

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TO WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Southington and Ipswich Wastewater Resiliency Projects Features

Amy Sowitcky, PE, Senior Project Manager Dan Roop, PE Project Manager

NEWEA 2022 Spring Meeting & Exhibit, May 23, 2022



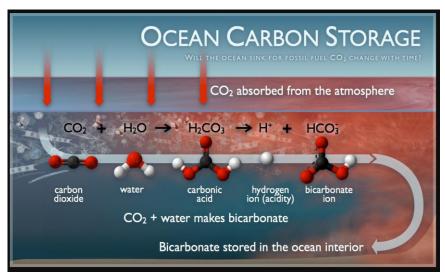
AGENDA

- Climate Change
- Wastewater in Southington
- Ipswich
 - 1. PS Flood Proofing versus Relocation
 - 2. Collection System Resiliency
 - 3. H&H Analysis For Substrate and Rock Bank Sizing
 - 4. Biostabilization



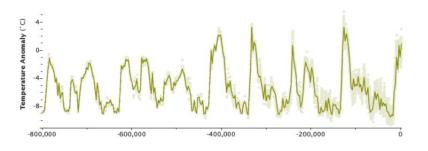
CLIMATE CHANGE

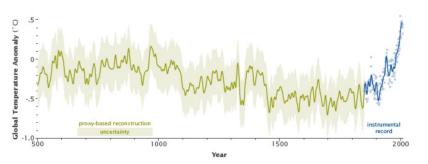
- Natural & Anthropogenic Drivers
 - Changing Storms
 - Rising Sea Levels
 - Ocean Acidification
 - CO₂ Absorption
 - 1. Diffusion from atmosphere
 - 2. More Photosynthesis in plankton and algae



https://www.pmel.noaa.gov/co2/files/pmel-research.004.jpg

Temperature





https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/GlobalWarming/page3.php#:~:text=As%20the%20Earth%20moved%20out,ice%2Dage%2Drecovery%20warming.



Number of Systems **CLIMATE CHANGE** Weather Events **More Frequent More Intense** Hurricanes Changing Why? SOURCE Impacts:

- **Warmer Seas**
- Sea Level Rise
- **Shifting Poles**

- Increase of Category 4 & 5
- Wind Speeds up 10%

National Hurricane Center

IMPACTS TO WASTEWATER

Collection System

- Inflow
- Access

Pump Stations

- Access
- Capacity
- Structural Damage
- Communication Damage

Wastewater Treatment Plants

- Access
- Capacity
- Structural Damage
- Communication Damage
- Impacts to temperature sensitive processes
 - Aeration Basins
 - Biological Changes





IMPACTS TO WASTEWATER AT PLANT

Southington Water Pollution Control Plant



PUMP STATIONS: STRUCTURAL CONCERNS

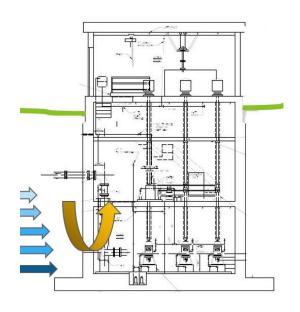
Updated:

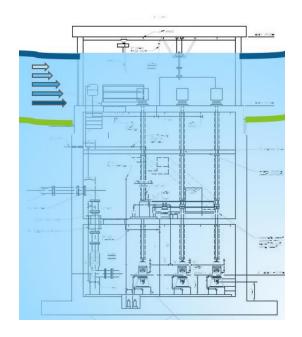
- Codes
- 2. Rising Flood Elevations
- 3. Material Strength

Caused structural concerns:

- Buoyancy
 Below Grade Strength
- 3. Above Grade Strength







OPTIONS TO RESOLVE STRUCTURAL ISSUES

To Counteract Buoyancy: Pilasters; Micropiles; Bottom Mats



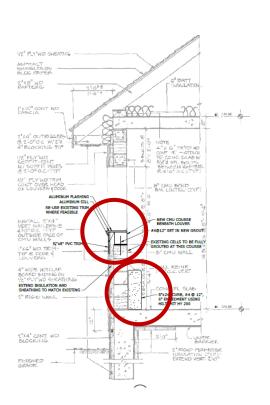




OPTIONS TO RESOLVE STRUCTURAL ISSUES

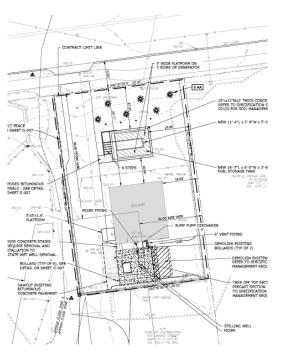
Hardening:

