



## WATER SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM STUDY



**July 2015** 



#### PARKSVILLE, BC

#### **Study Purpose**

- Assess the present & future capacity of the District's water supply source.
- Review historical water demands. Compare with those of other municipalities
- Review and compare design standard water demands with those of other municipalities.
- Analyze the ability of the water distribution system to deliver domestic and fire flow demands.
- Provide recommendations to maintain an adequate level of service both now and in the future.



#### Water Supply Source



#### **Four Wells**

1979 #4 728 m³/day (8.4 L/s) 1983 #6 543 m³/day (6.3 L/s) 1986 #9 190 m³/day (2.2 L/s) 1990 #12 566 m³/day (6.6 L/s)

### Estimated current maximum capacity when all operating simultaneously:

2,027 m<sup>3</sup>/day (23 L/s)

Wellfield discharges into Ware Rd Reservoir where it is treated (chlorinated).

Treated water pumped to Aulds Rd Reservoir.

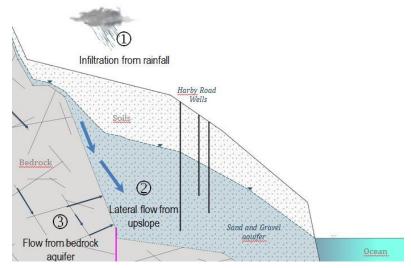




### Wellfield Aquifer Description



- ➤ The aquifer that the District's well extract water from is labelled #215 by the Ministry of Environment.
- ➤ The groundwater level fluctuates throughout the year. Review of water levels revealed up to 3 m of change from the wet winter to dry summer months.
- Aquifer recharge is dependent on:
  - precipitation (snow/rainfall) in the upland area that infiltrates into the ground, and
  - may also be recharged in part by groundwater flowing through the underlying bedrock.







### Wellfield Yield



- Current Conditions
- > Future Conditions (New Well No. 6 & Redevelopment/Upgrade of 4, 9, 12)

Well	Date	Well	Water Level	Well	Well	Estimated Current	///-/ 20		ted Safe Pumping Yield 14 & Feb 2015 Pumping Tests)	
No.	Drilled	Diameter	Depth	Depth	Motor	Capacity	Individual	Sim	ultaneous	
		(mm)	(m)	(m)	(Hp)	(m³/day)	(m³/day)	(m³/day)	% of Total	
4	Aug 1979	200	1.1	21	20	728	1,019	901	37 %	
6	April 1983	200	- 0.5 *	16	10	543	836	668	27 %	
9	Oct 1986	200	3.3	24	5	190	352	281	12 %	
12	Oct 1990	200	0.5	21	10	566	718	574	24 %	
			Wellfield Es	timated Max	imum Yield:	2,027	-	2,424	100 %	
			2014	Maximum D	ay Demand:	1,421		1,421	59 %	
			Estimated Maximum Difference:		606		1,003	41 %		
						(7 L/s)		(12 L/s)		

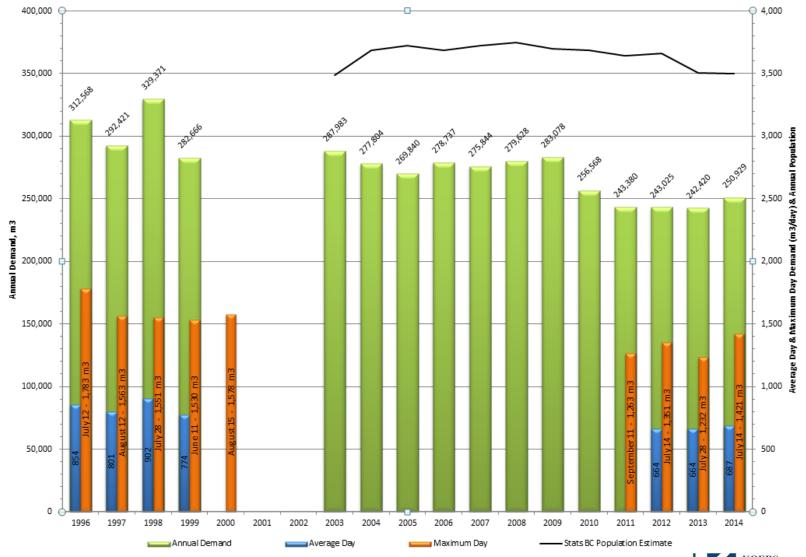
#### Note:



<sup>\*</sup> Indicates Well No. 6 is an artesian well with a static water level of 0.5 m above ground.

