

**CITY OF WINNIPEG**

Tender No.: 197-2022

DESIGN & CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION OF NEWPCC  
INTERIM PHOSPHOROUS REMOVAL

## Construction Plan - DRAFT

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Final:

**Rev A**

Date:

**May 26, 2022**

KGS Group Project:

**21-0107-015**

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**PREPARED BY:** **Colburn Holbrook, B.Sc., P.Eng.**  
Mechanical Engineer

**REVIEWED BY:** **Robin Chen, B.Sc., P.Eng.**  
Mechanical Engineer

**APPROVED BY:** **Prasan Silva, B.Sc., P.Eng.**  
Senior Mechanical Engineer

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The North End Sewage Treatment Plant (NEWPCC) is the largest of three sewage treatment plants servicing the City of Winnipeg. In the NEWPCC wastewater treatment process, ferric chloride is currently dosed at two points around the anaerobic digesters, being the primary and digested sludge. The purpose of the NEWPCC Interim Phosphorous Removal project is to provide an interim way to reduce phosphorus in the effluent at NEWPCC until a permanent upgrade to the current biological nutrient removal system is built.

The interim dosing system will add three new chemical dosing scenarios to the wastewater treatment process for phosphorous removal. To make new dosing scenarios possible, two new buildings will be annexed on to the existing “Railcar Shelter 1” building to the south and to the east. The new “Railcar Shelter 2” building addition to the south will provide a second railcar unloading area. The new “Ferric Chloride Chemical Storage Room” building addition to the east will house two new ferric chloride storage tanks and chemical distribution systems. Finally, a new “Sodium Hydroxide Chemical Storage Building” will be constructed west of the existing dewatering building to house two new sodium hydroxide storage tanks and chemical distribution systems.

The new ferric chloride distribution system will include one main triplex chemical metering pump skid and two chemical transfers pumps located within the new Ferric Chloride Chemical Storage Room. Additionally, two local pump skids and dosing tanks will be installed to service chemical dosing points DP 2.1A/B and DP 4.1/4.2/4.3. The new sodium hydroxide chemical distribution system, located in the Sodium Hydroxide Chemical Storage Building, will include one main triplex chemical metering pump skid.

Ancillary systems within each of the building or building additions will include HVAC, plumbing, emergency shower/eyewash stations, flushing water, compressed air, and natural gas systems.

New dedicated process controls and automation systems to control chemical unloading, storage and distribution will be connected back to the NEWPCC site’s main DCS/PCS control system. Building mechanical controls will also be through the NEWPCC DCS/PCS with the exception of gas fired air handling equipment that will incorporate vendor specific controls that interface with the DCS/PCS.

This construction plan document provides the details of the proposed construction plan for the above scope. The plan indicates who the project personnel are and what the communication links between them will be. A project outline schedule is presented to illustrate the timeframe to complete the work.

The document is separated into sections defined by the applicable phase of construction. Each section describes generally the work done by the General Contractor and the steps involved in each task. It also illustrates how to minimize the risk to the project schedule posed by unpredictable weather, materials procurement, and other risks to the work at the North End treatment plant.

## 2.0 PROJECT CONTACT PERSONNEL

Communication for the project will be between various City, Contract Administrator, and Contractor personnel. The following plan for lines of communication is to be observed by the Contractor. See key instructions for communication listed below:

The Contractor will direct all enquiries and requests for clarification to Contract Administrator directly and copy City Project Manager. Contract Administrator will review with the City if necessary and advise the Contractor how to proceed.

### **Contract Administrator:**

Prasan Silva, P.Eng.

KGS Group

- Mobile: 204 998 2278
- Email: [psilva@ksgroup.com](mailto:psilva@ksgroup.com)

### **City Project Manager:**

Erica Campbell, C.E.T.

City of Winnipeg – Water and Waste Department

- Mobile: 204-986-3150
- Email: [ecampbell@winnipeg.ca](mailto:ecampbell@winnipeg.ca)

A table of contact persons and their information is provided in Appendix A. The Contractor may contact additional project personnel with Contract Administrator approval only. All correspondence between the Contractor and additional project personnel must be copied to the Contract Administrator and City Project Manager.

## 3.0 PROJECT CONSTRAINTS

A general discussion of the major constraints on the project is provided below. For a more detailed review of limitations on the project and their causes, refer to the Risk Assessment in Appendix B. This document illustrates the full set of project risks considered by the Contract Administrator, the City Engineering and PM team, and NEWPCC Plant Operations. The Contractor shall review this list and accept the responsibility to mitigate the risks described and the constraints listed below

### 3.1 Operating Plant

Due to the volume of effluent captured and treated by the facilities wastewater treatment process, and the lack of an alternative to treat the wastewater, it is not possible for the NEWPCC to entirely shut down for any length of time. So, the plant will remain in operation throughout the construction project. It is possible, however, to temporarily suspend some portion of the treatment system in order to install any tie-ins or work that cannot be done on or around a live system.

The above process stoppages must be planned during the window between December and March. At this time of year, the flow of wastewater to the plant is lowest due to the typically cold and dry conditions in the City. Because the wastewater treatment process at each dosing location represents a large segment of the total plant capacity, suspension of the process must not be for more than a few days at a time during this window. All work must be planned to limit the amount of time that each process is shut down and respect the limited window.

When the new dosing equipment is installed and operating, the wastewater treatment process operators will begin dosing with ferric chloride and sodium hydroxide. To ensure that the process is not upset, dosing point will be chosen conservatively, and the process will be monitored until further adjustment can be done safely. The Contractor will be responsible for effluent testing and sampling to monitor the process during performance verification. Testing and sampling will be coordinated with NEWPCC plant operations and the Contract Administrator.

### 3.2 Stakeholders

In addition, this construction plan is constrained by the project goal of having the phosphorous removal system installed by August 2023. This very tight construction time requirement is a result of the concerns made by Lake Winnipeg residents and stakeholders regarding the recent occurrence of green algae bloom at the south end of the lake. The algae bloom is understood to be the result of high concentrations of phosphorous in the lake water, which prompted the capital investment decision to build the interim phosphorous removal system to solve the issue while the larger plant replacement project is underway.

### 3.3 Seasonal Construction

Other seasonal limitations that relate to outdoor construction in colder climates will require that the Contractor may plan some activities earlier or later to facilitate work. Any special techniques needed to deal

with risks associated with winter construction activities should be planned such that the above constraints are met.

### 3.4 Work Area

Access to the plant by project staff will be limited to the areas necessary for the scope of the installation work. Generally speaking, this will mostly be in the South East area of the plant, around the existing Railcar Shelter 1 building. Access will also be required to the plant pipe galleries and electrical rooms to install new process tie-ins, dosing tanks, pumps, piping, and electrical and controls equipment. Access to the site will be from the main entrance to the plant off Main Street. Contractor Parking will be located outside the main administrative building and large vehicle access will be as shown in the mark-up of the site map/aerial view in Appendix C.

Also shown in the appendix is the planned equipment laydown area and construction trailer site. Active work areas for other projects and areas of overlap between this project and others are also shown. For the most part, ongoing work in the plant from other projects is not anticipated to interfere with this project.

Throughout the work the rail line leading to Railcar Shelter 1 building will remain active, and as such the Contractor must ensure that appropriate safety procedures are in place to avoid damage and injury as a result of rail traffic on that line. Furthermore, the Contract must keep the area surrounding the rail line clear of equipment or materials and make efforts necessary to avoid obstruction the railway.

## 4.0 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

The scheduled award for the construction contract is July, 2022. A preliminary construction schedule is provided in Appendix D. The overall scope of work is broken into five main construction phases:

- Project Start-up June 2022
- Early Construction Works: July 2022 – November 2022
- Middle Construction Works: November 2022 – June 2023
- Late Construction Works: June 2023 – August 2023
- Project Closeout: September 2023 – May 2024

### 4.1 Project Start-Up

Prior to, and immediately after, the award of the construction contract, the proponent will be required to submit documentation for review by the Contract Administrator. The submittal review will include:

- Contractor Qualifications
- Procurement Information (vendor data)
- Construction Engineering Documents (fabrication/shop drawings)
- Construction Schedule

Each document will be reviewed and returned to the Contractor, and in some cases further re-submittals will be necessary. Approval of shop drawings, and procurement of long-lead items such as chemical tanks, pump skids, air handling equipment, packaged compressor, control valves, VFD panels, control panels and instrumentation should be prioritized to prevent later delays. Note that the above list of items shall not be considered a complete list and the Contractor shall be responsible to identify additional long lead items at the start of the project that may impact the overall project schedule and target completion date.

The Contractor will begin mobilizing their staff and equipment to the NEWPCC facility. When ready, the City will hand over control of the rail unloading area to the Contractor and their Subcontractors. However, because the system will remain in operation for the majority of the work, the City will require continuous access to specific areas such as:

- Building 100 – Existing chemical storage room 1
- Building 101A – Existing railcar shelter 101A
- All Piping Galleries on Site
- Junction Chamber
- All Electrical Rooms on Site

### 4.2 Early Construction Works

As soon as access to the rail unloading building and chemical storage room is provided, critical path early works such as the items listed below should begin as quickly as possible. In order to allow for the new rail line and new building construction to proceed, the following activities must be complete.

- Site survey
- Soil sampling and testing for contaminated soil
- Demolition of old rail line
- Clearing and grubbing, fencing removal
- Site grading and drainage
- Underground utilities installation, tie-ins

Concurrently with the initial site preparatory works, some preliminary mechanical and electrical work inside the plant may proceed as procurement of materials allows. Additionally, equipment procurement of long lead items must also be initiated as early as possible to avoid delaying future mechanical and electrical installation work. Lastly, modifications to the existing Railcar Shelter 1 roof, roof support, gas system, and HVAC can also proceed soon after mobilization. However, work in this area will be performed around an active rail line, and care must be taken to avoid interruption of service.

Following the initial site preparatory works, and procurement activity, installation of the new rail should begin (including modification of existing), concurrently with construction of building foundations, with the aim of completing before winter 2022/23.

### 4.3 Middle Construction Works

Once the early construction works on the new buildings planned for summer and fall 2022 is complete, more intensive structural work can begin such as the unit masonry walls and interior access structures. This work will continue through the winter, and heating/hoarding may be required. Construction on the buildings will continue until they are structurally complete leaving only minor architectural work and civil works for the late construction period.

Inside the plant, if mechanical and electrical equipment is successfully procured with short enough lead times, installation work may begin on the ferric chloride and sodium hydroxide piping and remote dosing locations. Additionally, work that requires down time of wastewater process systems will also be required.

#### 4.3.1 RAIL UNLOADING AREA

Once the foundations of the new building and building extensions are complete, and repairs to the existing Railcar Shelter 1 are done, construction of unit masonry walls, and equipment footings may proceed. Construction of interior access platforms and supports will follow along with installation of tanks and piping. New OWSJ roof supports will be installed and new roof deck poured as timing permits. However, as noted previously, work in this area will be performed around an active rail line, and care must be taken to avoid interruption of service.

