

MWRA Wastewater Advisory Committee

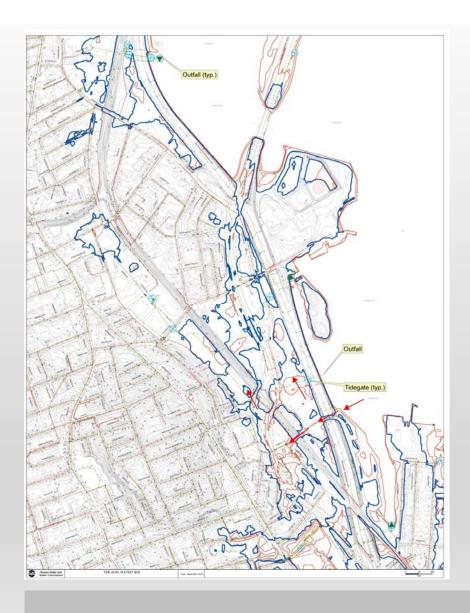
BWSC's Climate Change Strategies

May 7, 2021

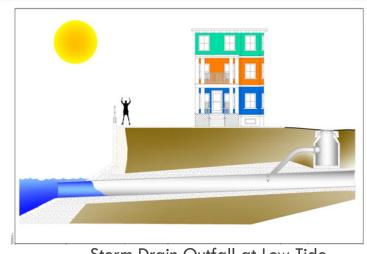
Charlie Jewell
Director of Planning and Sustainability

BWSC Collection System

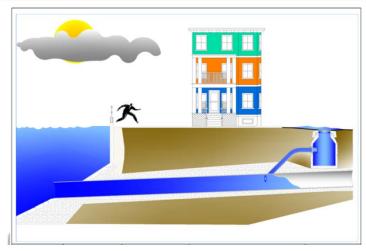
- 1,536 miles of sewer and drain pipes
- (156 miles combined, 710 miles sanitary, 670 miles storm drain)
- Sewers range from 8 inch to 108 inch
- Drains range from 12 inch to 240 x 186 inch
- 9 pump stations
- 586 outfalls total
- 201 tidegates
- 50,605 manholes



Outfall Screening

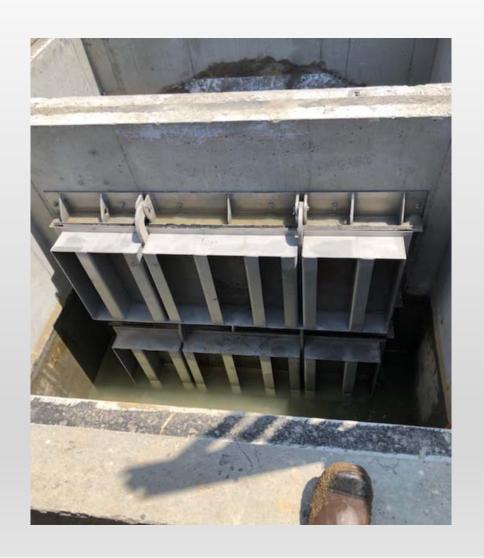


Storm Drain Outfall at Low Tide



Storm Drain Outfall at High Tide without Tide Gate





NEW TIDE GATES MT. WASHINGTON AVE

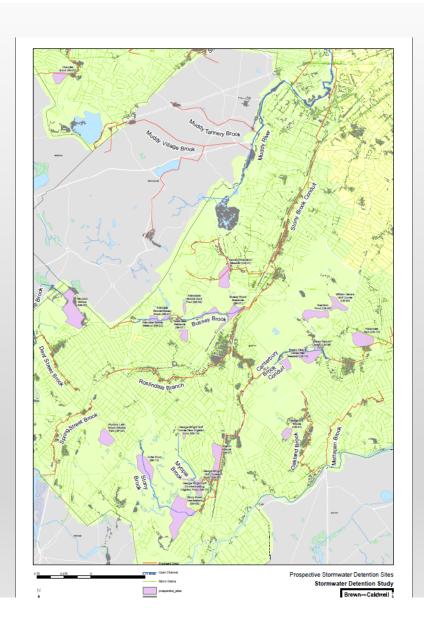


Outfall Inventory — 586 — Commission GIS

- BPRD 5
- BWSC 271
- CAT 1
- DCR 53
- DOT 27
- MBTA 1
- MHD 29
- Milton 1
- MPA 11
- MWRA 15
- Private 172