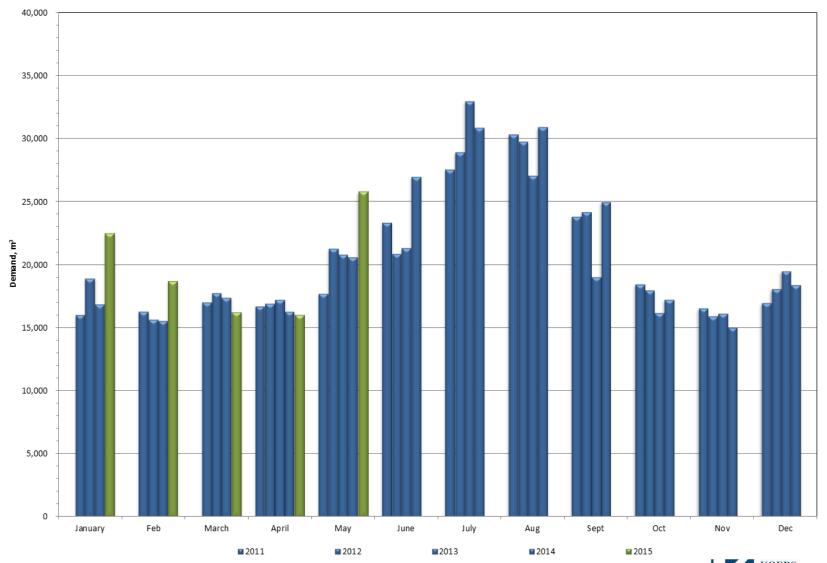


## Annual, Maximum Day & Average Day Demands 1996 - 2015



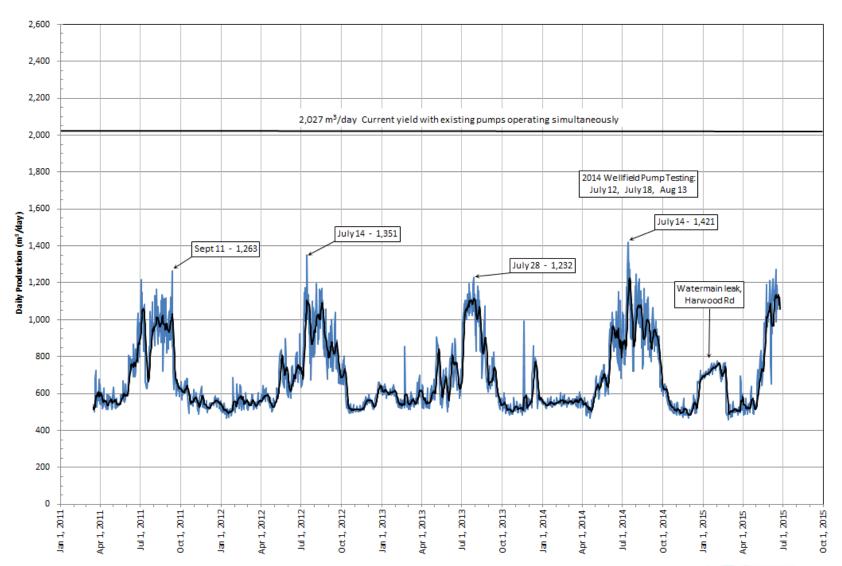


# Monthly Demands 2011 - 2015





## Daily Demand <a href="March 2011">March 2011</a> – June 2015



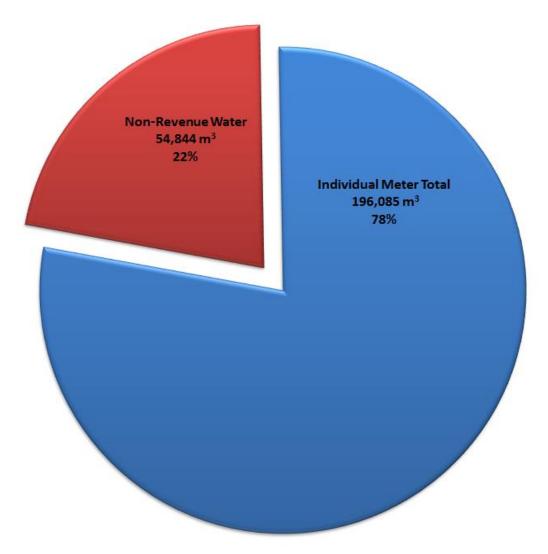




#### Revenue & Non-Revenue Water, 2014

#### 22% Non-Revenue.

While a noticeable amount, it is not unexpected or unusual for a water system of this size, age and operating pressures.