Reinforce; Replace; Protect









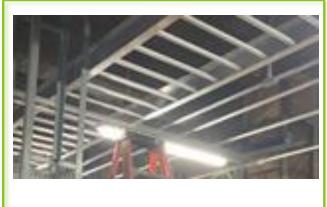
OPTIONS TO IMPROVE RESILIENCY

Raise Generators

- Fill ports and Fuel Storage requirements







Dry Pit Submersible Equipment

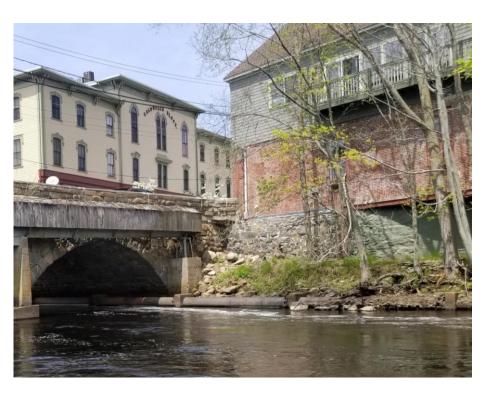
- -Panels out of flood area
- -No splices in wiring
- -Cable Trays with Kellum Grips



IPSWICH WASTEWATER VULNERABILITIES

Hazard Mitigation Plan High Priorities:

