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2024 Conference

Canada's Premier Stormwater and Erosion and Sediment Control Conference

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Smart Blue Roof Systems:

An Innovative Green Infrastructure Approach to Climate Change Adaptation

Presented by: James Cowan, Engineering Specialist

Date: March 26th, 2024

The water component of STEP is a collaborative of:





An aerial photograph of a residential neighborhood, showing a large building with a parking lot and surrounding trees. The image is dimmed and serves as a background for the text.

Outline

- 1) Introduction to Smart Blue Roofs
- 2) Design Overview
- 3) Construction Process
- 4) Benefits at Larger Scales

Introduction to Smart Blue Roofs

An Emerging Technology



Town of Erin



Town of Caledon



City of Mississauga



Town of Mono



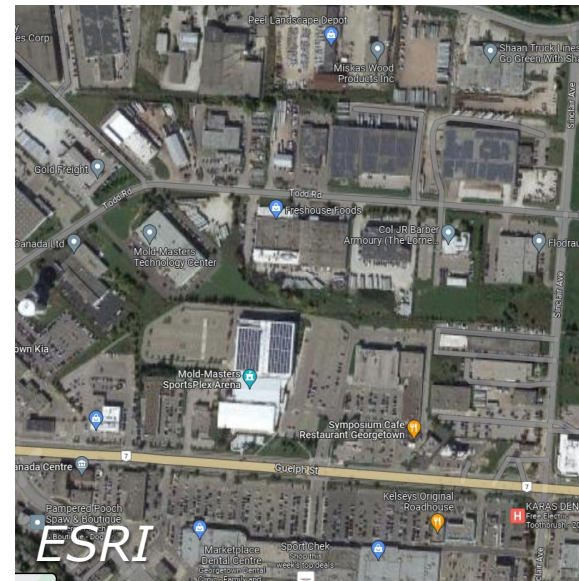
Town of Orangeville



Town of Oakville



City of Brampton



Town of Halton Hills

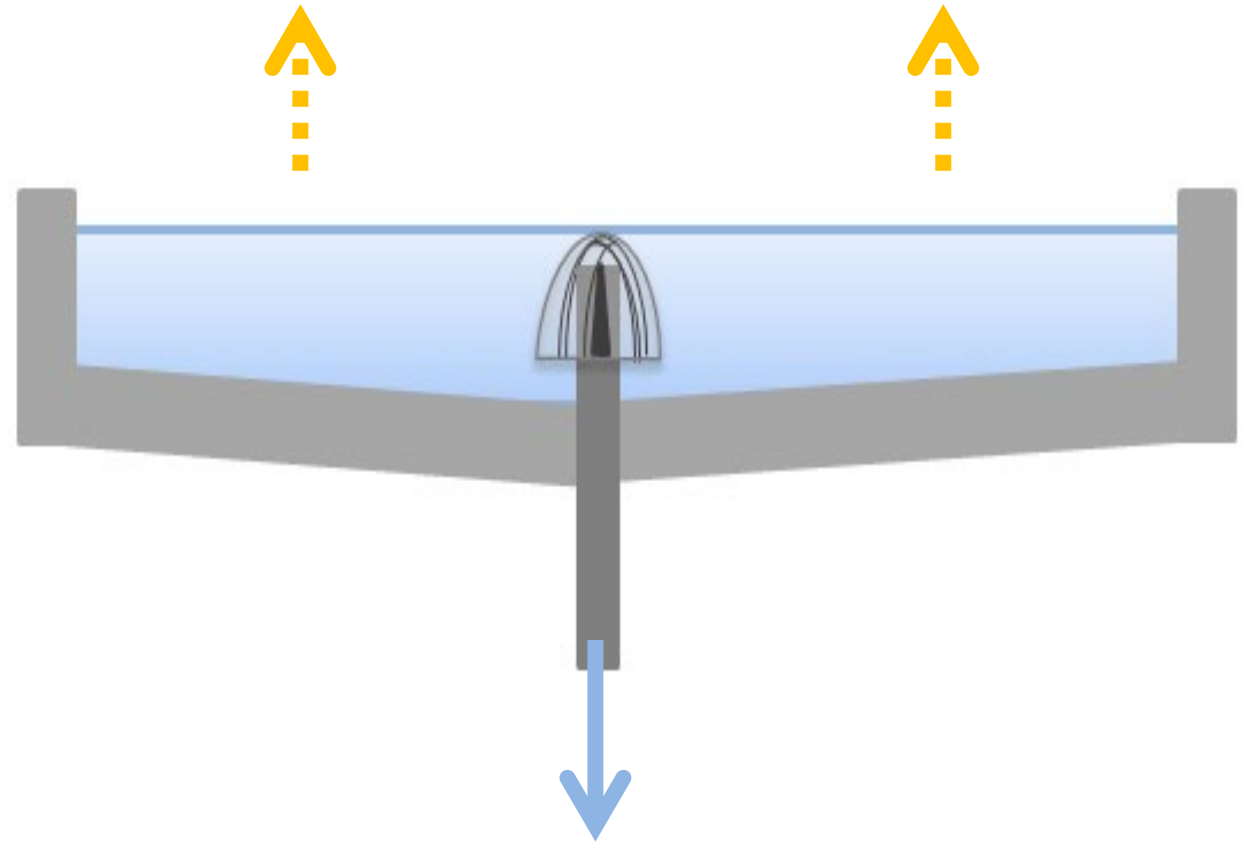
Flooding is the costliest natural disaster impacting Canadians and is the lead driver in rising catastrophic insurable losses for the property and casualty insurance sector in Canada.