#### Non-Revenue Water Sources

Non-revenue water encompasses unbilled authorized consumption and apparent and real system losses, which may consist of:

#### **Unbilled Authorized Consumption**

- Watermain flushing
- Sewer main flushing
- Fire department training and actual fire fighting
- Public boulevard and playfield irrigation

#### **Apparent Losses**

- Water theft
- Metering inaccuracies

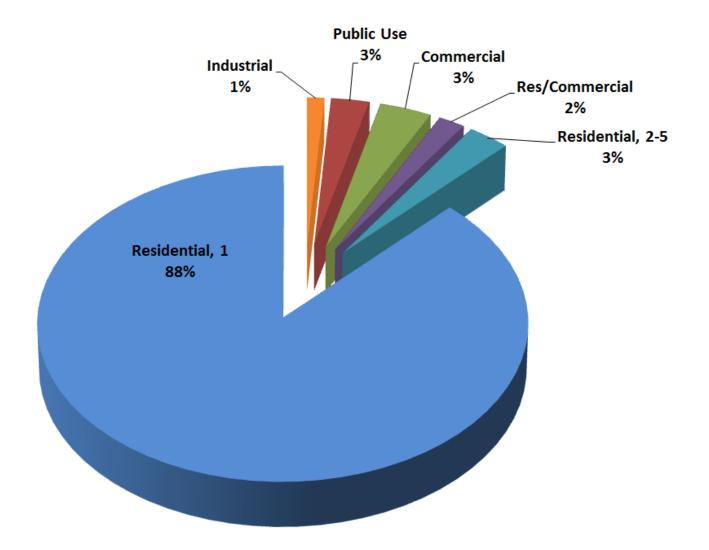
#### Real Losses

- Leakage on transmission and/or distribution mains
- Leakage on service connections up to the customer's meter





