

INFRA 2014

Halifax Water's
Wet Weather Management Program
December 3, 2014



Providing world-class services for our customers and our environment

Overview of Halifax Water

Halifax Water is the only regulated water, wastewater, and stormwater utility in Canada and provides potable water, wastewater and stormwater services to approximately 400,000 residents.









What is Halifax Water?

- Operates in accordance with Act of Provincial Legislature with rules and regulations approved by NS **Utility and Review Board.**
- Operates like a business, governed by Board of Directors, and owned by HRM.
- Self financed water, wastewater, and stormwater utility; capital and operating budgets are funded directly from water sales and fire protection revenue.





Halifax Water – Wastewater and Stormwater Linear Assets

Stormwater Asset Statistics

- 884 km of storm mains
- 28 stormwater retention facilities
- 29,500 catchbasins





Wastewater Asset Statistics

- 1,700 km of wastewater & combined mains
- 14 treatment facilities
- 172 pumping stations
- 4 holding tanks
- 34,000 manholes
- 78,900 service laterals





Our Collection System

- Sewers dating to 1870s
- Pipe Material
 - Hand-laid brick
 - Asbestos cement
 - Orangeburg no-corrode
 - Reinforced Concrete





We have it all: age, material and all their problems!





The Problem: I/I

Inflow (typically from rainwater):

- Clearwater: Cross connected catchbasins, private property connections (sump pumps, roof downspouts, etc.)
- Fast inflow of stormwater causing immediate response.

Infiltration (typically from groundwater):

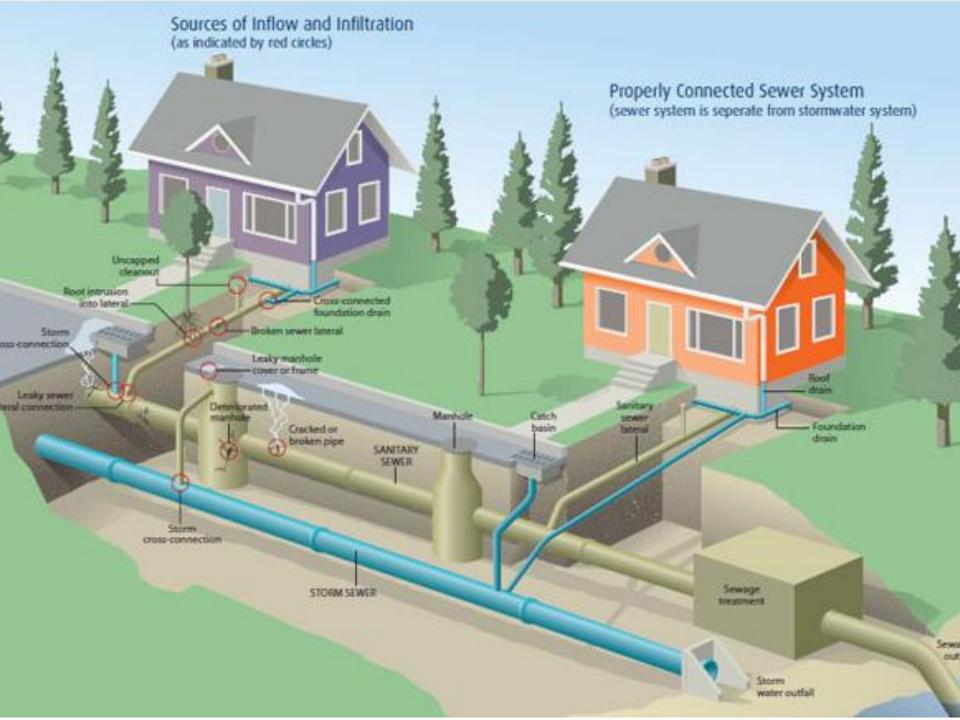
- Cracks and breaks, separated joints, root intrusion, etc.
- Found in mains, laterals, manholes, etc.
- Slower response but can last over a longer time.













I / I: A Challenge to Manage

Peak flows cause:

- Limitations on infrastructure capacity
- Restrictions on growth
- Property damage
- Increased capital and operating costs
- Regulatory non-compliance.



