

# Western Isthmus Water Quality Improvement Programme

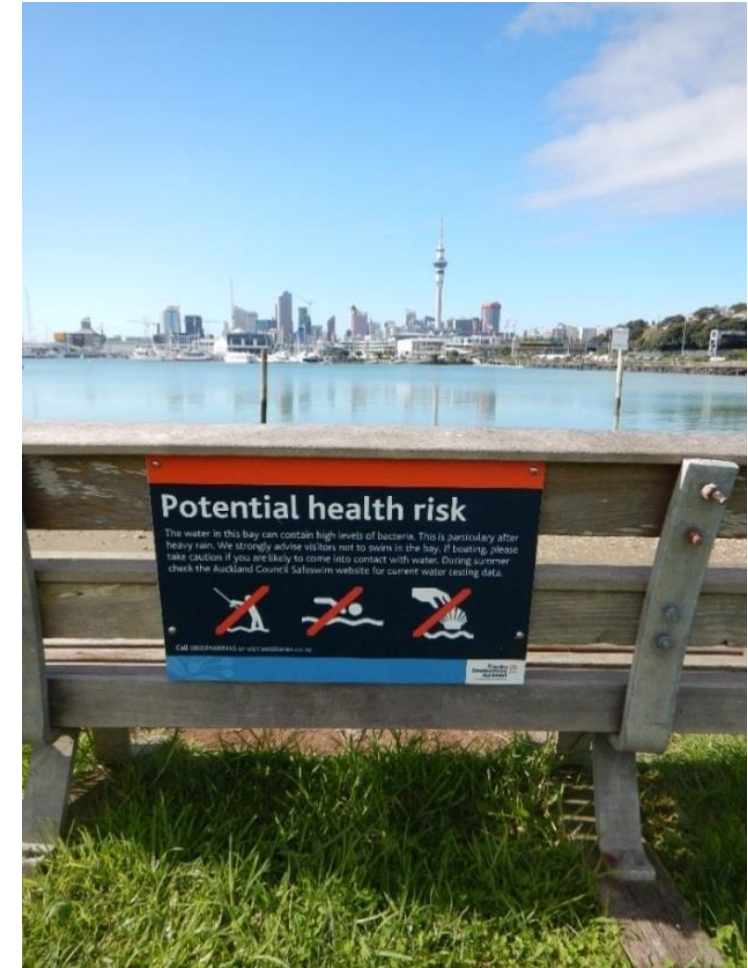
Delivering water quality outcomes in an increasingly challenging economic environment

September 2022

# Western Isthmus Water Quality Improvement Programme (WIWQIP)

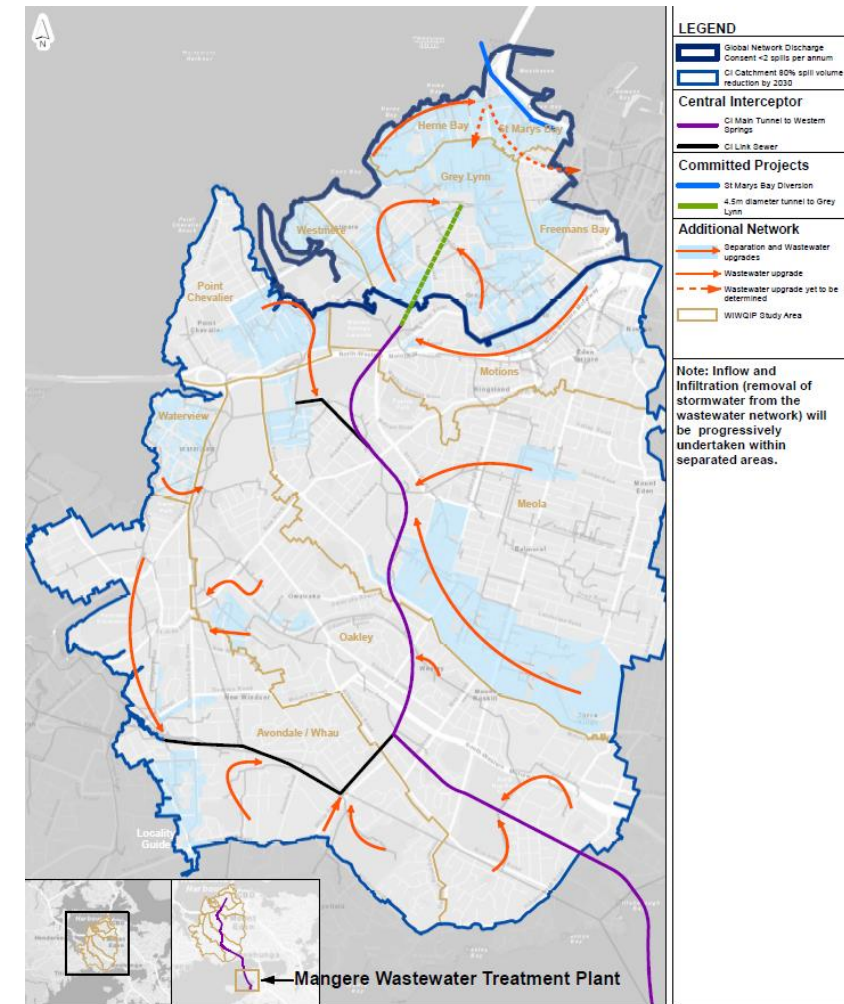
A joint Watercare and Auckland Council integrated water quality improvement programme for the western isthmus:

