

MtnClim: Mountains Without Snow Session

## **Water Conservation Challenges in Mountain Communities in the Columbia Basin in Canada**



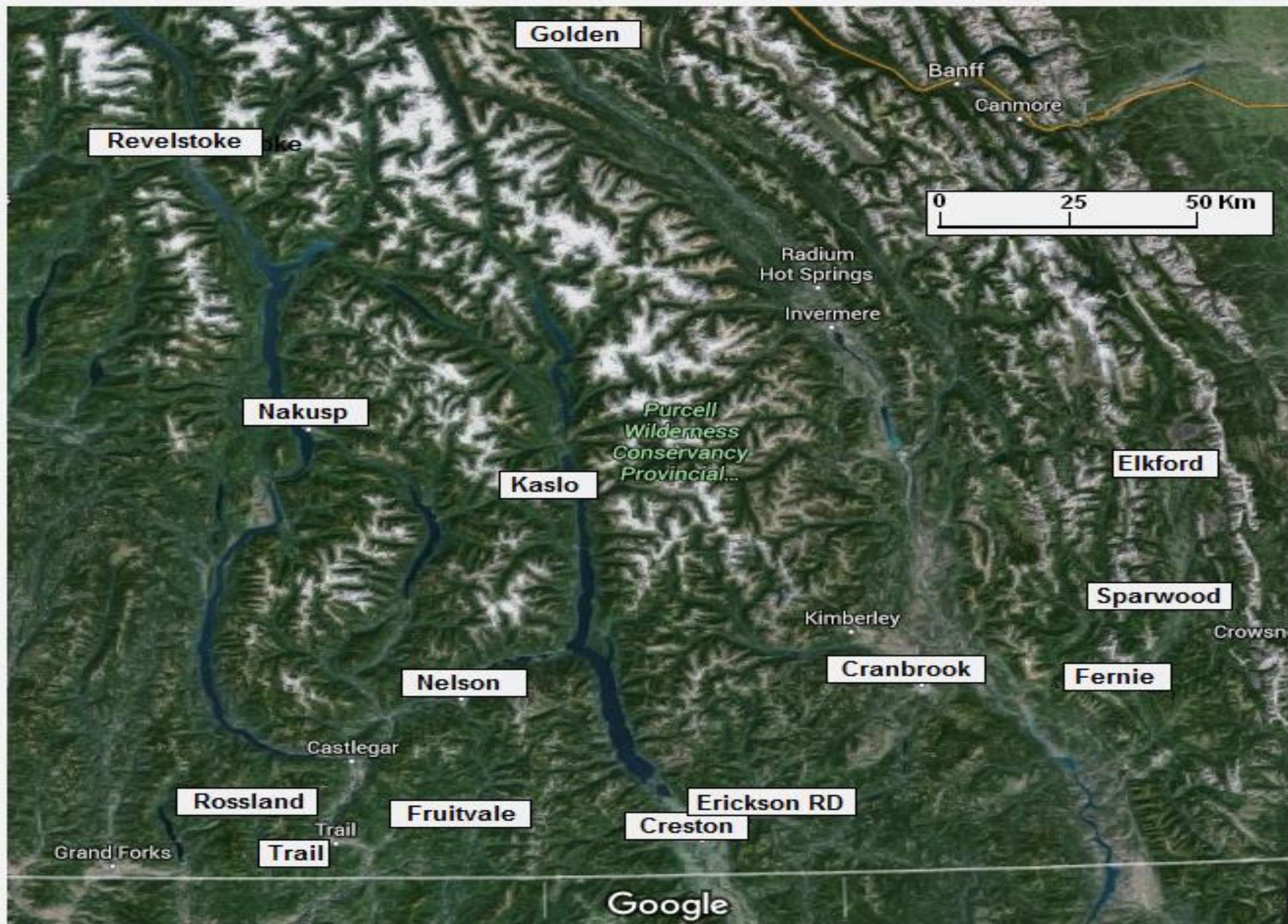
**Hans Schreier & Meredith Hamstead, University of British Columbia**

## **Water Consumption in Mountain Communities in the Columbia Basin in Canada**

**Based on a Reconnaissance Survey in 2005 it was noted that  
Mountain Communities in the Columbia Basin use very large  
amounts of water but this was based on very unreliable data**

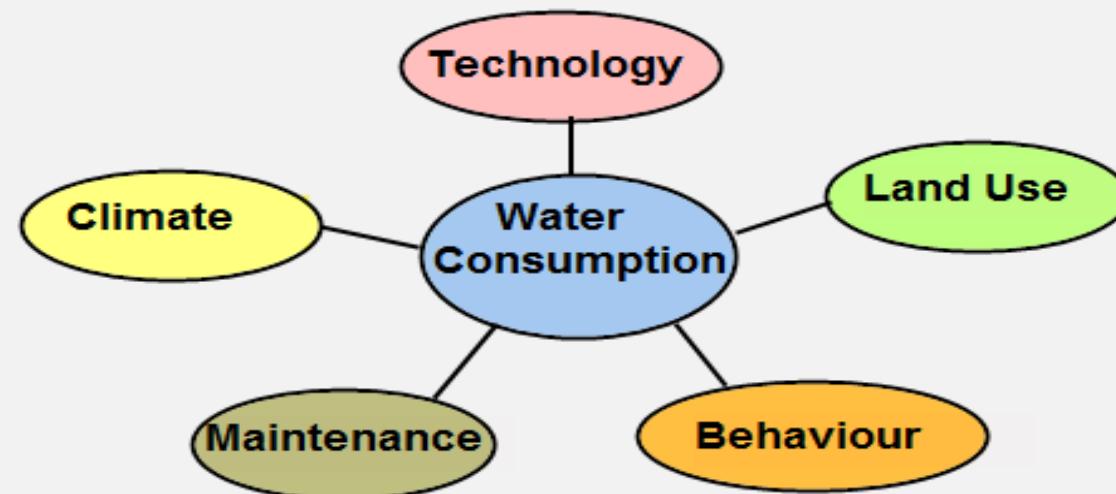
- The Columbia Basin Trust (CBT) Initiated the Water-Smart Conservation Program in 2009
- 20 Communities Participated in the Program and pledged to reduce their Water Consumption by 20% between 2009 and 2015
- 14 Communities had comparable data
- 12 Climate Stations were used to compare conservation results

**14**  
**Participating  
Communities**



## **Key Factors that Influence Domestic Water Consumption & Use**

<b>Factors</b>	<b>Details</b>
Climate	Temperature & Precipitation
Land Use	Indoor vs. Outdoor Use, Commercial & Industrial
Human Behaviour	Beliefs, Habits, Incentives & Regulations
Management	Capacity & Skills to Maintain Infrastructure
Technology	Type of Infrastructure, Quality, Longevity



## Water Use Differs in each Community due to Technical Factors, Type of Use Behaviour and Climatic Conditions

### Community A

**ICI = 15%**

**NRW 5%**

**L = 40%**

**RW = 40%**

**Institutional  
Commercial  
Industrial Water**

**Non Revenue Water**

**Leakages**

### Community B

**ICI = 22%**

**NRW 4%**

**L = 8%**

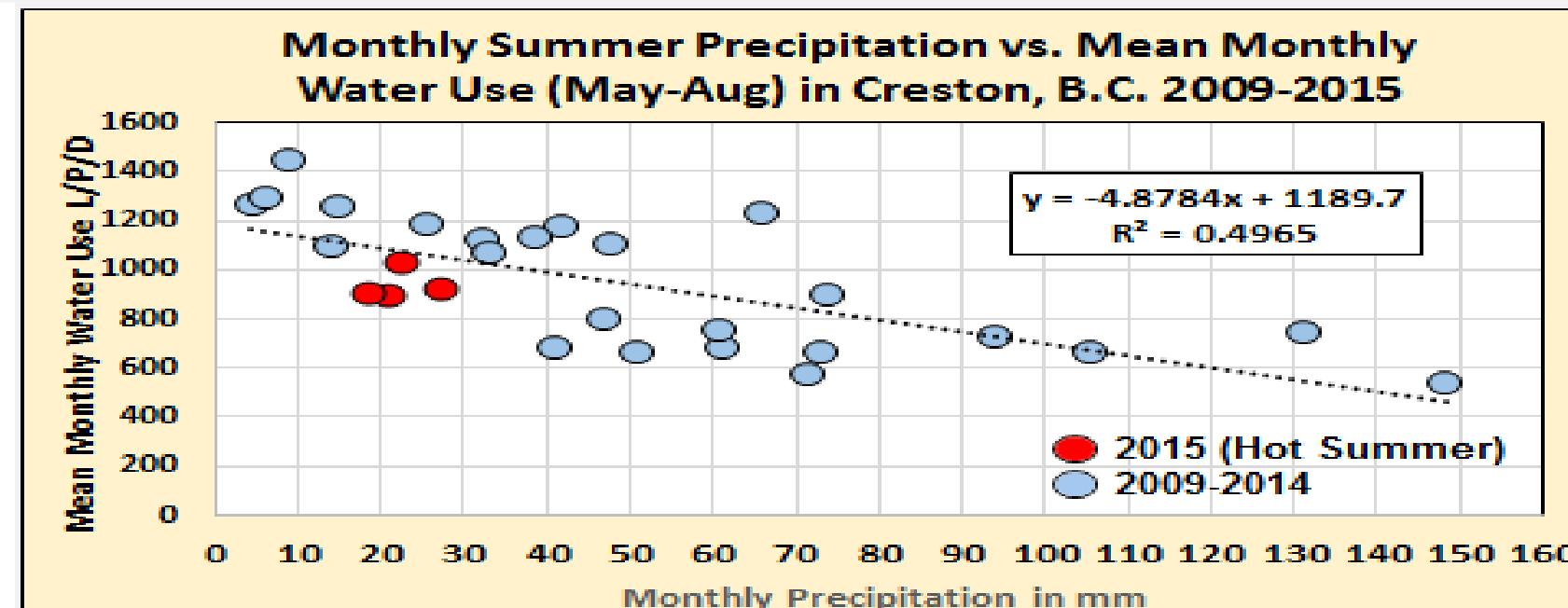
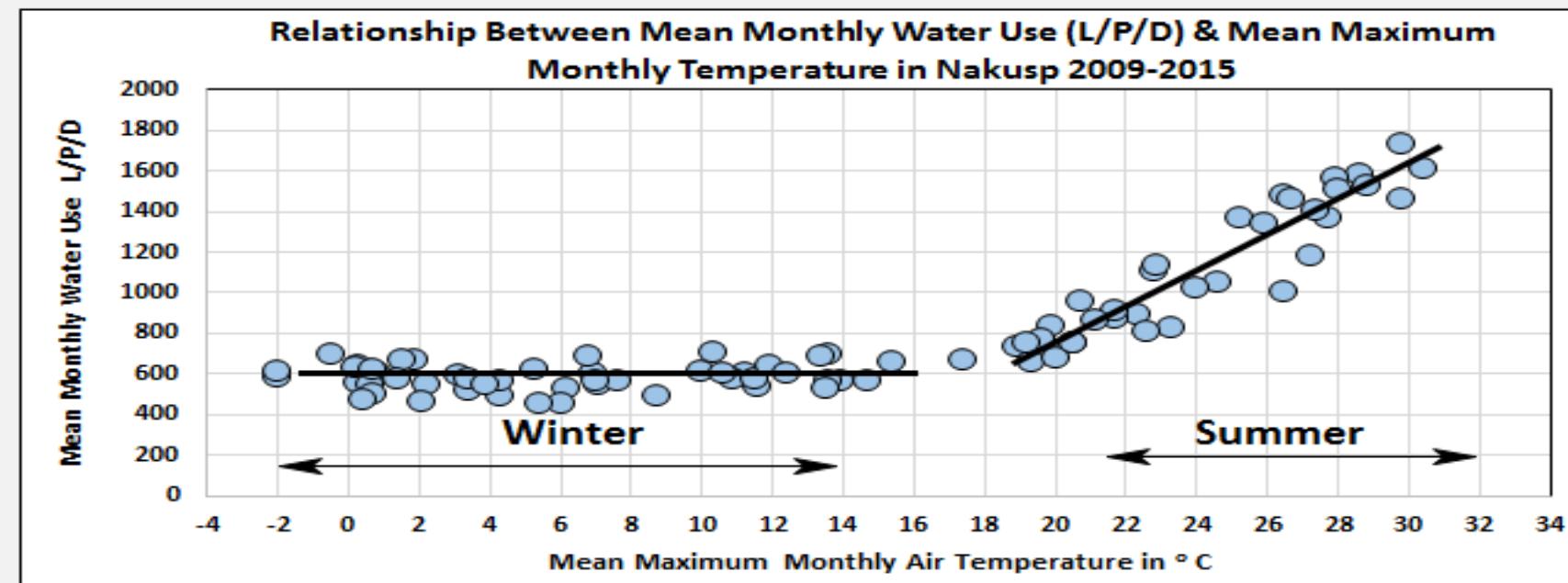
**RW = 66%**

**Residential Water**



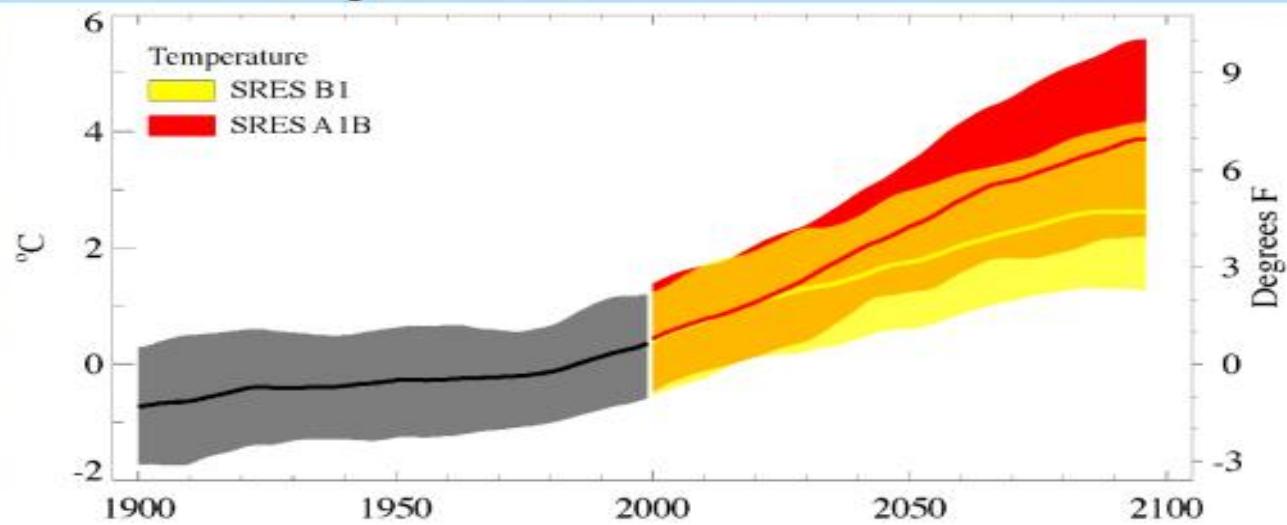
# Temperature Impact on Water Consumption During Winter & Summer

