

GLENWOOD, IOWA

AQUATIC CENTER WATER LOSS INVESTIGATION PRESENTATION

APRIL 29, 2025



BACKGROUND

1. Pool first opened in 2017;
2. Closed in 2022 due to broken fittings and water loss;
3. Noticeable slab settlement in mechanical area ;
4. Deep end pool joints resealed and broken fittings replaced - April 2023;
5. Additional leaks discovered and repaired – May 2023;
6. Water feature outlet pipe leak discovered – June 2023;
7. 20,000 gallon/day (3.5") water loss reported – Start of 2024



INVESTIGATION OBJECTIVES

Step 1 - Locate sources of water loss

Step 2 - Develop a comprehensive repair plan

EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT APPROACH

1. Eagle Engineering Group
 - a. City Engineer for Glenwood
 - i. Elevation measurements
2. Burbach Aquatics, Inc. (BAI)
 - a. Architect and Engineer
 - i. Vessel and System Assessment
3. Ricchio Construction, Inc.
 - a. Mechanical Contractor
 - i. Dye Testing
 - ii. Pipe Pressure Testing
 - iii. Concrete Extraction
4. Albertson Engineering (AE)
 - a. Structural Engineer
 - i. Ground Penetrating Radar Investigation
 - ii. Structural design review
5. Chosen Valley Testing (CVT)
 - a. Geotechnical Engineer
 - i. Soil boring and testing

DYE TESTING (RICCHIO/BAI)

9-3-24

PROCEDURE

- Pool full
- Turned off pumps
- Extracted joint filler (Caulk)
- Prepped syringes with fluorescent dye
- Inject dye near exposed joint
- Record dye travel



Video: Location 5-1 Showing High Dye/Water Loss

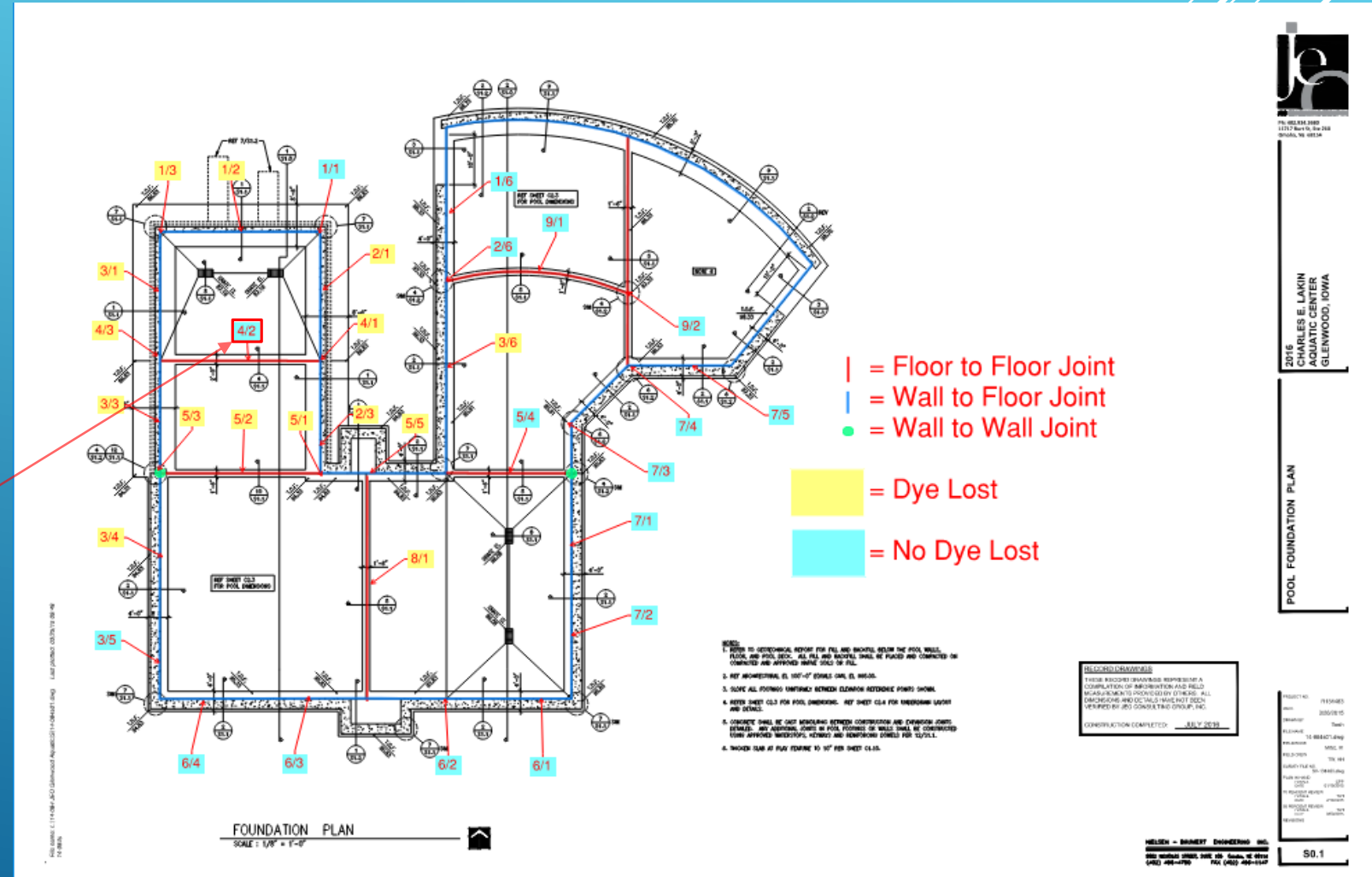
DYE TESTING (RICCHIO/BAI)

