

Infrastructures vertes pour le contrôle des surverses de réseaux unitaires



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INFRA 2014

CONGRÈS | 20^E ÉDITION

Vers une nouvelle dynamique municipale
pour une urbanité durable



1^{ER} AU 3 DÉCEMBRE | PALAIS DES CONGRÈS DE MONTRÉAL

DESSAU

Infrastructures vertes pour le contrôle des surverses de réseaux unitaires

+

Nouveau contexte pour le contrôle des surverses

+

Intérêt des infrastructures vertes ou PGO

+

Exemples d'application

+

Orientations et approches à privilégier



+ NOUVEAU CONTEXTE

2009: Adoption de la Stratégie pancanadienne pour la gestion des effluents d'eaux usées municipales

Position du Québec:

À partir du 1^{er} avril 2014, aucun projet d'extension de réseau d'égout susceptible de faire augmenter la fréquence des débordements d'égouts unitaires, domestiques ou pseudo-domestiques ne sera autorisé sans que le requérant ait prévu des mesures compensatoires.



+ NOUVEAU CONTEXTE

1. Tout ajout de débit dans un système qui ne rencontre pas les objectifs est susceptible de faire augmenter les débordements
2. Tout ajout de débit dans un système qui ne rencontre pas les objectifs est susceptible de faire augmenter les débordements
3. Toute dérivation d'eaux usées non traitées ou partiellement traitées à la station d'épuration en temps de pluie ou de fonte est assimilée à un débordement.
4. Applicable à un redéveloppement ou modification d'une industrie
5. **Ne s'applique pas si débit moyen par temps sec est inférieur ou égal à 10 m³/jour (0.116 L/s)**

Modalités d'application

Mesures compensatoires à appliquer

1. Retirer minimalement du réseau d'égout les débits équivalant au projet
2. Contrôler les débits de pointe en temps de pluie
3. Augmenter la capacité d'interception dans le réseau d'égout ou la capacité de traitement à la station d'épuration, ou les deux.

Démonstration à faire que les débordements ne sont pas augmentés

Modalités d'application

1. S'applique même si la limite fixée par l'exigence actuelle de débordement (ex. : UPF, UPFC6) n'est pas encore atteinte
2. Certains cas particuliers : objectif peut être le volume de débordement (au lieu de la fréquence)
3. Aucun nouveau point de débordement sauf pour trop-plein d'urgence (déplacement possible si gain environnemental)

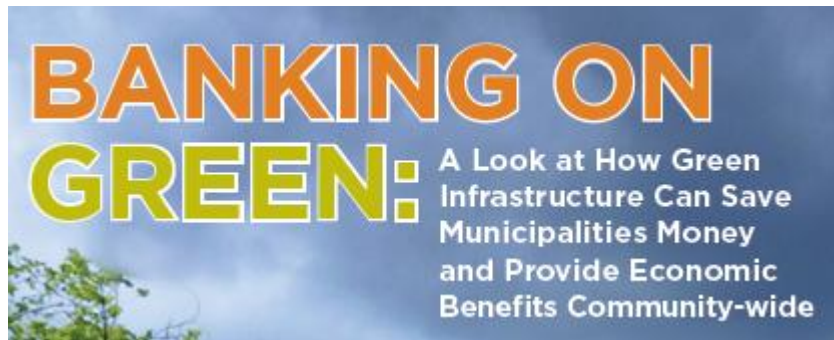
Si l'ouvrage en aval du projet ne respecte déjà pas une exigence de débordement, il faut prévoir la réalisation des mesures correctives permettant de respecter cette exigence à même la demande d'autorisation du projet de développement en cours ou selon un échéancier accepté par le MDDELCC.

Options

1. Mesures compensatoires incluses dans la demande d'autorisation
2. Mesures compensatoires planifiées selon un échéancier accepté par le MDDELCC
3. Mesures compensatoires déterminées dans le cadre d'un plan de gestion des débordements



+ NOUVEAU CONTEXTE



Rooftops to Rivers II:

Green strategies for controlling stormwater and combined sewer overflows



2011



Greening CSO Plans:

Planning and Modeling Green Infrastructure for Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control

March 2014

Publication # 832-R-14-001

+ NOUVEAU CONTEXTE



Green Long-Term Control Plan-EZ Template: A Planning Tool for Combined Sewer Overflow Control in Small Communities



EPA-833-R-09-001
April 2011

DESSAU

Approches traditionnelles pour le contrôle des surverses

- + Rétention en conduite ou en bassin de rétention
- + Séparation de réseaux
- + Contrôle en temps réel (optimisation des réseaux en place)

Infrastructures vertes

- + Permet de s'attaquer au problème à sa source
- + Permet de répartir les interventions
- + Coûts moindres que les solutions avec infrastructures «dures»
- + Autres bénéfices qui peuvent être significatifs



