



Where your Drinking Water Comes from...

(and how it all relies on industrial automation systems)

Graham Nasby City of Guelph Water Services Guelph, Ontario, Canada

About the Speaker



Graham Nasby, P.Eng., PMP, CAP Water SCADA & Security Specialist City of Guelph Water Services

- 10 years in the consulting sector
- Joined Guelph Water Services in 2015
- Vice-President of Industries & Sciences in ISA
- Co-chair of ISA112 SCADA Systems standards committee
- Voting member of ISA101 HMI Design and ISA18 Alarm Management standards committees
- Named Canadian Expert on IEC/SCC-TC65 with Standards Council of Canada
- Active member of American Water Works Association and Water Environment Federation
- WebMaster for ISA Hamilton Section
- Has published over 40 papers and articles on automation topics
- Received University of Guelph "Mid Career Achievement Award" in 2014
- Named ISA's technical division leader of the year award in 2013.
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Presentation Outline

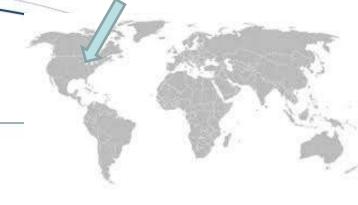


- About Guelph Water Services
- Components of a Municipal Water System
- Operational Framework
- Managing a Drinking Water System
- Water Sources
- Water Treatment
- Water Distribution
- Municipal Water SCADA Systems
- Components of a typical SCADA System



City of Guelph Water Services

- Guelph, Ontario, Canada
- 140,000 residents
- 21 groundwater wells
- 3 water towers
- 549 km of water mains
- 49,000 service connections
- 2,750 fire hydrants
- 46,000 m³/day [12 MGD]



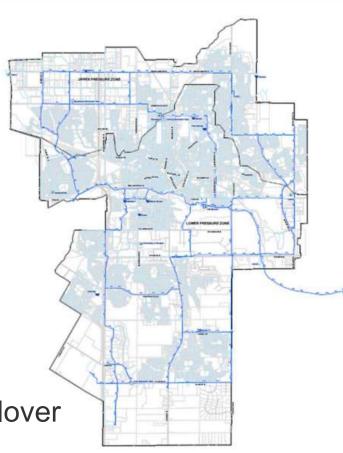




Guelph Water Facilities



- Approx. 15km x 15km (10mi x 10mi)
- 35 Facilities
 - 4 booster stations
 - 21 wells
 - 2 valve chambers
 - 3 water towers
 - 5 monitoring sites
- High availability SCADA network
 - Primary: private fibre optic
 - Secondary: private wireless, auto-failover
- 40 PLCs plus 2 data centers

