# Dunedin City Council 3 Waters Modelling Criticality Assessment Critical Link Analysis

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Louisa Sinclair-Hydraulic Modeller-



# **Summary**

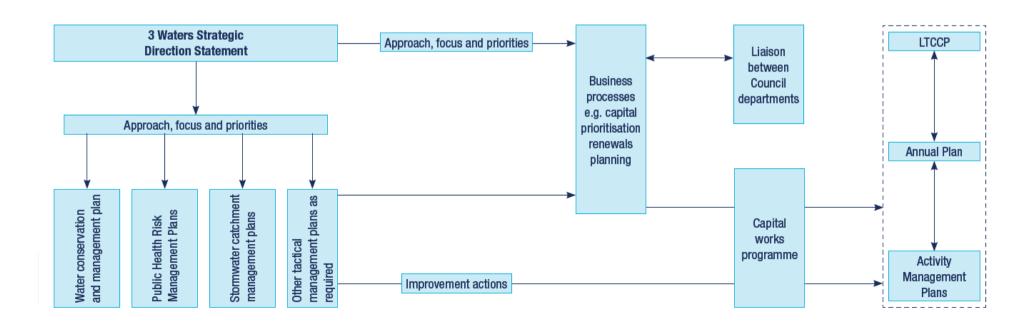
- Summary Overview of the DCC 3 Waters Strategy
- DCC 3 Waters Strategy Modelling
- Criticality Assessment
- Critical Link Analysis
- Conclusion
- Questions



# **Summary Overview of the DCC 3 Waters Strategy**

The 3 Waters Strategic Direction Statement
 2010 – 2060

An integrated approach to the sustainable management of water, wastewater and stormwater in Dunedin.



#### Strategic Issues

Security of water supply (drought) • Leakage • Risk of Critical Infrastructure Failure • Stormwater Contamination • Affordability • Foul sewer overflows and property flooding

#### **Our Activities Today**

Low confidence in leakage and domestic water consumption data.

Good drinking water quality, with reasonably high customer satisfaction.

Improving beach quality with completion of Tahuna stage 2.

Stormwater quality problems exacerbated by cross connections and overflows from foul sewers.

Property flooding and sewage spills to the environment during wet weather events.

#### **Key Strategic Priorities**

- We will meet the water needs of the City for the next 50 years from existing water sources.
- We will be able to adapt to a variety of future scenarios for climate change and fluctuations in population.
- We will reduce our reliance on nonrenewable energy sources and oil based products.

- 4. We will improve the quality of our discharges to minimise the impact on the environment.
- 5. We will ensure that, as a minimum, key service levels are maintained into the future.
- 6. We will limit cost increases to current affordability where practical.
- We will adopt an integrated approach to management of the three waters and embrace the concept of kaitiakitaka.

#### The Challenges We Face

Climate change will increase likelihood of heavy rainfall events and extended dry periods.

Possible sea-level rise of around 0.8m by 2100.

Relatively stable population with declining wet industry.

Ageing infrastructure.

Increasing costs of energy and oil based products.

Changes to industry structure and governance at a national level.

#### **Community Priorities**

"Carry on providing high quality drinking water at acceptable cost"

lucate the community or

"Work smarter to reduce costs" "Make systems more flexible and resilient" "Manage the future challenges of climate change and rising energy prices"

ange "Maintain quality of service" es" "Consult more on water and waste issues"

"Educate the community on water and waste issues"

"Improve the quality of wastewater and stormwater discharges"

"Reduce demand for water"

"Manage water and waste holistically" "Provide economic incentives for businesses to conserve water"