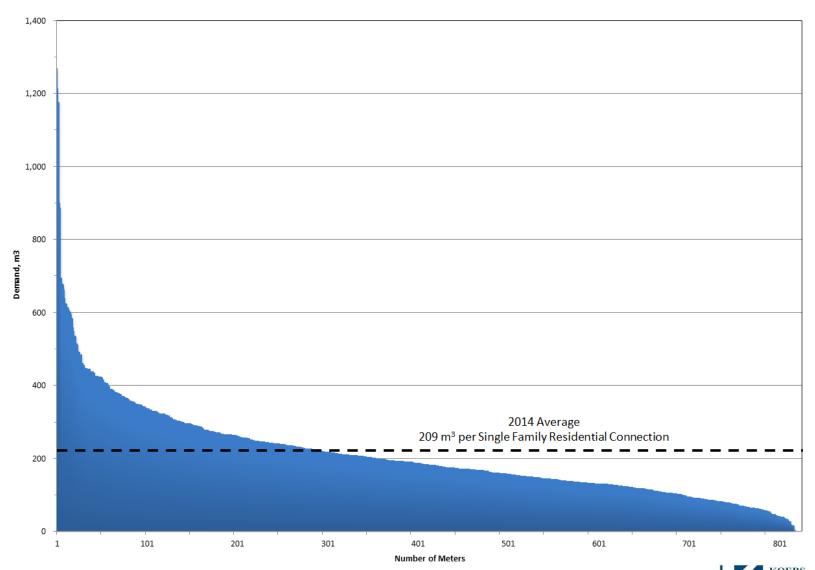
### Revenue Water, 2014







#### SF Residential Water Use, 2014





## Demand by Land-Use <a href="Compared to other Municipalities">Compared to other Municipalities</a> (2012)

	Annual M	letered Water Demand (	(2012)
Municipality	Single Family (m³/dwelling)	Multi-Family (m³/dwelling)	Commercial (m³/unit)
Tofino	182	110	590
Parksville	199 n/a		2,130
Lantzville	218	n/a	523
Nanaimo	251	165	n/a
Nanoose Bay Water Service Area	256	204	571
Comox	290	150	4,032
Comox Valley Water Local Service Area	382	264	771





# Per Capita Demand <u>Compared to other Municipalities</u>

			Study Per Capita Demand					
Company weight	Study Year	2011 Canada	Average I	Day (lpcd)	Maximum Day (Ipcd)	Max/ Total Ave		
Community	Study Teal	Census Population	Residential	Total				
Gold River	2002	1,267	786	866	2,252	2.6		
Ucluelet	2012	1,627	996	1,270	2,129	1.7		
Tofino *	2000	1,876	331	1,008	2,168	2.2		
Lantzville *	2015	3,643	246	321	663	2.1		
Ladysmith *	2013	8,691	430		729	1.7		
Qualicum Beach	2003	8,687		570	1,420	2.5		
Parksville *	1995	11,977		540	1,180	2.2		
Comox	2013	13,627		490	840	1.7		
Port Alberni *	1995	17,743	366	1,118	1,777	1.6		
Courtenay	2003	24,099		635	1,417	2.2		
Campbell River	2001	31,186		635	2,100	3.3		
Nanaimo *	1998	83,810		540	1,050	1.9		
Average (excluding Tofino/Ucluelet)				703	1,581			





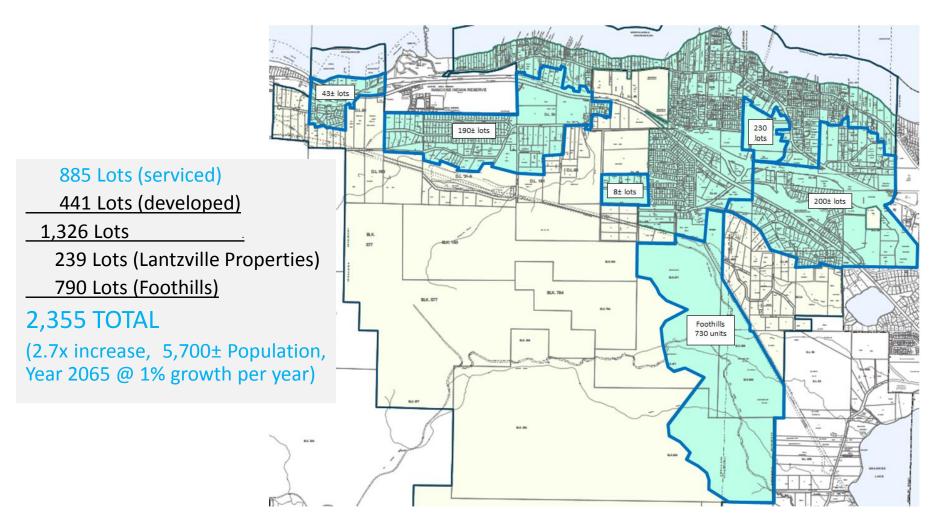
## Design Demand <a href="Compared to other Municipalities">Compared to other Municipalities</a>

	Municipal Per Capita Demand Design Standards						
Municipality	Average Day (lpcd)	Maximum Day (lpcd)	Max/Ave Ratio	Peak Hour (lpcd)			
MMCD *	300	600	2	900			
Nanaimo	455	1,135	2.5	1,820			
Fairwinds		1,168	-	-			
Parksville	570	1,364	2.4	1,700			
Lantzville	-	1,380	-	-			
Qualicum Beach	-	1,780	-	3,150			
Courtenay	635	2,100	2,100 3.3				
Comox	635	2,100	3.3	3,000			
Campbell River	635	2,100	3.3	3,000			





