



EUROPEAN UNION
European Regional Development Fund

NOAH

Protecting Baltic Sea from untreated wastewater spillages during flood events in urban areas

Riga Technical University
www.wri.bf.rtu.lv/en
Facebook: Ūdens Pētniecības Laboratorija
janis.rubulis@rtu.lv
+37129438018

Jānis Rubulis
Dr.Sc.ing., asoc.prof.



Phumek

Partners

Academies (EST, FIN, POL, SWE, LV, DEN)

PP 1 - Tallinn University of Technology
PP 2 - Satakunta University of Applied Sciences
PP 3 - Gdansk University of Technology
PP 7 - Natural Resources Institute Finland (Luke)
PP 10 - Halmstad University
PP 12 - Riga Technical University
PP 15 - Technical University of Denmark

Umbrella organisations (EST, POL)

PP 8 - Estonian Waterworks Association
PP 11 - Economic Chamber Polish Waterworks

Projekta realizācija: 01.01.2019.-30.09.2021.

Municipalities/water companies (EST, FIN, POL, SWE, LV)

PP 4 - City of Haapsalu
PP 5 - City of Rakvere
PP 6 - Liepaja municipal authority "Komunālā pārvalde"
PP 9 - City of Pori
PP 13 - Ogre municipality
PP 14 - Slupsk Water Supply
PP 16 - Jurmalas udens Ltd
PP 17 - The municipality of Söderhamn
PP 18 - Rakvere Water Company

Associated organisations (EST, FIN)

AO 1 - Union of the Baltic cities
AO 2 - Ministry of Environment
AO 3 - Satakunta Chamber of Commerce

MOTIVATION



1995



2018

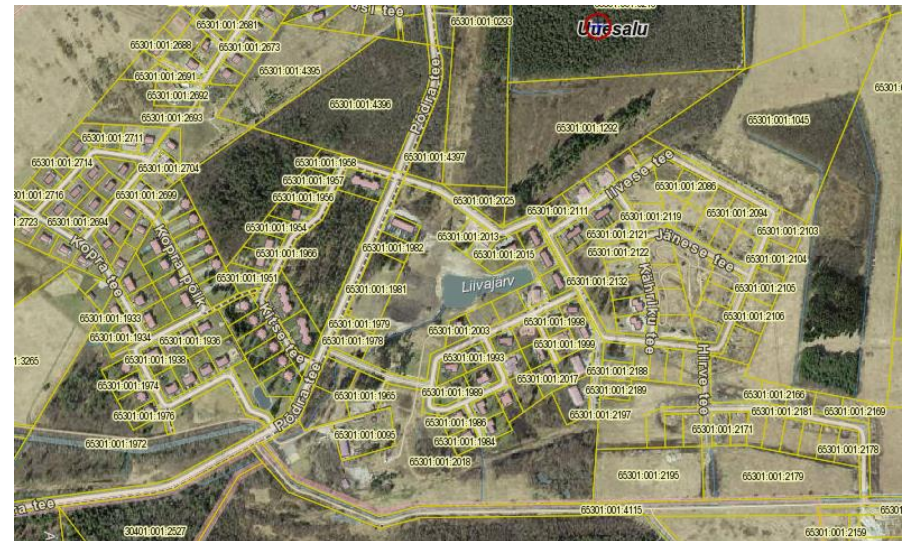
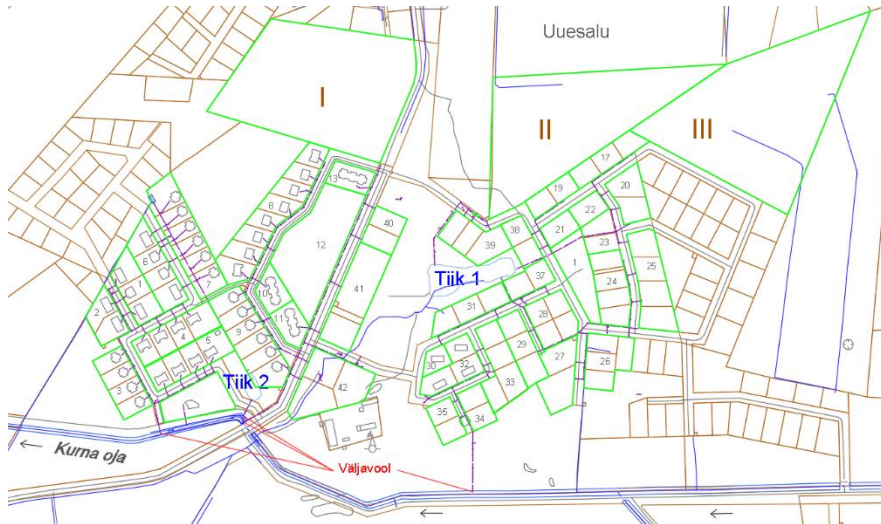
 **Interreg**
Baltic Sea Region



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**TAL
TECH**

WP2 SHORTCOMES IN PLOT BASED PLANNING



LV scientific core team



Arnis Lektauers



Jānis Zvirgzds



Māris Kaļinka

1. Water research laboratory
2. Department of Geomatics/Spatial and Regional Development Research laboratory
3. Department of Modelling and Simulation