- Town Wharf Pump Station
- Sewer Siphon
- Sewer Interceptor



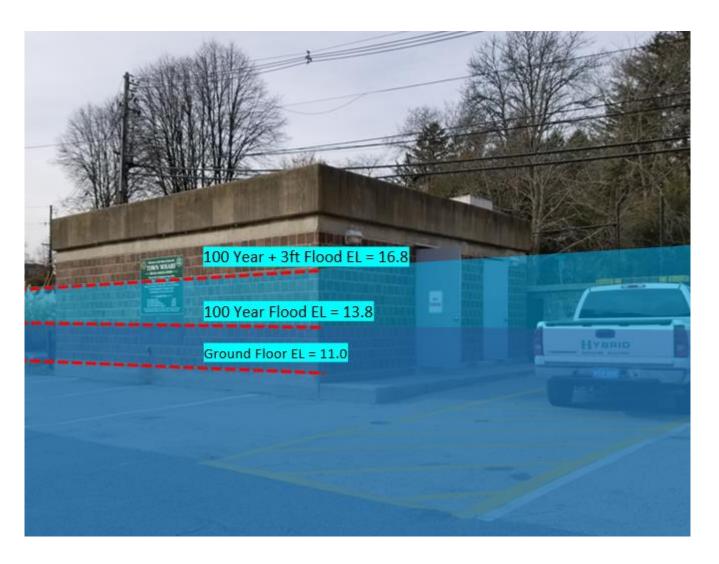


IPSWICH RIVER AND THE GREAT MARSH ACEC





RELOCATION VS. FLOOD PROOF PS



RELOCATION VS. FLOOD PROOF PS



RELOCATION VS. FLOOD PROOF PS

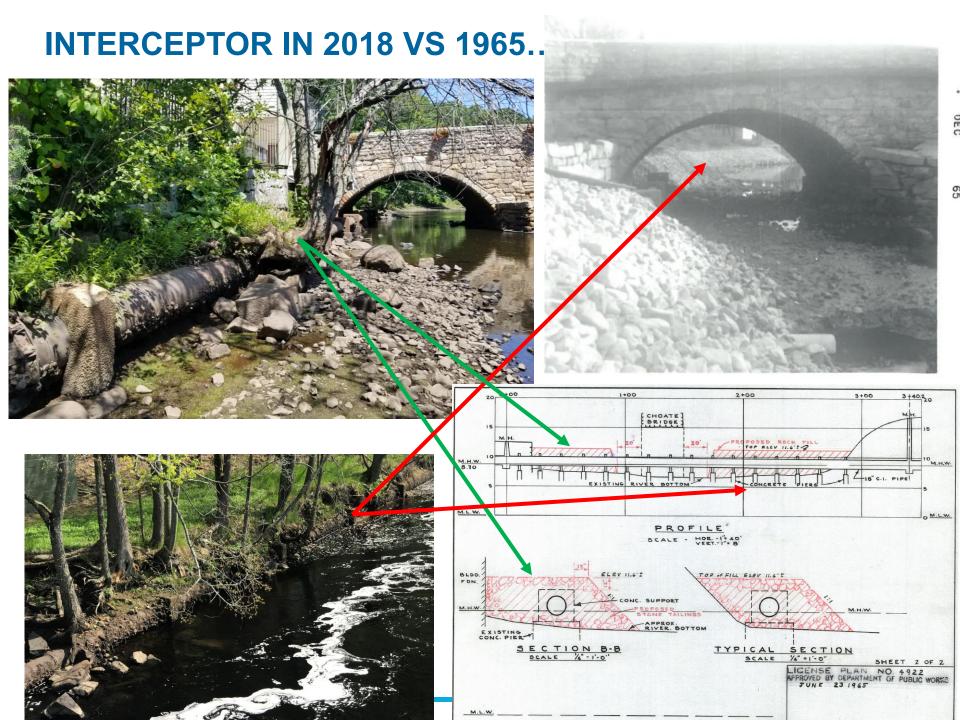


EXISTING INTERCEPTOR NORTH OF CHOATE BRIDGE



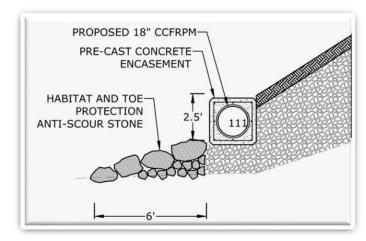
EXISTING INTERCEPTOR SOUTH OF CHOATE BRIDGE

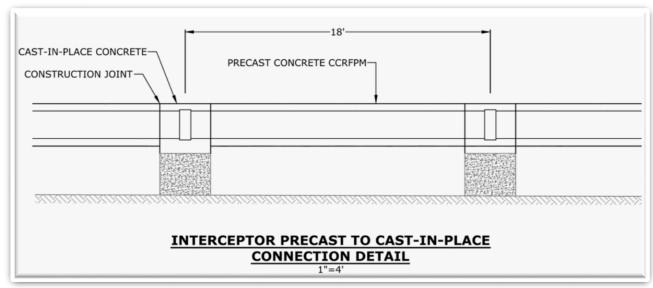




INTERCEPTOR RESILIENCY DESIGN ELEMENTS

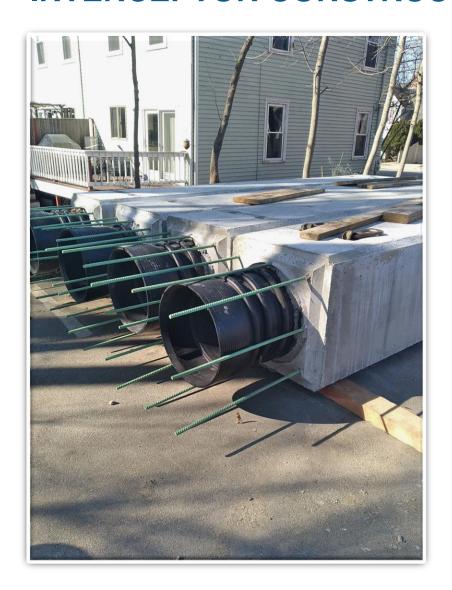
- Precast Concrete Pipe Encasement (Exposed Pipe)
 - CIP Construction Joints
- CIPP Lining (Buried Pipe)
- Manhole Rehab & Watertight Covers
- Habitat & Anti-Scour Stone
 - H&H Analysis with 500-Year Storm Velocities
 - D50 Max = 24-Inch

