

# Impacts of the Kaikoura Earthquake on Three Waters Systems in Wellington, Marlborough and Kaikoura

## Preliminary Observations



Mostafa Nayerloo | Risk Engineer | GNS Science

[m.nayerloo@gns.cri.nz](mailto:m.nayerloo@gns.cri.nz)

Matthew W. Hughes, Xavier Bellagamba, Jonathan Morris, Pathmanathan Brabhaharan

Stephen Rooney, Erica Hobbs, Keith Wooley and Steve Hutchison



# Study Area Overview

## Greater Wellington – Three Waters

### Water Supply

SURFACE WATER CATCHMENTS

3

BULK WATER STORAGE (UNTREATED)

3,674

(million litres)

WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

4

PIPELINES

2,379km

Note: excludes the public component of laterals

PUMPING STATIONS

88

RESERVOIRS

139

Note: Includes two bulk water storage lakes, two treated water reservoirs at water treatment plants and three bulk water balancing reservoirs

### Wastewater

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

4

PIPELINES

2,367km

PUMPING STATIONS

191

### Stormwater

RETENTION DAMS

7

PIPELINES

1,639km

PUMPING STATIONS

21

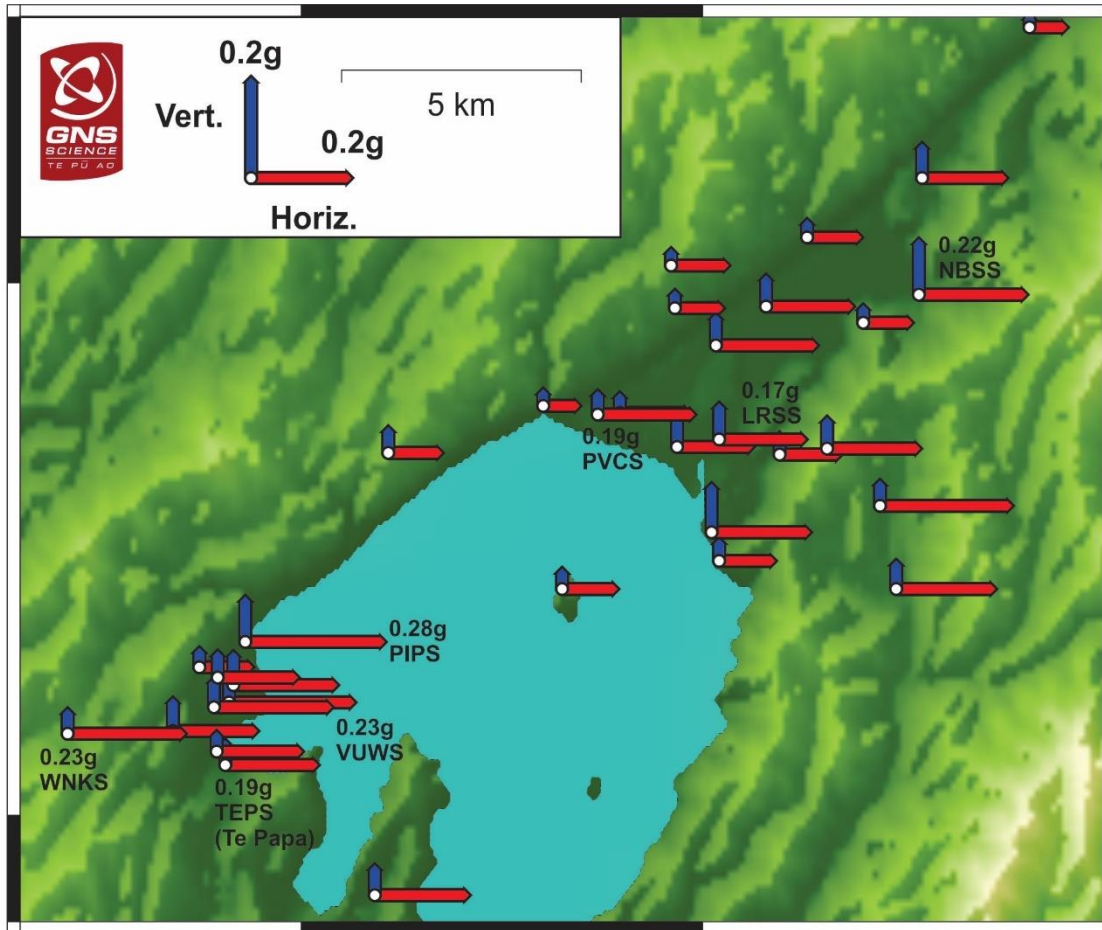


#### LEGEND

- Water treatment plants
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Bulk water trunk mains
- River water catchment areas
- Sewer trunk mains
- Aquifer water source