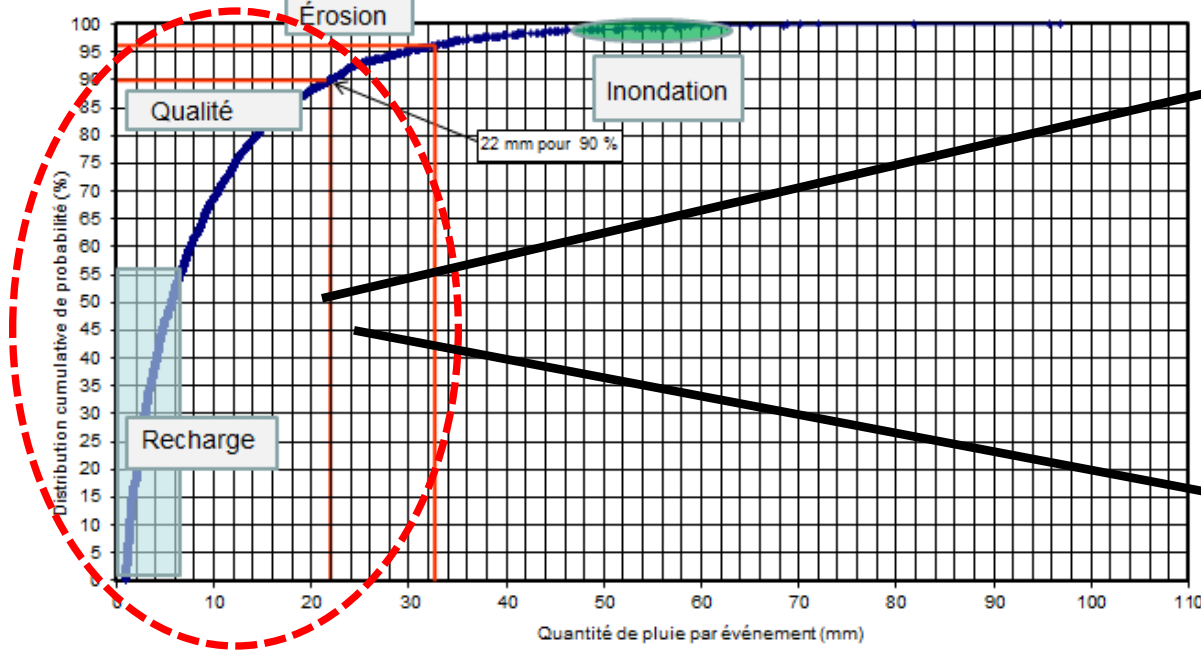


INTÉRÊT DES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Caractérisation de la pluviométrie

Dorval (Montréal)
Événements pluvieux avec plus de 1 mm (3386 événements - 1943 to 1992)
Durée inter-événement de 6 heures





INTÉRÊT DES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Bénéfices potentiels autres qu'économiques

Environnementaux

- ❖ Qualité de l'eau améliorée
- ❖ Qualité de l'air améliorée (végétation)
- ❖ Recharge des nappes souterraines
- ❖ Gains énergétiques
- ❖ Réduction gaz à effet de serre
- ❖ Réduction des îlots de chaleur
- ❖ Réduction des surverses
- ❖ Réduction des impacts des CC
- ❖ Réduction de l'érosion en cours d'eau

Sociaux

- ❖ Esthétique
- ❖ Espaces urbains verts
- ❖ Sensibilisation et éducation du public
- ❖ Réduction des surcharges et inondations
- ❖ Emplois «verts»
- ❖ Augmentation potentielle du développement économique



INTÉRÊT DES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES

Bénéfices potentiels autres qu'économiques

| Benefit | Reduces Stormwater Runoff | | | | Increases Available Water Supply | Increases Groundwater Recharge | Reduces Salt Use | Reduces Energy Use | Improves Air Quality | Reduces Atmospheric CO ₂ | Reduces Urban Heat Island | Improves Community Livability | | | | | Improves Habitat | Cultivates Public Education Opportunities |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---|
| | Reduces Water Treatment Needs | Improves Water Quality | Reduces Grey Infrastructure Needs | Reduces Flooding | | | | | | | | Improves Aesthetics | Increases Recreational Opportunity | Reduces Noise Pollution | Improves Community Cohesion | Urban Agriculture | | |
| Practice | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green Roofs | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ◐ | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ● | ● |
| Tree Planting | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ◐ | ● | ● |
| Bioretention & Infiltration | ● | ● | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ● | ● |
| Permeable Pavement | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ◐ | ● | ◐ | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● |
| Water Harvesting | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ◐ | ○ | ◐ | ◐ | ◐ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● |

● Yes

◐ Maybe

○ No

The Value of Green Infrastructure (CNT, 2011)

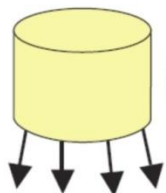
INTÉRÊT DES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES

- Débranchement de gouttières
- Réduction Infiltration et captage
- Rétention
- Revêtements poreux
- Infiltration

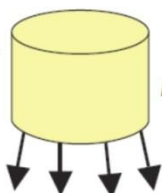
- Utilisation maximale du système
- Séparation (partielle ou complète)
- Réduction Infiltration et captage
- Chemisage
- Diversion de débits
- Contrôles et stockage en réseau

