

Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change

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Ontario Climate Consortium

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Ontario Science Centre





WE OWN AND OPERATE **\$4.1**
BILLION OF CAPITAL ASSETS

HEAD OFFICE
14 CARLTON STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO
M5B 1K5

679,717

RESIDENTIAL
CUSTOMERS

761,000

CUSTOMERS

44

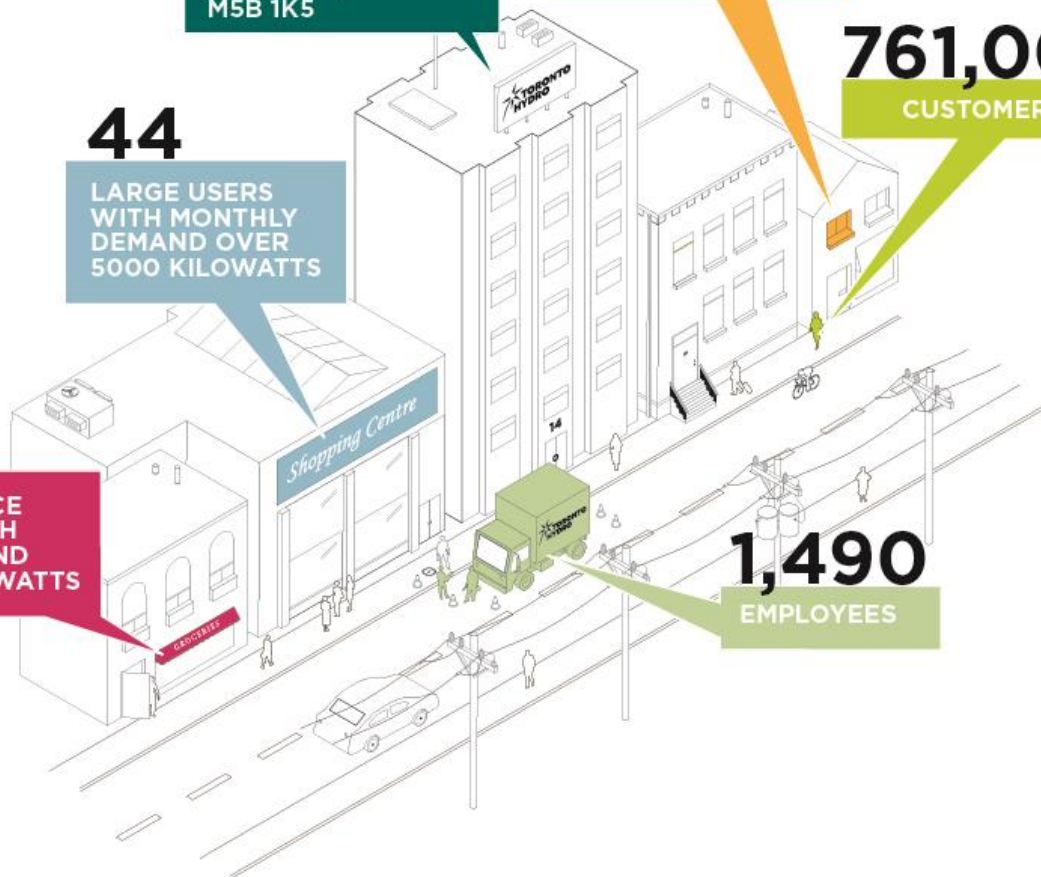
LARGE USERS
WITH MONTHLY
DEMAND OVER
5000 KILOWATTS

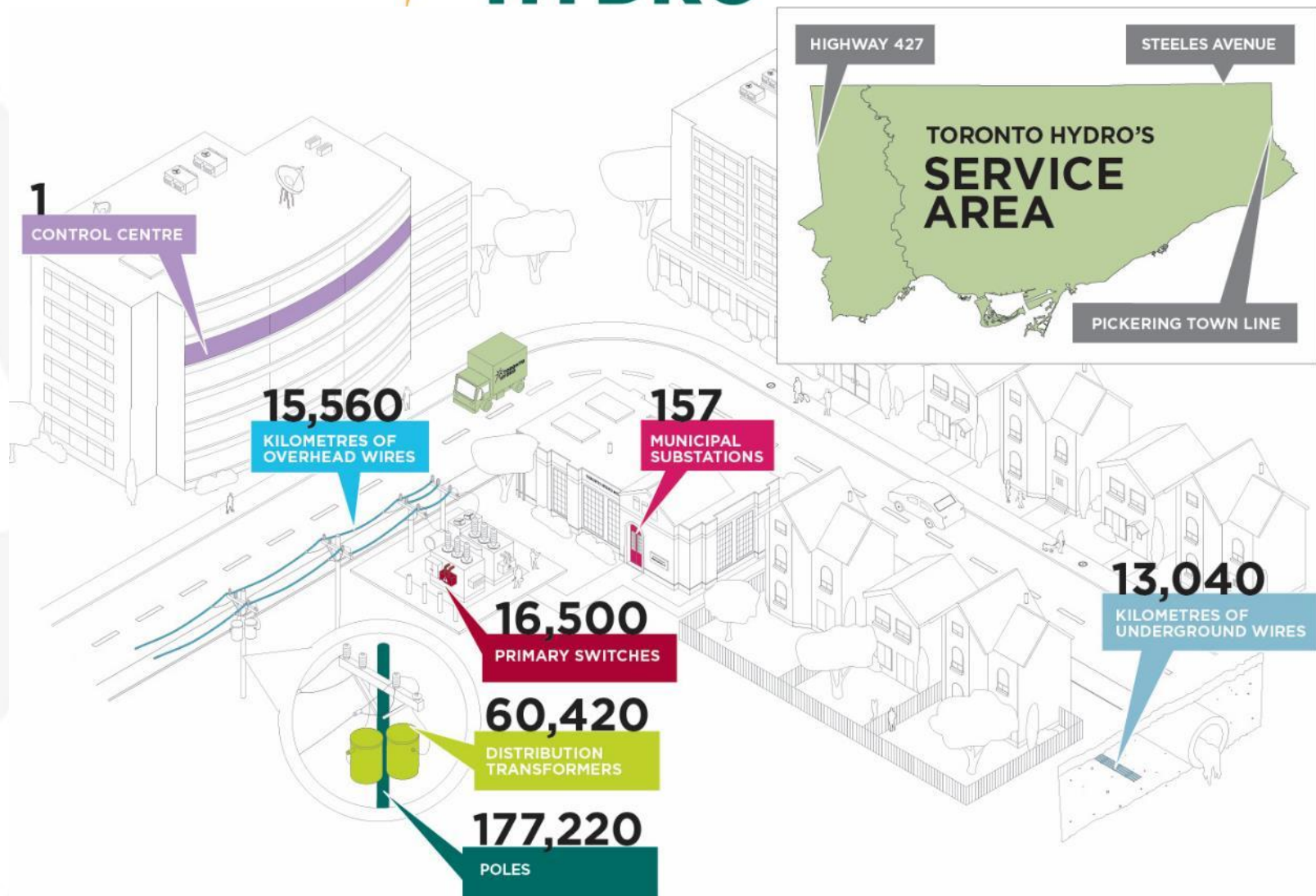
81,321

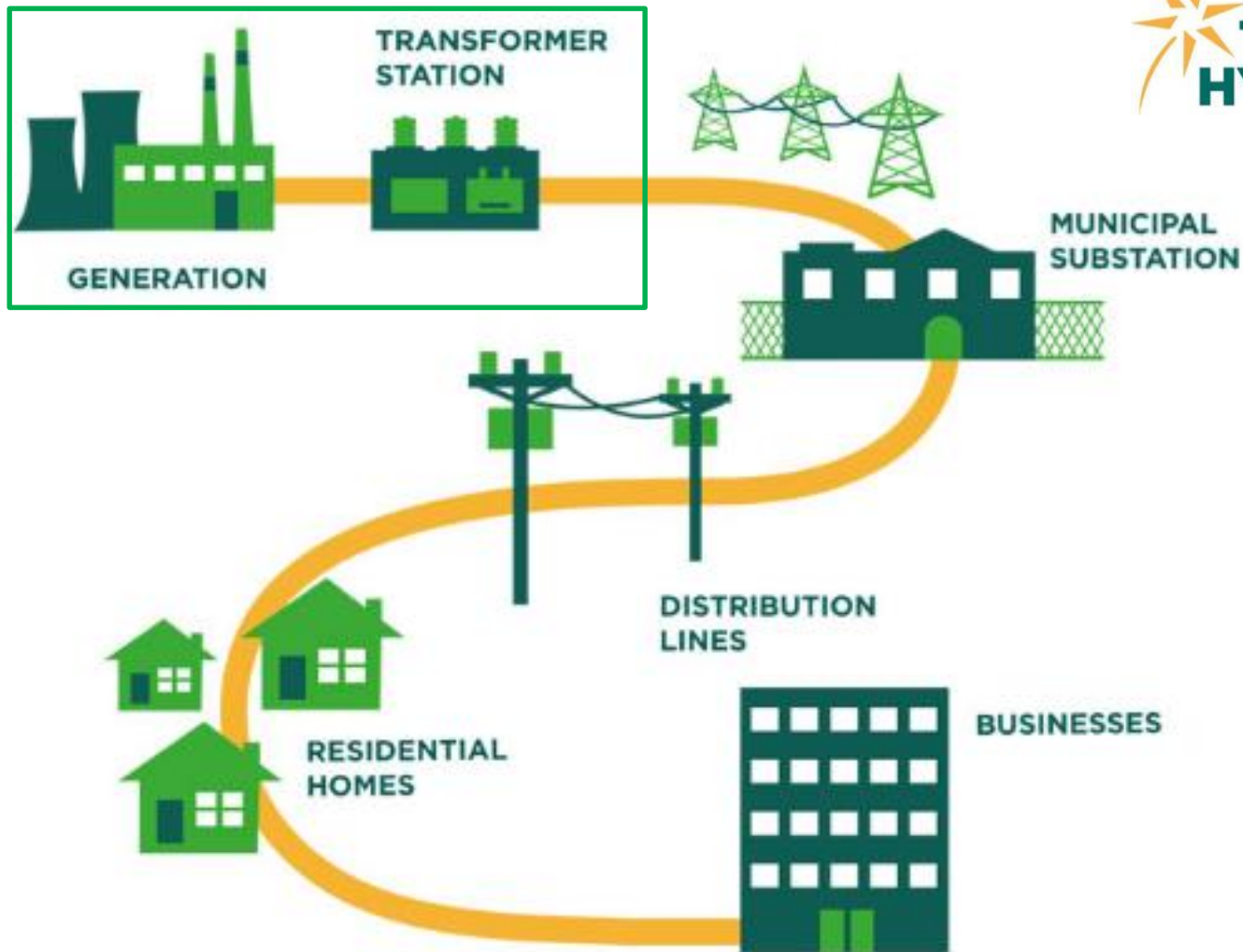
GENERAL SERVICE
CUSTOMERS WITH
MONTHLY DEMAND
OF 0-5000 KILOWATTS

