



May 20, 2008
Alliance for Resilient Cities

Risk Assessment of the Impacts of Climate Change on the Vancouver Sewerage Area

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Metro Vancouver Case Study

Host: Metro Vancouver
(Legal Name: Greater Vancouver Regional District)
Partner: Engineers Canada
Consultant: Kerr Wood Leidal Assoc. Ltd.
Sub: Associated Engineering (B.C.) Ltd.
Dean Shiskowski, Ph.D., P.Eng.



Engineers Canada National Assessment

Engineers Canada

- develops standards of practice
- promotes continual development of competence



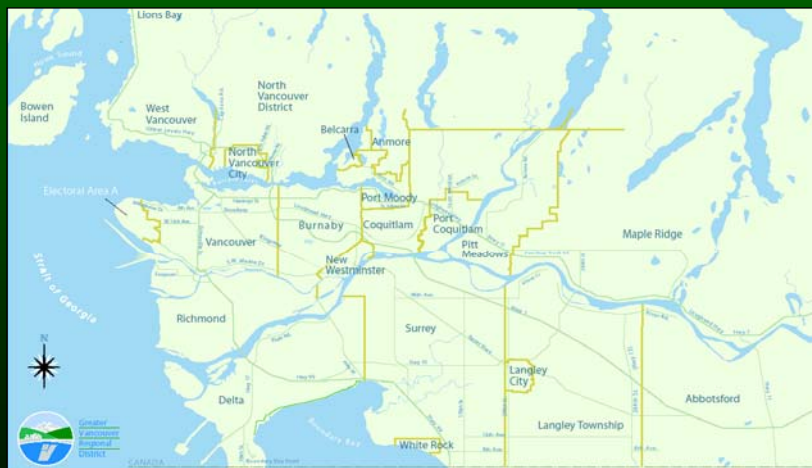
- 2007-2008
national-scale assessment of Canada's public infrastructure to climate change impacts



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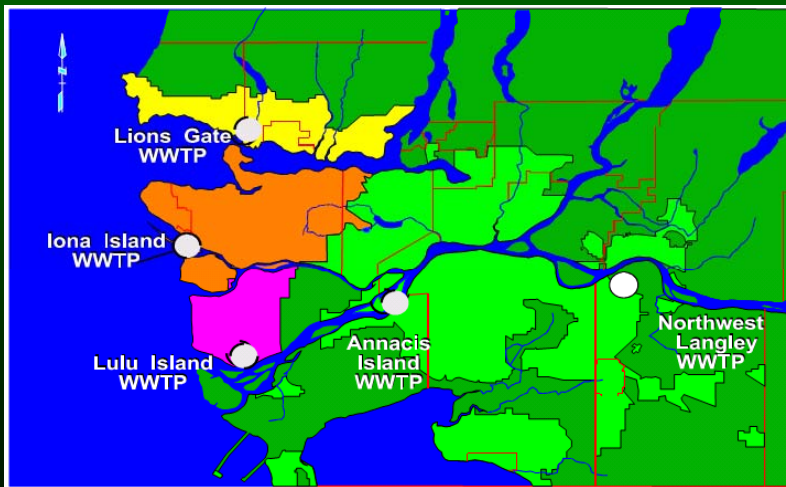
Metro Vancouver (GVRD)

- Services a population exceeding two million (projected 2.7 million by 2027) and a land area of approx 280,000 ha
- Partnership of 21 municipalities and one electoral area