Based on 7 Year Data 2009-2015 & Mean Maximum Monthly Air Temperatures

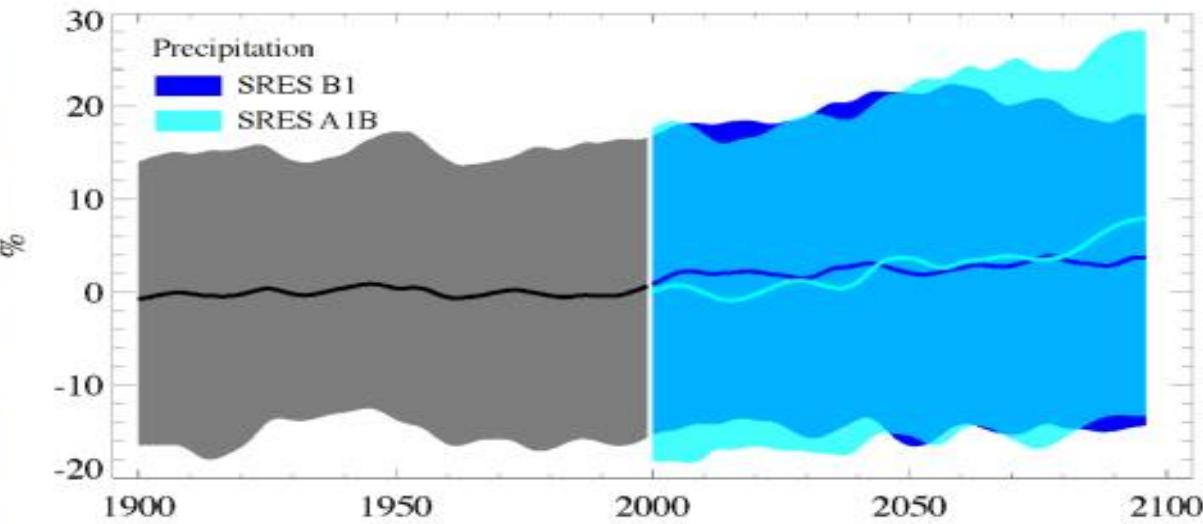


## Climate Projections for the Pacific North-West

Temperature

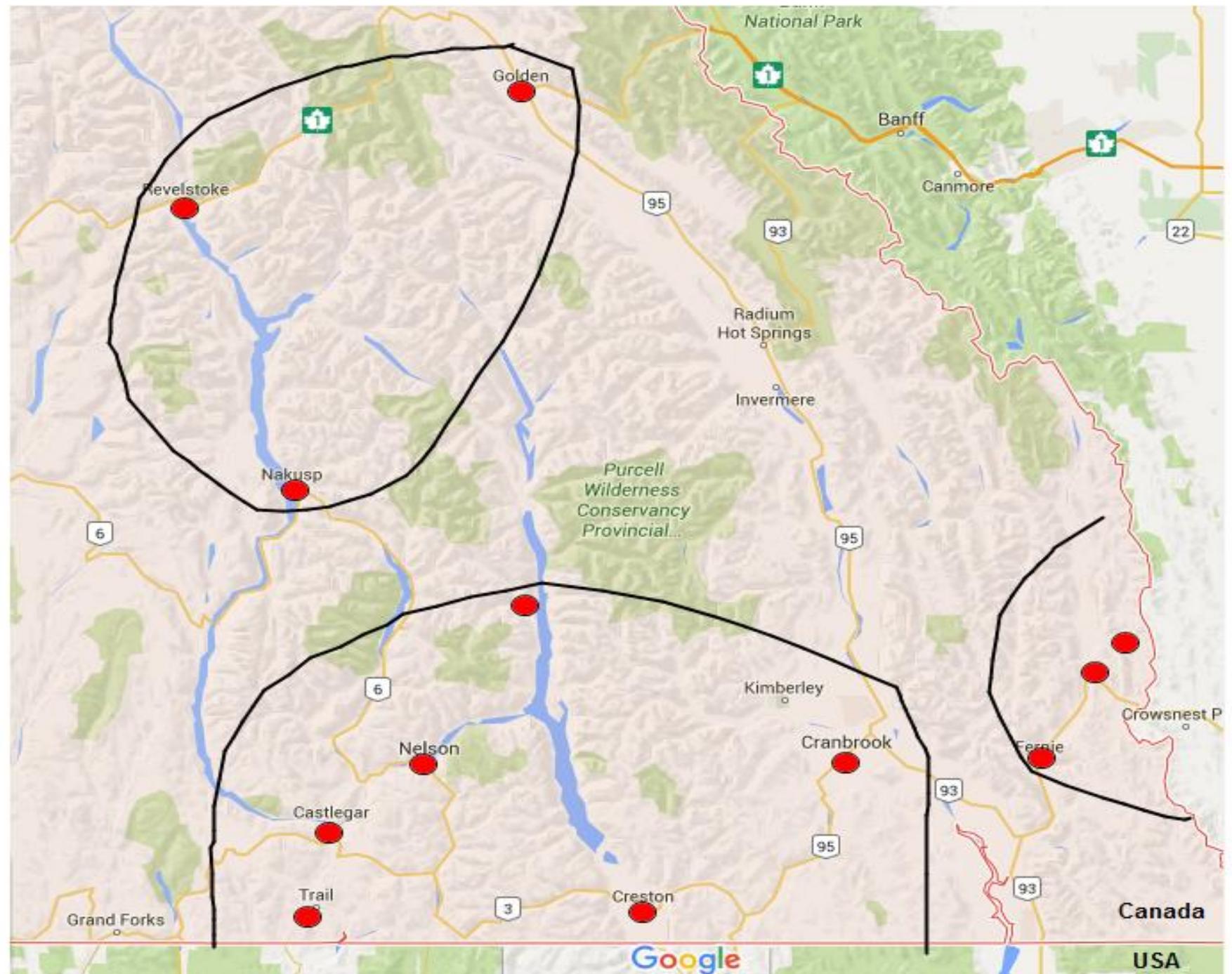


Precipitation



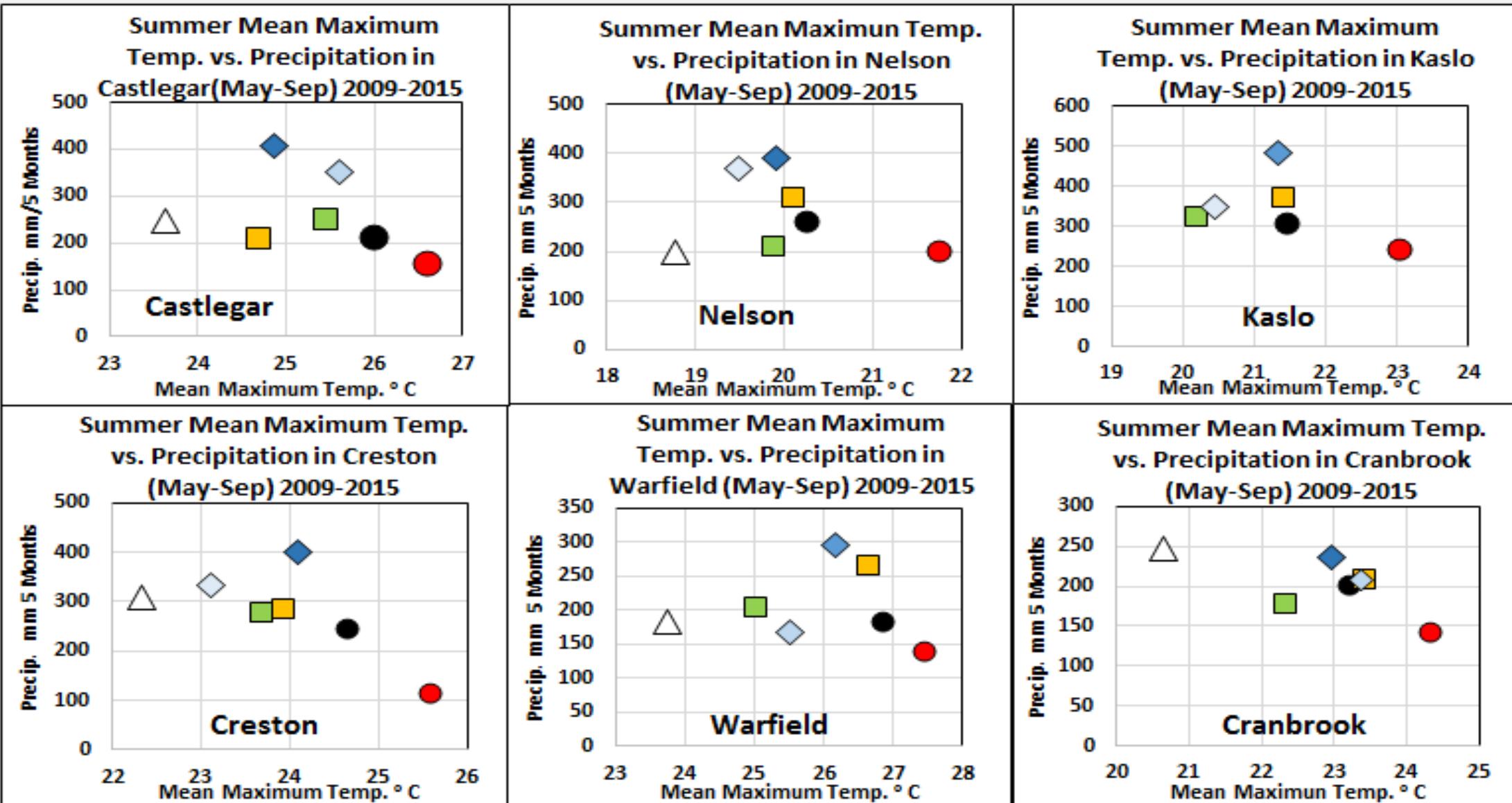
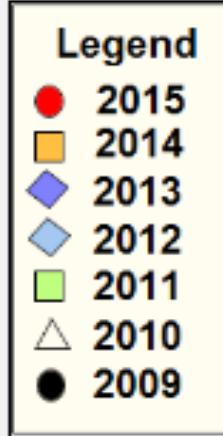
Source: Alan Hamlet 2013

# Grouping of Climate Stations in the Canadian Portion of the Columbia Basin



# Summer Precipitation and Temperatures over the 2009-2015 Study

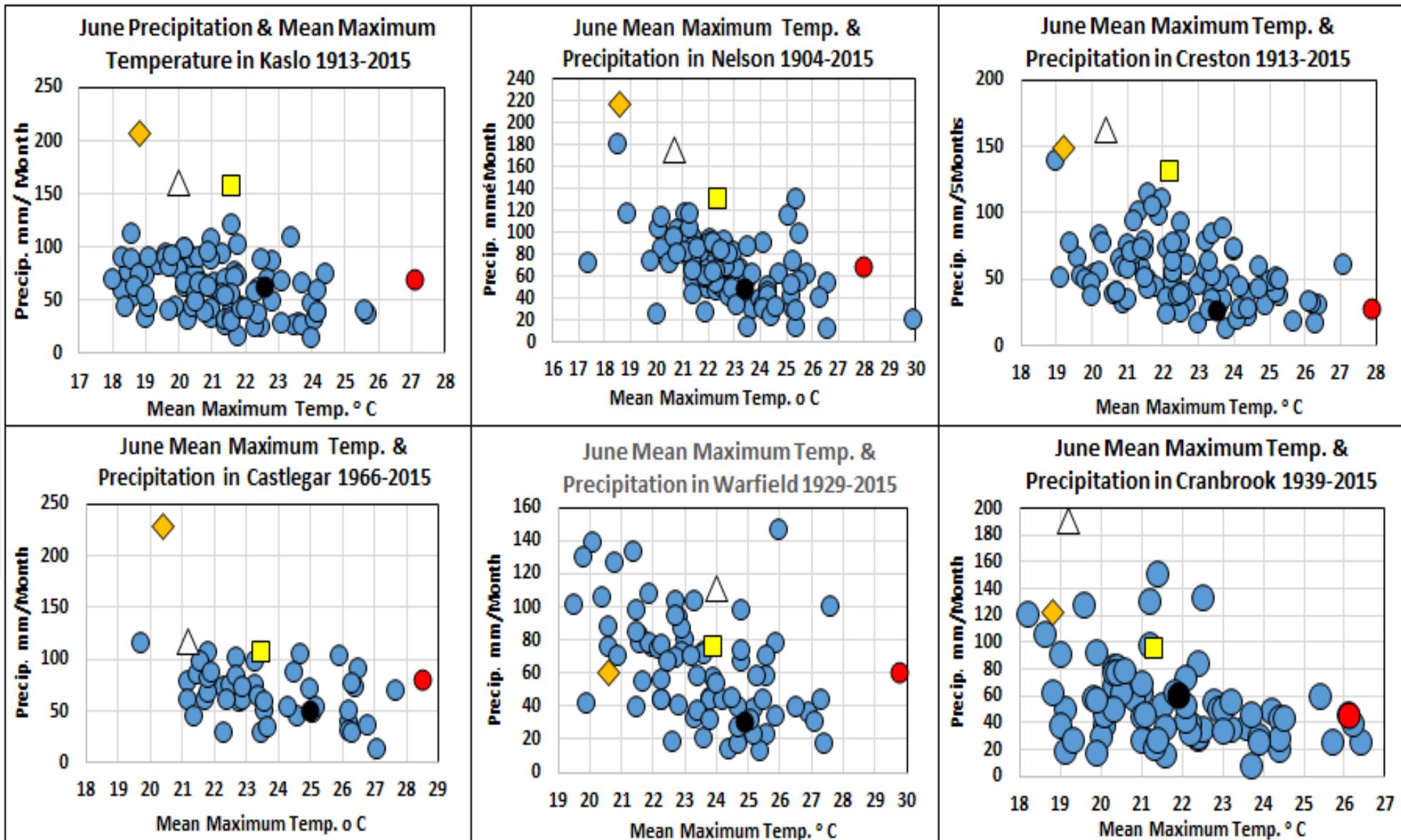
## Communities in Southern Portion of the Columbia Basin



