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Wungong Urban Water Project

A major innovation in alternative water supply in WA

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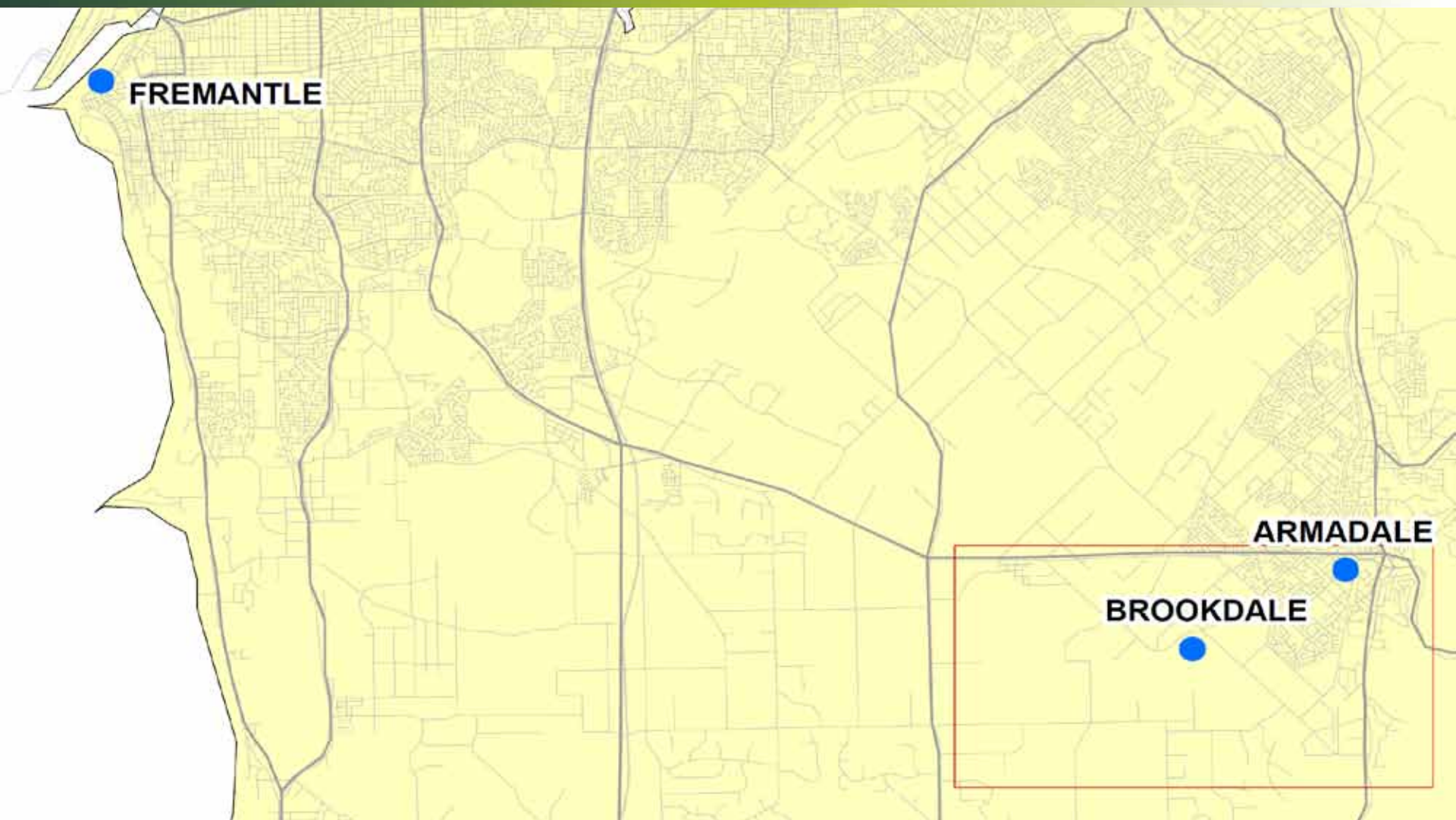


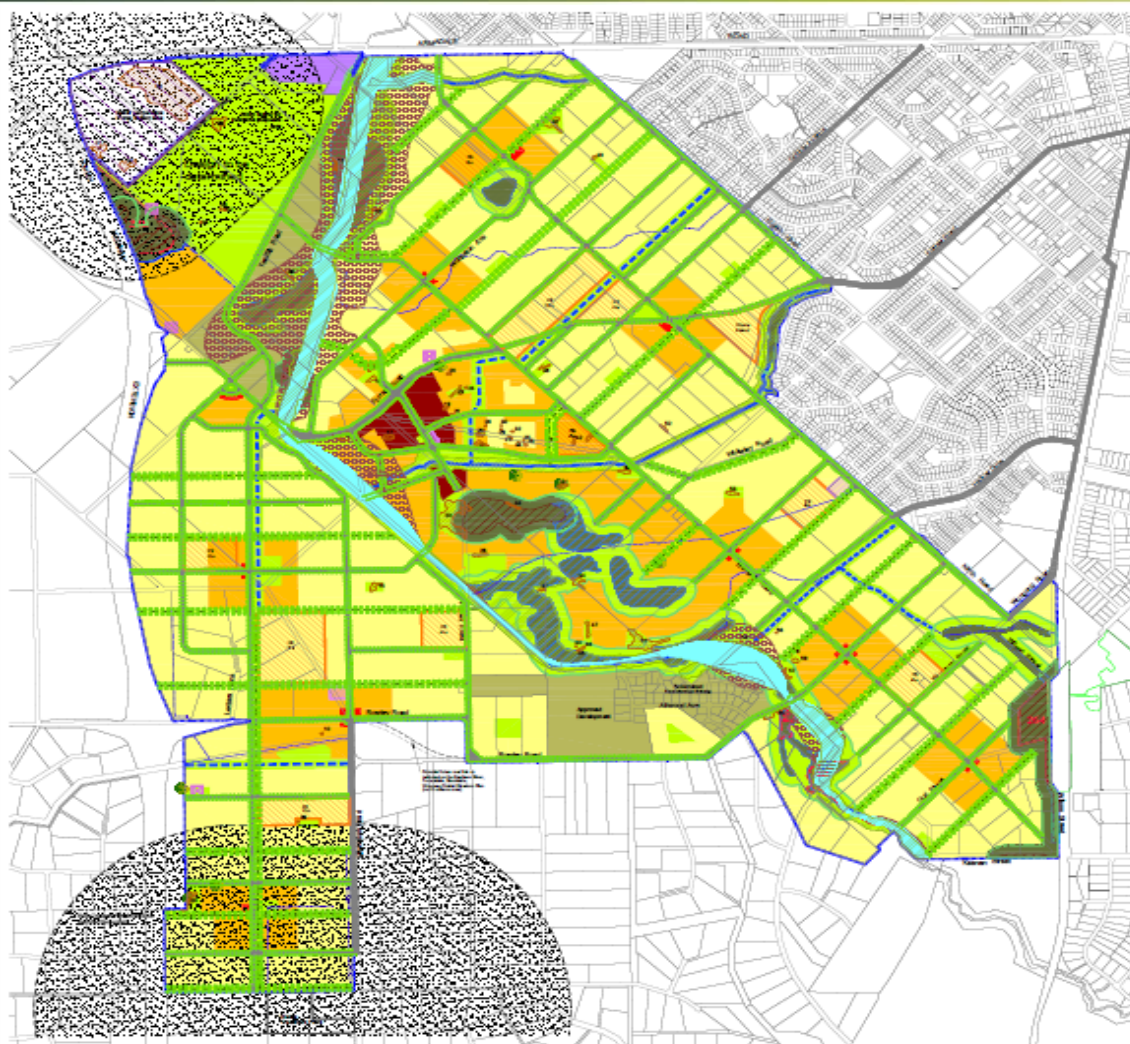


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Content

- 1. Overview**
- 2. Water Demands**
- 3. Options Assessment**
- 4. Governance Issues**





LEGEND

Scheme & Master Plan Area

PLACE CODES

- Town Activity Centre
- Neighbourhood Activity Centre
- Commercial
- Infrastructure
- Urban
- Suburban
- Rural Residential
- Active Open Space
- Passive Open Space

MASTER PLAN ELEMENTS

- Road Avenue (Road with avenue of trees)
- Park Avenue (Linear parkland with avenue of trees)
- Conservation Category Wetland
- Edge of Buffer Area
- River or Brook
- Living Stream
- Floodway
- Community Centre
- Bath Forfever site
- Scattered Tree (To be assessed for potential aboriginal heritage value)
- Registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites (Buffer set by Department of Indigenous Affairs)
- Resource Enhancement Wetland
- Foreshore Buffer
- Current Watercourse prior to relocation
- Floodplain
- School
- Identified Archaeological Site

NOTE:

1. Where an archaeological site is not included in an Open Space area, the intent for a section 19 application to be made to remove the site with cultural heritage.
2. Threatened ecological communities and SPP Lakes exist in some designated protection areas. Refer to environmental report.
3. Wungong River and Irongong Brooks are registered Aboriginal sites (Department of Indigenous Affairs site 2012 and 2714 respectively). The reported boundaries of these sites have been omitted from the Master Plan for purposes of clarity.