# Study Area Overview

## Greater Wellington – Seismic Demand



- Duration of ground shaking significantly longer than 2013 Cook Strait sequence (~4 times)
- PGA 0.16 – 0.28 g (similar to Cook Strait sequence)
- PGV 20 – 35 cm/s

Anna Kaiser, GNS Science

# Three Waters Impacts

## Greater Wellington – Support Services

- **Wellington Water offices within the IBM House in Petone, Lower Hutt were damaged that led to staff having to operate from temporary offices or their homes for ~2 months.**

# Three Waters Impacts

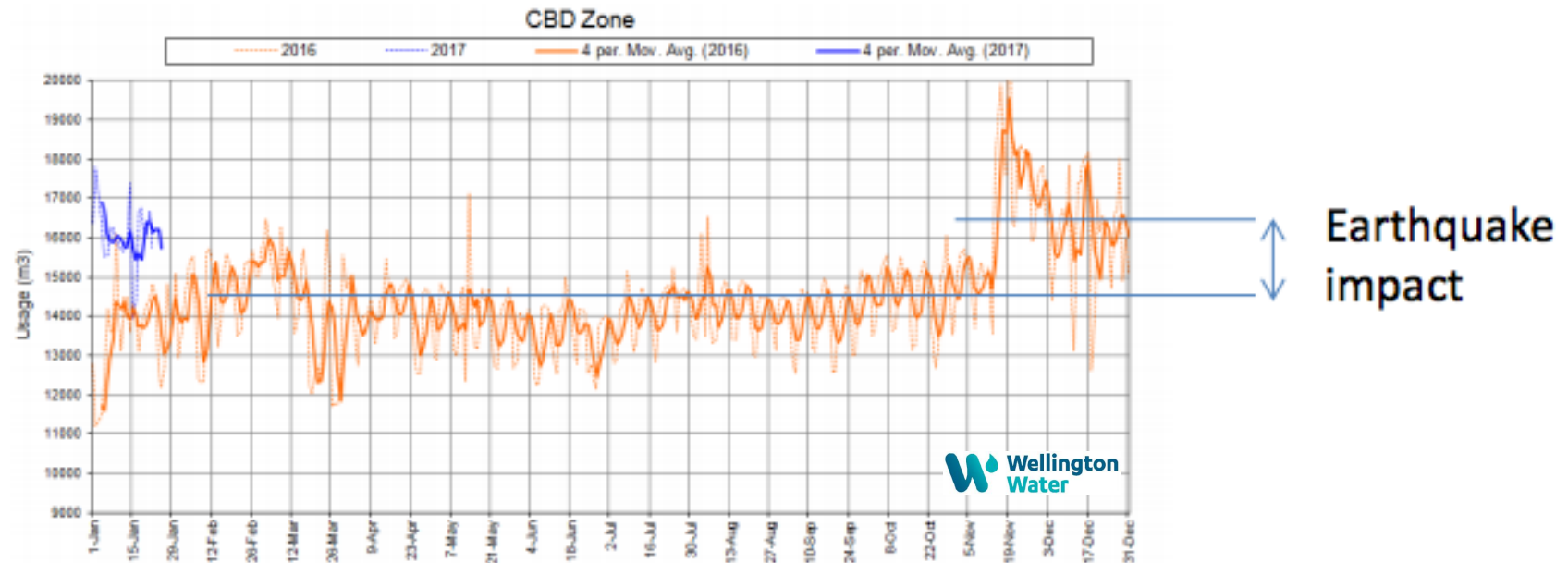
## Greater Wellington – Potable Water

- Increased turbidity (returned to normal within 24-30 hours).
- Slight increase in E. Coli (returned to normal within 2 days).
- Surface expression of liquefaction was observed around the Gear Island wellfield in Petone, Wellington, with damage to the concrete well aprons.
- Tawa Reservoir suffered minor non-structural cracking (~50 years old and was empty due to strengthening work).

# Three Waters Impacts

## Greater Wellington – Potable Water

- Up to 15 breaks across the distribution network excluding the port area
- Major bursts and other minor pipe failures resulted in increased leakage.



- With damage to pipes in the port area due to ground deformation ~14,000 m3 of water was lost within the first two days.

