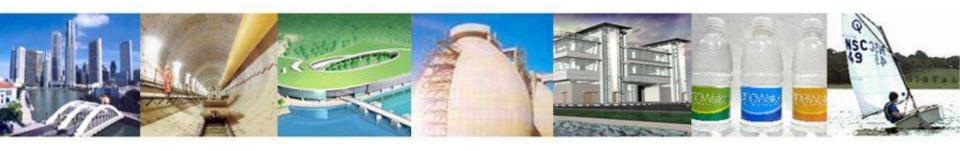
Water for All Conserve, Value, Enjoy Pub



Singapore's Experience in Ensuring Water Sustainability

Wah Yuen Long
Director, Water Reclamation Plants Department
PUB Singapore
September 2010





Country Information

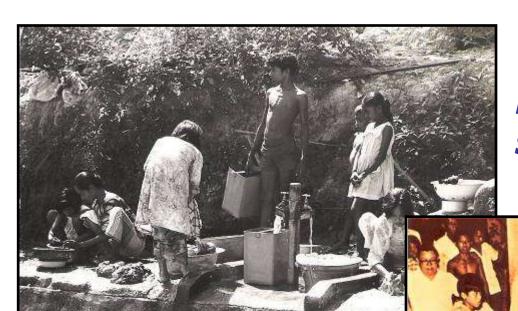
Land Area 710 km²

Population 5 mil

Annual Rainfall 2400 mm



1960's



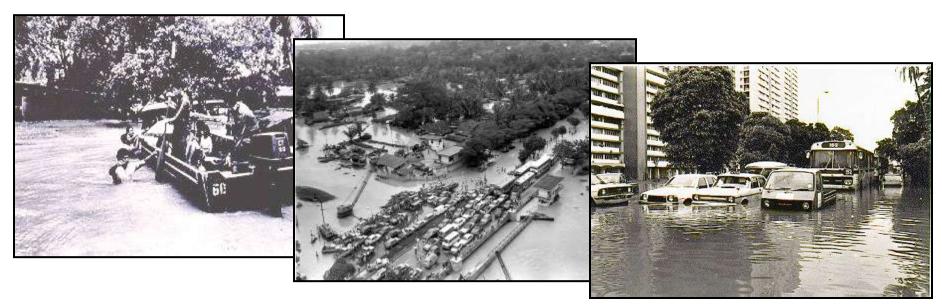
Water resources were scarce...

Last water rationing in 1963



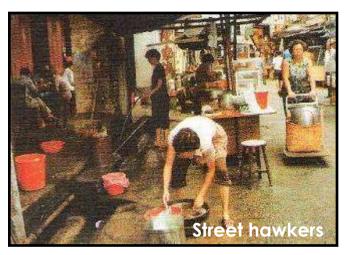


Floods were common occurrences...



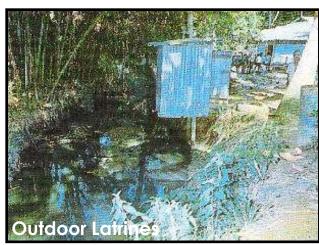
Singapore Water 1960's





Public Health Concerns

- Proper sanitary facilities were lacking...
- Public Health Conditions were poor...





Singapore Water 1960's

Our rivers were polluted...







Singapore today...



Measures Adopted

- Expand catchments
- Demand Management
- Integrated Land Use Planning
- Leveraging on Technology
- Pricing based on cost recovery
- Strict legislation

Institutional Restructuring

Ministry of the Environment (ENV)