- Stockage en réseau
- Stockage hors réseau avec diversion
- Conduites surdimensionnées ou tunnels

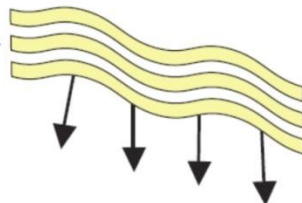
Contrôle à la source (terrain privé)



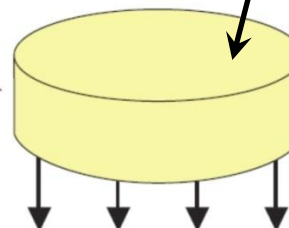
Contrôle à la source (terrain public)



Contrôle en réseau



Contrôle à la sortie de l'émissaire



Terrain privé

Terrain public



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Table ES-1: "Emerald Cities," listed darkest to lightest by the number of key green infrastructure actions taken

| City | Long-term green infrastructure (GI) plan | Retention standard | Requirement to use GI to reduce some portion of the existing impervious surfaces | Incentives for private-party actions | Guidance or other affirmative assistance to accomplish GI within city | Dedicated funding source for GI |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Philadelphia, PA | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Milwaukee, WI | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New York, NY | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Portland, OR | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Syracuse, NY | ★ | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Washington, D.C. | | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Aurora, IL | ★ | ★ | | | ★ | ★ |
| Toronto, Ontario, Canada | ★ | ★ | | ★ | ★ | |
| Chicago, IL | | ★ | | ★ | ★ | |
| Kansas City, MO | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Nashville, TN | ★ | | | | ★ | ★ |
| Seattle, WA | | | | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Pittsburgh, PA | | ★ | | | | |
| Rouge River Watershed, MI | | | | | ★ | |

Rooftops to Rivers II:

Green strategies for controlling stormwater and combined sewer overflows

DESSAU

EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES

PLUSIEURS VILLES NORD-AMÉRICAINES MISENT
SUR LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES

- + Toronto
- + New-York
- + Philadelphie
- + Portland





EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Toronto

Table 2: Municipal Overflows and Bypasses, 2006

| City | Responded to survey | Number of CSO outfalls | Total reported combined sewer overflows (litres) | Total bypasses (total and secondary) (litres) | Total known or reported incidents ^a |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|---|--|
| Toronto | Yes | 80 | 9,900,000,000 | 4,033,900,000 | 34 |
| Hamilton | No | 23 | - | 4,605,568,000 | 31 |
| Niagara Falls | Yes | 25 | 74,728,000 | 478,327,000 | 19/151 ^b |
| St. Catharines | Yes | 65 | 312,000,000 | 123,524,000 | 42/69 ^c |
| Windsor | Yes | 26 | unknown | 2,652,500,000 | 129 |
| London | Yes | | unknown | 251,000,000 | 24 |
| Owen Sound | Yes | 13 | 10,130,000 | 6,577,000 | 5 |

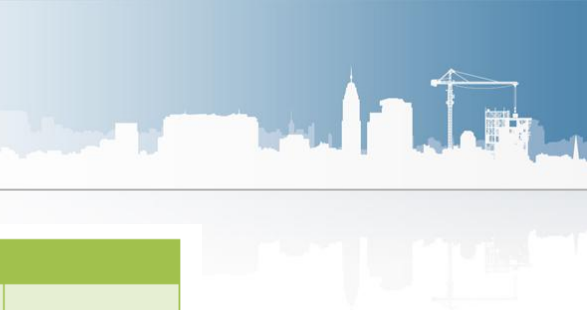
NOTES:

- ^a Note: All results are based on 2006 data, except for St. Catharines CSO data, Owen Sound data, or where noted differently below, which are based on 2007 data. Incidents refer to either sewage treatment plant bypasses or sewer overflows or sometimes both.
- ^b The city reported 19 CSO events that occurred in 2007. Provincial records show 151 incidents involving the release of partially treated or raw sewage due to wet weather in 2006.
- ^c The city reported that the worst CSO location can overflow up to 42 times a year, but plans will reduce this to once every two years. Provincial records show 69 sewage release incidents occurred in 2006.





EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Toronto

Table 3: Hydrologic Function of Green Infrastructure Techniques

| Green infrastructure technique | Slower rate of runoff | Infiltration ^a | Retention ^b | Detention ^c | Water quality control ^d | Reduced CSO frequency |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Green | | | | | | |
| Roof | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Downspout disconnection | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| Rain barrel/ cistern | | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Permeable pavement | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Vegetated swale | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Bioretention/ rain garden | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Infiltration trench | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Forests | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Restored/ constructed wetland | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

NOTES

- ^a Permeation of water into the ground.
- ^b Long-term storage of stormwater that could be lost through evapotranspiration or stored in man-made containers for re-use.
- ^c Short-term storage and release of stormwater following a wet weather event, which controls discharge rates.
- ^d Filtering of pollutants from the stormwater.