1,490

EMPLOYEES



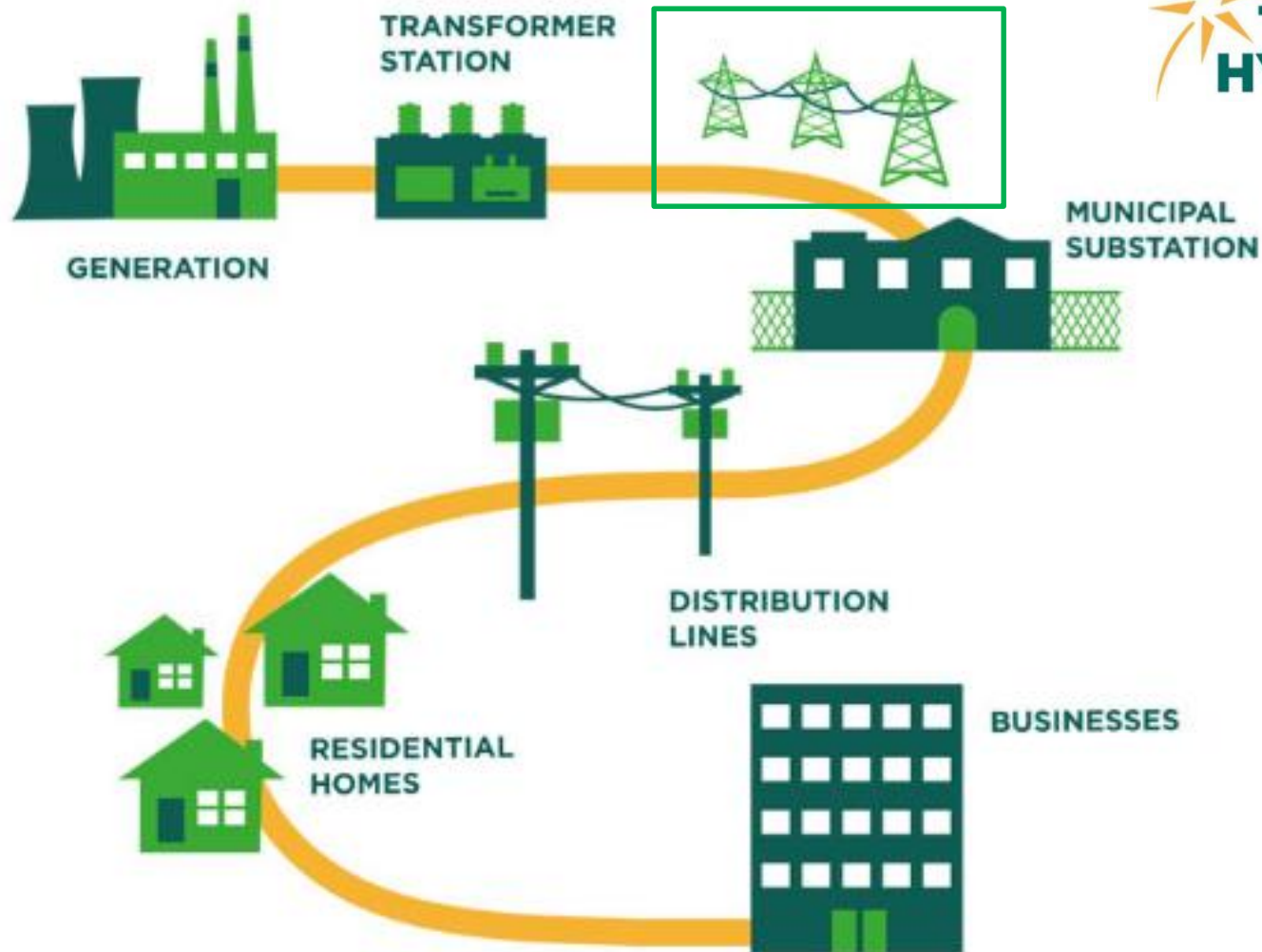




Generation

In Ontario, 70% of electricity is generated by Ontario Power Generation. This provincially-owned organization has generating stations across the province that produce electricity from hydroelectric, nuclear and fossil fuel sources

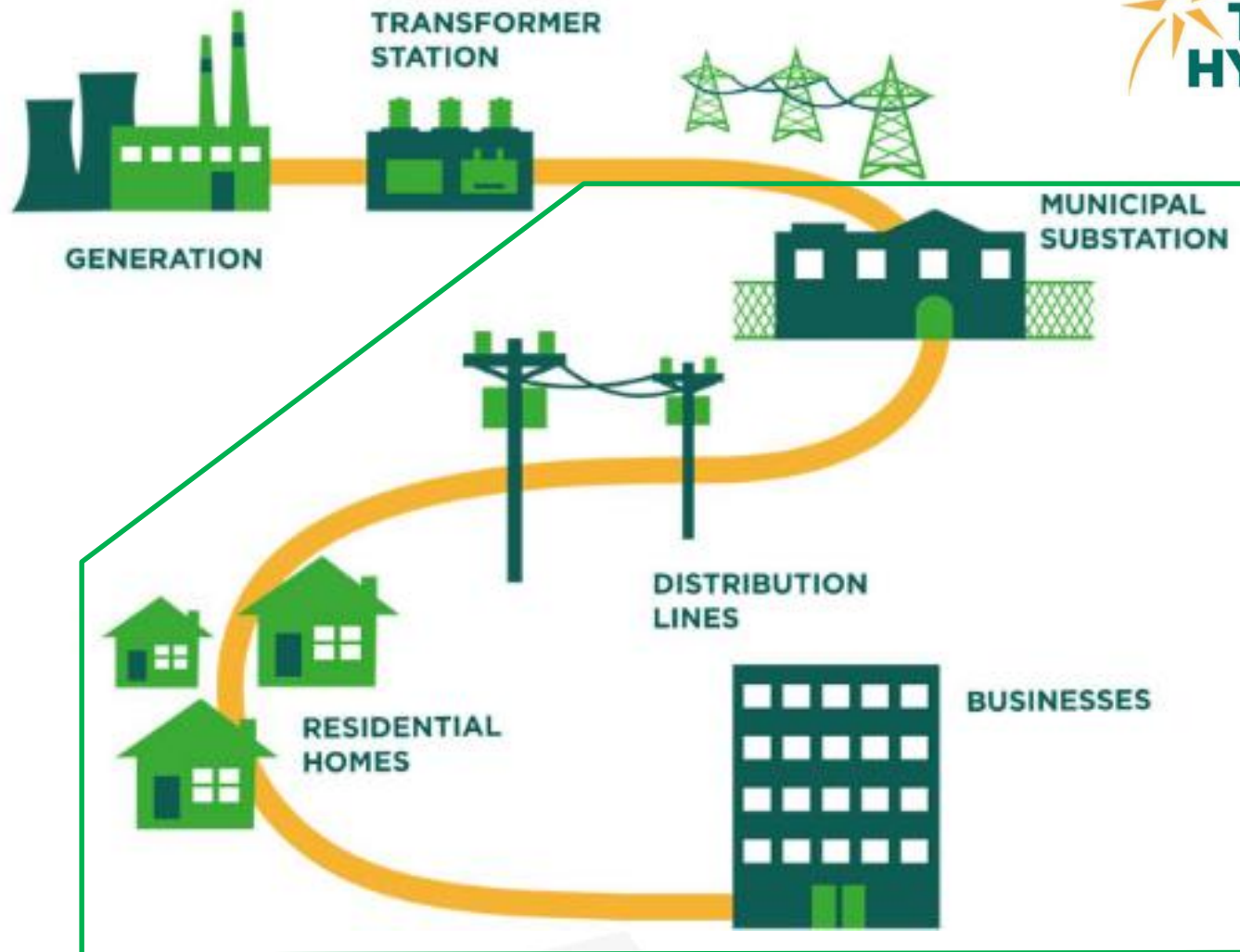




Transmission

Once electricity is generated, it must be delivered to urban and rural areas in need of power. This happens through high voltage transmission lines that serve as highways for electricity. There are approximately 30,000 km of transmission lines in Ontario and the majority are owned by Hydro One.



