

# Water System Risk & Resiliency

City Council | October 21, 2021

#### **Presentation Outline**

- **Water Sources**
- Water Treatment
- Water Distribution
- America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018
- Risk & Resilience Assessment
- **Emergency Response Plan**
- Source Water Resiliency and Response Plan
- Preparing for the Future









Lake Michie Watershed Little River Reservoir Watershed City of Durham Jordan Lake Watershed Water Supply Reservoir Watersheds









#### Lake Michie

- Built in 1926 to replace dependence on run of river (Eno)
- Expected Yield = 10.5 MGD





#### Little River Dam & Reservoir

- Built in 1988 to meet growing demands
- Expected Yield = 17.4 MGD





#### B. Everett Jordan Lake

- Increased allocation in 2017
- Expected Yield = 16.5 MGD





## Water Supply Reservoirs

Reservoir	Usable Storage	Watershed Area	Expected Yield
Lake Michie	2.8 BG	168 Miles <sup>2</sup>	10.5 MGD
Little River Reservoir	4.8 BG	97 Miles <sup>2</sup>	17.4 MGD
Jordan Lake Allocation	2.5 BG	1690 Miles <sup>2</sup>	16.5 MGD
		Total =	44.4 MGD









#### Williams Water Treatment Plant

- Built in 1917
- Capacity = 22 MGD





## **Brown Water Treatment Plant**

- Built in 1976
- Capacity = 30 MGD
- 2020 expansion = 42 MGD





# **Drinking Water Treatment Capacity**

Water Treatment Plant	Terminal Reservoir	Treatment Capacity	Clear Well Storage
Williams operational	45 MG	22 MGD 12 MGD	2 MG
Wade G. Brown	90 MG	42 MGD	10 MG
	Total =	54 MGD	