# **Key Strategic Priorities**



# DCC 3 Waters Strategy Modelling

InfoWorks Models

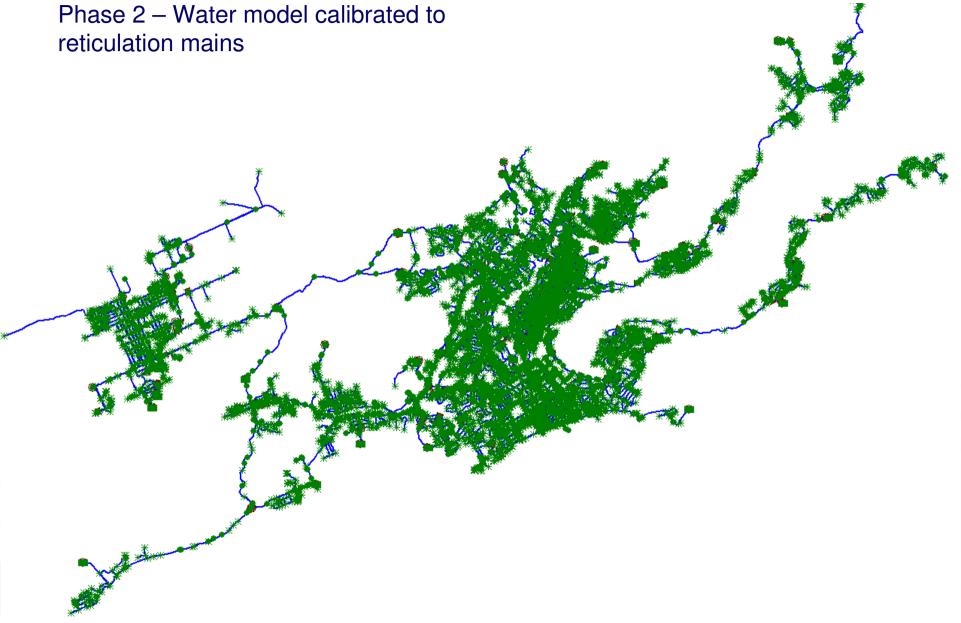
InfoWorks WS Water model

InfoWorks CS
Raw Water model
Stormwater model + 2D application
Wastewater model



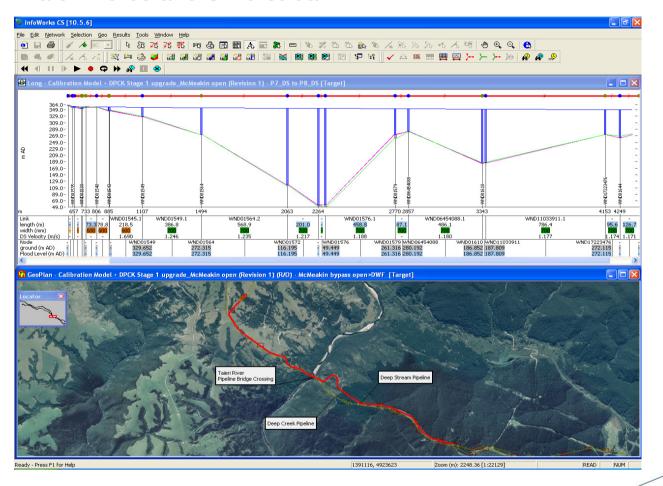
#### Water

Phase 1 – Water model calibrated to strategic high level mains
Phase 2 – Water model calibrated to



#### **Raw water**

#### Deep Creek and Deep Stream Taieri Bores and Silverstream





### **Stormwater** 10 Stormwater catchments with harbour outfalls currently being brought through to Integrated Catchment Management Plans Legend South Dunedin Outfall Other Consented Outfalls Main Roads Stormwater Catchments Halsey Street Kitchener Street Mason Street Orari Street Portsmouth Drive Ravensbourne Road Shore Street South Dunedin St Clair