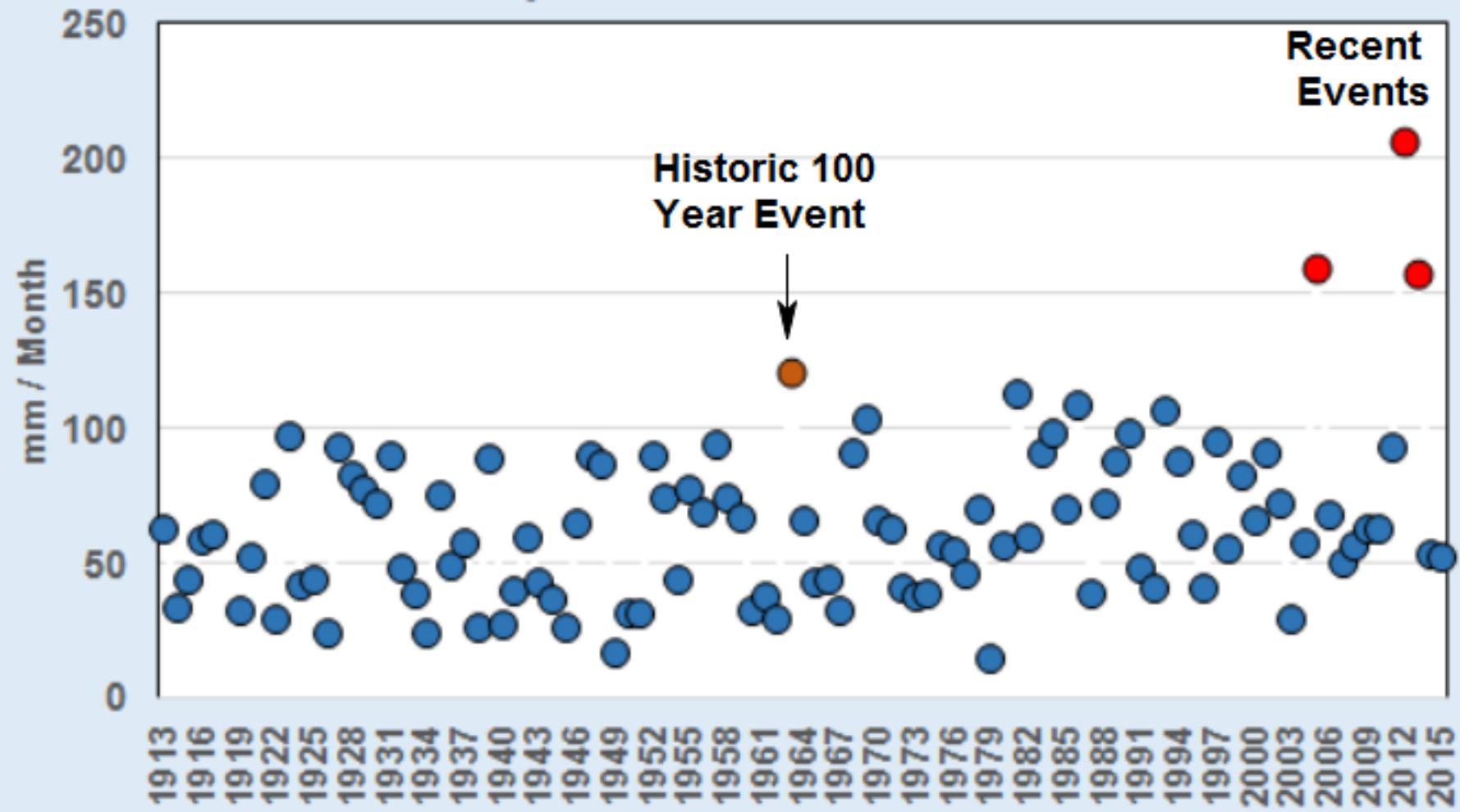
# June Temperature & Precipitation Changes over Historic Records

**Legend:**

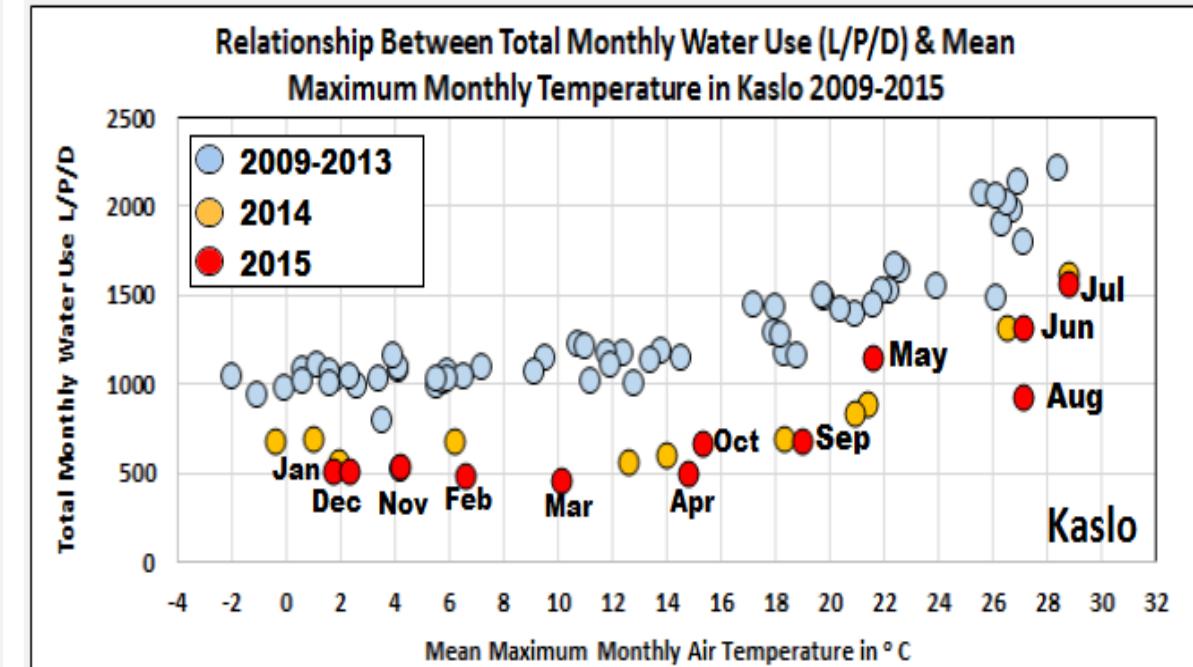
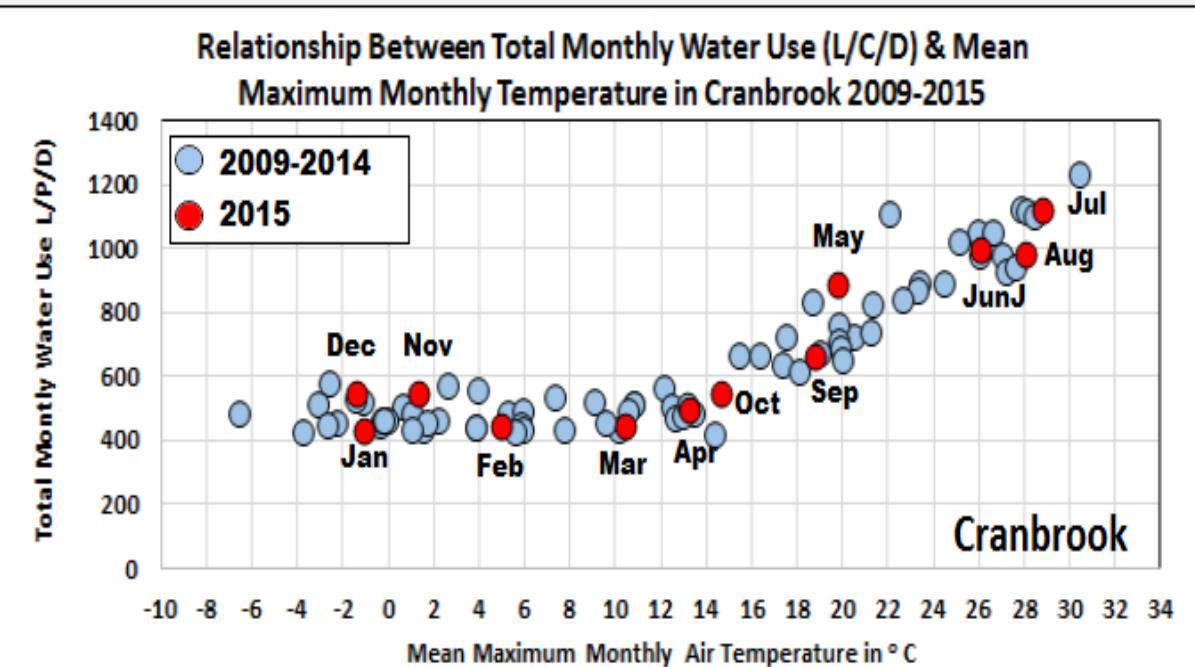
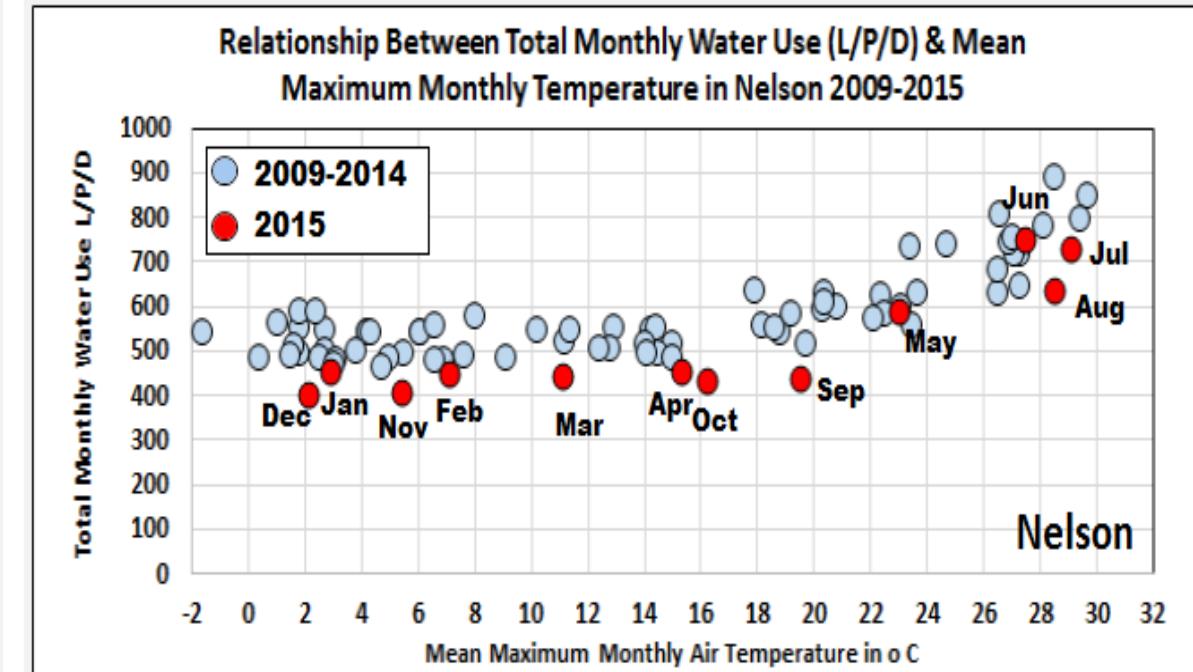
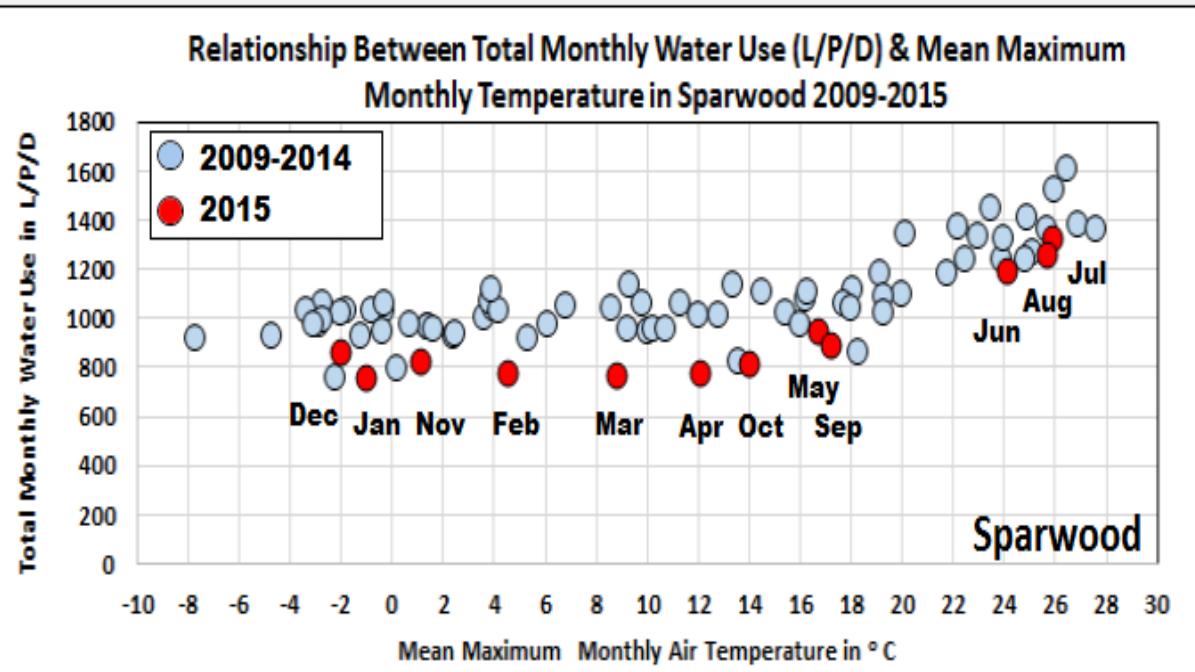
- 2015
- 2013
- ◆ 2012
- 2009
- △ 2005



