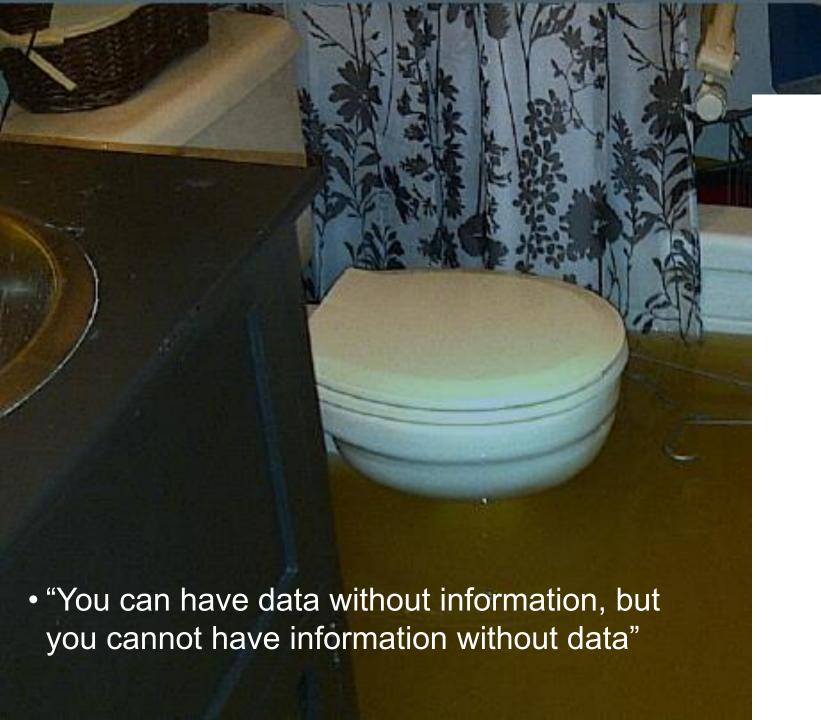


Water New Zealand Conference 2019 Rico Parkinson

Using murky data to clean up wastewater flooding





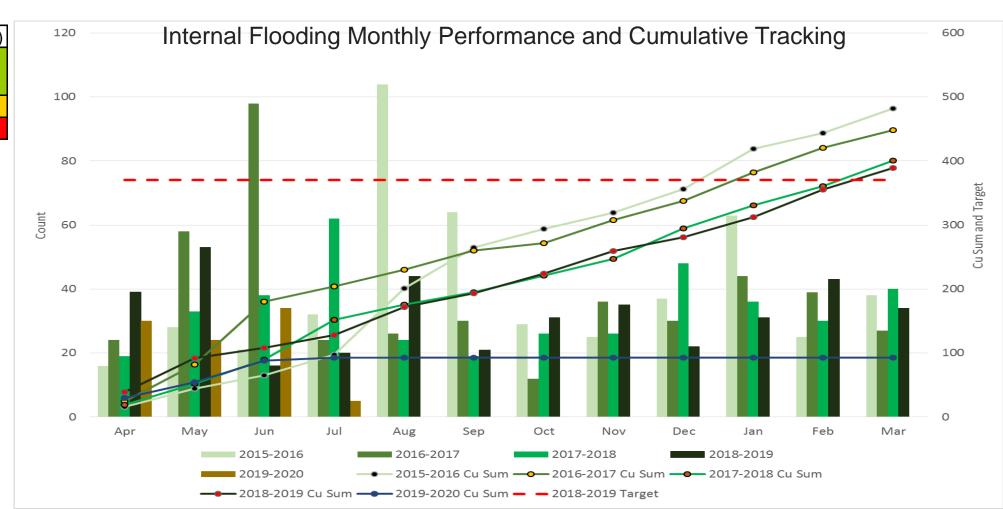
- 1. Project Drivers
- Current Data Sources and Processes
- 2. Data Analysis Solutions
- Root Cause Analysis
- Predictive Analytics
- Automated FME Analysis
- Data Collection and Display
- 3. Operational Solutions
- Mapping of Sewers
- Targeted FOG Dosing
- Property Level Alarms (PLA)
- 4. Buchan Trap Example Case
- 5. Conclusions