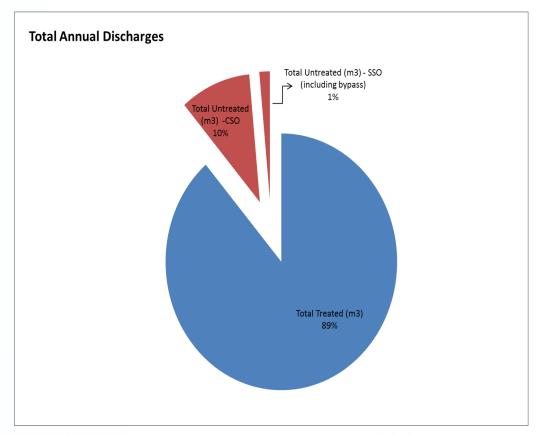






Wet Weather Impacts for Halifax Water

- Wastewater total annual flows: 87,000,000 m³
- 89% treated discharge
- 11% untreated discharge
 - 10% CSO (regulated)
 - 1% SSO (unregulated)







Mandate

"To efficiently manage the volume of wet weather generated flows entering the sanitary wastewater system."





Drivers

- Support protection of Human Health & the Environment
- Maintain service levels while minimizing rate impacts
- Provide cost-effective Operations and Maintenance
- Ensure responsible Asset Management & Planning





Develop wet weather action plan

- Clearly defined activities, timelines, milestones, measures
- Develop a prioritization matrix
- Develop flow monitoring program

Pilot Program – "learning through doing"

- Employ strategies and measure their effectiveness
- Lessons learned
- Used to fully develop the Long Term Strategy





WWMP – Prioritize our System

1. Pumping Station Peaking Factor

ADF/Peak Flow;

2. Regulatory Compliance Obligation

WSER SSO Identification Report;

3. Operations Wet Weather Hit List

- Sites with chronic high wet weather flows;
- Sites that require operator intervention.

The result was 210 sites evaluated and prioritized.

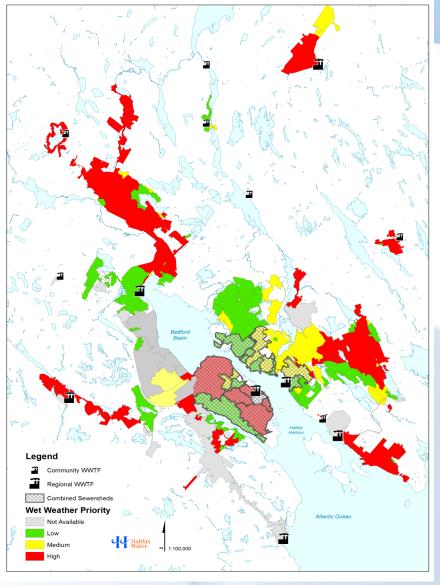


Priority Ranking

Wet Weather Priorites:

- 210 sewersheds assessed
- 23 high priority areas
- 16 mid priority areas
- Drive Flow Monitoring Program
- Drive CCTV Condition
- Assessment activity
- Drive Data Management

Priority Map - 2014 Wet Weather Management Program







Program Goals

1. Develop an I/I Reduction Strategy

Based on Industry best practices.

2. Develop an I/I Reduction Program

- Manage system capacity to defer expansion while managing growth expectations;
- Improve level of service;
- Build a WW management toolbox, including costs-benefits.

