### Quantitative study on the effectiveness of a flexible sewer system in disaster prevention and environmental issues

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### <u>Story</u>

- **O** Conditions and problems about a sewer system in Japan and in the target area
- **O** Framework and effects of a flexible sewer system suggested by our study
- **O** Quantitative evaluation by using a new system
- **O** Conclusion

## 1. Conditions and problems in Japan

### <u>Background</u>

 Due to the massive population increase and industrialization in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, Japan built up its infrastructure.



 Today, however, the capital for infrastructure maintenance and renewal has dramatically declined due to the recent low birth rate, aging population.

### Sewer system

• These conditions have results in a sewer system that is expensive and not operating near its full capacity.

### Rainwater drainage system

 Global climate change has increased the risk of a natural disaster, such as local flooding due to torrential rain.



• The capacity of the rainwater drainage system in Japan is insufficient.

### <u>Purpose</u>

• Underground space is not being used effectively in urban sewage systems.



- We suggest the strategic implementation of a flexible sewer system that can handle both sewage and rainwater drainage.
- We show the impact of a flexible sewer system on environmental issues and disaster prevention.

## 2. Conditions and problems in the target area

### <u>Location</u>



Nagaokakyo City is in the Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

The population density for inhabitable land is about 7,000 persons/km2.

Kyoto Prefecture

Nagaokakyo City

### Sewage business

- Start : 1974
- Length of tubes: 217.9km
- Diffusion rate : 99.3%(1,April,2013)
- The amount of drainage from homes and factories has drastically decreased due to a decline

### <u>Disaster in a heavy rain</u>

- The probable maximum precipitation
  53.1mm/hr (return period : 5 years)
  61.6mm/hr (return period : 10 years)
- Records in a heavy rain
  76.5mm/hr in July,2008

96.0mm/hr in August, 2010

• The damage from local flooding by a heavy rain is often occurred.

#### Two systems



### Sewage system and rainwater drainage system are separated spatially.

### 3. Framework and effects of a flexible sewer system

### Framework of a flexible sewer system



Allowing rainwater to flow into sewage treatment facilities →Effects on disaster prevention and environmental issues

### **Disaster prevention**



#### Using the currently unused space of sewage system

→Allowing rainwater to flow into the sewage system

⇒increasing the capacity of rainwater drainage system and decreased damage from local flooding <sup>15</sup>

### **Hydrograph Analysis**





By controlling multiple rainwater drainage systems within a district, decrease damage from local flooding

### **Environmental Issues**



### 4. Quantitative evaluation by using a new system



#### The possibility of occurring flood damage

 Occurring flood damage before using flexible sewerage systems rain: 61.6mm/hr frequency: 0.0916 times/ year
 Occurring flood damage after using flexible sewerage systems rain: 65.2mm/hr frequency: 0.0717 times/ year

→The possibility of occurring flood damage is <u>decreasing 21.4% by using flexible sewerage systems</u> in the target area.

### 5. Conclusion

#### <u>In summary</u>

 We propose a strategy involving a flexible sewer system as an economically feasible longterm solution, and demonstrate its impact on environmental issues and disaster prevention using a target area in Japan.

#### Institutional and technical hurdles

- It is important to readjust the various relevant authorities because the rainwater drainage and sewer systems should be considered as one single entity.
- It is important to exercise the proper management and policies because the Intelligent Rainwater and Sewage Systems (IRSS) should be adopted in consideration of environmental issues and disaster prevention.

# I deeply appreciate your attending.