SEWER ENGINEER'S REPORT

25 Delaware Avenue Apartments

25 Delaware Avenue

CITY OF ALBANY COUNTY OF ALBANY STATE OF NEW YORK

Applicant: 25 Delaware, LLC

Prepared by:

Hershberg & Hershberg Consulting Engineers and Land Surveyors

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INTRODUCTION:

Hershberg & Hershberg, Consulting Engineers and Land Surveyors, were retained by 25 Delaware, LLC (hereinafter the "Applicant") with an address of 1000 University Avenue, Suite 500, Rochester, NY 14607 as site engineer for the development plan to be known as 25 Delaware Avenue Apartments. This report is for the consideration of the Department of Water & Water Supply and the City of Albany Planning Board.

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SITE:

PARCEL AREA

The existing site has an address of 25 Delaware Avenue with an area of 33,877 SF or 0.78 acres. The existing site contains a two-story building that is currently vacant. The current zoning is MU-CU: Mixed Use-Community Urban.



Fig. No. 1 - Aerial Photo of Site

DESCRIPTION OF INTENDED SITE DEVELOPMENT AND USE

Under the current applications the Applicant is proposing to construct a 4-story apartment consisting of 51 units above a garage floor with 30 parking spaces. The existing two-story building on site will be rehabilitated and will be available for tenant use. The site will also feature new landscaping, lighting and a stormwater management system.

SEWER GENERATION

To determine sewage generation after construction, the New York State Design Standards for Intermediate Sized Wastewater Treatment Systems (March 5, 2014)¹ is used to compute the Average Daily Flow. Based upon 110 GPD per bed and 5 GPD per toilet, 62 beds in the apartment and 4 toilets in the rehabilitated two-story building will generate an estimated 7,020 GPD or 4.88 GPM. See Fig. No.2 below. Peak sewage flow generation is estimated at 450% of average flow or 21.96 GPM. This is equivalent to 0.05 CFS.

¹New York State Design Standards for Intermediate Sized Wastewater Treatment Systems (March 5, 2014) ² I<u>bid. Page B-16</u>

Sewage Generation 25 Delaware Avenue

Water Use Per Unit per day(GPD) See Floor/Use Water Use (GPD) <u>Unit</u> Value Note 1 62 Residential Bedroom 110 6820 Residential Toilet 200 4 50 TOTAL 7,020

1) Source: New York State Design Standards for Intermediate Sized Wastewater Treatment Works, NYSDEC, March 5, 2014

Fig. No. 2 – Sewage Generation

The proposed connection is to a 12" VCP combined sewer on Lark Street via a 6" PVC sanitary sewer lateral. The 12" VCP combined sewer has an assumed grade of 5.0% and a full flowing capacity of 7.46 CFS. The peak flow of 0.5 CFS represents 0.7% of the 12" VCP combined sewer pipe capacity. A portion of Sewer Atlas Sheet 44 is reproduced below.



Fig. No. 3 – Excerpt from Sewer Atlas Sheet 44

The existing site is tributary to the Beaver Creek Sewer District. (See map below)



COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

NYSDEC issued a City of Albany Combined Sewer Overflow SPDES Permit, DEC ID#s 4-0101-00012/00001 SPDES #s NY0025747 on November 30, 2018. It included fifteen Best Management Practices which are reviewed below:

- CSO Operation/Maintenance/Inspection Not Applicable to this project although maintenance and inspection of Storm Water Management System is covered by maintenance agreement.
- 2. Maximum Use of Collection System for Storage Not Applicable

- 3. Industrial Pretreatment There are industrial discharges and no toxic substances which will be discharged to the combined sewer.
- 4. Maximize Flow to POTW_-Not applicable.
- 5. Wet Weather Operating Plan Not applicable
- 6. Prohibition of Dry Weather Overflow Dry weather overflows from the combined sewer system (CSS) are prohibited. Sewer outfalls from the site are separated into storm and sanitary sewer laterals. Dry weather flow can be accommodated from the site as there are no dry weather overflows currently existing at the Beaver Creek (Big C) interceptor chamber. Combined flow to the combined sewer is reduced for all storms from the 1 year storm to the 100 year storm.
- Control of Floatable and Settleable Solids The Applicant will provide a notice with leases that deposition of oil/grease or toilet litter is not allowed.
- 8. Combined Sewer System Replacement Not applicable.
- 9. Sewer/Extension Sewer/extension, when approved by the Department, should be accomplished using separate sewers. Sewer outfalls from the site are separated into storm and sanitary sewer laterals without interconnections. No new source of storm water shall be connected to any separate sanitary sewer in the collection system. The reduction in flow to the combined sewer is reduced by an amount at least equal to the estimated increased peak hourly dry-weather flow or four (4) times the average daily dry-weather flow, whichever is greater. The peak flow is estimated as

0.05 CFS. The amount of storm water at the 100-year storm is from the existing site is 5.04 CFS which is reduced to 2.48 CFS, a reduction of 2.56 CFS or 51 times the dry weather flow.