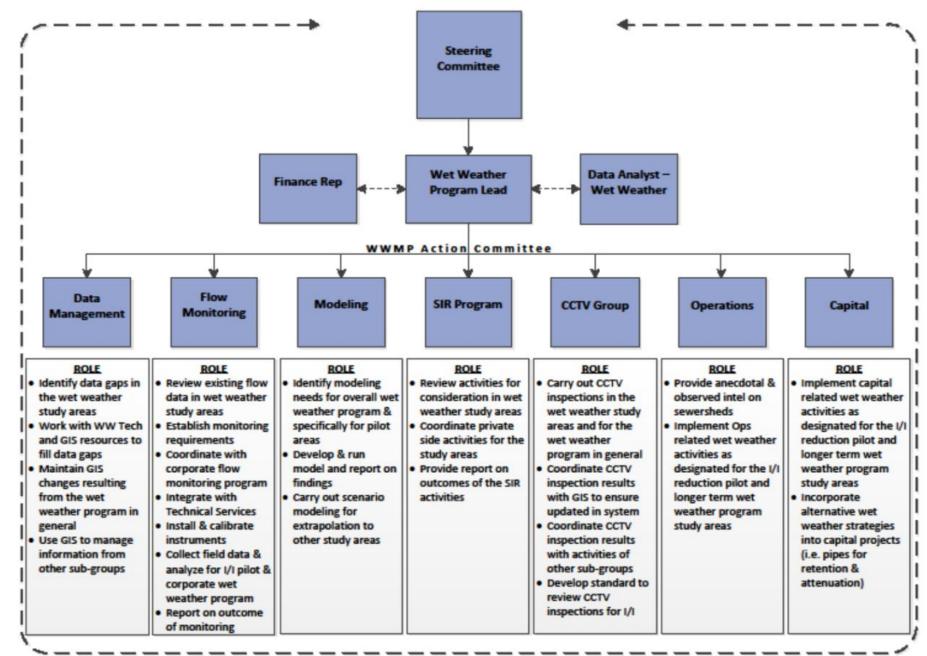




How do we execute a Wet Weather Program?

- Significant in-house resources
 - We have a lot of expertise in house
- Possess a lot of data
 - Pumping station runtime
 - Flow monitoring
- Breaking Down the Silos
 - Collaborative working departments rather than in isolation







WWMP – Corporate Structure

Wet Weather Steering Committee

- Makes strategic decisions on future I/I projects;
- Reviews prioritization method & outcomes;
- Directs the Action Committee (WWAC) efforts;
- Manages & monitors long-term Program direction.

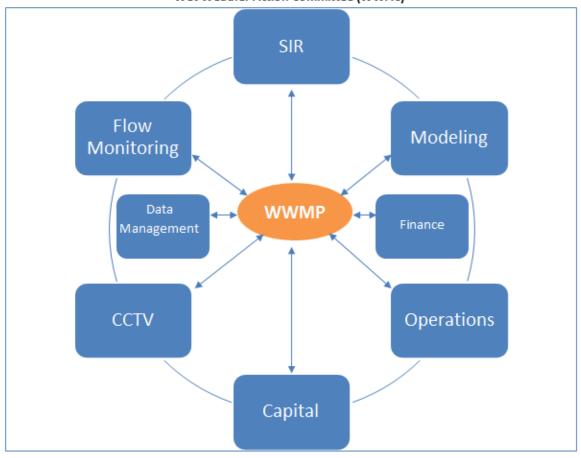
Wet Weather Action Committee (WWAC)

- Work group of cross-departmental "champions";
- Realizes I/I projects chosen by Steering Committee;
- Reports outcomes.











WWMP - Metrics

Quantitative Measures

of SSOs per service connection

of SSOs per length of main

of SSOs per vol. of conveyed & treated

Vol. of SS discharge per service connection

Vol. of SS discharge per length of main

Vol. of SS discharge per vol. conveyed & treated

No. of basement backups per length of SS main or

number of service connections

WWTF non-compliance as a result of rain event (>XX mm)

Investigative Work

Length of SS CCTV inspected

Length of SS assigned PACP condition rating

No. of private property inspections

No. of illegal private cross-connections

No. of manholes inspected (condition & I/I)

No. of identified cross connections

Rehabilitation

Length of SS rehabilitated/replaced

No. of manholes rehabilitated/replaced

No. of cross connections repaired

No. of illegal private cross-connections corrected

No. of lateral repairs





Pilot Project: Stuart Harris PS Sewershed

Public & Private I/I Reduction

Review existing rehabilitation methods

STATS:

