elementary School	19,000
Water Plant (Peaks)	554,400
Infiltration (Normal)	12,600
	<hr/>
	1,116,000 gpd

Since the sewer does in fact surcharge, it is obvious that hydraulic loads to it are in excess of its capacity of 1,670,000 gpd during rainy weather. That additional 554,000 gpd must come from somewhere. It must be due to infiltration or illegal connections. Even if the usual design ("normal") infiltration rate of 500 gpd per inch of diameter per mile of sewer is increased ten-fold (from 12,600 gpd to 126,000 gpd) the storm induced excess flow would not be accounted for.

The sewer is evidently about 2.1 miles in length judging from Mr. Mays' infiltration computation. It should be a relatively simple matter to detect illegal storm connections to short length of sewer and to repair the worst leaks sufficient to reduce hydraulic loads during rains to the sewer's capacity. The Village of Flossmoor ought to do this now before frost in the ground makes excavation too difficult.

I would also like to focus on Mr. Currie's statements about the hazard of raw sewage in streets and basements. The Board in recent hearings on sewer ban regulations at Waukegan heard testimony from a Lake County public health official telling of 22 cases of hepatitis there with a common factor of basement inundation by sewage. Further, the recently issued report by the Lake Michigan And