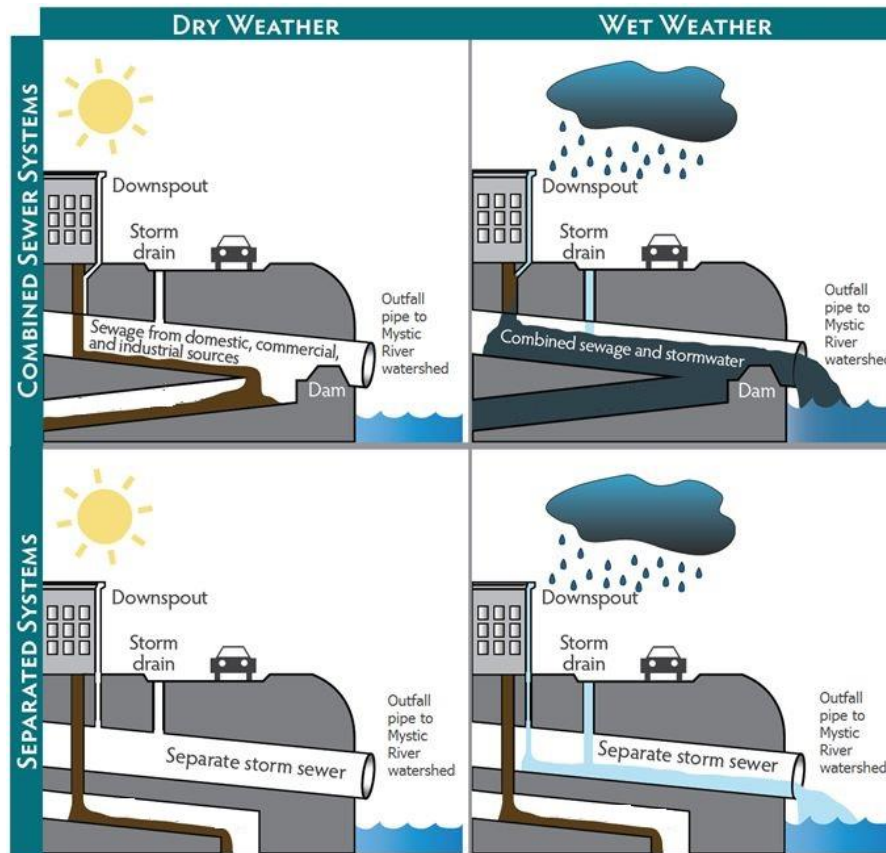


Andrejs Zubaničs –
Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre
Forecasts and Climate Department,
Hydrometeorological Forecasts Division



Jānis Rubulis

State of play for LV end-users



Liepāja had partly combined system.
In future would like separate system.

Ogre and Jūrmala. However for
Jūrmala storm sewer (ditches) is
influenced by decentralized
(private) sewerage.

Liepaja

	Challenge	Task	Objective	Tool, approach used
1.	How stormwater system (Tebras area) works? How often outlet is flooded due to water level rise in Lake Liepāja from November till January (Western wind)? More connections possible?	Precipitation, level measurements and flow calculation	Define interaction between precipitation, water level in Lake and storm water system operation	Modelling of flows (dry and wet weather cases) with Bentley StormCAD and EPA SWMM. Installation of online sensors (level) in storm water system manhole. Water level, wind speed (!!!) and precipitation data from LGEMC. Extreme Weather Layer (EWL) – graphical presentation of the results.
2.	High groundwater table	To measure it	How it influence stormwater fillage	Real time Control (RTC) ???
3.	40 % / 60 % (separate/combine)	Inventory of all system	Recommendations for 100% separate system	GIS based tool developed by RTU



The flooding begins

The water level - LAS-2000,5 (European Vertical Reference System)