#### 4.3.2 ACTIVE PROCESS AREAS

##### 4.3.2.1 Work Requiring Shut-Down

The following process tie-ins will result in temporary suspension of wastewater process systems and therefore must occur during the winter season of 2022/23 when sewage flows are lowest.

- 1.4 – Trucked Sludge (Ferric Chloride)
- 1.5A – Primary Sludge to Digesters (Sodium Hydroxide)
- 1.5B – Primary Sludge to Digesters (Sodium Hydroxide)
- 1.6 – Trucked Sludge (Sodium Hydroxide)
- 2.1A – Waste Activated Sludge (Ferric Chloride)
- 2.1B – Waste Activated Sludge (Ferric Chloride)
- 4.1 – Mixed Liquors (Ferric Chloride)
- 4.2 – Mixed Liquors (Ferric Chloride)
- 4.3 – Mixed Liquors (Ferric Chloride)

Because each wastewater treatment system is critical to the operation of the treatment plant, no two systems can be suspended simultaneously, and they may only be stopped one at a time during the low-flow winter season. Therefore, during this time, suspension of each system will be staggered to minimize the risk of upsetting the treatment process. Suspending or stopping of the plant process must be scheduled in advance and coordinated with NEWPCC Plant Operation staff to ensure the process interruption can be handled by the plant. Tie-ins must be coordinated with shut-downs currently planned for other projects currently under construction, such as the RAS/WAS Piping Refurbishment Project.

In addition to the process tie-ins, certain utilities tie-ins may require shut down of critical systems. These include the new connections listed below. These tie-ins may also need to be planned during the low flow period to limit impact to the plant depending on the anticipated impact to the process.

- Existing ferric chloride chemical dosing system
- Compressed air system
- Natural gas system
- Electrical connections in the Bioreactor Area, Grit Building, and Dewatering Building.
- Sanitary piping system

Each shut down requires a continuous and un-interrupted work effort on the part of the Contractor to minimize the length of the shut down and reduce impact of the work on the treatment plant operation. After a system has been shut down it will be followed by a 15-day (minimum 2-3 Solids Retention Time (SRT) periods) monitoring period to verify the water treatment process has stabilized before any other interruption of the same subprocess can be suspended.

The tie-ins listed in LST-M-007 will be prioritized due to the sensitivity of each system to interruption.

#### **4.3.2.2 Work Not Requiring Shut-Down**

Once delivery of mechanical equipment has been accepted, installation of long lead mechanical equipment can proceed in the active/operating areas of the plant. This includes the remote dosing tanks and pumps and associated emergency shower and eyewash stations. Also included will be the new air compressor and mechanical piping, fittings, and valves not installed in fall 2022.

The new PLC, LCP, RIO panels, and some control valves and instrumentation are anticipated to be long lead items. For this reason, electrical work on in the operating plant will by necessity be limited to MCC modifications, cabling, JBs and starters to supply power to new equipment. Control systems work will follow as new panels and instrumentation is delivered.

## 4.4 Late Construction Works

As construction of the new buildings reaches a conclusion, final grading, landscaping and architectural features will be completed. Interior and exterior wall and roof finishes will be installed along with other architectural features.

Control panel and instrumentation installation will progress towards completion, and static inspection and start-up testing will begin. Pre-commissioning documentation will be gathered for each piece ahead of functional testing of the new chemical unloading, dosing, transfer, and storage systems. For a detailed description of the commissioning process, refer to the Commissioning Plan Report located in Appendix E of the Tender document.

## 4.5 Project Close-Out

After commissioning work has proven the system to be functional and ready, the first phase of process verification will begin. During this time the wastewater treatment process will be treated with the new chemical dosing system, and the results will be monitored closely. Refer to the Commissioning Plan Report located in Appendix E of the Tender document for further information.

Concurrently with performance verification, de-mobilization of the temporary construction facilities will proceed. Project Close-out document submittals such as red-line drawings, operation and maintenance documents, etc. will be submitted to the Contract Administrator for review and approval.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

This report has presented the details of the construction sequence for the project. Each portion of construction activity has been described with pertinent details highlighted. The scheduling and sequence of work provided are intended to be guidelines for the Work, and the Contractor must undertake each stage/phase in the way deemed to be most efficient for the project. Discrepancies or deviations should be reported as soon as they are noted.

# **APPENDIX A**

Contact Information Table

Tender No. 197-2022: CONSTRUCTION PLAN - APPENDIX A  
 CONTACT LIST - (to be updated by Contractor)

| First               | Last        | Organization             | Role                       | Phone        | Email  |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| Contractor:         |             |                          |                            |              |  |
| name                | name        | GENERAL CONTRACTOR       | Project Manager            |              |  |
| name                | name        | GENERAL CONTRACTOR       | Job Superintendent         |              |  |
| name                | name        | GENERAL CONTRACTOR       | Field Supervisor (Foreman) |              |  |
| name                | name        | ELECTRICAL SUBCONTRACTOR | Project Manager            |              |  |
| name                | name        | ELECTRICAL SUBCONTRACTOR | Job Superintendent         |              |  |
| name                | name        | ELECTRICAL SUBCONTRACTOR | Field Supervisor (Foreman) |              |  |
| (additional trades) |             |                          |                            |              |  |
| KGS Group:          |             |                          |                            |              |  |
| Prasan              | Silva       | KGS GROUP                | Assistant Project Manager  | 204-318-2202 | <a href="mailto:psilva@ksgsgroup.com">psilva@ksgsgroup.com</a>             |
| Adam                | Pawlikewich | KGS GROUP                | Project Manager            | 204-478-3244 | <a href="mailto:apawlikewich@ksgsgroup.com">apawlikewich@ksgsgroup.com</a> |
| Jason               | Smith       | KGS GROUP                | Senior Mechanical Engineer | 204-478-3214 | <a href="mailto:jsmith@ksgsgroup.com">jsmith@ksgsgroup.com</a>             |
| Robin               | Chen        | KGS GROUP                | Mechanical Engineer        | -            | <a href="mailto:rchen@ksgsgroup.com">rchen@ksgsgroup.com</a>               |
| Jason               | Bouchard    | KGS GROUP                | Electrical Engineer        | -            | <a href="mailto:jbouchard@ksgsgroup.com">jbouchard@ksgsgroup.com</a>       |
| Colin               | Siepmann    | KGS GROUP                | Structural Engineer        | 204-318-2206 | <a href="mailto:csiepmann@ksgsgroup.com">csiepmann@ksgsgroup.com</a>       |
| City of Winnipeg:   |             |                          |                            |              |  |
| Erica               | Campbell    | CITY WWSD                | Project Manager            | 204-986-7642 | <a href="mailto:ecampbell@winnipeg.ca">ecampbell@winnipeg.ca</a>           |
| Neil                | Abercrombie | CITY WWSD                | Facility Leader            | 204-898-3000 | <a href="mailto:x-naberc@winnipeg.ca">x-naberc@winnipeg.ca</a>             |
| Jong                | Hwang       | CITY WWSD                | Senior Project Engineer    | 204-619-2185 | <a href="mailto:jhwang@winnipeg.ca">jhwang@winnipeg.ca</a>                 |

# **APPENDIX B**

Risk Assessment



# Risk Workshop | 1

Project Name: NEWPCC Interim Phosphorous Removal

For details and instructions on how to complete this document, click the [¶] icon under the Home tab to display the hidden text.

|                              |                          |                         |                   |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Date of Meeting:</b>      | November 5, 2021         | <b>Time of Meeting:</b> | 9:30 am           |
| <b>Meeting Location:</b>     | Online via MS Teams      | <b>Minutes Issued:</b>  | November 10, 2021 |
| <b>Meeting Type/Purpose:</b> | Risk Workshop 1          |                         |                   |
| <b>Project File No.:</b>     | S-1146                   |                         |                   |
| <b>Chairperson:</b>          | Adam Pawlikewich, P.Eng. |                         |                   |
| <b>Recorder:</b>             | Prasan Silva, P.Eng.     |                         |                   |

## Attendees

| Name             | Initials | Title  | Organization                                | Contact #                            | Email  |
|------------------|----------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Erica Campbell   | EC       | Senior Project Engineer  | CoW-WWD-ESD                                 | (W) 204-986-7642; (M) 204-232-0317   | <a href="mailto:ECampbell@winnipeg.ca">ECampbell@winnipeg.ca</a>                 |
| Neil Abercrombie | NWA      | Facility Leader, Winnipeg, Municipal & Commercial Business           | Veolia North America (VNA)                  | (W&M) 204-898-3000                   | <a href="mailto:x-naberc@winnipeg.ca">x-naberc@winnipeg.ca</a>                   |
| Michelle Paetkau | MP       | Acting Wastewater Planning and Project Delivery (WWP&PD) Branch Head | CoW-WWD-Engineering Services Division (ESD) | (W) 204-986-4904; (M) 204-619-3874   | <a href="mailto:mpaetkau@winnipeg.ca">mpaetkau@winnipeg.ca</a>                   |
| Jong Hwang       | JH       | Senior Project Engineer  | CoW-WWD-WWSD                                | (W&M) 204-619-2185                   | <a href="mailto:jhwang@winnipeg.ca">jhwang@winnipeg.ca</a>                       |
| Dustan Fuerest   | DF       | Senior Operator – Dry Side   | CoW-WWD-WWSD                                | (M) 204-391-5773                     | <a href="mailto:dfuerst@winnipeg.ca">dfuerst@winnipeg.ca</a>                     |
| Matthew Klowak   | MK       | Wastewater Contracts Officer – Chemical Supply                       | CoW-WWD-WWSD                                |                                      | <a href="mailto:MKlowak@winnipeg.ca">MKlowak@winnipeg.ca</a>                     |
| Joey Tarko       | JT       | E.I.T. at Wastewater Dept.   | CoW-WWD-WWSD                                |                                      | <a href="mailto:JTarko@winnipeg.ca">JTarko@winnipeg.ca</a>                       |
| Adam Pawlikewich | AP       | Project Manager  | KGS Group                                   | (W) 204 896 1209<br>(M) 204 797-7772 | <a href="mailto:apawlikewich@ksgsgroup.com">apawlikewich@ksgsgroup.com</a>       |
| Jason Smith      | JS       | Senior Mechanical Engineer   | KGS Group                                   | (W) 204 896 1209; (M) 204 223 8904   | <a href="mailto:jsmith@ksgsgroup.com">jsmith@ksgsgroup.com</a>                   |
| Prasan Silva     | PS       | Senior Mechanical Engineer   | KGS Group                                   | (W) 204 896 1209; (M) 204 998 2278   | <a href="mailto:psilva@ksgsgroup.com">psilva@ksgsgroup.com</a>                   |
| Andrew Fustey    | AF       | Mechanical EIT   | KGS Group                                   | (W) 204 896 1209                     | <a href="mailto:afustey@ksgsgroup.com">afustey@ksgsgroup.com</a>                 |
| Keith Gerrits    | KG       | Lead Rail Design   | HDR Inc.                                    | (M) 403 869 6179                     | <a href="mailto:Keith.Gerrits@hdrinc.com">Keith.Gerrits@hdrinc.com</a>           |
| Jan Oleszkiewicz | JO       | Senior Process Engineer  | University of Manitoba                      | (W) 204 474 8722                     | <a href="mailto:Jan.Oleszkiewicz@umanitoba.ca">Jan.Oleszkiewicz@umanitoba.ca</a> |