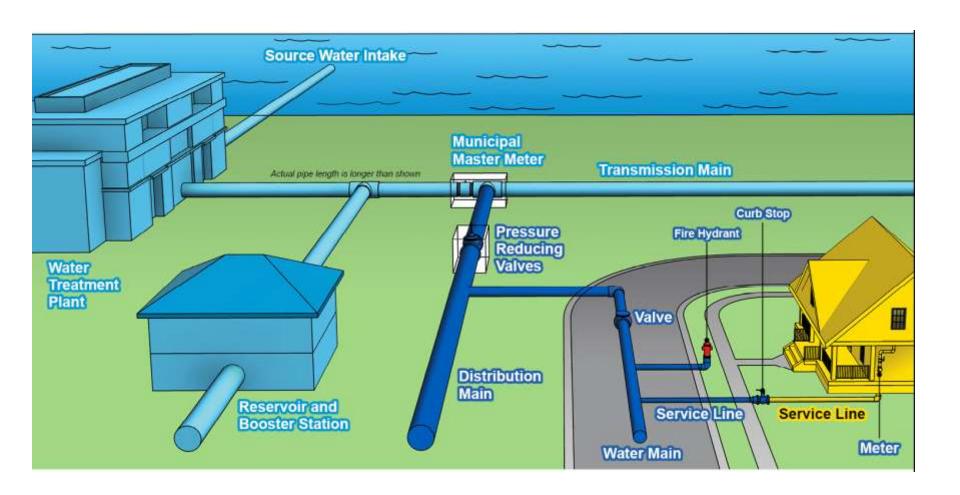




Introduction

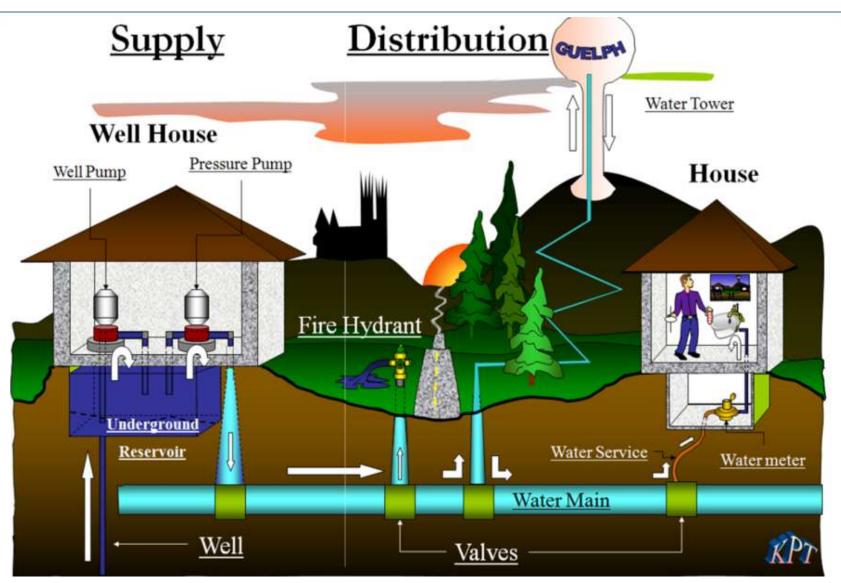


Typical Surface Water System





Typical Groundwater System



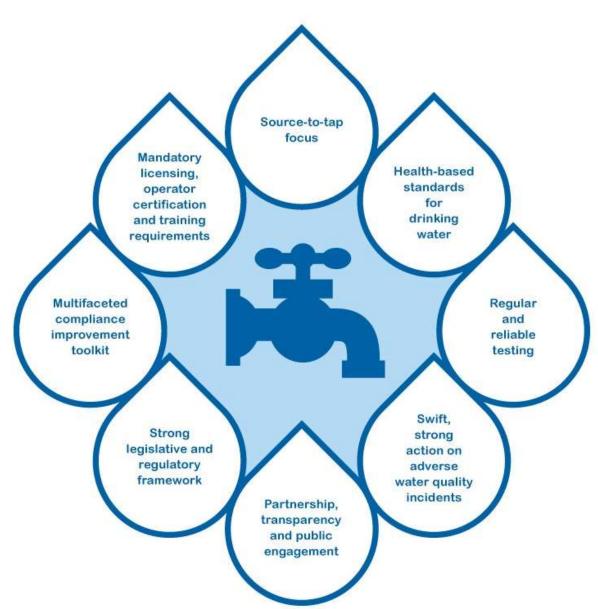


Components of a Drinking Water System





Operational Framework





Source Water







Source Water – A Typical Watershed





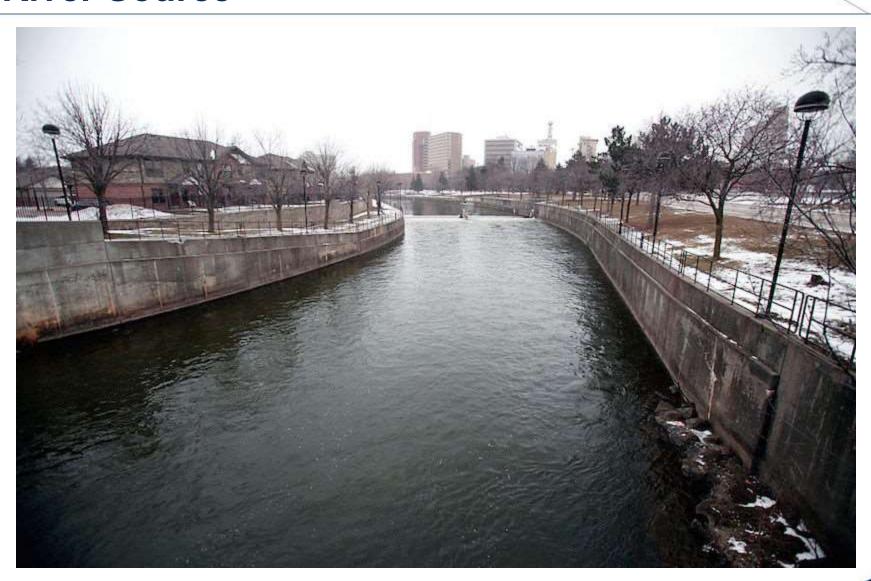
Surface Water River Source





Surface Water River Source





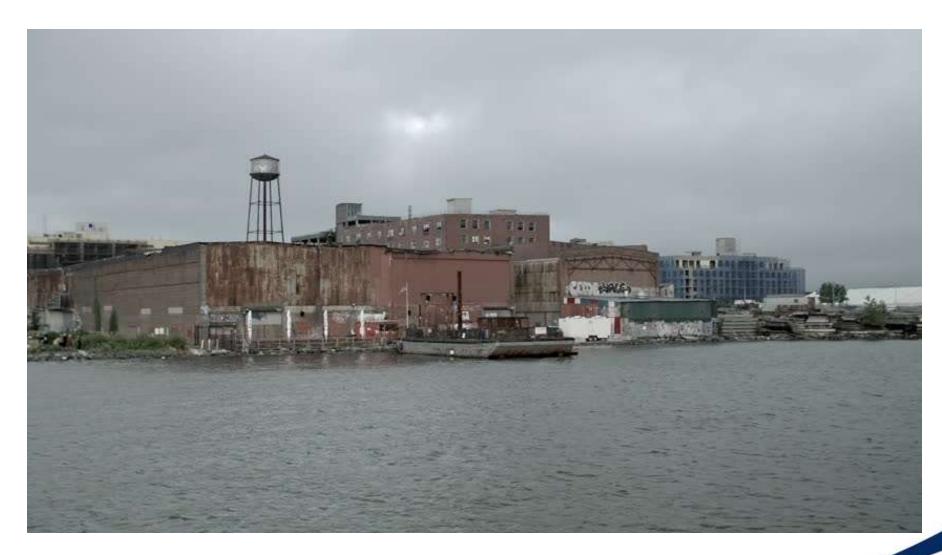
Surface Water Lake Source