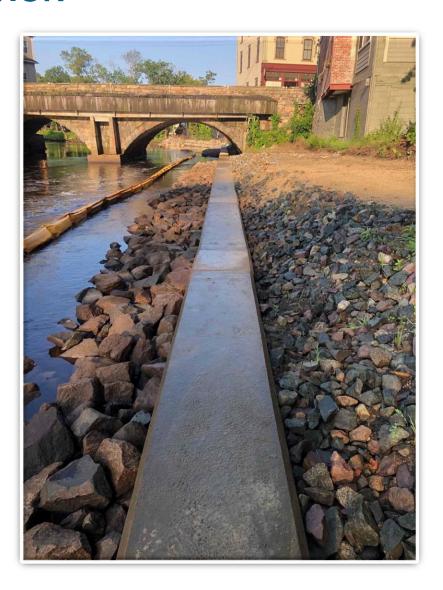




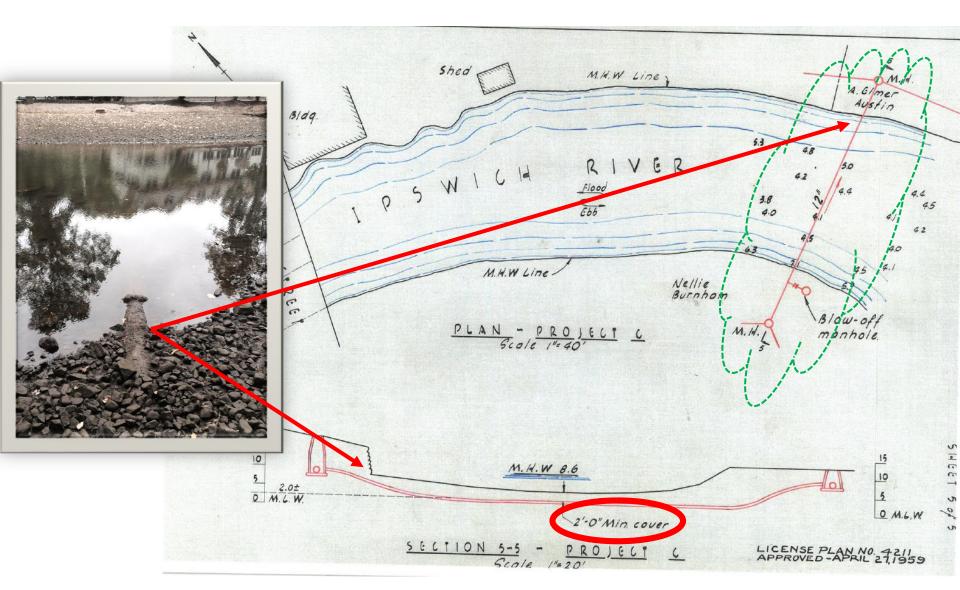


INTERCEPTOR CONSTRUCTION



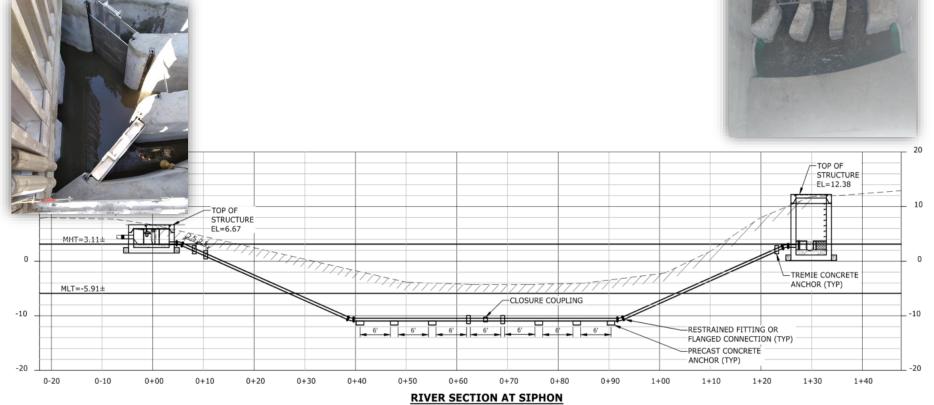


SIPHON IN 2018 VS 1959 PLANS...