## Regrets

| Name             | Initials | Title                                      | Organization | Contact #                          | Email  |
|------------------|----------|--|--------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Terry Josephson  | TSJ      | Wastewater Engineer, Treatment Branch Head | CoW-WWD-WWSD | (W(M) 204-47) 204-986-8609; 0-7745 | <a href="mailto:TJosephson@winnipeg.ca">TJosephson@winnipeg.ca</a> |
| John Amos        | JA       | NEWPCC Plant Supervisor                    | CoW-WWD-WWSD | (W) 204-986-4845; (M) 204-470-7326 | <a href="mailto:JAmos@winnipeg.ca">JAmos@winnipeg.ca</a>           |
| Brendan Hellrung | BH       | Wastewater Treatment Operator 4            | CoW-WWD-WWSD | (W) 204-986-3463; (M) 204-291-1739 | <a href="mailto:bhellrun@winnipeg.ca">bhellrun@winnipeg.ca</a>     |
| Robin Chen       | RCC      | Mechanical Engineer                        | KGS Group    | (W) 204 896 1209; (M) 204 998 7929 | <a href="mailto:rchen@kgsgroup.com">rchen@kgsgroup.com</a>         |
| Chris Carroll    | CC       |  |              |                                    | <a href="mailto:ccarroll@winnipeg.ca">ccarroll@winnipeg.ca</a>     |
| Cynthia Wiebe    | CW       |  |              |                                    | <a href="mailto:cwiebe@winnipeg.ca">cwiebe@winnipeg.ca</a>         |

## Agenda

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 1.0 | Safety Moment  |
| 2.0 | Introduction<br>City of Winnipeg Treaty Acknowledgement:<br>I would like to begin by acknowledging that we are in Treaty One territory and the traditional homeland of the Metis Nation. |
| 3.0 | Project Scope Overview:<br>- Presentation (Approx. 20 min)<br>- Questions/Discussion (Approx. 10 min)  |
| 4.0 | Risk Workshop 1:<br>- Review Risk Register (Approx. 1.5 hours)   |
| 5.0 | Other Items  |

| Item       | Description  | Action By        |
|------------|--|------------------|
| <b>1.0</b> | <b>Safety Moment</b>   | <b>Action By</b> |
| 1.1        | <p>Adam provided the safety moment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this project we are dealing with many different chemicals. We want to make sure that we are aware of their proper handling and safe use procedures to avoid any incidents that may occur.</li> </ul>   | Information      |
| <b>2.0</b> | <b>Introduction</b>  | <b>Action By</b> |
| 2.1        | <p>City of Winnipeg Treaty Acknowledgement:</p> <p>I would like to begin by acknowledging that we are in Treaty One territory and the traditional homeland of the Metis Nation.</p>  | Information      |
| 2.2        | <p>Introductions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adam began by having all members of the meeting introduce themselves to the group (role and organization)</li> </ul>   | Information      |
| <b>3.0</b> | <b>Project Scope Overview</b>  | <b>Action By</b> |
| 3.1        | <p>Jason introduced the project with a general scope overview using a process flow diagram</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two existing chemical ferric chloride tanks dose to three points in the system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary sludge</li> <li>Digested sludge</li> <li>Centrate</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>New Dosing Scenarios</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scenario 1: Ferric dosing to the sludge</li> <li>Scenario 2: Ferric dosing Upstream of primary clarifiers</li> <li>Scenario 3: upstream of HPO reactors</li> <li>Additional: dosing downstream of bio reactors – to be discussed in next week’s design meeting</li> <li>Sodium Hydroxide dosing system for pH control</li> </ul> <p>Jason used the 3D model to show the proposed design options of the railcar and chemical storage buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second Ferric railcar shelter to be built</li> <li>New Ferric storage tank building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Double the storage volume of the two existing tanks</li> <li>Total volume will be triple that of the existing</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | Information      |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sodium Hydride storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Two storage tanks South of Sludge dewatering building</li> <li>○ 40,000 L each for redundant services</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Dosing pumps will be included for both the ferric chloride and sodium hydroxide chemicals</li> <li>• Jason noted the rationale for the two Sodium Hydroxide tanks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The building would be too large if all the tanks were under one roof. This could protrude into the roadway. Therefore, it is proposed to split the sodium hydroxide and ferric chloride tanks into two buildings.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Existing dosing points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Primary sludge</li> <li>○ Digested sludge</li> <li>○ Centrate</li> </ul> </li> <li>• New Ferric Chloride dosing points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SEWPCC and WEWPCP truck sludge</li> <li>○ Day tank filling</li> <li>○ Future optional dosing points downstream of bioreactors</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sodium hydroxide dosing points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Primary sludge</li> <li>○ SEWPCC and WEWPCP truck sludge</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Jason noted if all three dosing scenarios were to be run all the time, 2 railcars would be required every 8 days. The new ferric chloride tanks allow for 28 days of reserve.</li> <li>• Michelle noted that not all 1+2+3 scenarios are to run at a time, only to do 1+2 or 1+3. Jason responded that the dosing of scenario 3 does not add a lot of extra dosing volume. KGS will investigate further for the design meeting.</li> <li>• Matt asked if the ferric chloride tanks will be connected with a bypass. Jason responded the tanks will be connected from an unloading standpoint. Operators could select which tank would be filled. Transfer between is to be incorporated into the design.</li> <li>• Matt noted this a much larger ferric chloride usage than expected. Adam and Jason responded that scenario 1+2 are only to be run during wet/high flow. Jan confirmed.</li> <li>• Dustan asked if the day tank would be providing metered dosing to scenario 2+3. Jason responded yes.</li> <li>• Neil asked Matt if his primary concerns are about logistic issues. Matt responded that there can be issues with unloading, sometimes requiring NEWPCC staff having to fix rail car connections, etc. Typically, ½ day required to unload. Also, it takes CP 4 to 5 days to pick up a rail car, once the unloading is completed. CP only does drop offs/pickups 3 days per week. Matt noted that delivery times range from 15-42 days currently and it is a very volatile supply chain. Adam responded that storage reserve can reduce volatility issues. This is a large challenge that KGS is trying to address: can logistics be handled.</li> </ul> | <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information/KGS</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information/KGS</p> |
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| <b>4.0</b> | <b>Risk Workshop 1</b>  | <b>Action By</b> |
| 4.1        | Adam introduced the Risk Register provided by the City. Items 1 to 30 have been already workshopped under the previous project. Adam noted item 31 and above are new items added by the City and KGS. Adam explained how the weighted scoring system works. | Information      |

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| <p>4.2</p> | <p>Discussion of Risk Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage to railcar facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It is possible to truck in product if existing rail car facility is to be damaged. However, trucking in ferric can only be sustained for a short period of time</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Availability of a qualified contractor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Jason noted the risk of an unqualified Contractor or no bidders is low.</li> <li>○ Keith noted the project is small for a rail contractor so getting a local Subcontractor to the general mechanical is the likely scenario.</li> <li>○ Adam noted the rail Subcontractor qualifications must be verified.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ferric chloride dosing shutdown <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Jason noted under the current plan the existing points can still be dosed.</li> <li>○ Neil noted there are some tie-ins that will need to be performed. Shutdowns needs be short and calculated.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Disruption of truck unloading operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Erica clarified that there could be disruption to ferric truck unloading. This is primarily a back-up system.</li> <li>○ Neil suggested that consequence should be rated highly, but the probability low because this is a back-up system.</li> <li>○ This situation was noted be unlikely, but consequence of not having the truck unloading available when needed is high.</li> <li>○ Solution was to include a contractual clause in the tender.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Delay in chemical unloading due to damaged railcars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Clarified to be a long-term risk because of increased frequency of incoming railcars. More of a chance that a damaged railcar would arrive if the frequency were increased.</li> <li>○ This is an existing problem that will become worse with an increase in frequency.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Disruption of railcar delivery due to construction activity (new switch/turnout) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adam clarified this risk outcome to be the probability that construction will delay current live rail track for ferric chloride. Keith noted it would be a low risk as the construction activity disruption to existing track can be accommodated in between the current deliveries (approx. every 14 days). Keith noted that the track construction can be completed within a week.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Delay of project completion due to underground utilities at building construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Delays the work. Utility locates to be completed as a mitigation measure, however, potential for not detecting smaller items.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Disruption of Dewatering sludge truck traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dustan clarified this is for the exit side of truck unloading.</li> <li>○ Adam asked if it is possible to go out the entrance. It was confirmed this is possible, but an inconvenience.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Delay of project completion due to verification of south property line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ City owns the land, but project delays can be expected if new buildings encroach on the setback from the property line, requiring a variance application.</li> <li>○ Erica noted legal team is looking into this.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Disruption of traffic on road between rail car building and chemical storage building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dustan confirmed this road is usually only used for ferric shipments;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information/KGS</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information/City</p> |
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|            | <p>otherwise, it is not used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Neil clarified this should be for a scenario where the road is blocked for a few days. Therefore, the likelihood is lower.</li> <li>● Delay of project due to NEWPCC staff being overloaded with work at site (multiple projects happening on site at the same time) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Defined as project delay for long term (over a month)</li> <li>○ Delay in responding to contractor needs</li> <li>○ High probability. Multiple projects ongoing at NEWPCC</li> <li>○ Need to include significant coordination and lead time planning in contract</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Delay of project due to overlapping construction (multiple projects) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Defined as project delay of one month</li> <li>○ Access to certain areas may not be available and physical system overlap</li> <li>○ Example: likely to occur near the headworks project.</li> <li>○ Dustan noted that this event is likely due to the Primary Upgrade project happening in the same area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Loss of Ferric Chloride due to supply chain issues and demand of new systems (long term post construction) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Matt noted there are not enough trucks to supplement a long-term rail delivery outage. It takes 48-72 hours to get a truck delivery from the US, and only limited number of trucks available.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | <p>Information</p> <p>Information/KGS</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> |
| <p>4.3</p> | <p><b>Suggested Additional Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Neil suggested issues with running multiple dosing scenarios and how to cope with controlling the dosing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adam clarified this would be for the risk where it would be difficult for operators to keep the process under control</li> <li>○ Split into two categories: 1. Phosphorous non-compliance from system with inadequate feedback and 2. Phosphorous non-compliance due to improper commissioning</li> <li>○ Neil clarified this concern: “difficult to keep process under control, as workload will be high to evaluate the different operating scenarios.”</li> <li>○ Michelle existing online monitoring system is older version and may not be reliable, a newer online monitoring system may be required.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Adam suggested uncontrolled chemical leaks due to expanding ferric and caustic distribution network into new areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Jason noted this is unlikely around the tanks due to containment, but ferric and caustic lines will be routed to new areas. The new lines may cause a risk.</li> <li>○ Dustan noted there generally aren’t any leaks on the line themselves, but the hoses on the metering pumps tend to break.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Adam suggested expansion of corrosion environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Could lead to corrosion on electrical equipment</li> <li>○ Mitigated by isolating electrical equipment in new areas</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Adam opened the floor of the meeting for any other risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Jong suggested that the price of ferric could rise. Neil clarified that this a risk that could be optimized via the process. Reduce unneeded consumption as stated by</li> </ul> | <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p>                        |