Metro Vancouver Sewerage System

- Maintains and operates major interceptor sewers and 5 treatment plants



Local Geography

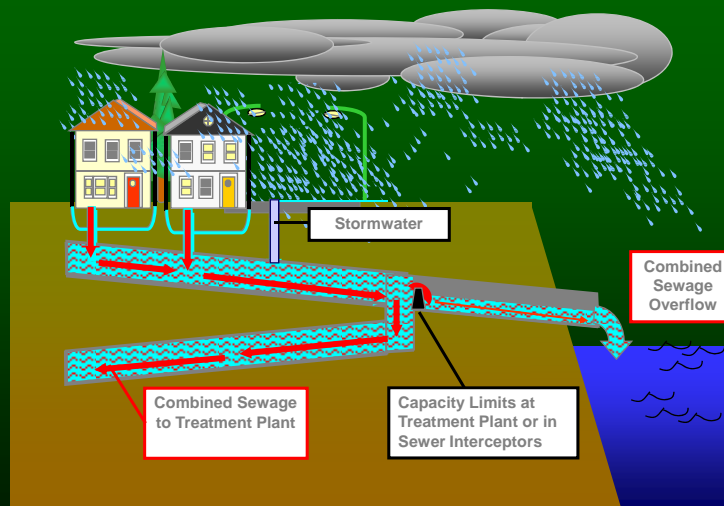


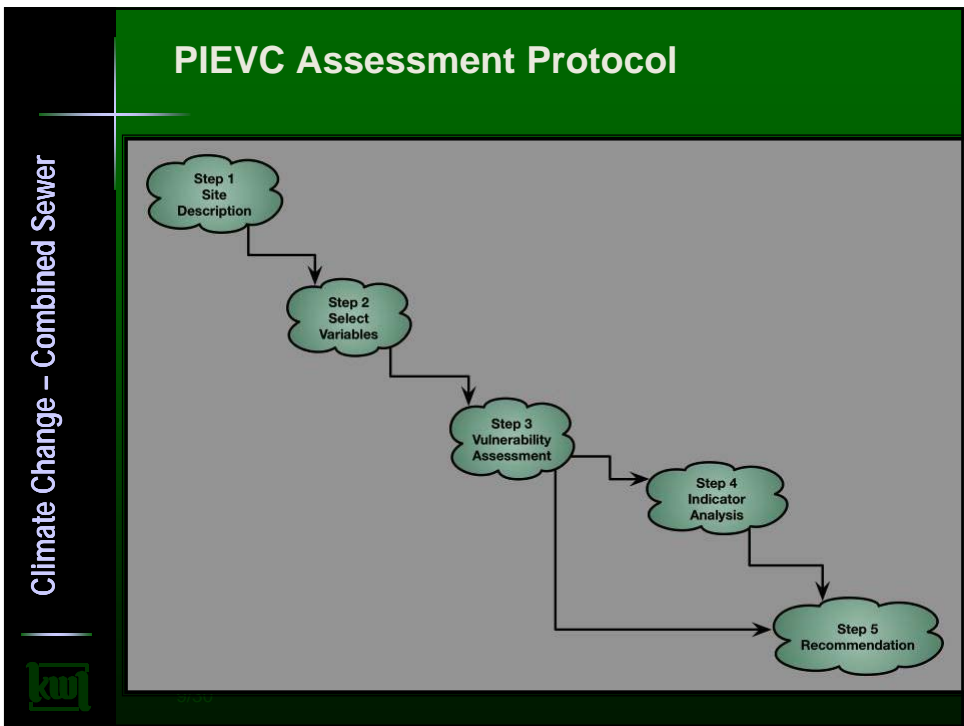
Metro Vancouver - LWMP

- Policies and commitments identified in a Liquid Waste Management Plan (approved by Province in 2002)
- Sewer separation is major long-term strategy outlined to address CSOs
- Commitment to eliminate CSOs by 2050
- Iona upgrade to secondary by 2020



Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)





Climate Change – Combined Sewer

Step 1 - Collection System Components

Wastewater Infrastructure

Combined Sewer Trunks	Flow & Level Monitors
Pump Stations & Wet Wells	Grit Chambers
Force Mains	Flow Control Structures
Siphons	Control Valves
Outfalls	Air Valves
Manholes	

The left photograph shows a large green cylindrical tank, likely a wet well or pump station, with a manhole cover on top. The right photograph shows a similar setup with a large green tank and a manhole cover, situated in an outdoor area with a concrete base.