#### **Stormwater**

Image of stormwater model

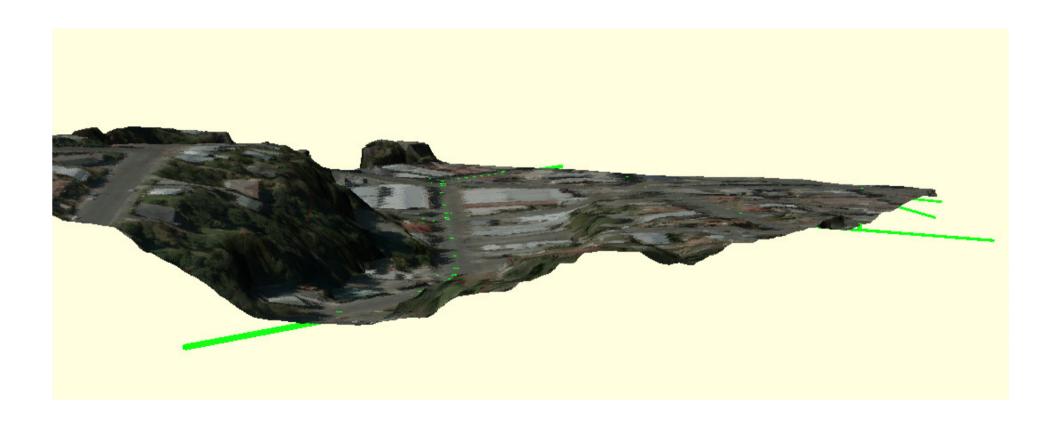
Mason Street catchment, 2D model, pruned network



