



## EASTMAN KODAK BY-PASS

Suppose you had a sewer with process water from a very large facility flowing through it. Also, suppose this sewer was flowing at an average rate of 32 million gallons a day (MGD). Finally, suppose you wanted to look inside the sewer to see what kind of shape it was in. Problem: How do you completely by-pass 32 MGD through two blocks of the neighboring town from one 40" by 48" hole? Answer: Godwin Pumps of America, Inc.

That's the situation Eastman Kodak Company's Kodak Park plant of Rochester, New York found themselves in back in early 1994. As John Michael Paz, President of Godwin Pumps of America stated, "We knew we had the equipment, engineering and most importantly, the experience to do the job, and to do it right." When it comes to large volume by-pass applications, Godwin Pumps is unsurpassed in the portable, temporary pumping industry. Herb Schroeder, Manager of Godwin's Batavia, New York branch had been calling on the Kodak facility and discussing the possibility of bypassing the sewer line for several months. Even so, Kodak officials remained skeptical, but then agreed after an extensive review of the engineering that Godwin had prepared for the project.

It's no wonder that Kodak was skeptical at first. During the by-pass, any reduction in flow rates would result in the shutdown of film processing operations. Add to that the sheer size of the job from an equipment standpoint. The equipment alone, necessary to do the job, filled eleven tractor trailers. "Coordination was the key. Everything had to be planned out, in advance, down to the smallest detail. The preparation was the biggest part of the job," remarked Herb Schroeder. Finally, Kodak gave the goahead, and in early June of '94, eleven tractor trailers were loaded, destined for Rochester, New York.

In engineering the by-pass, several key challenges had to be overcome. First, the sheer volume of process water, 32 MGD or 22,400 gallons per minute, had to be drawn from one point: a 40" by 48" hole in a single sewer box. So, how do you draw 32 MGD through such a restricted opening? The answer was a bundle of pipes containing nine 12" pipes and four 8" pipes welded together to fit in a 40" by 48" rectangular opening. After fabrication, the true test came when it was positioned in the sewer box. "The bundle fit like a glove when we lowered it into place," said Dave Brown, Vice-President of Operations and chief designer of the pipe bundle along with Herb Schroeder. Another challenge had been met. Now the pumps needed to be staged.

Suction hoses were connected to the flanged pipes of the intake bundle with the result resembling a large octopus. Once the pumps were in place, the discharge piping needed to be run together into four 18" discharge headers that would transport the process water to the destination: a water treatment facility two blocks away.

The next challenge lay in how to adequately contain the process water as it flowed through the discharge pipes to

the treatment plant. Environmental laws called for "double wall" containment piping for process water flowing on public land. In effect, the law required a second layer of protection to contain any possible leaks from the main discharge pipes. Creative thinking prevailed and a system of plastic sheeting was devised to "wrap" the discharge pipes, forming a second layer of containment or a "double wall." Another challenge had been met.

Finally the equipment was in place, the suction and discharge lines had been run, and everyone was ready for the big moment when the pumps would be started. The signal was given, the pumps were started and the by-pass operation was underway. One by one, the Godwin Dri-Prime<sup>®</sup> pumps automatically picked up their prime and started pumping water from the sewer box. Within



1900's on a ten square mile tract of land that would become the company's largest facility and corporate headquarters. The sewer lines designed to handle the process water from the film-making plant were lined with fireglazed brick to resist the chemicals that would be flowing through the lines 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Now, almost a century after they were installed, the fire-glazed brick had held up beautifully. There was no discernable wear on the sewer lines after ninety-

plus years of continuous use.

The entire by-pass ran for a total of seven days reaching maximum flows of 32 MGD. "After months of preparation, a mammoth team effort involving every aspect of Godwin Pumps, and two weeks of setting up the equipment, the actual bypass pumping was a piece of cake," remarked Joe Abbott, National Sales Manager. Once again, Godwin Pumps had met the challenge and successfully planned out and performed a large-volume bypass, thought impossible to achieve. As Godwin President John Michael Paz says, "Experience is the key. We've done the big jobs that no one else would touch. We have the equipment and the know-how."

Whether it's a 32 MGD by-pass or a 1000 gallon per minute dewatering job, Godwin Pumps is ready to meet the challenges of the portable

minutes, the entire flow of water was being by-passed using the Godwin pumps, enabling Kodak to perform the internal inspection of the sewer lines.

Kodak Park, in Rochester, New York, was built in the early



pumping market with the best equipment and unparalleled service, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Got a pumping problem? The answer: Godwin Pumps of America, Inc.



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