| Risk Event Identification |   |                        |  |   |   | Risk        |             |       | Risk Severity | Risk Response | Action (s) to be undertaken   | Contingency Plan   | Cost to Manage Risks<br>(Identified in BOE with the "cost breakdown" detail shown on separate worksheet) | Risk Owner | Status |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---|--|--|------------|--------|
| Risk ID No.               | Risk Event Outcome  | Threat or Opportunity? | As a result of (Risk Cause)  | This event may occur (Uncertain Event)  | Which leads to (Effect on objectives)   | Probability | Consequence | Score |               |               |   |  |  |            |        |
| 1                         | Digester capacity is exceeded because of chemical based sludge  | Threat                 | Increase chemical-based sludge   | The capacity of the treatment system may be exceeded  | Loss of treatment/process, environment violations   | 3           | 5           | 15    | Critical      | Reduce        | Monitor treatment parameters and limit chemical dosing to capacity of sludge treatment plant  | Model and bench scale test to confirm reactions and capacities   |  |            |        |
| 2                         | Digestion process upset/process instability   | Threat                 | Ferric chloride toxicity on unstable/poor process performance (e.g. temperature drop, spring 2019 foaming; fall 2019 poor dewaterability, winter 2020) | Process may become more unstable  | Further instability and process upset   | 5           | 4           | 20    | Critical      | Reduce        | Complete testing and verify digester ability to handle additional ferric chloride   | Gradual increase of chemical dosing during the full scale application and wait for a period of minimum 15 days (or digesters SRT) before making another significant change in chemical dosing. |  |            |        |
| 3                         | Strawite precipitation in sludge processing facility (e.g. dewatering pipes, centrifuges)               | Threat                 | BNR process at SEWPCC  | Strawite precipitation as a result of excess P quantity the SEWPCC sludge and is not removed prior to digestion in sidestream treatment | Reduced digesters capacity, pipe clogging, strawite precipitation in centrifuges, in general an upset process in sludge handling facility | 3           | 5           | 15    | Critical      | Reduce        | Consider sidestream P removal in scenarios 2 and 3. At minimum remove excess P from SEWPCC BNR and meet the current TP concentration in the treated centrate                |  |  |            |        |
| 5                         | Dosing point for each scenario not accessible   | Threat                 | Viability of dosing to the points shown in each scenario is not available  | Additional space and infrastructure might be required   | More funding and increased scope  | 4           | 4           | 16    | Critical      | Reduce        | Consider using day tanks or pumping from the existing chemical dosing facility for scenarios 2 and 3 (CEPT and HPO). This study to confirm concept.                         |  |  |            |        |
| 6                         | Delayed interim phosphorus removal at NEWPCC  | Threat                 | SEWPCC BNR Commissioning is delayed  | Chemical trimming at NEWPCC is delayed  | Delayed phosphorus removal  | 5           | 3           | 15    | Critical      | Accept        |   |  |  |            |        |
| 7                         | Greater phosphorus loading from SEWPCC sludge than anticipated  | Threat                 | Increased phosphorus load from BNR process at SEWPCC   | Higher TP load in treated centrate and insufficient chemical addition at NEWPCC   | Violate the sidestream current licence, increase maintenance in sludge processing facility  | 3           | 5           | 15    | Critical      | Avoid         | Start adding ferric to centrate   |  |  |            |        |
| 8                         | Chemical P removal at SEWPCC  | Threat                 | Implementation of chem P removal at SEWPCC prior to BNR commissioning  | The capacity of the treatment system may be exceeded  | Loss of treatment/process, environment violations   | 3           | 5           | 15    | Critical      | Avoid         | Digester 11 should become online  |  |  |            |        |
| 9                         | Interim P removal does not meet the 1 mg/L effluent limit   | Threat                 | Higher phosphorus loading from SEWPCC and limited sludge processing capacity at NEWPCC   | Exceeding secondary effluent phosphorus limit of 1 mg/L   | Increased phosphorus to Lake Winnipeg   | 5           | 3           | 15    | Critical      | Reduce        | Practice optimizing the ferric dosing during the jar testing and modeling to minimize the final effluent phosphorus concentration without overloading digesters             | Facilitate the construction of the new sludge handling facility at NEWPCC to provide more capacity   |  |            |        |
| 10                        | Additional chemical dosing for NEWPCC interim P removal results in low pH and process issues            | Threat                 | Increased chemical dosing  | pH may drop and lead to foaming and decreased reaction rates  | Loss of treatment/process, environment violations   | 3           | 4           | 12    | Serious       | Avoid         | Track alkalinity and model chemical reactions; increase doses gradually and track response of system  | Limit chemical dosing  |  |            |        |
| 11                        | Existing chemical tanks and dosing system cannot keep up with demand                                    | Threat                 | Limited chemical dosing capacities   | Phosphorus may bleed through and increase loads/concentration in final effluent at NEWPCC   | Increased phosphorus discharges to the Red River and ultimately to Lake Winnipeg  | 4           | 2           | 8     | Serious       | Reduce        | Install additional chemical dosing systems depending on the recommended scenario  |  |  |            |        |
| 12                        | dose - Chemical Delivery to NEWPCC  | Threat                 | Increase in ferric dosing rate   | The current delivery system railcar/truck cannot keep up with chemical demand   | Not enough ferric available for P removal, increase in TP concentration in the effluent   | 3           | 4           | 12    | Serious       | Avoid         | Evaluate the capacity of the delivery system. Additional infrastructure might be required (4 tanks?)  |  |  |            |        |
| 13                        | Safety risk   | Threat                 | Safety risks associated with additional chemical handling/multiple chemicals   | storing and conveying higher amount of chemicals and different chemicals  | Further concerns with chemical handling   | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Reduce        | Consider appropriate safety measures for chemical handling during the design and implementation of chem P removal   |  |  |            |        |
| 14                        | dose - Computer modeling and simulations are not representative of real-world conditions                | Threat                 | Assumptions in the computer model  | The dosing/inefficiency of the chemical system may be off   | Phosphorus bleeding through (in event of under dosing) or process upset (in event of overdosing)  | 2           | 3           | 6     | Serious       | Reduce        | Verify modeling with jar testing  | Gradual increase of chemical dosing during the full scale application  |  |            |        |
| 15                        | Jar testing is not representative of operational experiences  | Threat                 | No representative conditions during testing (e.g. mixing)  | Jar testing may mislead designer on dosing amounts/requirements   | Phosphorus bleeding through (in event of under dosing) or process upset (in event of overdosing)  | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Reduce        | Increase dosing in full scale gradually with tracking for operating parameters (add to RFP, include SOP)  |  |  |            |        |
| 16                        | Close - Jar test indicates low pH after chemical dosing   | Threat                 | Increase in ferric dosing rate   | pH adjustment to be added   | Additional funding and increased scope  | 2           | 5           | 10    | Serious       | Avoid         | Include provisions for pH adjustment, a cost estimate to be provided for the new facility. The City to evaluate the available funding and project schedule                  |  |  |            |        |
| 17                        | dose - Jar testing results shows complexity to meet sidestream licence with the existing infrastructure | Threat                 | BNR process at SEWPCC  | Additional infrastructure required to meet the licence  | Additional funding and increased scope  | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Accept        | Evaluate the additional chemical dosage or infrastructure required to meet the TP in the licence.   |  |  |            |        |
| 19                        | Impact of chemicals on existing infrastructure material   | Threat                 | Excess dosage of ferric  | Corrosion of infrastructure material (pipes, mixers, etc.)  | Shorter equipment life, increased operating and maintenance costs, increased infrastructure costs   | 3           | 4           | 12    | Serious       | Reduce        | A review is required to evaluate the compatibility of existing infrastructure material incl new with higher ferric dosage, design material selection                        | Prevent excess concentration of ferric at areas where there is a risk of corrosion   |  |            |        |
| 20                        | Higher sludge blanket in the primary and secondary clarifiers for scenarios 2 and 3                     | Threat                 | Increase chemical sludge   | solids discharge with the effluent  | Higher solids concentration in the primary and/or secondary effluent leading to licence violations  | 3           | 2           | 6     | Serious       | Avoid         | The sludge production and sludge blanket depth will be evaluated during the jar testing   | Monitor sludge blanket depth and other operating parameters affecting the sludge depth (e.g. WAS flow) during the full scale application.  |  |            |        |
| 21                        | Chemical interference with UV disinfection  | Threat                 | Excess metal/salt addition   | High metal/concentration in the secondary effluent and scale build up on UV bulbs   | Increased operating and maintenance costs, licence violations   | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Avoid         | Soluble iron and UVT will be two of the parameters monitored as part of jar testing. Soluble iron concentration in the secondary effluent will be monitored during modeling | Monitor UVT during the full scale application to adjust the ferric addition accordingly.   |  |            |        |
| 22                        | High concentration of unreacted ferric in the centrate  | Threat                 | Overdosing ferric chloride   | loss of nitrifiers activity in the SBRs   | Higher ammonia concentration in the treated centrate  | 2           | 4           | 8     | Serious       | Reduce        | Try to find an optimum ferric dose during the jar testing and modeling  | Monitor the iron concentration in the centrate during the optimization period in full scale application and adjust ferric dosage accordingly   |  |            |        |

| Risk Event Identification |   |                        |   |   |   | Risk        |             |       | Risk Severity | Risk Response | Action (s) to be undertaken   | Contingency Plan | Cost to Manage Risks<br>(Identified in BOE with the "cost breakdown" detail shown on separate worksheet) | Risk Owner | Status |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---|------------------|--|------------|--------|
| Risk ID No.               | Risk Event Outcome  | Threat or Opportunity? | As a result of (Risk Cause)   | This event may occur (Uncertain Event)  | Which leads to (Effect on objectives)   | Probability | Consequence | Score |               |               |   |                  |  |            |        |
| 23                        | Phosphorus is reduced in final effluent   | Opportunity            | Chemical phosphorus removal   | Phosphorus in final effluent will decrease                                    | Less phosphorus discharged to Lake Winnipeg   | 4           | 2           | 8     | Serious       | Accept        |   |                  |  |            |        |
| 24                        | Minimize struvite precipitation   | Opportunity            | Chemical phosphorus removal   | less struvite precipitation in sludge handling facility when SEWPCC is online | Less maintenance required on centrifuges  | 3           | 2           | 6     | Serious       | Accept        |   |                  |  |            |        |
| 25                        | Poor public perception because system cannot treat to 1 mg/L total phosphorus removal | Threat                 | Constraints in sludge treatment system                                  | phosphorous removal may be limited  | Criticisms from the public and local environmental groups regarding lack of phosphorous reduction | 5           | 1           | 5     | Serious       | Accept        | Communicate about decreasing phosphorus trends and highlight actions taken to reduce phosphorous to Lake Winnipeg |                  |  |            |        |
| 26                        | Uncertainties in SEWPCC Operation   | Threat                 | Commissioning and operation of new plant creates a new/different sludge | Decreases efficiency of chemical phosphorous removal at NEWPCC                | Reduced phosphorous removal   | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Avoid         | Implement interim P removal at NEWPCC when SEWPCC BNR is fully commissioned                                       |                  |  |            |        |



# Risk Workshop 2

NEWPCC Interim Phosphorous Removal

For details and instructions on how to complete this document, click the [ ¶ ] icon under the Home tab to display the hidden text.