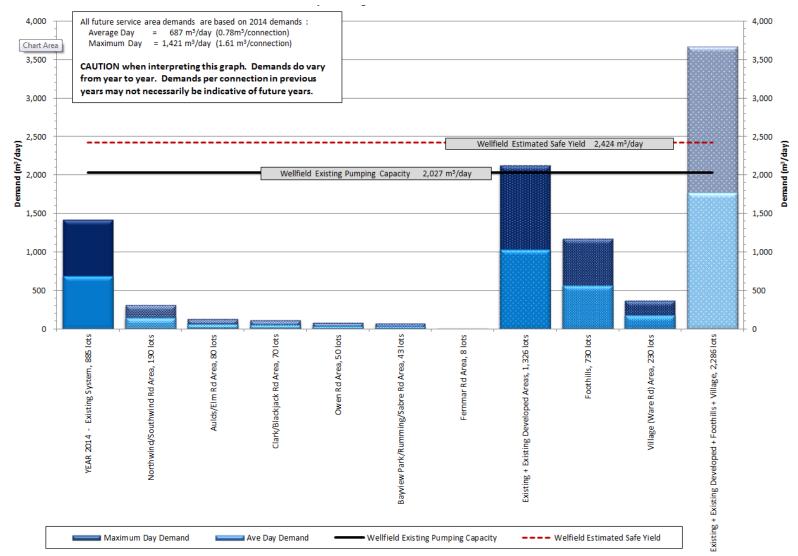
#### **OCP Water Service Area**







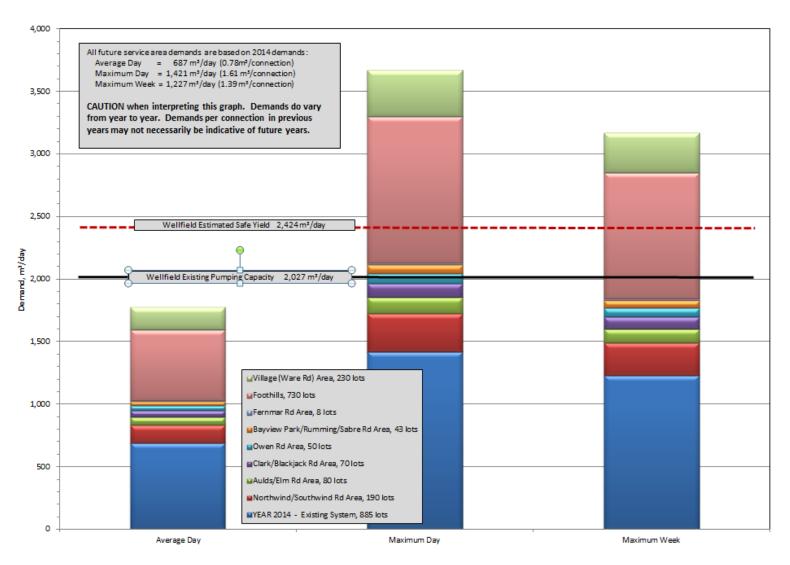
#### No. of Properties Serviced based on 2014 Average & Maximum Day Demand







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## Maximum No. of Lots Serviced for Varying Design Demands

Description	Max Day	Municipal Design Demand, Maximum Day				
Municipality	DoL (July 14, 2014)	(Nanaimo)	(Fairwinds)	(Parksville)	(DoL, on-site well)	(Qualicum Beach)
Maximum Day Demand - Lpcd	663	1,135	1,168	1,364	1,380	1,780
- Per Connection (m³) *	1.61	2.79	2.87	3.36	3.39	4.38