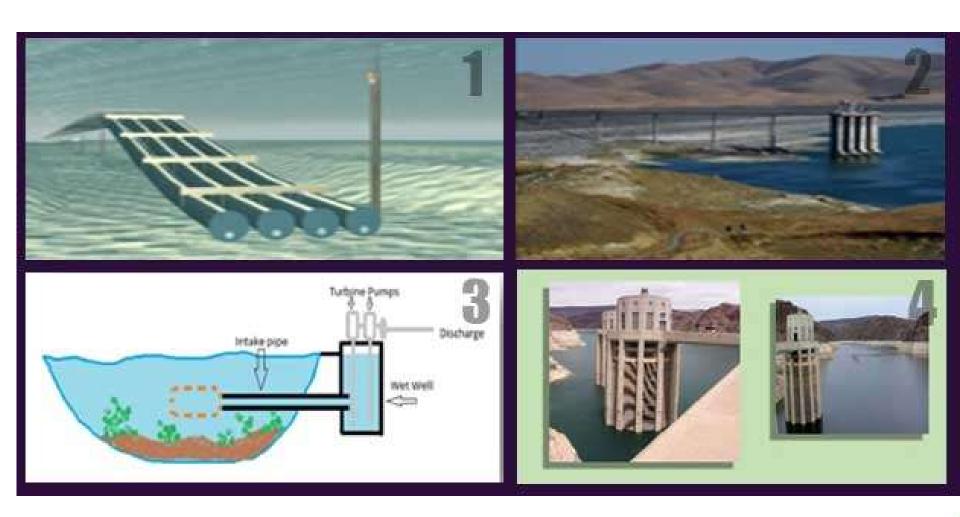
Surface Water Lake Source





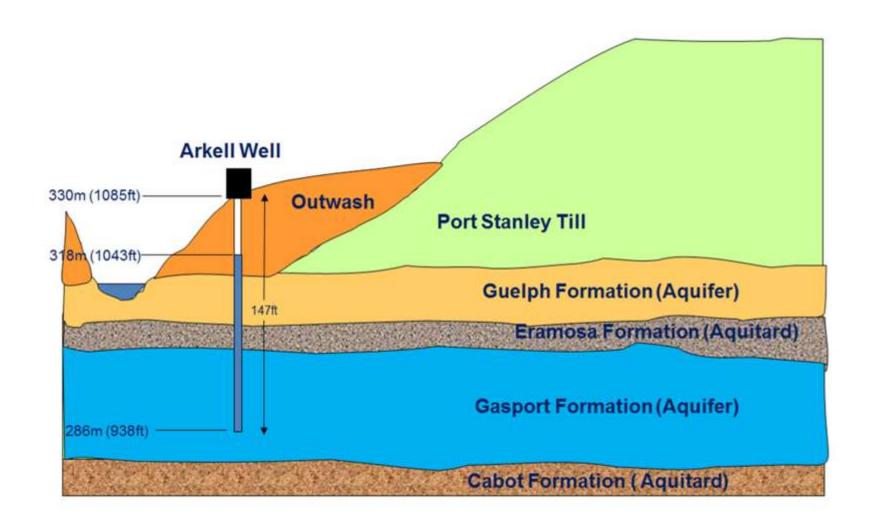


Intake Structures for a Surface Water Source



Ground Water Source Example





Groundwater – Typical Well Pumps





Groundwater Recharge System









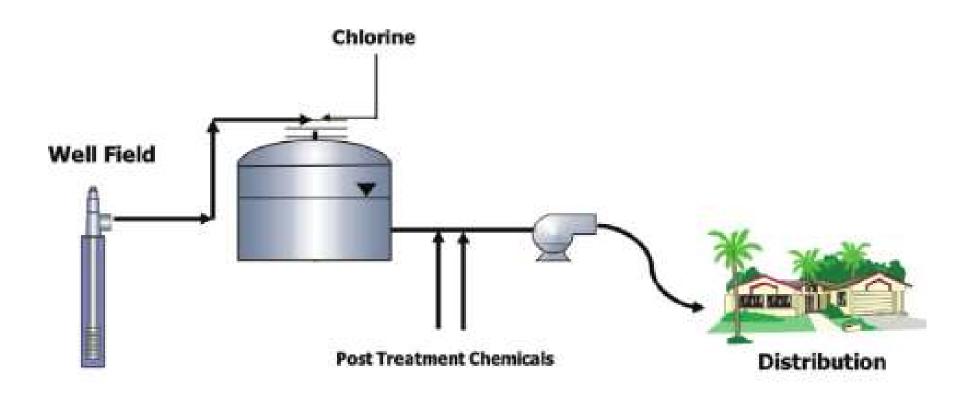




Water Treatment

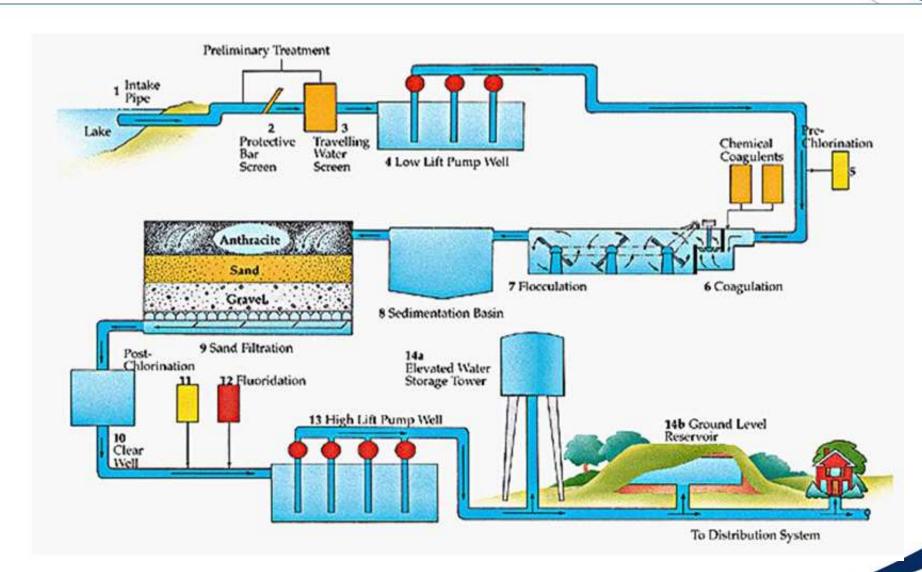
Ground Water Treatment





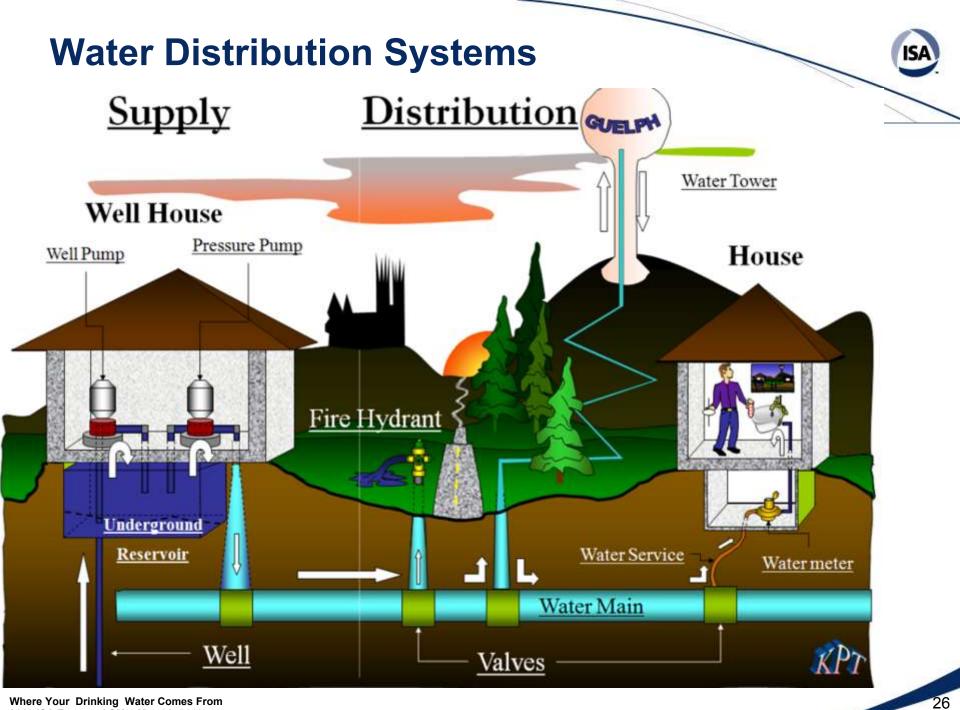
Surface Water Treatment (Conventional Filter Plant)