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Toronto

Table 4: Comparison of Green Infrastructure Usage

| City | Established municipal programs and funding | Green roofs | Rain gardens | Permeable pavement | Rain barrels | Downspout disconnection | Urban forests / wetlands / natural space protection | Interest in learning more about green infrastructure |
|----------------|--|-------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| Toronto | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Windsor | | √ | | | √ | √ | | √ |
| London | | | | | | √ | √ | √ |
| St. Catharines | | | | | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Niagara Falls | | | | | | | | √ |
| Hamilton | | | | | | | | |
| Owen Sound | | | | | | | | √ |
| Kingston | | | | | √ | √ | | √ |
| Waterloo | | √ | | | | | | |
| Portland | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Toronto

TROIS AXES PRINCIPAUX

- + Débranchement de gouttières
- + Programme incitatif pour toits verts
- + Récupération d'eau de pluie

**Production de documents techniques d'appui –
Collaboration avec Conservation Authorities**

<http://www.sustainabletechnologies.ca/wp/>



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Toronto

Recommandation 1: Améliorer la transparence et communication au public

Recommandation 3: Reviser les politiques de GEP

Recommandation 4: Mise en place de sources de financement et de programmes incitatifs

Recommandation 2: Incorporer les infrastructures vertes à la planification

Recommandation 5: Encourager l'implication citoyenne

Recommandation 6: Partager l'information et mise en commun des connaissances



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



New-York

© NYC Environmental Protection



Porous concrete sidewalk Paerdegat Basin, CSO Detention Facility, Brooklyn, New York.



© NYC Environmental Protection

An enhanced tree pit on Autumn Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Rooftops to Rivers II:

Green strategies for controlling stormwater and combined sewer overflows



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



New-York



CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

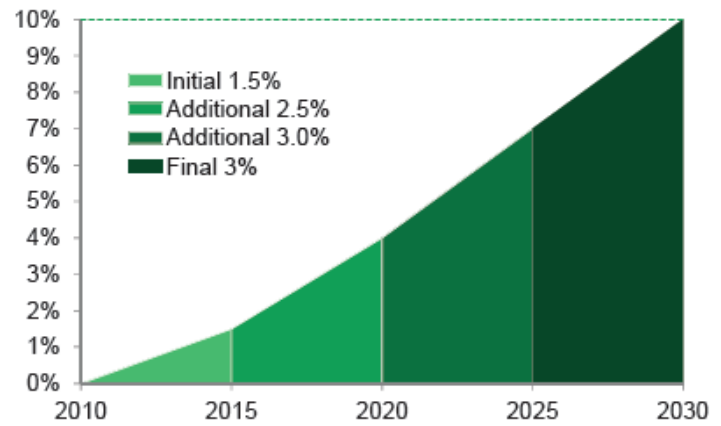


Figure 1: Milestone schedule for managing 10% of impervious surfaces in combined sewer areas with green infrastructure.





EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



New-York

| Right-of-way Bioswale Type | Calculated Volume of Stormwater Managed (ft ³) | Calculated Area Managed (ft ²) |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Type I - Enhanced | 400 | 4,800 |
| Type I | 360 | 4,320 |
| Type II - Enhanced | 300 | 3,600 |
| Type II | 270 | 3,240 |
| Type III | 180 | 2,160 |

Table 4: Standard Right-of-way Bioswale Calculated Volume and Impervious Area Managed.



Figure 4: Public right-of-way zones. Image courtesy of NYCDOT.