- SewerageDepartment
- Drainage Department

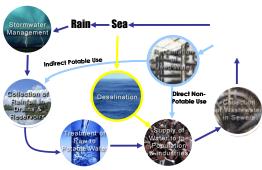
Ministry of Trade and Industry

WaterDepartment

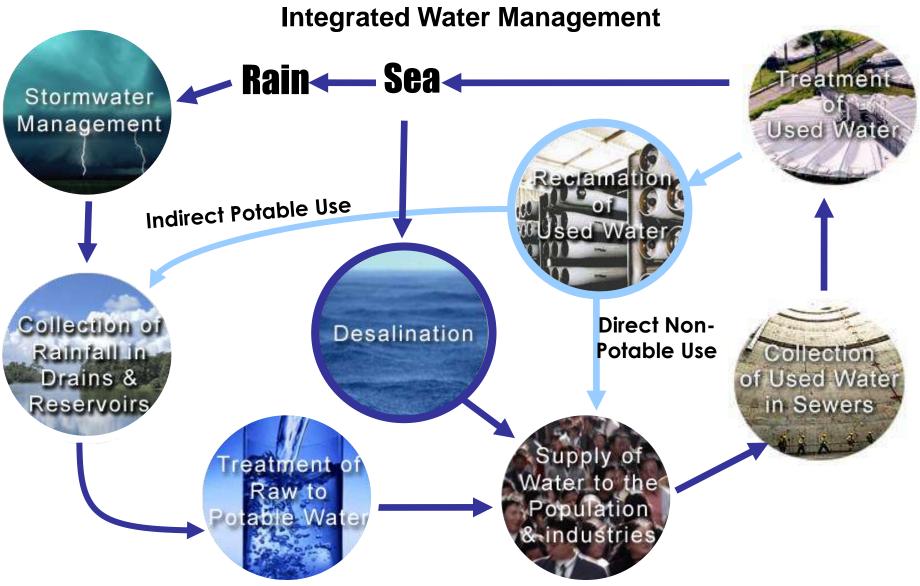


Restructured PUB in-charge of all aspects of the water loop





Closing of the Water Loop



Ensuring Water Sustainability

Diversify water supply sources





3P Approach



Ensure diversified sources of water supply for Singapore with the Four National Taps

Adopt a 3P approach to engage the 3P partners to use water wisely, keep the water catchments clean, and build a relationship with water

"Water for All"

"Conserve, Value, Enjoy"

