# AMARAVATI DEEP DIVE WORKSHOP

14, 15 DECEMBER 2017 THE GATEWAY HOTEL, VIJAYAWADA

Liveability | Economic Powerhouse Infrastructure | Governance



Infrastructure – Water, Wastewater & Storm water

Amaravati Development Corp | Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority





- Agenda and target discussion
- Panelists
- Background and current status
- Panel Discussion





## Vision for Capital City

- A pioneering smart city in the country and
- A true "People's Capital" developed as per the global standards

#### Water Infrastructure

- Vision:
  - ✓ Water supply to all stakeholders, 24x7 supply with Unaccounted for Water target of 10%
  - ✓ Wastewater network with 100% collection, conveyance and safe disposal with 100% reuse.
  - ✓ Storm water network with risk free flooding

#### Goals :

- ✓ To ensure water security, accountability of water and sustainability of source and maintain proper water balance
- ✓ To ensure decentralized system, tertiary level treatment and end use of horticulture (30%) and non-drinking
- √ To ensure cost effective solution to maintainable drainage system



## **Agenda and Target Discussion**



#### Water infrastructure to be

- Sustainable
- Resilient
- Align the Project Vision with 'Smart Water Infrastructure'

## Prepare for challenges

- Infrastructure phasing
- Diversification of water portfolio: conventional and recycle/ reuse
- Water resiliency for quantity and quality
- Emerging technologies for water and wastewater treatment
- Water bodies as friendly public places,
- Flood management





The agenda is to explore the opportunities to incorporate the best practices in the design after envisaging the future challenges for the greenfield development. The idea is to make world's most sustainable city in terms of infrastructure which can serve the city and its people with the organic growth.



Shital Chinchwade, Associate Director, Ch2M

Over 22 years of extensive experience in master planning of water resources, water supply and sewerage projects



Prof. Absar Kazmi, IIT Roorkee
Professor of Environmental Engg at IIT
Roorkee with about 20 years of
expertise in sustainable solid waste
and wastewater treatment



Prof. Jayakumar, NIT Warangal 20 yrs+ experience in Hydrology, Water Resource Management and Urban Water Management



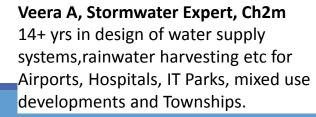
Rajesh Adhyam , VP at Suez India 24 years experience with some of the leading Companies of Water Industry along with extensive experience in developing large Water Infrastructure projects in India.



Loh An Tuan, CLC Singapore
30 years+ in Ministry of Environment
and Water resources, Singapore.
Award PM's gold medal for his role in
cleaning of Singapore River



Jamie Ewert, CRCWC, Australia
Over 21 yrs experience in the water and
environment industry in roles in service
delivery, regulation, policy, working with
cities across Australia to develop
practical water sensitive projects





