

Panel: Climate Change Planning & Impacts on Water Infrastructure

Kieran Fahey: Using Smart Technology to
Plan Future Infrastructure Needs



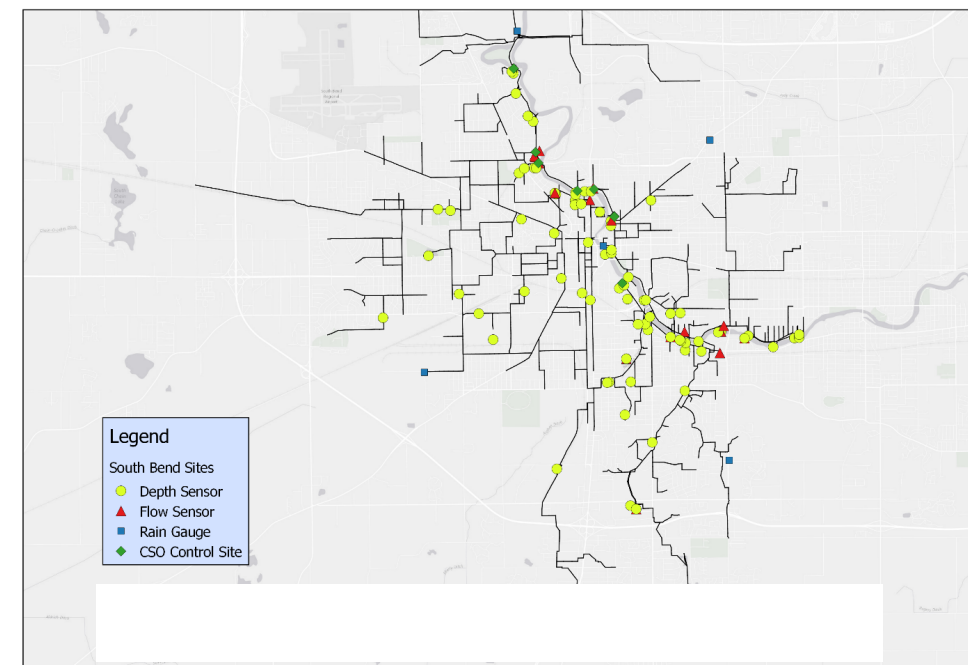


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PUBLIC WORKS

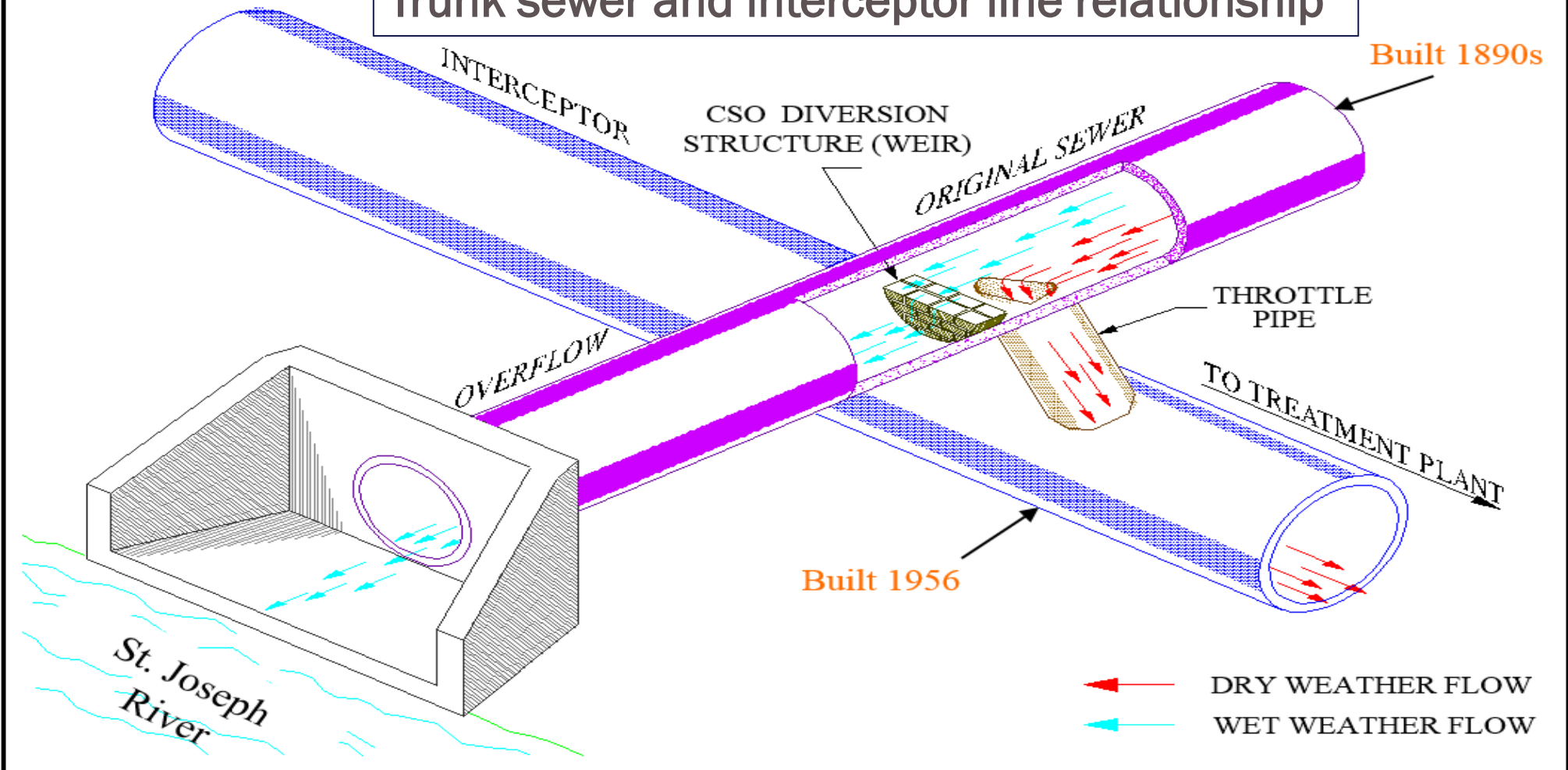




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Trunk sewer and interceptor line relationship



South Bend

Real time control – RTC - via flow sensors

Smart valves on the throttle lines that connect the trunk sewer to the interceptor allocate interceptor capacity to the trunk lines that need it most.