9-3-24

FINDINGS

- Dye escaped at most test locations in depths of 5 feet or greater.
- Four additional locations noted in shallow areas

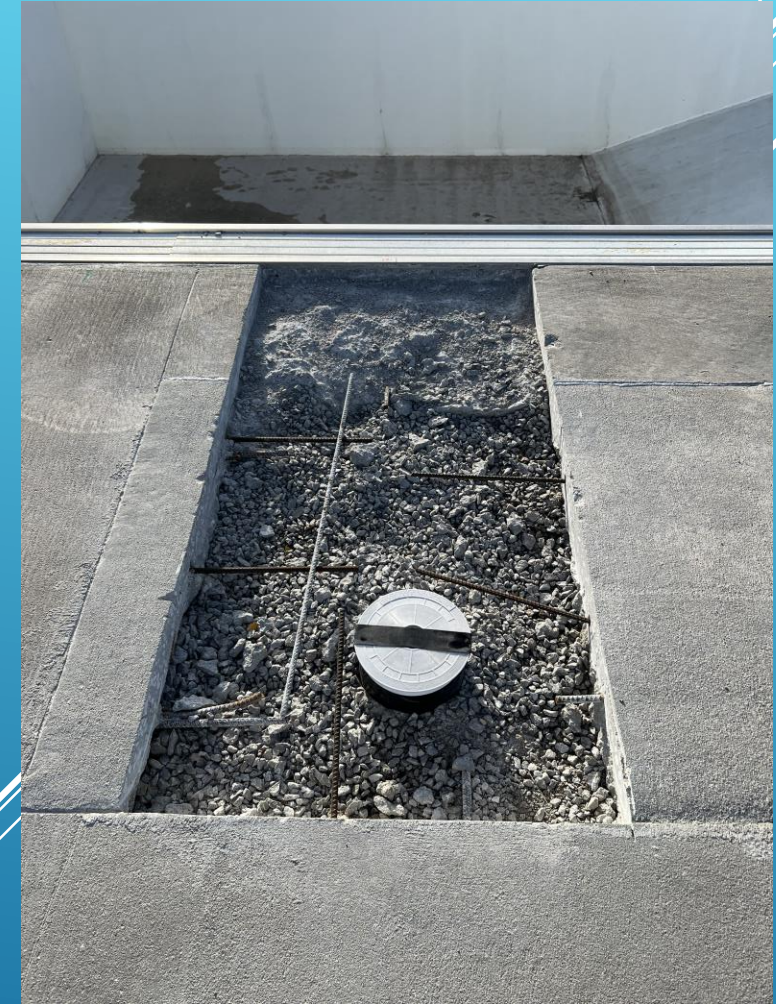
*Note condition



PIPE PRESSURE TESTING (RICCHIO) 10-5-24

PROCEDURE

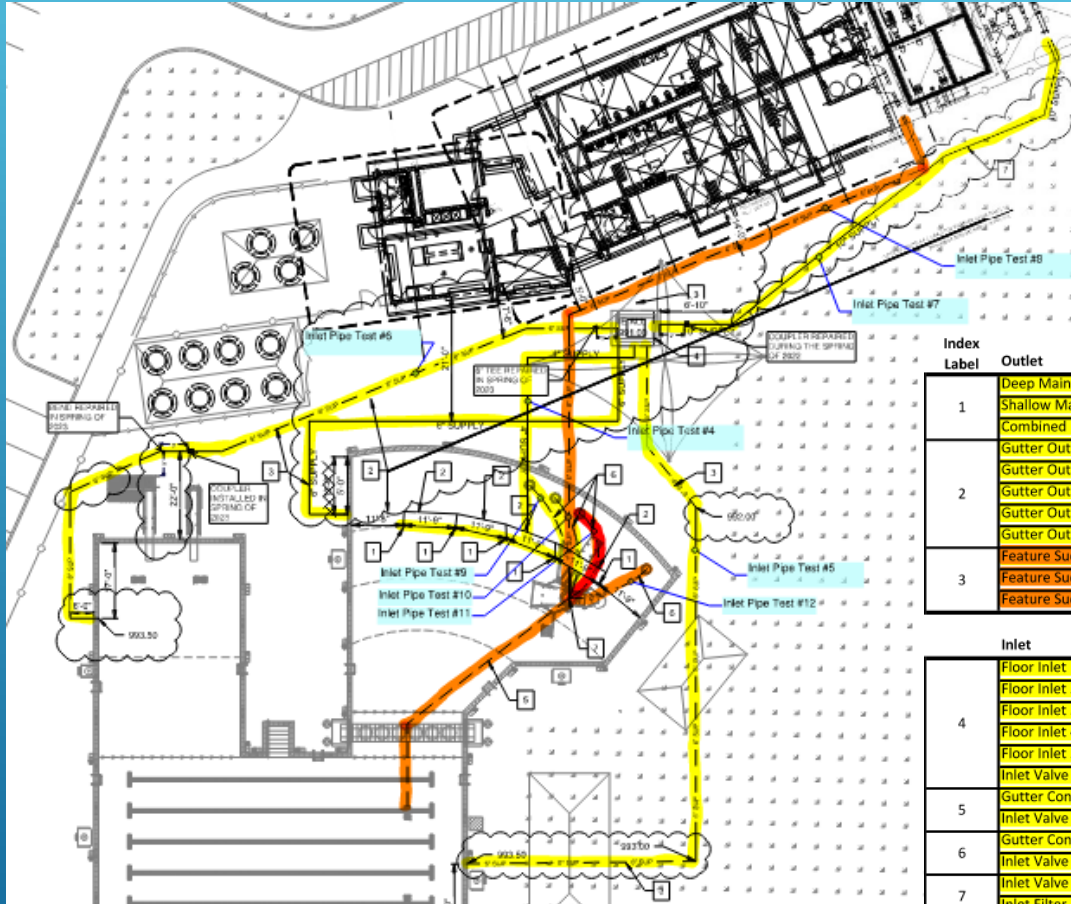
- Empty pool
- Plug and pressure test pipes
 - Drain outlets
 - Water features
 - Floor inlets
 - Wall inlet water supply (Removed deck, installed test port)
- Static water test pool gutter system
- Index and document