Wungong Urban Water Master Plan

Prepared by:
Amadale Redevelopment Authority
Amendment No. 1 (December 2008)
Amendment No. 2 (December 2008)
Amendment No. 3 (December 2008)



Scale 1:10,000 @ A1
0 50 100m





The Plan

- **Development:**
 - Area 1,580 ha
 - 16,000 dwellings
 - Population 40,000
- **Wungong Urban Master Plan**
 - Showcase best practice in sustainable urban development
 - Natural resource management
 - Energy-efficient housing
 - Water sensitive urban design
 - ü Park Avenues and Living Streams
 - ü Non-drinking water (NDW) supply



The Objectives

- **Model to guide development in similar water sensitive areas**
- **Reduce potable water demand to 50 kL/person/yr by:**
 - Adopting ‘waterwise’ practices
 - Utilising alternative water source
- **Manage urban stormwater :**
 - Innovative best management practices
 - Provide a sustainable NDW source
 - Protect water quality & quantity in receiving environment



The Project

- **NDW supply scheme (3rd pipe system)**
- **Alternative water sources**



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NDW Uses

- **In-house**
 - Toilet flushing
 - Cold water inlet to washing machines
- **Ex-house**
 - Irrigation
 - Washing cars, paving etc.
- **Irrigation of public areas**
 - Public Open Space (POS)
 - Landscaping
 - Schools

NDW Demands (Basis for Design)



- **In-house**
 - WC Waterwise Calculator
- **Ex-house - Irrigation**
 - Application 730mm/yr
 - Peak week 30mm
 - Peak instant
 - ü 20% houses irrigate on same day
 - ü Rate 0.5 L/sec/house
 - ü 80% of controllers set to irrigate between 4am and 6am
- **Ex-house - Other**



NDW Demands – Cont.

- **Irrigation of public areas**
 - **Application**
 - ü **Turf 780 mm/yr (Active)**
 - ü **Other 400 mm/yr (Passive)**
 - **Area**
 - ü **Total area 238 ha**
 - ü **Irrigate 156 ha (83 ha turf, 73 ha landscape)**
 - **Peak week 40/30 mm/wk (active/passive)**
 - **Peak instant less than & does not coincide with domestic peak**

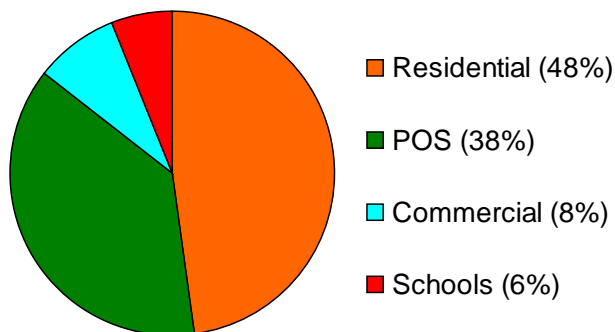
NDW Demands – Cont.

- Residential lot yield & domestic irrigation area**

Type	Dwellings	Irrigation area/lot (m ² /lot)	Irrigation Area (ha)
R5	111	500	6
R20	9,839	175	172
R30	2,190	105	23
R35	1,894	91	17
R40	1,856	77	14
R60	456	56	3
			235

NDW Demands – Cont.

Total NDW Demand		Unit Res. Demand (R20)
Avg Annual	5.0 GL/yr (14 ML/d)	560 L/house/d
Avg Day Peak Week	27 ML/d	960 L/house/d
Max Day	29 ML/d	1090 L/house/d
Peak Instant	1,700 L/s	0.105 L/s per house



Peak instant NDW?
Review of design criteria



Seasonality of NDW Demand





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Options

- **Local groundwater**
- **Stormwater harvesting & aquifer storage and recovery**
- **Sewer mining**

Local groundwater

- **Availability:**
 - **Available allocation:**
 - ü **Superficial Aquifer - 650 ML/yr**
 - ü **Leederville Aquifer - 0 ML/yr**
 - **Trade existing water entitlements:**
 - ü **Superficial Aquifer - 291 ML/yr**
 - ü **Leederville Aquifer - 47 ML/yr**