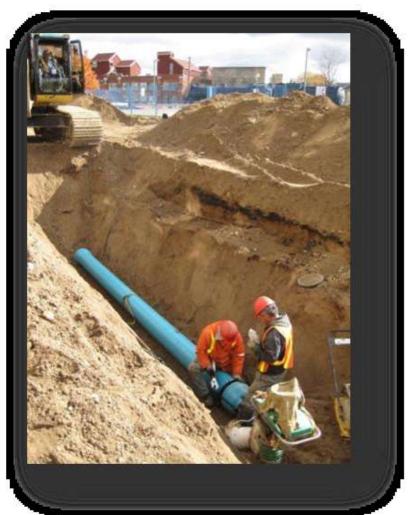


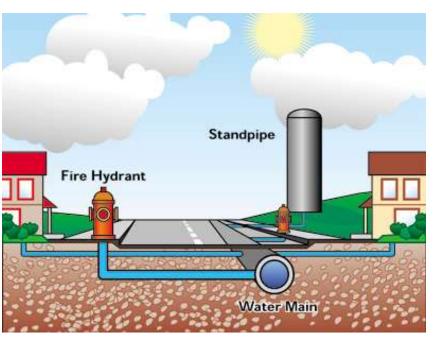
Water Distribution



Water Distribution







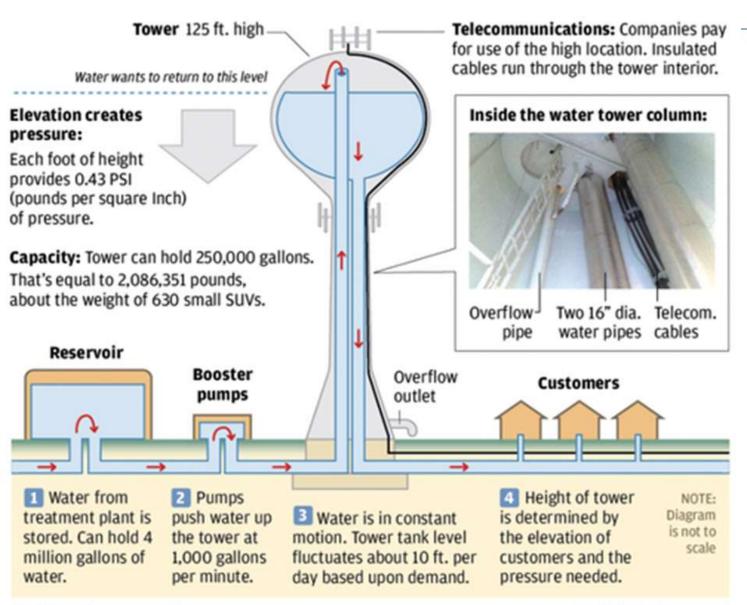
Water Towers





HOW A WATER TOWER WORKS





SOURCE: Madison Water Utility

Watermain Repairs





Where Your Drinking water comes From 2019 ISA Toronto AGM – May 30, 2019



Automated Control Systems at Water Facilities

Called "SCADA" in the Water sector (SCADA = Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)



