

**ATTACHMENT J06**

# Fort Lee Wastewater Collection and Treatment System

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# J06 Fort Lee Wastewater Collection and Treatment System

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## J06.1 Fort Lee Overview

Fort Lee is a U.S. Army Installation located just three miles from the City of Petersburg in Virginia, just off Interstate 95. Named in honor of General Robert E. Lee, the Installation was started in July 1917. At that time it was named Camp Lee and was used as a mobilization and division training center. It was closed after World War I, but reopened in 1940 and the U.S. Army Quartermaster Center began quartermaster training operations there in 1941. In 1950, the Post was given permanent status and official recognition and designated Fort Lee. Later, Fort Lee was named US Army Combined Arms Support Command & Ft Lee (USACASCOM & FL.)

The installation serves a population of 3019 active duty 4482 family members; 145 Reserve; 5837 civilians. The installation housing consists of 348 officer family units; 972 enlisted family units; 44 unaccompanied officer units; 7 unaccompanied enlisted units. The Temporary lodging consists of 18 distinguished visitors units; 506 visiting officer units; 328 visiting enlisted units; 47 guest house units.

USACASCOM & FL is a Major Subordinate Command of TRADOC. CASCOM provides proponentcy for 40 percent of the Army force structure through command and control of all Combat Service Support (CSS) branch schools.

Ft Lee trains all Quartermaster students and serves as Army, Reserve and Joint Service Trainer for other logistic training. Ft Lee has two primary mission elements; the Quartermaster Center and School and the Army Logistics Management College. Together they have an average load of 2,342 students and graduate over 22,192 soldiers and civilians a year.

The consolidation of CSS Training Developments and Cobat Development within CASCOM makes Fort Lee not only the Center for Army Logistics, but also the focal point for all future logistics initiatives.

Major tenants include:

- Readiness Group Lee
- Army Information Systems Software Center Lee
- Defense Commissary Agency
- 49th Quartermaster Group
- Gerow Army Reserve Center

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The installation serves a population of 3,056 active duty; 4,950 family members; 145 Reserve; 2,893 civilians. The installation housing consists of 348 officer family units; 972 enlisted family units; 44 unaccompanied officer units; 7 unaccompanied enlisted units. The Temporary lodging consists of 18 distinguished visitors units; 506 visiting officer units; 328 visiting enlisted units; 47 guest house units.

The Quartermaster Corps mission is to provide focused logistics support to sustain America's Army in victory today and into the 21st Century. Provide for Supply Support - Major end items, repair parts, rations, water, petroleum, individual and organizational clothing and equipment, personal demand items, administrative supplies, unclassified maps distribution, tactical field exchange, reclamation, salvage, property disposal, fortification and barrier material, and material to support military and non-military programs Field Services - Shower, laundry, fabric/light textile repair, field feeding, tactical field exchange, and mortuary affairs. Aerial Delivery Support - Parachute packing, air item maintenance, aerial delivery, rigging and sling loading. Materiel and Distribution Management - Material and distribution based logistics management. Combat Developments - Systems, concepts, force structure, and material developments. Doctrine Training, and Professional Development of - Active Army, Reserve Component and Civilian personnel; other Services; and Allies in Quartermaster proponent and common skill areas.

Major tenants include:

- Combined Arms Support Command
- Quartermaster Center and School
- 23<sup>rd</sup> Quartermaster Brigade
- Army Logistics Management College
- Defense Commissary Agency
- 49th Quartermaster Group
- Gerow Army Reserve Center
- Readiness Group Lee
- Army Information Systems Software Center Lee

## **J06.2 Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Description**

### **J06.2.1 Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Fixed Equipment Inventory**

The Fort Lee wastewater collection and treatment (sewer) system facilities consists of all appurtenances physically connected to the collection system from the point of demarcation defined by the real estate instruments to point in which the collection system exits the base and current Government ownership ends. Generally, the point of demarcation will be the building footprint. The system may include, but is not limited to, pipelines, lift station, and manholes. The following description and inventory is included to provide the Offeror with a general understanding of the size and configuration of the collection system. The Offeror shall base the proposal on site inspections,

information in the technical library, other pertinent information, and to a lesser degree the following description. Under no circumstances shall the successful Contractor be entitled to any rate adjustments based on the accuracy of the following description and inventory.