FOUR NATIONAL TAPS



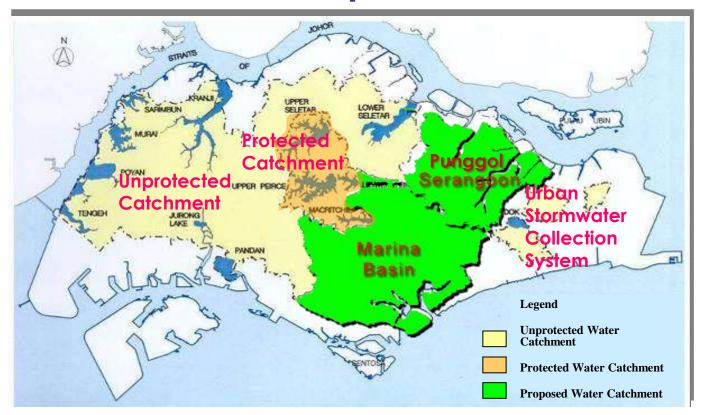
1st National Tap - Local Catchments







1st National Tap - Local Water Catchments



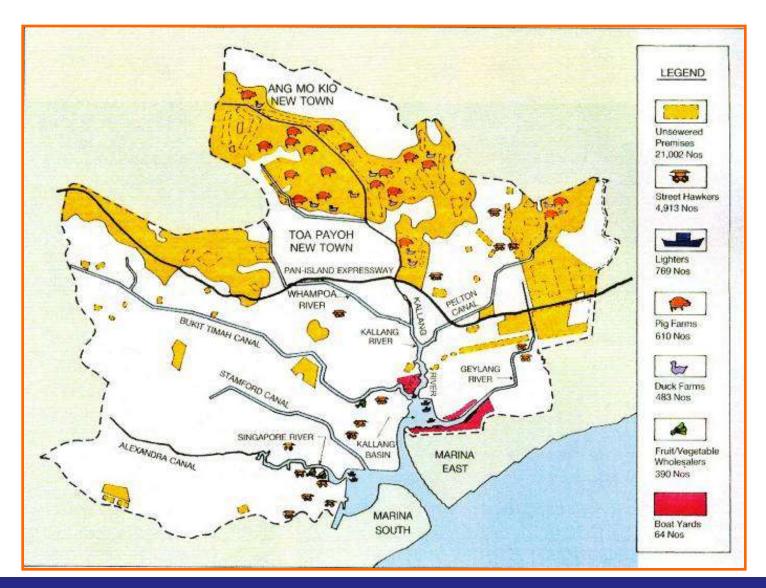






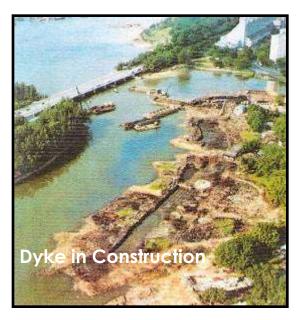
- Half of Singapore is already water catchment
- Catchment area will be increased from half to two-thirds by 2011
- O Further increased to 90% in the future with Variable Salinity Plant

Sources of pollution were identified



Case Study:

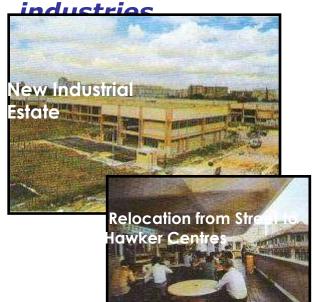
Singapore River Clean-Up

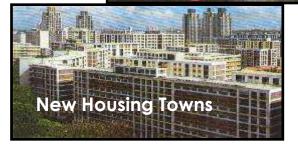


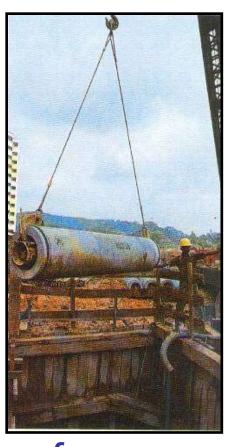
Dredging & improvement works...

Resettlement of squatters into proper public housing...

Relocation of businesses &







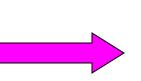
Laying of new sewers

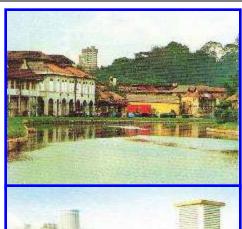
→ Separate rain and used water collection systems

Case Study:

Singapore River Clean-Up

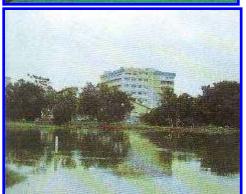








1990s



Case Study:

Singapore River Clean-Up



Clean Rivers





3-in-1 Marina Barrage Project



Water for All: Conserve, Value, Enjoy

Punggol-Serangoon Reservoir Scheme

~ First class waterfront environment and water lifestyle activities at housing new towns in the 21st century is now a possibility



Punggol Dam

Sengkang New Town

Punggol New Town

Lor Halus Wetland

Serangoon Reservoir

Pulau Serangoon

Serangoon Dam

2nd National Tap - Imported Water from Johor

Two water agreements with Johor, Malaysia

- 1961 to 2011
- 1962 to 2061



PUB pipelines carrying water from Johor

3rd National Tap – "NEWater"

- First advanced wastewater reclamation plant set-up in 1974
- Shut down in Dec 1976 after 14 months of continuous operation because of
 - High cost
 - Unreliable technology
- Re-look in 1998
 - Demonstration plant set-up in 2000 and run over 2 years to test operational robustness and reliability
 - More than 20,000 tests for some 190 water quality parameters

NEWater Process

Treated Used Water





Microfiltration





Reverse Osmosis





Technology was there.