SCADA = Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

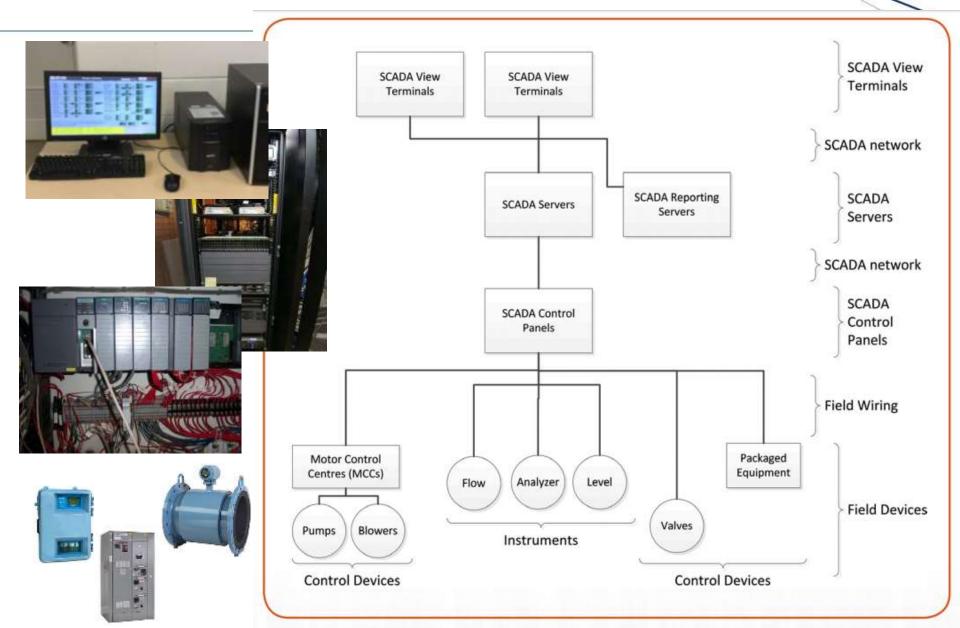


Not SCADA



Typical SCADA Architecture







Why we have SCADA systems

- Unattended automatic control of water facilities
- Logging of critical control parameters
 - Chlorine Residuals (e.g., every 5 minutes)
 - Turbidity
 - Well Flow Rates & Daily Flow Totals
 - POE Flow Rates & Daily flow Totals
 - Tower Levels & Pressure



- Provides "visualization" of water facilities to Operators
- Enables remote monitoring and control by Operators
- Triggering and Annunciation of Alarms
- Automated responses (increase chlorine dose, shutdown, etc.)
- Reporting based on logged process data