### **J06.2.1.1 Description**

#### **Treatment Facilities**

Sewage from Fort Lee is treated at the City of Hopewell treatment plant. Under a contract between the City of Hopewell and Fort Lee, Fort Lee must limit its contribution to the trunk sewer to 2.5 MGD average flow.

#### **Sewage Collection System**

The existing on-post system is composed of 6-inch to 30-inch sewer lines. The majority of these lines are terra-cotta except for the main trunk lines which are either cast iron or concrete. Original construction was accomplished in the early 1940's. Some structural and infiltration problems have been relieved in previous projects.

#### **Septic Tanks**

Septic tank systems are operational at the following locations not served by the gravity collection system. Range Area (North of VA Route 36); Rod and Gun Club (Near Virginia Power Substation); Outdoor Recreation Building (Adjacent to Rod & Gun Club); Adams Avenue Gate House. All systems have sufficient capacity for their current usage.

#### **Summary**

The outfall trunk sewer to Hopewell treatment plant is the limiting factor. Under the current contract with the City of Hopewell, Fort Lee has assured sewage treatment capacity of 2.5MGD. Using a per capita flow of 100 gallons, then Fort Lee has the sewage treatment capacity to support an effective population of approximately 25,000 persons.

The existing sanitary collection system at Fort Lee is comprised of approximately 264,940 linear feet of gravity sewers ranging in size from 6-inch to 30-inch, as measured from the system maps provided by the installation, and approximately 882 collection system manholes. The majority of the collection system was installed during the 1950s and the primary piping material is terra cotta.

### **J06.2.1.2 Inventory**

**Table 1** provides a general listing of the major collection system fixed assets for the Fort Lee wastewater and treatment collection system included in the purchase. The system will be sold in a "as is, where is" condition without any warranty, representation, or obligation on the part of Government to make any alterations, repairs, or improvements. Ancillary equipment attached to, and necessary for, operating the system, though not specifically mentioned herein, is considered part of the purchased utility.

#### **TABLE 1**

Fixed Inventory

Wastewater Collection and treatment System facilities Inventory, Fort Lee

<b>Item</b>	<b>Size (in.)</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Approximate Year of Construction</b>
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	2(FM)	850	lf	1990 (Sheet 3)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	2(FM)	300	lf	1990 (Sheet 9)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	300	lf	1990 (Sheet 2)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	2,600	lf	1985 (Sheet 4)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	230	lf	1950 (Sheet 4A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	2,900	lf	1985 (Sheet 5)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	860	lf	1990 (Sheet 8)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	450	lf	1950 (Sheet 10)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	750	lf	1950 (Sheet 11)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	50	lf	1990 (Sheet 14)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	100	lf	1950 (Sheet 15)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	250	lf	1950 (Sheet 16)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	750	lf	1950 (Sheet 17)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	4	400	lf	1989 (Sheet 20A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	1,250	lf	1990 (Sheet 2)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	1,430	lf	1950 (Sheet 3A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	640	lf	1985 (Sheet 4)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	1,400	lf	1950 (Sheet 4A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	1,000	lf	1985 (Sheet 5)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	100	lf	1950 (Sheet 7)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	1,750	lf	1985 (Sheet 7A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	2,240	lf	1990 (Sheet 8)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	10,450	lf	1990 (Sheet 9)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	11,100	lf	1950 (Sheet 10)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	3,700	lf	1950 (Sheet 11)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	2,130	lf	1950 (Sheet 13)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	2,820	lf	1990 (Sheet 4)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	1,400	lf	1990 (Sheet 15)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	5,510	lf	1950 (Sheet 16)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	6,000	lf	1950 (Sheet 17)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	300	lf	1950 (Sheet 19)