#### **Stormwater**

Image of stormwater model

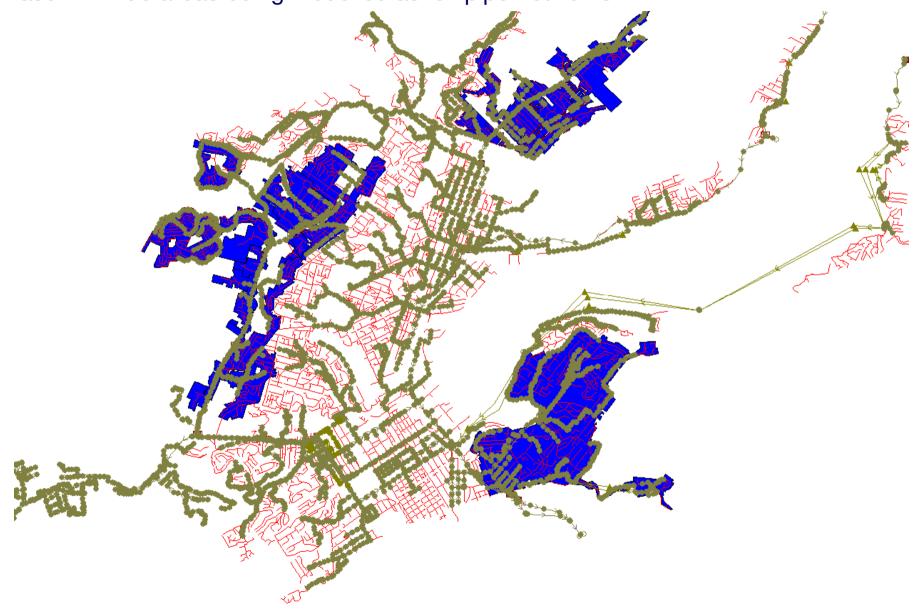
Mason Street catchment, 3D model view



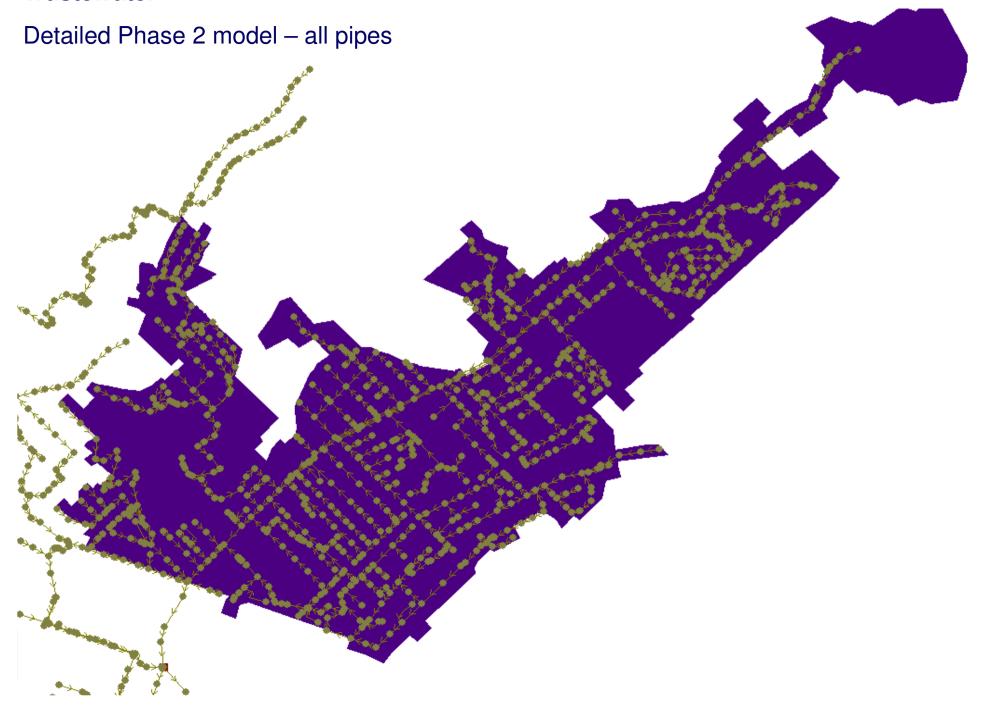
#### Wastewater

Phase 1 – Green network with red pipes excluded but storage compensation used

Phase 2 – Blue areas being modelled as full pipe networks



#### Wastewater



# **Criticality Assessment**



# What is Criticality?



Why Assess Criticality?

# RISK = CONSEQUENCE x LIKELIHOOD









# **Assessment Framework**Weighting the Factors

- Extent loss of service
- Cost direct cost
- Effect on 4 Well-beings (Location) indirect financial costs, environmental effects, social, cultural impacts



Rating Factor 1 - Extent			
Function Failure	Population Affected	Rating	
Insignificant	Any	1	
Minor (delivery)	Small	2	
Minor (delivery)	Large	3	
Major (safety, supply, containment)	Small	4	
Major (safety, supply, containment)	Large	5	

Rating Factor 3 - Location:		
1	within 10 m of minor	
2	within 5m of minor	
3	within 10m major or within 1m minor	
4	within 5m major	
5	within 1m of major	

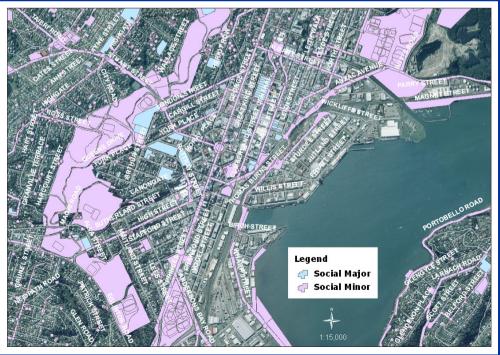
Rating Factor 2 - Cost		
Replacement Cost	Cost Grading	
Up to\$20,000	1	
\$20,000 - \$150,000	2	
\$150,000 - \$400,000	3	
\$400,000 - \$1m	4	
Over \$1m	5	