- established in 2017
- aim to reduce wet weather overflows and improve water quality at local beaches
- enables growth
- demonstrates commitment to improving water quality in the city with the oldest combined networks
- optimises existing infrastructure
- complies with resource consents including the Māngere Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge consent



# WIWQIP – Programme of work

- Central Interceptor extension from Western Springs through to Grey Lynn (completion expected 2027)
- New local wastewater infrastructure to enable growth
- New stormwater enhancements to enable separation as required in combined drainage areas
- In areas where stormwater networks exist, separation of properties that have combined drainage to gain early benefits
- A catchment-by-catchment business case approach
- Funding in Long-Term Plan and forecast in Watercare Asset Management Plan
- Total cost \$1.825 billion (2017 dollars)
  - Watercare cost \$1.5 billion (includes CI)
  - Auckland Council \$325 million



# What has changed?

- Covid 19 delays
- Supply chain issues
- Inflationary pressure on commodities
- Construction labour costs increasing and shortage of specialists
- Design development – more detail and have greater understanding
- Significant funding deficit across the programme.

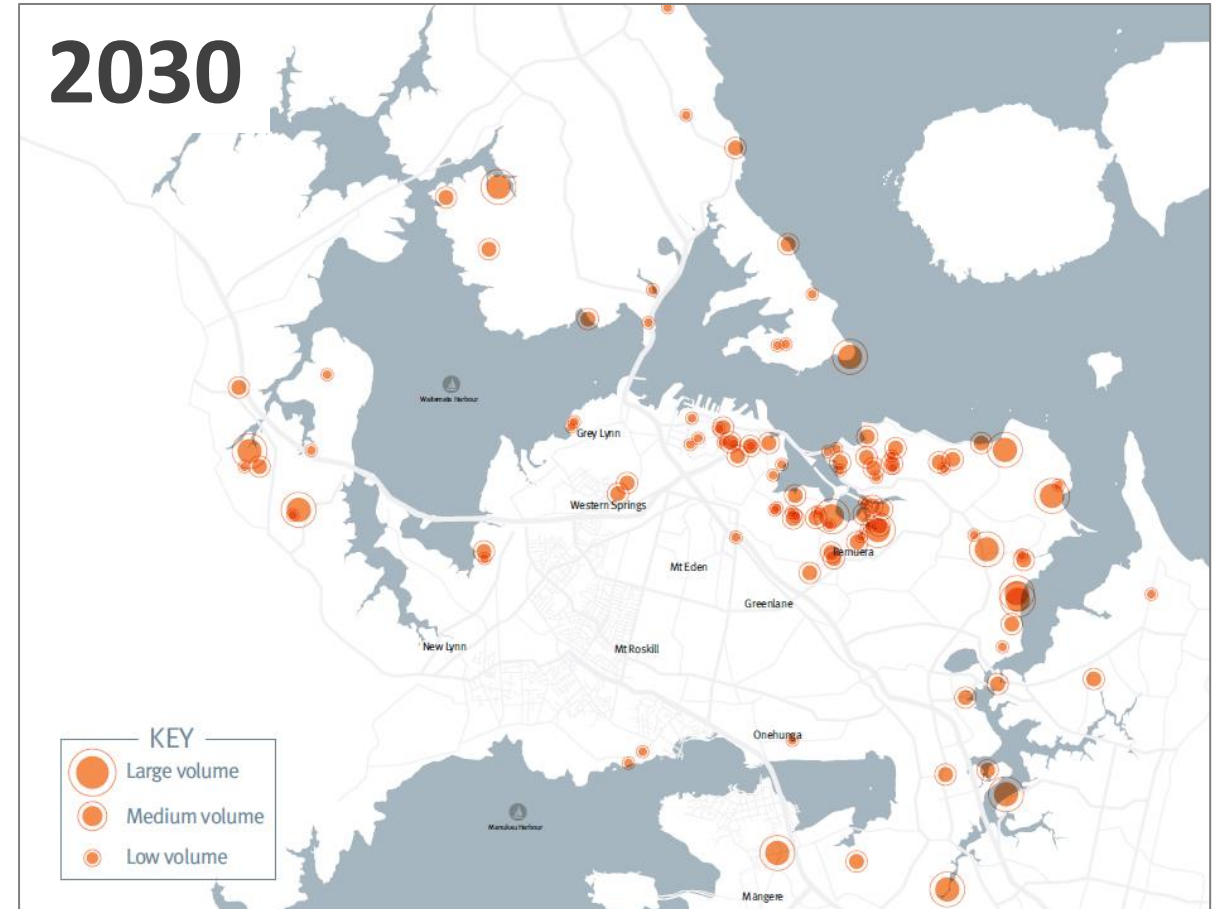
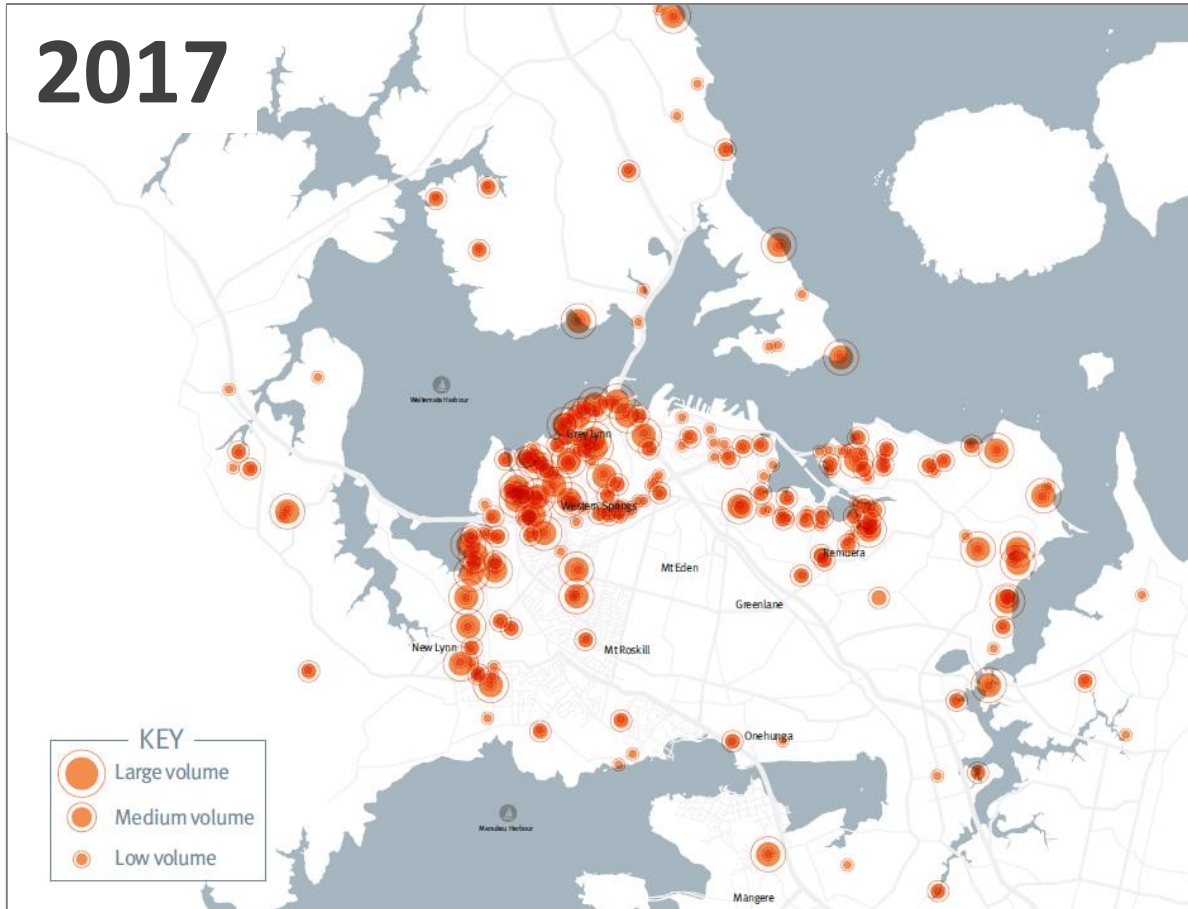
## The challenge

- How do we deliver the same or better water quality outcomes within budget and within reasonable timeframes?