# Three Waters Impacts

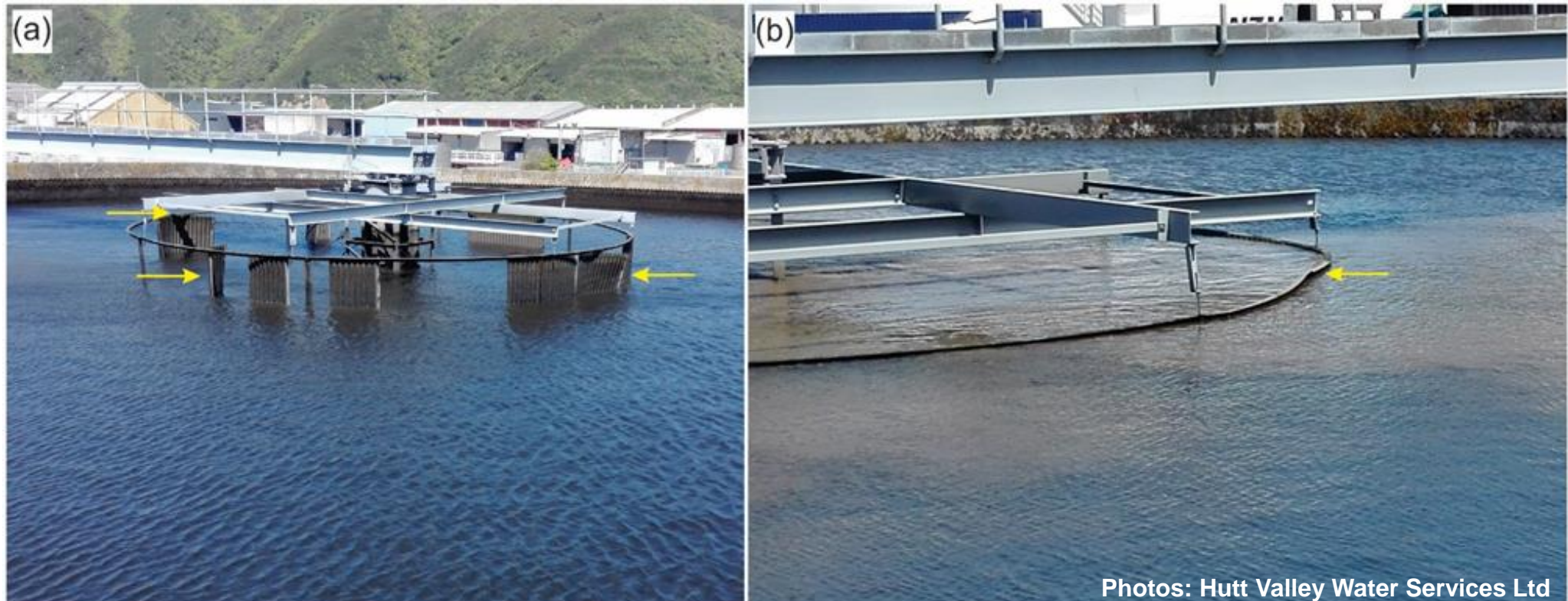
## Greater Wellington – Potable Water

- **Flooding the day after the earthquake closed some of the state highways and isolated parts of the potable water network and created problems with regard to mobilizing repair crews and equipment.**

# Three Waters Impacts

## Greater Wellington – Wastewater

- No major structural damage to any of the four treatment plants
- In the Seaview and Porirua treatment plants, water sloshing in the secondary clarifier tanks damaged the stilling well curtains and their holding rings.





# Three Waters Impacts

## Greater Wellington – Wastewater

- Power was cut from the Seaview treatment plant for ~3 hours, ~8 pump stations also lost mains power.
- Mobilizing portable generators was not possible due to the tsunami inundation warning.
- Inspecting assets such as outfalls in the coastal areas was also not possible due to the tsunami warning.
- There was noticeable in-flow increase at the Moa Point treatment plant to 50-70 litres/s above the normal flow of 770 litres/s.
- With the demolition of the Molesworth building in Wellington, the wastewater inceptor that passes beneath the building had to be protected.