Project Driver - Reducing Flooding's

AMP5 Performance	2755 (551/yr)
AMP6 Target (25%)	2070
Deadband	2215
Collar	2440

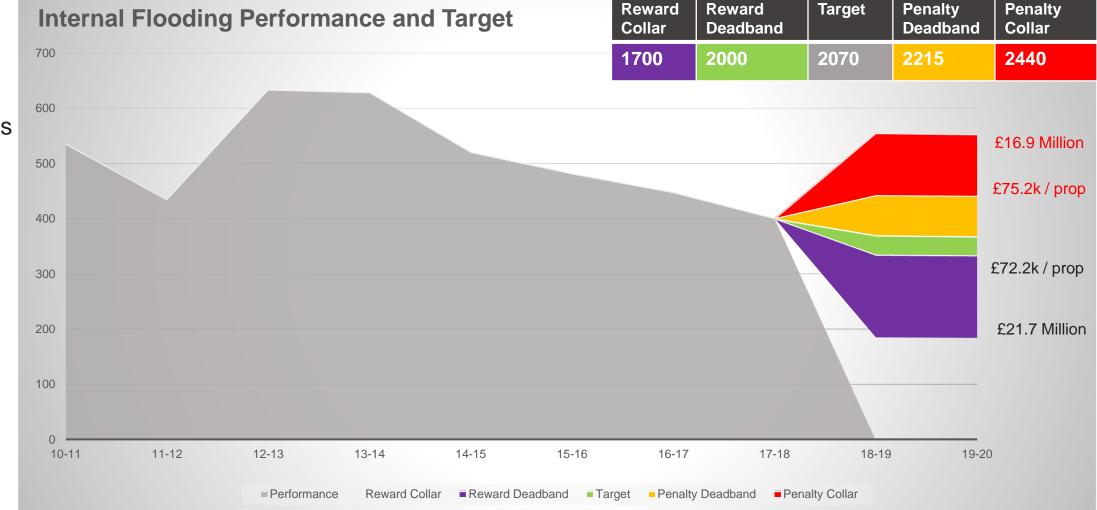
Five year AMP target
25% Reduction in
Internal Property
Flooding's

First three year were over target.



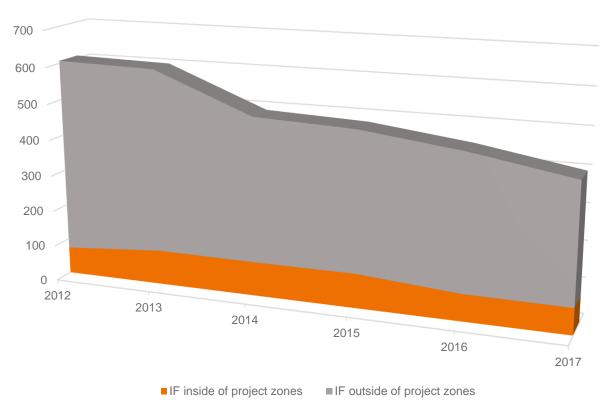
Project Driver - Entire Region

Three years into the AMP risk of Penalties if trends didn't continue downwards.

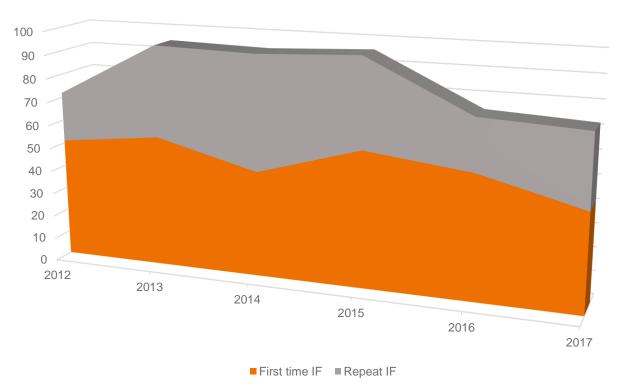


Project Drivers





First Time and Repeat Internal Flooding within Project Zone



Even though region wide trends were reducing, properties within particular areas are remaining steady.

Flooding Solution Processes Terms

Flood Mitigation

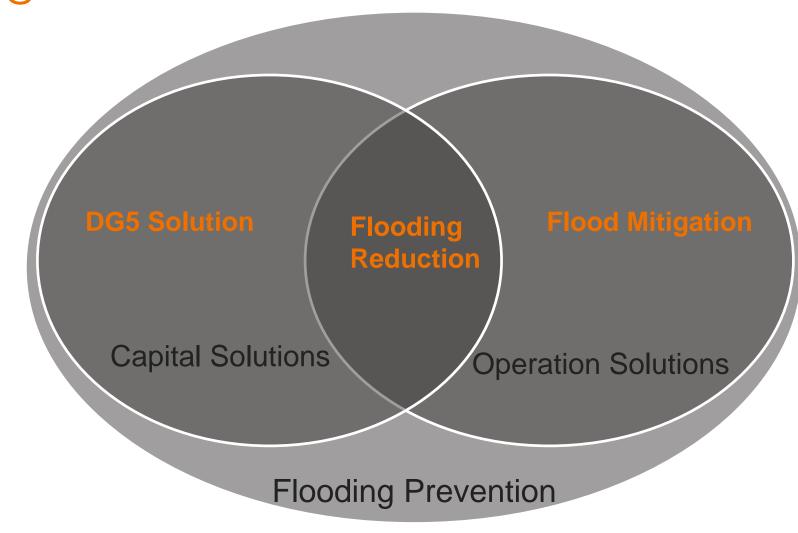
Reactive prevention to prevent flooding repeating on properties