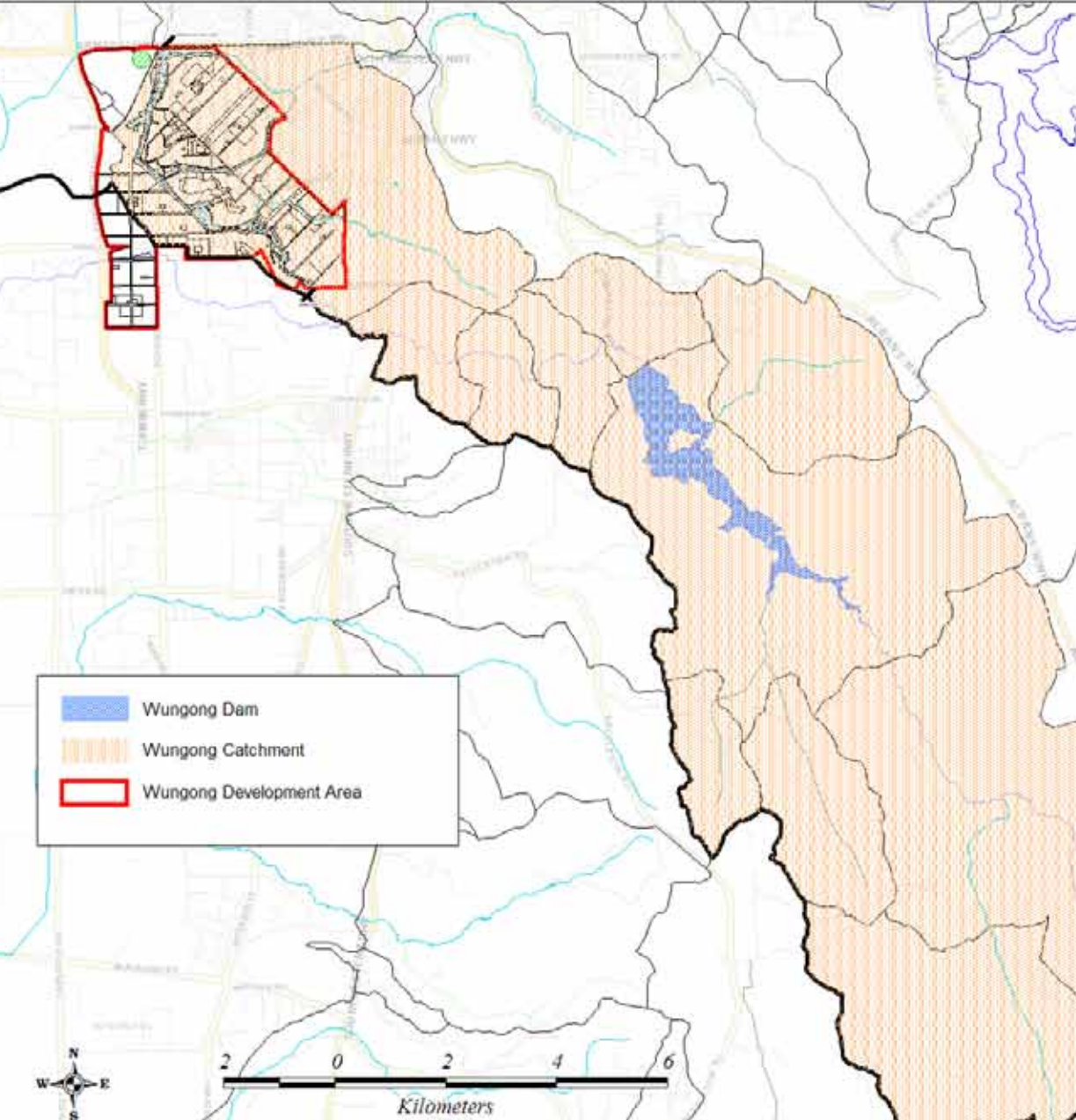


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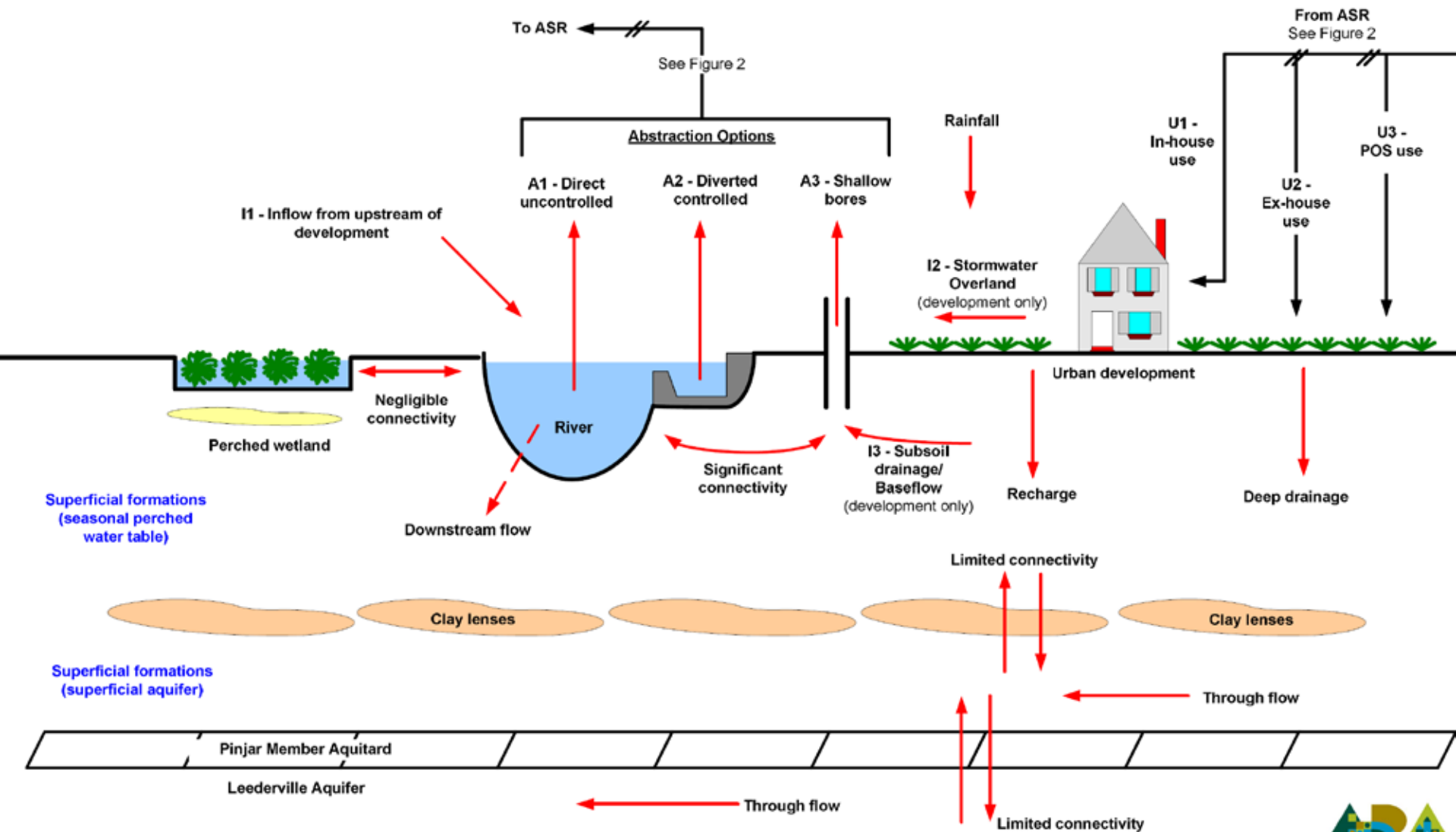
Stormwater harvesting & aquifer storage and recovery (ASR)



Catchments

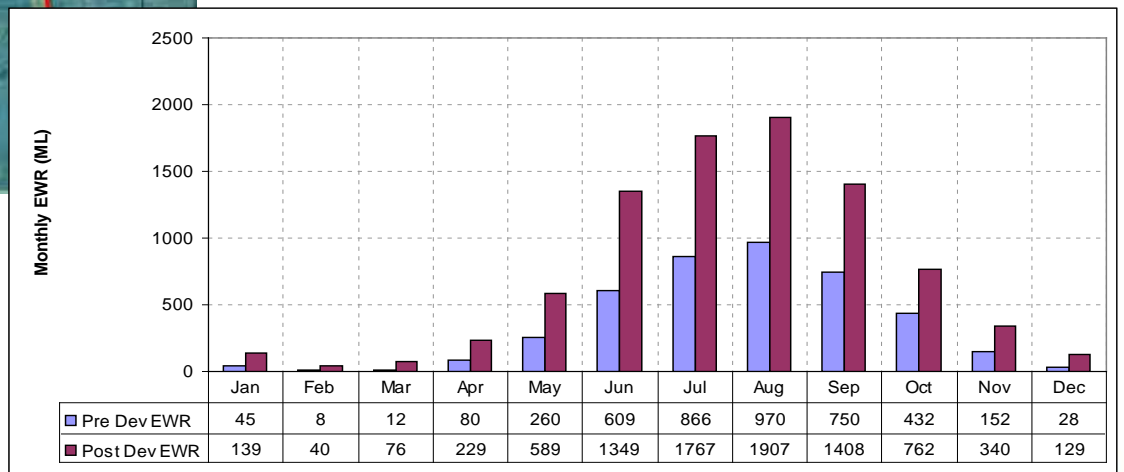
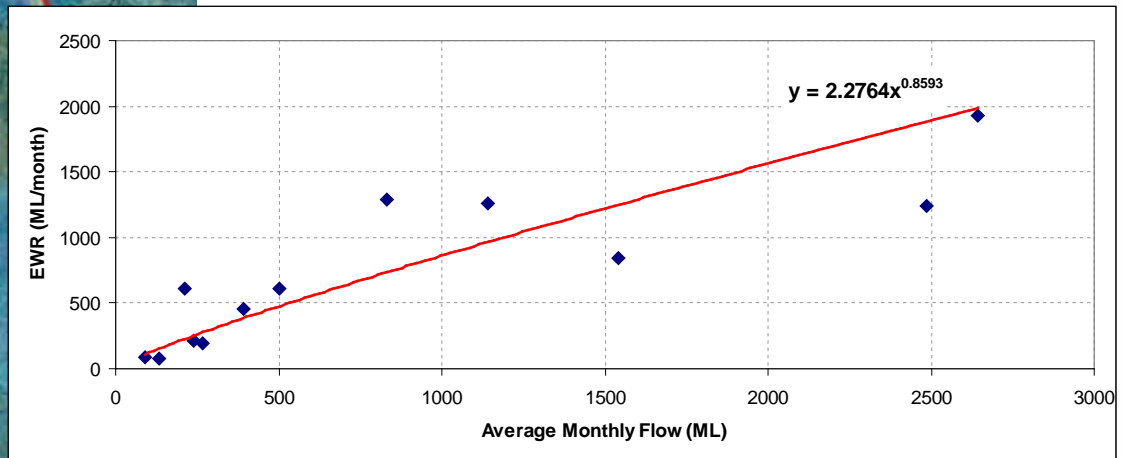