Between August 2020 and February 2022, cost of ...	Why?
<b>Supply steel reinforcing bar has increased by 74%</b>	Due to increase in steel and transport prices.
<b>Concrete including pipes has increased by 19%</b>	Due to increases in shipping and road transport costs.
<b>HDPE pipe has increased by 38%</b>	Due to increase in crude oil and transport prices.
<b>Concrete lined steel pipes has increased by 75%</b>	Due to increases in steel (HRC) and most other inputs.
<b>Electrical equipment has increased by 24%</b>	Due to a 33% increase in copper and aluminium prices from Aug 2020 to July 2021.



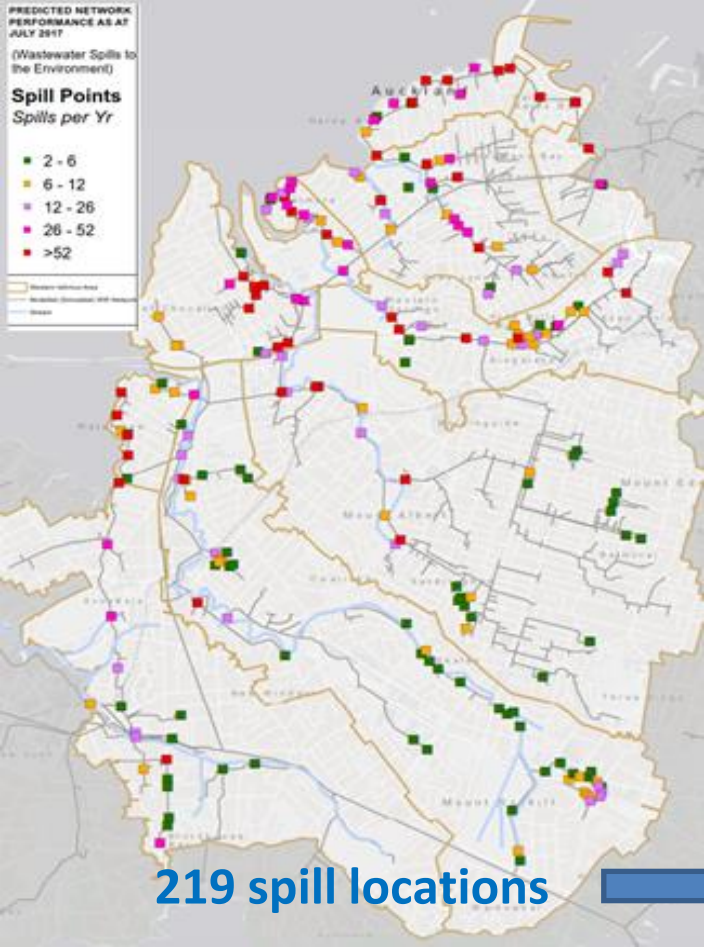
# Wastewater Network Performance



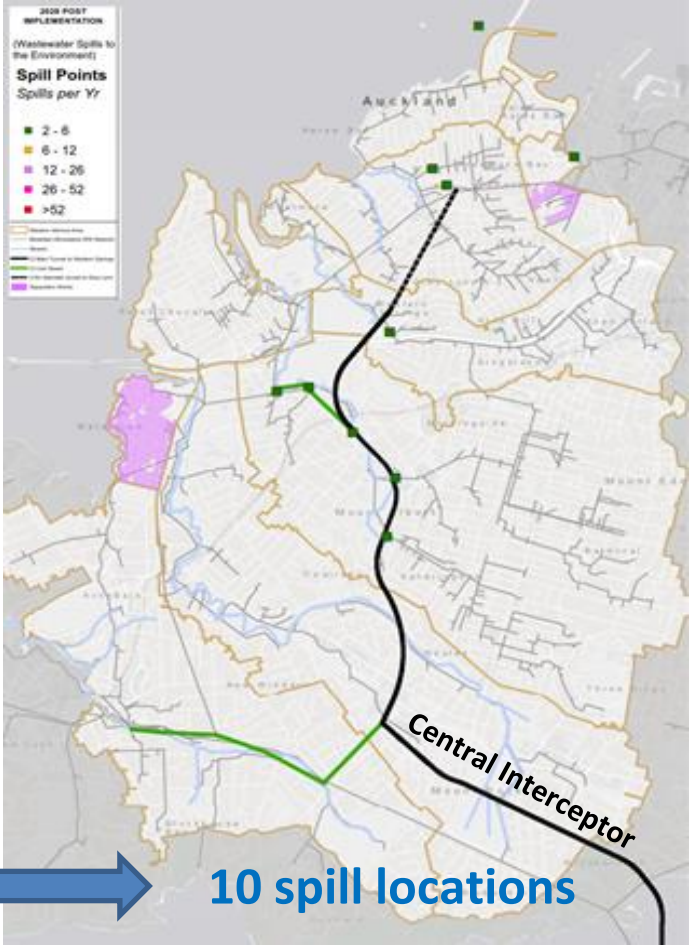
# Western Isthmus: 10-year Programme Objectives to 2028

-  Committed separation works
-  Separation projects before 2028
-  Separation projects after 2028
-  Catchments under review

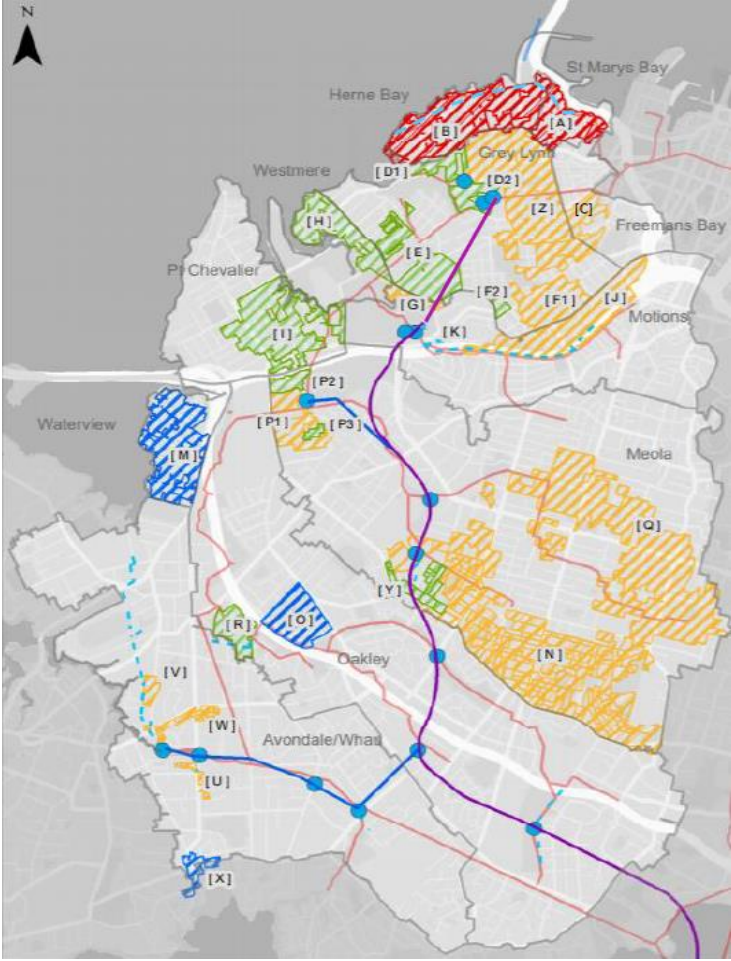
Network Overflow Performance (2018)



Network Overflow Performance (2028)