Step 1 - Iona Island WWTP



11/00

Step 1 - Collection System Components

- ❑ Conveyance
- ❑ Administration/Operations
- ❑ Electric Power & Communications
- ❑ Maintenance
- ❑ Transportation




12/00

Climate Change – Combined Sewer

Time Frame

2020 – 2050 Study Horizons


- Liquid Waste Management Plan
 - Upgrade to secondary treatment by 2020
 - Eliminate combined sewer overflows by 2050
- Infrastructure age ~ 50 yrs+
 - Service life – 50 to 100 yrs




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Climate Change – Combined Sewer

Other Change Factors



- Population increase
- Increased development leading to greater impervious area (therefore greater runoff)
- Inflow and infiltration reduction
- Changes in Laws, Regulations and Standards that affect the load pattern on the infrastructure (CCME initiative)





Step 2 – Data Gathering

- Infrastructure Asset Spreadsheets
- Long Range Planning Maps
- Operational Plans
- Sewer Model
- Interviews
- GIS



15/30



Relevant Climate Change Factors

- ☐ Rainfall (annual, seasonal, 24-hour)
- ☐ Rain on Snow Events
- ☐ Frost (Freeze-Thaw cycles)
- ☐ Wind Speed (Extremes, Gusts)
- ☐ Extreme Temperatures
- ☐ Drought Conditions
- ☐ Storm Surge
- ☐ Sea Level
- ☐ Snowfall
- ☐ Ice



Photo: Corporation of Delta

16/30

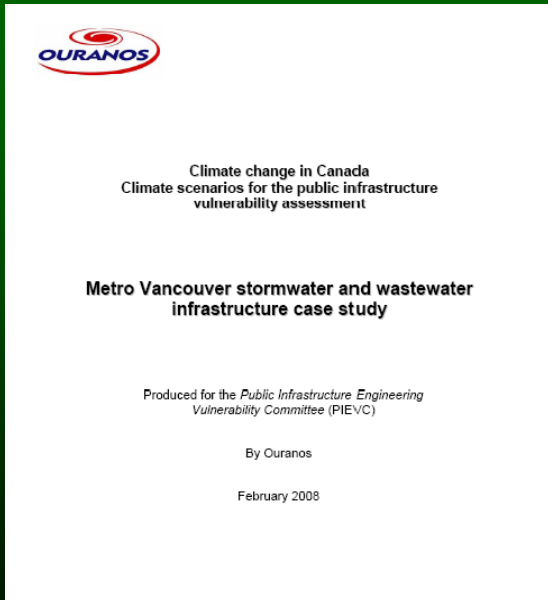
Climate Change Sources

- ❑ Ouranos
- ❑ PCIC (Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium)
- ❑ Environment Canada
- ❑ BC Ministry of Environment
- ❑ Literature Review



17/30

Ouranos – Climate Modelling




18/30

Climate Change – Combined Sewer

Climate Factors

2050 Horizon

- *Intense Rain – (24 hr – 73mm) ↗ 17%
- *Annual Rain – (1881mm) ↗ 14%
- *Sea Level – ↗ 0.3 – 1.6m (2080 Horizon)
- *Storm Surge – N/A, expected ↗
- Temperature – ↗ 1.4 – 2.8c
- Drought – no change (20 days)
- Wind – N/A, expected ↗

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Climate Change – Combined Sewer

Climate Factors


- Snowfall – ↘
- Frost, Ice, Freeze Thaw – ↘

Other Effects:

- Flooding – Fraser River ↘
- Ground Subsidence – 2mm/yr ↘

Data Gaps:

- Rainfall IDF curves, shorter durations
- Wind, Storm Surge

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Step 3 – Vulnerability Assessment