DG5 Solutions

Capital investment to increase capacity related flooding, normally reactive

Flood Reduction Project

Proactive prevention to prevent new flooding and repeating on properties



Data Source Summary - Examples

Other Sources

Google

Flood Mitigation Register

Asset Information

AFD – Anti Flood Devices

Pipe data and mapping

Data Sources

Maintenance Records

MIMS – Work Records

MST -Scheduled Maintenance

Operational Reporting

SIRF - Incident reporting

CSMS – Customer Contact

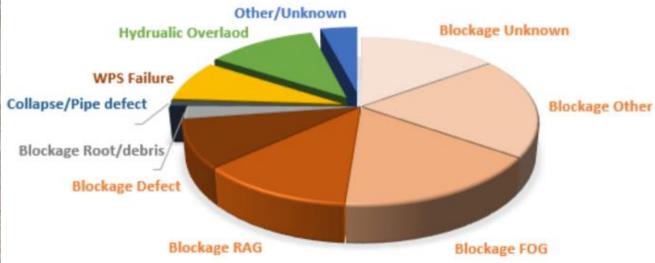


- Root Cause Analysis
- Predictive Analytics
- Automated FME Analysis
- Data Collection and Display

Root Cause Analysis



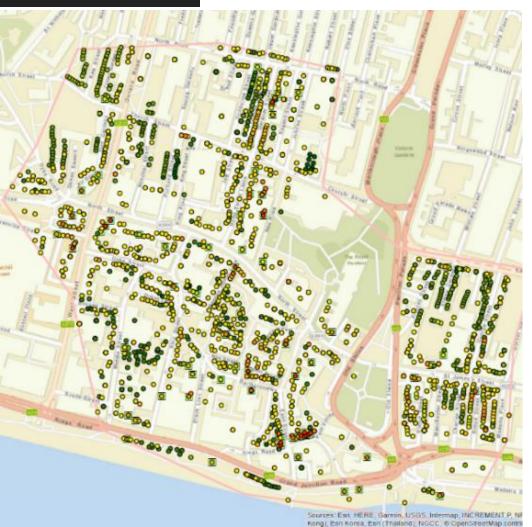
INTERNAL FLOODING CAUSES



10 Zones with the Flood Reduction Project

Root cause of flooding assessed for each area, to identify possible solutions that could be trialed in particular areas.

Predictive Analytics



Probability = L/(L+1) where

L = Exp[-4.9 + 0.5*IFatProperty + 0.6*IFatSewer - 0.1*IncidentatProp + 0.06*MHRel_Elevation + if(Commercial, 0.95) + if(FOUL, -0.58) + Proportion_Basement + if(BasementFlag, 2) + if(P3,-0.77)]

- Customer report problems but no flooding
- 6 Hr Response

P3 Response

P2 Response

- Customer reports external flooding
- 4 Hr Response

- Customer reports internal flooding
- 2 Hr Response

Response

Identifies properties with opportunities to prevent flooding in this response

Automated FME Analysis **Automated** Mitigations **Incident Data FME Process** esri **Property Data Previous Mitigations** Central Database **Asset Data** Tracker Dashboard