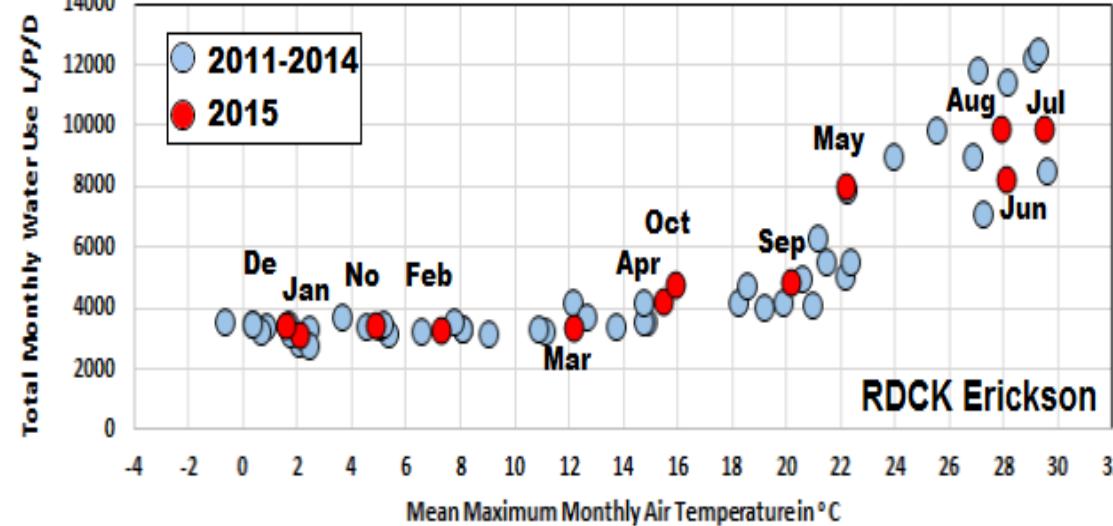
## June Precipitation in Kaslo 1913-2015



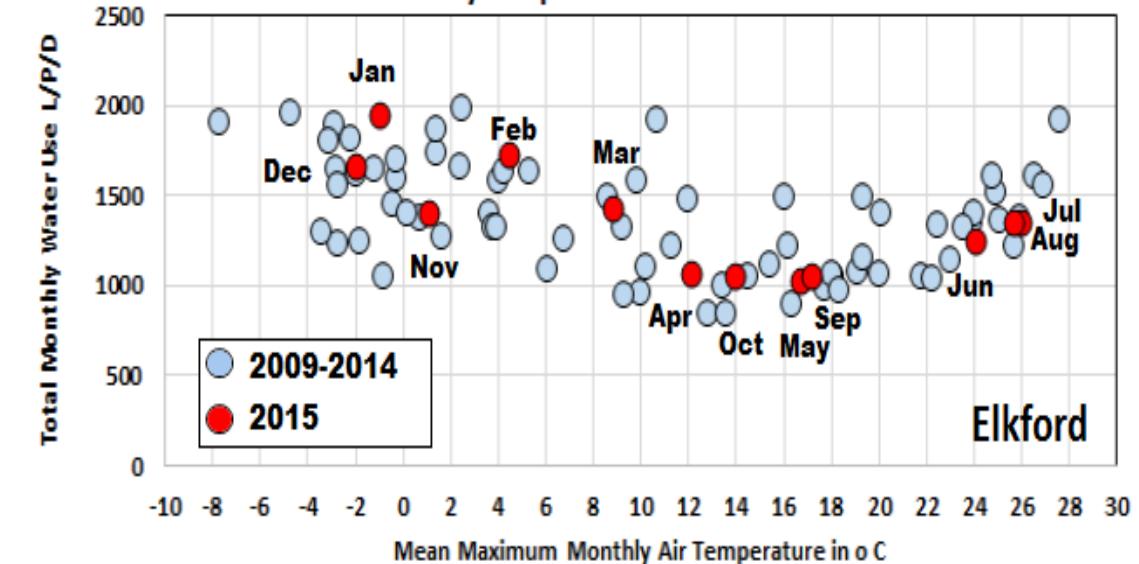
The Precipitation in June in 2005, 2012 and 2013 produced 30-70% more rain than in any other June since records stated in 1913.



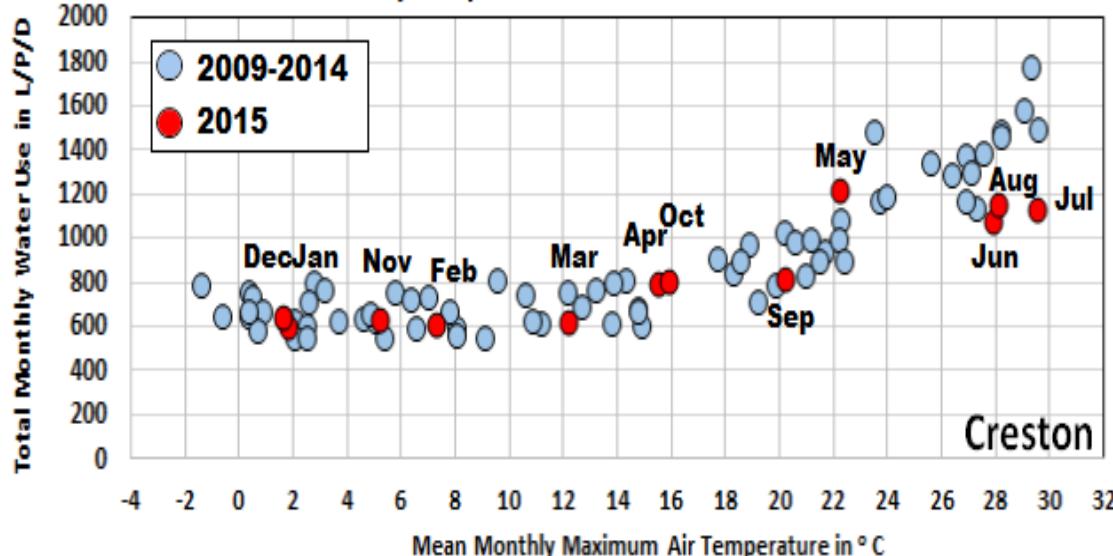
Relationship Between Total Monthly Water Use (L/P/D) & Mean Maximum Monthly Temperature in RDCK-Erickson 2011-2015



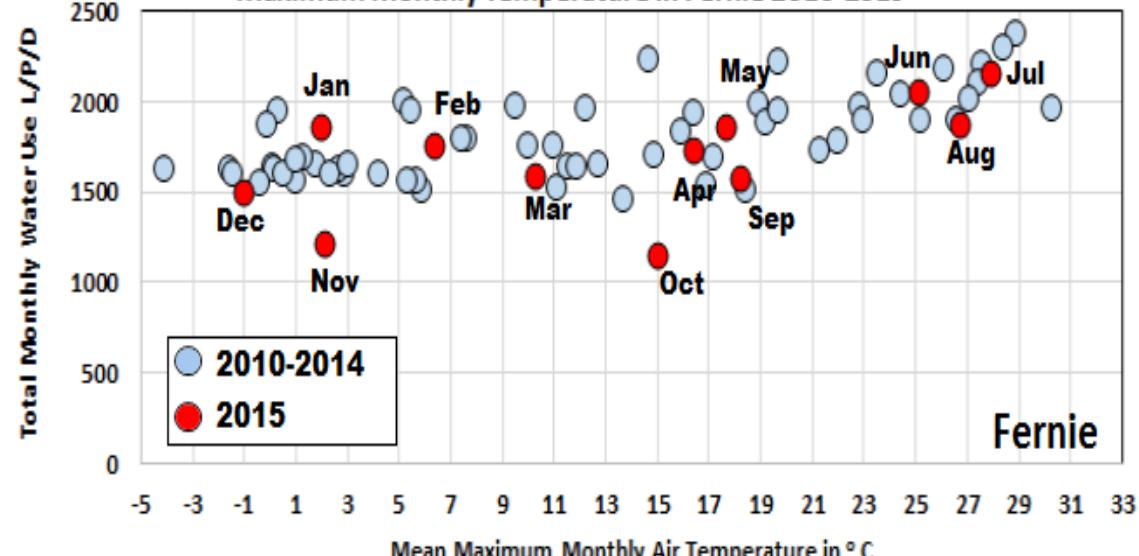
Relationship Between Total Monthly Water Use (L/P/D) & Mean Maximum Monthly Temperature in Elkford 2009-2015

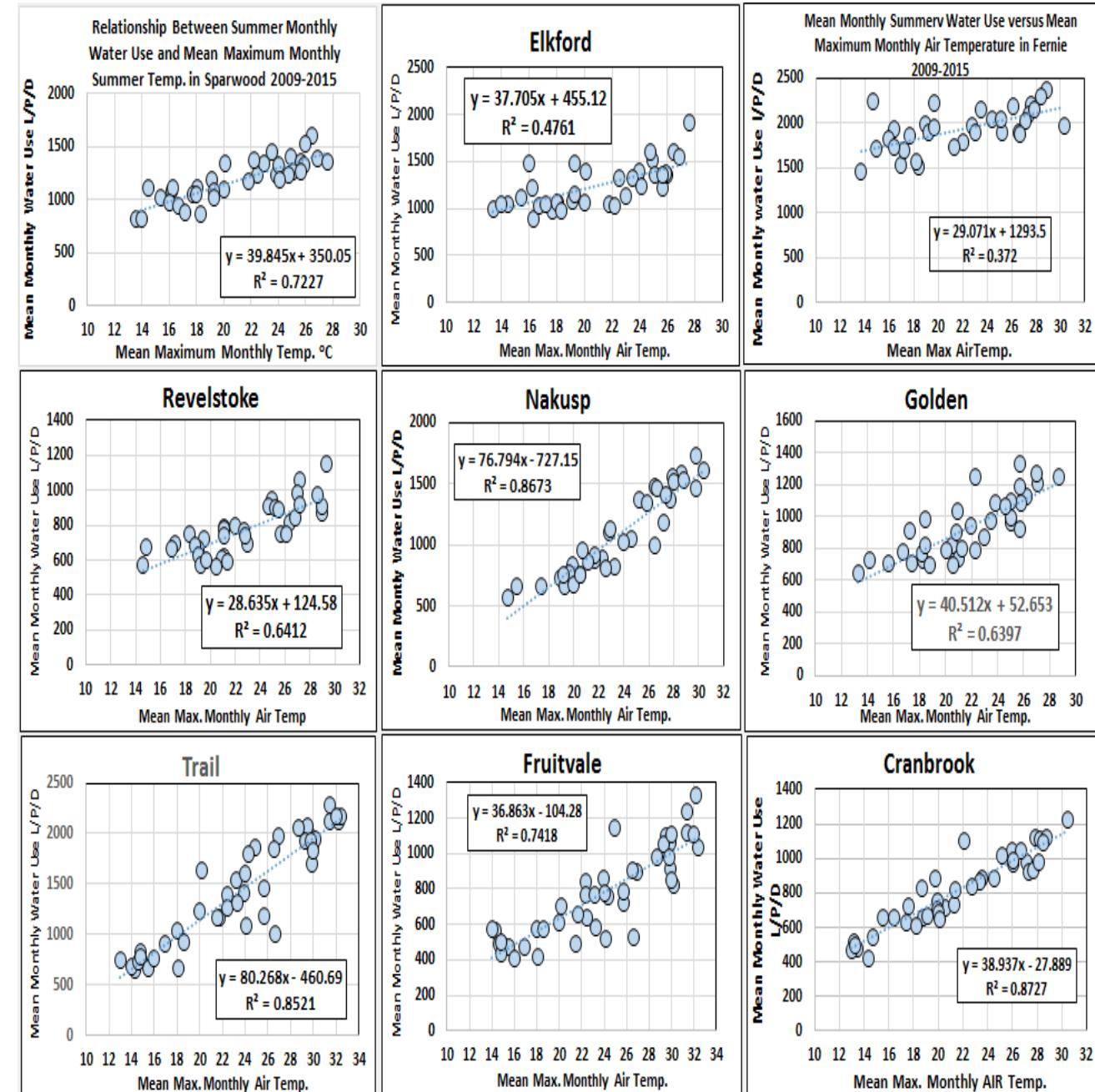
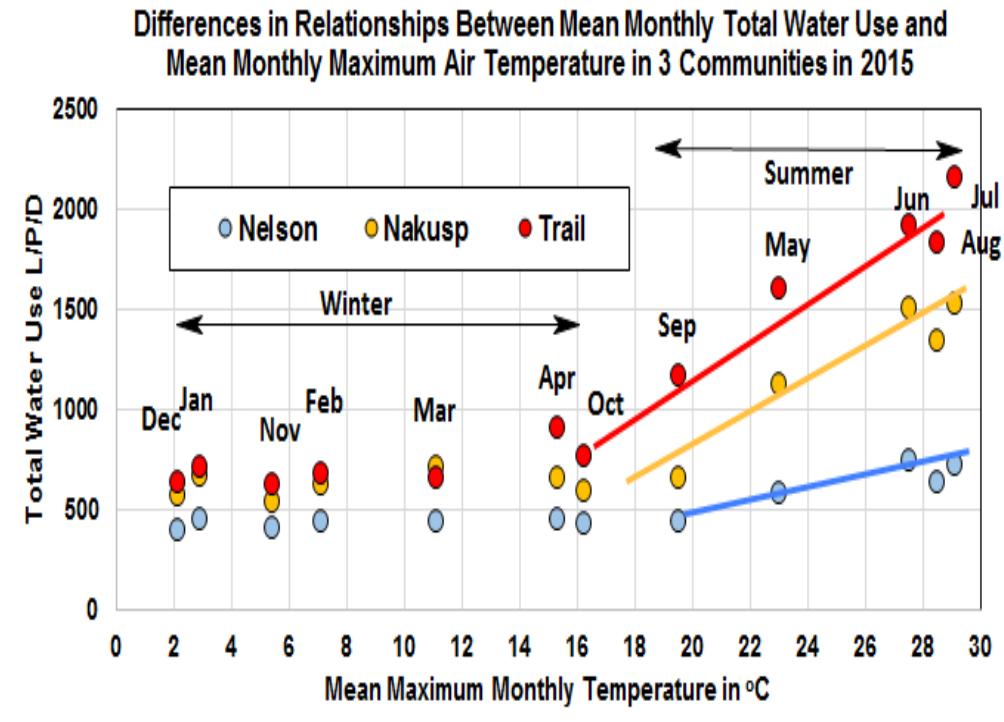
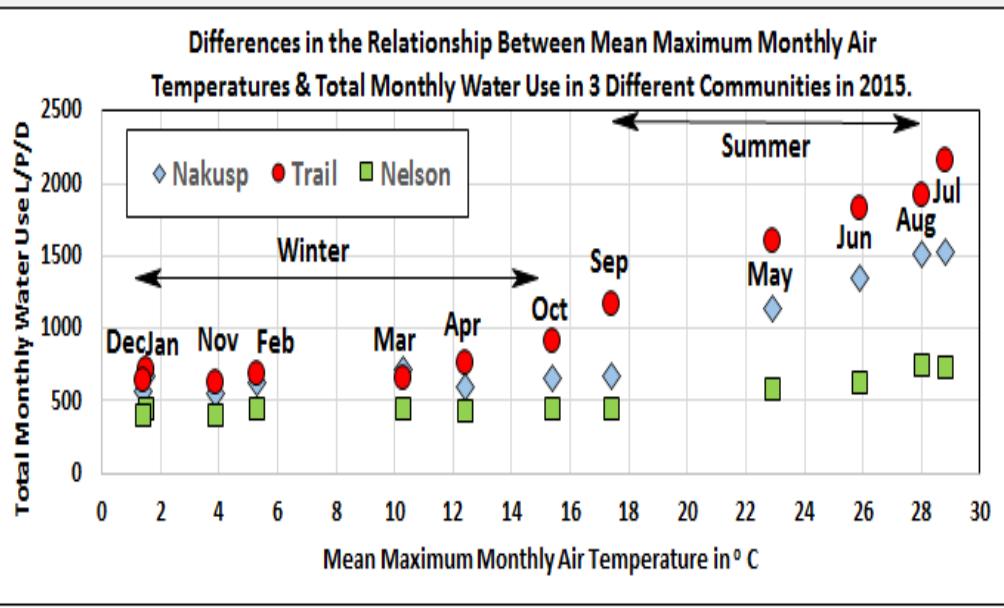