Sc – Climate Scale Probability Factor

Scale ⁵	Probability*		
	Method A	Method B	Method C
0	negligible or not applicable	<0.1 % <0.1 / 20	negligible or not applicable
1	improbable / highly unlikely	5 % 1 / 20	improbable 1:1 000 000
2	remote	20 % 4 / 20	remote 1:100 000
3	occasional	35 % 7 / 20	occasional 1:10 000
4	moderate / possible	50 % 10 / 20	moderate 1:1 000
5	often	65 % 13 / 20	probable 1:100
6	probable	80 % 16 / 20	frequent 1:10
7	certain / highly probable	>95 % >19 / 20	continuous 1:1

21/00



Step 3 – Vulnerability Assessment

Sr - Severity Scale Factor

Scale	Magnitude	Severity of Consequences and Effects
	Method D	Method E
0	no effect	negligible or not applicable
1	measurable 0.0125	very low / unlikely / rare / measurable change
2	minor 0.025	low / seldom / marginal / change in serviceability
3	moderate 0.050	occasional loss of some capability
4	major 0.100	moderate loss of some capacity
5	serious 0.200	likely regular / loss of capacity and loss of some function
6	hazardous 0.400	major / likely / critical / loss of function
7	catastrophic 0.800	extreme/ frequent/ continuous / loss of asset

22/00

Step 3 – Impact Evaluation Matrix

Climate Change – Combined Sewer

Table 4-2 Vulnerability Assessment Matrix

INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS	CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS							
	Intense Rain				Total Seasonal Rain			
	Y/N	S _C	S _R	P _C	Y/N	S _C	S _R	P _C
Physical Infrastructure								
Combined Sewer Trunks	Y	7	6	42	Y	7	3	21
Combined Sewer Interceptors	Y	7	6	42	Y	7	3	21
Sanitary Mains	Y	7	6	42	Y	7	2	14
Designated Force Mains	Y	4	1	4	Y	4	0	0
Siphons	Y	5	2	10	Y	3	2	6
Outfalls	Y	6	2	12	Y	3	2	6
Pump Stations & Wet Wells	Y	6	3	18	Y	7	1	7
Manholes	Y	4	5	20	Y	3	3	9
Flow & Level Monitors	Y	4	6	24	N			
Flow Control Structures	Y	4	4	16	Y	3	1	3
Grit Chambers	Y	6	2	12	Y	4	2	8

Step 4 – Indicator Analysis


Climate Change – Combined Sewer

Infrastructure Component	Climate Variable	Priority of Relationship
COLLECTION SYSTEM		
Combined Sewer Trunks	Intense Rain	42
Combined Sewer Interceptors	Intense Rain	42
Sanitary Mains	Intense Rain	42
TREATMENT (IWWTP)		
Effluent Disposal	Storm Surge	36
Buildings, Tankage and Housed Process Equipment	Storm Surge	36

Climate Change – Combined Sewer

Step 5 – Key Vulnerabilities

- Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO)
 - Intense rain, annual rain
- WWTP Flooding
 - Combined effects of storm surge, sea level rise and subsidence
- Outfall-jetty structure
 - Storm surge, wind/wave
- Standby power
 - Wind



25/30

Climate Change – Combined Sewer

Step 5 – Recommendations

- Review regional design standards
- Consider policies and commitments to set targets for climate change adaptation
- Reaffirm commitments to green infrastructure



26/30

Observations

- Vancouver is fortunately situated - limited extreme or catastrophic climate events
 - No ice storms, drought, tornadoes
 - Lots of rain



27/00

Observations

- Combined Sewers may have 'built-in' adaptive capacity
- Designed to overflow in controlled manner
- Many built when sizing was empirical. i.e. big enough for a person to walk through



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Observations

- Climate data uncertainty
 - Regional models unable to account for local effects (wind speed & direction, storm surge)
 - Expense/Practicality limited the model runs to two initial conditions (same GHG scenario)
- Infrastructure renewal cycles may address some climate change vulnerability
- Professional judgment required to bridge science and engineering worlds

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Questions

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