The floodplain of Lake Liepāja

0,67 m

City of Liepāja

1,17 m

<https://www.meteo.lv>

PILOT SITES

Rainwater drainage in the lake, Tebras Street

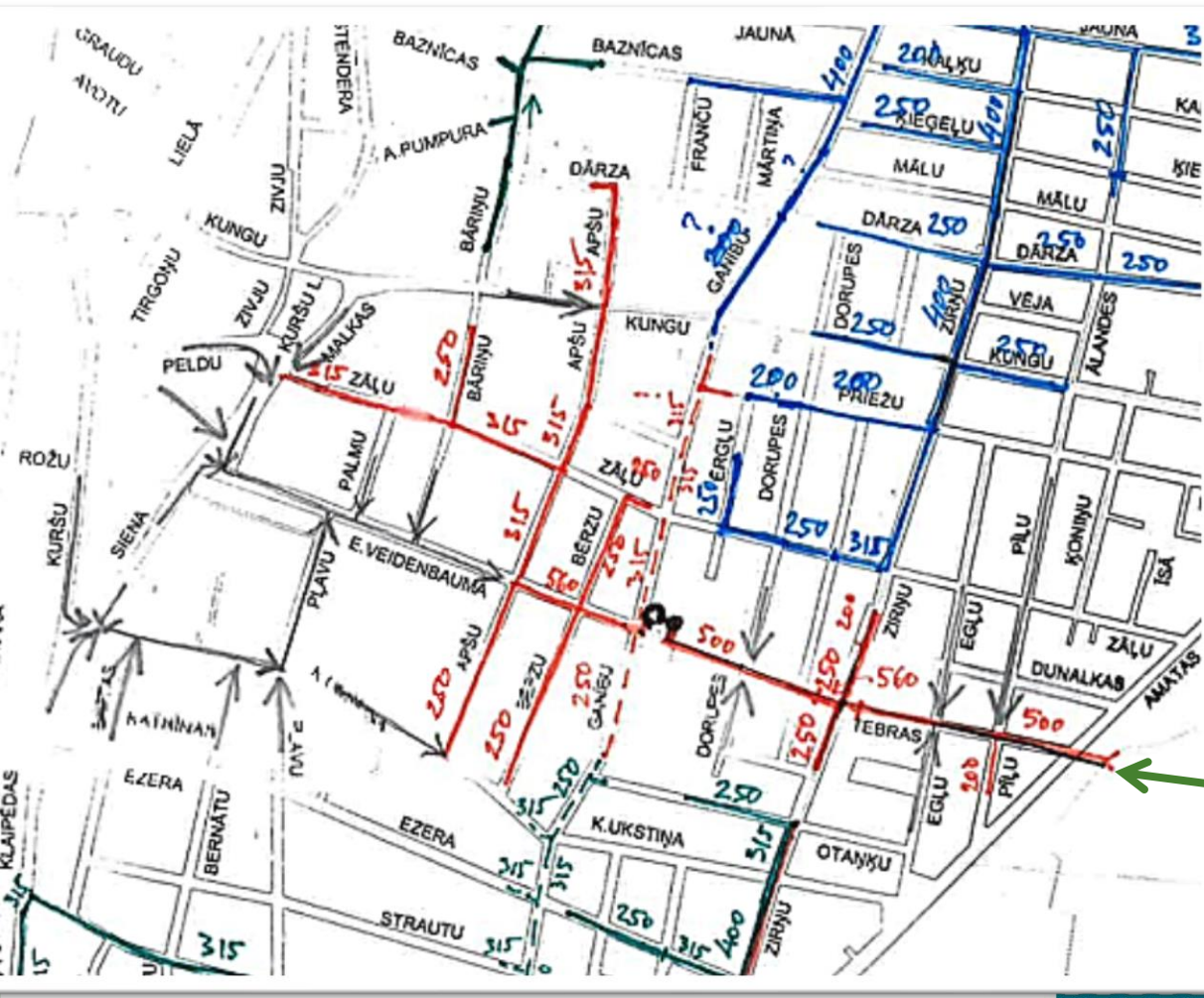


Basic Data:

- Area = ~51,00 ha;
- Planned Pilot site located near the lake in Eastern part of city;
- Main problem is that storm waters from the Baltic sea come in by trade channel, outlet located in lake does not function.

From kick-off in Tallin

Pilot site at Tebra street catchment area - modelling

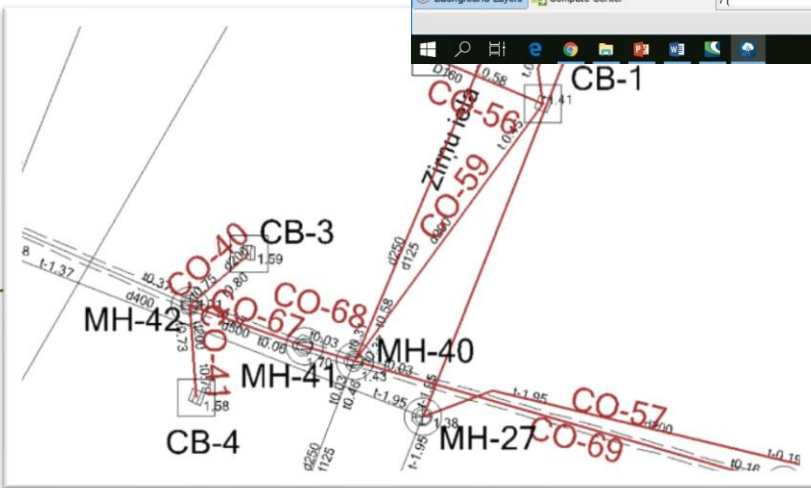
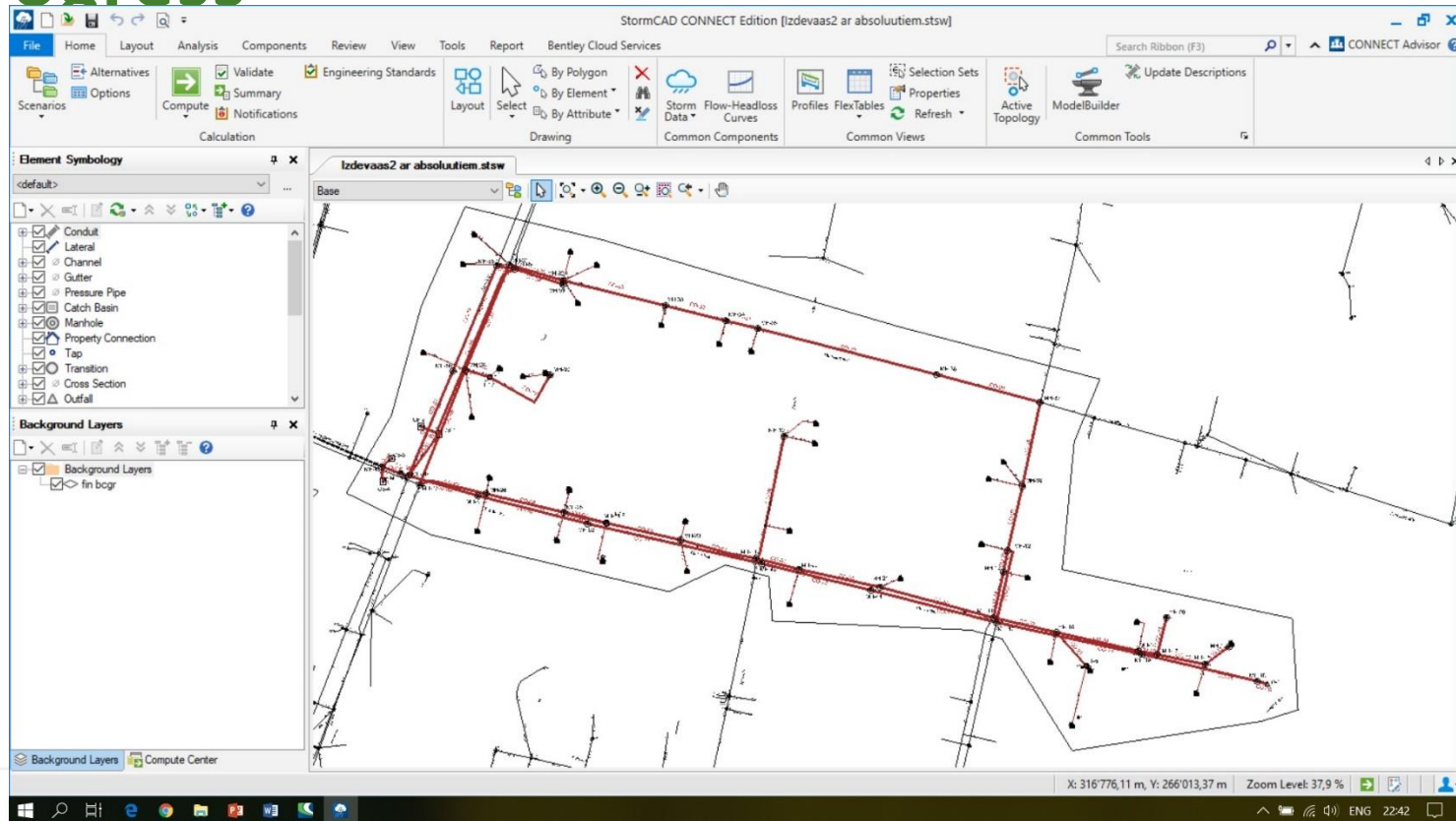