<b>Item</b>	<b>Size (in.)</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Approximate Year of Construction</b>
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	200	lf	1985 (Sheet 20)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	3,750	lf	1989 (Sheet 20A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	7,540	lf	1989 (Sheet 21)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	300	lf	1950 (Sheet 22)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	11,200	lf	1950 (Sheet 23)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	7,630	lf	1989 (Sheet 26)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	2,250	lf	1989 (Sheet 27)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	50	lf	1950 (Sheet 29)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	6	1,355	lf	1994 (N. Project)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	2,780	lf	1990 (Sheet 2)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	1,200	lf	1950 (Sheet 3A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	2,990	lf	1985 (Sheet 4)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	2,950	lf	1985 (Sheet 5)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	400	lf	1950 (Sheet 7)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	500	lf	1985 (Sheet 7A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	6,750	lf	1990 (Sheet 8)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	10,430	lf	1990 (Sheet 9)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	4,740	lf	1950 (Sheet 10)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	1,900	lf	1950 (Sheet 11)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	4,250	lf	1950 (Sheet 13)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	5,000	lf	1990 (Sheet 14)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	11,360	lf	1990 (Sheet 15)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	4,700	lf	1950 (Sheet 16)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	5,200	lf	1950 (Sheet 17)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	950	lf	1985 (Sheet 20)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	2,550	lf	1989 (Sheet 20A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	14,110	lf	1989 (Sheet 21)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	4,960	lf	1950 (Sheet 23)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	7,770	lf	1989 (Sheet 26)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	3,220	lf	1989 (Sheet 27)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	270	lf	1950 (Sheet 29)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	8	1,335	lf	1994 (N. Project)

<b>Item</b>	<b>Size (in.)</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Approximate Year of Construction</b>
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	670	lf	1985 (Sheet 5)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	1,480	lf	1990 (Sheet 8)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	1,200	lf	1990 (Sheet 9)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	350	lf	1950 (Sheet 10)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	20	lf	1950 (Sheet 13)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	4,910	lf	1990 (Sheet 14)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	3,090	lf	1990 (Sheet 15)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	950	lf	1950 (Sheet 16)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	200	lf	1950 (Sheet 17)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	690	lf	1989 (Sheet 20A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	10	850	lf	1950 (Sheet 23)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	350	lf	1950 (Sheet 3A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	820	lf	1950 (Sheet 4A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	500	lf	1985 (Sheet 5)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	170	lf	1985 (Sheet 7A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	720	lf	1990 (Sheet 9)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	900	lf	1950 (Sheet 10)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	1,540	lf	1950 (Sheet 11)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	1,100	lf	1950 (Sheet 11)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	800	lf	1990 (Sheet 14)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	1,020	lf	1990 (Sheet 15)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	650	lf	1950 (Sheet 16)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	320	lf	1950 (Sheet 17)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	1,840	lf	1950 (Sheet 23)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	260	lf	1989 (Sheet 26)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	12	510	lf	1989 (Sheet 27)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	1,700	lf	1990 (Sheet 8)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	1,490	lf	1990 (Sheet 9)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	2,550	lf	1950 (Sheet 10)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	1,320	lf	1950 (Sheet 11)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	3,090	lf	1950 (Sheet 13)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	1,230	lf	1990 (Sheet 14)

Item	Size (in.)	Quantity	Unit	Approximate Year of Construction
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	970	lf	1990 (Sheet 15)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	380	lf	1950 (Sheet 16)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	900	lf	1950 (Sheet 17)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	3,590	lf	1989 (Sheet 21)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	570	lf	1950 (Sheet 22)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	520	lf	1950 (Sheet 23)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	15	1,420	lf	1989 (Sheet 27)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	18	1,750	lf	1985 (Sheet 10A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	18	1,250	lf	1990 (Sheet 14)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	18	3,220	lf	1990 (Sheet 15)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	18	4,340	lf	1950 (Sheet 16)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	21	1,520	lf	1990 (Sheet 8)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	21	250	lf	1990 (Sheet 14)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	21	240	lf	1990 (Sheet 15)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	21	1,950	lf	1950 (Sheet 16)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	21	700	lf	1950 (Sheet 17)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	24	1,890	lf	1985 (Sheet 23A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	24	1,660	lf	1985 (Sheet 29A)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	27	450	lf	1950 (sheet 16)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	27	400	lf	1950 (Sheet 22)
Terra Cotta Clay Pipe	30	600	lf	1950 (Sheet 22)
<b>Building Services</b>		600	ea	1959
<b>Non-Typical Pipe System</b>		500	ea	1975
<b>Lift Stations</b>		2	ea	1976,1998