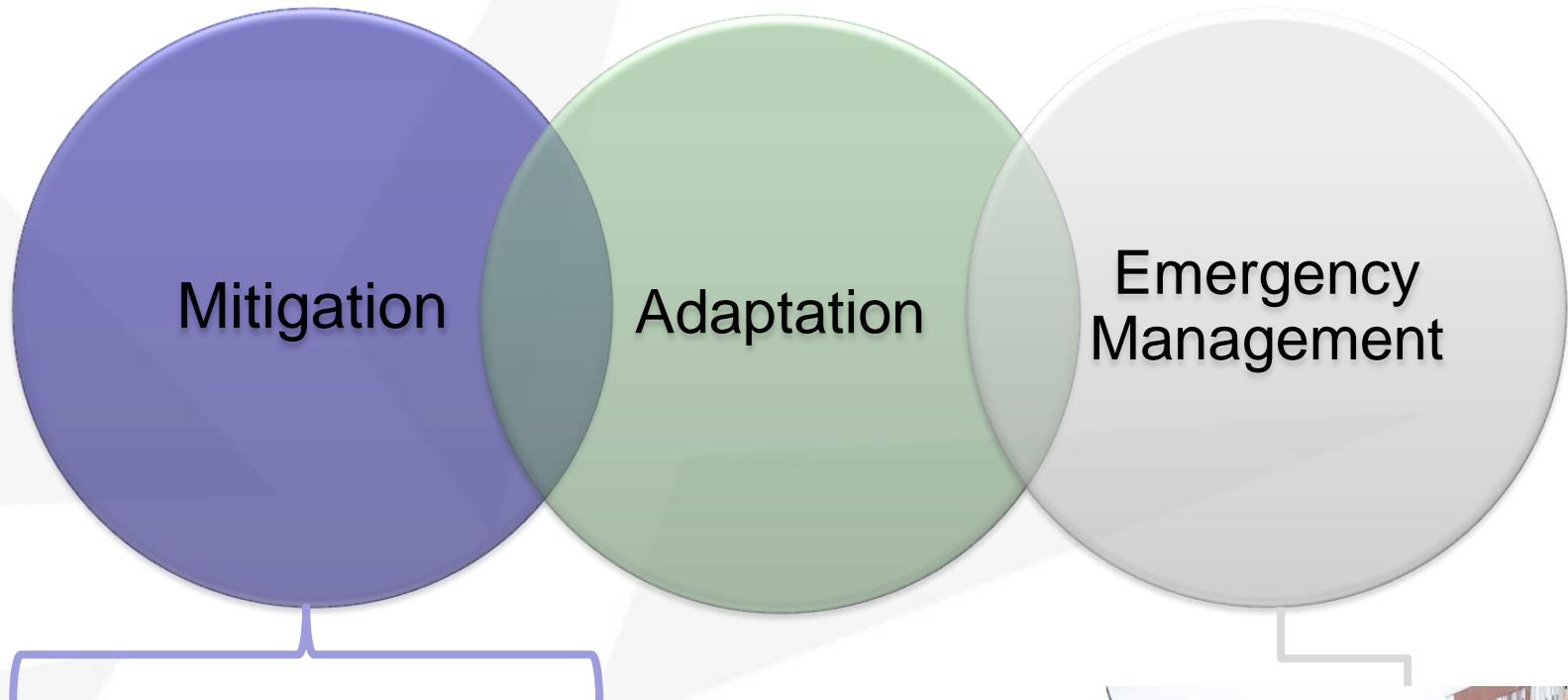


Distribution

Toronto Hydro is responsible for the last step of the journey: distributing electricity to customers in Toronto.

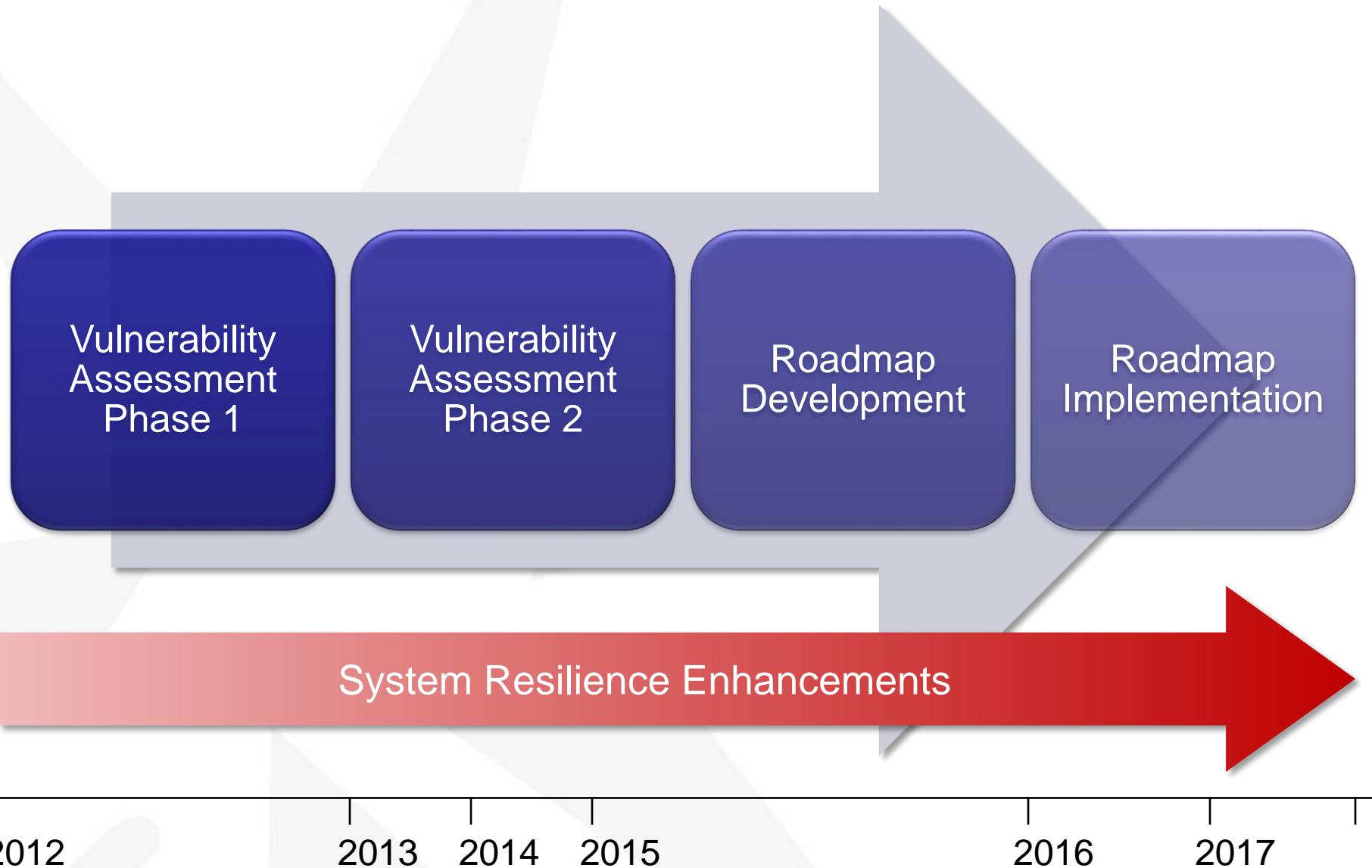


Climate Change Adaptation



Source: news.nationalpost.com

Climate Change Adaptation



Climate Change Adaptation

July 2013 – Extreme rainfall (126mm in 2 hrs)

325,000 customers impacted

Flooding of station control equipment



news.nationalpost.com

Vu
As

map
mentation

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

Climate Change Adaptation

December 2013 – Ice storm
300,000 customers impacted
Tree limbs falling on power lines



Vulnerability
Assessment
Phase

Adaptation

2012

2013

2014

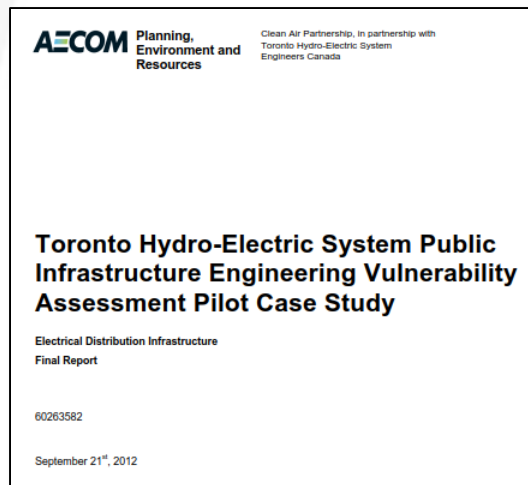
2015

2016

2017

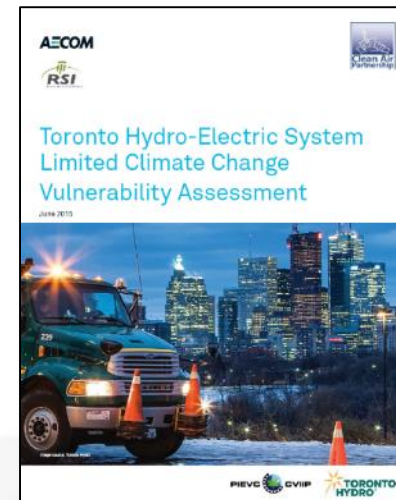
Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment

- Engineers Canada's *Public Infrastructure Engineering Vulnerability Committee (PIEVC)* Engineering Protocol
- Consortium: AECOM, City of Toronto, Clean Air Partnership, Engineers Canada, Risk Sciences International...
- NRCan funding
- Available at: www.pievc.ca



Phase 1

- Pilot case study
- Current climate only
- Small portion of distribution system
- Completed Sept 2012



Phase 2

- 2010-2050, 20 climate parameters
- Entire distribution system
- Completed June 2015