Stormwater Detention



CHALLENGE: RISKS OF FLOODING WITH SEA LEVEL RISE AND STORM SURGE – YEAR 2060

YEAR 2060 RAIN SEA LEVEL RISE, NO STORM SURGE



YEAR 2060 RAIN SEA LEVEL RISE, WITH STORM SURGE





Inundation Model - Project Overview

- 1. Develop 2D model that will estimate and graphically display inundation information using most current projections available.
- Model will allow identification of land area, buildings and roads impacted by major events.
- Model can be used as an early warning tool to pre-evacuate potentially impacted areas.
- 4. Estimate the projected depth and duration of inundation
- 5. Estimate potential population impacted
- 6. Identify critical facilities impacted by inundation
- 7. Utilize model as a collaboration tool with other agencies with data available and accepted by other entities
- 8. Have the information Peer Reviewed by outside entity.

2030 Storms

GARR September 9th,1999, w/ 2030 SLR

GARR June 12th, 1998, w/ 2030 SLR

GARR August 2nd, 2017, w/ 2030 SLR

Airmass 2-year w/ 2030 SLR

Airmass 10-year w/ 2030 SLR

Frontal 10-year w/ 2030 SLR

Tropical 10-year w/ 2030 SLR

Frontal 50-year w/ 2030 SLR

Nor'easter 10-year w/ 2030 SLR

Nor'easter 50-year w/ 2030 SLR

Nor'easter 50-year w/ 2030 SLR + 100-year storm surge

Tropical 100-year w/ 2030 SLR +100-year storm surge

Nor'easter 100-year w/ 2030 SLR + 100-year storm surge

Tropical 500-year w/ 2030 SLR + 500-year storm surge

2070 Storms

GARR September 9th,1999, w/ 2070 SLR

GARR June 12th, 1998, w/ 2070 SLR

GARR August 2nd, 2017 w/ 2070 SLR

Airmass 2-year w/ 2070 SLR

Airmass 10-year w/ 2070 SLR

Frontal 10-year w/ 2070 SLR

Tropical 10-year w/ 2070 SLR

Frontal 50-year w/ 2070 SLR

Nor'easter 50-year w/ 2070 SLR + 100-year storm surge

Nor'easter 100-year w/ 2070 SLR + 500-year storm surge

Tropical 100-year w/ 2070 SLR +100-year storm surge

Tropical 500-year w/ 2070 SLR + 500-year storm surge

GARR – Gauge-Adjusted Radar Rainfall Airmass – summer thunderstorm Frontal Storms – advancing warm or cold airmasses Tropical – Hurricanes Nor'easters – Nor'easters

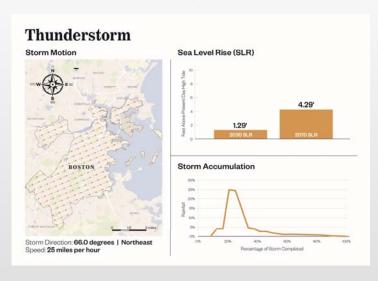
Baseline Simulations Completed

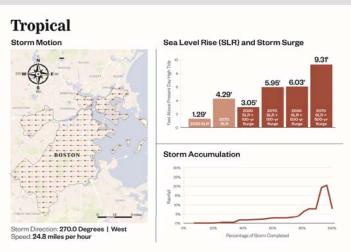
Model Scenario	Dur. (hr)	Depth (in)	Return Period (yr)	Speed (mph)	Dominant Azimuth°	Coastal Boundary Condition #1	Coastal Boundary Condition #2	Hyetograph Shape
1) Airmass	6	1.83	2	25.0	66.0°	2030 SLR	2070 SLR	
2) Airmass	6	3.20	10	25.0	66.0°	2030 SLR	2070 SLR	
3) Nor'easter	48	5.84	10	21.1	270.0°	2030 SLR	2070 SLR	
4) Nor'easter	48	8.46	50	21.1	270.0°	2030 SLR	100-year storm surge + 2070 SLR	
5) Nor'easter	48	9.58	100	21.1	270.0°	100-year storm surge + 2030 SLR	500-year storm surge + 2070 SLR	
6) Frontal	72	6.34	10	26.4	56.3°	2030 SLR	2070 SLR	
7) Frontal	72	9.15	50	26.4	56.3°	2070 SLR	2070 SLR	
8) Tropical	48	5.84	10	24.8	270.0°	2030 SLR	2070 SLR	
9) Tropical	48	9.58	100	24.8	270.0°	100-year storm surge + 2030 SLR	100-year storm surge + 2070 SLR	
10) Tropical	48	13.9	500	24.8	270.0°	500-year storm surge + 2030 SLR	500-year storm surge + 2070 SLR	
11) August 2, 2017	9	3.44	200 ²	N/A¹	N/A¹	2030 SLR	2070 SLR	46.
12) June 12, 1998	43	6.77	10	N/A¹	N/A¹	2030 SLR	2070 SLR	
13) September 10, 1999	17	4.7	10	N/A¹	N/A¹	2030 SLR	2070 SLR	