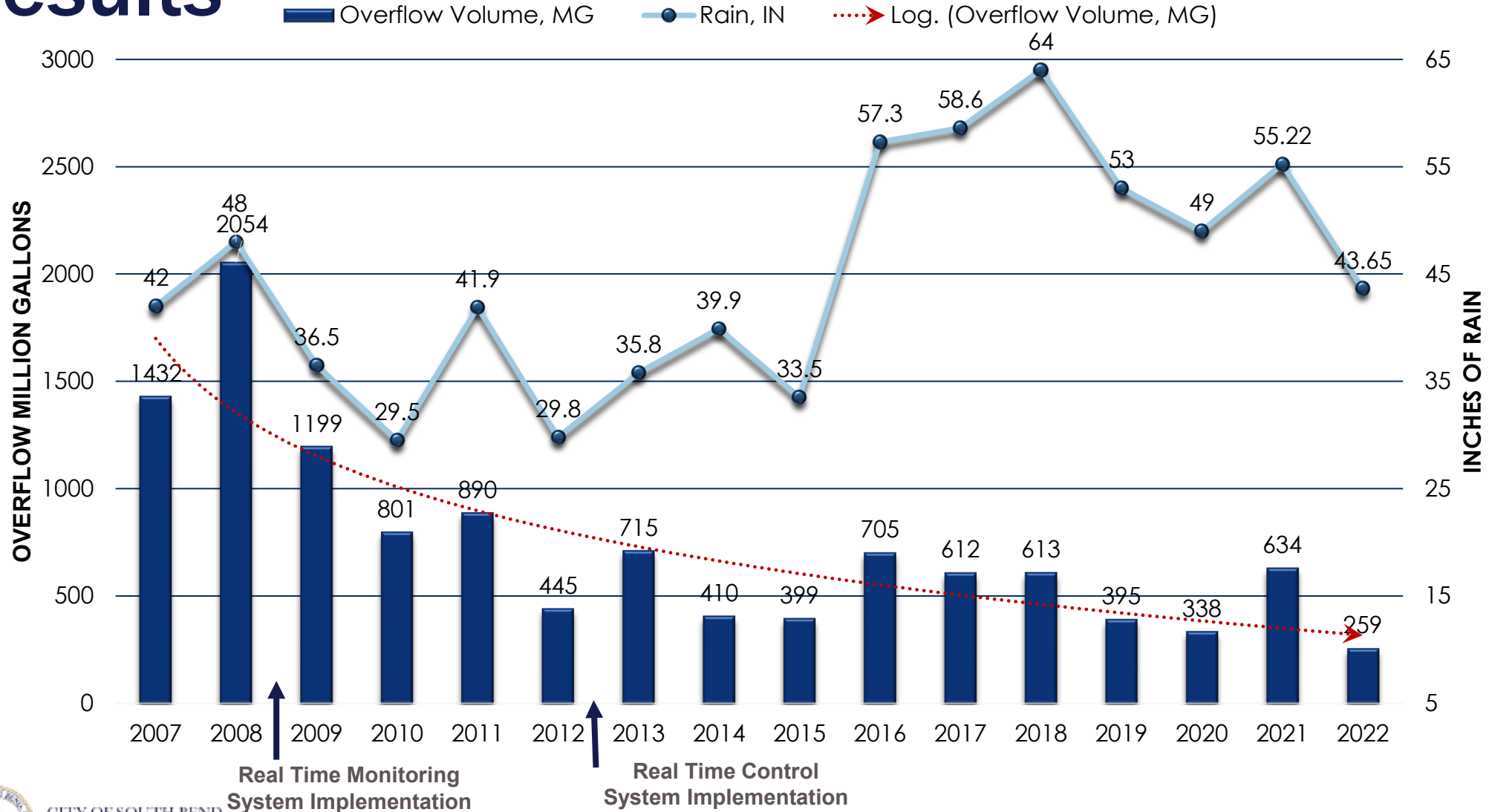
Give interceptor capacity to the trunk lines that are about to (otherwise) overflow.

Trunk lines not near overflow (due to differences in rainfall across the City) get less capacity.