Storm water
outlet in Lake
Liepāja

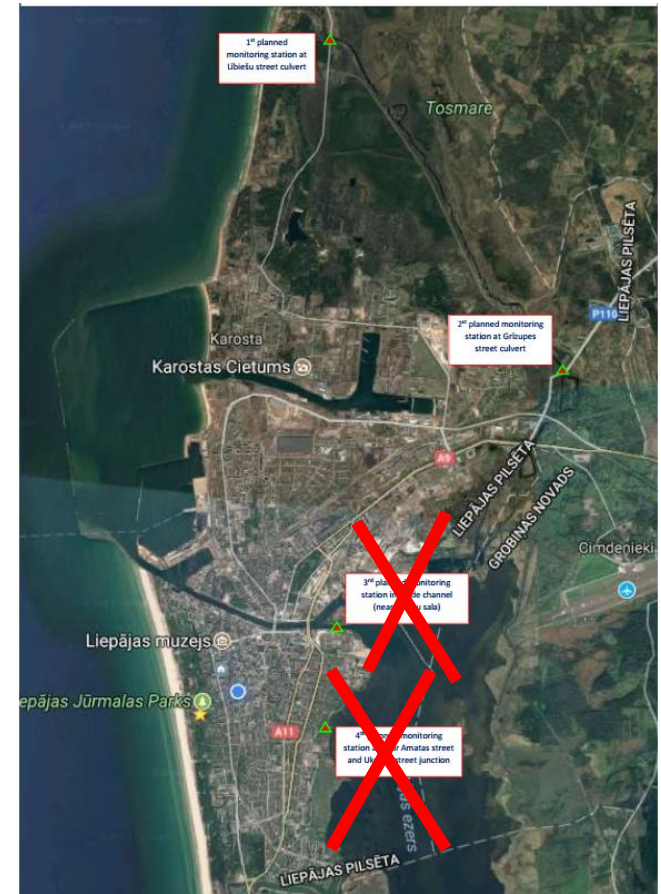
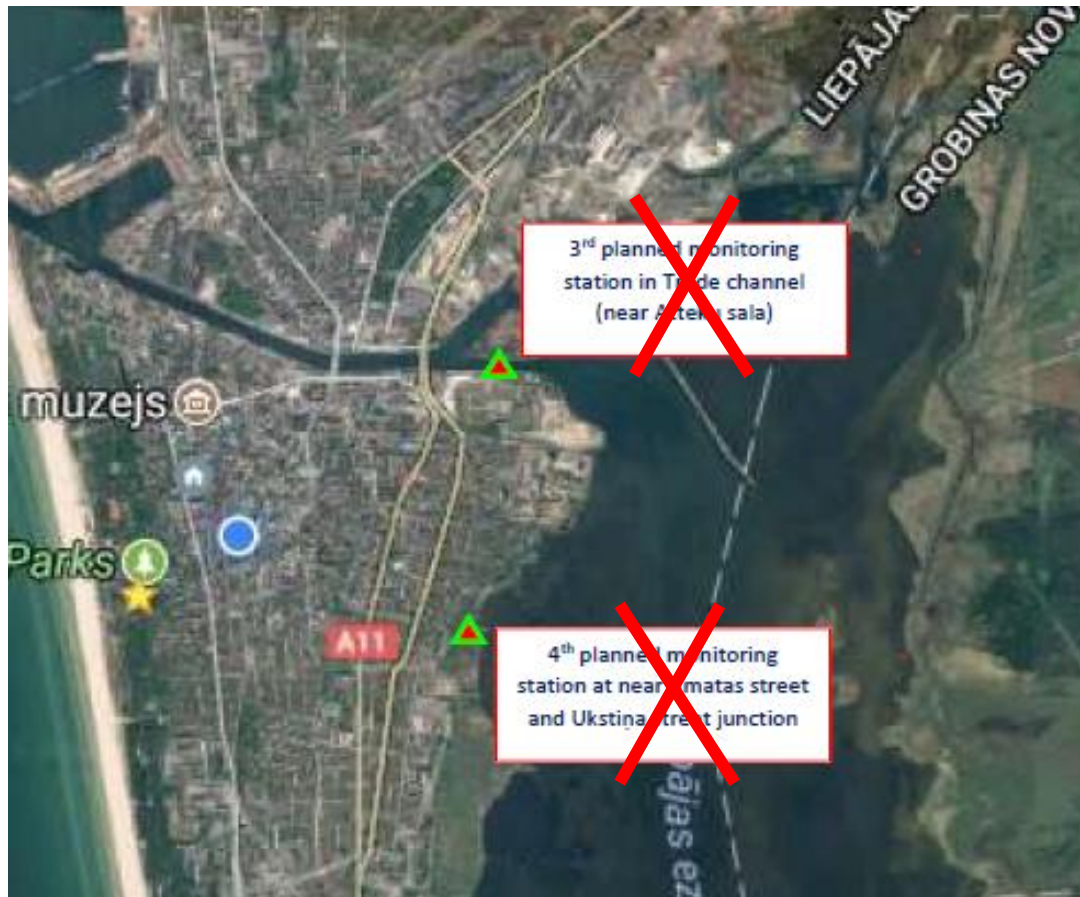
2D model development in StormCAD by RTU – work in progress