Stormwater harvesting



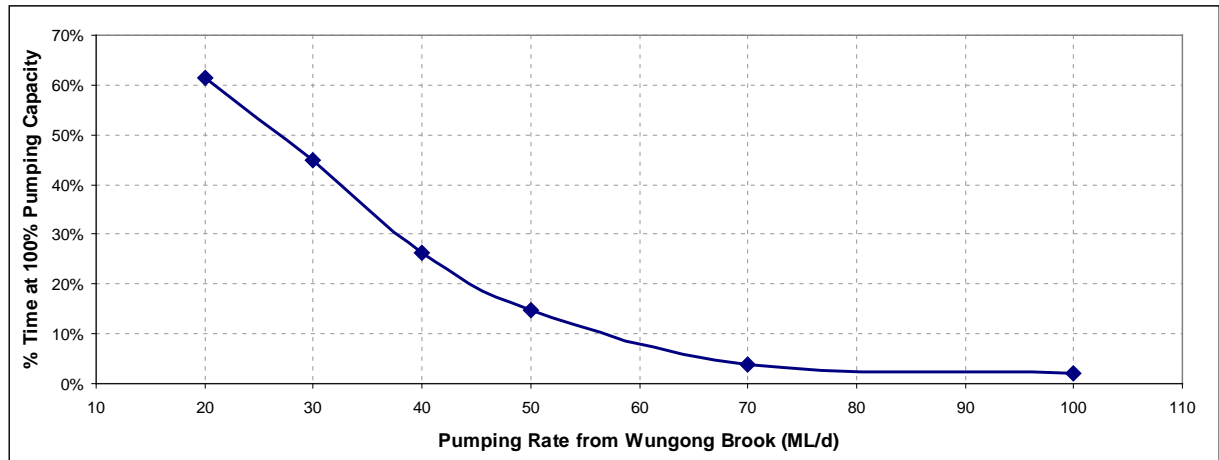
Ecological Water

- Southern River at Anaconda Drive



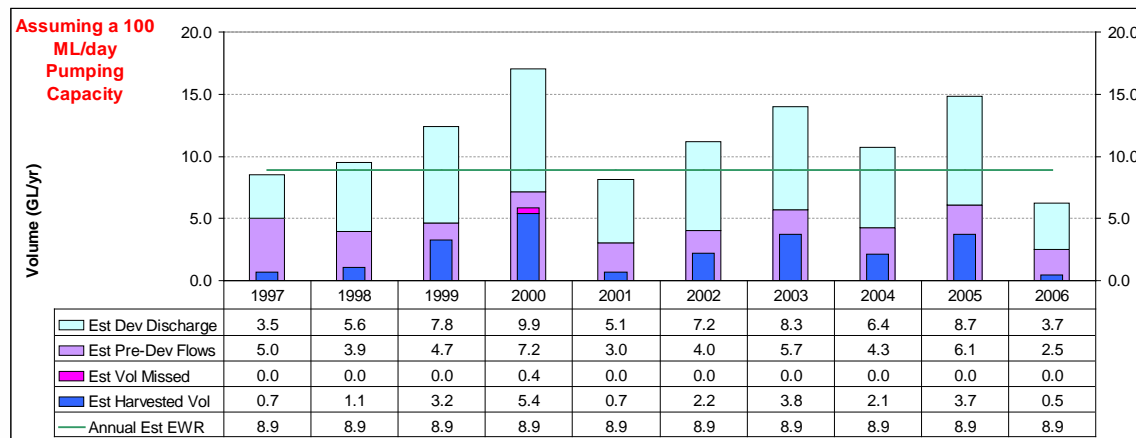
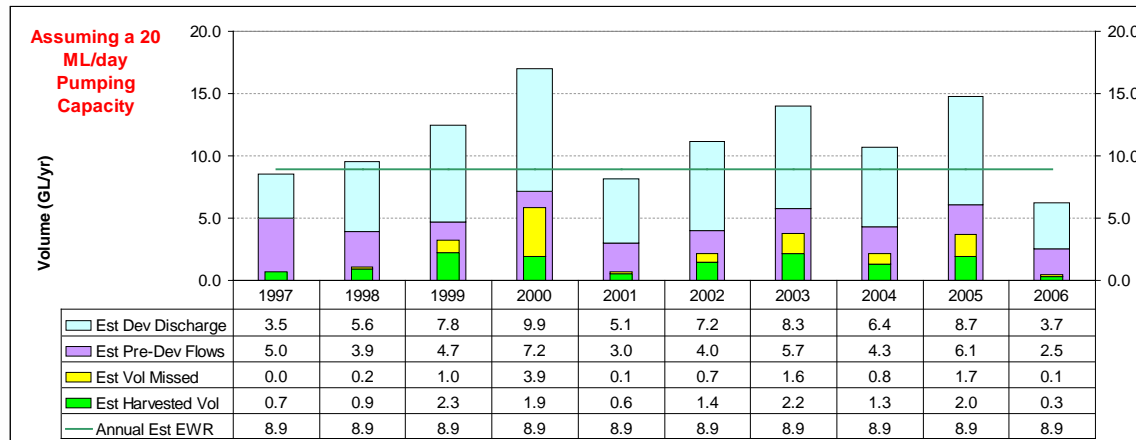
Yield Analysis

- **Diversion efficiency**



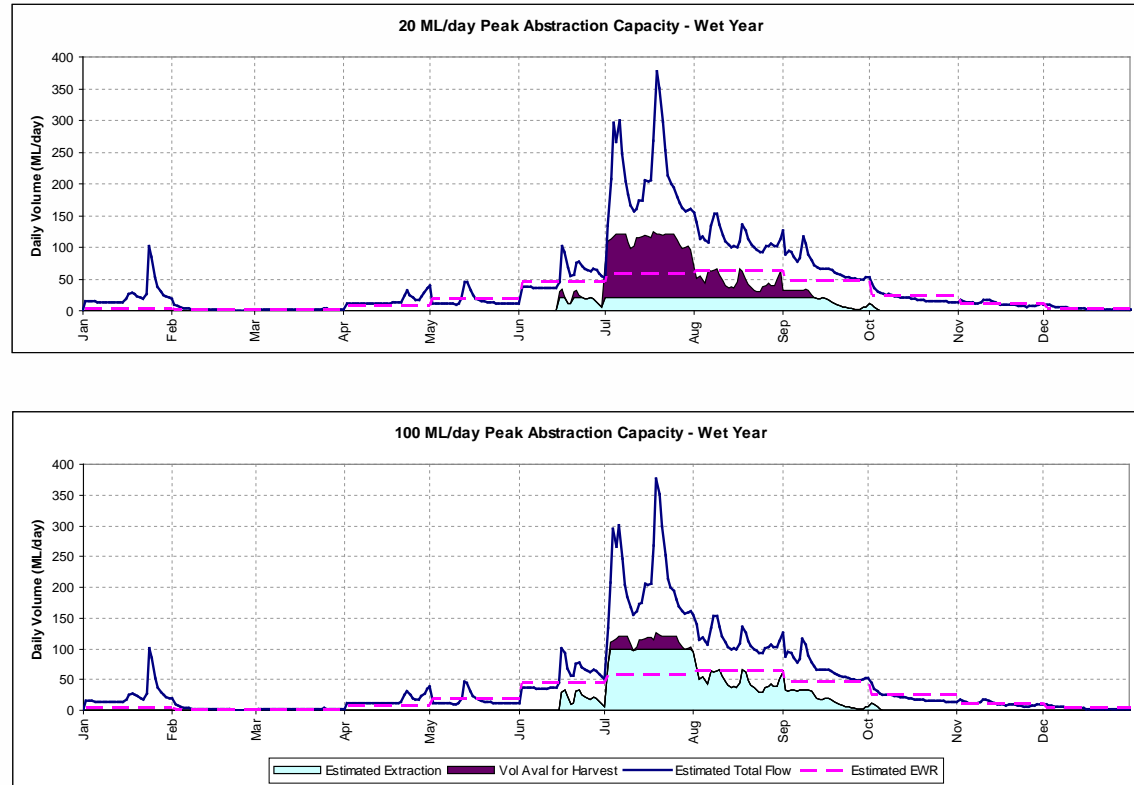
Yield Analysis (cont.)

Harvested volume (monthly)



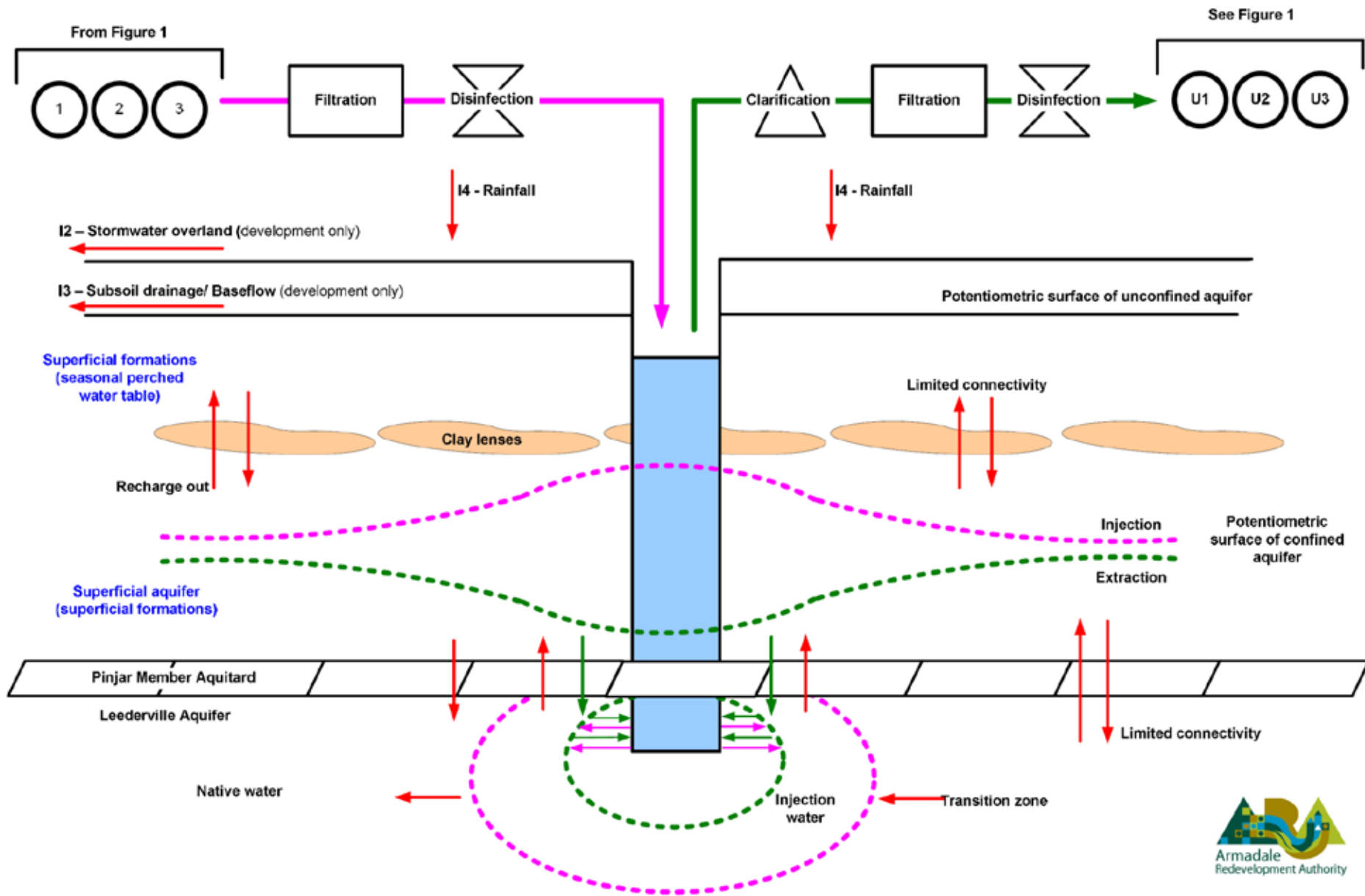
Yield Analysis (cont.)