**Date of Meeting:** April 20, 2022 **Time of Meeting:** 1:00 pm  
**Meeting Location:** Online via MS Teams **Minutes Issued:** April 25, 2022  
**Meeting Type/Purpose:** Risk Workshop 2  
**Project File No.:** S-1146  
**Chairperson:** Adam Pawlikewich, P.Eng.  
**Recorder:** Prasan Silva, P.Eng.

## Attendees

| Name             | Initials | Title  | Organization | Contact #                            | Email  |
|------------------|----------|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Erica Campbell   | EC       | Senior Project Engineer                        | CoW-WWD-ESD  | (W) 204-986-7642; (M) 204-232-0317   | <a href="mailto:ECampbell@winnipeg.ca">ECampbell@winnipeg.ca</a>       |
| Jong Hwang       | JH       | Senior Project Engineer                        | CoW-WWD-WWSD | (W&M) 204-619-2185                   | <a href="mailto:jhwang@winnipeg.ca">jhwang@winnipeg.ca</a>             |
| Dustan Fuerest   | DF       | Senior Operator – Dry Side                     | CoW-WWD-WWSD | (M) 204-391-5773                     | <a href="mailto:dfuerest@winnipeg.ca">dfuerest@winnipeg.ca</a>         |
| Matthew Klowak   | MK       | Wastewater Contracts Officer – Chemical Supply | CoW-WWD-WWSD | -                                    | <a href="mailto:MKlowak@winnipeg.ca">MKlowak@winnipeg.ca</a>           |
| Adam Pawlikewich | AP       | Project Manager                                | KGS Group    | (W) 204 896 1209<br>(M) 204 797-7772 | <a href="mailto:apawlikewich@ksgroup.com">apawlikewich@ksgroup.com</a> |
| Jason Smith      | JS       | Senior Mechanical Engineer                     | KGS Group    | (W) 204 896 1209; (M) 204 223 8904   | <a href="mailto:jsmith@ksgroup.com">jsmith@ksgroup.com</a>             |
| Prasan Silva     | PS       | Senior Mechanical Engineer                     | KGS Group    | (W) 204 896 1209; (M) 204 998 2278   | <a href="mailto:psilva@ksgroup.com">psilva@ksgroup.com</a>             |
| Robin Chen       | RCC      | Mechanical Engineer                            | KGS Group    | (W) 204 896 1209; (M) 204 998 7929   | <a href="mailto:rchen@ksgroup.com">rchen@ksgroup.com</a>               |
| Andrew Fustey    | AF       | Mechanical EIT                                 | KGS Group    | (W) 204 896 1209                     | <a href="mailto:afustey@ksgroup.com">afustey@ksgroup.com</a>           |

## Regrets

| Name             | Initials | Title  | Organization                                | Contact #                          | Email  |
|------------------|----------|--|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Neil Abercrombie | NWA      | Facility Leader, Winnipeg, Municipal & Commercial Business           | Veolia North America (VNA)                  | (W&M) 204-898-3000                 | <a href="mailto:x-naberc@winnipeg.ca">x-naberc@winnipeg.ca</a>     |
| Michelle Paetkau | MP       | Acting Wastewater Planning and Project Delivery (WWP&PD) Branch Head | CoW-WWD-Engineering Services Division (ESD) | (W) 204-986-4904; (M) 204-619-3874 | <a href="mailto:mpaetkau@winnipeg.ca">mpaetkau@winnipeg.ca</a>     |
| Terry Josephson  | TSJ      | Wastewater Engineer, Treatment Branch Head                           | CoW-WWD-WWSD                                | (W(M) 204-47) 204-986-8609; 0-7745 | <a href="mailto:TJosephson@winnipeg.ca">TJosephson@winnipeg.ca</a> |
| John Amos        | JA       | NEWPCC Plant Supervisor  | CoW-WWD-WWSD                                | (W) 204-986-4845; (M) 204-470-7326 | <a href="mailto:JAmos@winnipeg.ca">JAmos@winnipeg.ca</a>           |
| Brendan Hellrung | BH       | Wastewater Treatment Operator 4                                      | CoW-WWD-WWSD                                | (W) 204-986-3463; (M) 204-291-1739 | <a href="mailto:bellrun@winnipeg.ca">bellrun@winnipeg.ca</a>       |



# Risk Workshop 2

## NEWPCC Interim Phosphorous Removal

|               |    |                            |              |  |
|---------------|----|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| Joey Tarko    | JT | E.I.T. at Wastewater Dept. | CoW-WWD-WWSD | <a href="mailto:JTarko@winnipeg.ca">JTarko@winnipeg.ca</a>     |
| Chris Carroll | CC |                            |              | <a href="mailto:ccarroll@winnipeg.ca">ccarroll@winnipeg.ca</a> |
| Cynthia Wiebe | CW |                            |              | <a href="mailto:cwiebe@winnipeg.ca">cwiebe@winnipeg.ca</a>     |

### Agenda

- 1.0 Safety Moment
- 2.0 Introduction  
City of Winnipeg Treaty Acknowledgement:  
I would like to begin by acknowledging that we are in Treaty One territory and the traditional homeland of the Metis Nation. Our drinking water comes from Shoal Lake 40 First Nation in Treaty No. 3 territory.
- 3.0 Project Scope Overview:
- 4.0 Risk Workshop 2:
  - Review Risk Register
- 5.0 Other Items

| Item       | Description   | Action By  |
|------------|---|--|
| <b>1.0</b> | <b>Safety Moment</b>  | <b>Action By</b>   |
| 1.1        | Adam provided the safety moment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan ahead while driving through the City and in rural areas. Weather conditions can change rapidly. Keep to the safe routes if possible.</li> </ul>  | Information  |
| <b>2.0</b> | <b>Introduction</b>   | <b>Action By</b>   |
| 2.1        | City of Winnipeg Treaty Acknowledgement:<br>I would like to begin by acknowledging that we are in Treaty One territory and the traditional homeland of the Metis Nation. Our drinking water comes from Shoal Lake 40 First Nation in Treaty No. 3 territory.  | Information  |
| 2.2        | Introductions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introductions were skipped for this meeting.</li> </ul>  | Information  |
| <b>3.0</b> | <b>Project Scope Overview</b>   | <b>Action By</b>   |
| 3.1        | Robin provided an update on the new developments on the project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dosing scenario 4 after the bio reactors is being kept. Dosing scenario 3 before the bioreactors will be deleted.</li> <li>• Compressed air upgrade will be incorporated into the IFC submission. This will include a third air compressor/dryer added to the existing system.</li> <li>• A Saferack system will be incorporated into the new railcar shelter unloading platform.</li> </ul>  | Information  |
| <b>4.0</b> | <b>Risk Workshop 2</b>  | <b>Action By</b>   |
| 4.1        | Adam presented the risk register and reviewed the previously assessed items.  | Information  |
| 4.2        | Rail construction activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adam noted this should be performed during shoulder seasons.</li> </ul><br>Property line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adam asked Erica if any further action is required for building across the property lines. Erica said no further action is required, but the email can be printed and submitted with the permit application to ensure no hold-ups occur.</li> </ul><br>Interference with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laydown area and other potential conflicts will be discussed with the City.</li> </ul> | Information<br><br>Information<br><br>Information/City/<br>KGS |

|            |  |  |
|------------|--|--|
|            | <p>Product supply chain issues and high demand of new systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adam noted the delays in product delivery are still a risk. Erica asked if pre-ordering or scheduled ordering would be considered. Matt confirmed that a standing order would be discussed with Kemira.</li> </ul> <p>Non-compliance from a system with inadequate feedback</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adam asked if the Chemsan system will be implemented. Prasan confirmed that a Chemsan system would not be installed.</li> </ul> <p>Additional chemical storage causing increased corrosive environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Score probability was updated to a lower score of 1 because a separate electrical room will be built. This would reduce the item to a total score of 4.</li> <li>Adam noted that no pre-risk or post-risk evaluation score tally is available. Jong asked if Adam could check with Neil Abercrombie on the scoring system of the risk register for pre and post.</li> </ul> <p>Contaminated Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adam added a risk item for contaminated soil. Contaminated soil may be found from digging around the existing railcar shelter facility. This item was noted as likely to occur. This item would be associated with a moderate cost. The response for the risk would be to include a cost per unit in the RFP.</li> </ul> | <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information/KGS</p> <p>Information</p>                |
| <p>4.3</p> | <p>Critical items</p> <p>Digester capacity is exceeded because of chemical based sludge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor treatment parameters and limit chemical dosing to capacity of sludge treatment plant</li> </ul> <p>Ferric chloride toxicity on unstable/poor process performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete testing and verify digester ability to handle additional ferric chloride.</li> </ul> <p>Dosing point for each scenario not accessible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adam confirmed day tank will be used for storage at the dosing points</li> </ul> <p>Jar testing is not representative of operational experiences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adam asked if the City would like the installer or KGS to be present during commissioning or is this task an operator item. Jong confirmed it is an operator item. Erica confirmed that KGS will need to be present during commissioning and post commissioning to ensure the system operates as intended. Dustan added that components/instrumentation must be present within the system that allows operations to base operating decisions from data.</li> </ul> <p>Jar test indicates low pH after chemical dosing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robin confirmed this will be controlled through the sodium hydroxide dosing</li> </ul>   | <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | <p>Impact of chemicals on existing infrastructure material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robin confirmed that pipe sections will be replaced around the dosing points to ensure that the existing system is not damaged.</li> </ul>   | Information   |
|  | <p>Poor public perception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City of Winnipeg action to address.</li> </ul>  | Information   |
|  | <p>Other Questions/Comments</p> <p>Equipment footprint at remote dosing points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erica asked if there will be enough room at the new dosing locations to construct them properly. KGS will ensure that there is a set footprint on the drawings that the pump skids and containment will have to fit. Robin responded that at the junction chamber there will be access to bring a skid inside and install it. Additionally, KGS will confirm the placement and access of the skid for the dosing point located after grit removal.</li> <li>Robin added the size of the skids have been kept to a minimum. Robin presented a drawing of a representative dosing skid. Erica clarified that she wanted to ensure that the space allocation has been considered.</li> </ul> <p>Junction Chamber – Corrosive Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dustan voiced a concern that the air quality is not the best in the junction chamber. He added the items in the area are corroded. Dustan believes that this could be mitigated by adding covers on top of the aluminum grates. Robin confirmed this is not in the scope of work currently. Adam asked if this should be added to the risk register.</li> <li>Adam added this item to the risk register. Junction chamber could be a corrosive environment. This would lead to failure of electrical equipment and early replacement. Probability is placed at low because corrosive resistance items have been selected.</li> </ul> <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adam asked if SEWPCC BNR will be fully commissioned in time for this project. Jong confirmed it is expected to be.</li> <li>Adam to follow up with Prasan and Jan to confirm KGS involvement with bench scale testing. KGS involvement with commissioning progress will need to be further discussed.</li> <li>Robin confirmed that a meeting is scheduled next week for operator touch points. Dosing point locations will be discussed with operations to finalize dosing locations and skid placement.</li> <li>Prasan confirmed tender submission is scheduled for Wednesday May 18, 2022</li> </ul> | <p>Information/KGS</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information</p> <p>Information/KGS</p> <p>Information/City/<br/>KGS</p> <p>Information</p> |

#### Details for next meeting

Date of next meeting: **TBD**  
 Time: **TBD**  
 Location: **TBD**



## Risk Workshop 2

NEWPCC Interim Phosphorous Removal

**Meeting adjourned at:** 2:00 pm

Report any errors or omissions in the meeting minutes within **3 business days** to Prasan Silva at 204 998 2278 or by e-mail at [psilva@ksgsgroup.com](mailto:psilva@ksgsgroup.com), otherwise these minutes are considered accurate and accepted.