Deck removal and new test port
(1/3)

PIPE PRESSURE TESTING (RICCHIO) 10-5-24

FINDINGS



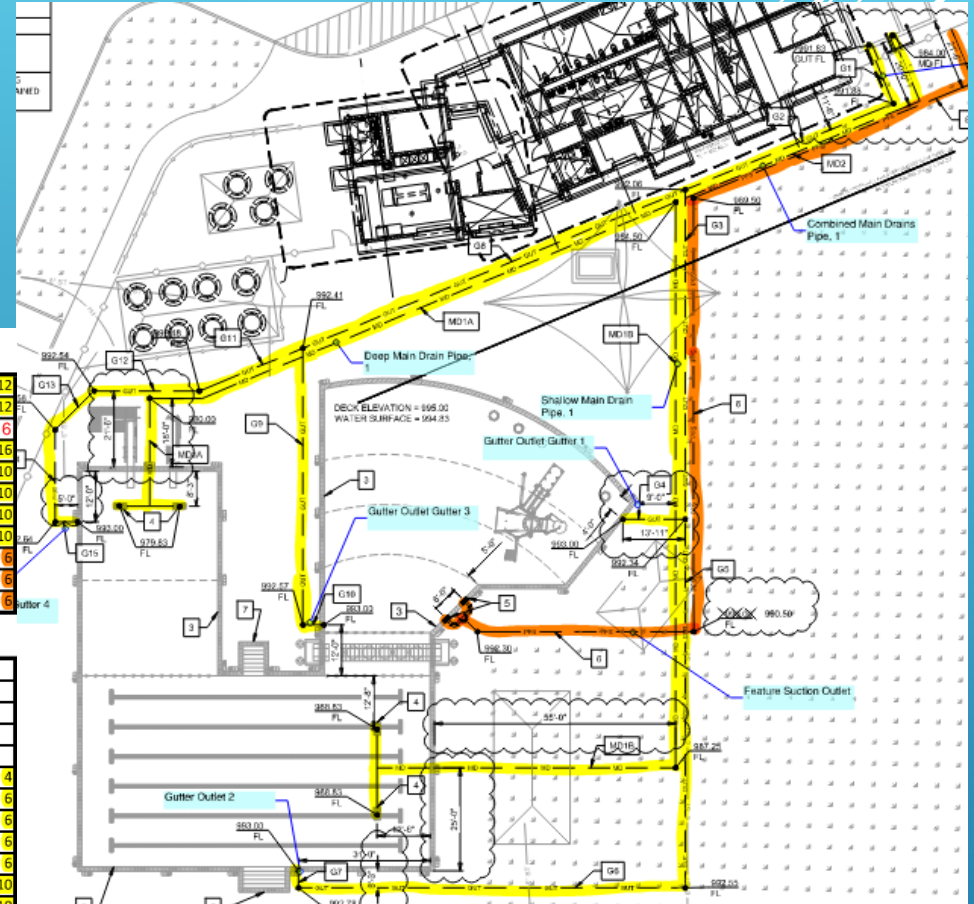
Supply piping

Yellow - Pass
Orange - Leak
Red - No Pressure

Index Label	Outlet	Test Port Dia
1	Deep Main Drain Pipe	12
	Shallow Main Drain Pipe	12
	Combined Main Drains Pipe	TBD
	Gutter Outlet Surge Tank 1	16
	Gutter Outlet Gutter 1	16
2	Gutter Outlet Gutter 2	10
	Gutter Outlet Gutter 3	10
	Gutter Outlet Gutter 4	10
	Gutter Outlet Gutter 5	10
	Gutter Outlet Gutter 6	10
3	Feature Suction Pipe Pump Connection	6
	Feature Suction Pipe Wall Connection 1	6
	Feature Suction Pipe Wall Connection 2	6