Harvested volume (daily)



- **Storage**
 - 250 – 1,000 ML

Aquifer Storage and Recovery

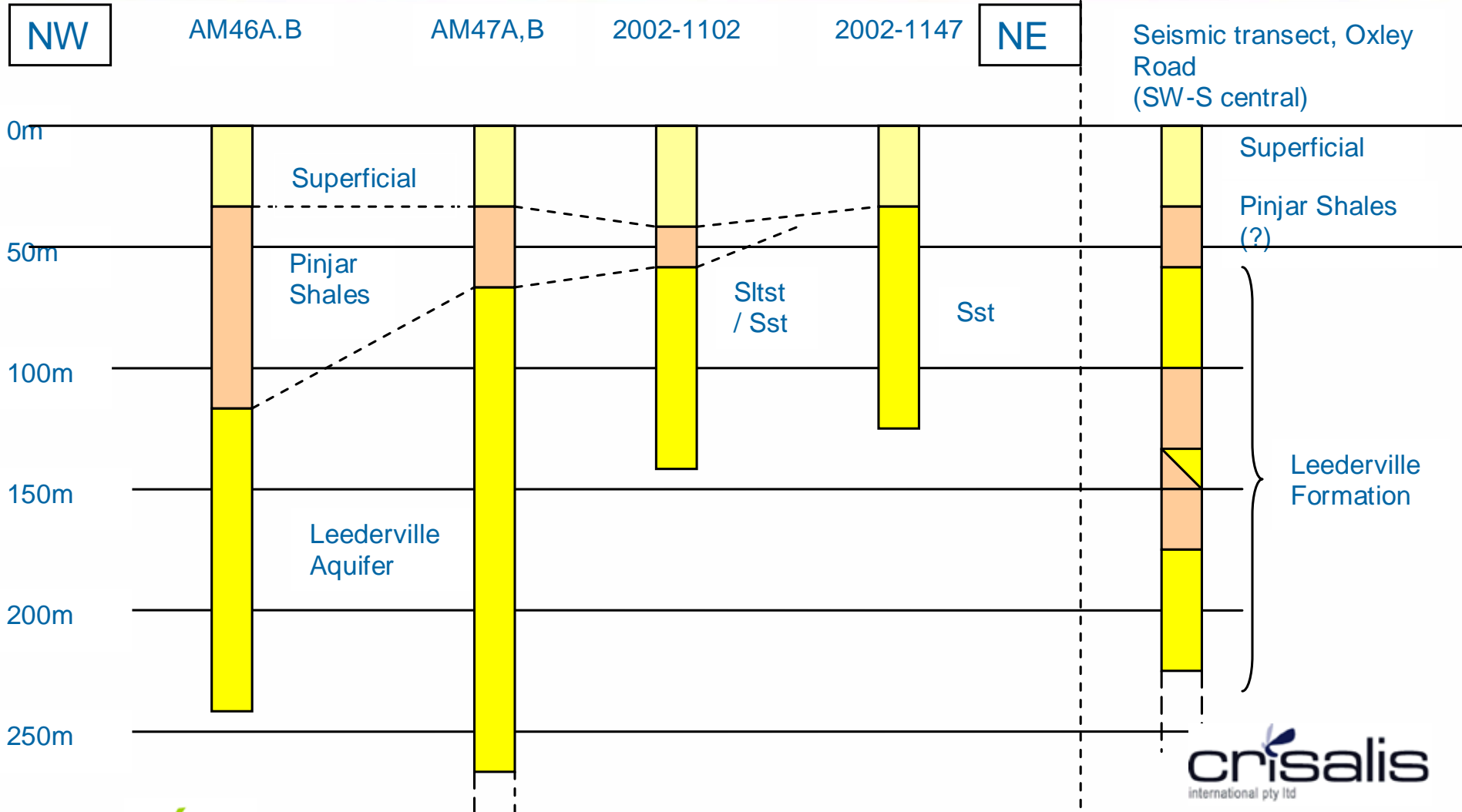




Bore Locations



Lithology



Injection Rates



Location	Transmissivity (m ² /day)	Injection Rate (ML/day)	Injection Rate (L/sec)
Jandakot (WC)	100	3 - 4	25 - 33
Midland (MRA)	13 - 22	0.5 - 0.8	6 - 9
Wungong	50	1.5 - 2.8	17 - 23

Water Quality



Parameter	Surface Water	Groundwater
pH		6
TDS	6	600
Ca		40
TN	0.74	1.8
TP	0.07	0.13
Fe		8
HCO3		111
TSS	150	55
SO4		30

- Pesticides
- Hydrocarbons
- Heavy metals

Target NDW Quality



Parameter	Target
TSS	< 2 mg/L
BOD	< 5 mg/L
TN	< 5-10 mg/L
TP	< 1 mg/L
Turbidity	< 0.5 NTU
E.Coli	< 1 TFC/100mL
Chlorine Residual	> 1.0 mg/L
<i>Bacteria Removal</i>	<i>> 5 log removal</i>
<i>Virus Removal</i>	<i>> 6.5 log removal</i>
<i>Protozoa Removal</i>	<i>> 5 log removal</i>

Nutrients: Resultant application rates within DoW guideline limits for irrigation of coarse grained soils near 'sensitive waters'

Microbiological quality: In accordance with Australian Guidelines for Water Recycling, and as informed by qualitative HRA

Treatment

- **For injection:**
 - Removal of TSS and Nutrients
 - Coagulation?
 - Filtration (< 5 micron to prevent clogging)
 - Disinfection?
- **For NDW supply**
 - Removal of iron and TSS
 - Clarification
 - Filtration
 - Disinfection
- **Sludge disposal**

