

### Building and Utilizing the Wastewater Treatment Plant Network in Kobe City

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### Background

#### Kobe city

| Population                                      | 1,500,000 |
|---|-----------|
| Area, km <sup>2</sup>                           | 560       |
| Sanitary sewer, km                              | 4,100     |
| Storm sewer, km                                 | 660       |
| Total capacity of<br>WWTPs, m <sup>3</sup> /day | 700,000   |
| Average WW flow, m <sup>3</sup> /day            | 500,000   |





# Background

#### Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (GHAE)

-Jan 17 1995

-Magnitude 7.2

| Death             | 4,600   |
|-------------------|---------|
| Missing           | 2       |
| Injured           | 15,000  |
| Destroyed houses  | 67,000  |
| Evacuees, at peak | 240,000 |





### Background

#### WW Infrastructure Damage by GHAE

- Higashi-nada WWTP with 240,000m<sup>3</sup>/day capacity, the biggest, dysfunctional for 100days.
- Primary treatment only until recovery





### Capacity Loss by Quake

| WWTPs        | Capacity<br>(m <sup>3</sup> /day) | Capacity loss |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Higashi-nada | 225,000                           | Down to 0%    |
| Port island  | 20,000                            | None          |
| Chubu        | 78,000                            | Down to 50%   |
| Suzurandai   | 44,000                            | None          |
| Seibu        | 162,000                           | Down to 20%   |
| Tarumi       | 134,000                           | None          |
| Tamatsu      | 75,000                            | None          |



#### Aerial view of the Higashi-nada WWTP





#### Emergency primary sedimentation at sheet-piled canal





# WWTPs network system

- Connecting several WWTPs with trunk sewers.
- Transport WW from Not-operational WWTP to operational WWTPs in Emergency.

→ Strengthen resilience

- Use of existing infrastructure to reduce construction cost.
- Routine use of network to seek additional benefit.



### Route map and vertical section







### Use of existing trunks





# Routine Use of Network, example

Rehab of Seibu WWTP, with a cap of 130,000m<sup>3</sup>/day

- Bypassing WW to the other WWTPs.
- Treatment at Tarumi WWTPs.

→Rehab with no WW inflow ease and reduce cost of works.





# Challenges during the operation

- 1. Generation of  $H_2S$ 
  - Rusting devices (main pomp, screen)
  - Reducing life of the activated carbon in deodorization
- 2. Rapid water level elevation in the trunk sewer
  - Increased Risk of Wet Weather SSO



#### H<sub>2</sub>S at Pump Well of Tarumi WWTP





### Cause of H<sub>2</sub>S generation







- Kobe built WWTPs network system to increase resilience.
- Existing trunks used to reduce construction cost.
- Planned routine use to seek further benefit.
- Has used NW routinely as planned for rehab of WWTPs.
- Will use NW for rehab of trunk sewers.



# Thank you very much for your listening!