RTU
sc.assist.
Valts
Urbanovičs



Pilot sites for AHS location in Liepāja, removed





Slaidi sagatavoti
sadarbībā ar
Liepāja municipal
authority

«Komunālā
pārvalde»



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Jūrmala

	Challenge	Task	Objective	Tool, approach used
1.	Separate systems. However in past were cases when the inflow to Sloka NAI was 2x higher during the rain. Suggestions to transfer stormwater effluents from the beach to river Lielupe	Precipitation, level and flow measurements	Define correlation between precipitation, storm water levels and flow in the waste water sewerage → Define critical spots.	Modelling of flows (dry and wet weather cases) with Bentley SewerGEMS/StormCAD vai EPA SWMM. Installation of online sensors (level, flow) in storm water system manholes. Extreme Weather Layer (EWL) – graphical presentation of the results.
2.	Inhabitants do not connect to city sewerage system. Spillages during the street flood	Contamination detection at storm water drainage outlets.	Detection and prevention of potential illegal activity (to understand source of pollution)	Water quality analyses in storm sewer (grab samples, online measurements). Installation of automatic sampler near by ditches and online sensors in storm water system manholes?! Pollution transport in soil using EIS method!!

1. Pilot site mapping

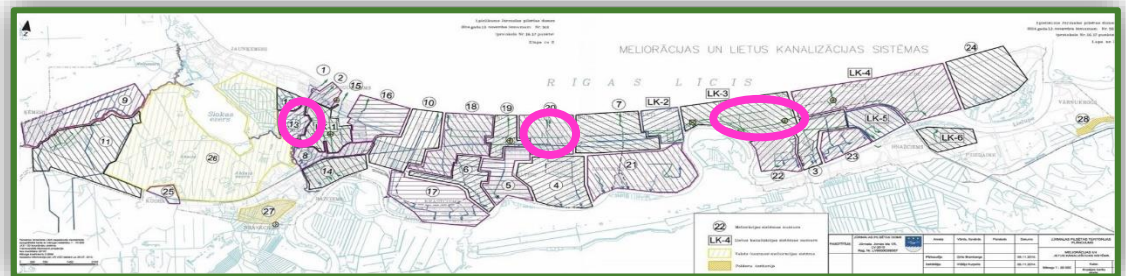
1.1. Precipitation,
storm water level,
waste water
sewerage flow
measurements