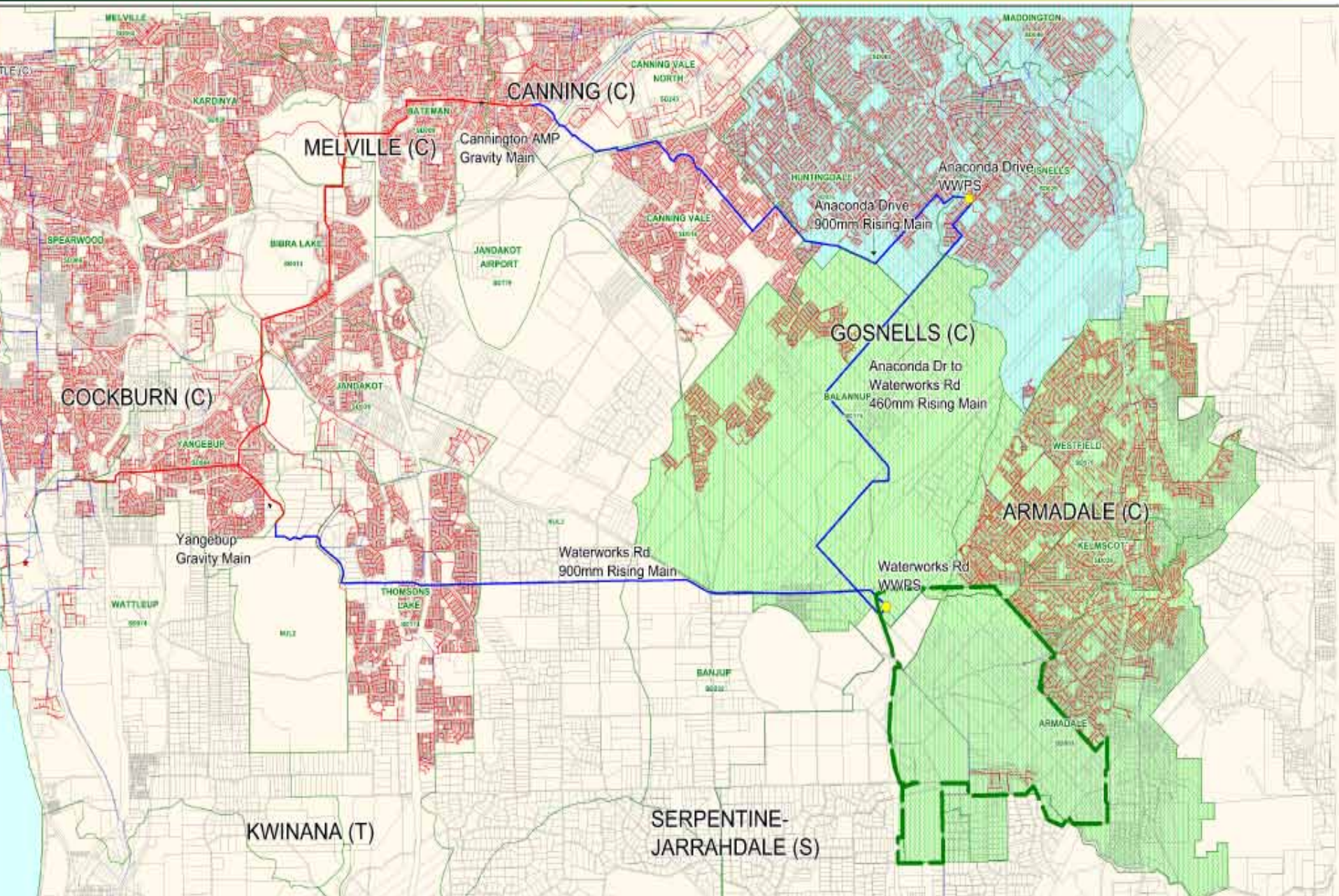




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Sewer Mining

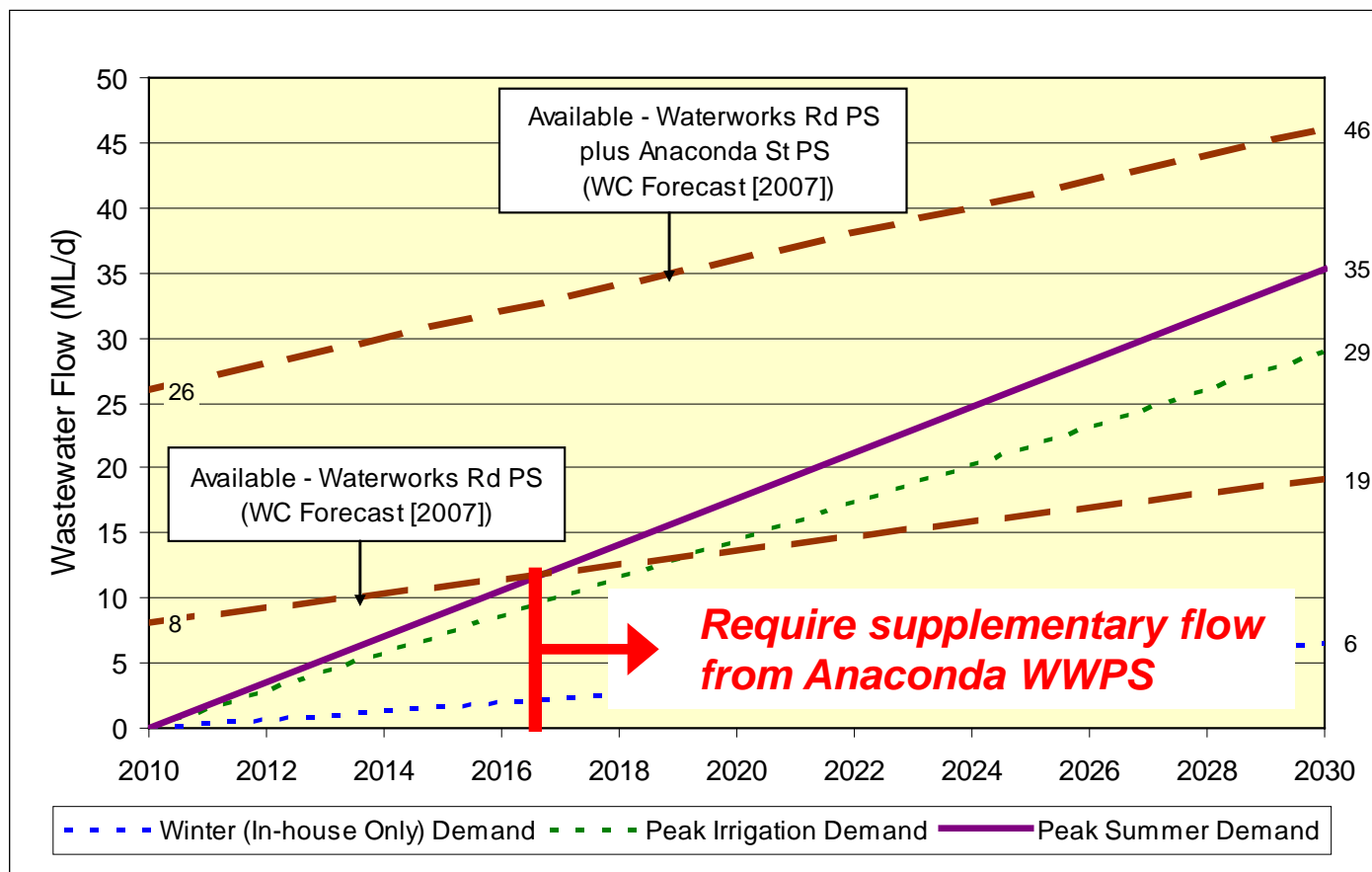
Existing WC Infrastructure



Wastewater Flows

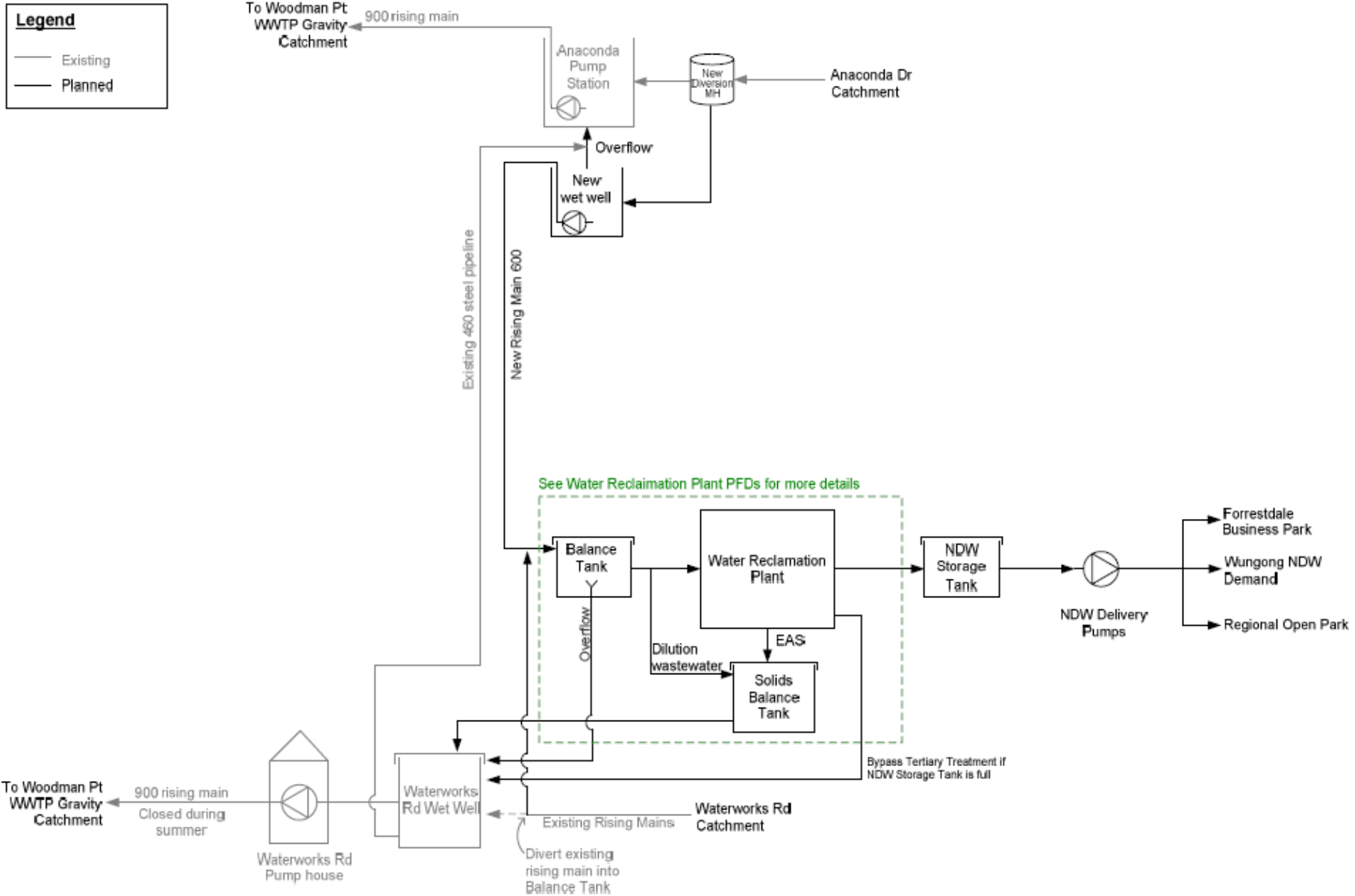


Supply-Demand Balance



There is potential for sewer mining to increase detention times during peak NDW demand periods.

Process Flow





Water Reclamation Plant

- **Assumed wastewater characteristics:**
 - **No data, assume characteristics of Woodman Point**
 - ü **COD = 735 mg/L**
 - ü **TKN = 65 mg/L**
 - ü **TP = 12 mg/L**
 - **No significant trade waste in Waterworks Rd catchment, though more at Anaconda**
- **Two process options (both bio-P removal):**
 - **Conventional Oxidation Ditch + Tertiary UF + UV + Cl**
 - **Oxidation Ditch Membrane Bioreactor + UV + Cl**



Water Reclamation Plant

- **Redundancy**
 - 2 x 50% capacity process trains
 - Emergency backup from potable network?
- **Sludge Management**
 - EAS returned to sewer
 - Dilution required for quality of EAS to meet trade waste acceptance criteria
 - 36 ML/d of wastewater required to produce 28 ML/d of NDW
- **High level of odour control (covers, scrubber, stack)**