We needed to gain public acceptance





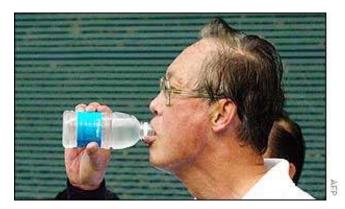




Ultraviolet Irradiation

NEWater -Political Endorsement

- Launch of supply of NEWater and opening of the Visitor Centre by then Prime Minister in 2003
- Political leaders drank NEWater in major occasions



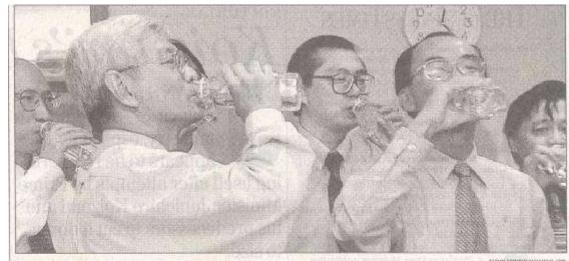






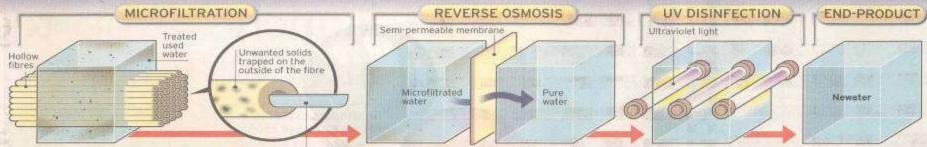






Bottoms up: Professor Ong Choon Nam (second from left), chairman of the NEWater panel and an expert on human health and toxicology, and Tan Gee Paw (second from right) leading the experts in drinking the reclaimed water

From used water to new Newster is produced through a process using membranes to extract pure water from used water



Treated used water passes through fibres. Suspended solids and bacteria of more than 0.2 microns are filtered out

Water is conducted through the middle of the hollow fibre.

High pressure forces the water through special membranes which trap contaminants (dissolved salts, chemical contaminants, drugs and viruses), allowing only the pure water through.

In this final step, the water is further disinfected with ultraviolet light. The process is inexpensive and fast, and leaves no taste or odour in the water

How big is a micron? A comparison of various diameters

Hair Bacteria (300 micron) (30 micron) (3 to 4 micron) (0.01 to 0.1 micron)

Virus

Reverse Osmosis is when a solution, separated from pure water by Osmosis a permeable membrane, absorbs the water through the membrane.

EVIREWATER

In reverse osmosis, high pressure forces water from the solution through the membrane (which trap the contaminants), allowing only the pure water through.



Graphics: ANGELINA CHOY and LEE CHEE CHEW

Praise for S'pore's reclaimed water

Water reclamation plant here uses the best technology in the world, says a world-renowned water quality expert

By DOMINIC NATHAN

"Here, you have taken the best of the best and put them Environmental Protection

All in all, 20,000 tests have been done.

A total of 191 different parameters were evaluated, from the colour of the water to detecting the presence of bacteria, viruses, hormones and the reclaimed water with natural minerals and other beneficial compounds which are removed during the purification process.

The addition of fresh water also helps overcome the "yuck factor" in drinking reclaimed water, added Prof Rose.

PANEL: Most have no problem with taste

THE Straits Times tested Newater on 21 people and 19 said it tasted different from tap water. It is more like distilled water, because minerals and other compounds found in tap

story house house accommed to the knowle

process. Some also said the smell of chlorine, which is added early in the treatment process, reminded them of swimming pool water. All but one said they would have no problems Auto-Literarie Materia volume access of the

to 37 years and Newater

HELPING TO KEEP

The whole purpose of introducing Neumter is to

reduce the increased cost of future supply of water in

the capital cost of Nevator

costs about half that of

result, the total cost of Newater proxhection is obesit half that of desalination. So

sapore. If you compare

alination. In terms of

the introduction of Newater

increase the price of water in

helps prevent the next to

PRICES DOWN

Grassroots leaders happy with Newater's quality

Most of those at PUB talks do not mind ng reclaimed water but no date has been set yet on when homes will get it

Gettlers a tests of through to come, P.C.H. and will observate the public on Neurona.

ains of the filled the stood, anrendition

treated to sung with ity many consumption, it's about efore.

were af-

Emily s really elp but sing."