1.2. Possible
contamination
detection

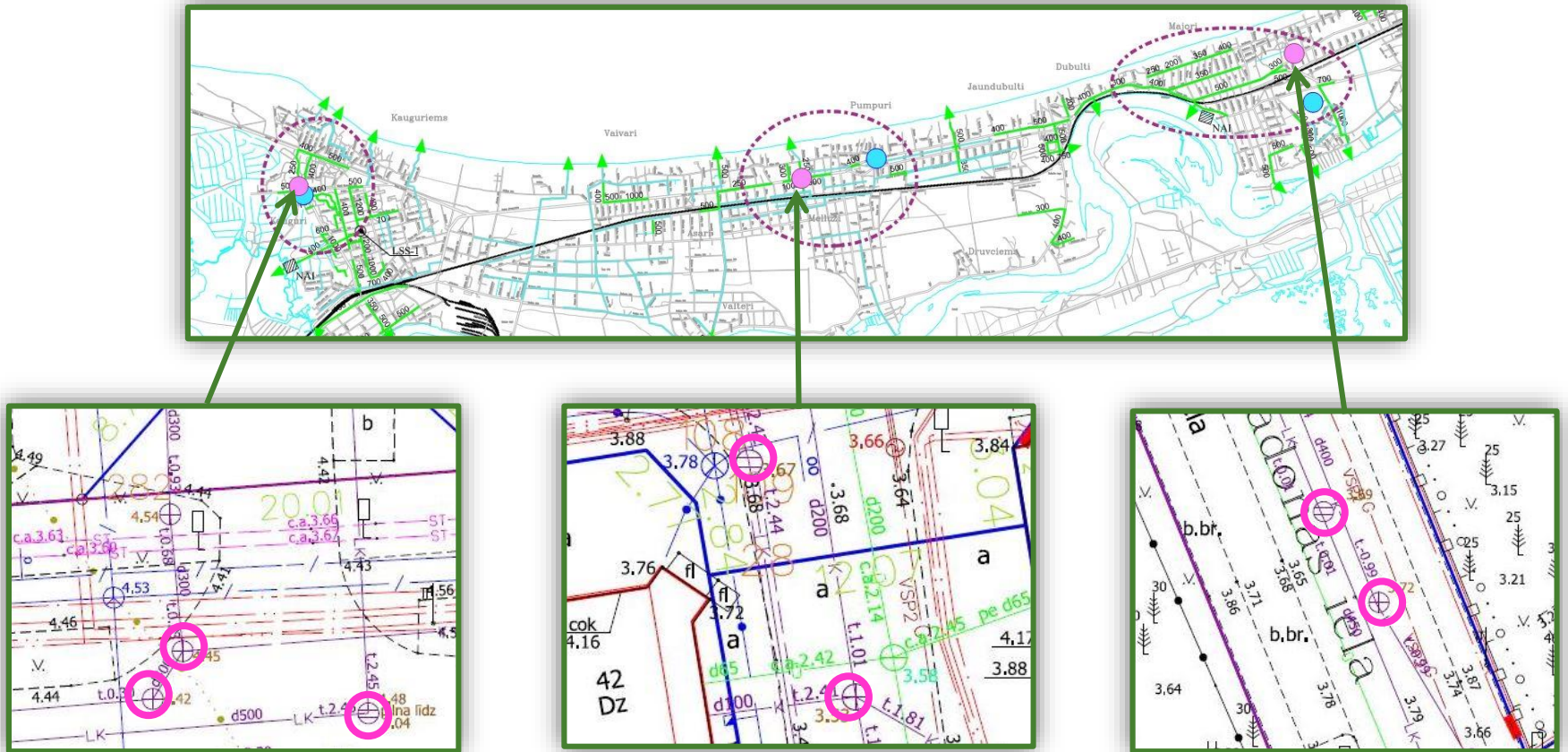


1.3. Model
development

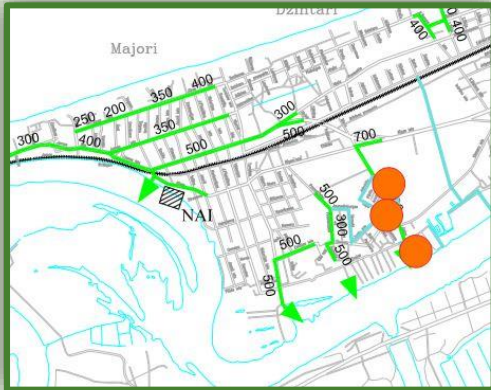


2. Topographical overview

2.1. Defining manholes for sensor/meter installation

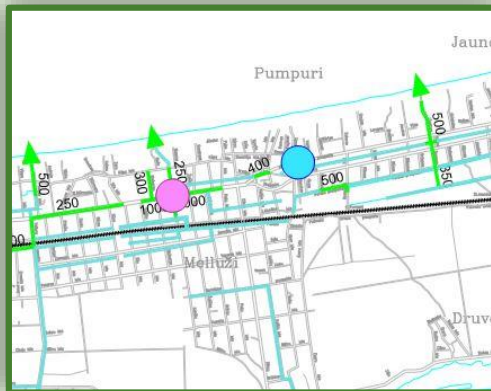


3. Equipment overview



Multiparameter probe

t°; pH; electrical conductivity;
ammonium, nitrites;
total dissolved solids;
dissolved oxygen



Flow meter

Waste water flow

Level sensor

Storm water level

Local meteorostation

Precipitation

4. Sampling strategy – water quality

Stationary and In-situ (online)

1. Electrical conductivity (incl. temperature)
 2. Nitrate
 3. Turbidity → Total suspended solids (TSS)
 4. Nitrate (NO_3^- - N)
 5. Dissolved oxygen
- Water Level → Flowrate
 - Portable Sampler (1L x 124sampling bottles) for grab samples