Relationship Between Monthly Water Use (L/P/D) & Mean Maximum Monthly Temperatures in Creston 2009-2015

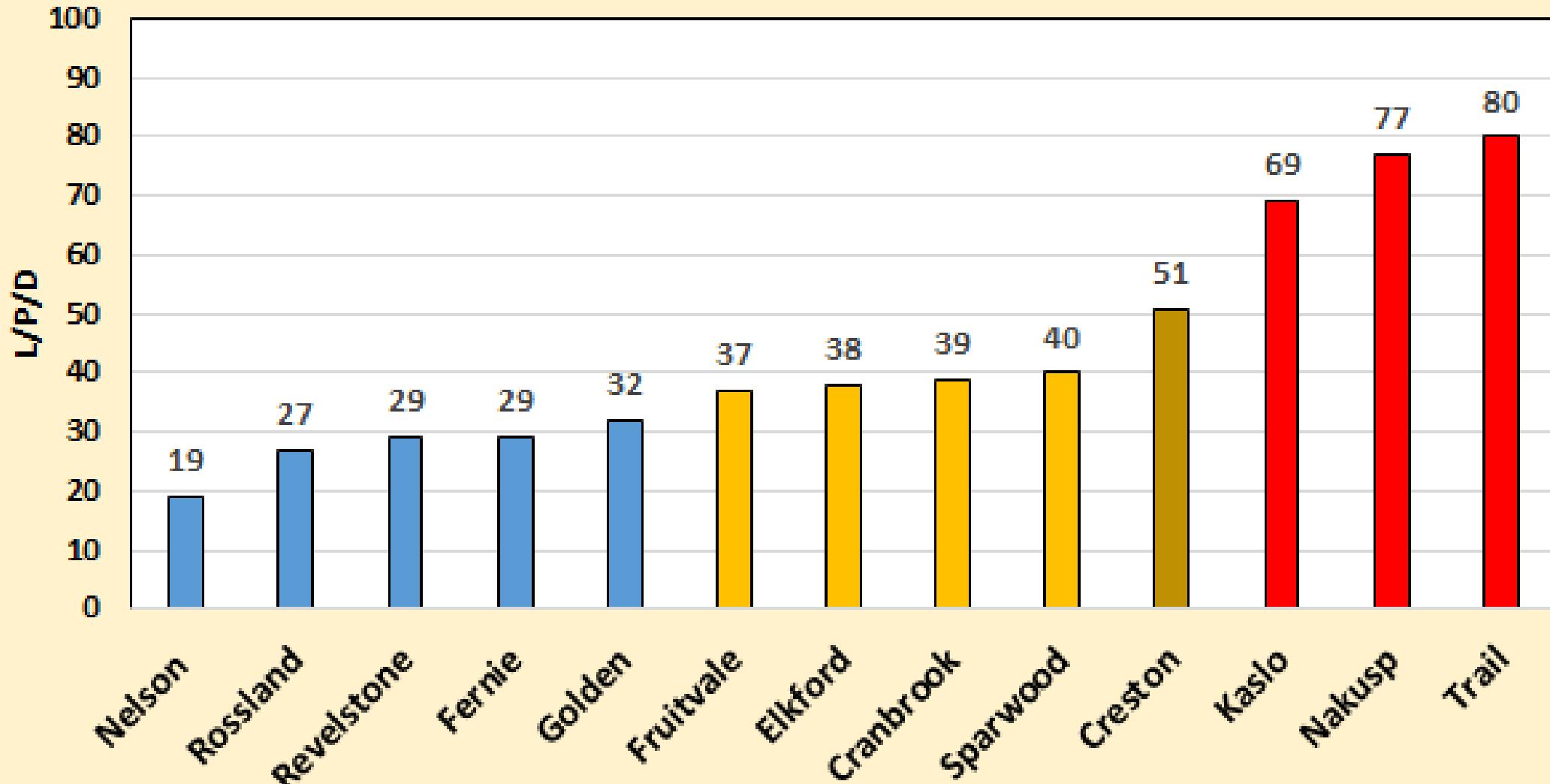


Relationship Between Total Monthly Water Use (L/P/D) & Mean Maximum Monthly Temperature in Fernie 2010-2015





## Summer Water Consumption in L/P/D for every 1 Degree Increase above 14° Mean Maximum Air Temperature



### % Reduction in Total Water Use in 2014 & 2015 Compared to 2009 (N & W)

	Cranbrook		Fernie		Elkford		Sparwood		Golden		Revelstoke		Nakusp	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Jan	-22	-25	-18	-2	5	7	-6	-19	-3	-17	-23	-16	5	5
Feb	-23	-25	-16	-9	17	3	-4	-17	-2	-22	-17	-11	13	11
Mar	-23	-20	-14	-17	10	-21	-3	-18	-7	-18	-18	-14	14	18
Apr	-16	-12	-14	-9	26	-31	-9	-24	-20	-20	-13	-10	23	16
May	-27	6	-22	-14	27	-12	-10	-9	-32	-14	-21	3	-10	35
June	-25	-10	-9	-5	10	-8	-24	-8	-30	-20	-27	-3	-25	11
July	25	12	25	17	31	-6	-4	-3	-4	-9	-20	-15	-16	-11
Aug	7	1	5	-10	23	4	0	5	-9	-19	-21	-16	-25	-15
Sep	-27	-25	4	-16	-27	-21	-30	-26	-3	-16	-24	-15	7	-26
Oct	-22	2	6	-29	-20	0	-16	-14	-5	-7	-22	-10	14	0
Nov	-11	12	11	-20	4	3	-20	-15	-20	-10	-16	-3	3	0
Dec	-8	13	19	-5	14	4	-25	-12	-16	-14	-15	-8	7	-2
Total	-13	-5	-3	-10	11	-7	-12	-12	-14	-16	-20	-10	-5	1

Yellow = Increases

Blue = Reductions

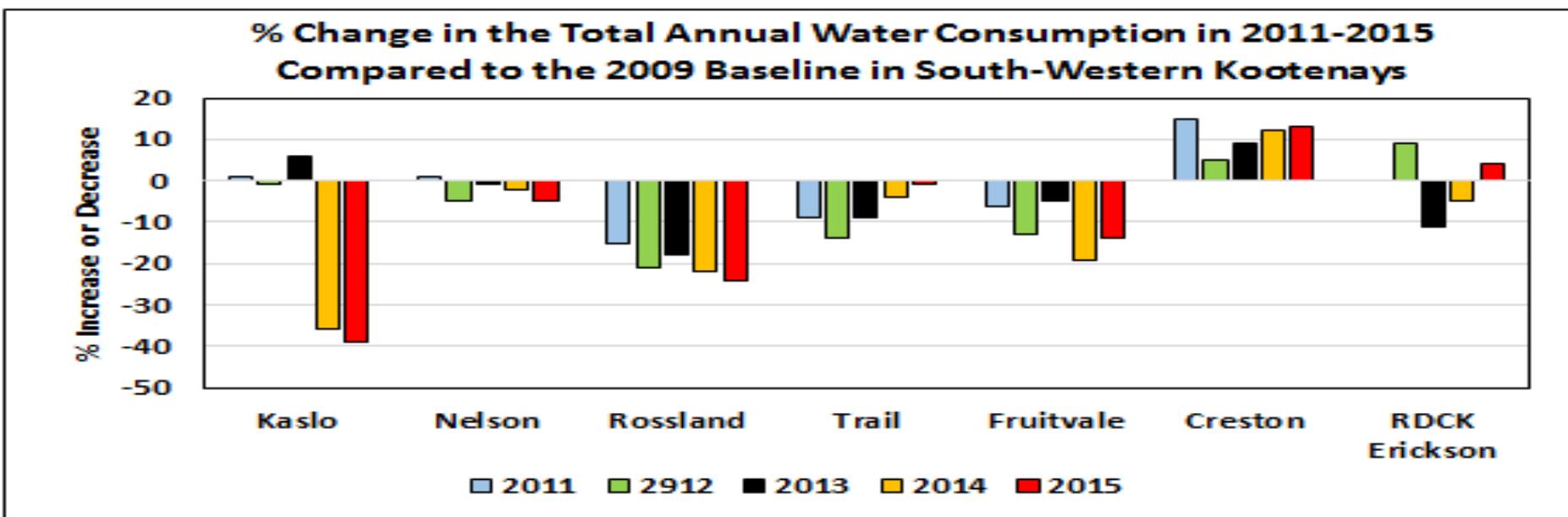
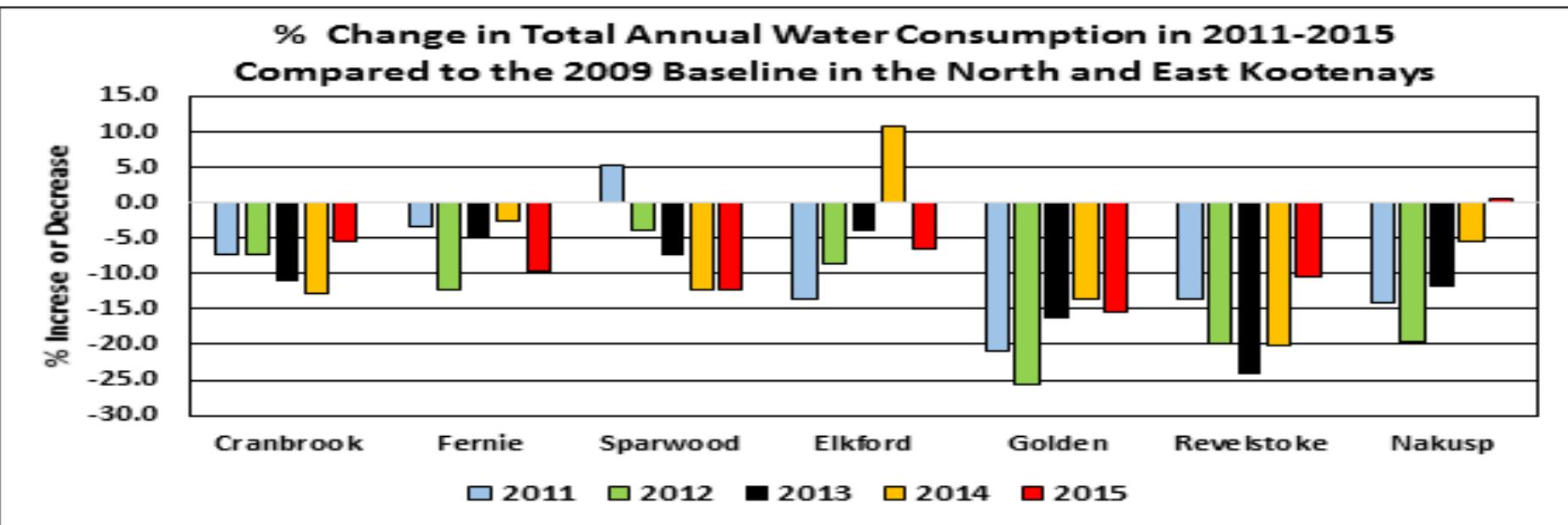
### % Reduction in Total Water Use in 2014 & 2015 Compared to 2009 (S)