PIEVC Phase 2

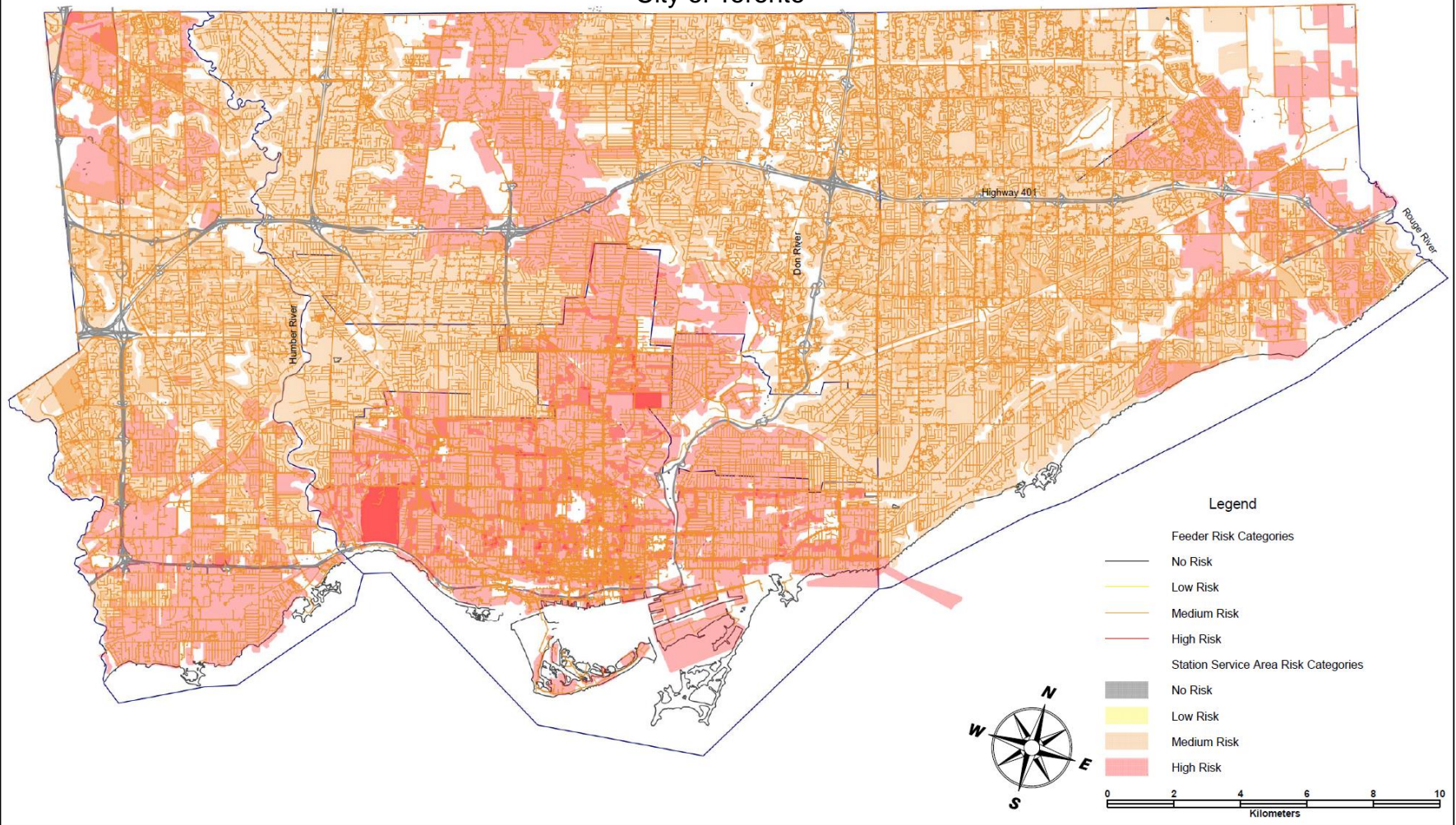
Table ES-1 Climate Parameters and Probability of Occurrence

Climate Parameter		Annual Probability (Historical; Projected 2030's and 2050's)	Probability of Occurrence Study Period (2015-2050)
Daily Maximum	25°C	66 per year; 84 per year, 106 per year	100%
	30°C	16 per year; 26 per year, 47 per year	100%
40°C		~0.01 per year; 0.3 to 2 days per year, 1-7 days per year	
High Daily Avg. Temperature	30°C	0.07 per year; N/A, 1.2 days per year	~100%
Heat Wave	3 days max temp over 30°C	0.88 per year; >1 for both	100%
High Nighttime	Nighttime low >23°C	0.70 per year; 7 per year, 16 per year	~100%
100 mm in <1 day + antecedent		0.04 per year; extreme precipitation expected ↑, percentage unknown	
15 mm (tree branches)		0.11 per year; >0.13 per year, >0.16 per year	
25 mm ≈ 12.5 mm radial		0.06 days per year; >0.07 per year, >0.09 per year	
		Upper bound of estimate: 0.007 events per year; >0.008 per year; >0.01 per year	
70 km/h+ (tree branches)		21 days per year; N/A, 24 to 26 per year	
90 km/h		2 days per year; N/A, >2.5 per year	
120 km/h		~0.05 days per year, likely ↑, but % unknown	
Lightning	Flash density per km km ²	1.12 to 2.24 per year per km ² ; Expected increase, % change unknown	~50-70%(Lg); ~10-20%(Sm)
Snowfall	Days w/ >10 cm	1.5 days per year; Trend decreasing but highly variable	100%
	Days w/ > 5cm	5 days per year; Trend decreasing but highly variable	100%
Frost		229 frost free days; 249 frost free days, 273 frost free days	100%

PIEVC Phase 2

PIEVC Phase 2 Climate Change Risk Map by 2050

4. High Temperature Maximum Above 40 C
City of Toronto



Vulnerability Assessment Adaptation Opportunities

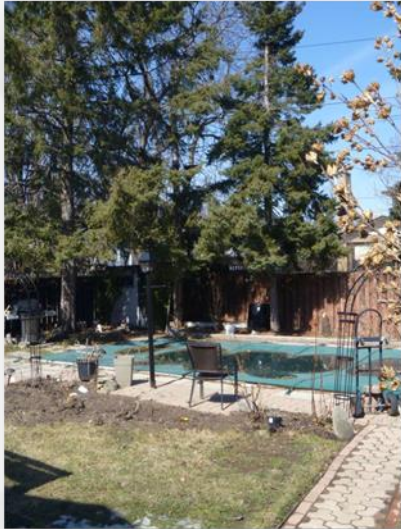
- Infrastructure strengthening
- Capacity planning
- Inspection and maintenance programs
- Data collection and quality



Ongoing System Resilience Enhancements

Capital & Maintenance Programs

Rear Lot Conversion



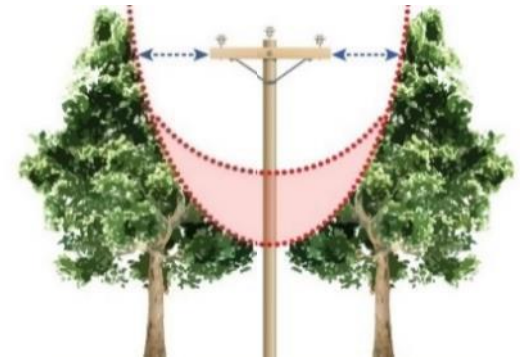
Overhead Infrastructure Relocation



Tree Trimming Standards



City of Toronto Strategic Forest Management Plan 2012-2020



Ongoing System Resilience Enhancements

New Technologies

Breakaway Connectors



Stainless Steel Submersible Transformers



Solid Dielectric Submersible Transformers



www.cheryongusa.com

www.carte.ca

Roadmap Development

- Multi-disciplinary team
- Looking at data, analysis tools, investment programs, standards,...
- Develop initiatives to help make system more resilient



Roadmap Development



4

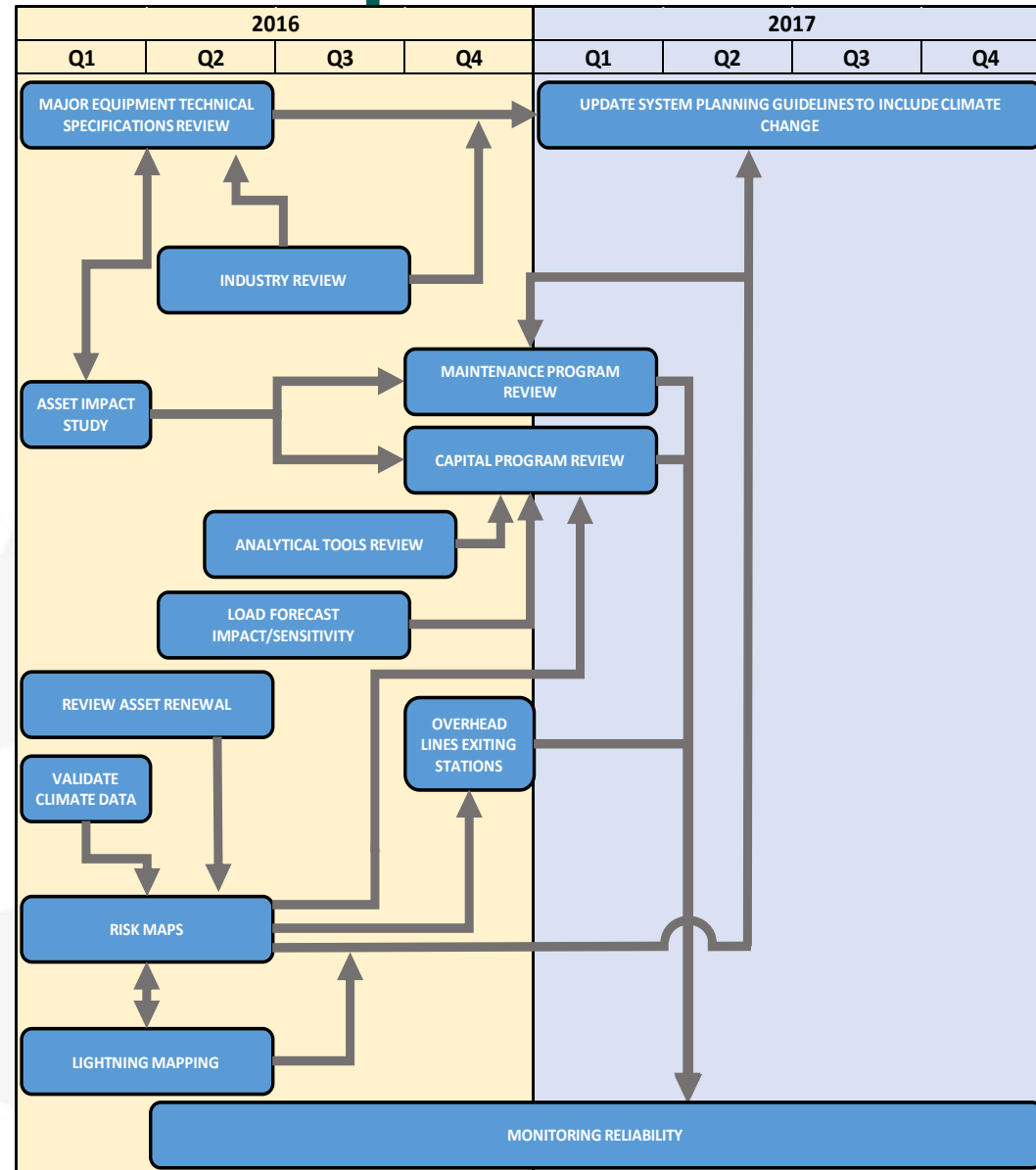
SECTOR PERSPECTIVES AND PRACTICES ON ADAPTATION