Right-of-way Bioswale, Denton Place, Brooklyn



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



New-York

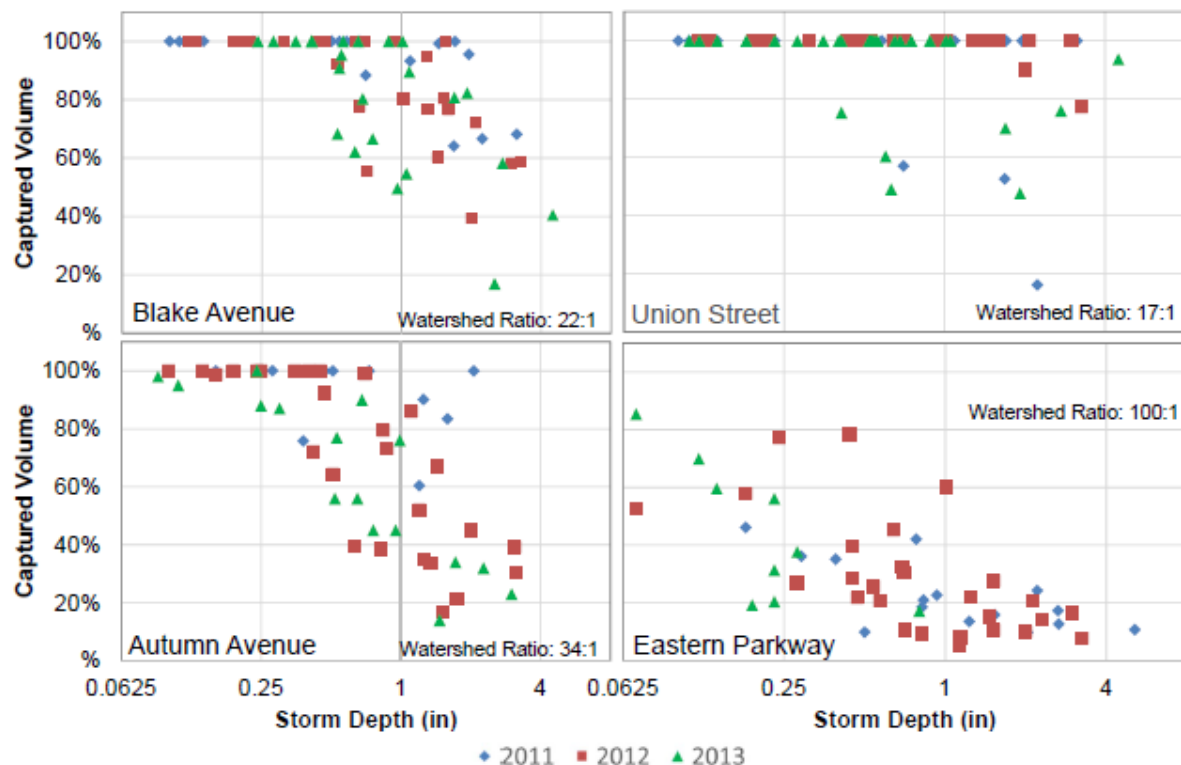


Figure 8: Stormwater volume captured varies with the ratio of drainage area to green infrastructure area ("watershed ratio").



Suivi

DESSAU



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Philadelphie

Table 3-1: City-wide present value benefits of key CSO options: Cumulative through 2049 (2009 millions USD)

| Benefit categories | 50% LID option ^a | 30' Tunnel option ^c |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Increased recreational opportunities | \$524.5 | |
| Improved aesthetics/property value (50%) | \$574.7 | |
| Reduction in heat stress mortality | \$1,057.6 | |
| Water quality/aquatic habitat enhancement | \$336.4 | \$189.0 |
| Wetland services | \$1.6 | |
| Social costs avoided by green collar jobs | \$124.9 | |
| Air quality improvement from trees | \$131.0 | |
| Energy savings/usage | \$33.7 | \$(2.5) |
| Reduced (increased) damage from SO ₂ and NO _x emissions \$46.3 | \$(45.2) | |
| Reduced (increased) damage from CO ₂ emissions | \$21.2 | \$(5.9) |
| Disruption costs from construction and maintenance | \$(5.6) ^b | \$(13.4) |
| Total | \$2,846.4 | \$122.0 |

LID-based green infrastructure approaches provide a wide array of important environmental and social benefits to the community, and that these benefits are not generally provided by the more traditional alternatives.

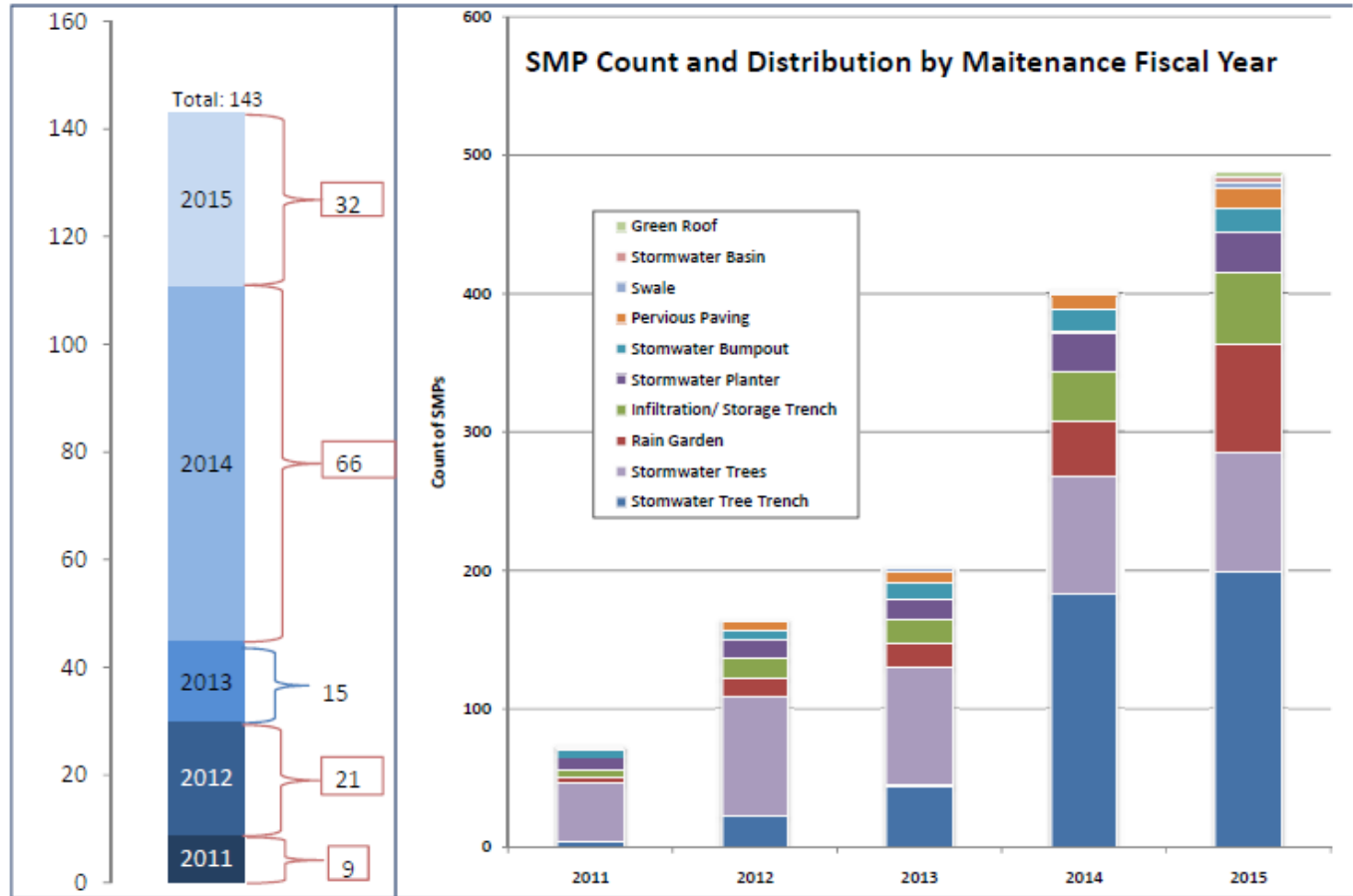
A Triple Bottom Line Assessment of Traditional and Green Infrastructure Options for Controlling CSO Events in Philadelphia's Watersheds
Final Report