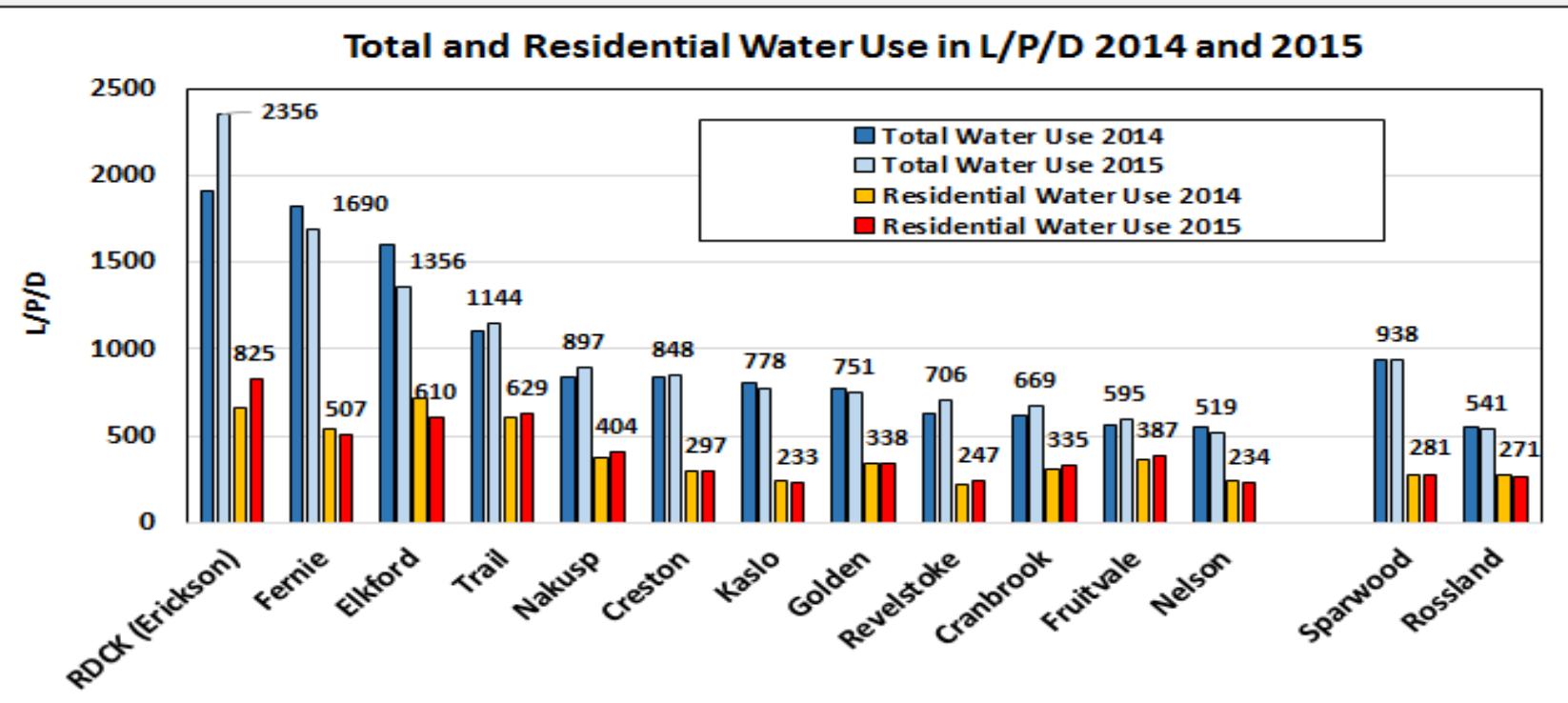
	Nelson		Kaslo		Rossland		Trail		Fruitvale		Creston		RD-Erickson	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Jan	-10	-12	-29	-47	-21	-24	4	1	-19	-16	5	22	-19	1
Feb	-4	-10	-14	-40	-25	-31	20	7	-18	-22	25	14	1	-2
Mar	-4	-11	-31	-53	-23	-26	38	20	-22	-13	28	20	8	4
Apr	-5	-10	-44	-50	-24	-17	28	39	-24	-15	19	40	9	31
May	-9	7	-41	-2.2	-29	-10	-8	35	-28	9	0	55	1	95
June	-16	11	-45	-19	-31	-11	-18	3	-33	-14	-20	-13	15	81
July	17	10	-18	-21	-16	-16	10	9	-2	5	42	-10	27	1
Aug	11	-4	-30	-51	-9	-23	-8	-12	-25	-21	1	0	-27	-32
Sep	9	-6	-45	-55	-14	-48	-28	-35	-23	-35	-3	-11	-39	-46
Oct	-6	-14	-47	-41	-18	-27	-13	-14	1	-16	16	42	0	17
Nov	-10	-18	-51	-49	-26	-25	-9	-20	-15	-23	38	33	3	4
Dec	-8	-20	-46	-51	-31	-25	-23	-23	-16	-21	10	18	1	9
Total	-2	-5	-36	-39	-22	-23	-5	-2	-20	-14	12	13	-5	4

Yellow = Increases

Blue = Reductions

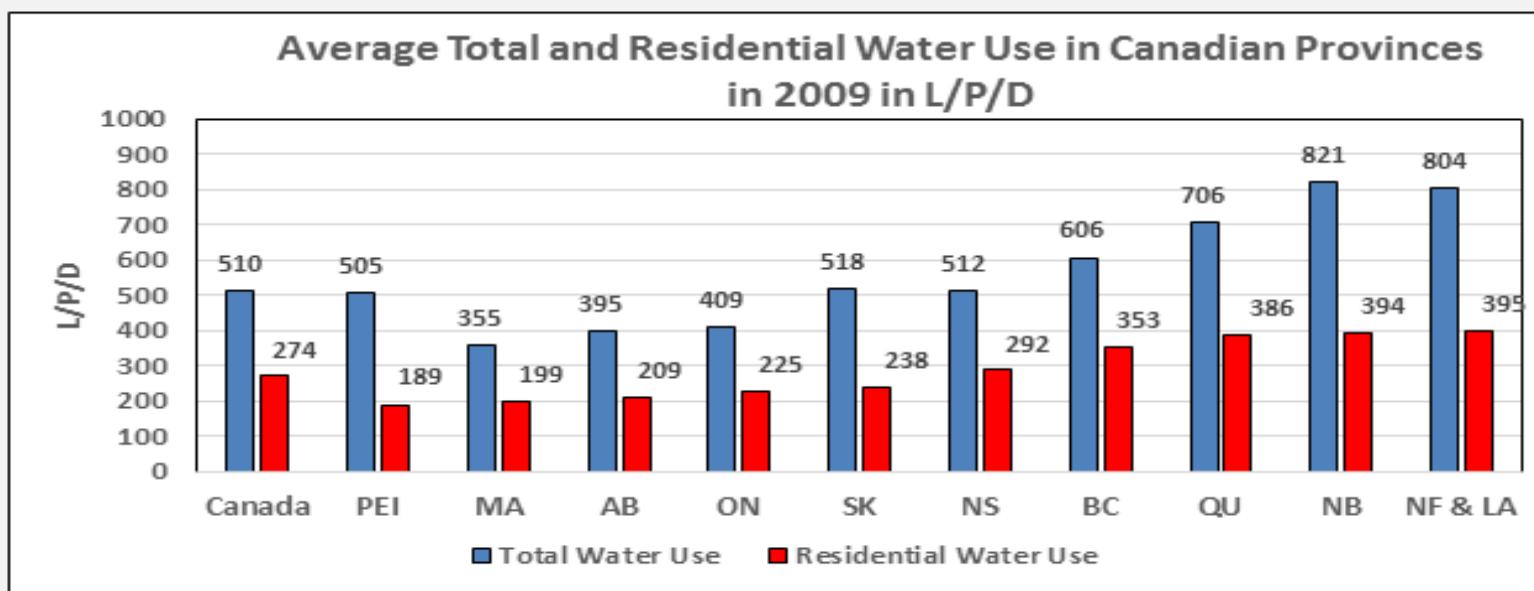
## Overall Conservation Performance 2011-2015





**Range of Residential Rates in the Columbia Basin in 2015:**

**233-610 L/P/D**

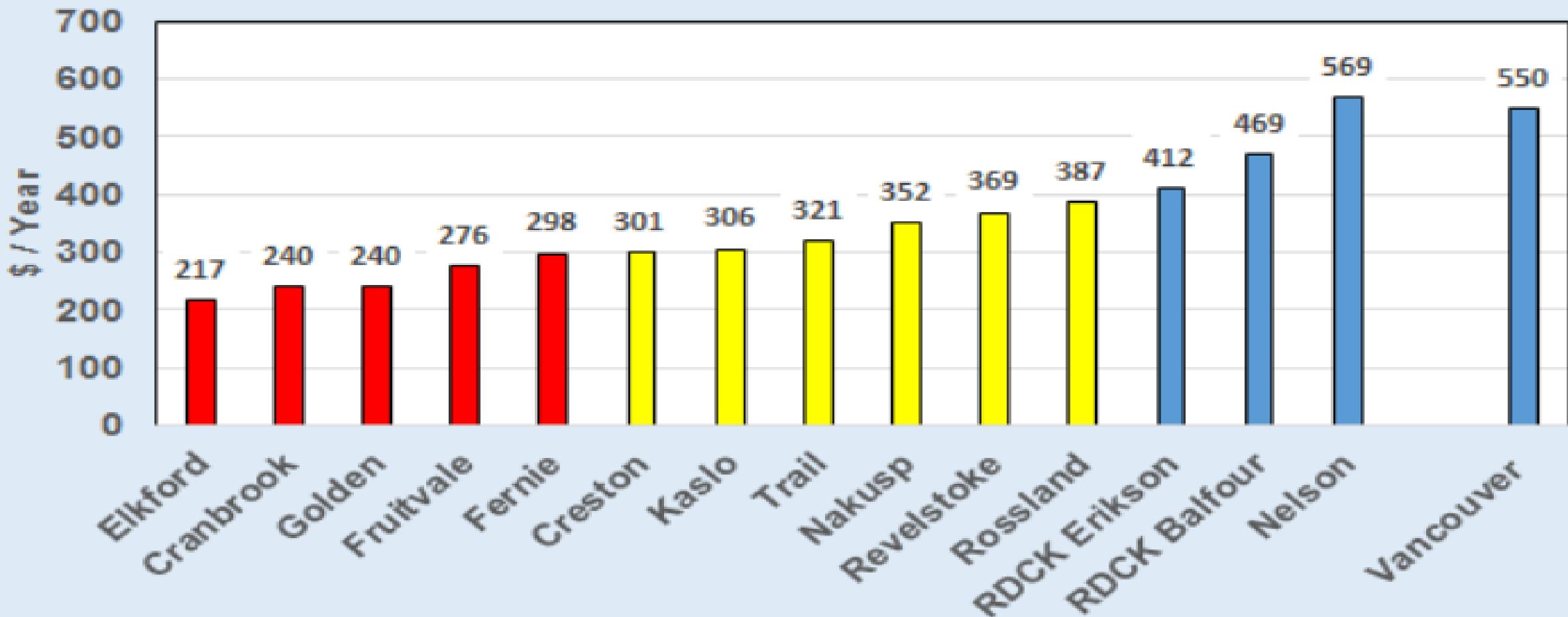


**Range of Residential Rates in the Canadian Provinces:**

**2009: 189-395 L/P/D**

# Flat Annual Water Rates 2014-15 For Single Residential Houses in Communities in the Columbia Basin (\$ /Year)

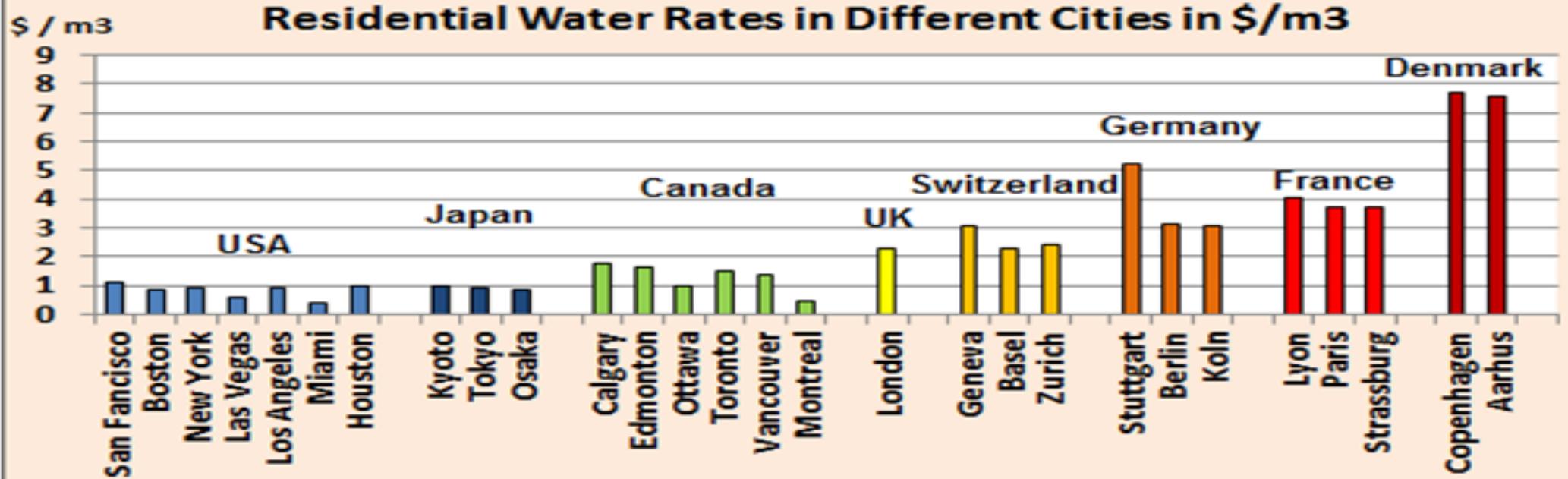
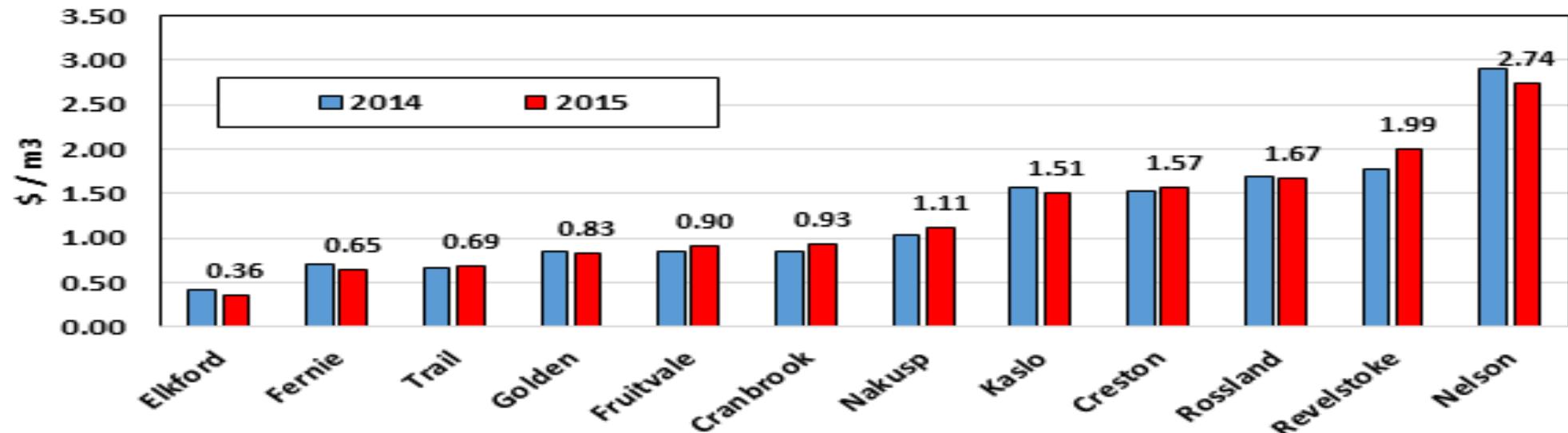
Flat Annual Water Rates Per House In Communities in the Columbia Basin 2014-2015 (\$ / Year)