PVC = polyvinyl chloride

Lf = linear feet

Ea = each

FM = force main

## J06.2.2 Wastewater Collection System Non-Fixed Equipment and Specialized Tools Inventory

**Table 2** lists other ancillary equipment (spare parts) and **Table 3** lists specialized vehicles and tools included in the purchase. Offerors shall field verify all equipment and tools prior to submitting a bid. Offerors shall make their own determination of the adequacy of all equipment and tools. The successful Contractor shall provide any and all equipment, vehicles, and tools, whether included in the purchase or not, to maintain a fully operating system under the terms of this contract.

**TABLE 2**  
Spare Parts  
Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Fort Lee

Qty	Item	Make/Model	Description	Remarks
None Identified				

**TABLE 3**  
Specialized Equipment and Vehicles  
Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Fort Lee

Description	Quantity	Location	Maker
None Identified			

## J06.2.3 Wastewater System Manuals, Drawings, and Records Inventory

**Table 4** lists the manuals, drawings, and records that will be transferred with the system.

**TABLE 4**  
Manuals, Drawings, and Records  
Wastewater Collection System Fort Lee

Qty	Item	Description	Remarks
1	Sewer lines	Single line	1/500
32	Sewer lines	Mains and Laterals	1/100

## J06.3 Current Service Arrangement

Sewage from Fort Lee is treated at the City of Hopewell treatment plant. Under a contract between the City of Hopewell and Fort Lee, Fort Lee must limit its contribution to the trunk sewer to 2.5 MGD average flow.

The outfall trunk sewer to Hopewell treatment plant is the limiting factor. Under the current contract with the City of Hopewell, Fort Lee has assured sewage treatment capacity of 2.5MGD. Using a per capita flow of 100 gallons, then Fort Lee has the sewage treatment capacity to support an effective population of approximately 25,000 persons.

## J06.4 Secondary Metering

There are currently no requirements for secondary metering of wastewater included in this contract. Any future wastewater secondary metering requested by the Government will be IAW paragraph C.3.

## J06.5 Monthly Submittals

The Contractor shall provide the Government monthly submittals for the following:  
Invoice (IAW paragraph G.2). The Contractor's monthly invoice shall be presented in a format proposed by the Contractor and accepted by the Contracting Officer. Invoices shall be submitted by the 25<sup>th</sup> of each month for the previous month. Invoices shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer's designee. (This information will be provided upon award)

Outage Report. The Contractor's monthly outage report will be prepared in the format proposed by the Contractor and accepted by the Contracting Officer. Outage reports shall include the following information for Scheduled and Unscheduled outages:

**Scheduled:** Requestor, date, time, duration, facilities affected, feedback provided during outage, outage notification form number, and digging clearance number.

**Unscheduled:** Include date, time and duration, facilities affected, response time after notification, completion times, feedback provided at time of outage, specific item failure, probability of future failure, long term fix, and emergency digging clearance number.

Outage reports shall be submitted by the 25<sup>th</sup> of each month for the previous month. Outage reports shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer's designee. (This information will be provided upon award)

Meter Reading Report. The monthly meter reading report shall show the current and previous month readings for all secondary meters. The Contractor's monthly meter reading report will be prepared in the format proposed by the Contractor and accepted by the Contracting Officer. Meter reading reports shall be submitted by the 15<sup>th</sup> of each month for the previous month. Meter reading reports shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer's designee. (This information will be provided upon award)

System Efficiency Report. If required by Paragraph C.3, the Contractor shall submit a system efficiency report in a format proposed by the Contractor and accepted by the Contracting Officer. System efficiency reports shall be submitted by the 25<sup>th</sup> of each month for the previous month. System efficiency reports shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer's designee. (This information will be provided upon award)

## J06.6 Infiltration and Inflow (I&I) Projects

IAW paragraph C.3, Utility Service Requirement, the following projects have been implemented by the Government for managing and monitoring I&I.