Index Label	Inlet	Test Port Dia
4	Floor Inlet 1	TBD
	Floor Inlet 2	TBD
	Floor Inlet 3	TBD
	Floor Inlet 4	TBD
	Floor Inlet 5	TBD
5	Inlet Valve vault	4
	Gutter Conductor Lap Pool East	6
	Inlet Valve Vault	6
6	Gutter Conductor Deep Area West	6
	Inlet Valve Vault	6
	Inlet Valve Vault	10
7	Inlet Filter Bank, Valve 8B	10
	Water Feature Valve	4
	Water Feature Pump Discharge Valve #X	6
8	ZD Bubbler 1	2
	Water Feature Valve	4
	ZD Bubbler 2	2
9	Water Feature Valve	4
	ZD Bubbler 3	2
	Water Feature Valve	4
10	ZD Bubbler 4	2
	Water Feature Valve	4
	ZD Bubbler 5	2
11	Water Feature Valve	4
	ZD Bubbler 6	2
	Water Feature Valve	4
12	ZD Bubbler 7	2
	Water Feature Valve	4
	ZD Bubbler 8	2

Pipe Index



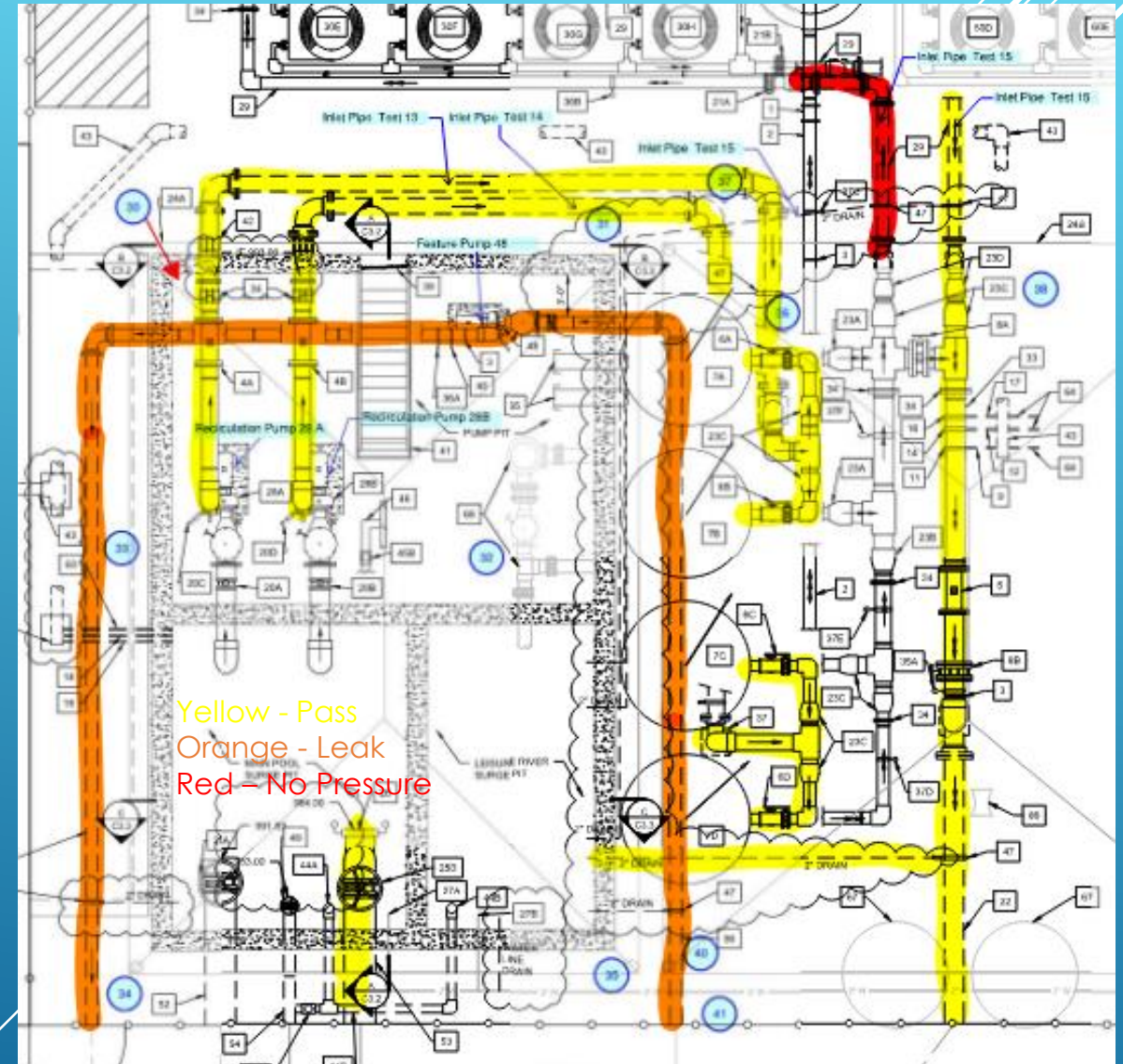
Return piping

PIPE PRESSURE TESTING (RICCHIO) 10-5-24

FINDINGS

- Failed Pipes
 - Heater supply side stream
 - Zero depth bubbler #3
- Leaking Pipes
 - Water feature supply and outlet piping