Grab samples by Jurmala water

1. P-tot
2. Biological oxygen demand (BOD5)
3. pH
4. $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ and N-tot

Grab samples by RTU

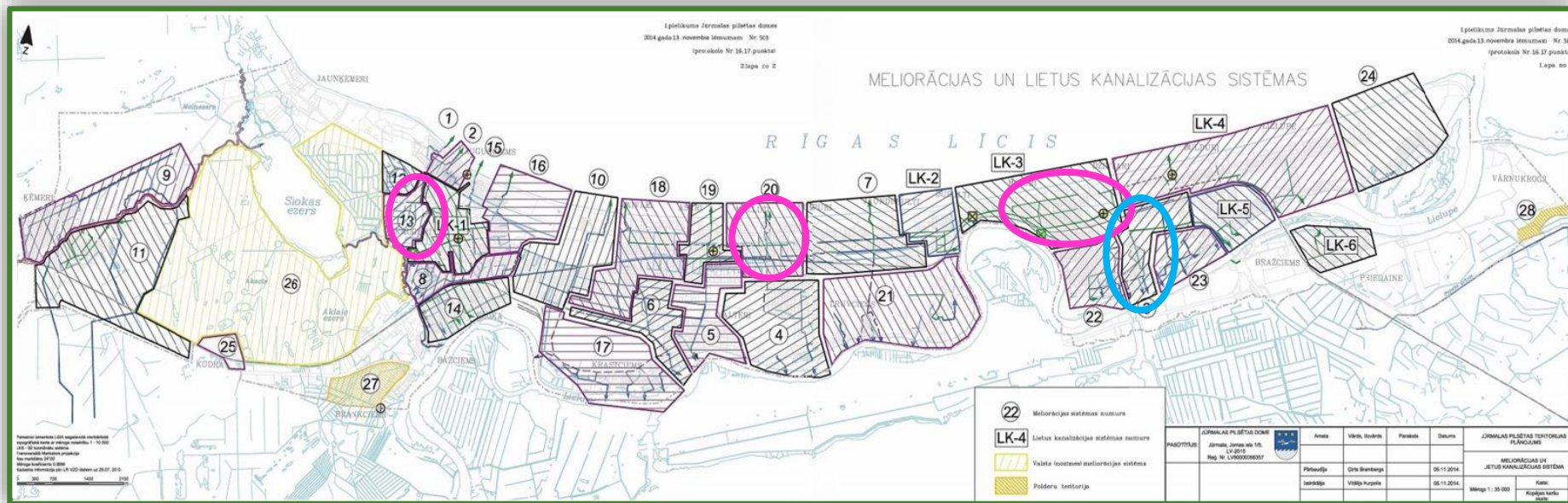
1. TOC &DOC
2. Coliformic bacteria
3. 16 heavy metals
4. Phosphate phosphorous
5. Oil Index
6. PAH