Description			Number of Lots Se	rviced based on	Maximum D	ay Design Demand	
At maximum pumping of	1,421	m³/day	(which equates to	70% of 2,027 m	³/day or	59% of 2,424 m <sup>3</sup> /da	ıy)
Maximum Number of Service Connections:		885	511	497	424	421	326
At maximum pumping of	1,630	m³/day	(which equates to	80% of 2,037 m	³/day or	67% of 2,424 m³/da	ıy)
Maximum Number of Service Connections:		1,012	584	568	485	481	372
At maximum pumping of	1,833	m³/day	(which equates to	90% of 2,037 m	³/day or	76% of 2,424 m³/da	ıy)
Maximum Number of Service Connections:		1,139	657	639	546	541	418
At maximum pumping of	2,027	m³/day	(which equates to	100% of 2,027 r	n³/day or	84% of 2,424 m3/da	ay)
Maximum Number of Service Connections:		1,265	730	710	606	601	465
At maximum pumping of	2,182	m³/day		(which equa	ites to	90% of 2,424 m³/da	ay)
Maximum Number of Service Connections:		1,355	782	760	649	644	498
At maximum pumping of	2,424	m³/day		(which equat	es to 1	L00% of 2,424 m <sup>3</sup> /da	ay)
Maximum Number of Service Connections:		1,505	869	845	721	715	553





#### **BC Living Water Smart Program**

- 2008, provincial government launched Living Water Smart program emphasizing water conservation.
- Program requires 50% of new municipal water needs to be acquired through conservation by Year 2020.
- It is not known if this program will be applied to groundwater licensing and if so, what further reduction of DoL's (already low) demands can be achieved.





### Climate Change

A long-term shift in weather conditions and is measured by changes in a variety of climate indicators (e.g. temperature, precipitation, wind) including both changes in average and extreme conditions.

Government of Canada climate change website says: (<a href="www.climatechange.gc.ca">www.climatechange.gc.ca</a>):

- Over the period 1948 to 2010, the average annual temperature in Canada has warmed by 1.6 °C, a higher rate of warming than in most other regions of the world.
- Future warming will be accompanied by other changes, including the amount and distribution of rain, snow, and ice and the risk of extreme weather events such as:
  - heat waves,
  - heavy rainfalls and related flooding,
  - dry spells and/or droughts, and
  - forest fires.





#### Climate Change

The potential impact climate change may have on either the District's water supply source (Aquifer #215) or changes in water demands by the consumers, is not known.

Generally, it is expected that the Vancouver Island region will experience:

- drier summers, and
- wetter winters.





### Reservoir Storage Volumes

#### Upper Pressure Zone (Aulds Rd) Reservoir



		Required Volume, m <sup>3</sup> in Year			
Description	Calculation	2014	2040		
			Low	High	
Fire Storage	75 L/s for 2 hrs	540	54	10	
Peaking Storage	25% of Max Day	91	231	359	
Emergency Storage	25% of (Fire + Peaking Storage)	158	193	213	
	Total Required Storage Volume:	790	964	1,112	
	Current Reservoir Storage Volume:	240	240	240	
	Resulting Storage Surplus/Deficit	550	724	872	





### Reservoir Storage Volumes

#### Lower Pressure Zone (Ware Rd) Reservoir



		Required Volume, m <sup>3</sup> in Year			
Description	Calculation	2014	2040		
		2014	Low	High	
Fire Storage	200 L/s (for 2 hrs) to 250 L/s (for 3 hrs)	1,440 – 2,700	1,440	2,700	
Peaking Storage	25% of Max Day	264	375	583	
Emergency Storage	25% of (Fire + Peaking Storage)	426 – 741	1,175	1,226	
	Total Required Storage Volume:	2,130 – 3,705	2,270	4,105	
	Current Reservoir Storage Volume:	1,887	1,887	1,887	
	Resulting Storage Surplus/Deficit:	243 – 1,818	383	2,218	
	Potential Available Fire Storage in High Pressure Zone:	100 *	540	540	
	Resulting Storage Surplus/Deficit	143 – 1,718	157	1,678	





#### Recommendations

- Apply for and secure a groundwater licence from the provincial government.
- Try to increase production of wellfield to the estimated long-term safe yeild of 2,424 m³/day (28 L/s) by:
  - Replacing Well No. 6
  - Redeveloping Wells 4, 9 & 12.
- Increase reservoir storage volumes.
- Upgrade watermains to improve fire fighting capabilities.
- Continue replacement of aging (AC) watermains.
- Secure additional water supply source(s) in order to service the properties within the OCP Map 7 – Water Service Area





### **Comments & Questions**