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Philadelphie





EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Philadelphie



Surface Maintenance

- Remove trash, sediment, and organic debris from all SMP surfaces
 - Clean pretreatment devices
- Winterize
- Apply mulch
- Remove non-target/invasive vegetation
- Cut back target perennials
- Mow turf and meadow areas
- Prune trees and shrubs
- Water trees, herbaceous vegetation and shrubs

Subsurface Maintenance

- Jet Pipes
- Vacuum clean structures



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



City of Philadelphia Green Streets Design Manual



Figure 4.6 – City Neighborhood Street — Rendered Visualization of Selected GSI System



Figure 4.8 – Low Density Residential Street — Rendered Visualization of Selected GSI System

Figure 2.4: Three-Dimensional View of a Stormwater Tree Trench



PERFORATED PIPE DISTRIBUTES WATER INTO STONE OR OTHER STORAGE MEDIA BELOW THE STORMWATER TREE TRENCH



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Portland

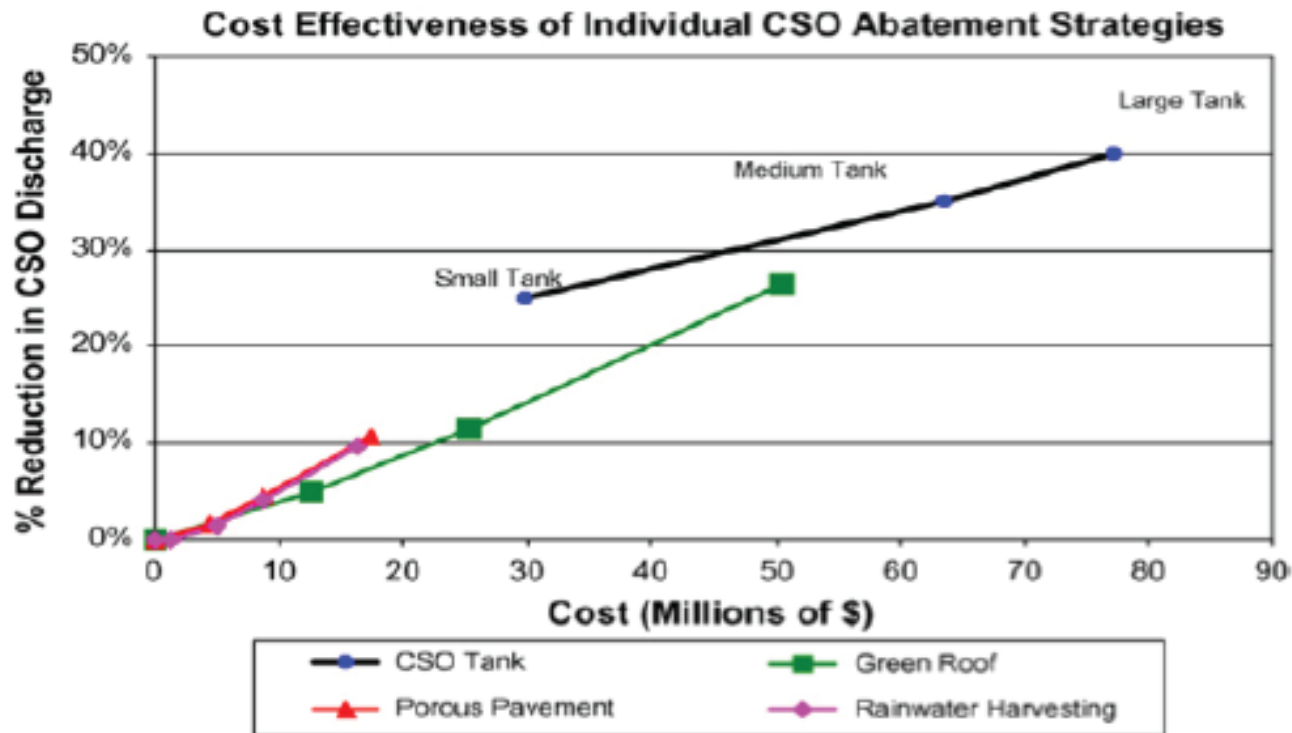


Figure 3. Comparison of General Green and Grey Options

Source: Montalto (2007)



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



Portland



Figure 2. Costs and Cumulative Volume of Stormwater Removed from the CSO System through Various Grey and Green Strategies (Green in Bold). Source: ECONorthwest, with data from City of Portland 2005



EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES



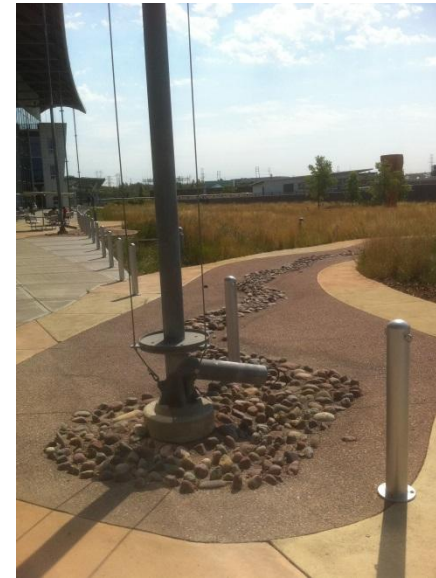
Portland





EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES

Calgary





EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES

Calgary





EXEMPLES CONCRETS: MAXIMISER LES INFRASTRUCTURES VERTES

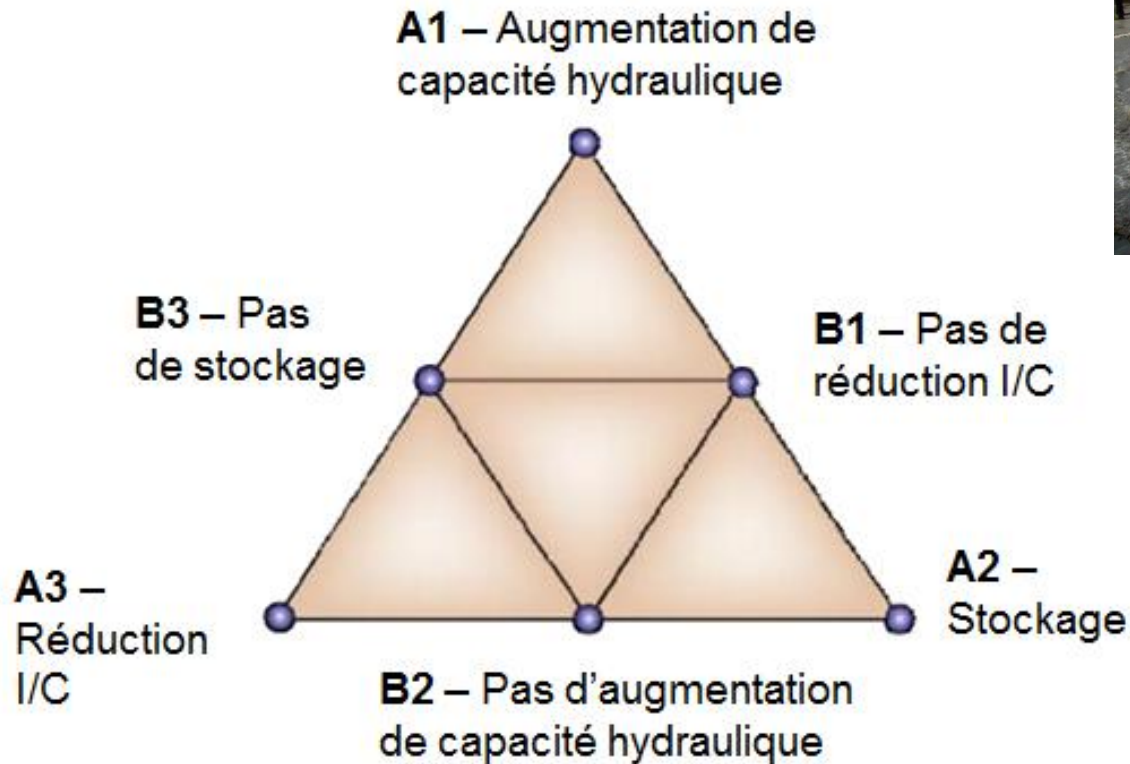


Et...Saint-Charles-Borromée



ORIENTATION ET APPROCHES À PRIVILÉGIER

APPROCHE AVEC COMBINAISON DE MESURES

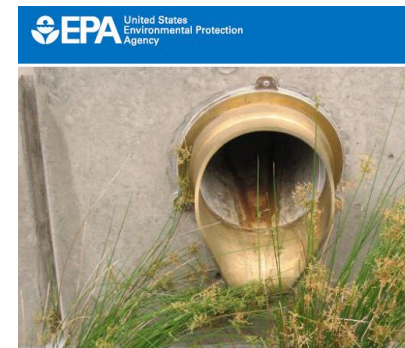


**ADAPTÉ DE
EPA, 2007**

ORIENTATION ET APPROCHES À PRIVILÉGIER

Exhibit 7. Economic analyses used by case study entities

| Type of economic analysis | Components of economic analysis |
|---|---|
| Capital cost assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up-front costs, e.g., land, construction, materials, equipment • One-time expenses (does not include O&M or financing costs) |
| Benefit-cost analysis (BCA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison of financial or monetized benefits to costs (NPV life-cycle benefits and costs if possible) • Quantified and monetized financial, environmental, and social costs and benefits (sometimes called "triple-bottom-line" in municipal asset management programs) • Qualitative description of financial, environmental, and social benefits (and costs) when quantification is not feasible |
| Life-cycle cost and/or benefit assessment component of BCA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life-cycle costs over the project life (sum of PV of investment costs, capital costs, installation costs, O&M costs, replacement costs, and disposal costs over project or program lifetime) • Life-cycle benefits over the project life (sum of PV of benefits over project or program lifetime) • Life-cycle net benefits, i.e., NPV |
| Cost-effectiveness analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital or life-cycle costs as measured over comparative and uniform time frame, e.g., the cost per pound of a specific pollutant removed per year |
| Fiscal impact analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of development or land use change on the costs of governmental units or services • Impact of development or land use change on revenues of governmental units |
| Benefit valuation component of BCA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantification of benefits in non-monetary terms, e.g., pounds of pollutant removed, number of increased recreation visitor days • Monetization of benefits, e.g., avoided treatment costs, monetary value of recreational user days |
| Quantitative ranking informed by qualitative description of non-monetized benefits and external costs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative description of benefits and costs • Quantitative ranking of benefits and costs, e.g., on a scale of 1 to 5 |



Greening CSO Plans:

Planning and Modeling Green Infrastructure for Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Control

DESSAU

ORIENTATION ET APPROCHES À PRIVILÉGIER