Process Flow – MBR Option

3 No. 3mm Step Screens
2 Duty / 1 Standby
171 L/s per screen

2 No. Vortex Grit
Chamber
171 L/s per chamber

Raw Wastewater
Balance Tank
8.5 ML

3 No. 1mm Fine Screens
2 Duty / 1 Standby
171 L/s per screen

2 No. Oxidation Ditches + MBR
Anaerobic Zone 1.4 ML each
Oxidation Ditch 5.7 ML each
MBR 0.5 ML each

2 No. Chemical Scrubbers
Duty / Standby
4.2 m dia, 4.3m packing

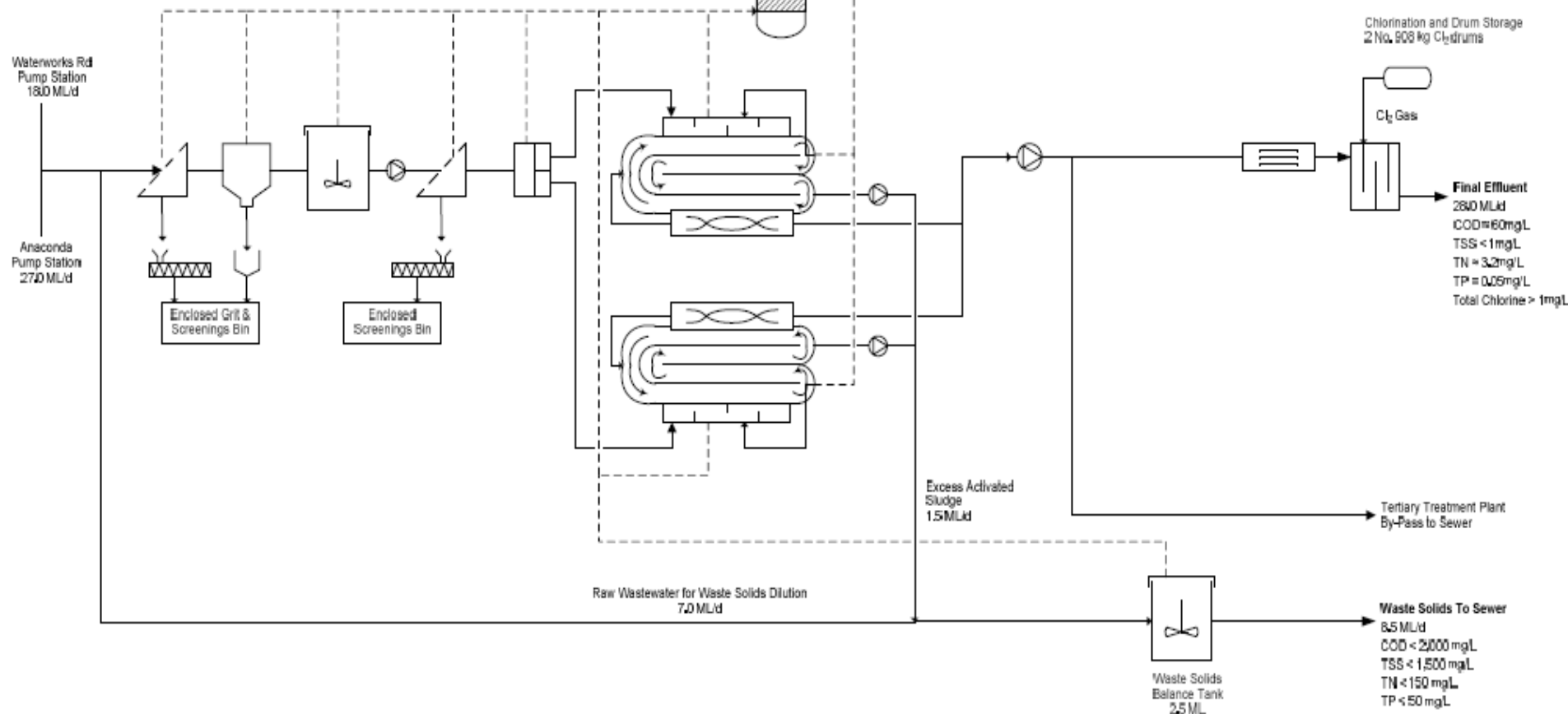
UV Disinfection
3 No. Channels
50 kW

Chlorine Contact Tank
3 No. 0.2 ML
30min contact time
6 mg/L Cl_2 dose

SRT = 120d at 26°C (summer)

Raw Wastewater Quality
COD = 735 mg/L
TSS = 340 mg/L
TKN = 65 mg/L
TP = 12 mg/L

Design Flow, Q = 29.5 ML/d
Diurnal peaking factor = 1.4



Concept Layout – MBR Option





Technical Issues & Risks

- **NDW demands & staging**
- **WRP process:**
 - Process validation (additional treatment barrier?)
 - Colour of recycled water
 - Low plant loading
- **EAS:**
 - Transfer of EAS & excess wastewater
 - Relaxation of trade waste acceptance criteria (dilution)
- **Supply-demand balance**
- **Operation of Woodman Point WWTP**



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Thank you for listening



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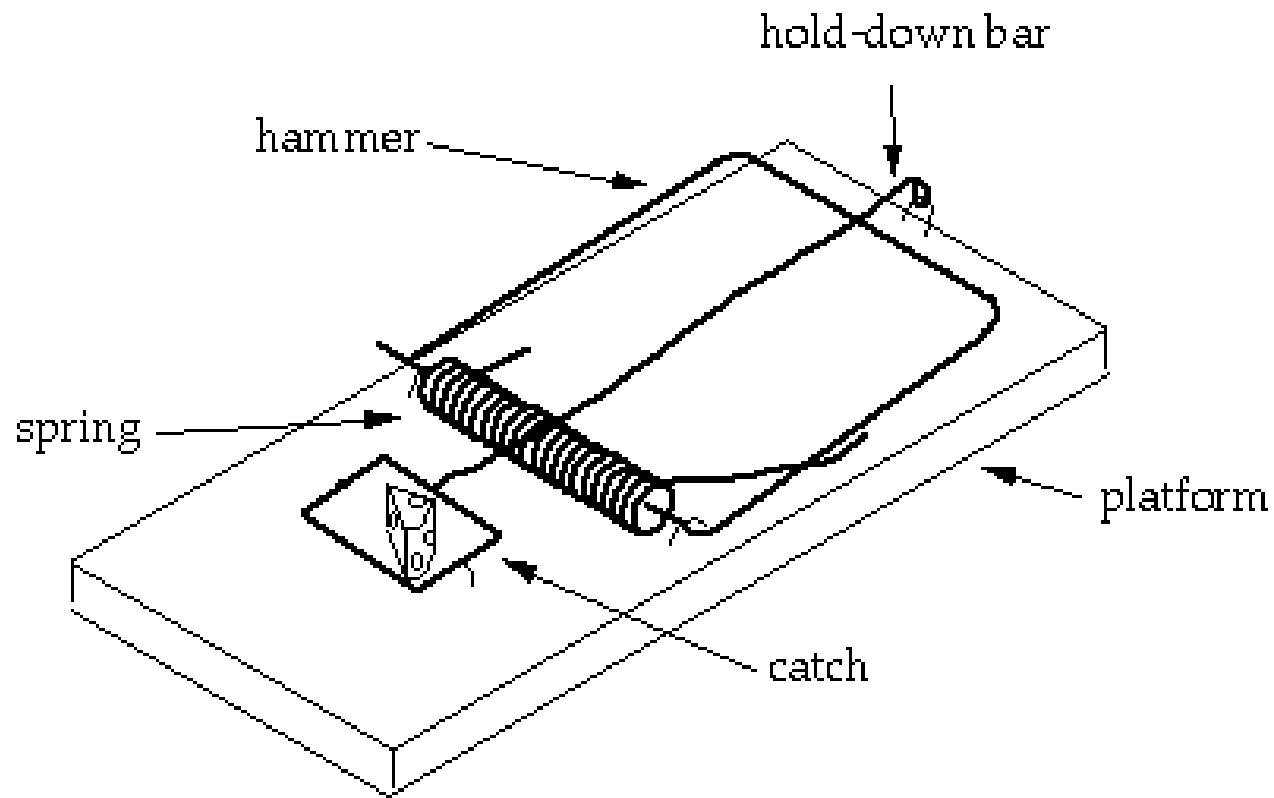
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Governance and Project Management Lessons Learned from Practical Experience – Wungong Urban Water Project

Stuart Devenish | Devenish Consulting

Stewart Dallas | Woodsome Management

The Mouse Trap





Lessons Learned:

Corporate Governance

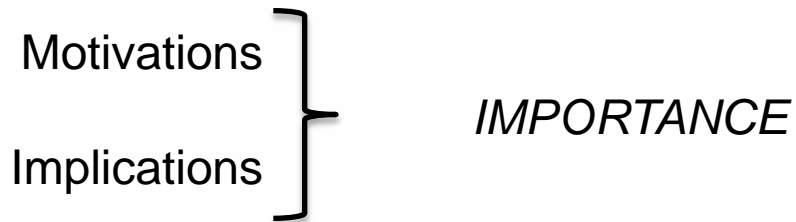
Project Governance

Perspective: PROPONENT



Lessons Learned:

Corporate Governance



Importance → *Level of Commitment* → *Risk Profile*

- Direct costs
- Opportunity costs
- Time costs



Lessons Learned:

Corporate Governance

- Development Strategy: IP access, collaboration
- Incremental decision-making step points
- Cost parameters