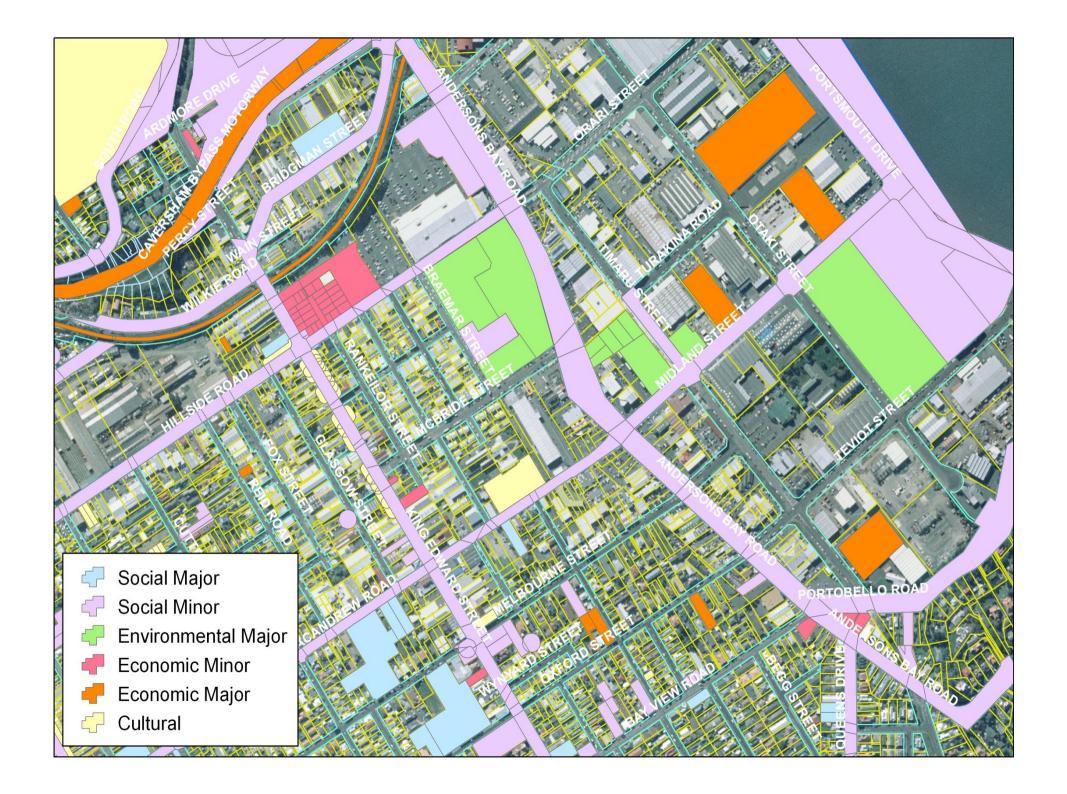








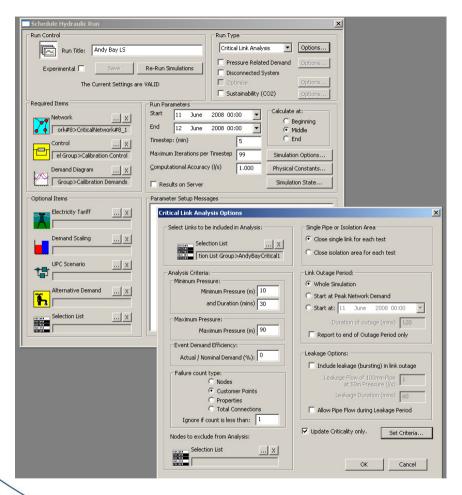




# **Critical Link Analysis**



## **InfoWorks WS Critical Link Analysis**

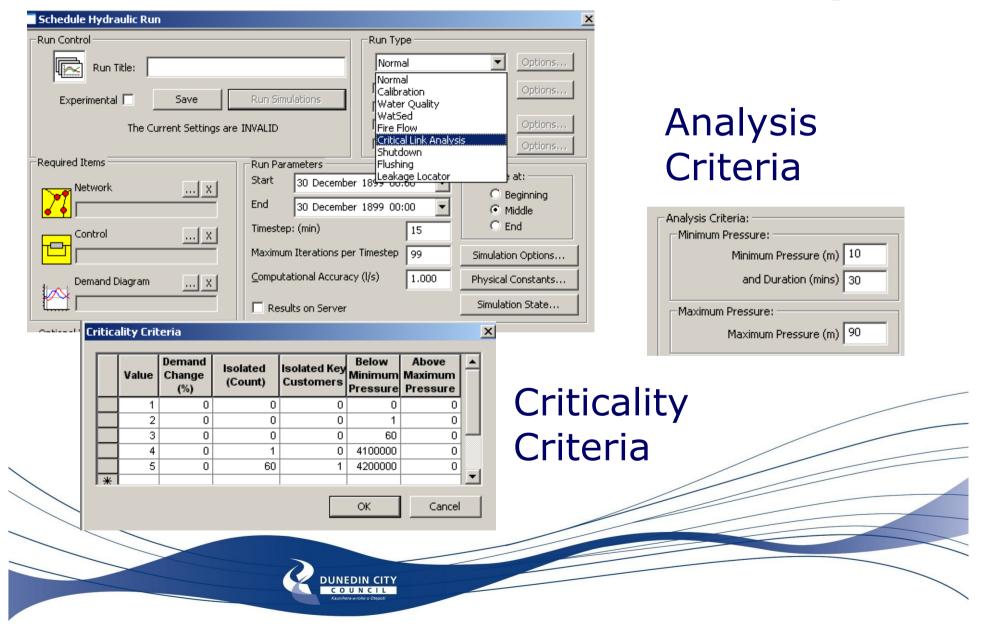


Critical Link Analysis (CLA) is a model simulation that enables the testing and reporting of the effect of a link failure through an automated simulation