n every as one m the TableWe'll drink to that



Good enough to quench the thirst

HE name may not be the cleverest or the most elegant, but NE-Water represents the most significant breakthrough in Singapore's search for solutions to its long-term water needs.

of Singapore's current water consumption of 300 million gallons daily. But come 2011, the volume that comes onstream could amount to more than 55 mgd, when two more NEWater plants, in Seletar and Ulu Pandan, come into op-

To be sure, the reclaimed water — which, after treatment, becomes purer than tap water - will find only industrial uses for now. Still, it's a helpful start that will free up more potable sources for Singaporeans. Notably, Singapore's wafer fabrication plants - which consume copious amounts of ultra-pure water - are switching to NEWater. And if NEWater meets the mark for wafer fabs, with its exacting demands for high-grade water, surely it's more than

take to the idea of quenching their thirst with treated waste water. And knowing the details of the advanced filtration and sterilisation technology may not be enough. But it's really a case of mind over matter, and assurances that NEWater has been declared safe to drink by an international panel (even if the taste is a bit flat) and indeed, found to surpass the World Health Organisation's drinking-water standards, should, over time, gain ground with the public.

Surely Singaporeans - who now readily drink from the tap - don't assume that the rivers and reservoirs that currently feed Singapore's water pipes are free of virus, bacteria or other micro-organisms. And the treatment for NE-Water removes organisms of up to 0.0001 micron in size (a

Clarity in Public Communication (NEWater)

- Good Branding
- Choice of words
 - "Used Water" vs "Wastewater";
 - "NEWater" vs "Reclaimed Water"
 - "Water Reclamation" vs "Sewage Treatment"
- Emphasis
 - Concept is not new
 - RO technology
 - Indirect Potable Use





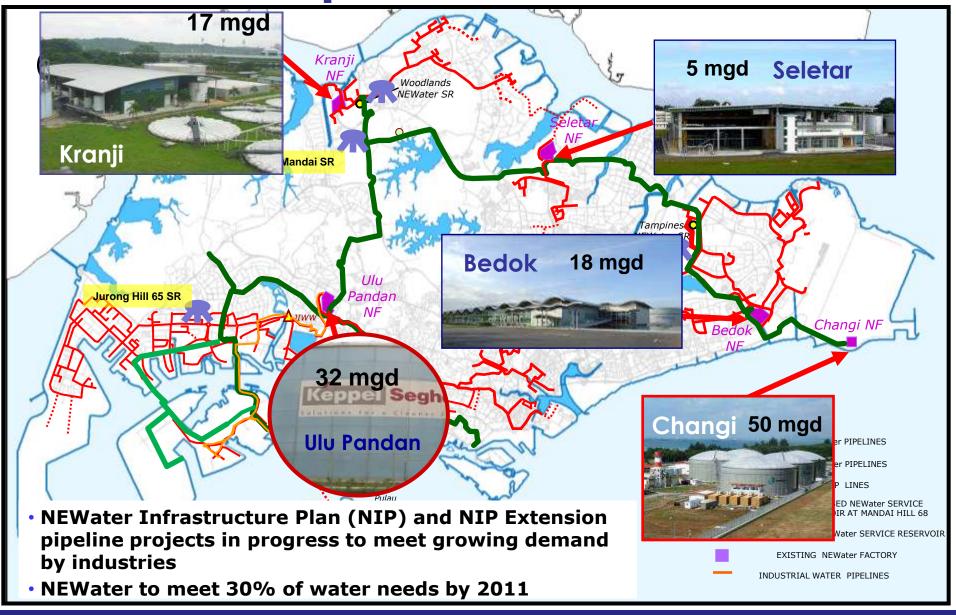






- NEWater Visitor Centre is the focal point of our public education on:
 - ✓ Role of NEWater as one of the 4 national taps
 - ✓ The importance of water
 - ✓ The technology behind NEWater
- Targets mainly our younger generation (eg students)
- Opened in Feb 2003; 400,000 visitors to-date

3rd National Tap – "NEWater"