**Attachment(s):** • Attachment 1\_S-1146 RMP 2022-04-20

**Distribution** (to be completed by Chairperson)

- Attendees
- Regrets
- Other:

\_\_\_\_\_

| Risk Event Identification |   |                        |  |   |   | Risk        |             |       | Risk Severity | Risk Response | Action (s) to be undertaken   | Contingency Plan   | Cost to Manage Risks<br>(Identified in BOE with the "cost breakdown" detail shown on separate worksheet) | Risk Owner | Status |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|---------------|---|--|--|------------|--------|
| Risk ID No.               | Risk Event Outcome  | Threat or Opportunity? | As a result of (Risk Cause)  | This event may occur (Uncertain Event)  | Which leads to (Effect on objectives)   | Probability | Consequence | Score |               |               |   |  |  |            |        |
| 1                         | Digester capacity is exceeded because of chemical based sludge  | Threat                 | Increase chemical-based sludge   | The capacity of the treatment system may be exceeded  | Loss of treatment/process, environment violations   | 3           | 5           | 15    | Critical      | Reduce        | Monitor treatment parameters and limit chemical dosing to capacity of sludge treatment plant  | Model and bench scale test to confirm reactions and capacities   |  |            |        |
| 2                         | Digestion process upset/process instability   | Threat                 | Ferric chloride toxicity on unstable/poor process performance (e.g. temperature drop, spring 2019 foaming, fall 2019 poor dewaterability, winter 2020) | Process may become more unstable  | Further instability and process upset   | 5           | 4           | 20    | Critical      | Reduce        | Complete testing and verify digester ability to handle additional ferric chloride   | Gradual increase of chemical dosing during the full scale application and wait for a period of minimum 15 days (or digesters SRT) before making another significant change in chemical dosing. |  |            |        |
| 3                         | Strawite precipitation in sludge processing facility (e.g. dewatering pipes, centrifuges)               | Threat                 | BNR process at SEWPCC  | Strawite precipitation as a result of excess P quantity the SEWPCC sludge and is not removed prior to digestion in sidestream treatment | Reduced digesters capacity, pipe clogging, strawite precipitation in centrifuges, in general an upset process in sludge handling facility | 3           | 5           | 15    | Critical      | Reduce        | Consider sidestream P removal in scenarios 2 and 3. At minimum remove excess P from SEWPCC BNR and meet the current TP concentration in the treated centrate  |  |  |            |        |
| 5                         | Dosing point for each scenario not accessible   | Threat                 | Viability of dosing to the points shown in each scenario is not available  | Additional space and infrastructure might be required   | More funding and increased scope  | 4           | 4           | 16    | Critical      | Reduce        | Consider using day tanks or pumping from the existing chemical dosing facility for scenarios 2 and 3 (CEPT and HPO). This study to confirm concept. (PRP - Day tanks in use)  |  |  |            |        |
| 6                         | Delayed interim phosphorus removal at NEWPCC  | Threat                 | SEWPCC BNR Commissioning is delayed  | Chemical trimming at NEWPCC is delayed  | Delayed phosphorus removal  | 5           | 3           | 15    | Critical      | Accept        |   |  |  |            |        |
| 7                         | Greater phosphorus loading from SEWPCC sludge than anticipated  | Threat                 | Increased phosphorus load from BNR process at SEWPCC   | Higher TP load in treated centrate and insufficient chemical addition at NEWPCC   | Violate the sidestream current licence, increase maintenance in sludge processing facility  | 3           | 5           | 15    | Critical      | Avoid         | Start adding ferric to centrate   |  |  |            |        |
| 8                         | Chemical P removal at SEWPCC  | Threat                 | Implementation of chem P removal at SEWPCC prior to BNR commissioning  | The capacity of the treatment system may be exceeded  | Loss of treatment/process, environment violations   | 3           | 5           | 15    | Critical      | Avoid         | Digester 11 should become online  |  |  |            |        |
| 9                         | Interim P removal does not meet the 1 mg/L effluent limit   | Threat                 | Higher phosphorus loading from SEWPCC and limited sludge processing capacity at NEWPCC   | Exceeding secondary effluent phosphorus limit of 1 mg/L   | Increased phosphorus to Lake Winnipeg   | 5           | 3           | 15    | Critical      | Reduce        | Practice optimizing the ferric dosing during the jar testing and modeling to minimize the final effluent phosphorus concentration without overloading digesters   | Facilitate the construction of the new sludge handling facility at NEWPCC to provide more capacity   |  |            |        |
| 10                        | Additional chemical dosing for NEWPCC interim P removal results in low pH and process issues            | Threat                 | Increased chemical dosing  | pH may drop and lead to foaming and decreased reaction rates  | Loss of treatment/process, environment violations   | 3           | 4           | 12    | Serious       | Avoid         | Track alkalinity and model chemical reactions; increase doses gradually and track response of system  | Limit chemical dosing  |  |            |        |
| 11                        | Existing chemical tanks and dosing system cannot keep up with demand                                    | Threat                 | Limited chemical dosing capacities   | Phosphorus may bleed through and increase loads/concentration in final effluent at NEWPCC   | Increased phosphorus discharges to the Red River and ultimately to Lake Winnipeg  | 4           | 2           | 8     | Serious       | Reduce        | Install additional chemical dosing systems depending on the recommended scenario  |  |  |            |        |
| 12                        | dose - Chemical Delivery to NEWPCC  | Threat                 | Increase in ferric dosing rate   | The current delivery system railcar/truck cannot keep up with chemical demand   | Not enough ferric available for P removal, increase in TP concentration in the effluent   | 3           | 4           | 12    | Serious       | Avoid         | Evaluate the capacity of the delivery system. Additional infrastructure might be required (4 tanks?)  |  |  |            |        |
| 13                        | Safety risk   | Threat                 | Safety risks associated with additional chemical handling/multiple chemicals   | storing and conveying higher amount of chemicals and different chemicals  | Further concerns with chemical handling   | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Reduce        | Consider appropriate safety measures for chemical handling during the design and implementation of chem P removal   |  |  |            |        |
| 14                        | dose - Computer modeling and simulations are not representative of real-world conditions                | Threat                 | Assumptions in the computer model  | The dosing/inefficiency of the chemical system may be off   | Phosphorus bleeding through (in event of under dosing) or process upset (in event of overdosing)  | 2           | 3           | 6     | Serious       | Reduce        | Verify modeling with jar testing  | Gradual increase of chemical dosing during the full scale application  |  |            |        |
| 15                        | Jar testing is not representative of operational experiences  | Threat                 | No representative conditions during testing (e.g. mixing)  | Jar testing may mislead designer on dosing amounts/requirements   | Phosphorus bleeding through (in event of under dosing) or process upset (in event of overdosing)  | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Reduce        | Increase dosing in full scale gradually with <b>tracking</b> for operating parameters (add to RFP, include SCOP). Really an operational requirement. Commissioning and post-commissioning needs with Jan and process design. <b>Include tracking in RFP</b> |  |  |            |        |
| 16                        | Close - Jar test indicates low pH after chemical dosing   | Threat                 | Increase in ferric dosing rate   | pH adjustment to be added   | Additional funding and increased scope  | 2           | 5           | 10    | Serious       | Avoid         | Include provisions for pH adjustment, a cost estimate to be provided for the new facility. The City to evaluate the available funding and project schedule  |  |  |            |        |
| 17                        | dose - Jar testing results shows complexity to meet sidestream licence with the existing infrastructure | Threat                 | BNR process at SEWPCC  | Additional infrastructure required to meet the licence  | Additional funding and increased scope  | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Accept        | Evaluate the additional chemical dosage or infrastructure required to meet the TP in the licence.   |  |  |            |        |
| 19                        | Impact of chemicals on existing infrastructure material   | Threat                 | Excess dosage of ferric  | Corrosion of infrastructure material (pipes, mixers, etc.)  | Shorter equipment life, increased operating and maintenance costs, increased infrastructure costs   | 3           | 4           | 12    | Serious       | Reduce        | A review is required to evaluate the compatibility of existing infrastructure material incl new with higher ferric dosage, design material selection (Sections are being changed to accommodate increased concentration after dosing points)                | Prevent excess concentration of ferric at areas where there is a risk of corrosion   |  |            |        |
| 20                        | Higher sludge blanket in the primary and secondary clarifiers for scenarios 2 and 3                     | Threat                 | Increase chemical sludge   | solids discharge with the effluent  | Higher solids concentration in the primary and/or secondary effluent leading to licence violations  | 3           | 2           | 6     | Serious       | Avoid         | The sludge production and sludge blanket depth will be evaluated during the jar testing   | Monitor sludge blanket depth and other operating parameters affecting the sludge depth (e.g. WAS flow) during the full scale application.  |  |            |        |
| 21                        | Chemical interference with UV disinfection  | Threat                 | Excess metal/salt addition   | High metal concentration in the secondary effluent and scale build up on UV bulbs   | Increased operating and maintenance costs, licence violations   | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Avoid         | Soluble iron and UVT will be two of the parameters monitored as part of jar testing. Soluble iron concentration in the secondary effluent will be monitored during modeling   | Monitor UVT during the full scale application to adjust the ferric addition accordingly.   |  |            |        |
| 22                        | High concentration of unreacted ferric in the centrate  | Threat                 | Overdosing ferric chloride   | loss of nitrifiers activity in the SBRs   | Higher ammonia concentration in the treated centrate  | 2           | 4           | 8     | Serious       | Reduce        | Try to find an optimum ferric dose during the jar testing and modeling  | Monitor the iron concentration in the centrate during the optimization period in full scale application and adjust ferric dosage accordingly   |  |            |        |