13	Recirculation Pump 28A valve		8
	Filter valve 6A		6
	Filter valve 6B		6
14	Recirculation Pump 28B valve		8
	Filter valve 6C		6
	Filter valve 6D		6
15	Heat pump side stream supply valve 21A		4
	Field verify test termination location	TBD	
	Heat pump side stream return valve 21 B		4
	Field verify test termination location	TBD	
	Winterization pipe valve #TBD		2



Pool mechanical space piping

PROCEDURE

- Tapped hammer throughout pool floor to explore any irregularities using audio cues

FINDINGS

- Definite hollow sounding concrete in areas shown
- Consistent with locations of dye loss

ASTM D4580 "Standard Practice for Measuring De-laminations in Concrete"

1.2.2 Procedure B, Chain Drag—This procedure consists of dragging a chain over the bridge deck surface. The detection of delamination is accomplished by the operator noting dull or hollow sounds. Tapping the bridge deck surface with a steel rod or hammer may be substituted for the chain drag.

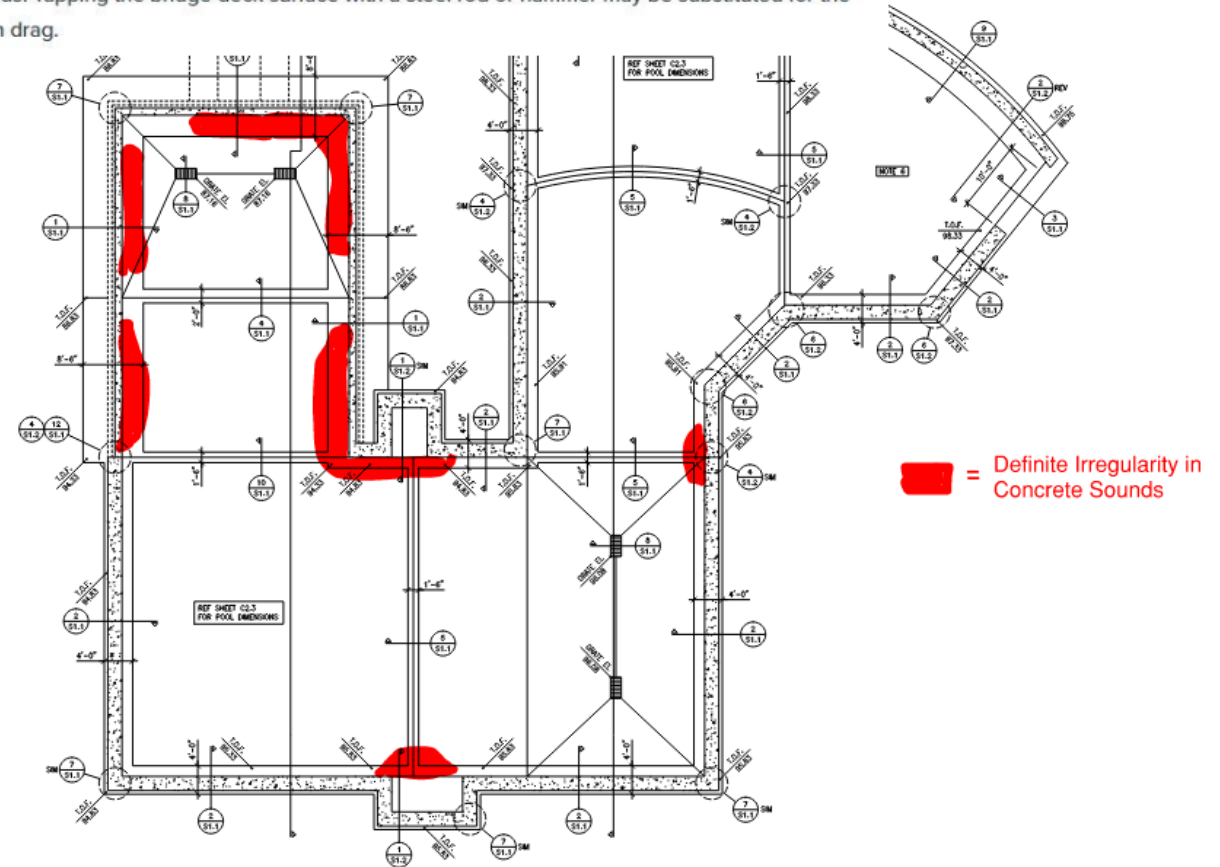


Exhibit Created by BAI

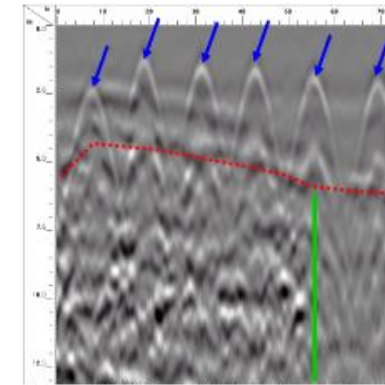
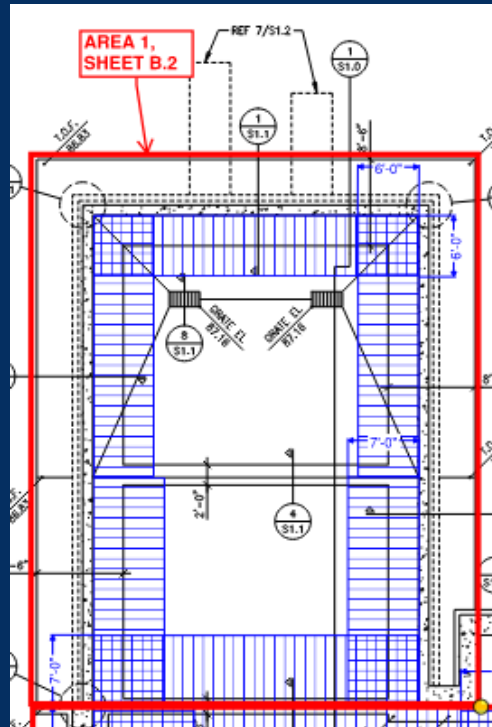
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SCANNING (AEI) 11-19-24

PROCEDURE

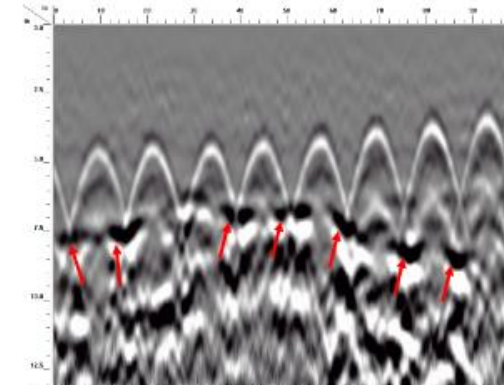
- GSSI scanner device used in field
- Scan 6 – 7 foot lengths at 2 foot intervals
- Focused area around joints
- Interpreted scans and located apparent voids



Photograph 8: AEI's in-house GSSI Mini XT scanner used during the field review.



Photograph 10: GPR scan with the approximate slab bottom shown as a dashed red line. The blue arrows denote rebar present in the concrete slab. The green line denotes the apparent boundary between the subgrade and the footing.



Photograph 11: GPR scan with apparent void areas (red arrows) present below the cast-in-place slab.