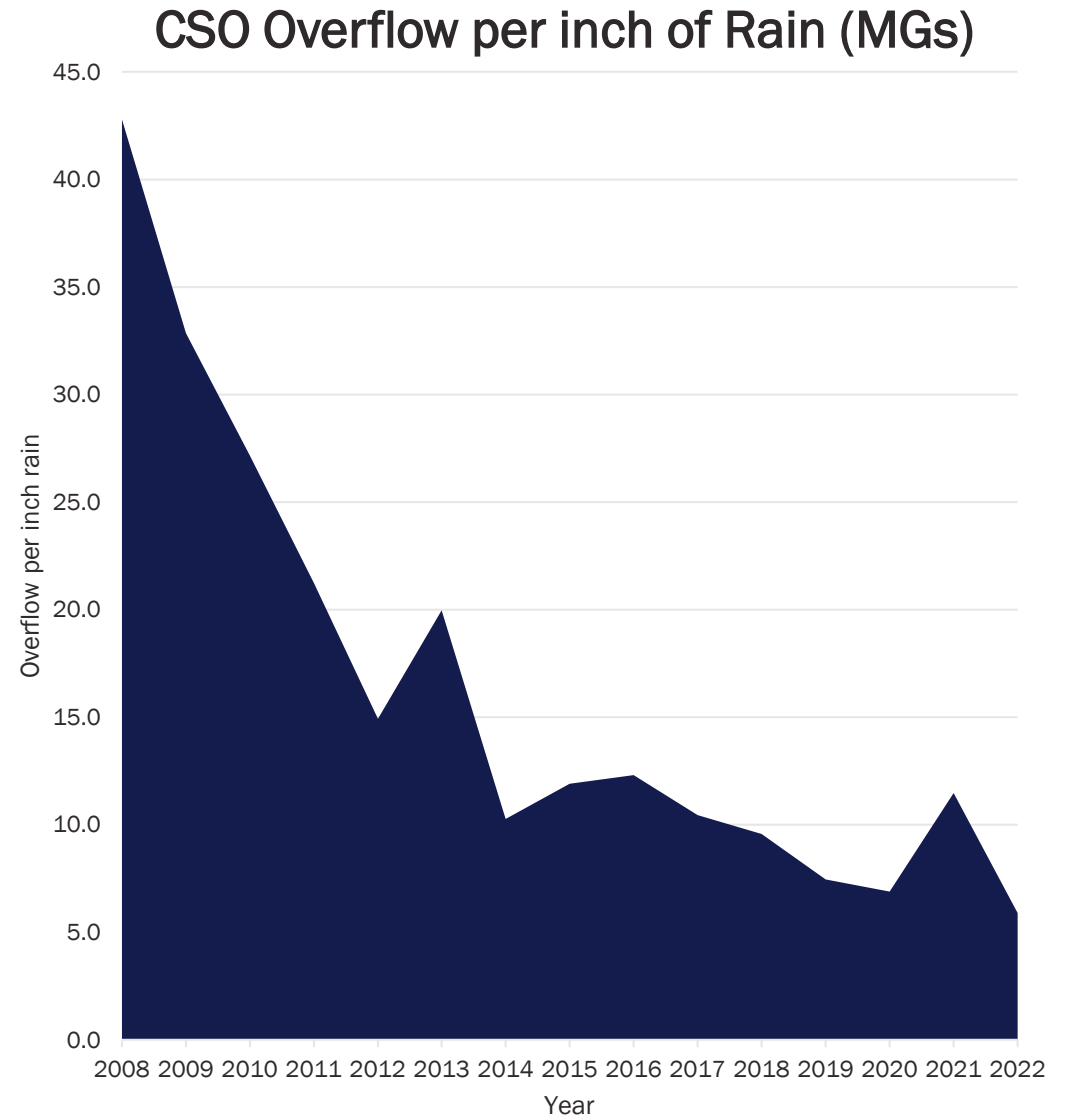
Sensor network makes allocation decisions.



Results



Year	Rain (Inches)	CSO (MGs)	CSO Overflow per inch of rain (MGs)
2008	48	2054	42.8
2009	37	1199	32.8
2010	30	801	27.2
2011	42	890	21.2
2012	30	445	14.9
2013	36	715	20.0
2014	40	410	10.3
2015	34	399	11.9
2016	57	705	12.3
2017	59	612	10.4
2018	64	613	9.6
2019	53	395	7.5
2020	49	338	6.9
2022	43	259	5.94



New Infrastructure via smart water tech:

- \$437m **less expensive**;
- Better wet weather capture (99.96%);
- 12% less E. Coli in River;
- Fewer overflow events;
- Less community disruption (3 vs 7 storage tanks)
- Eliminate river crossing;
- No construction in nicest parks;
- Developed with community input



Smarter infrastructure planning

1. Data-driven maintenance created increased capacity;
2. New hyper-accurate model shows deficiencies in old LTCP model;
3. Real Time Control exceeded expectations in reducing overflows;
4. Original LTCP builds infrastructure but does not address the problem.
5. Updated program:
 1. Cost less
 2. Achieved superior results
 3. Additional time



THANK YOU



Steelhead



Longnose Gar