11,896 pipes @ 3 minutes per simulation + analysis

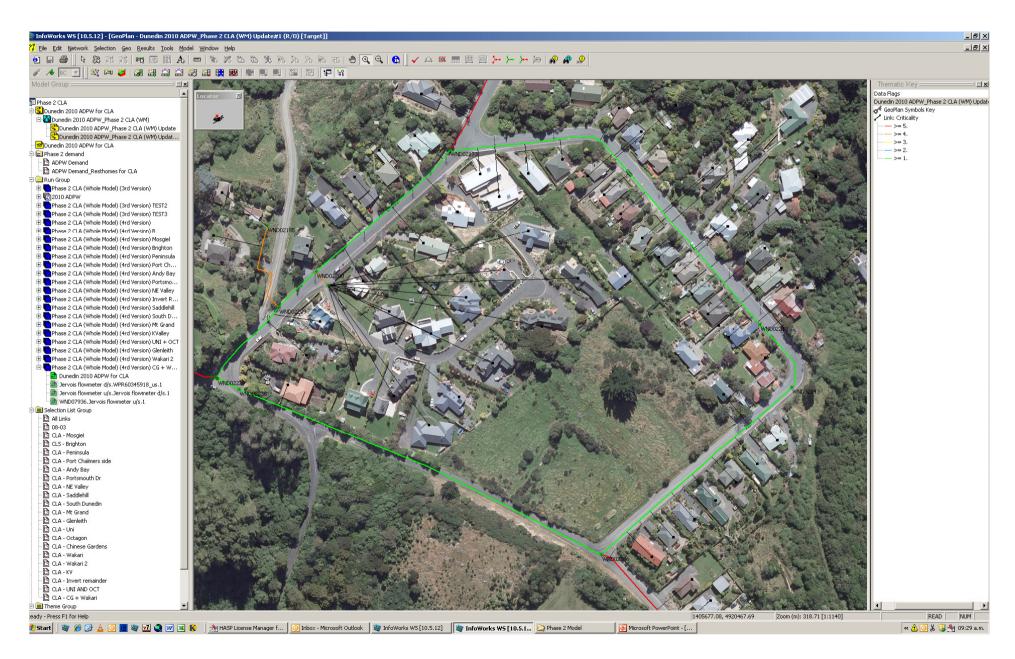


## **InfoWorks WS Critical Link