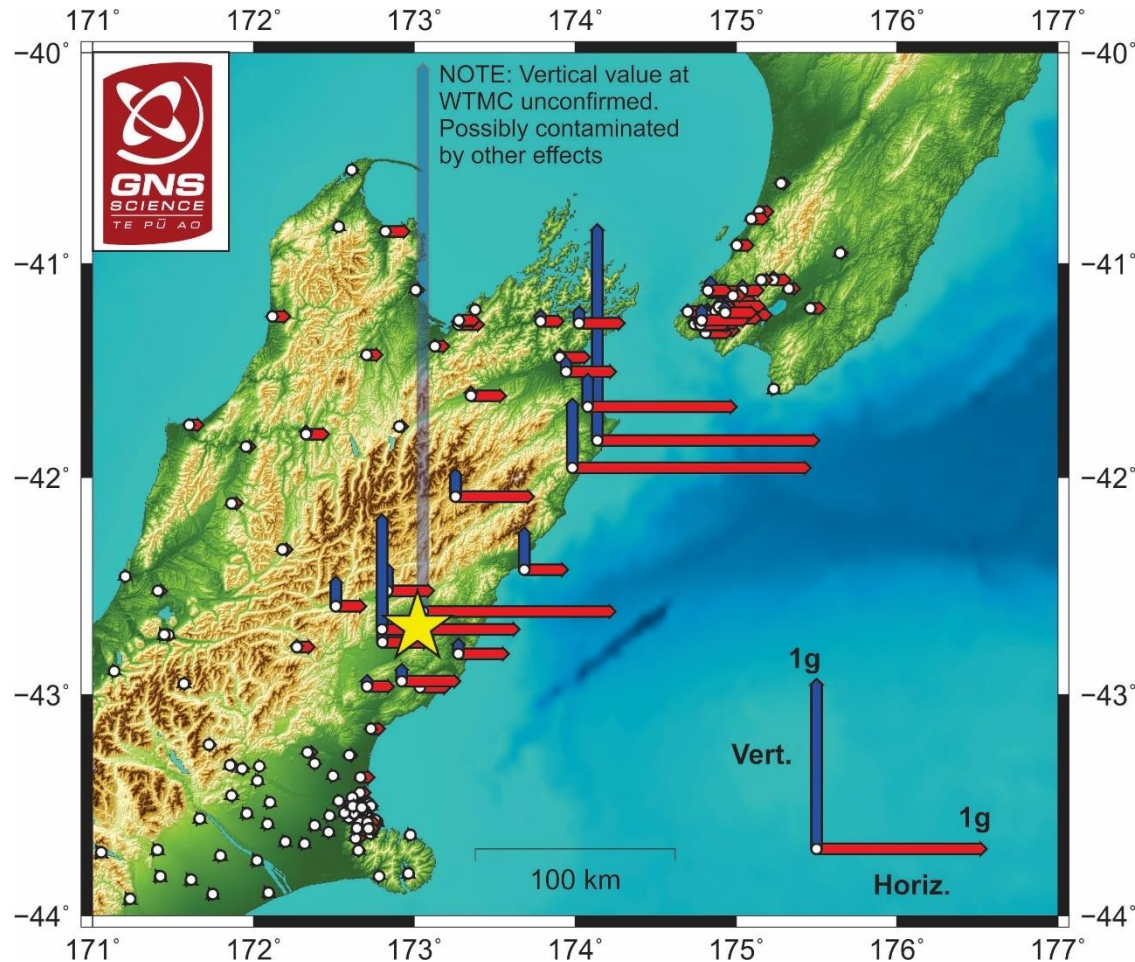
# Study Area Overview

## Marlborough – Three Waters



# Study Area Overview

## Marlborough & Kaikoura – Seismic Demand



Anna Kaiser, GNS Science

- Horizontal PGAs were ~0.25 g in Blenheim, ~0.75 g in Seddon and ~1.3 g in Ward.
- Ward also experienced high vertical PGAs of ~1.3 g.
- These shaking levels are ~2 times stronger than what was experienced during the 2013 Lake Grassmere event.
- PGVs for Blenheim were 15-50 cm/s, for Seddon 60-75 cm/s and for Ward 115-160 cm/s.
- PGVs for Kaikoura ranged from 50-140 cm/s.

# Three Waters Impacts

## Marlborough – Potable Water

- **Systems replaced after the 2013 earthquakes generally performed well.**
- **Increased turbidity rendered boreholes temporarily unusable and required flushing for ~1 hour.**
- **Across Blenheim, Ward and Seddon there were many failures in AC pipelines and relatively few in more modern systems.**
- **System redundancy (dual pipelines, ring mains) and the ability to isolate damaged parts of the system helped manage the system after the events.**

# Three Waters Impacts

## Marlborough – Potable Water

- Damage occurred at several pipe service bridges across the region.