B. BRIDGING THE GAP: TOOLS TO INTEGRATE ADAPTATION INTO INVESTMENT PLANNING

1. CEA'S CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDE
2. ENGINEERS CANADA'S PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE ENGINEERING VULNERABILITY COMMITTEE'S PROTOCOL

Roadmap Development

- Climate data validation
- Asset lifecycle
- Equipment specifications
- Capital and maintenance programs
- Planning data, tools, guidelines
- Design practices
- Construction standards



Validate Climate Data



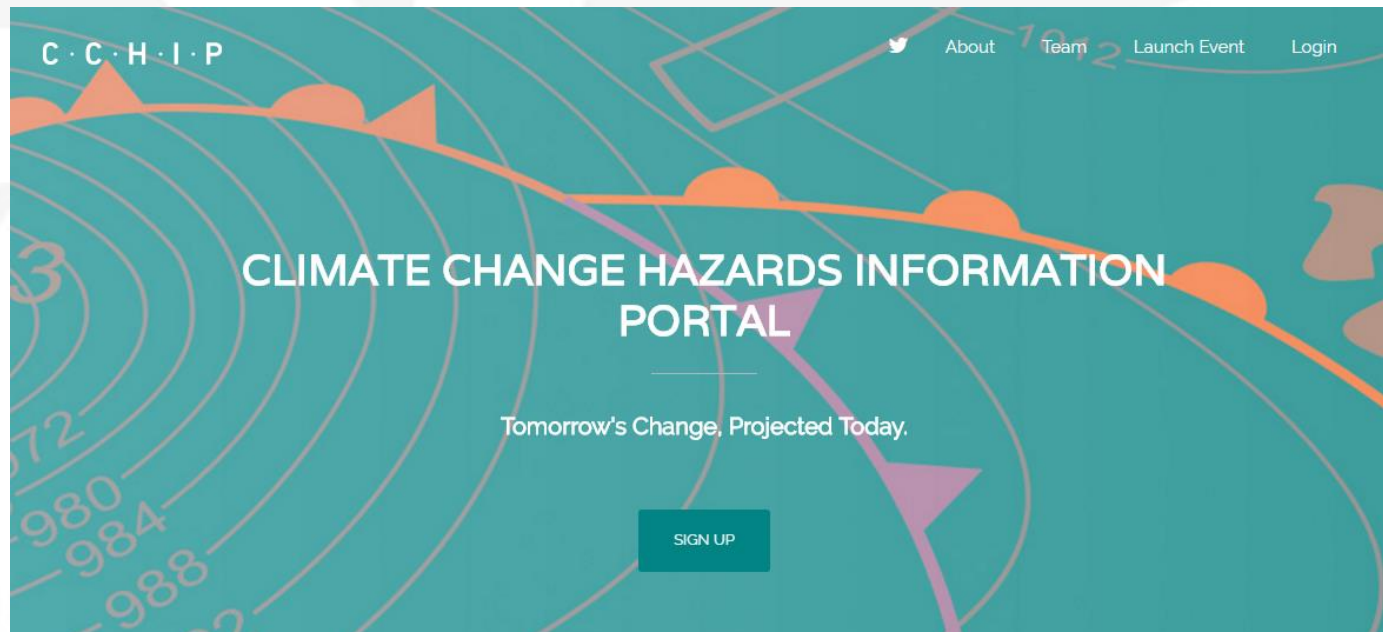
Canadian
Electricity
Association

Association
canadienne
de l'électricité

CEA'S CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDE

2.2 Determine Future Projections:

To adapt to climate change impacts the expected changes must first be understood. Much of the existing infrastructure that is climate sensitive was designed using statistics on past climate and risk that may not be representative of future climate risks. Climate conditions are projected to change on an ongoing basis for the foreseeable future. To plan for future conditions they must be understood.



Validate Climate Data



Canadian
Electricity
Association

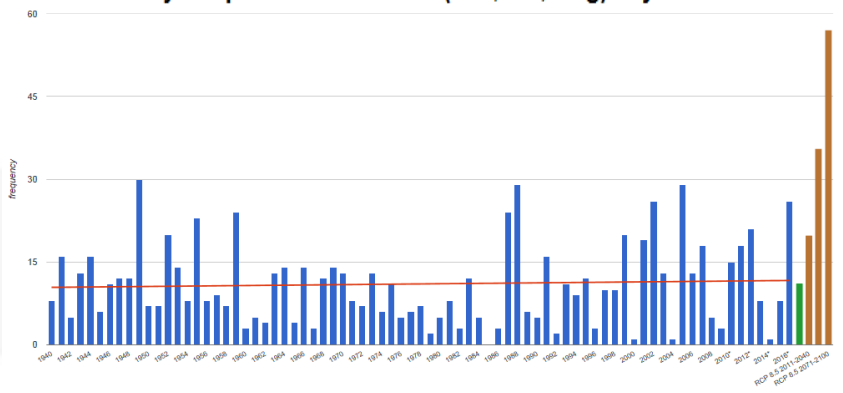
Association
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de l'électricité

CEA'S CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDE

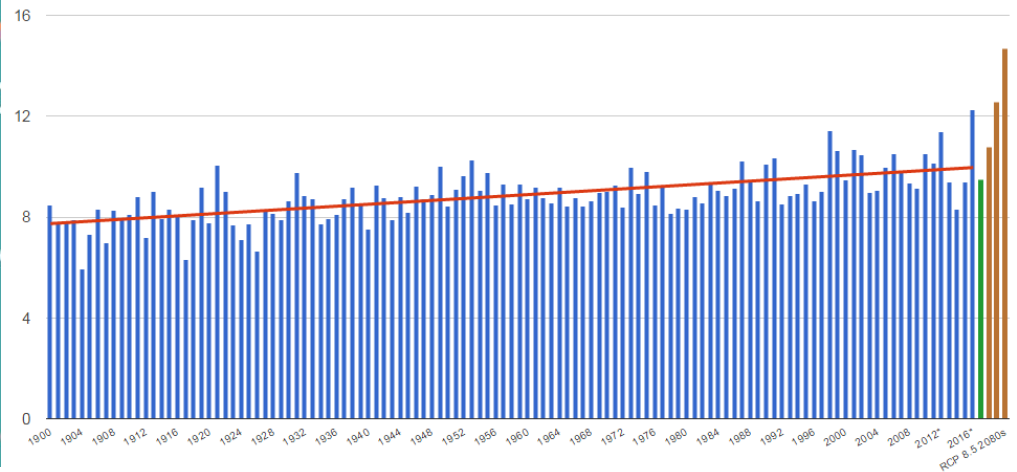
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Maximum daily temperature - Summer (Jun, Jul, Aug) days count for >30C



Mean daily temperature - Annual temporal average



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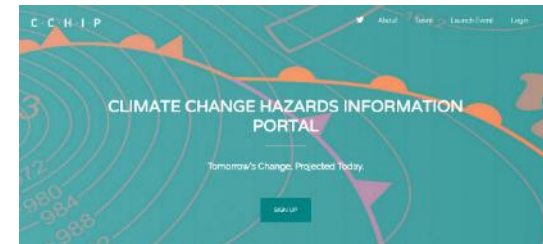
Validate Climate Data

Historical Climate Data

- Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)
- Natural Resources Canada