NEWater - Uses

Indirect-Potable Use

- ✓ Reservoir recharge
- √ 41,000m³/day being injected currently





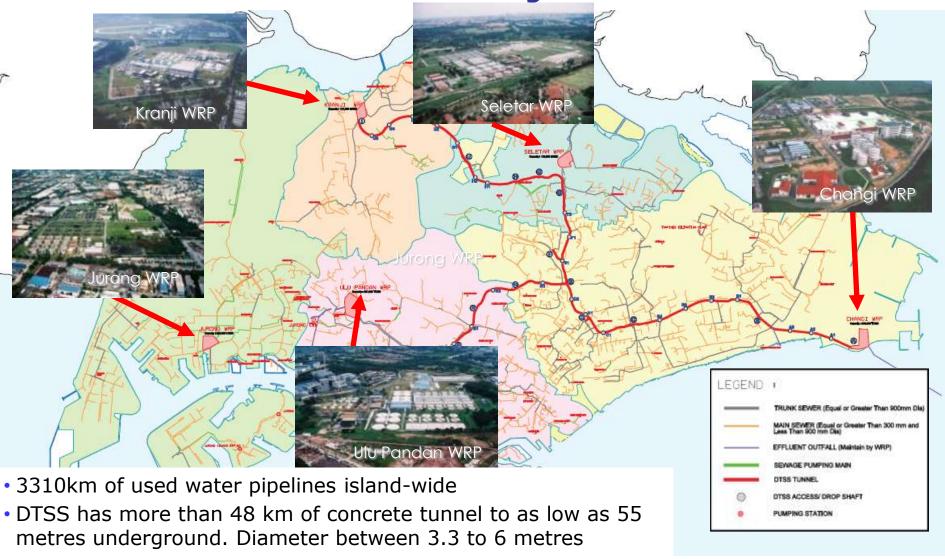




Direct Non-potable Use (154,500m³/day)

- ✓ Wafer fabrication
- ✓ Power station
- ✓ Air-con cooling
- ✓ Landscaping

Used Water Collection System



4th National Tap - Desalinated Water



- desalination plant
- Plan to have desalination capacity meet 25% and 30% of water needs by 2020 and 2060 respectively

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

- Increasing private sector participation thru' publicprivate partnerships (PPPs)
- Design-Build-Own-Operate (DBOO) projects
 - SingSpring Desalination Plant (1st in public sector)
 - Ulu Pandan NEWater Factory
 - Changi NEWater Factory









Ensuring Water Sustainability

Diversify water supply sources





3P Approach



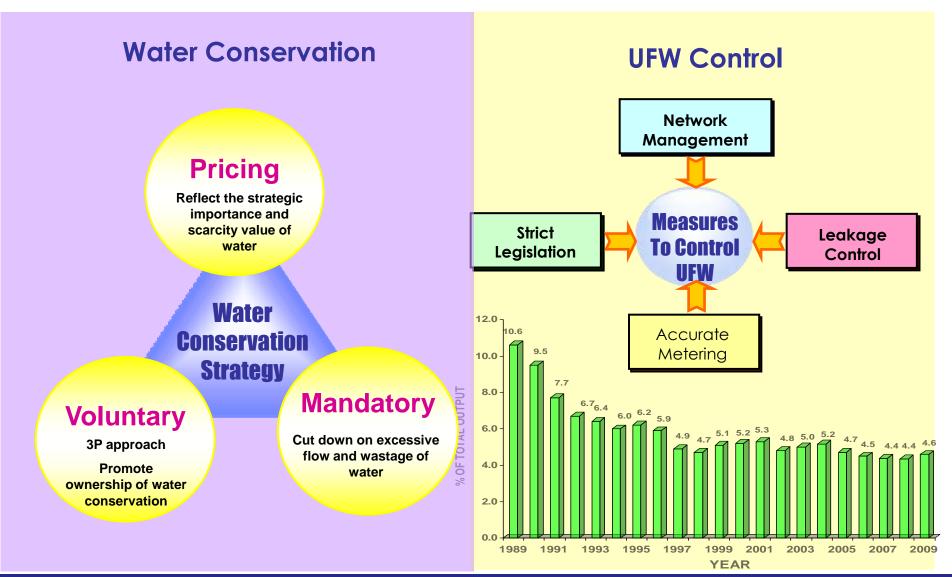
Ensure diversified sources of water supply for Singapore with the Four National Taps