Analysis**

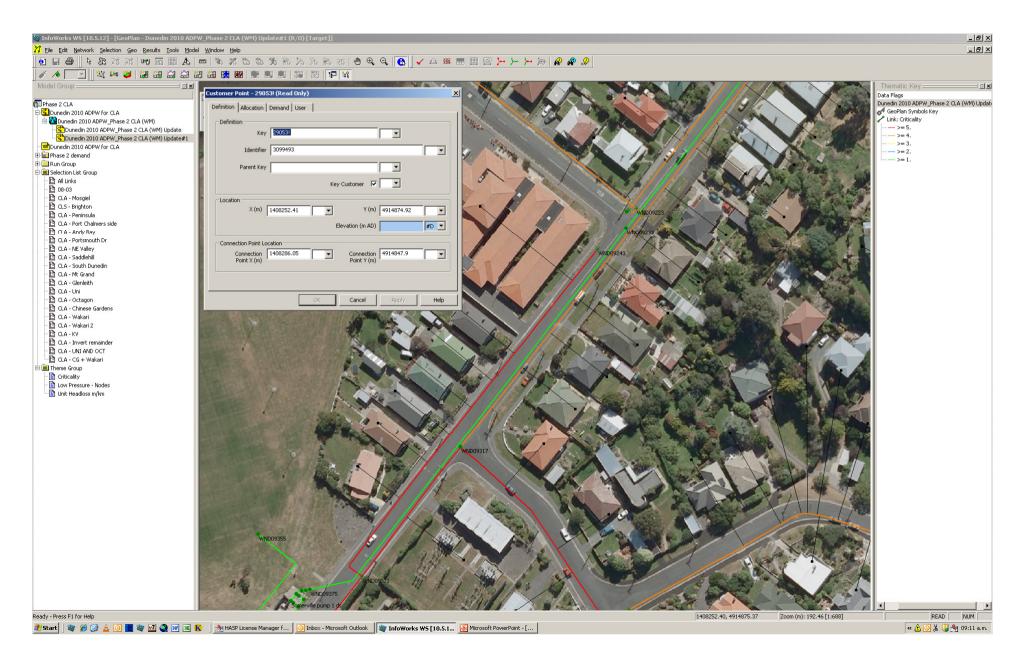




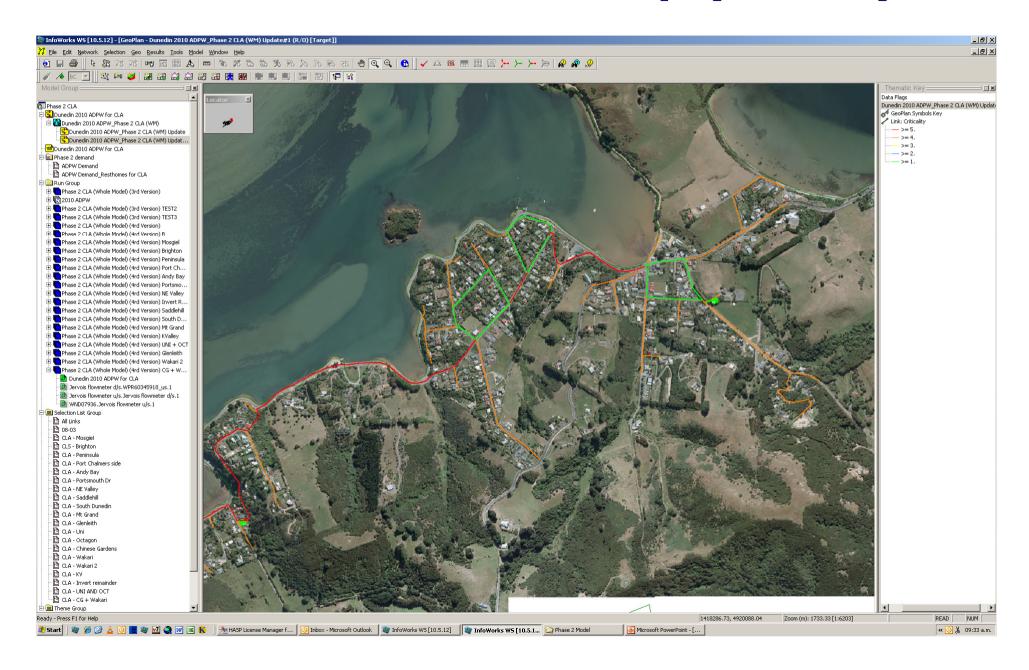
# CLA - Ring fed example (1)