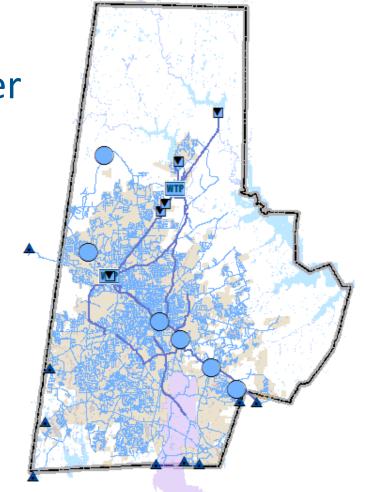








**Drinking Water** System





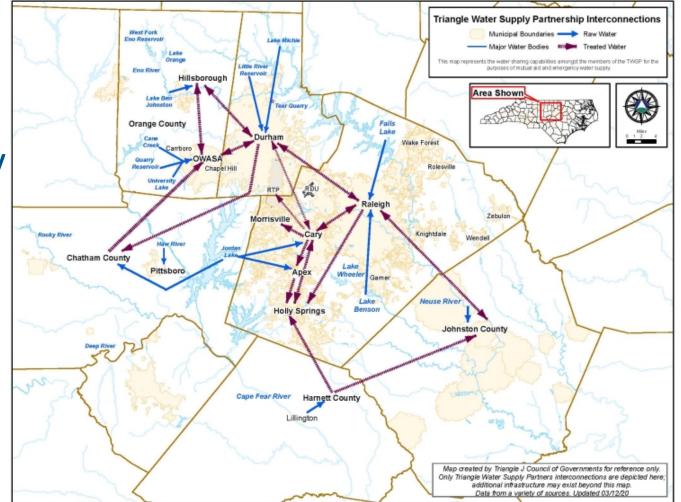




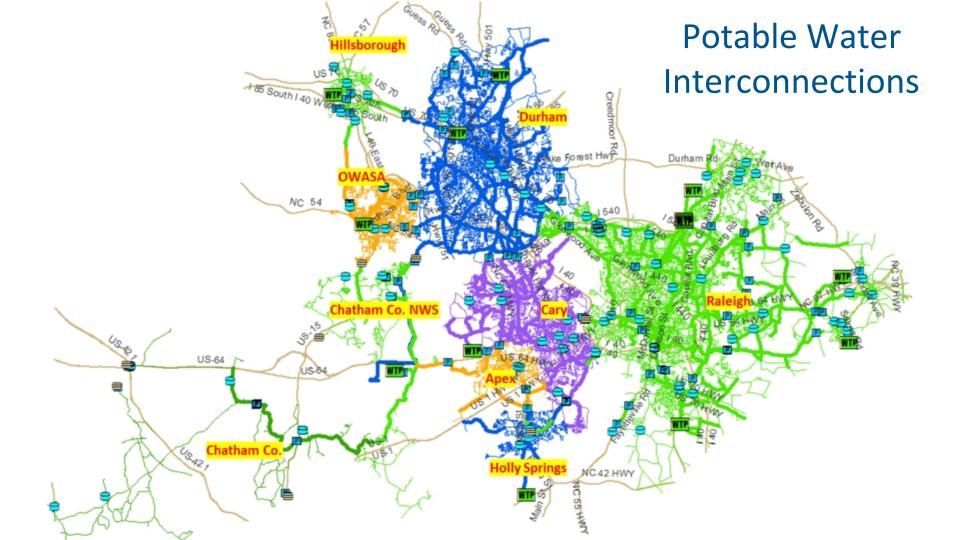




# Regional Water Mobility

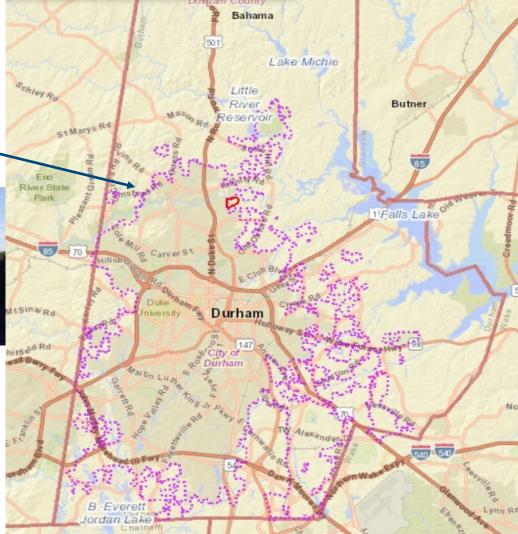






# Teer Quarry ~







## Western Intake Partnership

- City of Durham
- Chatham County
- Orange Water & Sewer Authority (OWASA)
- Town of Pittsboro
- Goal of collaboration Jordan Lake Regional Water Treatment Facility online 2031-2035





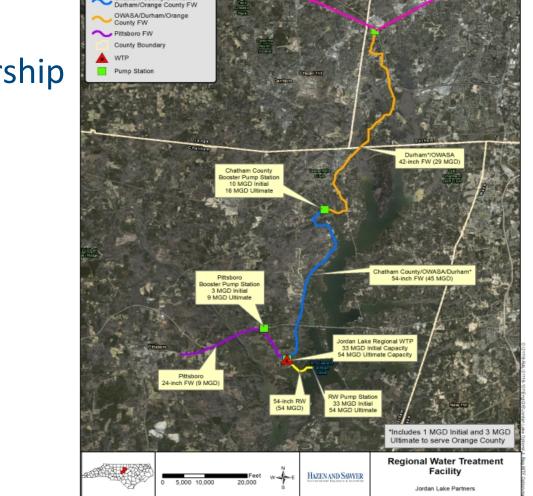




#### Western Intake Partnership

#### Components of Project:

- Raw water intake
- Regional water treatment facility
- Pump stations
- Transmission lines



2 MGD Initial

18 MGD Initial

Legend

Chatham County/OWASA/



#### Regulatory framework

#### America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018

- Signed on October 23, 2018
- Amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
- Public Law 115-270

#### **Comprehensive Act to provide for:**

- Improvements to rivers and harbors
- The conservation and development of water and related resources
- Water pollution control activities
- Community Water System (CWS) risk and resilience











#### AWIA Risk and Resilience Requirements

Conduct Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA)

**Community Water** Systems serving more than 3,300 persons must:

Update Emergency Response Plan (ERP)

3 Submit Certification Letter to EPA for each

Review and update both every 5 years thereafter

Maintain records (keep copies of RRA & ERP and any 5 updates for 5 years after certification submittal)









#### Required RRA Considerations

- ☐ Risks to the system from malevolent acts and natural hazards
- ☐ Resilience of system components
- Monitoring best practices
- ☐ Financial infrastructure of the utility
- ☐ Use, storage, or handling of various chemicals
- Operation and maintenance
- Evaluation of capital and operational needs for risk and resilience management (may include)





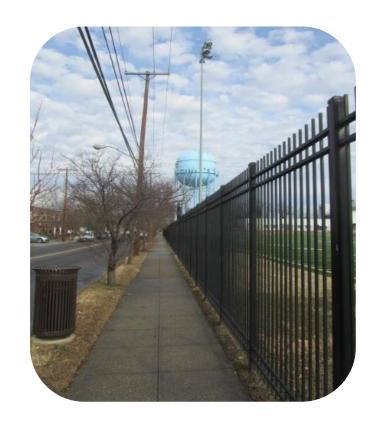






#### Required ERP Considerations

- ☐ Strategies and resources to improve the resilience of the system
- ☐ All-hazards approach
- ☐ Physical security and *cybersecurity*
- ☐ Alternative source water options
- Detection of malevolent acts or natural hazards
- Actions, procedures, and equipment which can avert or significantly lessen the impact of all-hazards events
- Coordination with existing local emergency planning committees