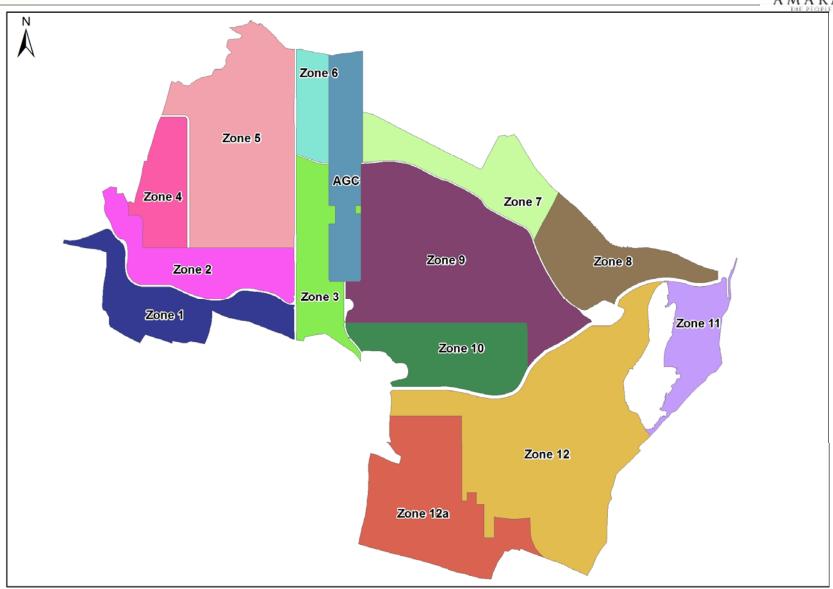
## **Amaravati Capital City**





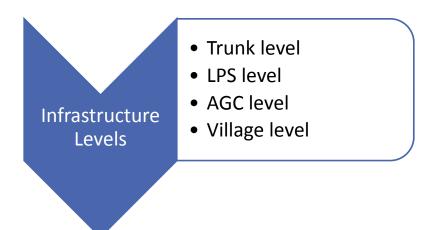


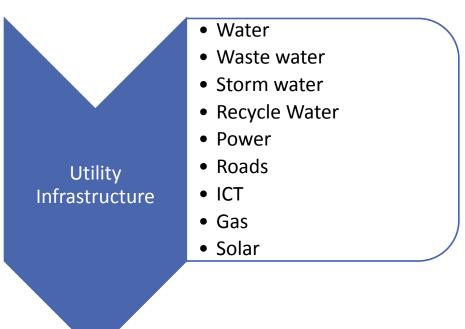
















#### Water infrastructure

- Two WTPs 383 MLD in Phase I and 548 MLD in Phase II
- Distribution system 45 KM Ring Main, 24 Tapping points and 60 Water distribution districts, 49 Cushion Tanks
- Residual pressure Min 17m at ferule point with 24x7 delivery

#### Wastewater Infrastructure

- Decentralised system with 12 STPs and 1 CETP
- Ultimate capacity of 742 MLD and initial plant capacity of 351 MLD
- Treatment technologies SBR, A2O, MBBR and equivalent
- Conveyance 1017 Km of planned network with DWC and HAC lined RCC pipes

#### Storm Water Infrastructure

- Flood management of Kondaveeti and Pala Vagu (drain)
- Primary drains Lowering of high flood level for primary drains
- Vagu designed for 1 in 100 years and other drains for 1 in 5 year return period
- RCC Box drain for tertiary drains and secondary drains





#### Water infrastructure

- Trunk Water Supply mains along with major roads (50m and above) contracted
- WTP 190 MLD on EPC mode at tender stage
- LPS 3 zones of 13 zones contracted, others at pre-tender stage

#### Wastewater Infrastructure

- Trunk Waste water trunk infrastructure is laid with LPS infrastructure
- LPS 3 Zones of 13 zones contracted, others at pre-tender stage

#### Storm Water Infrastructure

- Trunk Storm drains along with major roads (50m and above) contracted
- LPS 3 Zones out of 13 zones contracted, others at pre-tender stage

### Flood Management

Vagu & Reservoir – Master Plan and DPR finalized, pre-tender stage





- Commissioning the systems inline with the growth of the city over time
- Building resiliency with regard to quality and quantity of water
- Emerging trends in Water treatment and ZLD concepts
- Ensuring the canals are also friendly public spaces



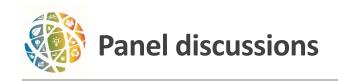


#### #01 Commissioning the systems inline with the growth of the city over time

- Infrastructure phasing
- Conventional cities Utility infrastructure follows urban development
- Capital city Infrastructure incentivizes urban development
- In context of capital city, discussion to prioritise the investment and decide pace of infrastructure investment over urban development

#### #02 Building Resiliency with regard to Quality and Quantity

- Major cities over the world facing natural calamities
- Proposed infrastructure shall be climate change proof, flood proof and cyclone proof
- Additional standby infrastructure with short term and long term action plan for mitigating emergency measures
- Discussion on such emergency preparedness plans in terms of quantity and quality of water infrastructure