- Stalled hurricane (like Dorian) also simulated
- Testing to assess Fort Point Channel resiliency options also completed

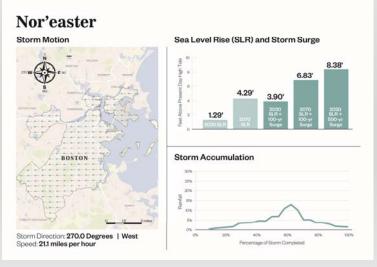
Model Scenarios

www.bwscstormviewer.com



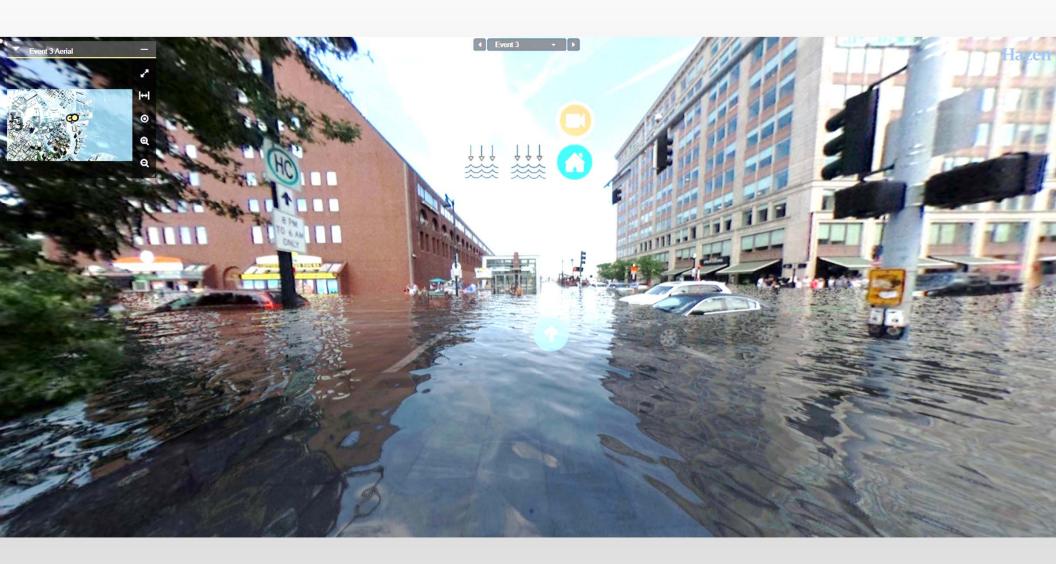


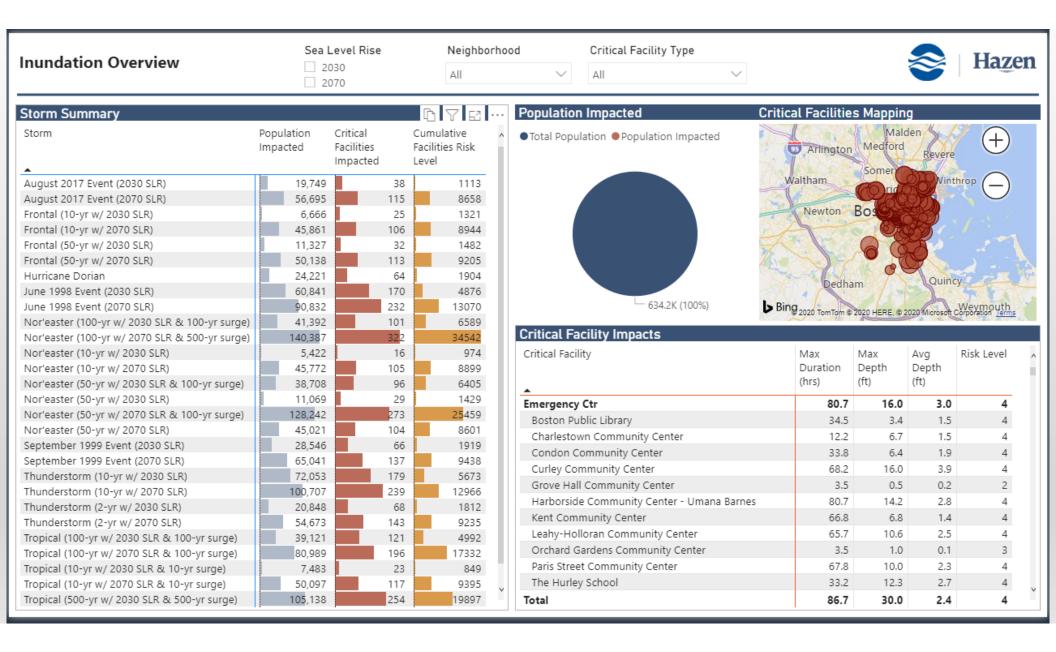


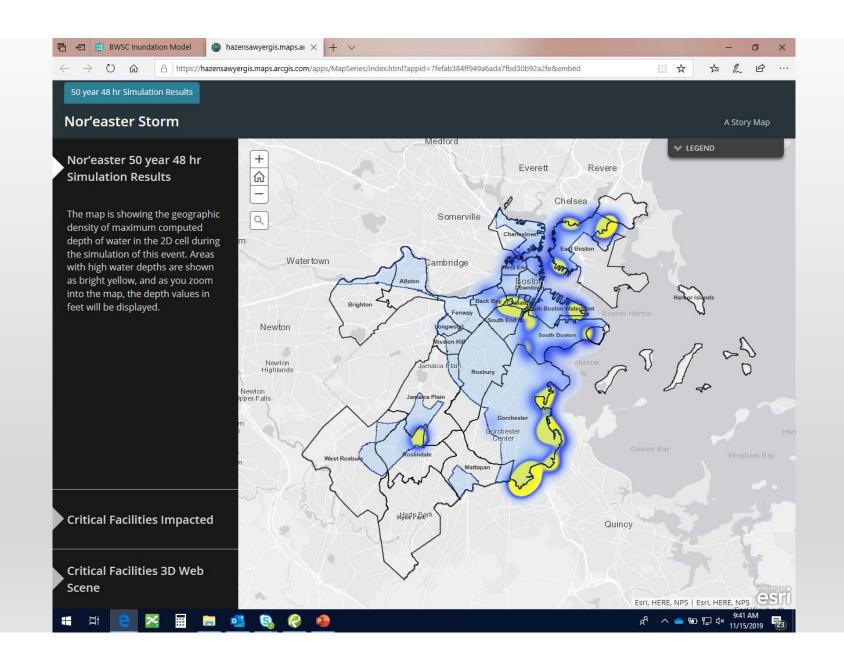












Climate Ready Boston – Coastal Barriers

- East Boston
- Charlestown
- Seaport
- Fort Point Channel
- Dorchester



Figure 11 Coastal Resilience Alignment Options for Fort Point Channel (Source: Coastal Resilience Solutions for South Boston (2018))



Figure 6 Alignment options presented in Coastal Resilience Solutions for South Boston (Source: Coastal Resilience Solutions for South Boston (2018))





Figure 14 - Coastal Resilience Alignment Options for Seaport Boulevard (Source: Coastal Resilience Solutions for South Boston (2018))



Coastal Stormwater Discharge Analysis - Project Objectives

- Identify BWSC infrastructure impacted by:
 - Sea level rise
 - Storm surge
 - Other adaptations (like Climate Ready Boston)
- Develop conceptual designs to ensure reliable stormwater discharge
 - Designs may include holistic "strategies"



Need to evaluate performance considering:

1 & 2: Rainfall and Sea Level Rise ("routine" conditions)

3: Storm surge (nor'easter or tropical event)