Landuse: Residential

Pipe material: concrete

of customers: 142

Area: 9.4 HA

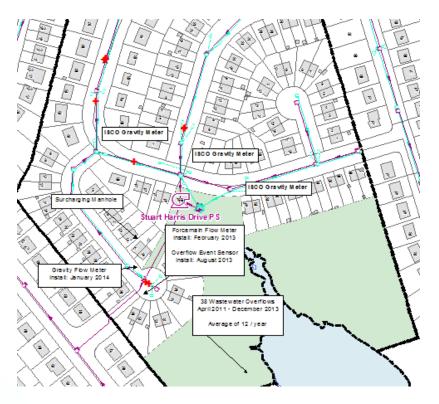
SSOs/year: 12

System age: 40 years

KM of sanitary pipe: 1.1

Storm system: deep storm

Actual PF: 8 / Theoretical PF: 4







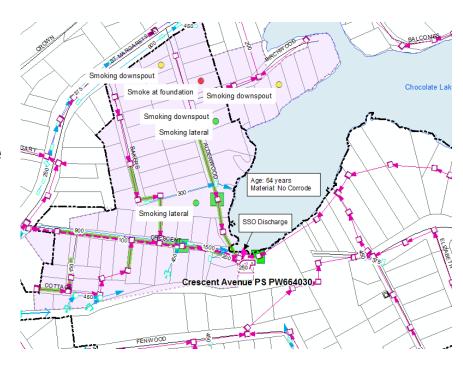
Pilot Project: Crescent Ave PS Sewershed

Comprehensive Rehabilitation

Measure success of pipe relining

STATS:

- Landuse: Residential
- Pipe material: concrete/no corrode
- # of customers: 50
- Area: 4 HA
- SSOs/year: 7
- System age: 64 years
- KM of sanitary pipe: 0.6
- Actual PF: 18 / Theoretical PF: 4







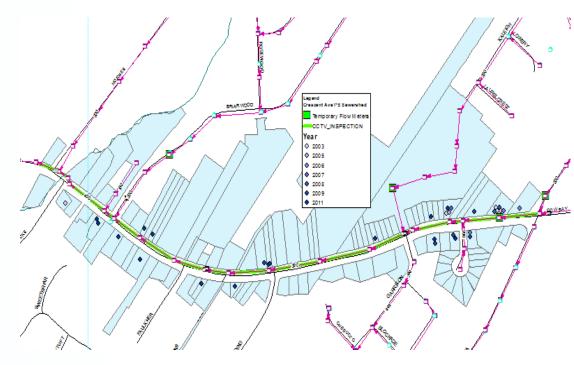
Pilot Project: Cow Bay Road

Deep Storm Implementation

 Private side separation and enforcement

STATS:

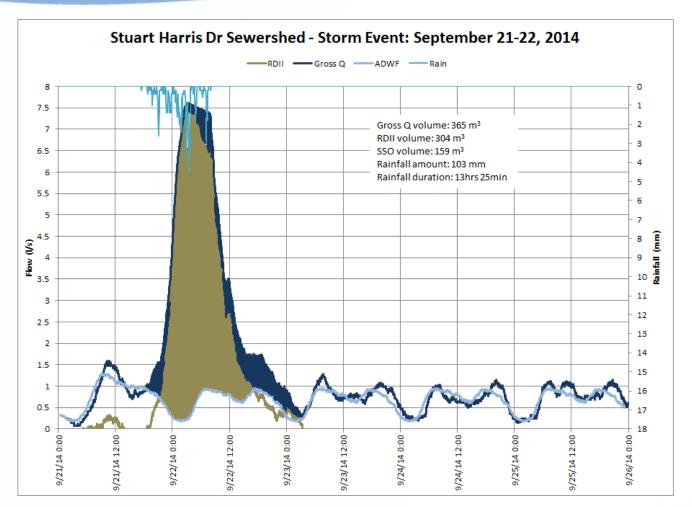
- Landuse: Residential
- # of customers: 98
- # of flood calls: 5 / year
- System age: 40 years
- KM of sanitary pipe: 1
- Storm system: shallow







Quantitative I / I Reductions





Going Forward

Dealing with the Private Side

- ~50% of I/I
- Policy
 - ✓ Access for inspection
 - ✓ Who pays for rehab/replacement
 - ✓ Enforcement

Flow Monitoring Challenges

- Mag meters are most accurate but flow is attenuated
- Gravity meter installs tend to be lower accuracy but represent instantaneous responses
- Maybe pump run times are sufficient?



Going Forward

- Public Information and Buy in
 - What is the sweet spot?
- Rainfall Distribution
 - Accounting for spatial variations
- Data Overload
 - lots of information but what is enough? How much is too much?
- Metrics
 - How do we represent success?
 - What is the cost of success? Absolute requirement.

Halifax Water

Going Forward

- Finalize the Pilots
 - Quantify Results.
- Implement New Projects
 - Based on the Prioritization Ranking;
 - Use Lessons Learned.







Questions or Comments?

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