Exhibit 8. Summary of cost and benefit metrics used by case study entities

| Cost-related metrics | Benefits metrics |
|--|--|
| <p>Total costs can be presented in a number of ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capital costs• O&M costs• Life-cycle costs• Annualized costs• Cost per unit of stormwater volume reduction or infiltration• Cost per pound of total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and/or TSS removed• Cost per unit of peak flow reduction• Cost per greened acre• Cost of LID/GI techniques compared to grey or traditional approaches• Net public costs of LID-based development (costs minus revenues)• Cost of construction disruption based on amount of extra time local residents will spend in construction-related traffic | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoided localized flood control facility costs• Avoided water quality treatment costs• Avoided grey infrastructure costs• Avoided social costs due to creation of “green” jobs• Energy savings due to reduced need for heating and cooling, and associated value• Reduced carbon dioxide emissions due to energy savings and carbon sequestration, and associated value• Change in property values• Avoided health costs due to improved air quality• Value of habitat provided by green roofs, based on the cost of creating upland habitat in the local area• Reduction in heat-related fatalities, and associated value• Value of water quality and aquatic habitat improvements, based on household willingness to pay, acres of wetlands improved or created, and associated value of wetland services• Increased recreational user days, and associated values• Water conservation benefits from groundwater recharge, based on avoided imported water costs |

ORIENTATION ET APPROCHES À PRIVILÉGIER

Choix de l'indicateur économique

Utiliser les analyses économiques pour les consultations et la participation

Utiliser les analyses économiques pour optimiser l'utilisation des infrastructures vertes ou PGO

Coûts avec infrastructures vertes peuvent être réduits

Prise en compte des autres bénéfices

Approches avec infrastructures vertes peuvent être intégrées aux plans d'intervention

ORIENTATION ET APPROCHES À PRIVILÉGIER

- 1. Suivi et analyse des coûts de construction et d'opération/entretien**
- 2. Intégrer les activités d'opération/entretien au Programme d'implantation**
- 3. Encourager la participation des parties prenantes et les activités d'éducation**
- 4. Planifier et prévoir les budgets pour évaluer/ajuster les programmes d'implantation des infrastructures vertes**

ORIENTATION ET APPROCHES À PRIVILÉGIER

ÉTAPES POUR PLAN DE SURVERSE

- Évaluation des coûts et de performance des différentes interventions
- Avant de considérer les options avec rétention, des **études d'opportunités** pour une réhabilitation à grande échelle devraient être complétées
- L'utilisation de PGO ayant un impact significatif sur les volumes est intéressante à plusieurs niveaux et devraient faire partie de plans optimaux