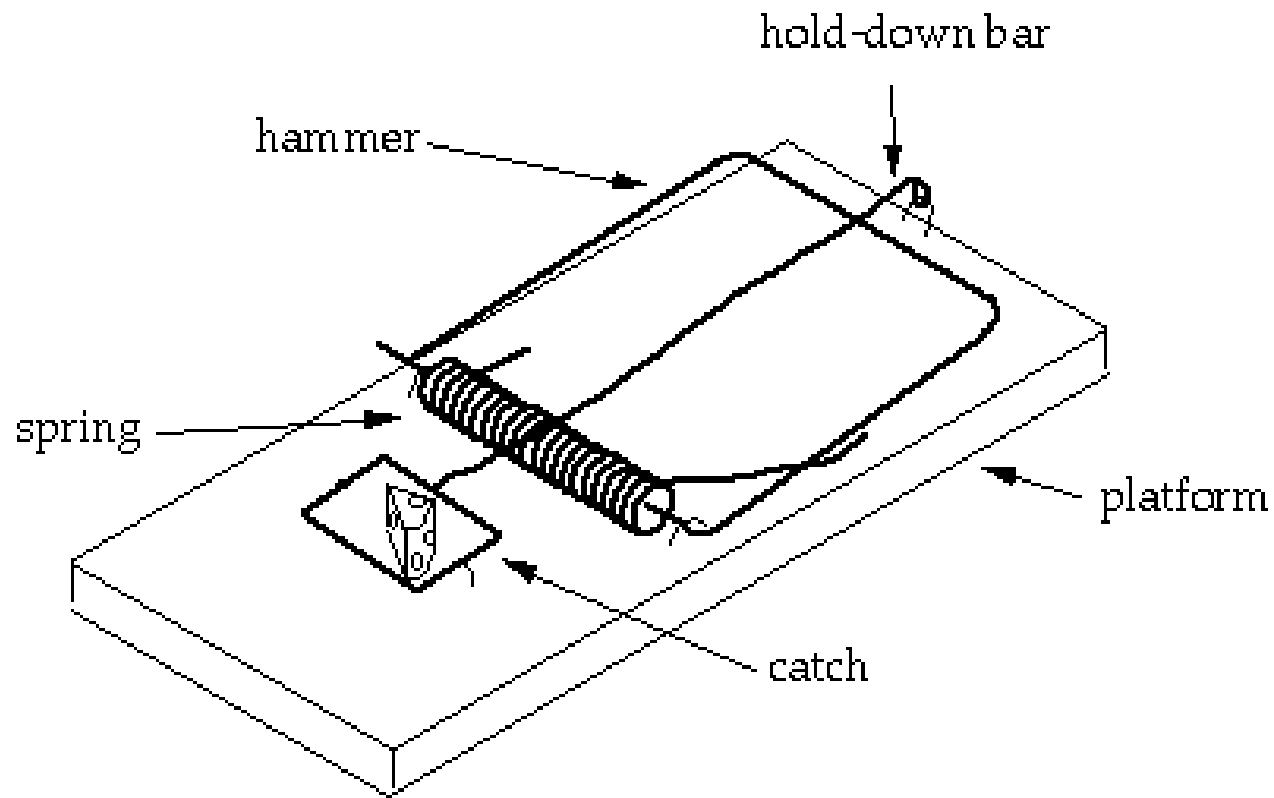


Lessons Learned:

Corporate Governance – Wungong Urban Water

- Implementation of Total Water Cycle Management
- Potential for 85% water substitution
- Demonstration Project: large scale urbanisation
- Irrigation demand exceeds groundwater availability
- Federal funding assistance: Water Smart Australia program

Lessons Learned:



Lessons Learned:

Project Governance

Demand	<i>Water balance choices and 'level of service' choices</i>
Supply	<i>Feasibility of sources</i>
Technical	<i>Sourcing, treating, storing, distributing</i>
Environmental	<i>Risks and capacity to mitigate</i>
Health	<i>Risks and capacity to mitigate</i>
Regulatory	<i>Capacity to satisfy regulatory requirements</i>
Social	<i>Marketability of service to prospective purchasers</i>
Economic	<i>Costs, revenue, timing</i>



Lessons Learned:

Project Governance

H2Options:

Step 1 – Develop Plan

Step 2 – Determine Feasibility

Step 3 – Develop Business Case

Step 4 – Secure a Service Provider

Step 5 – Clearances and Approvals

Step 6 – Detailed Design

Step 7 – Review prior to implementation



Lessons Learned:

Project Governance

Draft Approval Framework for the use of Non-Drinking Water in WA:

Step 1 – Option evaluation and Concept Design Study

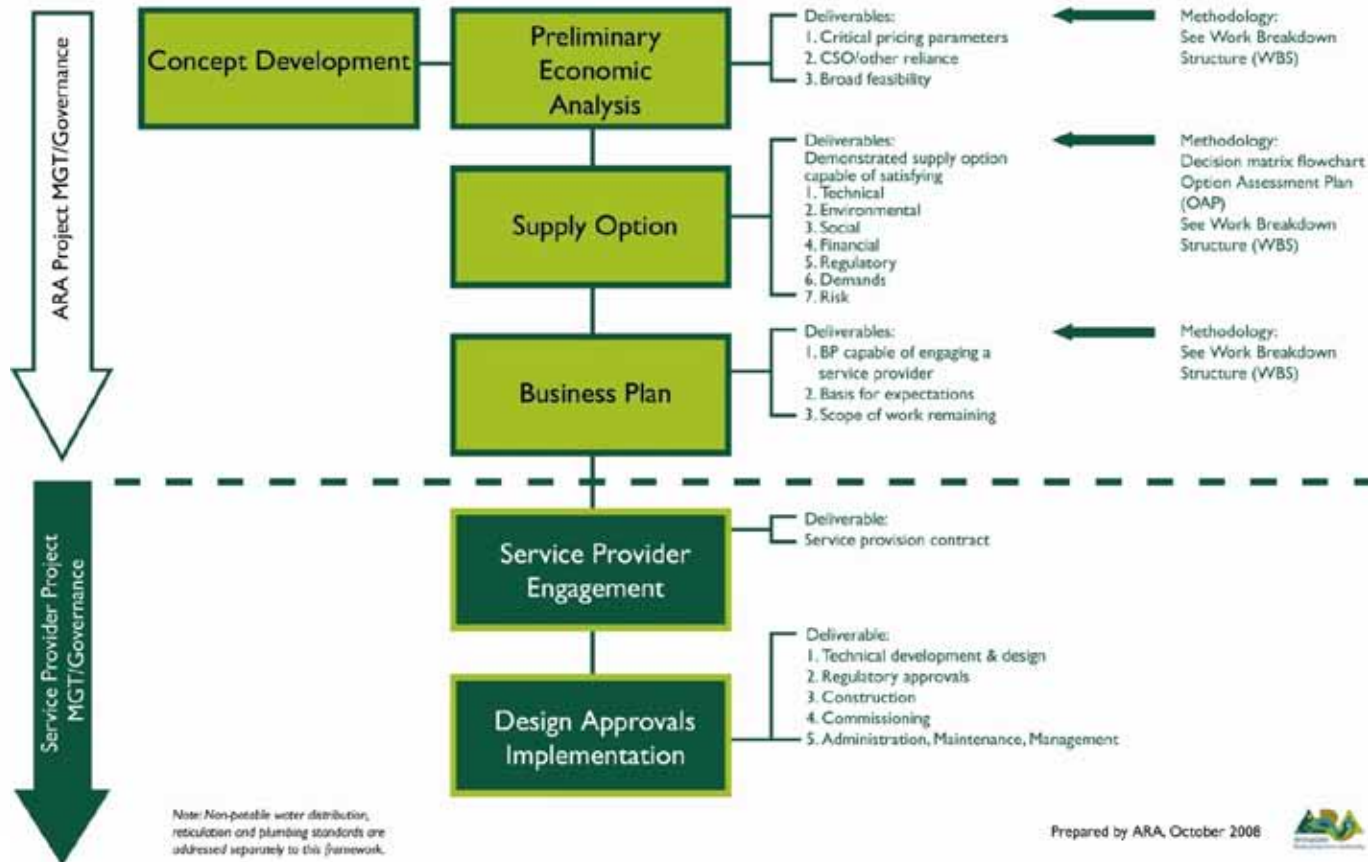
Step 2 – Preliminary Design Study

Step 3 – Detailed Design Study

Step 4 – Implementation

Lessons Learned:

Wungong Urban Water Project - Non-Potable Water Supply Project Plan Framework





Lessons Learned:

Project Governance

Economics:

Costs:

- Supply infrastructure
- Distribution headworks
- Reticulation mains
- On-lot costs

Revenue:

- Consumption charges
- Offsets
- Subsidies
- Developer contributions

Timing:

- Capital availability



Lessons Learned:

Project Governance

Economic Regulation Authority, *Inquiry into Pricing of Recycled Water in Western Australia*, 6 February 2009:

"It would generally be inefficient to develop recycling options that have a per kL cost that is higher than traditional sources ..."

"... there is a risk that recycling targets could artificially encourage projects that are not the most efficient options to balance supply and demand (or discourage others that are)."



Lessons Learned:

Project Governance

Decision Criteria

Weightings

Points of view:

1. Proponent / Developer
2. Regulators
3. Providers
4. Consumers (Local Government)



Governance and Project Management Lessons Learned from Practical Experience – Wungong Urban Water Project





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