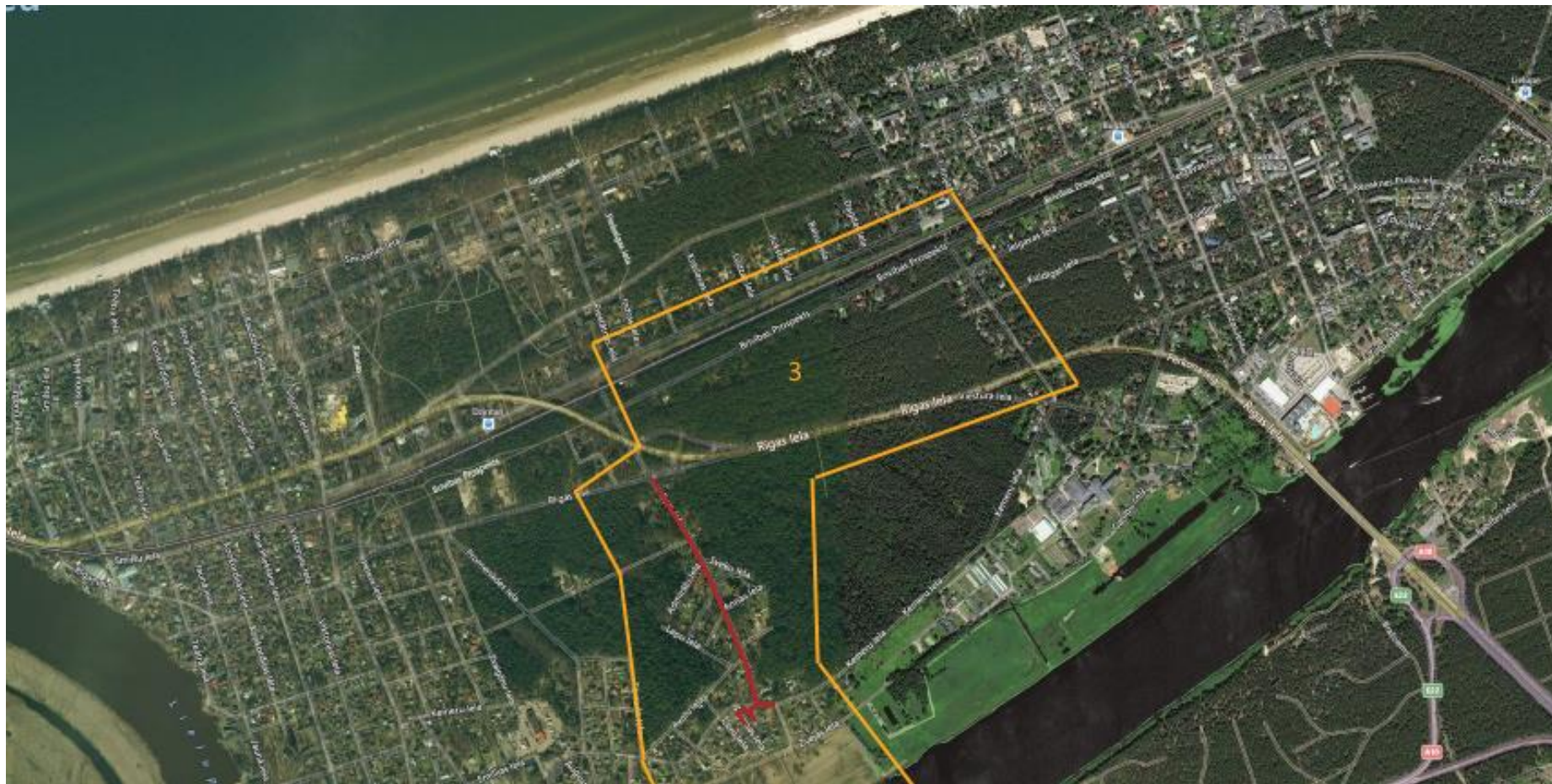
6. Model development



RTU
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Gints Dakša

6.1. 2D model development by Riga Technical University – work in progress



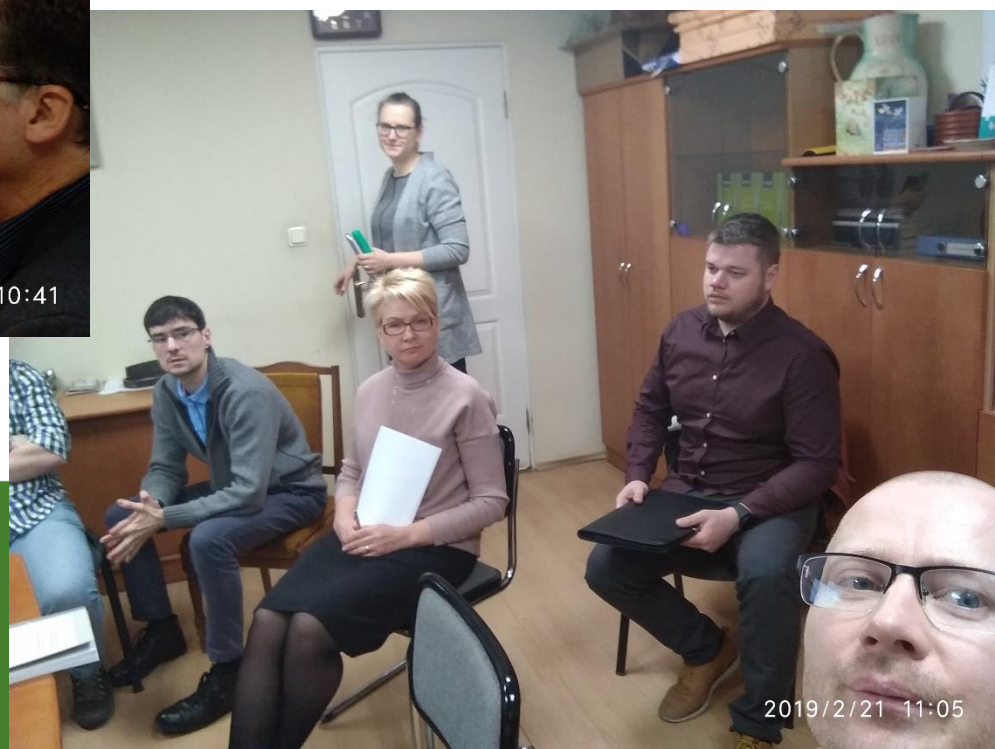
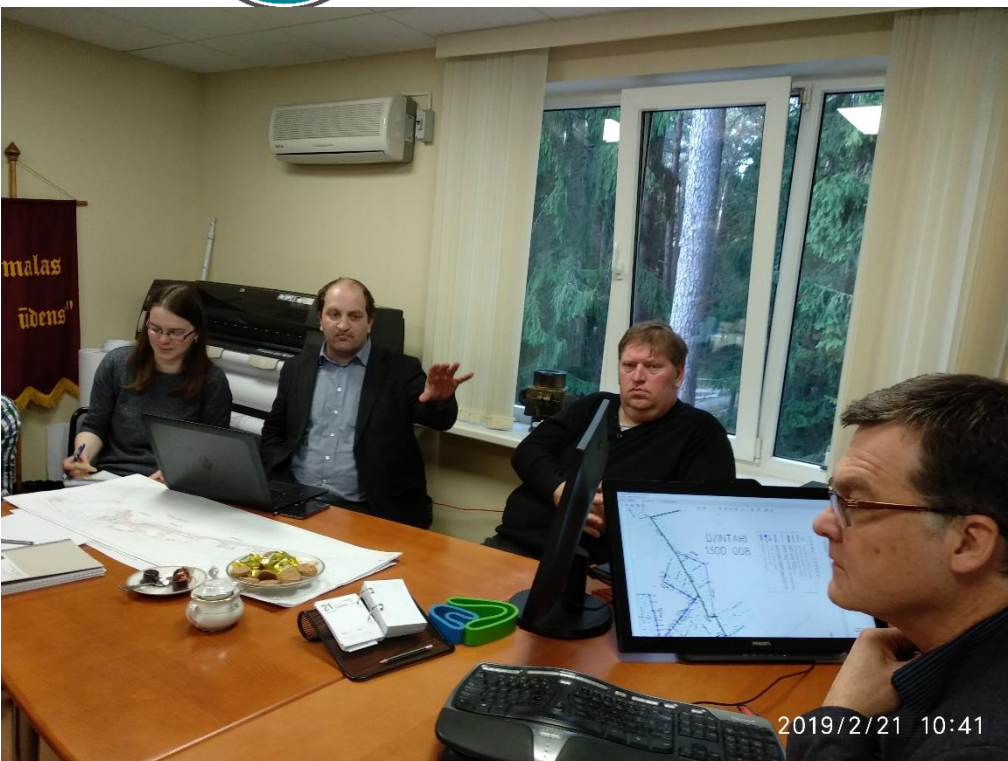




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Slaidi sagatavoti sadarbībā ar **JURMALAS UDENS LTD**



Ogre

	Challenge	Task	Objective	Tool, approach used
1.	Improve Early Warning System for responsible services during the floods in the city of Ogre	River scanning	Increased responsiveness of responsible services to ensure the requirements of Section 3 of the Civil Protection and Disaster Management Act → Define critical spots	3 D model of Ogre River Precipitation, water level measurements Modelling of flows (dry and wet weather cases)
		Satellite data analysis, precipitation, water level measurements	Preventive pocedures for ice jam cases	





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