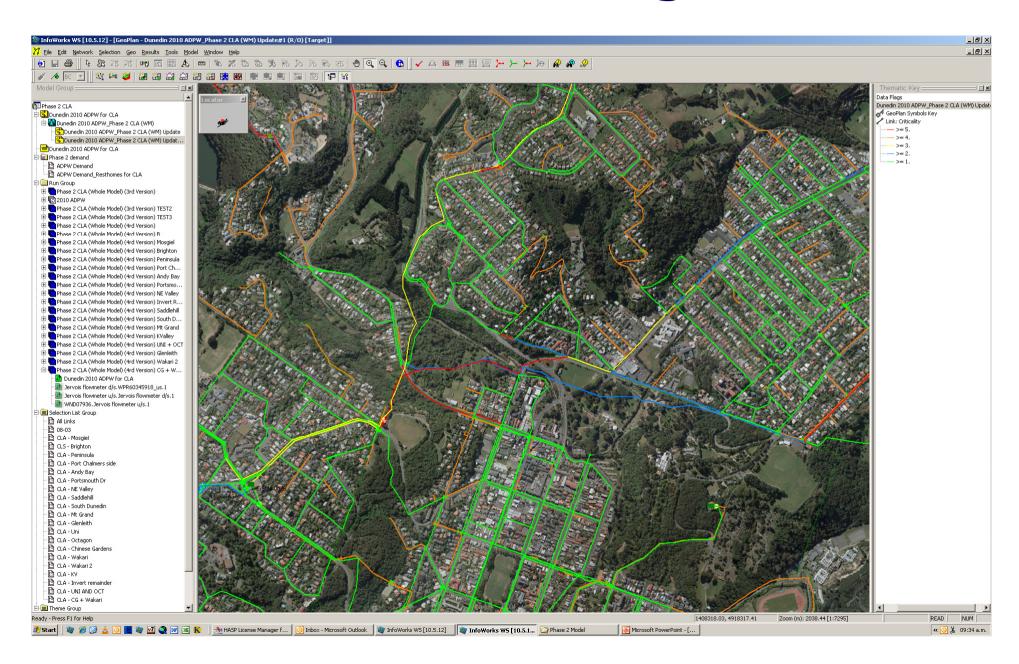
# **CLA – Key Customer Example (4)**



# CLA - Peninsula Set up (1/4/5)



## **CLA – All ratings**

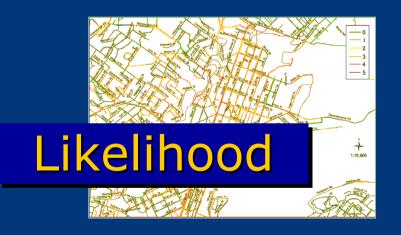


CONSEQUENCE

=
CLA (Extent)
+
Cost rating
+
Location (4 Well beings)









# Prioritised List of Works



## **Conclusions**

 Critical Link Analysis is a powerful tool which aids risk assessment and therefore prioritisation of works

 Now working on refining wastewater and stormwater extent and reviewing all plant assets



# Thanks to Madelaine Martin & Tom Dyer

**Any Questions? Thanks for listening** 