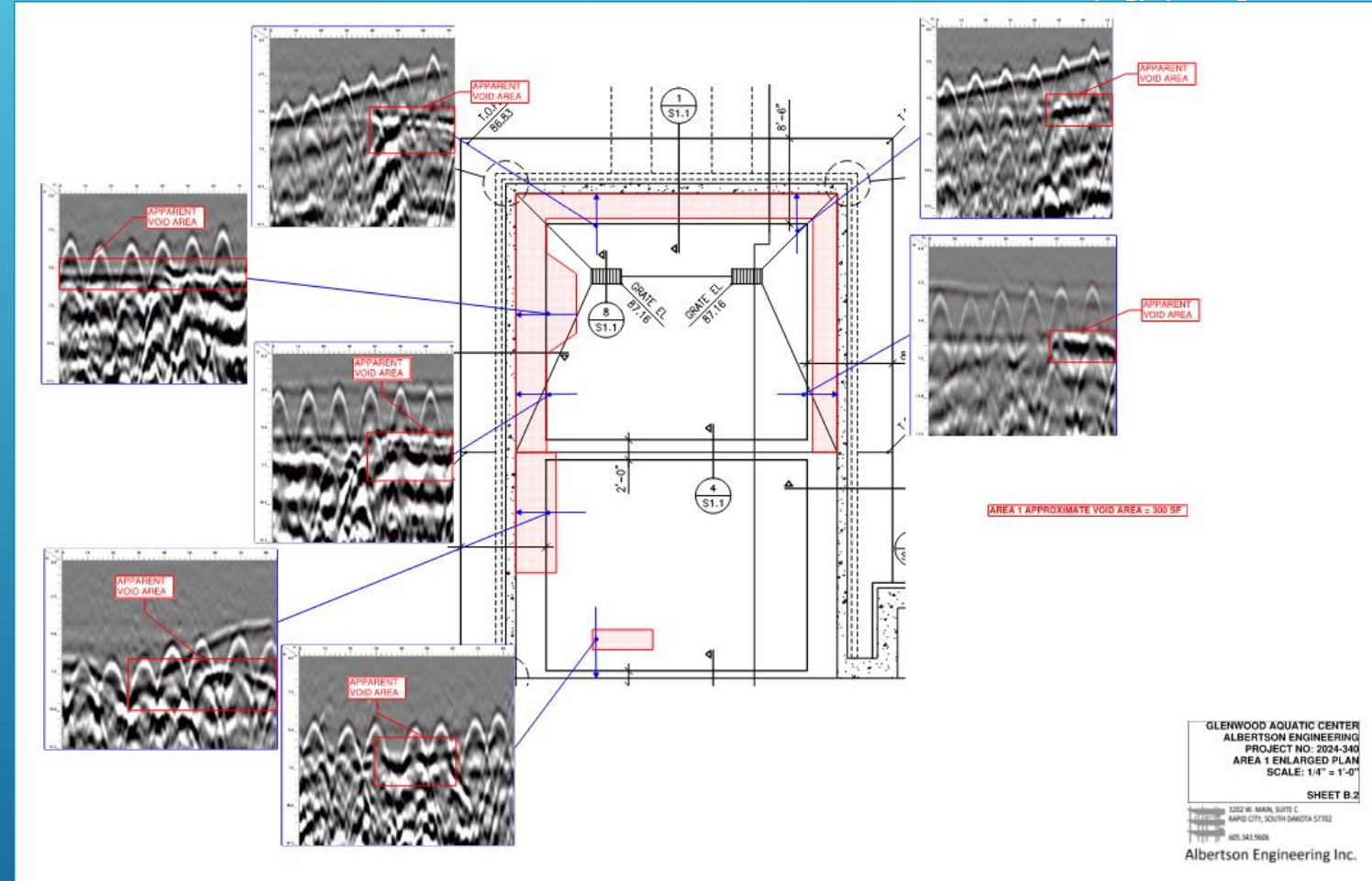


GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SCANNING (AEI)

11-19-24

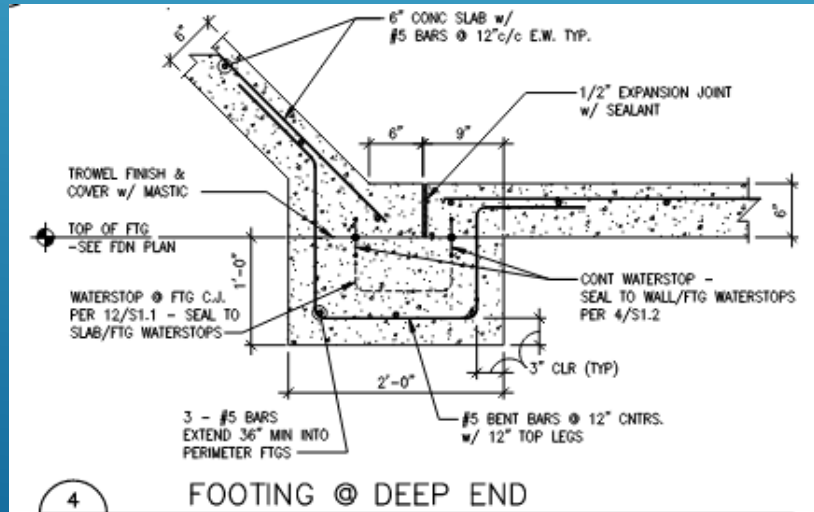
Findings

- Several multiple apparent void areas
- Apparent void areas consistent with poor sounding concrete and dye loss locations
- Suggests water leaks are eroding the sub grade below the pool floor next to footings
- See Albertson's Report for complete assessment