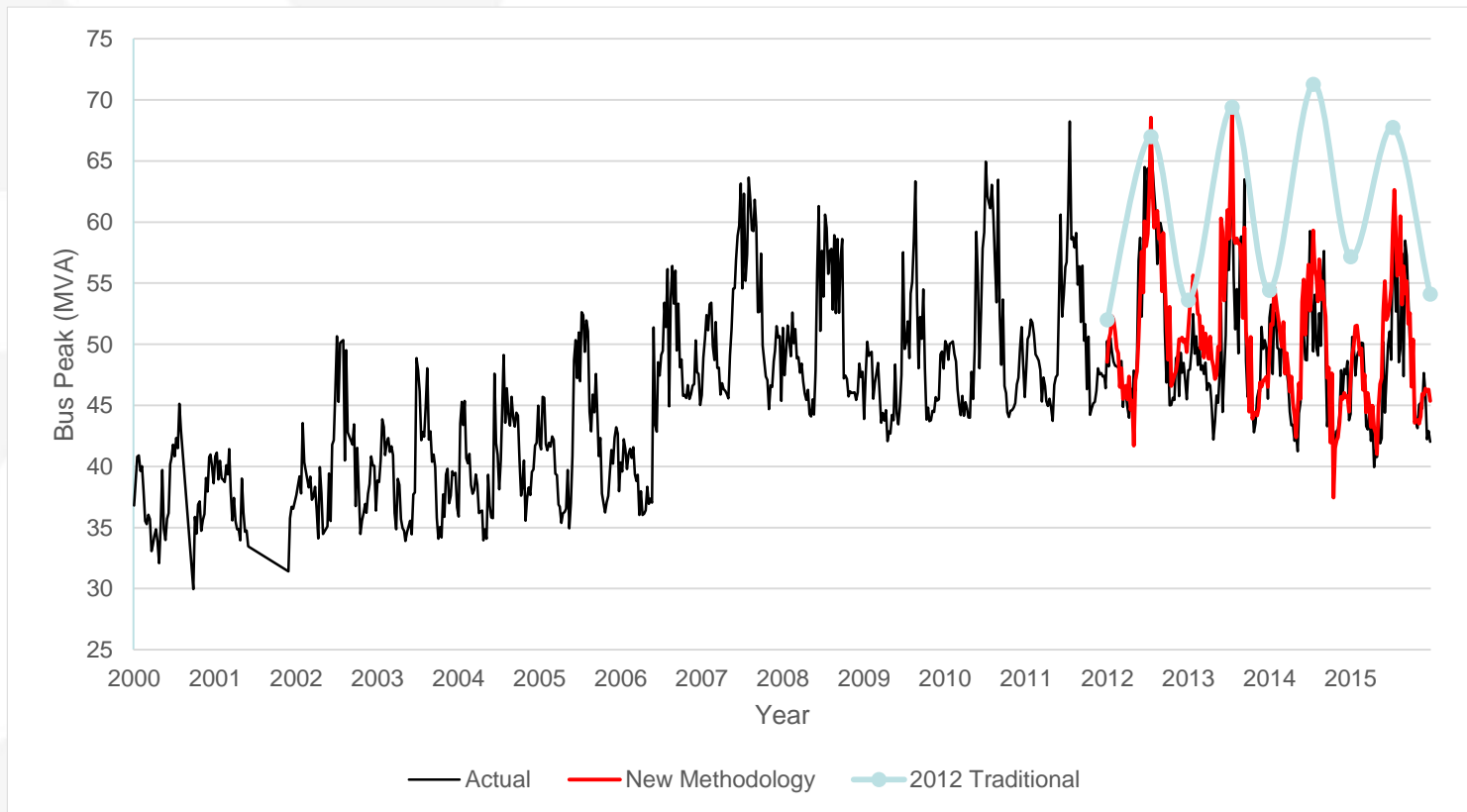
Climate Projection Data within CCHIP

- Suite of models used
- Fifth Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5), coordinated by the World Climate Research Program.
- List of models available on the website



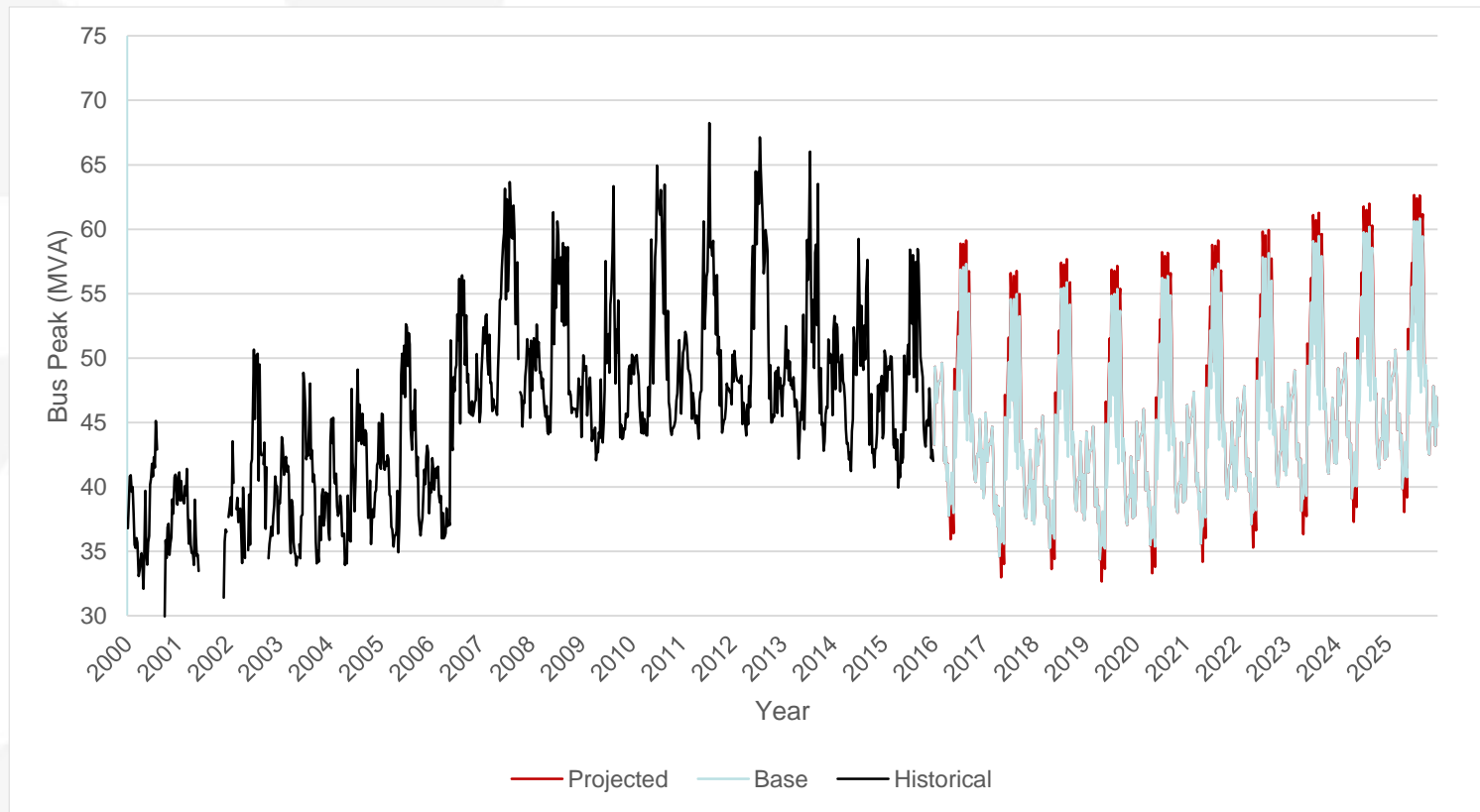
Load Forecast Impact/Sensitivity

- Station Load Forecast report is prepared annually
- Used for the purpose of evaluating station bus capacity adequacy



Load Forecast Impact/Sensitivity

- Station Load Forecast report is prepared annually
- Used for the purpose of evaluating station bus capacity adequacy



Major Equipment Specifications

- Technical Specifications for Major Equipment
- Codes, Standards and Regulations typically use historical values.
- Review specifications, investigate impacts of climate projections and revise as necessary.



TORONTO HYDRO
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION FOR
SINGLE PHASE SUBMERSIBLE DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS
13,860Y/8000 - 240/120 OR 8000/13860Y - 347
KNAN TYPE
NO. DT-108-7R2

2.2 Codes, Standards and Regulations

CSA Standards

C301.1	Single-phase submersible distribution transformers
C2.1	Single Phase and three-phase liquid-filled distribution transformers
C50	Mineral insulating oil, electrical, for transformers and switches
C802.1	Minimum Efficiency Values for Liquid-Filled Distribution Transformers
CAN3-108.3.1-1987	Limits and measurements methods of electromagnetic noise from AC power system 0.15-30 MHz - Third Edition

IEEE Standard

C57.12.90	Test Code for Liquid-Immersed Distribution, Power, and Regulating Transformers and Guide for Short-Circuit Testing of Distribution and Power Transformers
C57.12.23	IEEE Standard for Submersible Single-Phase Transformers: 167 kVA and Smaller; High Voltage 25 000 V and Below; Low Voltage 600 V and Below
ANSI/IEEE 386 600 V.	Separable Insulated Connectors for Power Distribution Systems Above 600 V.

4.1.3 As the transformer enclosure may be subjected to flooding or to high water tables, the transformer including its terminations shall be capable of continuous unattended operation while continuously submerged under a head of 3 m (10 ft) of water. Manual operation of certain accessories may require that the water level be lowered below the top of the transformer prior to operation.