**Comparison of Flat Annual Water Rates Between Different Communities**  
**(Commercial versus Residential Rates)**

Commercial Water Use Rates			Range
Type of Water Use	No. of Communities	Average Water Rates	Water Rates \$/Year
Hotels/Motels / Room	12	\$ 131 /Year	66 - 203
Car Wash / Bay	8	\$ 534 /Year	343 - 773
Laundromate /Unit	6	\$ 158/Year	90 - 257
Garage/ Repair Shop	10	\$ 377 /Year	106 - 546
Church	5	\$ 346 /Year	209 - 665
School / Room	9	\$ 205 /Year	104 - 310
Swimming Pools	8	\$ 181 /Year	51 - 665
Light Commercial (Offices. Shops)	10	\$ 261/Year	224 - 420
Residential (Single House)	14	\$ 298 /Year	215 - 569

### Estimated Cost in \$/m<sup>3</sup> of Domestic Water Use



## What Was Accomplished ?

1. Proper Water Accounting is a Complex Task
2. Requires System Monitoring and Calibration of System Metering
3. Universal Metering is Critical but Initial Cost Concerns (Can save 18-58% of Water)
4. Water Loss Management = Greatest Problem (old Infrastructure)  
(Detection issues Nov. or Feb between 1am & 4 am at Night)
5. Need for Asset Inventory and Replacement Planning
6. Equitable Water Pricing (Difficult without Metered Data)
7. Source Water Inventory, Planning & Protection
8. Education Program (Ambassador Program for Water Conservation)
9. Food Security and Irrigation

- Only 2 of the 15 Communities were unable to reduce their water Consumption in 2014 & 2015 (as opposed to the 2009 Baseline)
- All others Communities achieved a 3-39% reduction
- Leakages is the Greatest Problem (30-70%)
- The hot & dry 2015 Summer created new Challenges for Several Communities
- Some Successfully Addressed the Demand by initiating Summer Water Restriction

## Conservation Options

### Basic Conservation for all Seasons

1. Meter all water users. It saves at least 30% of water and with Smart water meters accounting can be done remotely.
2. Charge rates that account for full cost and use block rates based on volumetric use
3. Have a universal toilet replacement program for all houses
4. Encourage water recycling and use of grey water for toilet flushing
5. To change behaviour requires massive public education

#### Winter Water Use

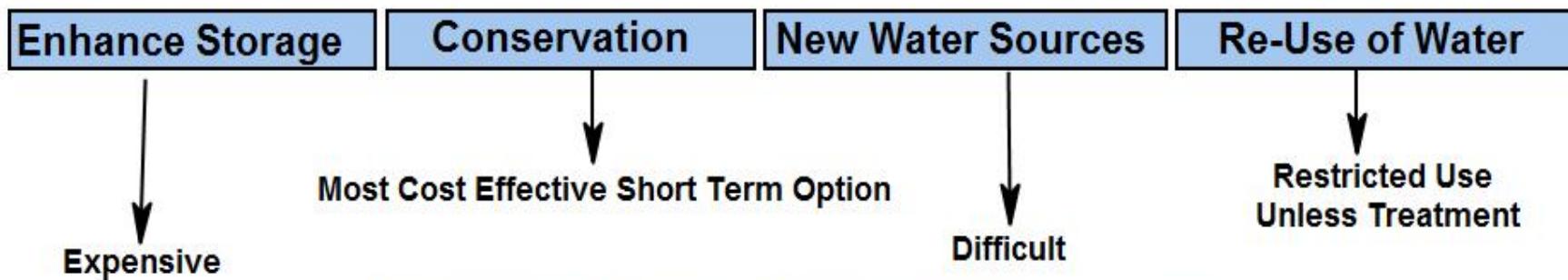
1. Repair Leaks within the distribution System
2. Inventory of all the piping infrastructure and develop a comprehensive pipe replacement plan
3. Insulate pipes to prevent bleeding of water during cold winters to prevent water from freezing in pipes

#### Summer Water Use

Reduce summer peak water use by:

1. Use rainwater or grey water for outdoor use
2. Reduce lawn area & replace it with xeriscaping
3. Don't irrigate lawns in July and August, the grass will come back in the fall
4. If you maintain a lawn make sure you have at 30 cm of topsoil before laying out the turf  
It reduces irrigation requirements by > 30%
5. Make sure automated irrigation systems are efficient & only operate during dry periods

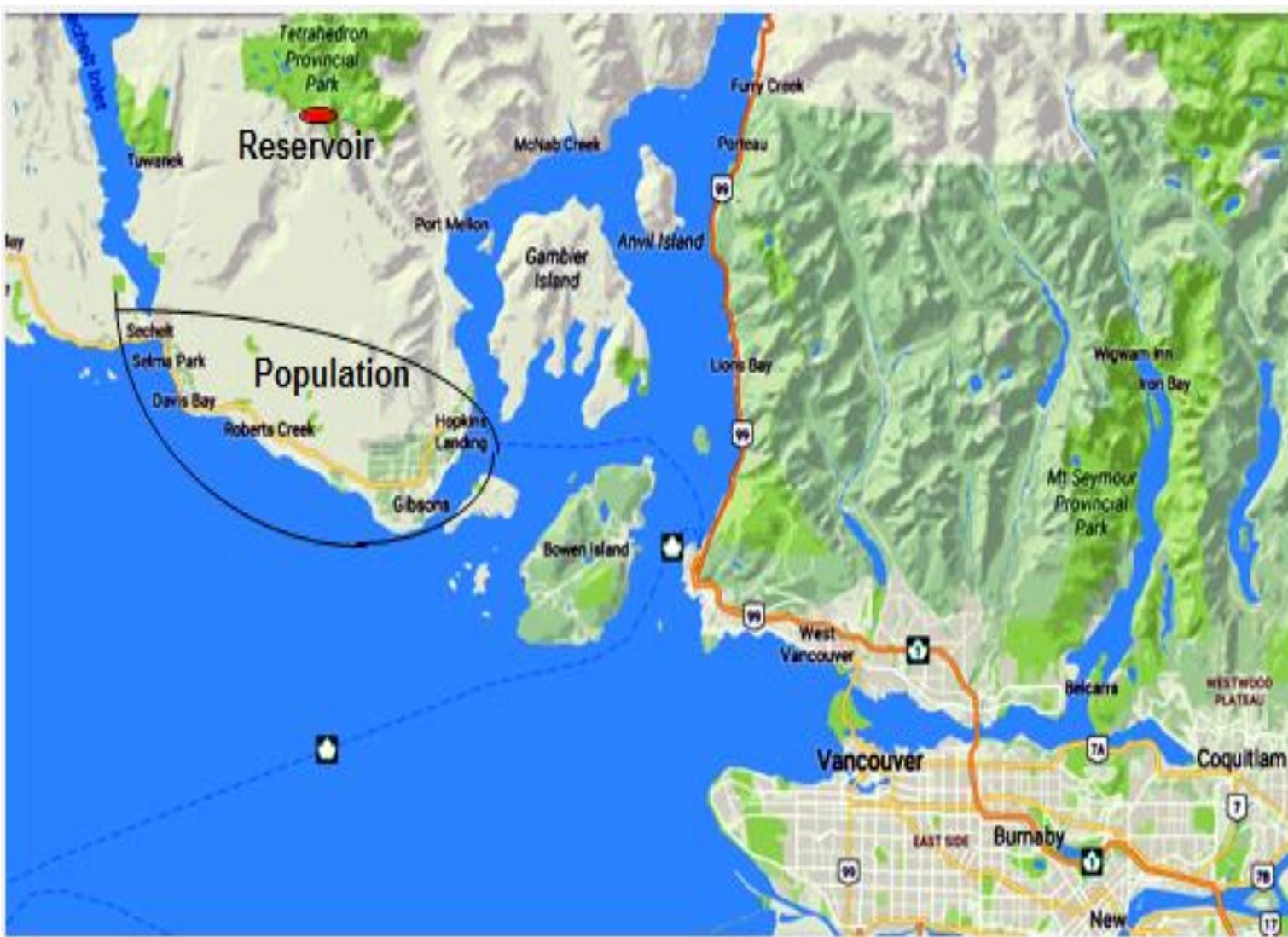
## Options for Dealing with the Uncertainty of Water Supplies in Mountains Communities



Coastal Mountains (Elevation 1400 m)

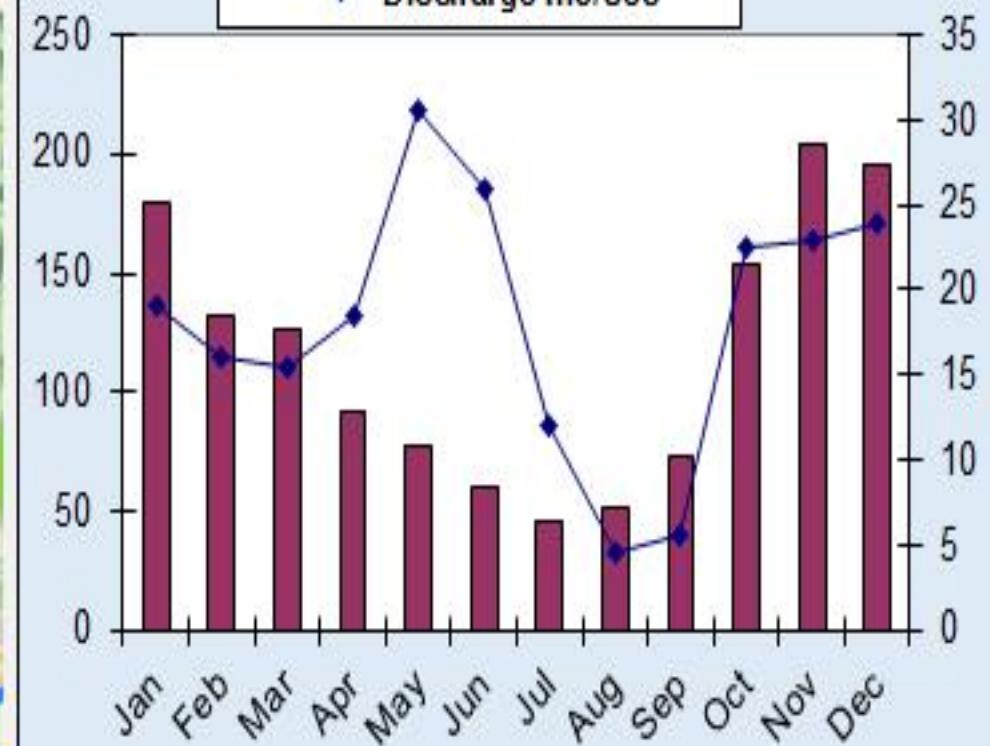
## Chapman Creek Reservoir: Water Supply for the Sunshine Coast (25000 People)