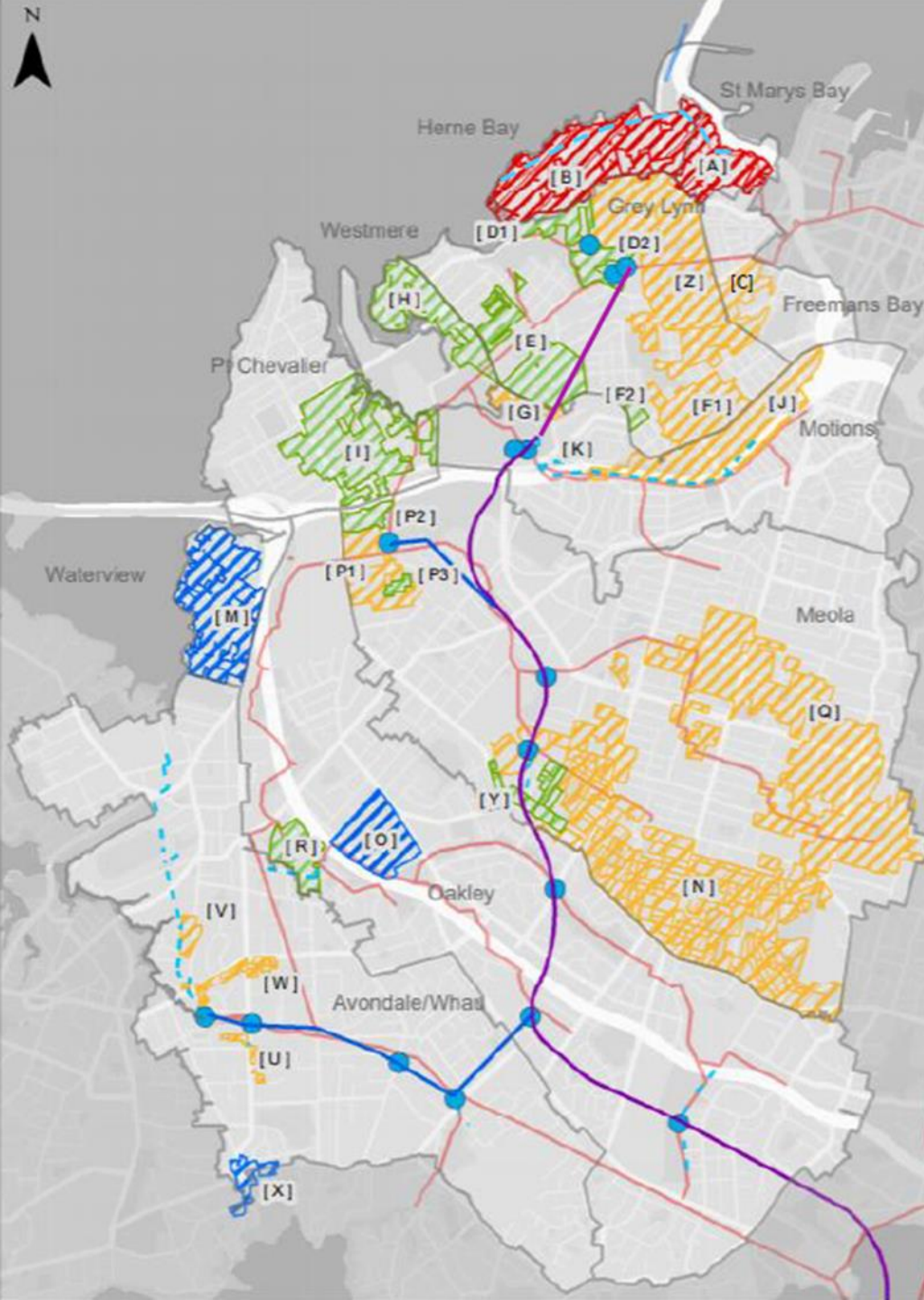
Network Separation





# Early Strategy

- 4911 properties to be separated across WIWQIP
- 2017 Design peak flow into the Central Interceptor was 56m<sup>3</sup>/s



-  Committed separation works
-  Separation projects before 2028
-  Separation projects after 2028
-  Catchments under review

# Learning from separation so far

- Investigations require lots of detail.
- Construction is very disruptive.
- Needs revalidation and ongoing monitoring.
- We are still fixing areas separated in the 1990s.
- Wastewater upgrades cannot be confirmed until sometime after separation is completed.
- It can take longer than you think.



# Best Practical Strategy



- What's different?
- Separate up to 3841 properties where connection to the Central Interceptor will not address local spill performance.
- We will still need to upgrade the Wastewater network.

- Central Interceptor
- Developed options
- Conceptual options

- The peak flows to the Central Interceptor are still 11% less than initially designed.
- Infrastructure prepares the isthmus better for growth.
- Will achieve the outcomes within the WIWQIP timeframe.