Data Collection and Display











1.DATA 2.DATA 3.DATA

















8 Million Lines 22 Datasets 32 Years

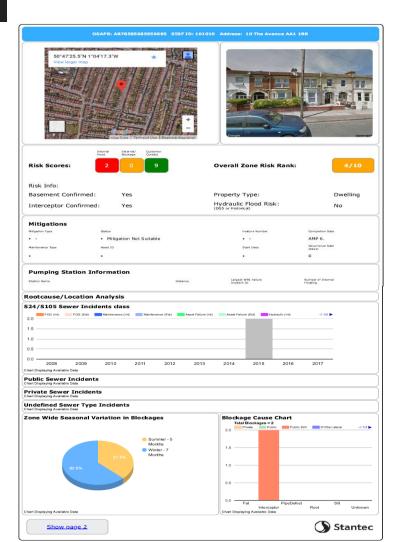


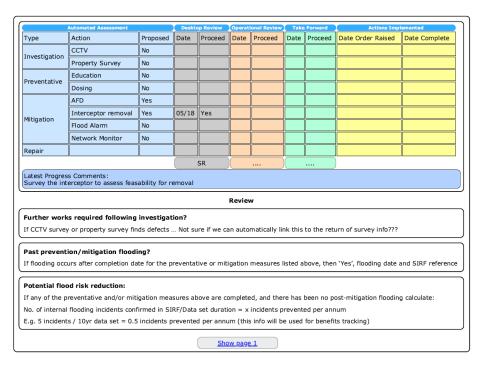






Data Collection and Display



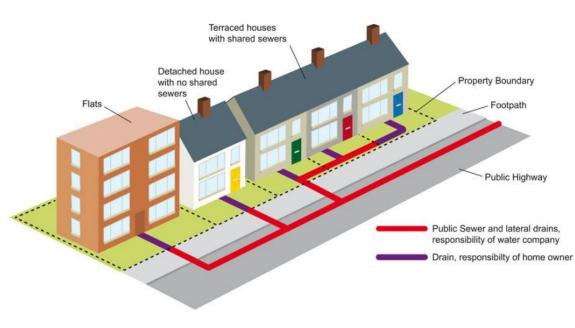


- Summary of properties used to review automated actions
- Used to track progress of individual property solutions
- Collates and displays all key information



- Mapping of Sewers
- Targeted FOG Dosing
- Property Level Alarms (PLA)

Mapping of Shared Sewers





- Data analysis used to identify properties with conflicting responsibilities for similar events.
- Shared sewers can be hard to identify onsite.

Targeted FOG Dosing

- Data Analysis used to identify clusters of FOG related issues
- FOG build up unable to be prevented by education alone.
- Discussion with Operational team to identify key locations for in network dosing

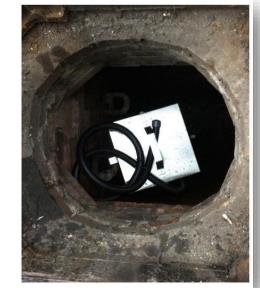






FOG build up changes over 3 months.



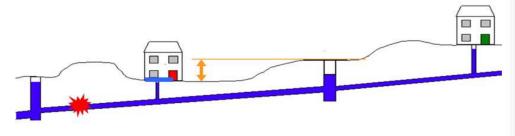






Property Level Alarms

- Data Analysis used to identify properties flooding due to blockages
- Removed properties also at risk of hydraulic overload
- Property visit to review if levels indicated no warning is possible within the network