## Precipitation and Discharge in Chapman Creek

█ Precipitation mm  
◆ Discharge m<sup>3</sup>/Sec



## Chapman Creek Reservoir, Sunshine Coast, B.C.

Photo Sources:  
Monte Staats 2014

July 2012



September



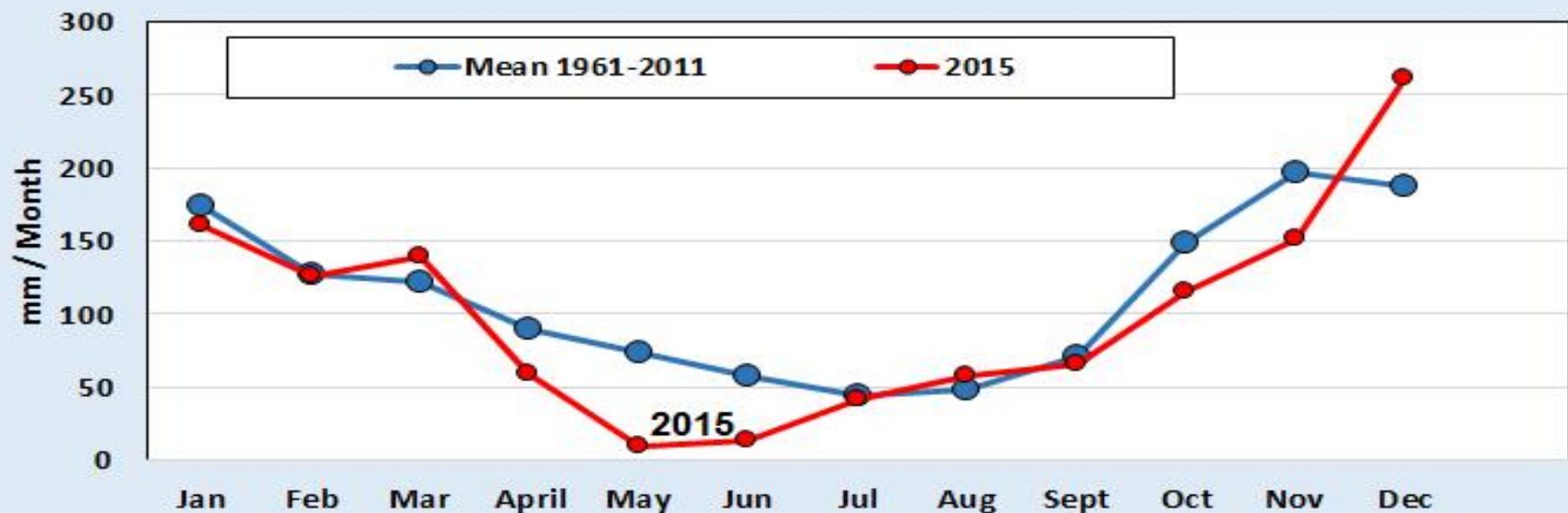
October

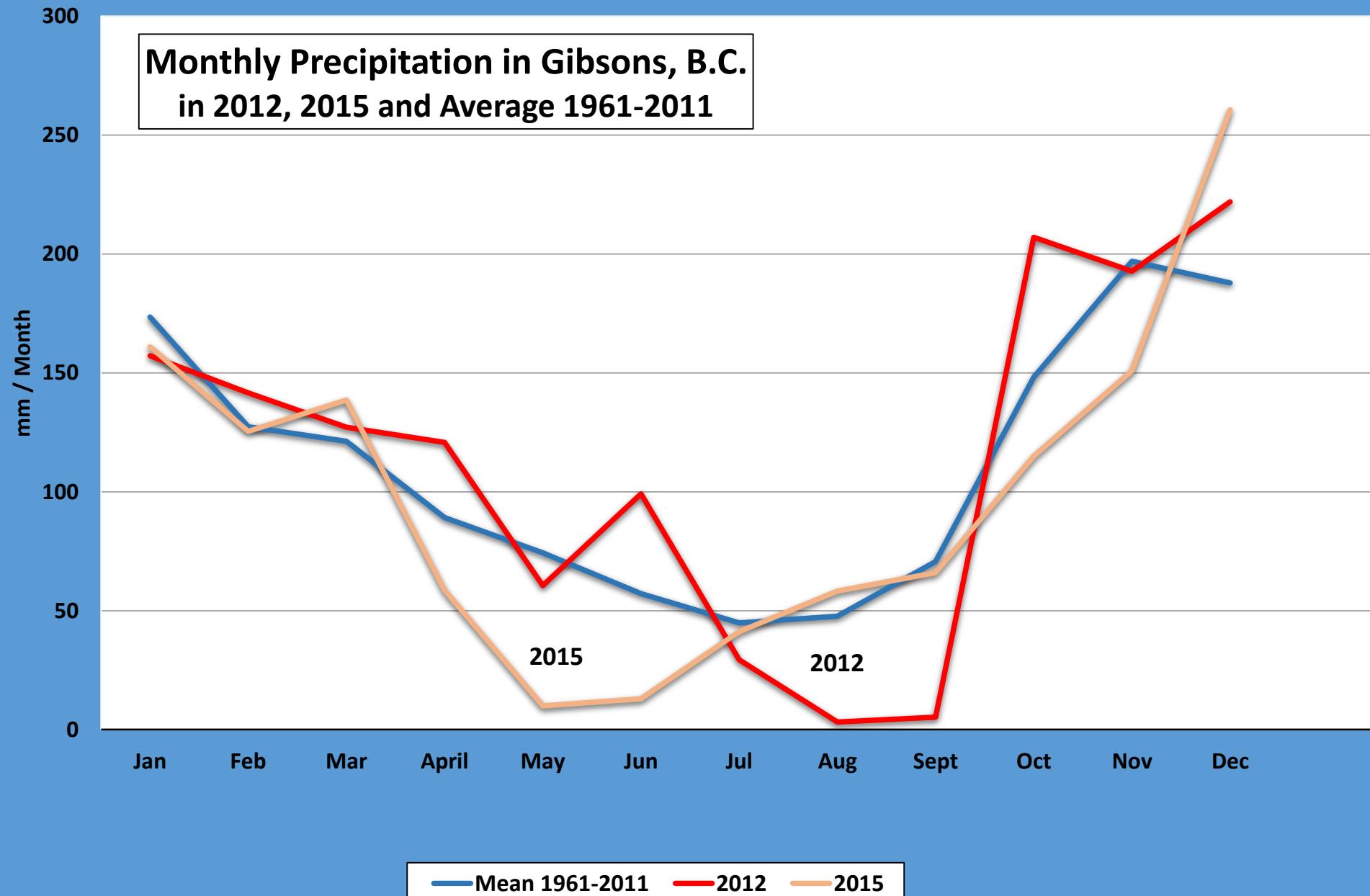


### Monthly Precipitation in Gibsons, B.C. in 2012, 2015 and Average 1961-2011



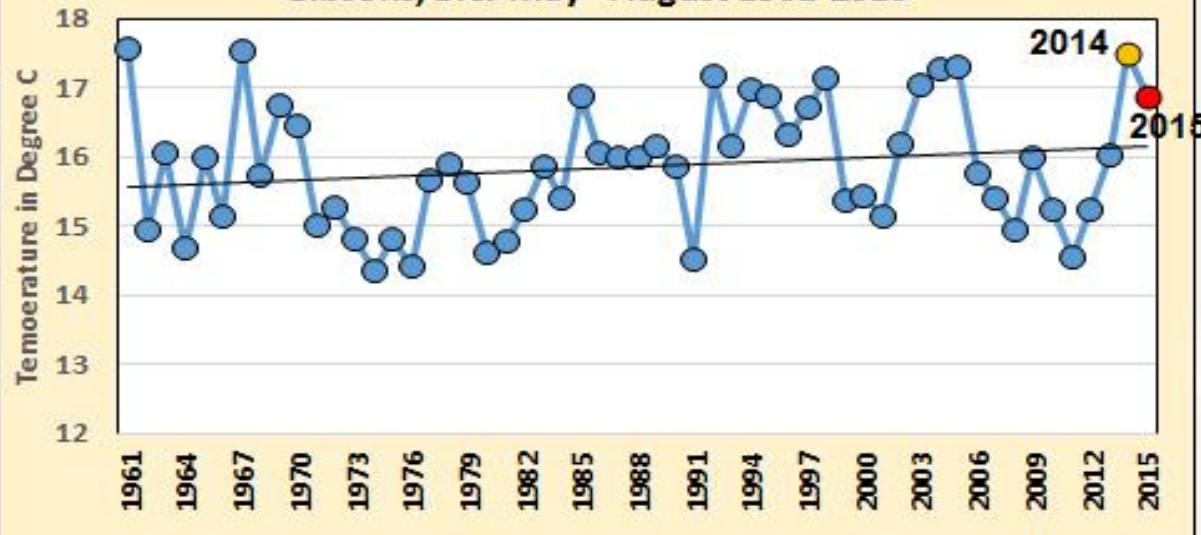
### Monthly Precipitation in Gibsons, B.C. in 2012, 2015 and Average 1961-2011





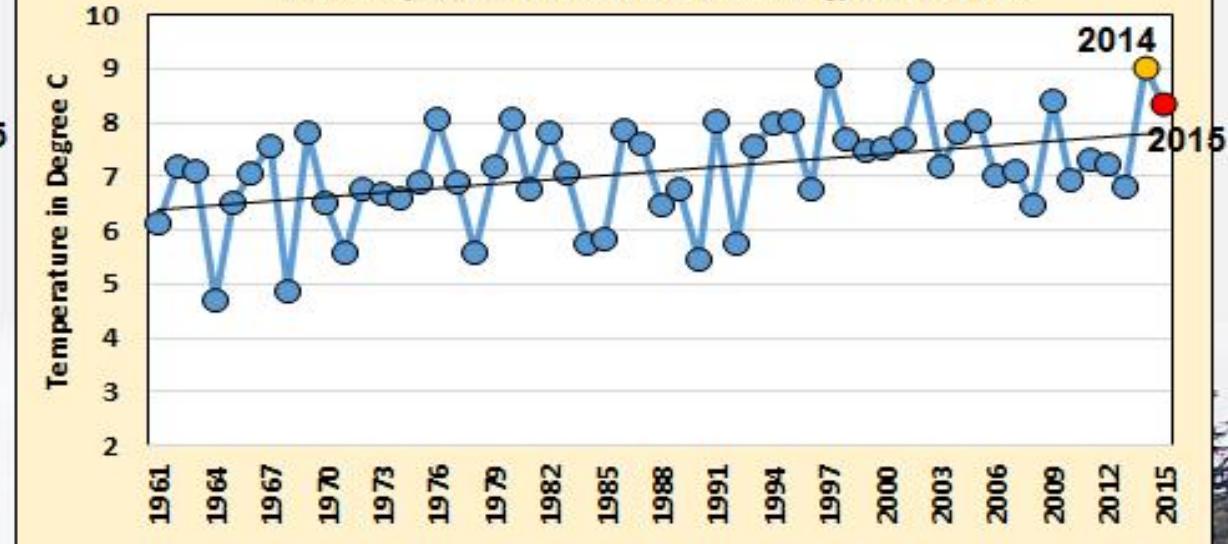
## Average Summer Maximum Temperature

Change in Average Maximum Summer Temperature in  
Gibsons, B.C. May - August 1961-2015



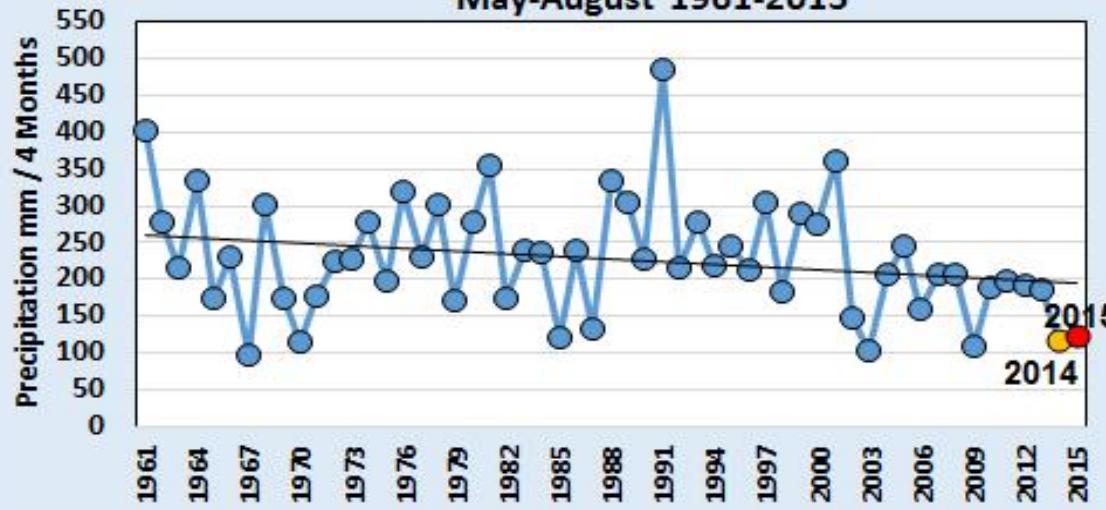
## Average Winter Maximum Temperature

Change in Average Maximum Winter Temperatures  
Gibsons, B.C. November-February, 1961-2016



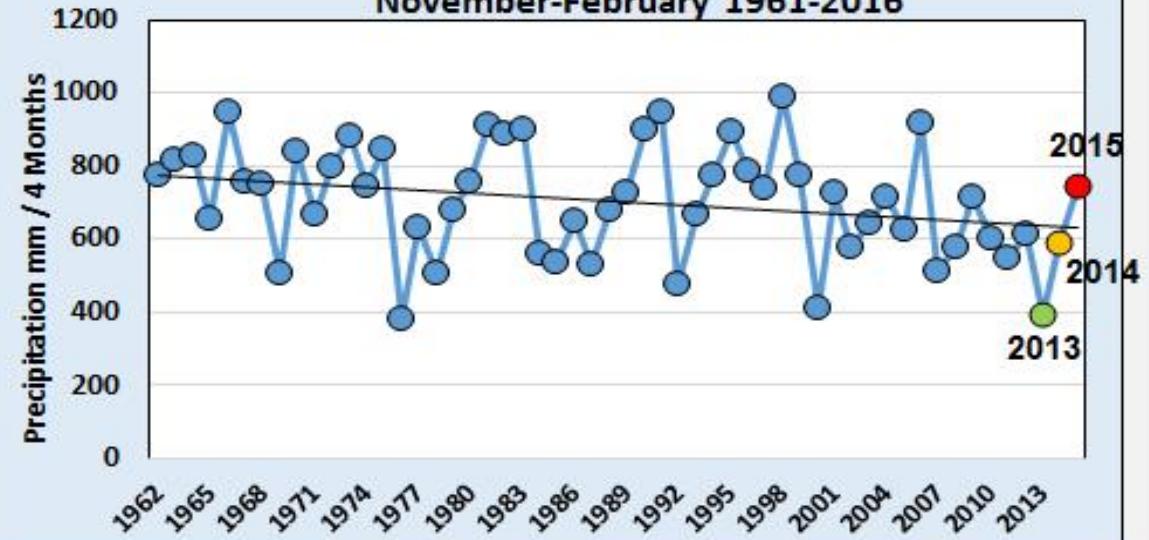
## Summer Precipitation

Changes in Summer Precipitation in Gibsons, B.C.  
May-August 1961-2015



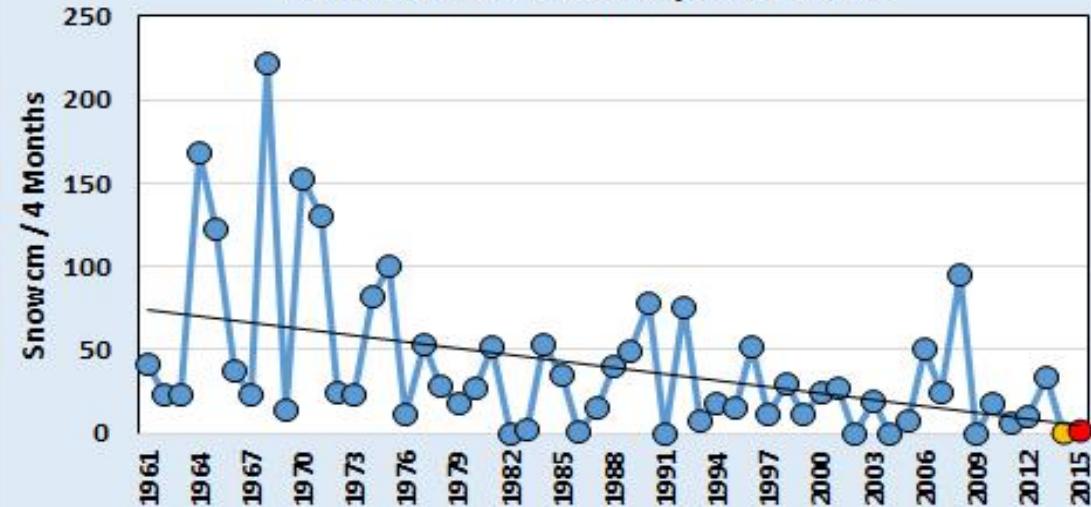
## Winter Precipitation

Change in Winter Precipitation in Gibsons, B.C.  
November-February 1961-2016



## Winter Snow Accumulation

Changes in Winter Snow Accumulation in Gibsons,  
B.C. November-February 1961-2016



A wide-angle photograph of a mountain range. The foreground shows dark, rugged peaks. In the middle ground, several layers of mountains are visible, their slopes partially obscured by a thick mist or fog. The sky above is a clear, vibrant blue, dotted with wispy, white clouds.

**THANK YOU !**