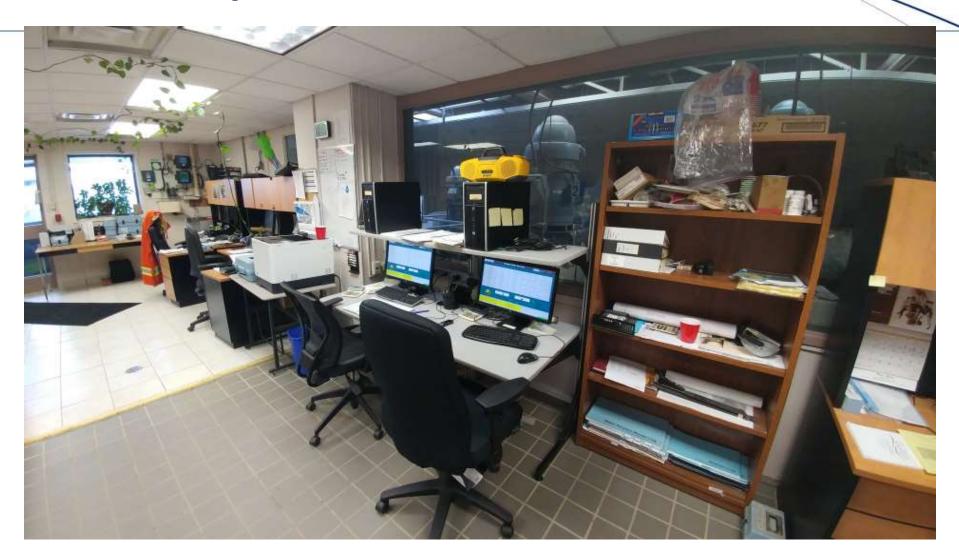
SCADA View Terminal





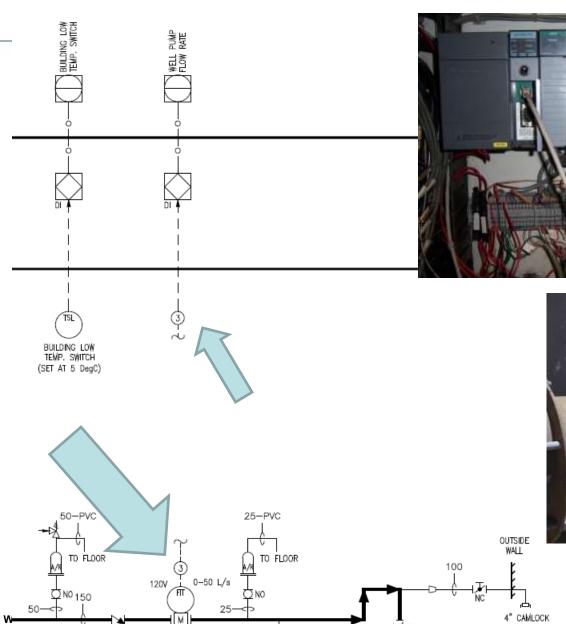


More Heavily Used SCADA View Terminals



I/O Level - Instrumentation



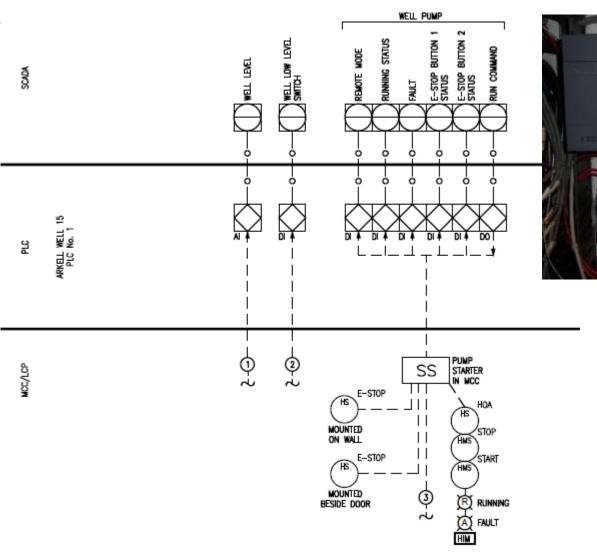






I/O Level - Pumps



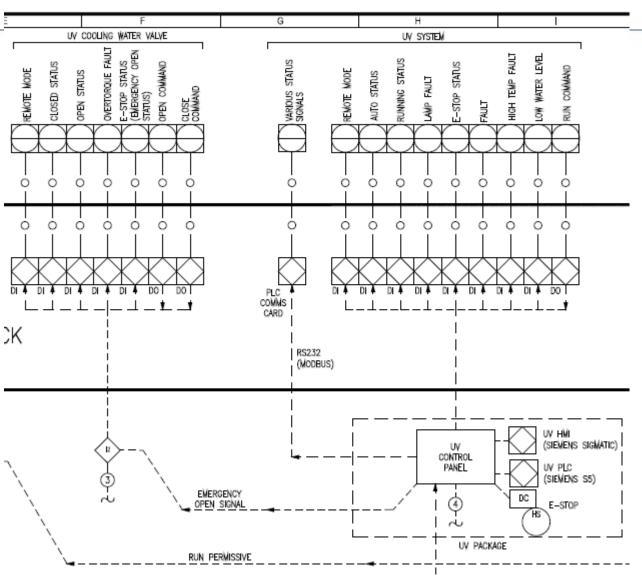






I/O Level – a more complicated example





UV Reactor



PLC Control Panels







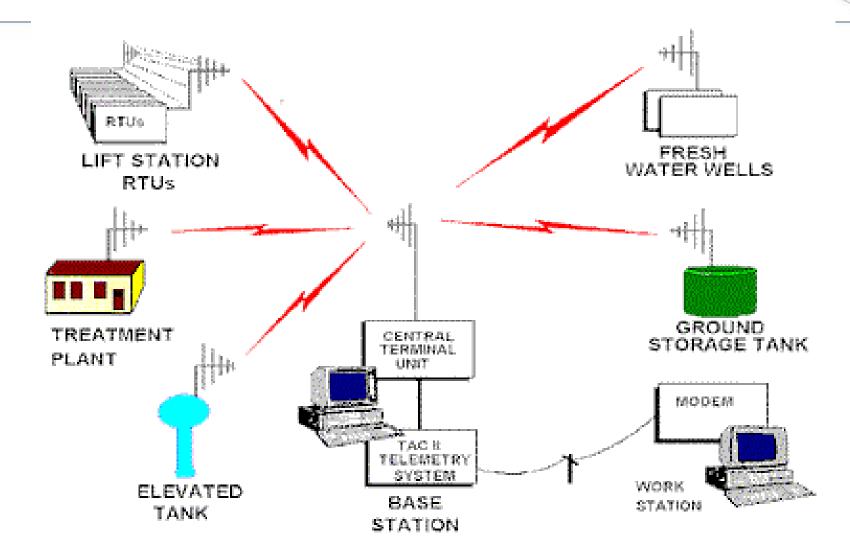
PLCs – Old and New Technology





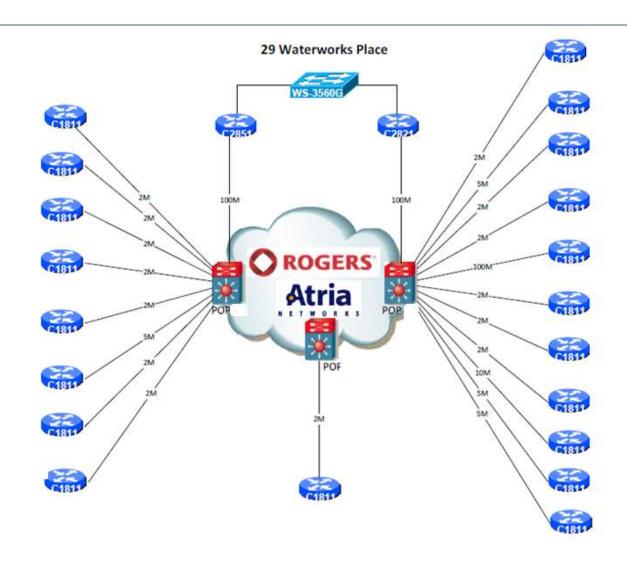
SCADA Network





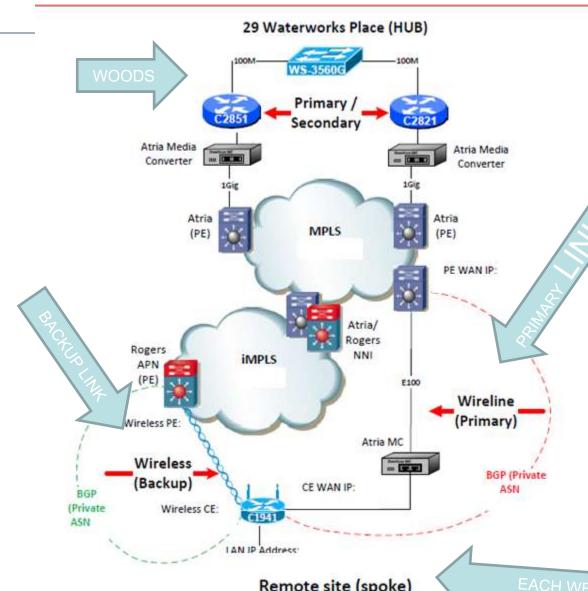






Example: Guelph Water SCADA Network Fibre-topic network with automatic fail-over to Wireless backup





Main site objectives:

- Maintain status quo with existing Primary / Secondary (standby) routers (no config. changes)
- Both Primary and Secondary routers will continue to handle traffic via existing Atria MPLS network
- Rogers will extend a connection from Atria network to Rogers EON network via a new interas bridge specific to the customer's VRF
- Both Primary / Secondary routers will communicate to new Wireless backup accesses ver this bridge via the existing Atria MPLS network over BGP

Remote sites objectives:

- Maintain current Atria access via Fiber/MC
- Replace current Atria Router with a Rogers
 Managed Cisco 1941 router w/HSPA+ wireless
 backup module & antenna
- Rogers will build a new MPLS customer VRF on the EON platform and inter-connect this with the Atria MPLS customer VRF
- Wireless backup will be via Rogers EON network back to Atria MPLS via inter-as bridge
- Wireline primary access will be direct from 1941 to Atria MPLS core via BGP
- Wireless will use AS Prepend inbound and local pref outbound for Wireline
- Assumptions:
- Private AS different from Host AS (no AS-Override Required)
- Hub and Spoke will be maintained and each spoke will re-use the same Private-As (not