Adopt a 3P approach to engage the 3P partners to use water wisely, keep the water catchments clean, and build a relationship with water

"Water for All"

"Conserve, Value Enjoy"

Water Conservation Strategy



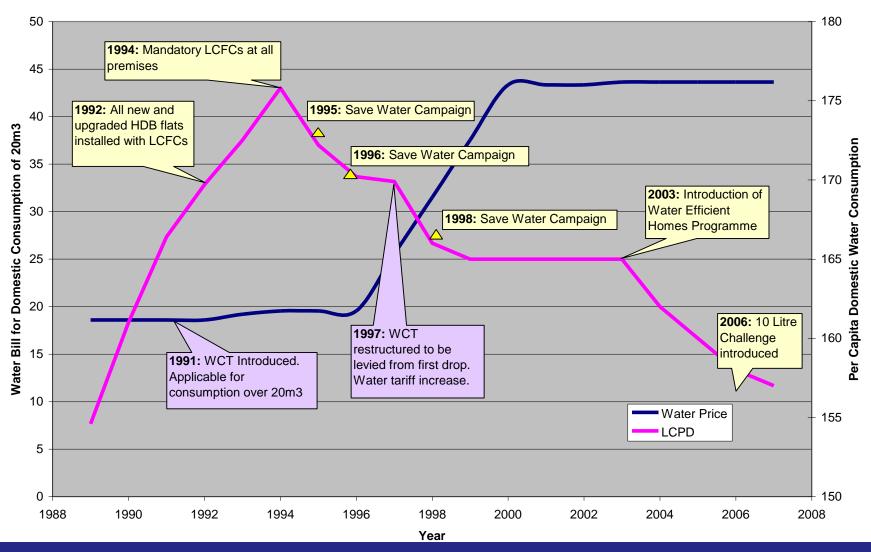
Water Pricing Policy

- Restructured in 1997 based on marginal cost pricing
- Water Conservation Tax applied from the first m³ of water consumed
- Full cost recovery

		Before 1 July 1997				W.e.f. 1 July 2000			
Tariff	Consumption	Tariff	WCT	Total	WBF	Tariff	WCT	Total	WBF
category	block	(¢/m3)	(%)	(¢/m3)	(c/m3)	(¢/m3)	(%)	(c/m3)	(¢/m3)
	(m3 per mth)								
Domestic	1 to 20	56	0	56.0	10	117	30	152.1	30
	20 to 40	80	15	92.0	10	117	30	152.1	30
	Above 40	117	15	134.6	10	140	45	203.0	30
Non- domestic	All units	117	20	140.4	22	117	30	152.1	60

- 1: Water Conservation Tax Tax on consumption to reinforce the water conservation message
- 2: Waterborne Fee Volume-based used water fee
- 3: Sanitary Appliance Fee Fixed used water fee based on the number of sanitary appliances

Water Conservation Measures & Consumption



Water Demand Management

- Sustained public education
 - Public exhibitions
 - Educating the young
- Use of water saving devices
 - Water Efficient Homes and Buildings
 - Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme (WELS)
- 10-Litre Challenge (domestic sector)
 - 147 lppd by 2020
 - 140 lppd by 2030

10% Challenge (non-domestic sector)







Pilot testing of dual flush





Connecting with the Community

Engaging the community to participate and take ownership



Friends of Water
>1200 individuals & organisations
contribute towards water cause



Our Waters Programme
49 adopters to help take care of waters



<u>Water Network</u> – partnership panel to reflect 3P sectors' views & suggestions



Water Volunteer Groups
61 groups formed in
various constituencies



ABC Waters - Public Awareness

Engaging the Community

Our Waters Programme

 Community adoption programme for waterways

Recreational Activities in Reservoirs

- Wakeboard World Cup
- Queen's Baton Race
- Kayaking, Dragon-boating, Canoeing







Active Beautiful Clean (ABC) Waters Programme Long-term strategic initiative

- To transform our utilitarian drains, canals and reservoirs into vibrant, aesthetically pleasing and clean flowing streams, rivers and lakes
- To bring people closer to the water so that they will cherish and take ownership