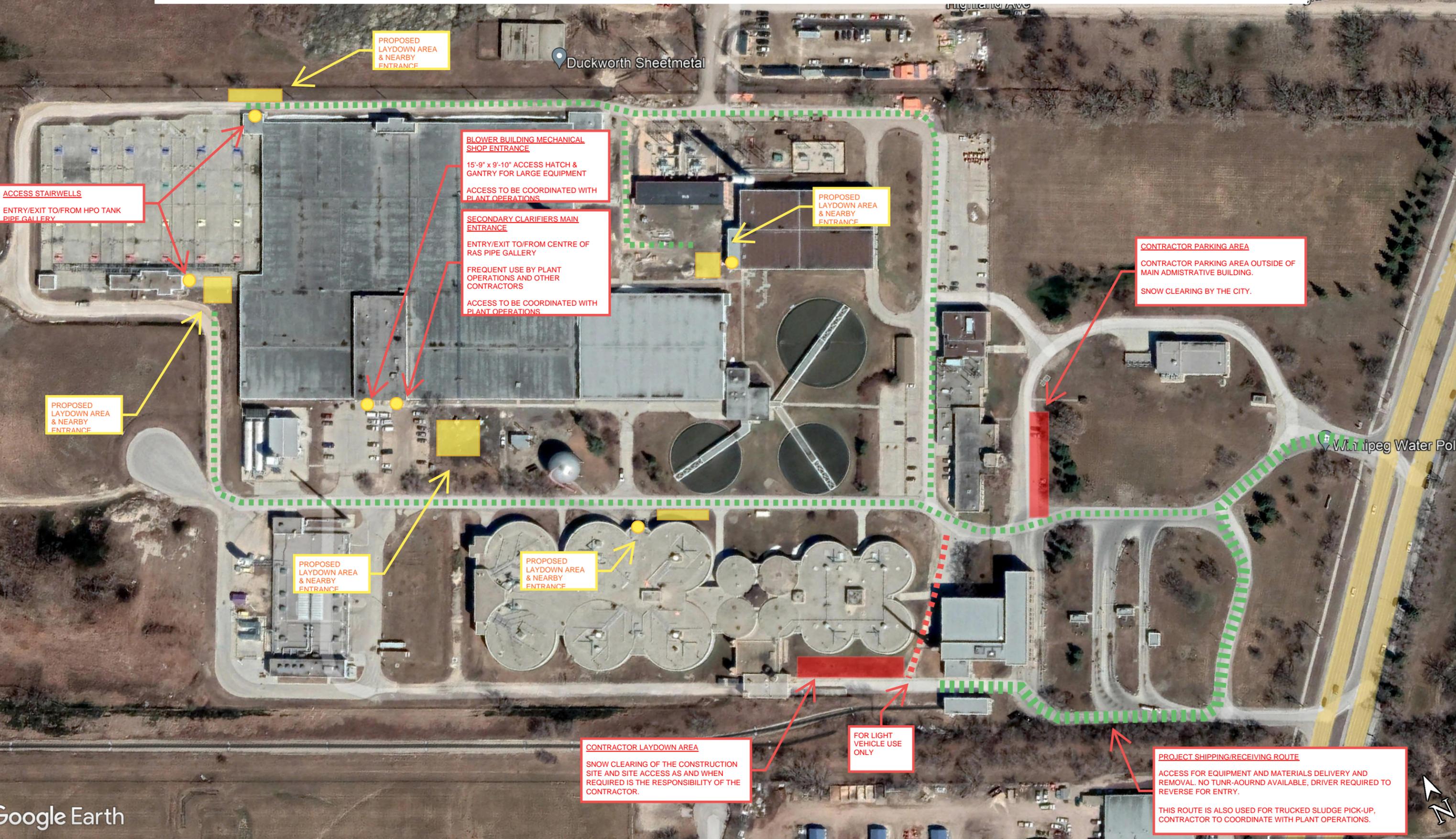
| Risk Event Identification |   |                        |  |   |   | Risk        |             |       | Risk Severity | Risk Response | Action (s) to be undertaken  | Contingency Plan   | Cost to Manage Risks<br>(Identified in BOE with the "cost breakdown" detail shown on separate worksheet) | Risk Owner | Status |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|---------------|--|--|--|------------|--------|
| Risk ID No.               | Risk Event Outcome  | Threat or Opportunity? | As a result of (Risk Cause)  | This event may occur (Uncertain Event)  | Which leads to (Effect on objectives)   | Probability | Consequence | Score |               |               |  |  |  |            |        |
| 23                        | Phosphorous is reduced in final effluent  | Opportunity            | Chemical phosphorous removal   | Phosphorous in final effluent will decrease                                   | Less phosphorous discharged to Lake Winnipeg  | 4           | 2           | 8     | Serious       | Accept        |  |  |  |            |        |
| 24                        | Minimize struvite precipitation   | Opportunity            | Chemical phosphorous removal   | less struvite precipitation in sludge handling facility when SEWPCC is online | Less maintenance required on centrifuges  | 3           | 2           | 6     | Serious       | Accept        |  |  |  |            |        |
| 25                        | Poor public perception because system cannot treat to 1 mg/L total phosphorous removal      | Threat                 | Constraints in sludge treatment system   | phosphorous removal may be limited  | Criticisms from the public and local environmental groups regarding lack of phosphorous reduction | 5           | 1           | 5     | Serious       | Accept        | Communicate about decreasing phosphorous trends and highlight actions taken to reduce phosphorous to Lake Winnipeg                                     |  |  |            |        |
| 26                        | Uncertainties in SEWPCC Operation   | Threat                 | Commissioning and operation of new plant creates a new/different sludge              | Decreases efficiency of chemical phosphorous removal at NEWPCC                | Reduced phosphorous removal   | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       | Avoid         | Implement interim P removal at NEWPCC when SEWPCC BNR is fully commissioned  |  |  |            |        |
| 27                        | HRC Sludge from SEWPCC results in process instability in the NEWPCC digesters               | Threat                 | New HRC process at SEWPCC- More chemical sludge hauled to NEWPCC                     | Overloading sludge processing facility  | Less of treatment/process, environment violations   | 2           | 5           | 10    | Serious       | Reduce        | Keep all 6 digesters in service during the wet weather months  | Stop or reduce dosing chemicals for P removal at NEWPCC during digester cleaning                                     |  |            |        |
| 28                        | Chemical availability is limited  | Threat                 | Increase in ferric dosing rate   | The Supplier cannot keep up with demand                                       | Not enough ferric available for P removal, increase in TP concentration in the effluent           | 1           | 4           | 4     | Important     | Avoid         | Update supply contract   |  |  |            |        |
| 29                        | Excess phosphorous removal from primary effluent starves downstream processes               | Threat                 | Chemically enhanced primary treatment (CEPT)   | Lack of nutrients in the primary effluent                                     | Loss of biomass growth in the HPO reactors, filamentous growth and sludge bulking                 | 2           | 2           | 4     | Important     | Reduce        | Optimize ferric dose during jar testing and modeling. Conduct SOUR as part of jar testing  | Increase ferric dosing in full scale gradually with monitoring ortho-phosphate concentration in the primary effluent |  |            |        |
| 30                        | Reduced dewaterability of biosolids   | Threat                 | Increased chemical dosing  | Reduced sludge dewaterability   | Increased amount of polymer consumption and/or higher moisture concentration in the biosolids     | 2           | 2           | 4     | Important     | Reduce        | During the jar testing, the generated sludge will be tested for capillary Suction Time (CST) which shows the changes in the sludge dewaterability      | Monitor solids concentration in the dewatered biosolids and Polymer consumption during the full scale application    |  |            |        |
| 31                        | Damage to existing Railcar Facility   | Threat                 | Construction so close to existing building   | Damage to existing equipment  | Staff won't be able to unload new chemical shipments or deliver chemicals to processes            | 2           | 4           | 8     | Serious       |               | Add some notes to RFP?   |  |  |            |        |
| 32                        | Delay to project completion   | Threat                 | Availability of qualified contractors  | Might get a less qualified contractor   | Poorer or riskier installation  | 1           | 4           | 4     | Important     |               | Note that rail experience required for subcontractor   |  |  |            |        |
| 32                        | Delay to project completion   | Threat                 | Availability of qualified contractors  | Might get no bidders  | Significant delays  | 1           | 5           | 5     | Serious       |               | Note to get bidders well informed and lined up.  |  |  |            |        |
| 33                        | Ferric chloride dosing system shutdown  | Threat                 | Construction activities, replacing ferric chloride piping                            | Plant loses the ability to perform ferric chloride dosing                     | Higher levels of phosphorous in plant effluent, other damage to the process                       | 2           | 3           | 6     | Serious       |               | Keep existing as operational   | Plan to handle, make sure response plans are in place  |  |            |        |
| 34                        | Disruption of the Ferric Truck unloading operations   | Threat                 | Loss of backup unloading capabilities, when you need them.                           | Construction activities, large vehicles disrupt access                        | interruption of truck deliveries  | 3           | 5           | 15    | Critical      |               | Contractual requirements to coordinate and keep access to truck unloading  | Need to minimize window if blocked   |  |            |        |
| 35                        | Delay in chemical unloading which is made worse because of long term operational needs etc. | Threat                 | Routine damage to railcar itself   | longer unloading.   | half day delay or longer delays are increased   | 5           | 2           | 10    | Serious       |               |  |  |  |            |        |
| 36                        | Disruption of rail car delivery   | Threat                 | Rail construction activities (new switch / turnout)                                  | Delayed Rail access   | extended delivery outage  | 1           | 4           | 4     | Important     |               | Do work at high supply time (Emphasize Shoulder seasons, - not winter)   |  |  |            |        |
| 37                        | Delay to project completion   | Threat                 | Unknown underground utilities - AI building construction.                            | Construction delays of a month  | delay in new dosing   | 2           | 3           | 6     | Serious       |               |  |  |  |            |        |
| 38                        | Disruption of dewatered sludge truck traffic  | Threat                 | Proximity of new construction to roadway exiting dewatered sludge building           | disruption to traffic   | operational limit (Can't be stopped, but could be inconvenient)                                   | 2           | 2           | 4     | Important     |               |  |  |  |            |        |
| 39                        | Delay to project completion   | Threat                 | Proximity of new construction to south property line                                 | Variance required   | Project Delays (3 months-ish)   | 2           | 4           | 8     | Serious       |               | Verify limits in advance to mitigate risk - Has been looked into, we are OK to proceed. E-mail should be included with permit application for clarity. |  |  |            |        |
| 40                        | Disruption of traffic on road between rail car building and chemical storage building       | Threat                 | Construction activities - new buried lines under roadway                             | a traffic route is blocked for more than a few days                           | Congestion on the site  | 2           | 2           | 4     | Important     |               |  |  |  |            |        |
| 41                        | Delay to project completion (Over a month)  | Threat                 | Interference with other project works at NEWPCC (e.g., new scum dewatering building) | if staff are over loaded with other work at the site                          | delays in responding to contractor needs  | 4           | 4           | 16    | Critical      |               | Need to include significant coordination and load time and planning into contract - Had this discussion - Ongoing                                      |  |  |            |        |

