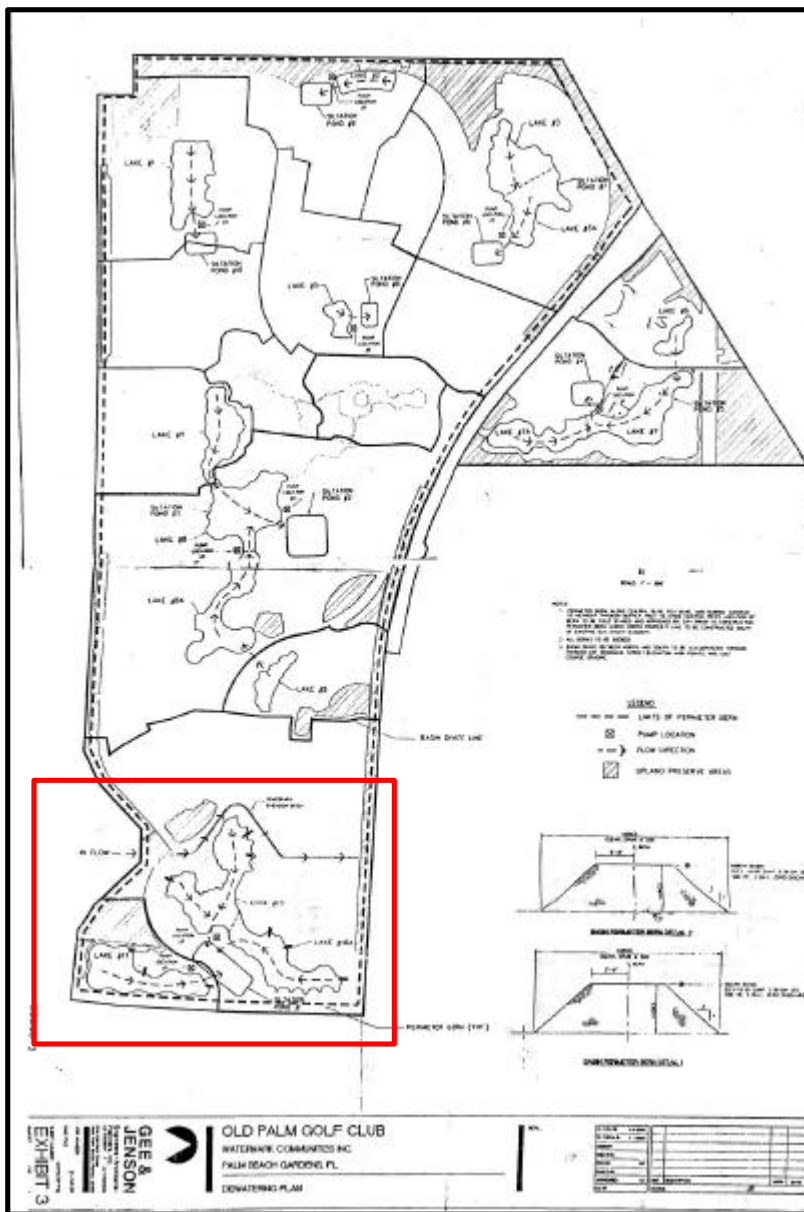


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Thompson Pump Provides Sock Dewatering and Jobsite Assistance for the Construction of the Old Palm Golf Course

Thompson Pump has supplied more than 32 pumps for sock dewatering being done as part of the creation of manmade lakes in the lower section of the Old Palm Golf Course in West Palm Beach, Florida. Thompson Pump has been the pump-of-choice on this project, due to the high quality of our pumps, expertise in dewatering applications, our branch location and our ability to provide round-the-clock presence on the jobsite. All of these factors ensure that the dewatering work is completed well within schedule.



Plans for development called for the creation of 15 manmade lakes. The first phase (in the red box shown at left), constituted of 3 of the 15 lakes, and began with the excavation of each lake, sock dewatering and general groundwater dewatering to allow for the laying of a rubber liner at the bottom of the lake for protection.

Due to the massive size of the project, Thompson Pump supplied a service technician with a fully stocked vehicle to be available on-site 24/7. The technician would travel to each of the 32 pumping locations, and tune, check and repair the sock systems and pumps to ensure top-notch operation.

Gary Beal, Project Manager; Troy Yarborough, Foreman; and Jack Brackett, Senior Project Manager and Senior Estimator from Central Florida Excavating & Fill Dirt, Inc., along with WCI Communities, owners of the Old Palm Golf Course were pleased with the pumps' performance and the quick service response from Thompson Pump personnel assigned to the project.

A current project plan shows the scope of the entire project.



A Thompson Rotary Pump dewateres a section of the lake using sock while the rubber liner is being installed in the far section of the lake.



Thompson Pumps were installed throughout the jobsite to perform their specific applications. Here are three Rotary Pumps on sock applications located in different areas within the jobsite. The Rotary Wellpoint Pumps removed the groundwater to depths around 25' to allow for the excavation of the lake, and eventually installing the lining of the lake itself.

Sock is a dewatering method in many ways similar to wellpointing, but instead of a series of using small vertical wells (as wellpointing does), sock involves a long, corrugated plastic, black hose with perforations that accept underground water. Installation of the sock would begin with creating trenches in the ground along the area where dewatering was needed. The sock is then laid horizontally in the trench and buried underground. The pump is then attached to the sock and when started, the ground is dewatered. The groundwater is discharged to a pre-determined collection pond for further handling.



Each pump throughout this section of the project would discharge the groundwater to this common collection point (above left). The sulfur content of the groundwater was apparent to anyone who passed by this makeshift retention pond. An overview of the retention pond area (above right). The two 12-inch Heavy Duty Trash Pumps seen here were also performing dewatering work to allow for utilities and sewer lines. The water that was pumped was also discharged in the same retention pond.



More pumps (above) that were discharging into the collection pond could be found at different areas of the construction site. Thompson pumps that were used on the jobsite ranged from Rotary Wellpoint Pumps to Dry-Prime Vacuum and Compressor-Assisted Trash Pumps.

Once the ground water was completely removed, crews would then begin to lay the thick, rubber liner to protect the integrity of the lake. A crew of more than 30 people was hired directly from the liner manufacturer to ensure that it was installed properly.

A total of 300,000 sq. yards (60 acres) of liner will be used once the project is complete.



Above Left: A Thompson Hydraulic Power Unit is situated in the middle of lined area in order to remove unexpected rainwater using a Hydraulic Submersible Pump from a storm that hit in the middle of the project.

Above Right: Liner is placed on the bank of one of the lakes.



Crews would use a heating and crimping tool powered by a generator, to seam the ends of the liner together.