To create a seamless blue-green network well integrated with the adjacent



"...Turn Singapore into a City of Gardens and Water"
- PM Lee, ABC Waters Public Exhibition - Feb 2007

Project Implementation

• 3 completed pilot projects with more activities and

good community support



ABC Waters @ Kolam Ayer ABC Waterfront





ABC Waters @ Bedok Reservoir



ABC Waters @ MacRitchie Reservoir

Ongoing ABC Waters Projects

• 12 ABC Waters projects under construction

Sungei Punggol - Sengkang Floating Wetland

- Features
 - Floating Wetland
 - Fruit themed pavilions
 - Viewing Gallery



Lower Seletar Reservoir (Family & Rowers' Bay)

Features

- Performance stage
- Heritage bridge
- Rain Garden
- Viewing deck





Alexandra Canal

Features

- Constructed Wetlands
- Canal edge plantings
- Community plaza





Jurong Lake

- Features
 - Geyser
 - Boardwalk
 - Wetlands
 - Viewing Plaza



Kallang River – Bishan Park

- Features
 - Cleansing biotopes
 - Amphitheatre
 - Water playground
 - Alfresco dining by the river
 - Water cascade





Artist Impression of other ongoing ABC Waters projects



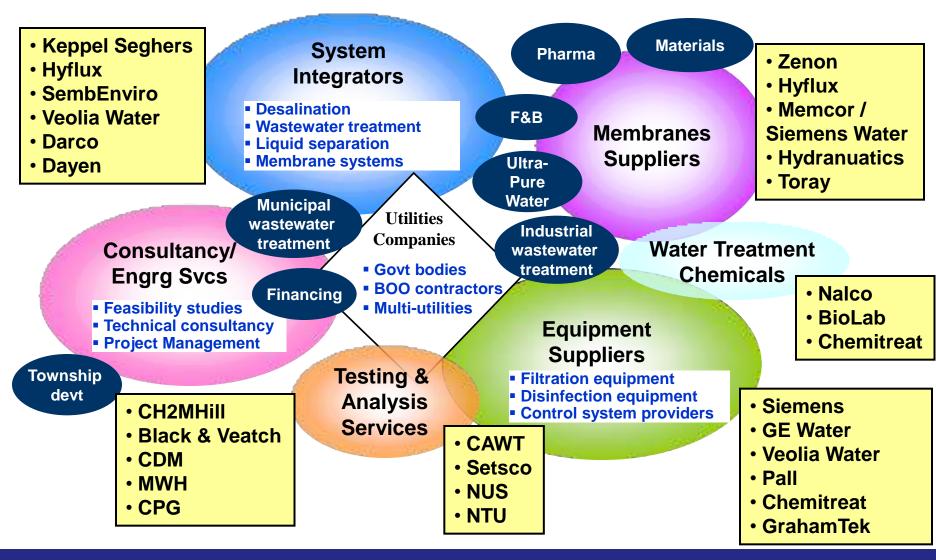




Water for All: Conserve, Value, Enjoy

Growing the Water Industry

~ Companies throughout the water value chain





4 - 8 July 2011



Sustainable Water Solutions for a Changing Urban Environment

- The global platform for water solutions
- Brings together policymakers, industry leaders,
 experts and practitioners
- Address challenges, showcase technologies, discover opportunities & celebrate achievements
- Key highlights include Lee Kuan Yew Water Prize,
 Water Leaders Summit (by invitation only), Water
 Convention, Water Expo & Business Forums

Year	No. of attendees	No. of countries participated	Value of deals, tenders & investments announced	No. of co-located events	No. of participating companies in Water Expo
2008	8,500	79	S\$380m	42	350
2009	10,000	82	S\$2.2b	76	420
2010	14,000	112	S\$2.8b	120	514



