#### **ERP Development Process**

- Prioritize risks
- Define emergency response needs
- Utilize industry guidance
- Review previous ERP and other emergency plans
- Stakeholder engagement
- Integrate relevant plans and procedures
- Coordinate with SWRRP development









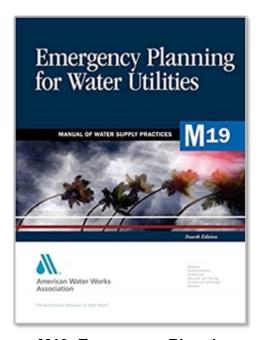




#### AWWA Voluntary Consensus Standards



G440, Emergency **Preparedness Practices** 



M19, Emergency Planning for Water and Wastewater **Utilities** 







### Stakeholder Engagement

- Internal DWM stakeholders
- City / County Stakeholders
- **Critical Customers**
- Interconnected utility partners









#### Internal DWM Stakeholders

- Water treatment
- Water distribution
- Engineering
- Safety
- Security

- **Emergency management**
- IT/SCADA
- Laboratory and water quality
- **Customer Billing Service**











#### **Critical Customers**

- **Duke University**
- **NC Central University**
- Research Triangle Park
- **Duke Hospital**
- **Duke Regional Hospital**
- **Durham VA Hospital**
- Etc.











#### **Interconnected Utility Partners**

- Raleigh Water
- OWASA
- Town of Cary
- Town of Hillsborough
- Chatham County









#### Integrating Relevant Plans and Procedures

- Dam Emergency Action Plans
- Water Shortage Response Plan
- Active assailant plans
- Treatment Plant SOPs







### **Training and Exercises**

- Virtual training on the draft ERP
- Future tabletop exercises are planned









#### Risk & Resilience Implementation Strategy

#### **Short Term (As Soon As Possible)**

Implement Recommended Financial Infrastructure Improvements

Continue Source Water Protection Activities

Implement Recommended SCADA System Improvements

Implement Emergency Preparedness and Response Recommendations

#### Mid Term (1 – 3 Years)

Develop a Source Water Resiliency and Response Plan (SWRRP)

Implement Recommended Insider Threat Mitigation Measures

Implement Mitigation Measures to Address Accidental Distribution System Contamination via a Backflow Incident

Develop and Implement a Security, Preparedness, and Resilience Specification

#### Mid Term (1 - 3 Years)

Develop and Implement Construction Security Procedure

Improve Physical Security at the WTPs and at Mist Lake

Improve Physical Security at the Remote Sites

Provide for Maintenance of Valves, Bypasses, and Security Equipment

Continue Developing the Asset Management Program

Improve Critical Staff Resilience

Establish a Critical Customer Program

Implement Training and Exercise Recommendation

Long Term (Greater than 3 Years)

**DurhamNC.gov** 

Implement Recommended G430 and G440 Best Practices









#### Source Water Resiliency and Response Plan

- State Rule 15A NCAC 18C .1305
  - Document potential contaminant sources (PCSs)
  - Identify foreseeable emergencies
  - Define emergency response strategies
  - Provide standard operating procedures
  - Describe public notification procedures
- Provide certification that governing body is aware of the plan's creation and implementation (Motion to acknowledge in agenda item)









## Resiliency Bottom Line

- Redundant water supply sources
- Redundant water treatment plants
- Redundant water storage tanks
- Redundancy in pumping capacity
- Multiple robust interconnections with Orange Water and Sewer Authority (OWASA), Town of Cary, Raleigh Water, and Town of Hillsborough
- Example: During 2018-2019, the Williams WTP was taken out of service for over nine months for repairs and upgrades. DWM seamlessly continued to deliver quality tap water and only the key operation staff and partners knew.









#### Additional Future Resilience

- In 2011, Council approved 1¢ per tier dedicated to Watershed Protection
  - Generates approximately \$100,000 per year
  - Supports watershed protection beyond the Lake Michie and Little River Reservoir buffers
- Protected 168 acres and 12,710 linear feet of streams since 2018
  - Total cost = \$1,186,291
  - Durham's cost = \$317,600
- Source Water Protection Awards, 2018 & 2021
- Propose increase to 3¢ per tier dedicated to Watershed Protection
  - Raleigh's watershed protection fee = 8¢/ccf
  - Cary's watershed protection fee = 11¢/ccf











#### Further Questions?

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