WIFIA-financed King County, Wash., stormwater treatment project to protect water quality in the Duwamish River

Construction is underway in the Georgetown neighborhood of Seattle, Wash., on a combined sewer overflow (CSO) wet weather treatment station that will treat up to 265 million L/d (70 mgd) of polluted stormwater runoff that currently can flow into the Duwamish River during severe rain events. The $262 million Georgetown Wet Weather Treatment Station — a key part of King County’s broader objective to safeguard Puget Sound — is expected to help protect the Duwamish River from stormwater pollution for the next century.

Data analyses confirm GSI value in overflow control

Designed to reduce combined sewer overflow, green infrastructure in Philadelphia, has been proven effective based on monitoring data analyses, according to Dwayne Myers and Andrew Baldridge of CDM Smith and Chris Bergerson, Taylor Heffernan, Varsha Raj, Stephen White, and Elizabeth Mannarino of the Philadelphia Water Department.

New data updates earlier findings on extreme weather events

The European Academies' Science Advisory Council (EASAC; Halle, Germany) recently released a publication that updates a previous 2013 EASAC report with new data showing that extreme weather events have become more frequent during the past 36 years. The new findings — which confirm the conclusions in the original report and extend the previous analysis — reveal a significant uptick in floods and other hydrological events compared even with 5 years ago.

Researchers use waste carbon fiber to strengthen permeable pavement

Researchers in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Washington State University demonstrated that permeable pavement can be improved with waste carbon fiber.
University (Pullman) have demonstrated that permeable pavement can be improved with the addition of recycled carbon fiber composite material. Researchers supplemented permeable concrete mixes with composite scraps sourced from Boeing (Chicago) manufacturing facilities and found that cured specimens exhibited increased strength and ductility.