EACH WELL/BOOSTER STATION

SCADA Servers

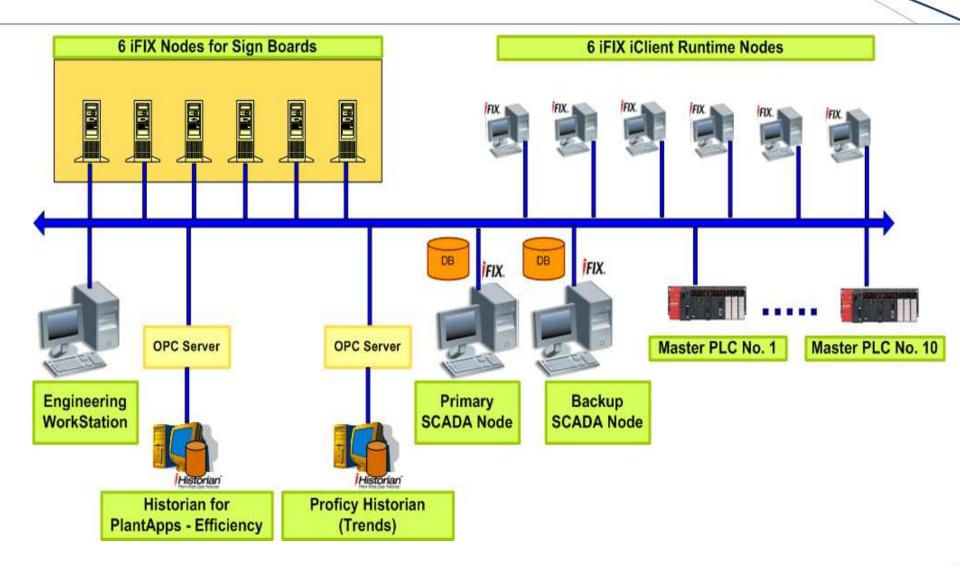






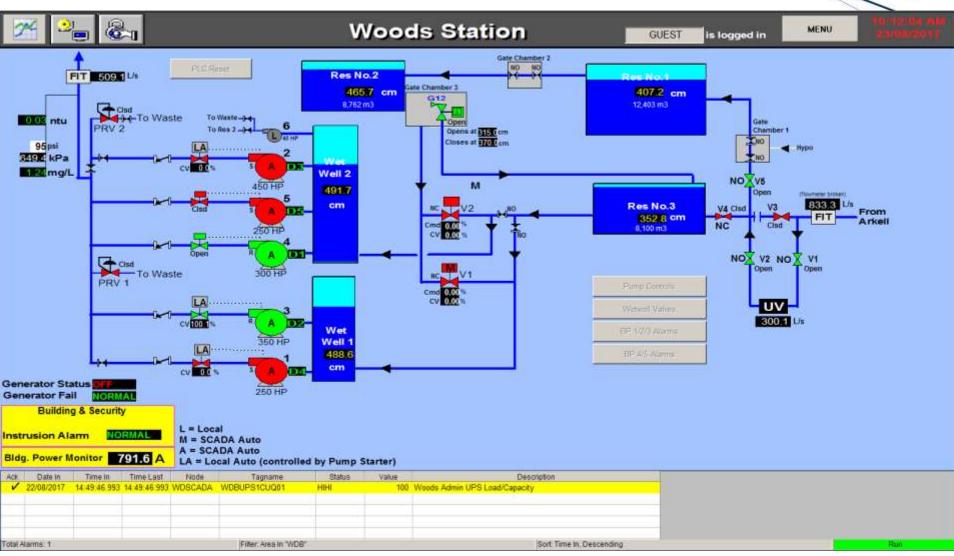
SCADA Servers - Example





SCADA Screens

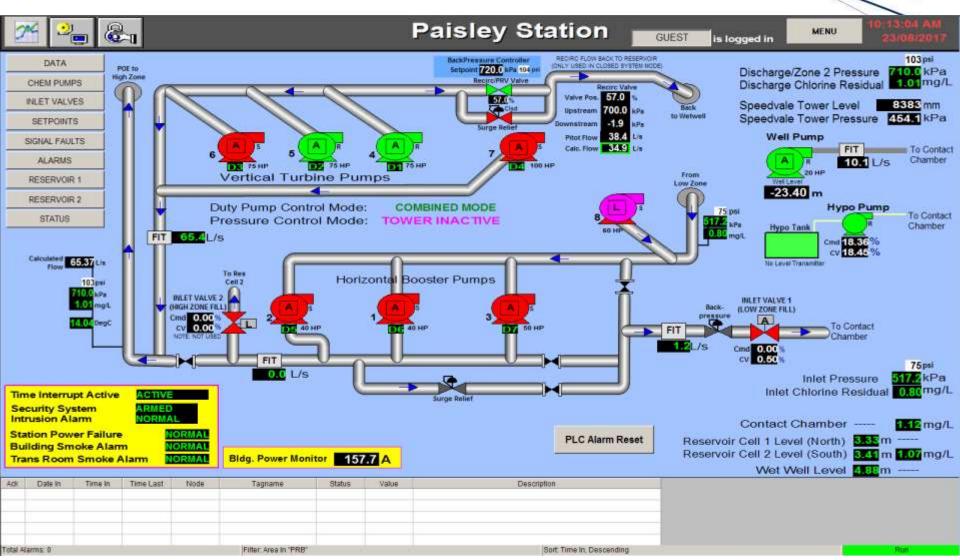




HMI = Human Machine Interface

SCADA Screens

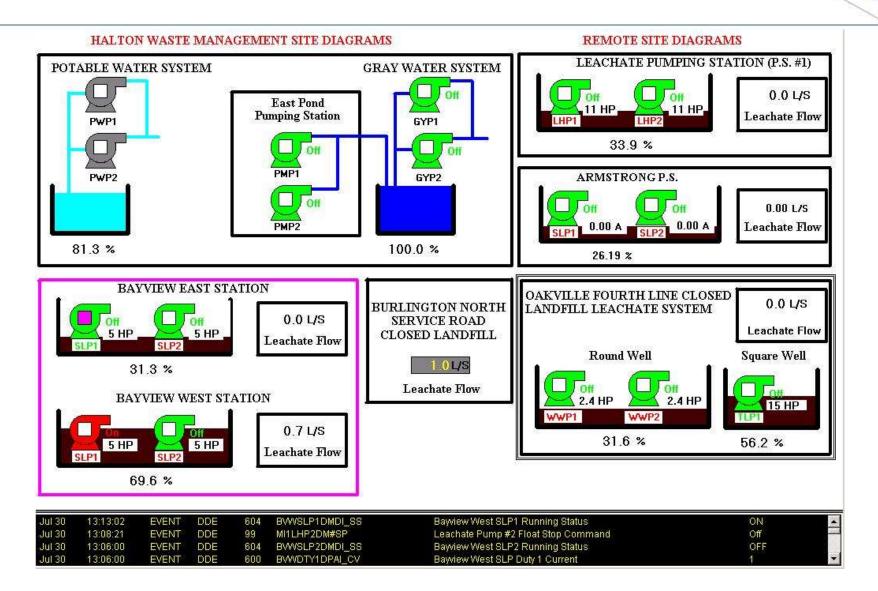




HMI = Human Machine Interface