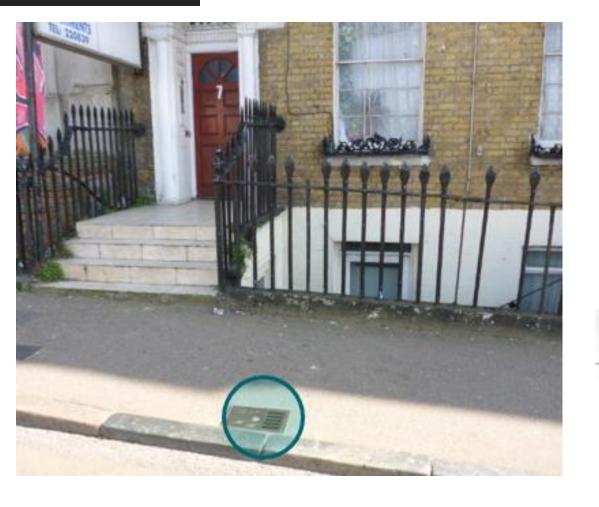


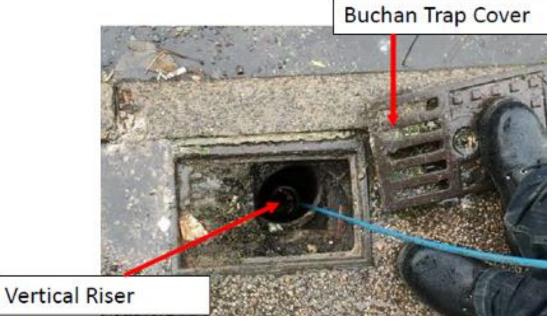


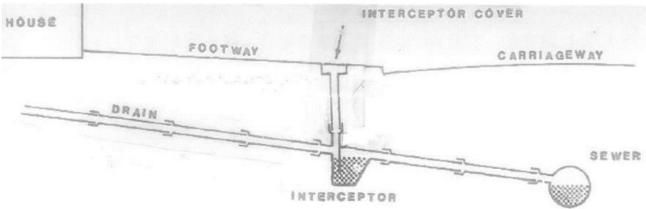
Buchan Traps

Example Case Study

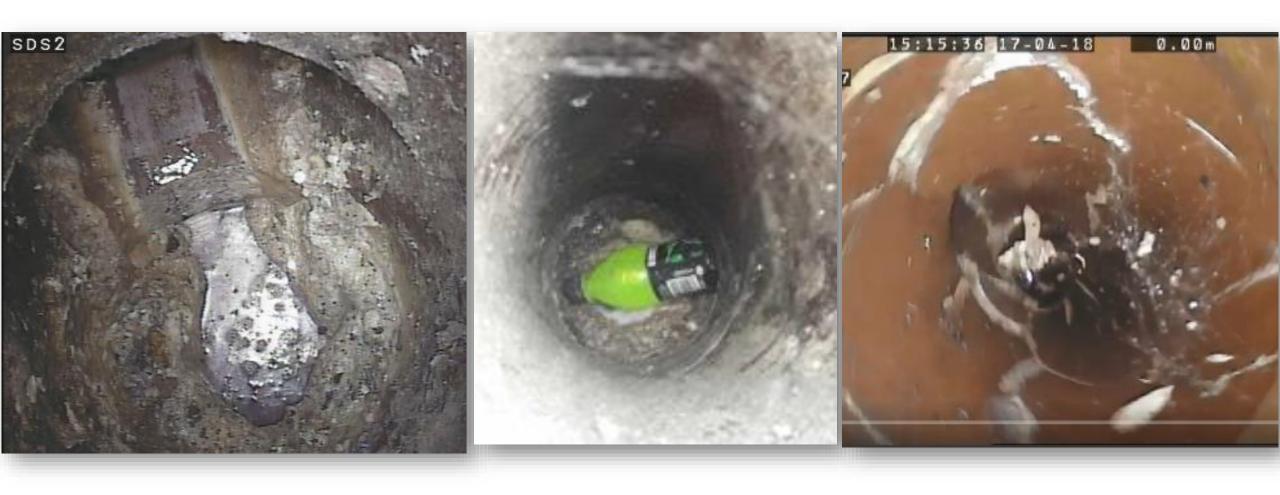
Buchan Trap – What are they







Buchan Trap – Flooding in waiting



Buchan Trap – Identifying the Problem





Buchan Trap – Implementing Solutions

- Removal of shallow easy to access Traps
- Cleaning of Sediment filled traps
- FOG Dosing of FOG identified traps (trial)
- Repair of Damaged lids and Riser
- Installation of Alarms on known deep problem traps

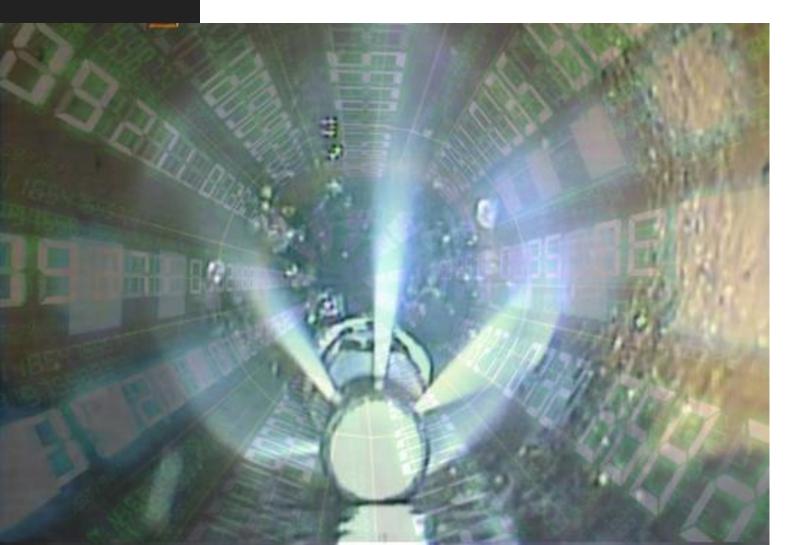






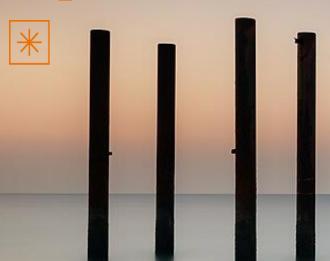
Conclusions

Conclusions



- "You can have data without information, but you cannot have information without data"
- Know your data and how "murky" it is
- Use data to understand the problems
- Use process/decision making automation where possible

Questions?





Although there is no silver bullet to fix complex sewage flooding problems, data can be more valuable than gold.