#### #03 Emerging trends in water treatment and ZLD concepts

- City level policies and guidelines from Govt of India
- For water treatment, present treatment standards are for TDS and coliform levels, emerging trends to treat water for odor and other microbial parameters
- For wastewater treatment, apart from SBR, MBBR and A2O processes, any other treatment standards for defined reuse standards of 10, 10, 10 and NP removal

#### #04 Ensuring the canals are also friendly public spaces

- Singapore and cities in Australia have brought people closer to the water bodies
- Encourage public and community participation with more activities
- How to convert the vagus and trunk drains into natural free flowing water bodies with more connect with people – touch it, feel it
- Practical suggestions to implement Singapore type ABC program for capital city



# **Storm water Drainage Design Criteria**

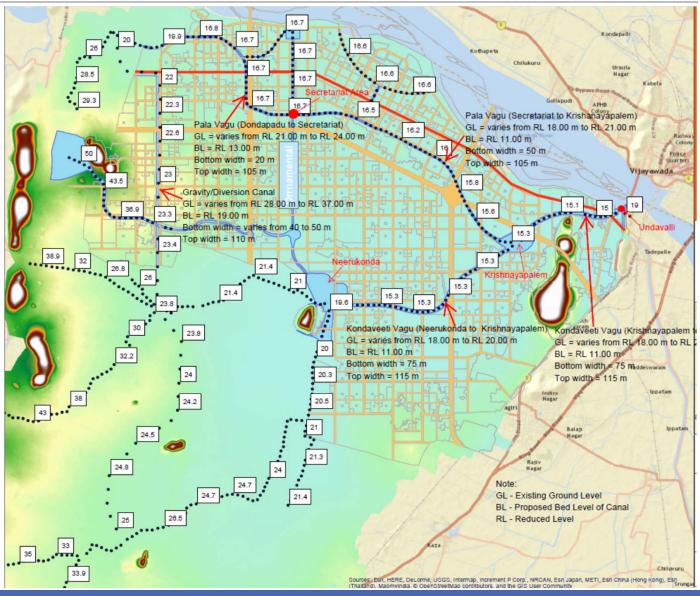


S. No	Parameter	Design consideration
1	Design Frequency for Tertiary & Secondary drains	1 in 5 Years (54.77 mm/hr)
2	Design Frequency for Primary drains and Bridges	1 in 100 Years
3	Runoff Method	Rational method
4	Time of concentration	Overland flow+Time in drain
5	Runoff Co-efficient	Land use based
6	Minimum & Maximum Velocity	0.60 & 3.0 m/sec
7	Minimum size	450 mm x 450 mm
8	Type of drain	RCC Box drains
9	IDF Curves	Gannavaram Airport 1-hour rainfall data
10	Catch pit location	At 20m C/C
11	d/D ratio	Up to 0.80
12	Software used	SewerGEMS



## Kondaveeti Vagu Flood Management

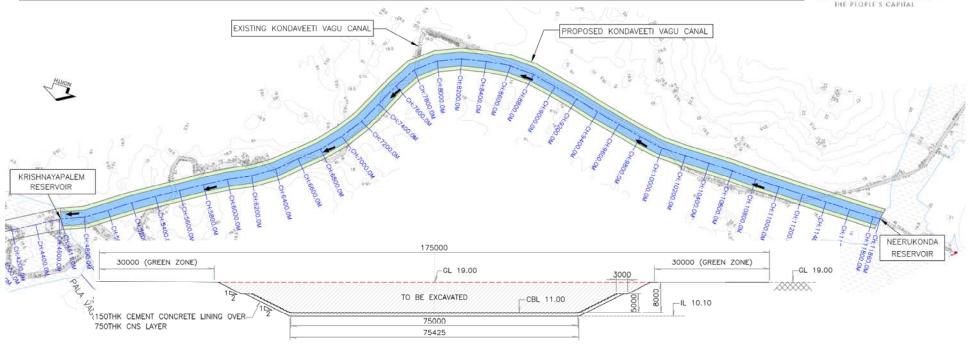






## Typical details of Kondaveeti Vagu upgradation





KONDAVEETI VAGU CANAL - CROSS SECTION AT CH:6800.00M



# **Panel Discussion**