Photo: Xavier Bellagamba

Needles Creek Bridge north of Ward on SH1

# Three Waters Impacts

## Marlborough – Potable Water

- At the Elizabeth Street footbridge in Blenheim, ground failure around the abutments resulted in complete failure of the AC pipeline suspended from the bridge.



Photo: Mostafa Nayerloo



Photo: Jonathan Morris

# Three Waters Impacts

## Marlborough – Potable Water

- Newer concrete tanks appeared to have performed well with only some hairline cracks and connecting pipework failure due to excessive movement.

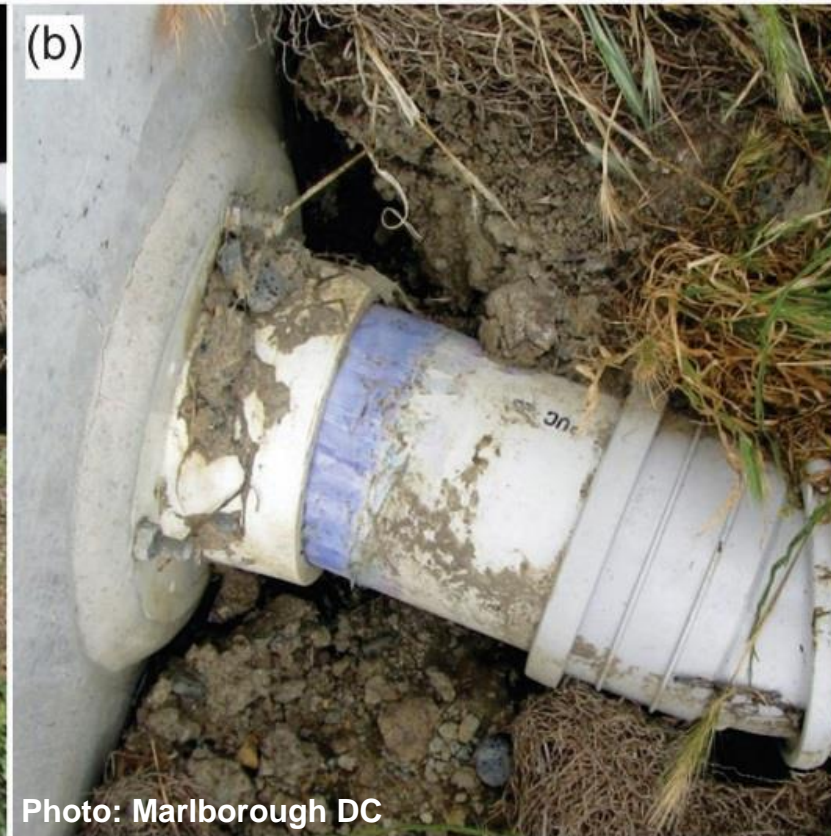




Photo: Mostafa Nayerloo





Photo: Marlborough DC

# Three Waters Impacts

## Marlborough – Potable Water

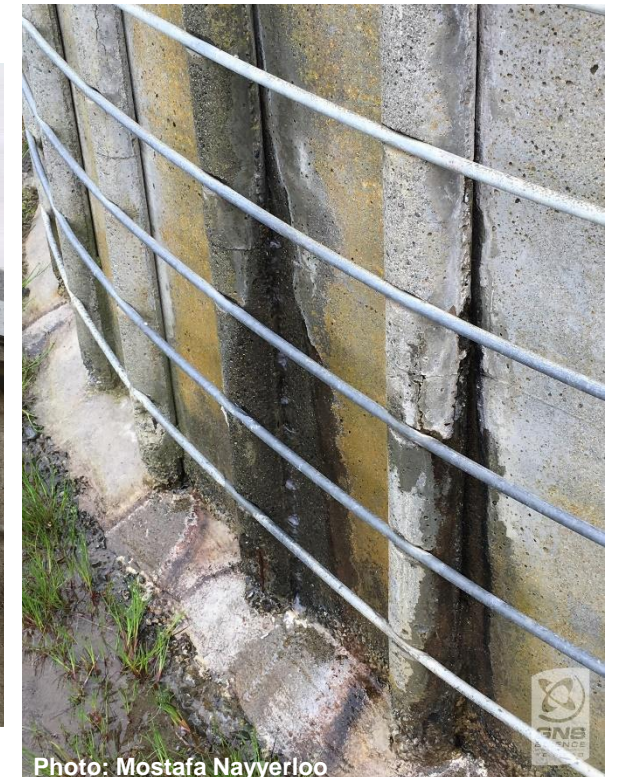
- Earthquake emergency shut-off valves were set to trigger at 0.2 g, but the maximum reported PGA at valves was 0.18 g, so they did not trigger.
- Older ferrocrete tanks in Ward had suffered structural damage although one of the tanks remained partly operational.