### System Reliability and Quality of Service

Infiltration and inflow (I&I) throughout the collection system has been a significant problem for Fort Lee. The recently completed Phase I and II rehabilitation projects have improved the reliability of the system as well as reduced the amount of I&I. The average age of the collection system is estimated to be 28 years old, which takes into account the lines improved under Phases I & II. DPW would subjectively rate the system as being in “fair” condition with the only significant problems being the I&I problems which are inherent with the age of the system. DPW estimates that they are called out on stoppages every other day, on the wastewater system. The lift stations are checked daily, however, the installation of the new SCADA system will reduce the need to check the stations daily.

## J06.7 Service Area

IAW Paragraph C.4, Service Area, the service area is defined as all areas within the Fort Lee boundaries.

## J06.8 Off-Installation Sites

There are no off-installation sites associated with this scope.

## J06.9 Specific Transition Requirements

IAW Paragraph C.13, Operational Transition Plan, **Table 5** lists service connections and disconnections required upon transfer, and **Table 6** lists the improvement projects required upon transfer of the Fort Lee wastewater collection and treatment system.

**TABLE 5**  
Service Connections and Disconnections  
Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Fort Lee

Location	Description
None Identified	

**TABLE 6**  
System Improvement Projects  
Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Fort Lee

Project Location	Project Description
Fort Lee	<p><b><u>Recent, Ongoing, and Planned Improvements</u></b> In preparation for Fort Lee connecting to HRSD and considering HRSD’s stringent requirements concerning treatment of high volumes of</p>

I/I, Fort Lee contracted with URS Consultants, Inc, in 1995, for an in-depth evaluation of its sanitary sewage facilities and to locate and recommend effective elimination of the sources of I/I. The assessment of the system was performed to evaluate both wet-weather system hydraulics and to determine the condition of the existing collection system infrastructure. The recommendations that came from the study were grouped into four phases which were prioritized to eliminate the highest levels of I/I first (Phase I) and then increasing the reliability of the collection system second. To date, Phase I and part of Phase II have been completed.

Phase I eliminated identified sources of inflow found during smoke test activities and was completed in August 1997 at a cost of \$800,000. Phase I included hydraulic pipe cleaning, internal pipeline inspections and pipeline rehabilitation and manhole replacements, primarily in the northern and eastern sections of the post. Approximately 10,000 linear feet of pipe, ranging in diameter from 6-inch to 24-inch, were rehabilitated under Phase I.

Phase II was implemented in two parts with part one increasing the reliability and useful life of the 30-inch diameter trunk system, by slip lining, and was completed in May 1997 at a cost of \$1,393,000. Part two of Phase II calls for rehabilitation of Category I piping and manhole rehabilitation at an estimated cost of \$612,000. Part two of Phase II is currently funded, however, the construction period is not known.

Phases III and IV are not funded and are not expected to be funded in the near future.

Fort Lee is in the process of upgrading their wastewater SCADA system to a state-of-the-art Motorola system. The new SCADA system monitors the lift stations and will provide data such as: general status, intrusion and fire warnings, water levels, pump runs and generator status. An estimated cost of the system was not provided. The installation is expected to be completed by December 1999.

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## J06.10 Wastewater System Points of Demarcation

The point of demarcation is defined as the point on the wastewater collection pipe where ownership changes from the Grantee to the building owner. The table below identifies the general locations of these points with respect to the building for each scenario. During the operation and maintenance transition period, concurrence on specific demarcation points will be documented during the joint inventory of facilities.

Point of Demarcation	Applicable Scenario	Sketch
Point where the service line enters the structure	Sewer system flow meter is located on the service line entering the structure.	
Point of demarcation is the cleanout device. if within 10' of the building perimeter	No flow meter exists and a sewer system cleanout is located within 10 feet of the building perimeter on the service line.	
Point where the service line enters the structure <i>Note: A new cleanout device should be installed within 10' of building during any stoppage or maintenance action. This will then become the new point of demarcation.</i>	No flow meter or cleanout exists on the service line entering the structure.	

## Unique Points of Demarcation

The following table lists anomalous points of demarcation that do not fit any of the above categories.

Building No.	Point of Demarcation Description
None	

## Plants

Description	Facility Number	State Coordinates	Other Information
None			