Protect BWSC's core function: stormwater discharge

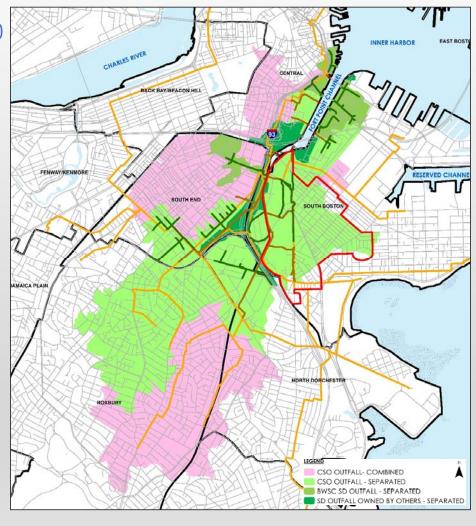
Hazen 20

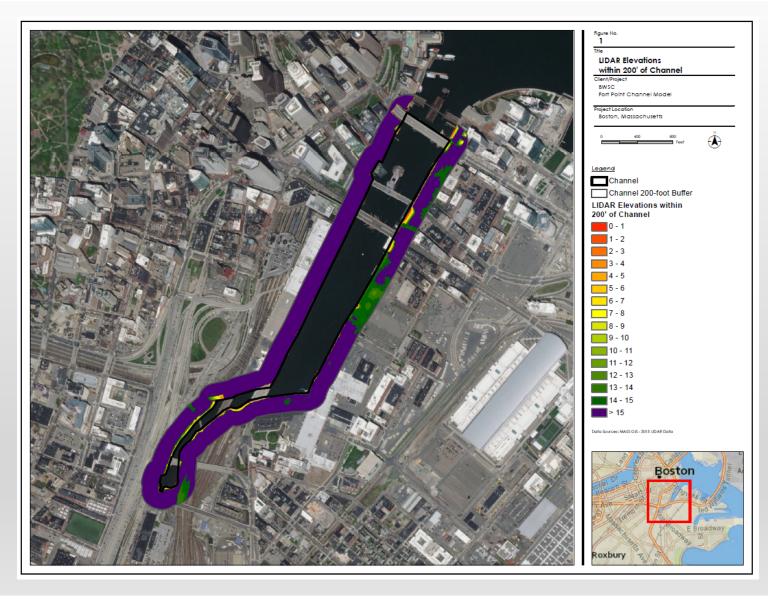
FPC Tributary Area – 2030

9% of Boston falls within FPC Watershed

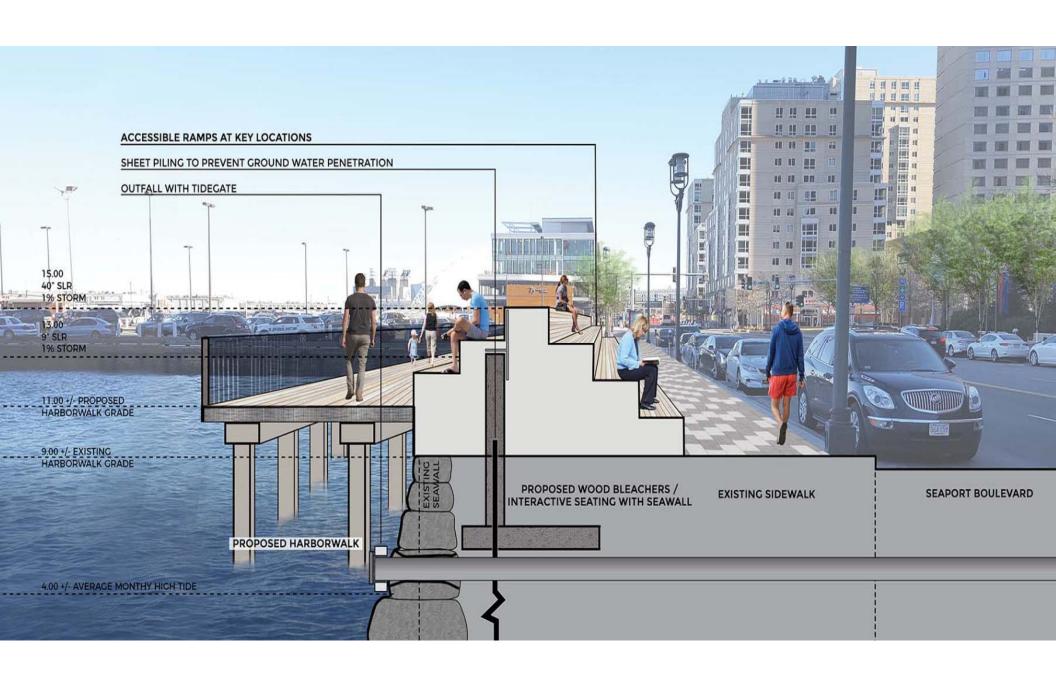
Tributary Areas:

Total Area	2.906
Separated Areas	1,674
Combined Areas	1,232





Fort Point Channel



Smart Sewers