| Risk Event Identification |   |                        |  |   |  | Risk        |             |       | Risk Severity | Risk Response | Action (s) to be undertaken  | Contingency Plan  | Cost to Manage Risks<br>(Identified in BOE with the "cost breakdown" detail shown on separate worksheet) | Risk Owner | Status |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------|---------------|--|---|--|------------|--------|
| Risk ID No.               | Risk Event Outcome  | Threat or Opportunity? | As a result of (Risk Cause)  | This event may occur (Uncertain Event)  | Which leads to (Effect on objectives)  | Probability | Consequence | Score |               |               |  |   |  |            |        |
| 41                        | Delay to project completion (One month)                             | Threat                 | Interference with other project works at NEWPCC (e.g., new scum dewatering building) | Areas have overlapping construction and are not available   | Delays in access to certain items - for instance day tank location and PCS/DCS tie in / Primary upgrade                              | 4           | 3           | 12    | Serious       |               | Coordination with other projects - Coordinate laydown with RV City   |   |  |            |        |
| 42                        | Loss of Ferric - Long term post construction                        | Threat                 | Product supply chain issues and high demand of new systems                           | Outage of product   | Delays in delivery   | 2           | 5           | 10    | Serious       | Accept        | Validate supply chain / look at storage - Look into pre-order / Schedule order / Standing order likely required to mitigate this risk    |   |  |            |        |
| 43                        | non-compliance from improper commissioning for post construction    | Threat                 | Increased operating scenarios and features during post construction optimization     | It may be difficult for operators to keep process under control, as workload will be high to evaluate the different operating scenarios | Phosphorous non-compliance or process issues   | 3           | 3           | 9     | Serious       |               | careful commissioning and monitoring online feedback - Will not use chemscan, will stick with manual testing/lab results                 | Ensure adequate focus for operations staff in this window |  |            |        |
| 43                        | non-compliance from a system with inadequate feedback               | Threat                 | Increased scenarios  | Insufficient instrumentation  | A system with inadequate feedback  | 1           | 5           | 5     | Serious       |               | Verify reliable operation of the chemscan unit, and for locations - Chemscan is an issue, will not be used                               | May need to review locations                              |  |            |        |
| 44                        | Additional chemical leak exposure                                   | Threat                 | Expanding the Ferric distribution network and adding Caustic distribution            | Increased leakage points  | uncontrolled chemical leak around piping and tanks have extra containment, terminations may need additional containment / monitoring | 1           | 3           | 3     | Important     |               |  |   |  |            |        |
| 45                        | Additional chemical storage causing increased corrosive environment | Threat                 | expanding corrosive environment  | corrosion on electrical equipment   | Failure of power supply to area  | 3           | 4           | 12    | Serious       |               | Isolate electrical distribution to cleaner room - mitigated this item - Update score - Would be a 1 probability - reducing to a 4 score. |   |  |            |        |
| 46                        | Increased operating costs   | Threat                 | Increase consumption of Ferric   | Increase Price of Ferric  | significant increased operating costs to the City  | 3           | 4           | 12    | Serious       |               | Differ to City (Action outside project team)   | use as little additional ferric as possible               |  |            |        |
| 47                        |   | Threat                 | Change in operating requirements of licence  | changes to need to use ferric   | increased needs for funding and triggers another project   |             |             |       |               |               | Differ to City (Action outside project team)   |   |  |            |        |
| 47                        |   | Threat                 | Operating requirements will still not meet licence but will be closer                | Province may not accept or be happy with levels (Expectations may not be aligned)   | Future dispute between City and Province   |             |             |       |               |               | Differ to City (Action outside project team)   |   |  |            |        |
| 48                        |   | Threat                 | Upon digging in old rail line  | Contaminated soil may be found  | increased mitigation costs   | 3           | 2           | 6     | Serious       | Accept        | including cost per unit in the RFP - to pin down certainty   |   |  |            |        |
| 49                        | No room to build dosing points                                      | Threat                 | Tight space  | May be difficult to get access  | Reconfiguration on the fly   | 1           | 4           | 4     | Important     | Accept        | Verify all new equipment locations in the existing space on site   |   |  |            |        |
| 50                        | Highly corrosive environment  | Threat                 | Highly corrosive environment   | Early failure of electrical and equipment   | early replacement and lack of reliability  | 1           | 3           | 3     | Important     | Accept        | Already includes corrosion resistant elements.   |   |  |            |        |

# **APPENDIX C**

Site Map

# CONTRACTOR PARKING, SITE ACCESS, AND LAYDOWN AREAS



**ACCESS STAIRWELLS**  
ENTRY/EXIT TO/FROM HPO TANK PIPE GALLERY

**PROPOSED LAYDOWN AREA & NEARBY ENTRANCE**

**BLOWER BUILDING MECHANICAL SHOP ENTRANCE**

15'-9" x 9'-10" ACCESS HATCH & GANTRY FOR LARGE EQUIPMENT  
ACCESS TO BE COORDINATED WITH PLANT OPERATIONS

**SECONDARY CLARIFIERS MAIN ENTRANCE**

ENTRY/EXIT TO/FROM CENTRE OF RAS PIPE GALLERY  
FREQUENT USE BY PLANT OPERATIONS AND OTHER CONTRACTORS  
ACCESS TO BE COORDINATED WITH PLANT OPERATIONS

**PROPOSED LAYDOWN AREA & NEARBY ENTRANCE**

**CONTRACTOR PARKING AREA**  
CONTRACTOR PARKING AREA OUTSIDE OF MAIN ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING.  
SNOW CLEARING BY THE CITY.

**PROPOSED LAYDOWN AREA & NEARBY ENTRANCE**

**PROPOSED LAYDOWN AREA & NEARBY ENTRANCE**

**PROPOSED LAYDOWN AREA & NEARBY ENTRANCE**

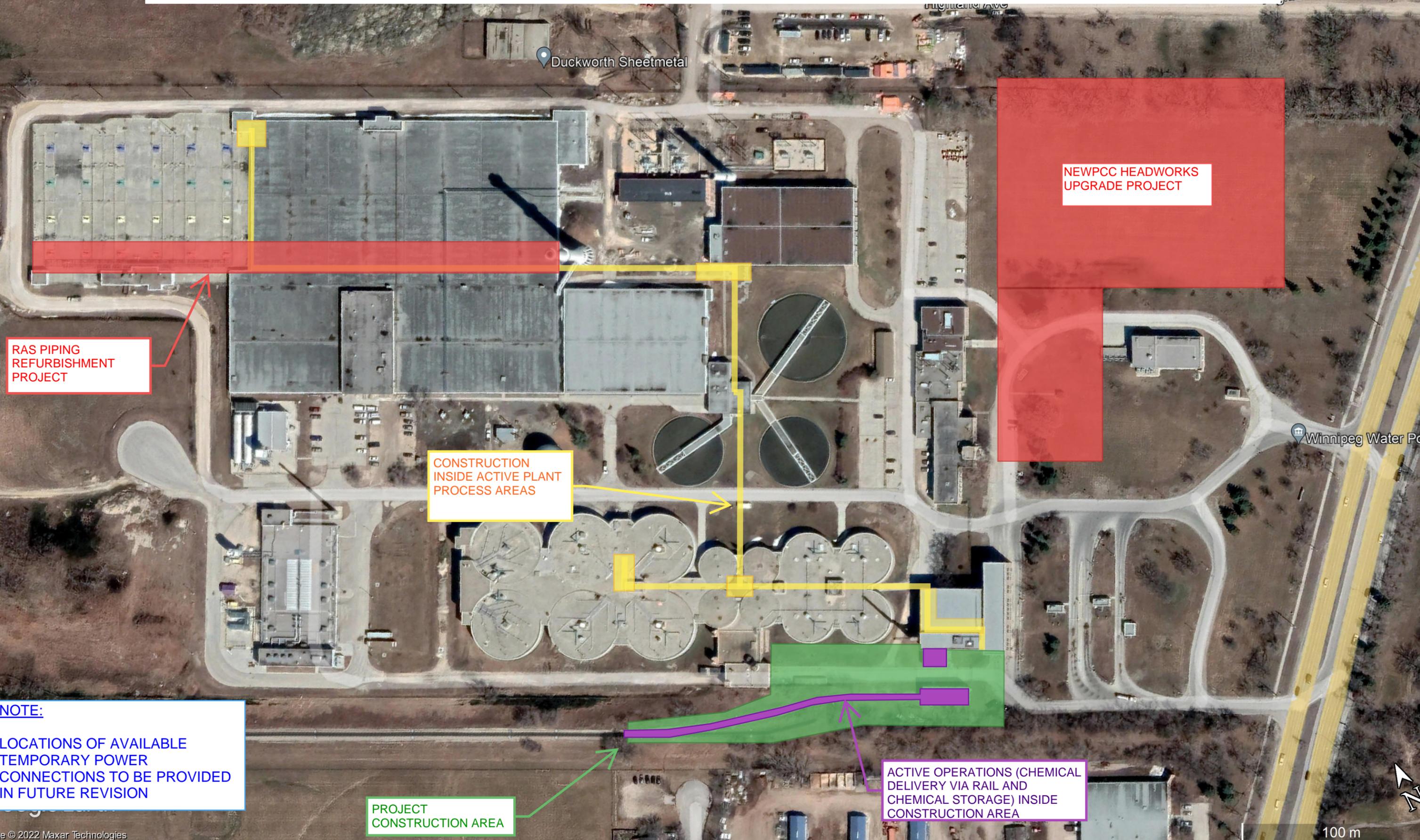
**CONTRACTOR LAYDOWN AREA**  
SNOW CLEARING OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND SITE ACCESS AS AND WHEN REQUIRED IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

**FOR LIGHT VEHICLE USE ONLY**

**PROJECT SHIPPING/RECEIVING ROUTE**  
ACCESS FOR EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS DELIVERY AND REMOVAL. NO TURN-AROUND AVAILABLE, DRIVER REQUIRED TO REVERSE FOR ENTRY.  
THIS ROUTE IS ALSO USED FOR TRUCKED SLUDGE PICK-UP, CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH PLANT OPERATIONS.



# PLANT OPERATIONS AND OUTSIDE PROJECT WORK AREAS



RAS PIPING REFURBISHMENT PROJECT

CONSTRUCTION INSIDE ACTIVE PLANT PROCESS AREAS

NEWPCC HEADWORKS UPGRADE PROJECT

**NOTE:**  
LOCATIONS OF AVAILABLE TEMPORARY POWER CONNECTIONS TO BE PROVIDED IN FUTURE REVISION

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AREA

ACTIVE OPERATIONS (CHEMICAL DELIVERY VIA RAIL AND CHEMICAL STORAGE) INSIDE CONSTRUCTION AREA

# **APPENDIX D**

Schedule





**KGS**  
GROUP

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Experience in Action