SIPHON RESILIENCY DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Triple Barrel Siphon
 - 2 x 6" Siphons for Normal Operation
 - 1 x 8" Siphon for Emergency/Redundancy
- Watertight Hatches on Influent & Effluent Vaults
- Level sensor alarm for call out during backup conditions
- Appropriate substrate selection and coverage





PROTECTING SEWER FROM INCREASED FLOOD RISK

- H&H Modeling
- Tidal and Terrestrial Flows
- Existing Stream Substrate
- Backfill Stream Substrate





PROTECTING SEWER FROM INCREASED RIVER VELOCITY

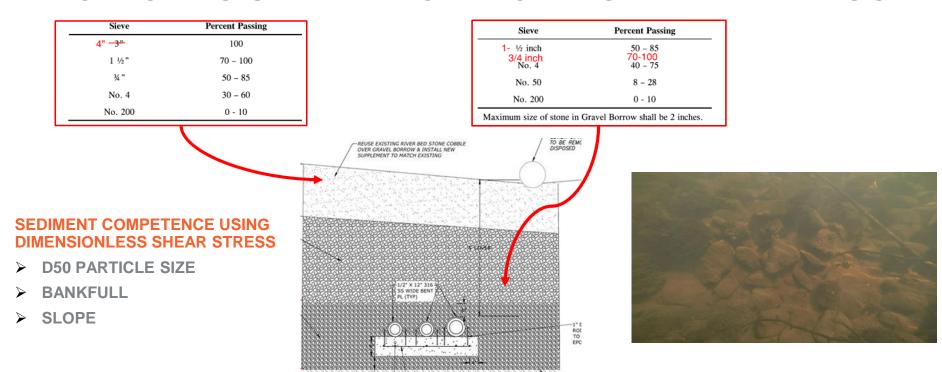
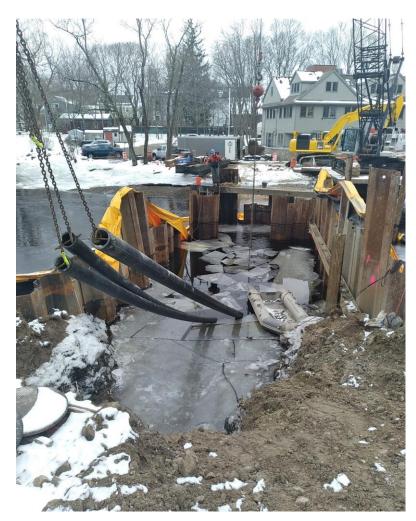


TABLE 3-4
Model Water Surface Elevation Results for Tailwater Scenario 2: Downstream Mean High Water - Water Surface Elevation in feet NAVD88