Asset Impact Study

Toronto Hydro
Electric System Limited

Climate Change
Asset Impact Study

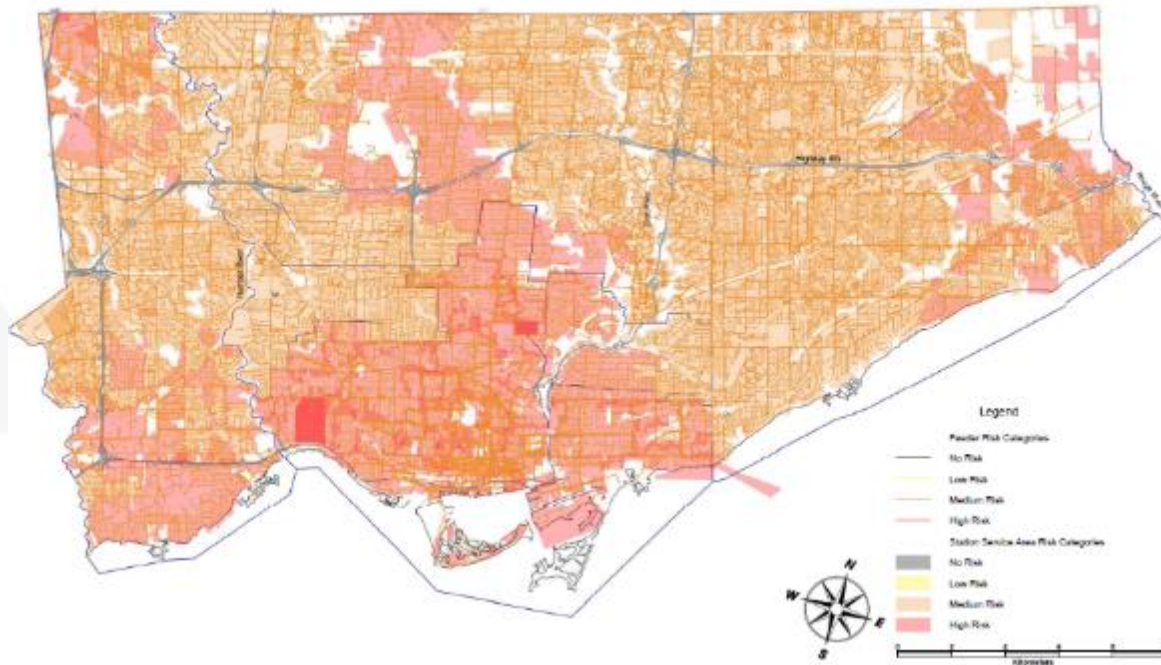
- Transformers vs temperature
- Poles vs climatic loads
- Overhead conductors vs climatic loads
- Underground cables vs extreme rainfall
- Overhead conductors vs temperature

Loads	2 ACSR (installed @1000N)	3/0 ACSR	336.4 ASC	556.5 ASC
C22.3 heavy weather loading 12.5 mm ice radial, 400 Pa, -20 °C	46 %	30 %	34 %	32 %
100 kg (large branch) 15 mm ice total, 0 °C	67 %	38 %	41 %	33 %
300 kg (limb) 15 mm ice total, 0 °C	128 %	67 %	79 %	60 %
600 kg (small tree) 15 mm ice total, 0 °C	199 %	113 %	122 %	92 %
	TREEPROOF 3/0 ACSR 15 kV	TREEPROOF 3/0 ACSR 25 kV	TREEPROOF 336.4 ASC 15 kV	TREEPROOF 556.5 ASC 25 kV
C22.3 heavy weather loading 12.5 mm ice radial, 400 Pa, -20 °C	29 %	29 %	35 %	32 %
100 kg (large branch) 15 mm ice total, 0 °C	37 %	35 %	41 %	34 %
300 kg (limb) 15 mm ice total, 0 °C	70 %	67 %	79 %	60 %
600 kg (small tree) 15 mm ice total, 0 °C	108 %	106 %	124 %	93 %

Table 16 : Cable % RTS according falling vegetation loading

Risk Maps

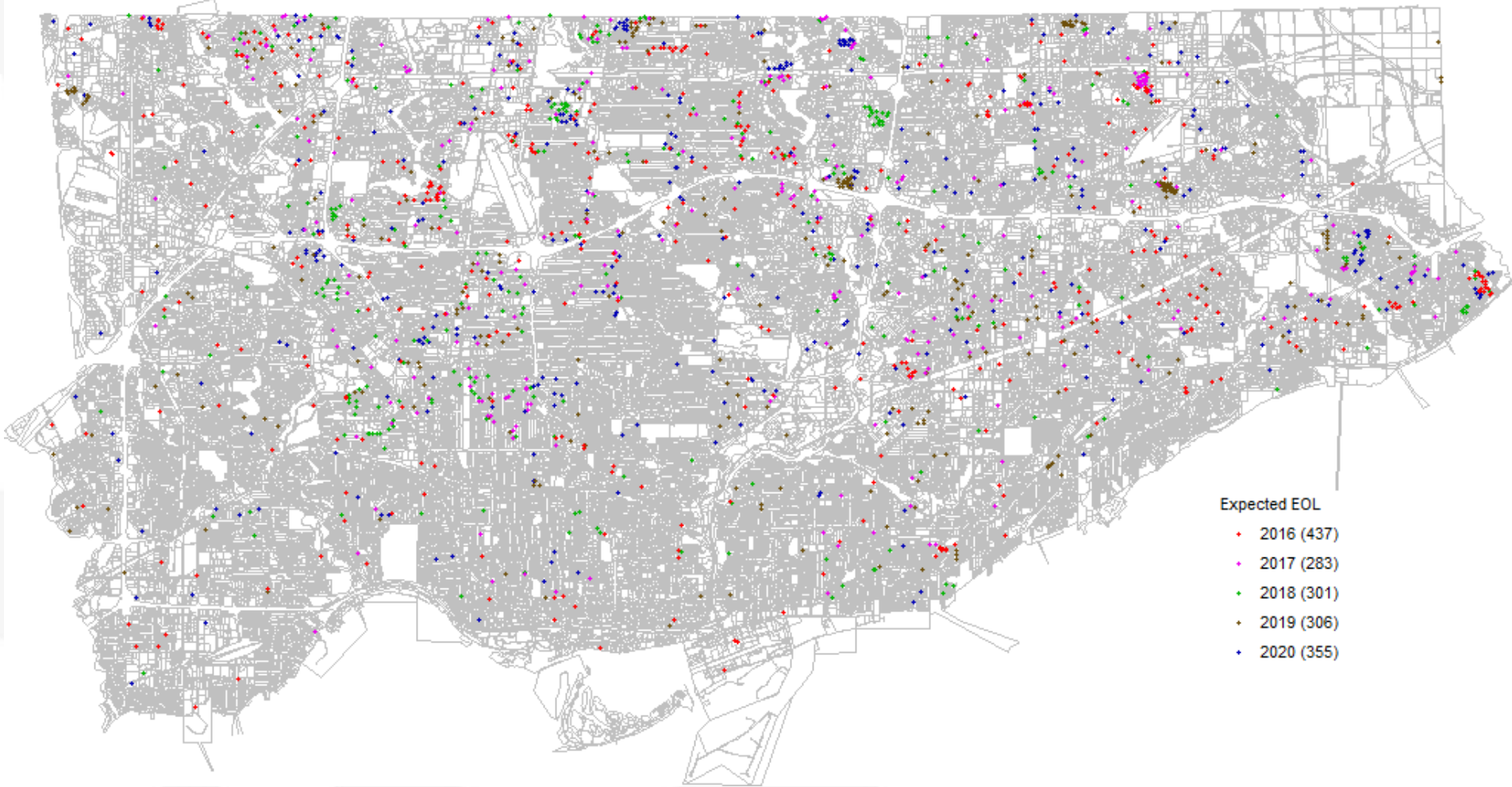
PIEVC Phase 2 Climate Change Risk Map by 2050
4. High Temperature Maximum Above 40 C



- Risks maps were completed at a high level
- Narrow down to asset level to be more useful to planning teams