# St Marys and Herne Bay - Overview of Existing Network and Issues

- ▲ Engineered Overflow Points (EOP)
- Safe Swim Monitoring Sites
  - ⚠ Advised against swimming all times
  - ⊕ Wastewater overflows detected after wet weather - very high risk of illness from swimming





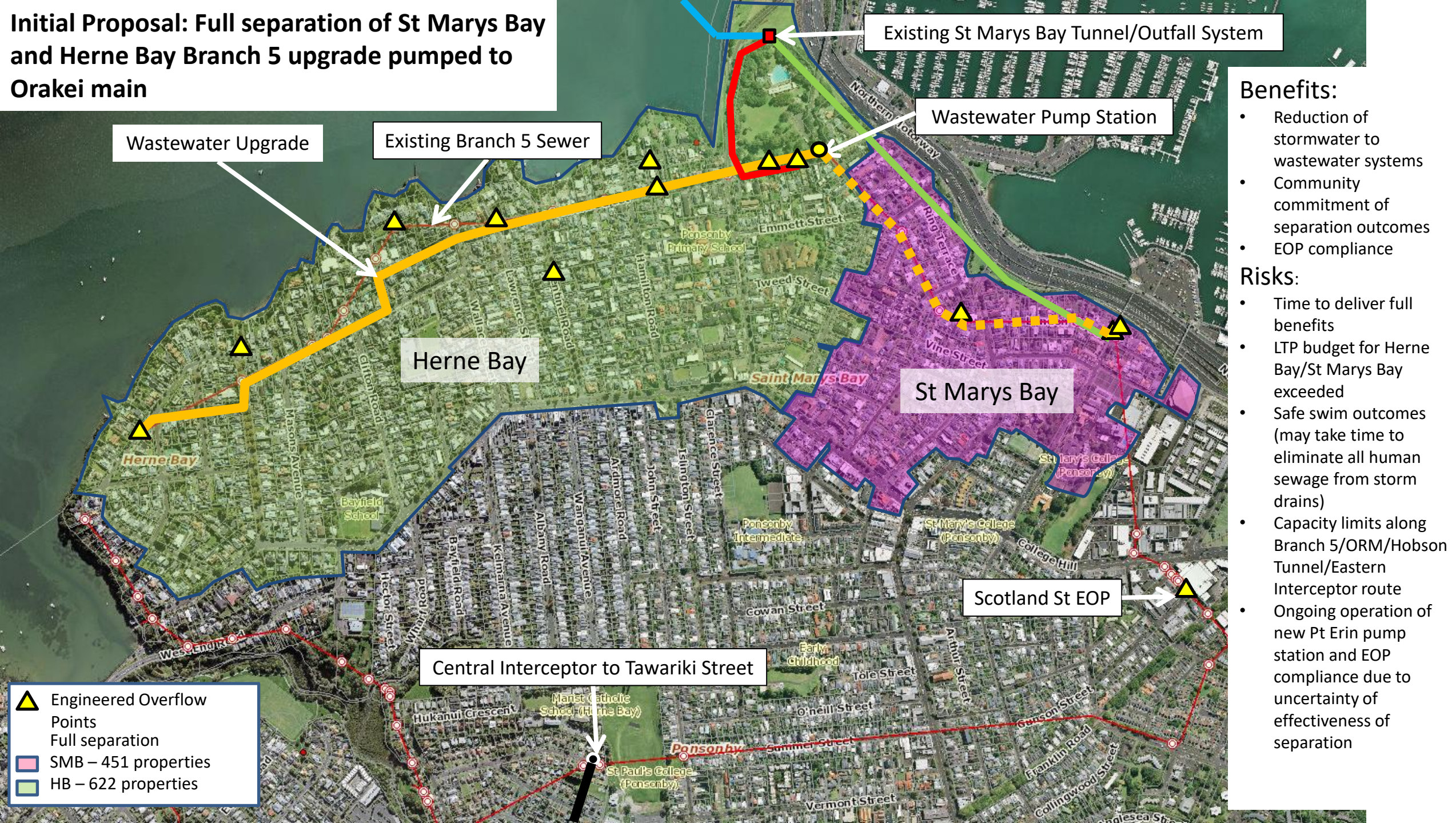
# Network Capacity Constraints



Future capacity upgrades required for growth and to address overflows



# Initial Proposal: Full separation of St Marys Bay and Herne Bay Branch 5 upgrade pumped to Orakei main



- Benefits:**
- Reduction of stormwater to wastewater systems
  - Community commitment of separation outcomes
  - EOP compliance