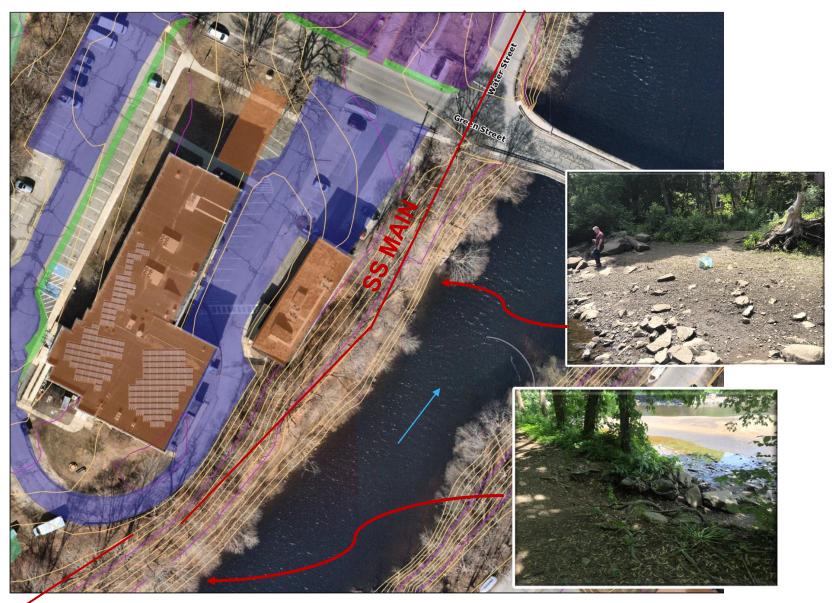
Survey Cross Section	Feet Downstream of Choate Bridge	HEC-RAS Cross Section	10-Year Water Surface Elevation (feet, NAVD88)			50-Year Water Surface Elevation (feet, NAVD88)			100-Year Water Surface Elevation (feet, NAVD88)			500-Year Water Surface Elevation (feet, NAVD88)		
			Existing	Proposed	Change	Existing	Proposed	Change	Existing	Proposed	Change	Existing	Proposed	Change
	-584	7177.681	5.8	5.8	0.0	7.2	7.2	0.0	7.5	7.6	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0
	-426	7019.873	5.6	5.6	0.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0
	-264	6858.394	5.6	5.7	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.4	7.4	0.0	8.9	8.9	0.0
	-191	6784.991	5.7	5.7	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.4	7.4	0.0	8.9	8.9	0.0
	-103	6696.837	5.6	5.6	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	8.8	8.9	0.0
102	-86	6679.995	5.6	5.6	0.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0
103	-70	6664.527	5.6	5.6	0.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	7.2	7.2	0.0	8.7	8.8	0.0
104	-56	6650.343	5.6	5.6	0.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	7.2	7.2	0.0	8.7	8.7	0.0
CHOATE BRIDGE	0	6594.157	1									1		
109	36	6557.818	5.3	5.3	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.6	6.6	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0
110	49	6544.761	5.3	5.3	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.5	6.6	0.0	7.6	7.7	0.1
	66	6527.842	5.3	5.3	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.6	6.6	0.0	7.7	7.7	0.0
	154	6439.968	5.3	5.3	0.0	6.4	6.4	0.0	6.6	6.6	0.0	7.7	7.8	0.0
SIPHON	289	6304.708	5.2	5.2	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	6.5	6.5	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0

SIPHON CONSTRUCTION

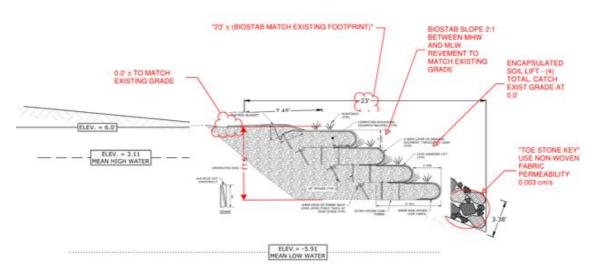




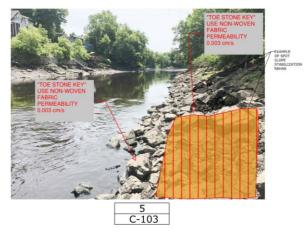
NATURE-BASED RESILIENCY: BIOSTABILIATION



NATURE-BASED RESILIENCY: BIOSTABILIATION



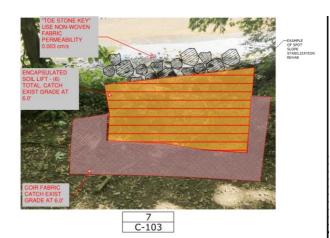
DOWNSTREAM REVETMENT



BANK SITE NO. 1 LOOKING UPSTREAM



BANK SITE NO. 1 LOOKING UPSTREAM



BANK SITE NO. 2 LOOKING FROM PATHWAY



NATURE-BASED RESILIENCY: BIOSTABILIATION



FESL with Toe Rock Upper Bank Failure Treatment

FABRIC ENCAPSULATED SOIL LIFTS



CHANNEL VELOCITIES > 6 fps & BOUNDARY SHEAR STRESS > 2 psf



2006 IPSWICH RIVER FLOOD

THANK YOU

Amy L. Sowitcky, PE <u>ALSowitcky@TigheBond.com</u>
Daniel O. Roop, PE <u>DORoop@TigheBond.com</u>