# Three Waters Impacts

## Marlborough – Potable Water

- As the hillside slopes were generally gentle and the tanks were set back from the hillside slopes, the tanks were not affected by slope instability.
- Concrete stave tanks suffered some damage but remained serviceable with some additional leakage through cracks, some of which were caused by the 2013 events and opened up a bit more during the Kaikoura earthquake.



# Three Waters Impacts

## Marlborough – Potable Water

- The Taimate bore pump in Ward failed when movement of the borehole relative to the nearby pump house resulted in the hold down bolts pulling out of the concrete base and displacement of the pump, despite the presence of a rubber bellow joints.



# Three Waters Impacts

Marlborough – Wastewater

- **Many lines had been inspected with CCTV since 2013, and repeat surveys showed new damage in the majority of pipelines surveyed since 14<sup>th</sup> November 2016.**

# Study Area Overview

## Kaikoura



# Three Waters Impacts

## Kaikoura – Potable Water

- The earthquake stopped the reticulated supply.
- The council was able to inform residents within a day which streets had supply.
- By 19<sup>th</sup> November, some water stations and a mobile public shower were set up by the Defence Force.
- Residents were instructed to minimise all water usage due to system supply shortages.
- By 25<sup>th</sup> November, supply had been sufficiently restored in the township to enable use of flush toilets and showers, although the community was asked to still limit water usage.

# Three Waters Impacts

## Kaikoura – Potable Water

- The boil water notice was lifted for most of Kaikoura township, suburbs and outlying supply schemes on 23<sup>rd</sup> December.
- People returning to houses unoccupied since the earthquake were urged to conduct inspections of pipes and tanks on their properties and undertake the necessary repairs.





# Three Waters Impacts

## Kaikoura – Potable Water

- **The only full hilltop reservoir was inaccessible and there was only one water tanker available for fire fighting, so a total fire ban was issued across the area (loss of power and warm weather helped to minimise fire risk).**

# Three Waters Impacts

## Kaikoura – Wastewater

- Significant damage to pipes compromised most of the system.
- Residents were advised to use portaloos, buckets or holes dug in gardens to dispose human waste.
- On November 18<sup>th</sup>, chemical toilets were delivered by the Defence Force to be distributed to all households (the necessary supply of chemical solution was delayed by 2-3 days).
- By November 24<sup>th</sup>, there was a portaloos within 250 m of every property.



Photo: Matthew W. Hughes

# Three Waters Impacts

## Kaikoura – Wastewater

- Due to the inability of the waste water pipes to function from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> November, residents were urged not to flush toilets despite the return of reticulated portable water supply over this time.
- Restrictions on water use were also aimed at reducing environmental contamination.
- Environmental contamination by wastewater was recognised as a significant issue from 14<sup>th</sup> November, with attendant restrictions on entering waterways or swimming in the sea.



Photo: Matthew W. Hughes

# Three Waters Impacts

## Kaikoura – Wastewater

- **Through December 2016, repairs on the wastewater system continued and wider functionality returned.**
- **Pipe condition assessments via CCTV were occurring from the days after the event, supported by experience and expertise gained from condition assessments conducted in Christchurch.**

# Acknowledgements

- Mr Geoffrey Wiffen, the Ward potable water supply co-manager, and Mr Ian Walker, Chief Fire Officer at the Kaikoura Volunteer Fire Brigade are gratefully acknowledged for providing information on infrastructure impacts.
- This work was partially supported by the following organisations. Their financial support that enabled the field trips and reporting the preliminary observations is acknowledged:

- The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) through the joint research programme, 'Seismic Response of Underground Utilities' led by Opus in conjunction with GNS Science
- QuakeCoRE: The NZ Centre for Earthquake Resilience
- GNS Science through the RiskScape and Post Disaster Cities research programmes



# Questions



**Mostafa Nayerloo** | Risk Engineer | GNS Science

[m.nayerloo@gns.cri.nz](mailto:m.nayerloo@gns.cri.nz)