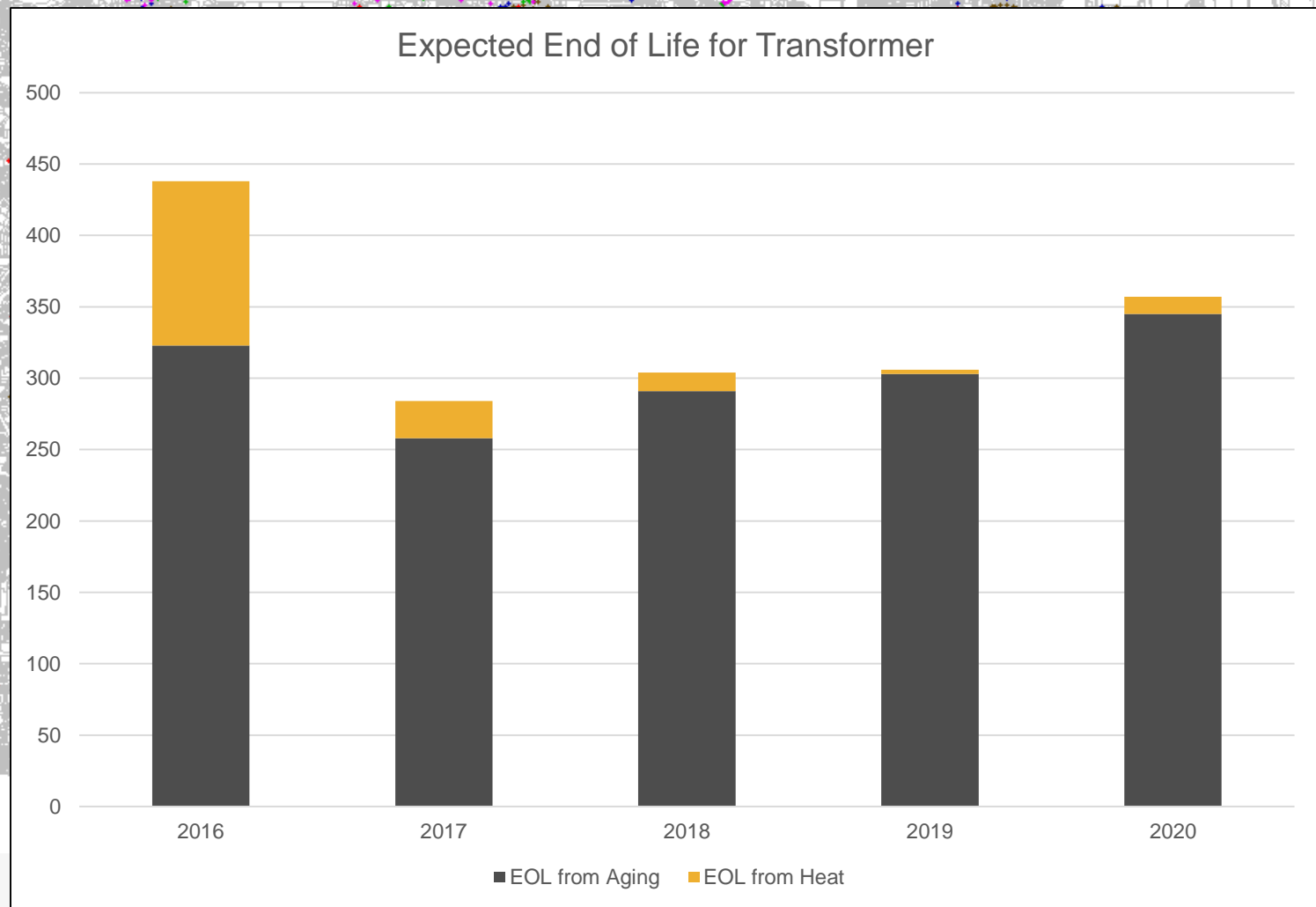
Risk Maps

Transformers at End of Life for 2016 - 2020



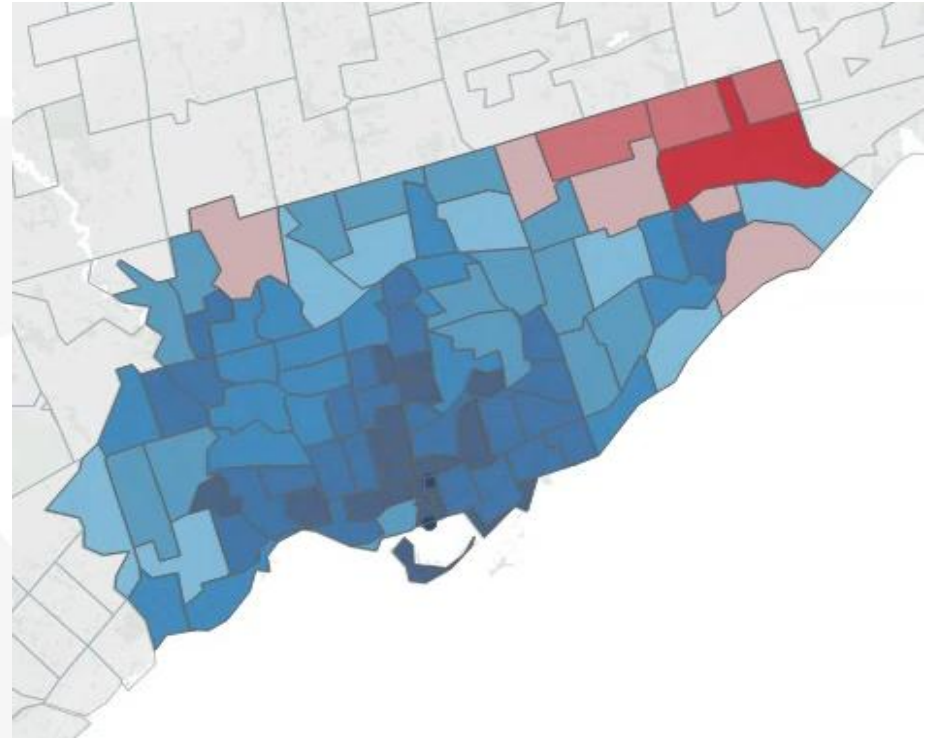
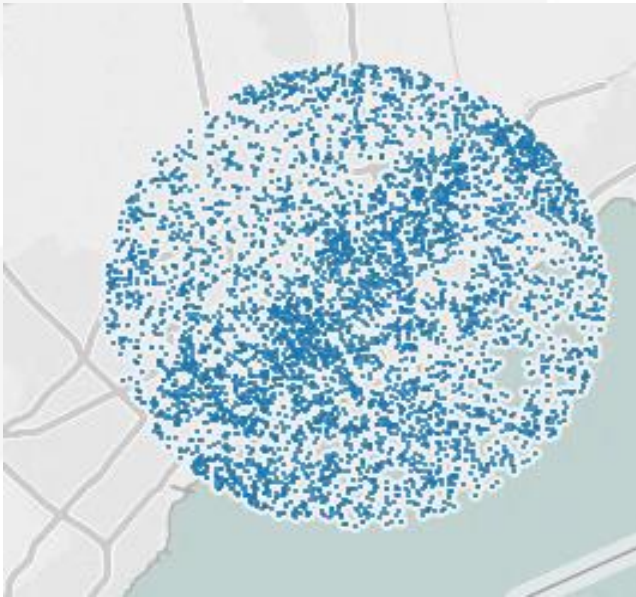
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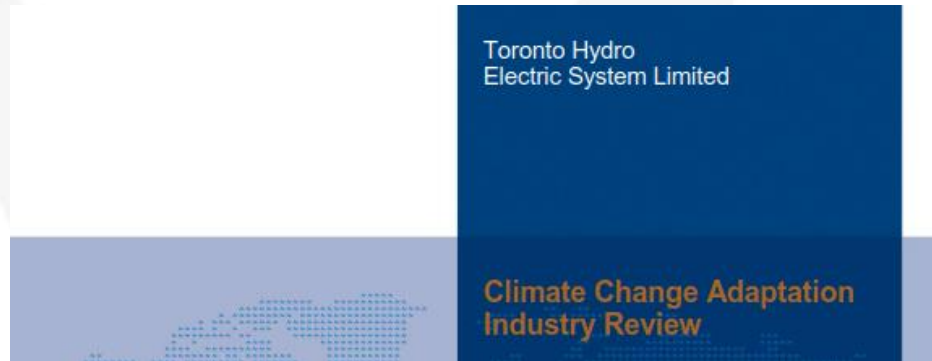


Lightning Mapping

- Lightning strike data over the last 20 years has been mapped across the city
- Correlation with system outage information will continue in 2017



Industry Review

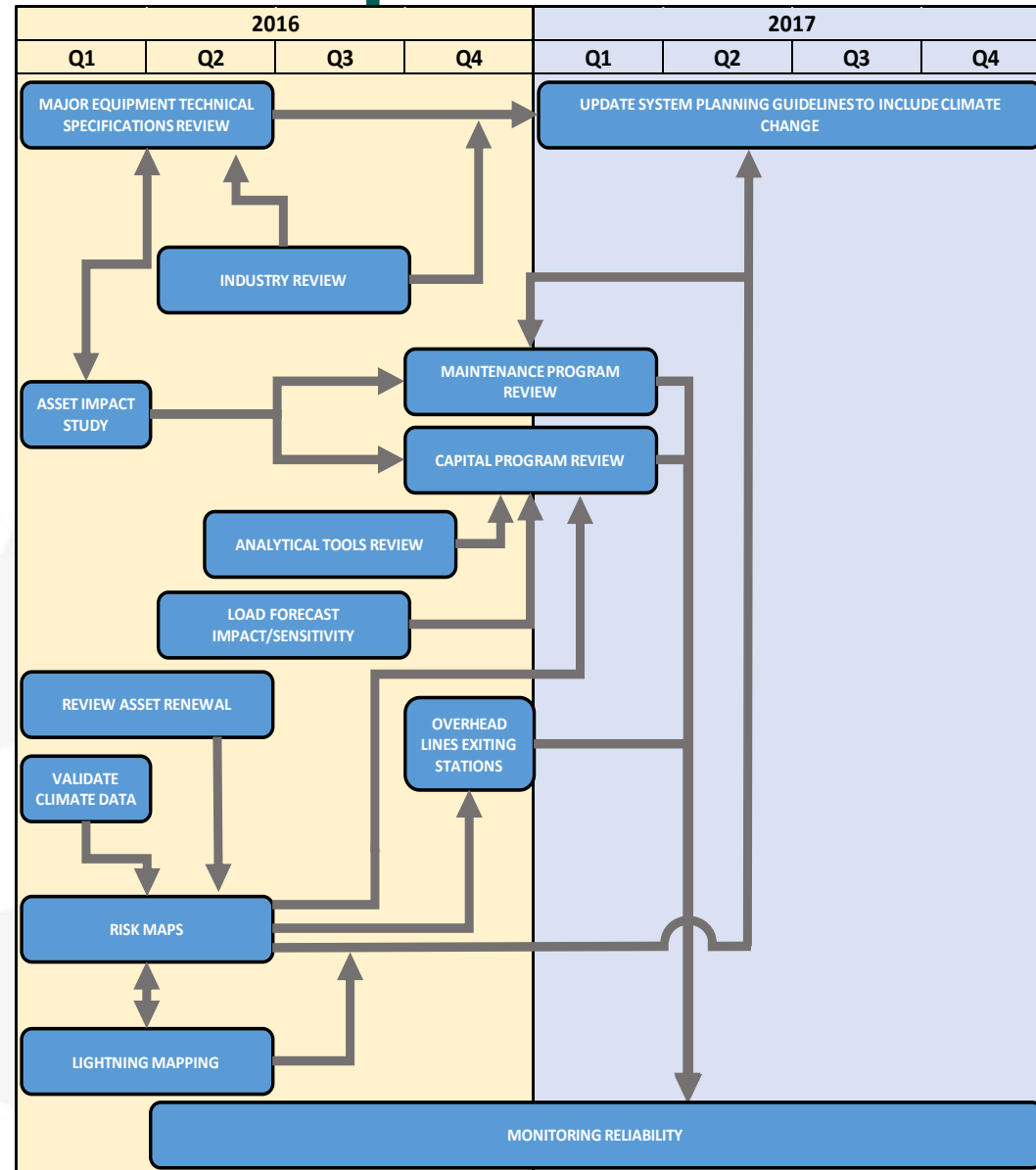


- Review practices of major utilities in Canada and USA
- Paper review on industry best practices

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Roadmap Development

- Climate data validation
- Asset lifecycle
- Equipment specifications
- Capital and maintenance programs
- Planning data, tools, guidelines
- Design practices
- Construction standards





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Questions



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