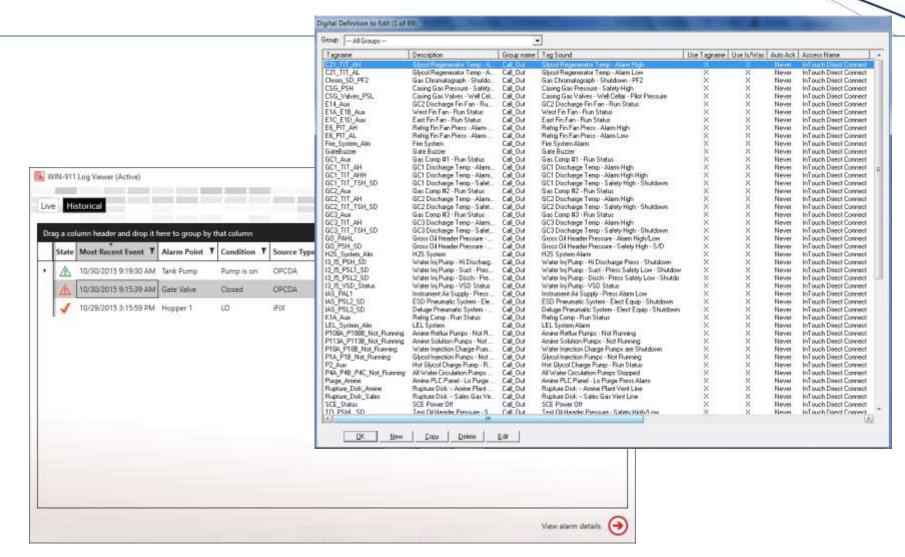
Screens – another example









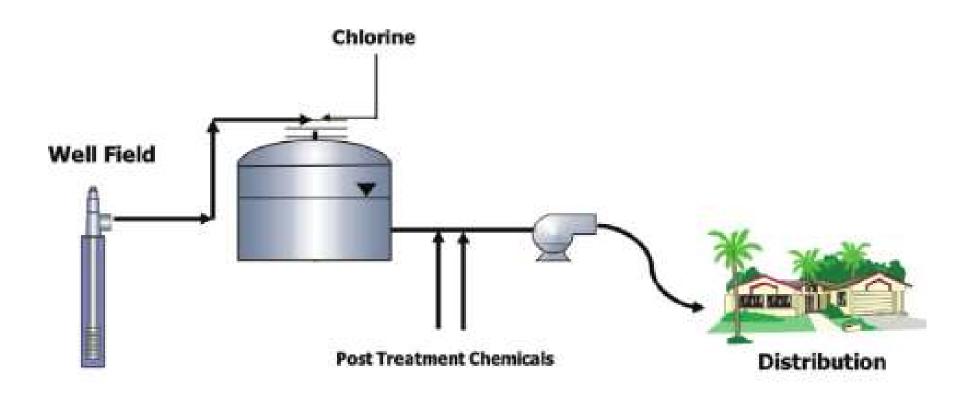




Typical SCADA Control Techniques

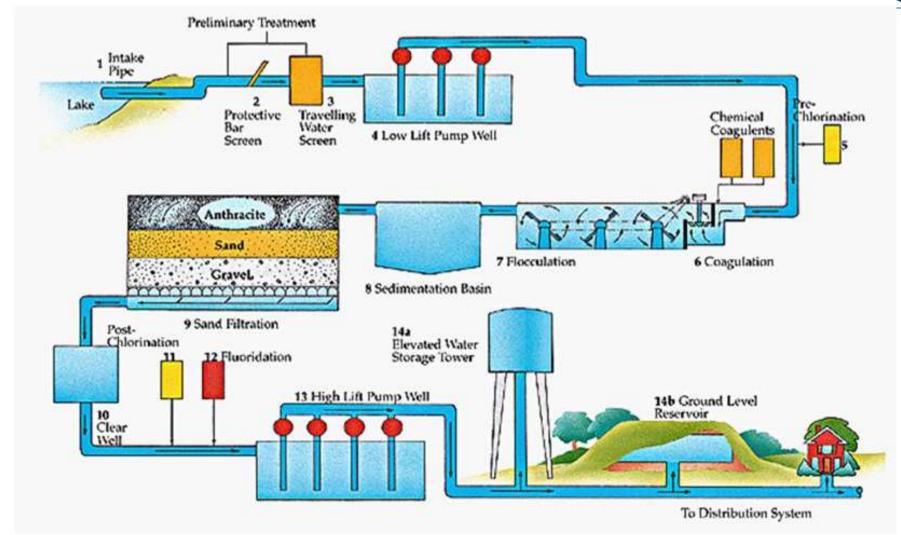
Ground Water Treatment





Surface Water Treatment (Conventional Filter Plant)





Wrap-Up





* Not a high performance SCADA System