- Risks:**
- Time to deliver full benefits
  - LTP budget for Herne Bay/St Marys Bay exceeded
  - Safe swim outcomes (may take time to eliminate all human sewage from storm drains)
  - Capacity limits along Branch 5/ORM/Hobson Tunnel/Eastern Interceptor route
  - Ongoing operation of new Pt Erin pump station and EOP compliance due to uncertainty of effectiveness of separation

▲ Engineered Overflow Points  
▲ Full separation  
 SMB – 451 properties  
 HB – 622 properties



# New Proposal: Central Interceptor extended to Pt Erin and wastewater upgraded – future separation of St Marys Bay & Herne Bay



Existing St Marys Bay tunnel/outfall system

Wastewater upgrade

Existing Branch 5 sewer

Herne Bay

St Marys Bay

CI extension to Pt Erin

Scotland St EOP

CI extension to Grey Lynn

▲ Engineered Overflow Points

## Benefits:

- More certainty of water quality outcomes and improvements in beach water quality
- Water quality outcomes can be achieved within 2028 timeframe.
- Less immediate disruption to residents
- Allows phasing of separation within the programme
- Additional storage capacity for CI
- Provides capacity recovery within Branch 5 and the Orakei Main Sewer

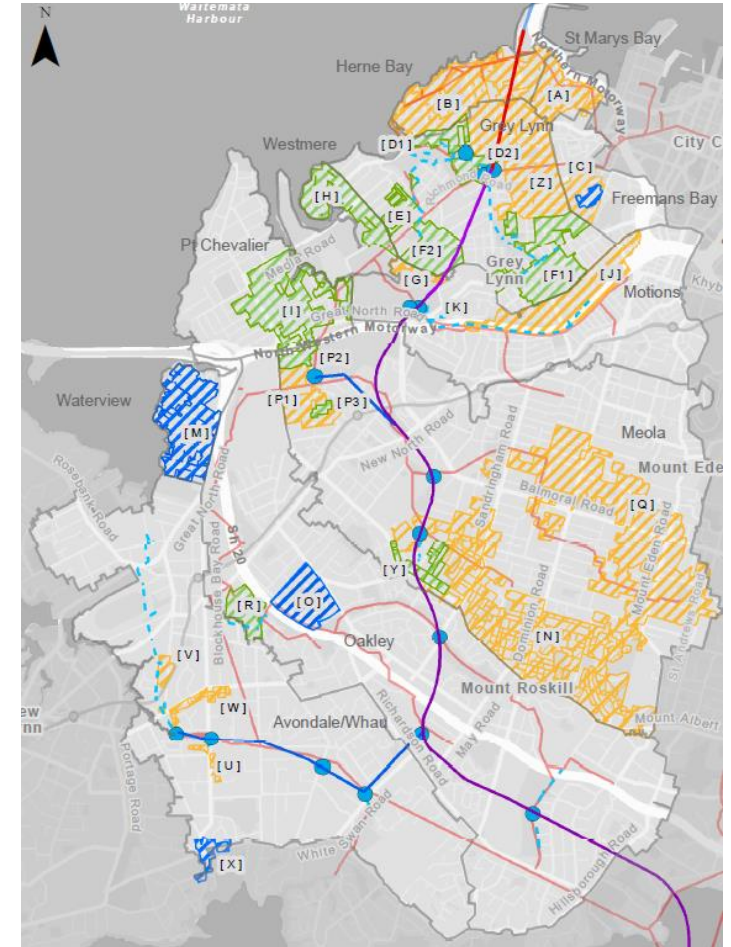
## Risks:

- This is a different solution than previously agreed with the community
- No reduction of stormwater to wastewater systems from these two catchments until separation implemented



# Future separation – Post 2028

- Pre-2028: separation of areas **not** connected to the Central Interceptor
  - 100% separation, including all private drainage, is required to meet NDC targets
- Post-2028:
  - Under the revised proposal NDC compliance is achieved by connection to the Central Interceptor
  - Ongoing separation programme will be necessary to meet operational volume reduction targets
  - 100% separation of any one area is no longer required
  - This allows for **phased** separation
  - Select sub-catchments for separation based on:
    - Best volume reduction for the investment
    - Provision of network to service growth
  - Provide public **stormwater** network initially, connecting all private properties separated to boundary.
  - Works on private property, only as required to meet operational or NDC targets
  - Works programme likely to take place across multiple suburbs within the Central Interceptor catchment





Thank you

Any feedback?