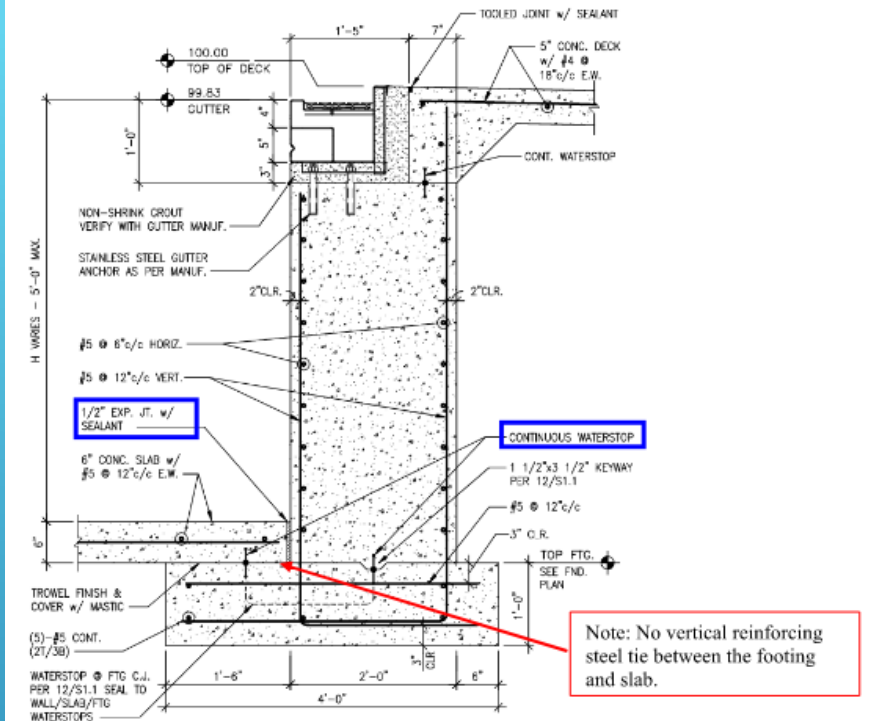


STRUCTURAL REVIEW

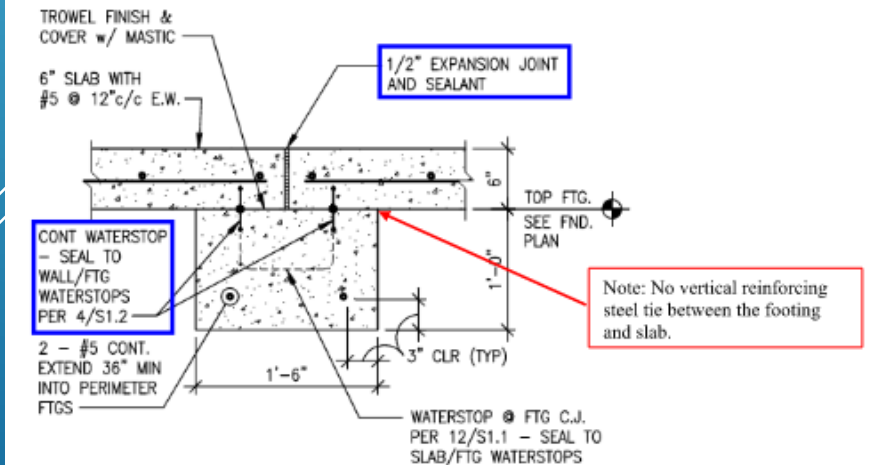
- Light duty 6" floor slab
- Single #5 rebar @ 12" c/c E.W., 1 ¼" at intersection
- Rebar clearance – 1 ½" to surface, 3" to grade
- 4" PVC waterstop
- Floor slab vertical reinforcement only at end of transition slope joint



Only Footing W/ Vertical Reinforcement



Photograph 3: Detail 2/S1.1 taken from the construction documents. This shows the typical floor slab to perimeter wall detail with the expansion joint sealant and waterstops labeled for clarity.



Photograph 2: Detail 5/S1.1 taken from the construction documents. This shows the typical floor slab expansion joint detail with the expansion joint sealant and waterstops labeled for clarity.

STRUCTURAL REVIEW



Construction photos sourced from Glenwood Aquatic Center Facebook page

CONCRETE EXTRACTIONS (RICCHIO) 3-7-25

PROCEDURE

- Cut and extract two 3'x3' floor sections
- Expose and maintain waterstop condition for observation
- Observe sub floor condition
- Observe rebar, concrete design and placement



Deep End Opening



Floor Joint Opening

CONCRETE EXTRACTIONS (RICCHIO) 3-7-25

FINDINGS

- Floor thickness ranges from 4-6 inches (6" design thickness)
- Waterstop is intact but not consolidated
- Confirmed no vertical reinforcement
- Rebar is in contact with waterstop creating poor concrete consolidation at each rebar location



GEOTECHNICAL (CVT)

3-26-25

PROCEDURE

- Single test boring at the center of the vessel to depth of 26 feet
- Soils testing

FINDINGS

- Lean clay fill directly below pool slab to 4 foot depth. Lean clay loess at 4 – 22 feet. Both are considered highly frost susceptible
- Glacial till 22 feet to end of boring
- Ground water located at 12 feet below top of boring

LOG OF BORING

CHOSEN VALLEY TESTING



PROJECT: 25029.25.IAM Design Phase Geotechnical Evaluation Proposed Aquatic Center 23936 Hershey Avenue Glenwood, Iowa				BORING: B-02		
				LOCATION: See attached sketch		
				DATE: 3/26/2025	SCALE: 1" = 3'	