- 10. Sewage Backups There have been documented, recurrent instances of sewage backing up into house(s) or discharges of raw sewage onto the ground surface from surcharging manholes in this area. Since the combined flow to the combined sewer is reduced for all storms from the 1 year to the 100-year storm frequencies this project will not make potential surcharging/back-up problems worse.
- 11. Septage and Hauled Waste Not Applicable.
- 12. Control of Run-off The impacts of run-off from development and re-development in areas served by combined sewers shall be reduced by requiring compliance with the <u>New York Standards for Erosion and</u> Sediment Control and the quantity control requirements included in the <u>New York State Stormwater</u> Management Design Manual. The combined flow to the combined sewer system is reduced for all storms from the 1 year to the 100year storm frequencies for this project.

The site was entirely in fill so infiltration practices were not practical to use on the site. Also, solutions such as bio-retention basins, extended detention basin, etc. were not feasible solutions on the site due to the lack of significant level areas which could be utilized for basin solutions. A storm water planter is utilized to treat some of the drainage to the east side of the building. Also, a hydrodynamic separator is employed to treat the outfall from the pipe storage gallery beneath the garage floor. The total outflow from the site is

controlled as required by USDO. The discharge from the fully developed site during a 100 year frequency storm (2.40 CFS) is less than the discharge from the undeveloped site taken as entirely pervious surface at the 10 year frequency storm (2.48 CFS). The table below is from the SWPPP.

CALCULATED FLOWS FROM UNDEVELOPED SITE AND FULLY DEVELOPED SITE									
Existing Site - Undeveloped 10 Yr. Storm	Fully Developed Site - 10 Yr. Storm	Existing Site - Undeveloped 100 Yr. Storm	Fully Developed Site - 100 Yr. Storm						
2.48	1.59	5.04	2.40						

Utilizing this method results in excess storage capacity than would have been required by the strict application of Redevelopment Standards as per Chapter 9 of the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual.

- 13. Public Notification Not Applicable.
- 14. Characterization and Monitoring -Not Applicable
- 15. Annual report Not Applicable.

POTABLE WATER SERVICE

A 6" DIP CL 52 water service is proposed to connect to the 8" water main on Lark Street to serve Apartment building and a 6" DIP CL 52 water service is proposed to connect to the 30" water main on Myrtle Avenue to serve the Signal building. The Apartment Building will have a 4" Domestic and 6" fire protection service for main building. The rehabilitated Signal building will have a 1 1/2" Domestic and 6" fire protection service for Signal building. RPZ valves will be provided on both domestic water services and double check detector assemblies (DCDA) for both fire protection services. Water meter details and backflow preventer details will be provided with the plumbing plans.

CONCLUSION:

It is the Engineer's opinion that this project can be served by existing public sewer system with no negative impact on the existing system.



Prepared by:

HERSHBERG & HERSHBERG Daniel R. Hershberg, P.E. & L.S.

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APPENDIX A

Sheet C6- UTILITY PLAN





(C6 OF 13)

APPENDIX B

PIPE CAPACITY CALCULATIONS

THE FOLLOWING, IS THE CALCULATION FOR PIPES FLOWING FULL AS STATED IN THE CHEZY-MANNING FORMULA, WHERE: TRIBUTARY AREA

Qp = PROJECTED DISCHARGE IN C.F.S.	S = SLOPE IN FT./FT.
Q MAX = DISCHARGE FOR PIPE FLOWING FULL IN C.F.S.	Vm = VELOCITY OF PIPE FLOWING FULL IN FT./SEC.
n = COEFFICIENT OF ROUGHNESS	D = PIPE DIAMETER IN INCHES
A = CROSS SECTIONAL AREA OF FLOW IN SQUARE FEET R = HYDRAULIC RADIUS IN FT.	Vp = PROJECTED VELOCITY IN FT./SEC.

LOCATION	Qp	Q MAX	n	Α	R	S	Vm	D
TOTAL	0.00	7.46	0.014	0.785	0.250	0.0500	9.5	12