Elev.	Depth	USCS Symbol	Description of Materials (ASTM D 2487/2488)	BPF	WL	Tests and Notes
0.0	0.0					
-0.3	0.3	CL	4" CONCRETE LEAN CLAY brown to grey, wet, very stiff. (Fill)			
				22		PP = 3.0 tsf, MC = 23.1% P200 = 99.0%
-4.0	4.0	CL	LEAN CLAY trace of iron staining, dark brown, wet, very soft to medium. (Loess)			
				6		PP = 2.0 tsf, MC = 30.2%
					▽	
				1		PP = 1.0 tsf, MC = 28.9% LL-PL-P1 = 42-20-22
				3		PP = 0.75 tsf, MC = 27.7% P200 = 99.4%
				4		PP = 1.25 tsf, MC = 28.0%
-22.0	22.0	CL	SANDY LEAN CLAY trace of silty sand, trace of iron staining, light grey, wet, medium. (Glacial Till)			
				6		PP = 2.0 tsf, MC = 21.6% P200 = 91.6%
-26.0	26.0		End of boring. Boring sealed upon completion.			

25029.25.IAM

B-02 page 1 of 1

SUMMARY

The Aquatic Center has been constantly dealing with issues of water loss through its years of operation and water loss rate has increased each season of operation.

The forces on the pool floor resulting from frozen sub grade has caused the floor to rise as much as two inches per winter.

The adverse floor movement and inadequate waterproofing and structural connection between the floor and concrete footings allows water to leak at high rates.

Water leakage at the floor joints is apparently eroding base material creating voids under the pool floor.

Pool structure movement has caused pipe breaks and leaks.

RECOMENDATIONS

Continued use of the pool in its current condition will have high operation costs and increased deterioration of the pool vessel and pipe network integrity.

The geotechnical evaluation recommendation to remedy the pool vessel structural support requires removal of up to 5 feet of existing soil and under the pool. The soil should be replaced with non frost sensitive soil.

Additionally given the presence of ground water an active dewatering system should be installed. A full envelope of free draining base and wall backfill is required for an effective dewatering system.

These remedies along with an improved pool vessel structural design requires a full pool vessel replacement solution.

- QUESTION & COMMENTS

THANK YOU