- Insured losses averaged \$1.8 billion annually from 2009 to 2018, compared to \$405 million annually from 1983 to 2008.

[Intact Centre on Climate Adaptation]

Smart Blue Roof — A Dynamic Solution!

- Temporary detention of rainwater
- Logic-controlled storage
- Strategic and optimized water management
- Highly adaptable design



Benefits of Smart Blue Roofs



Peak runoff reduction



Rainwater harvesting – non-potable



Evaporative cooling – energy savings



Water balance – evaporation



Utility cost savings

Design Overview

Credit Valley Conservation's Smart Blue Roof Design (Building A)



Storage Building

Parking Lot 1

Portable Building

Building B

Building A

Credit Valley Conservation

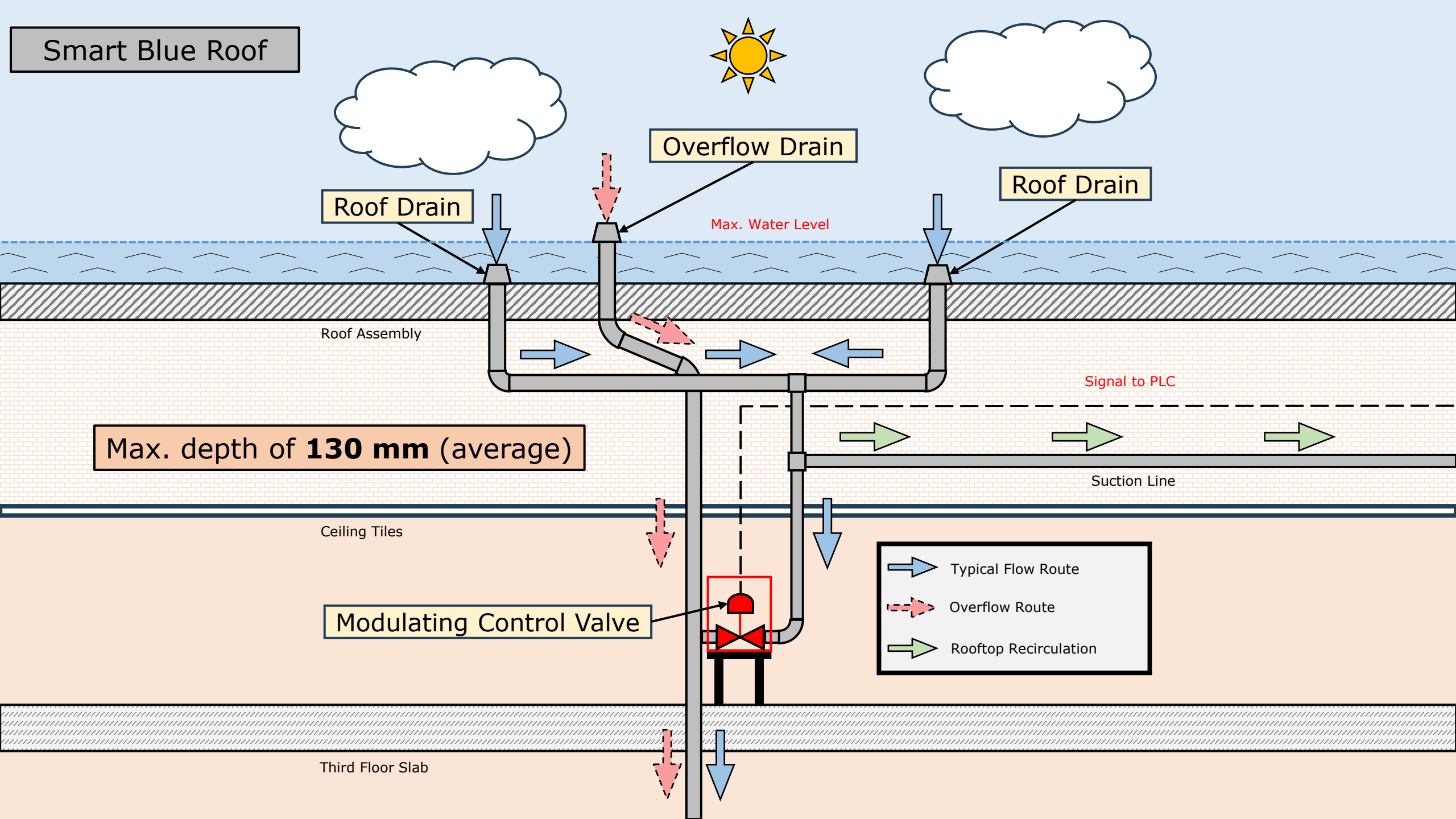
Credit Valley Conservation Authority

Parking Lot 3

Parking Lot 2

Driveway

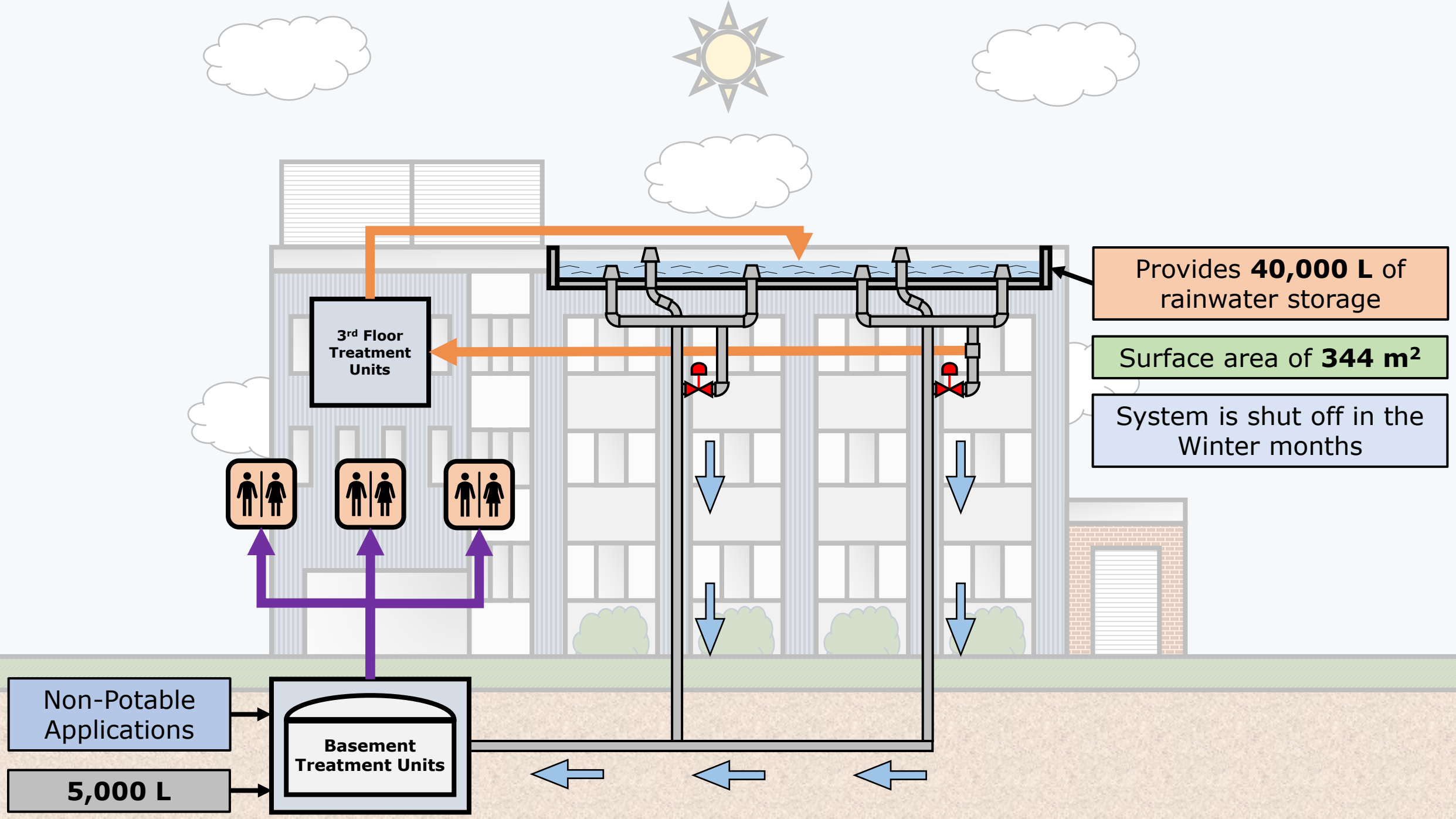
Smart Blue Roof

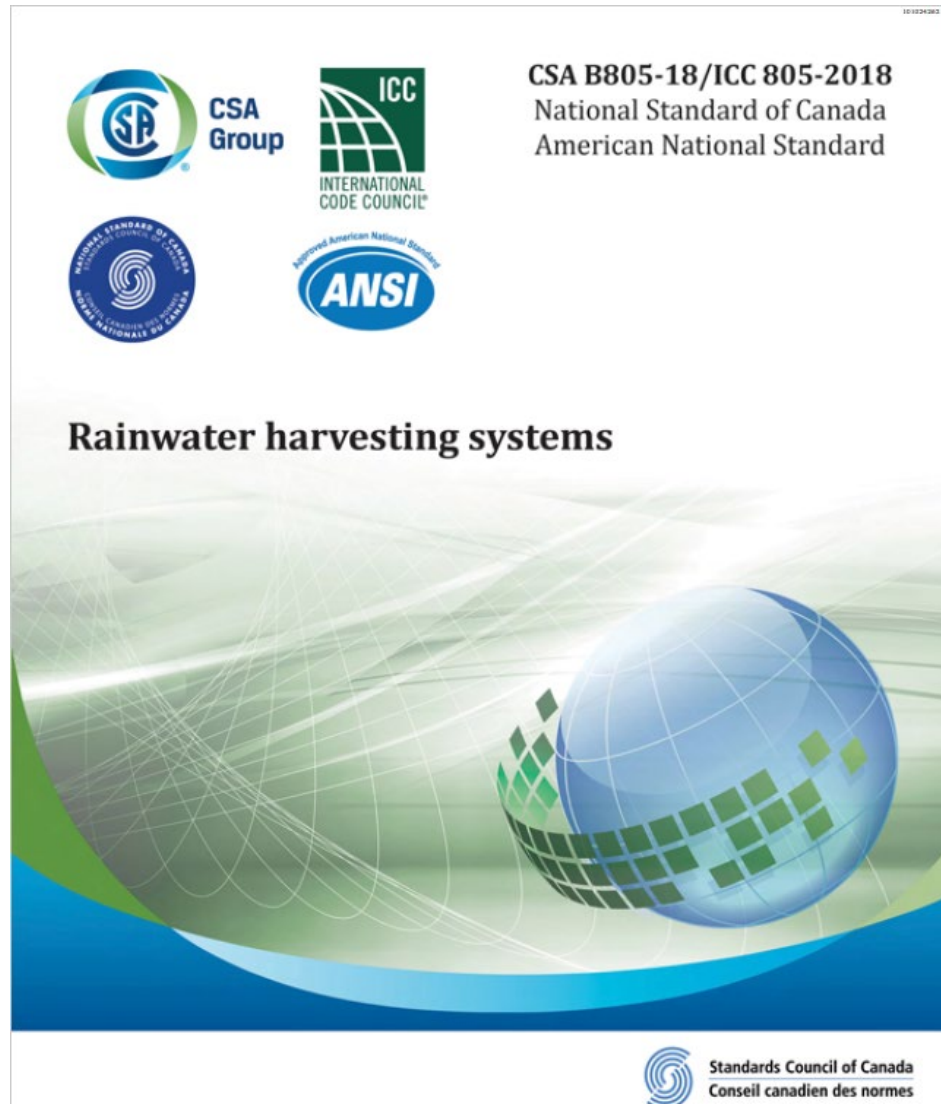


Max. depth of **130 mm** (average)

Modulating Control Valve

- Blue arrow: Typical Flow Route
- Red dashed arrow: Overflow Route
- Green arrow: Rooftop Recirculation





New Standard

- Designed to be first Smart Blue Roof to meet rainwater harvesting standard
- To be implemented in future update of the Ontario Building Code (OBC)
- Treatment Requirements and Water Safety Plan (WSP)

Roof runoff water treatment requirements for multi-residential and **non-residential applications**

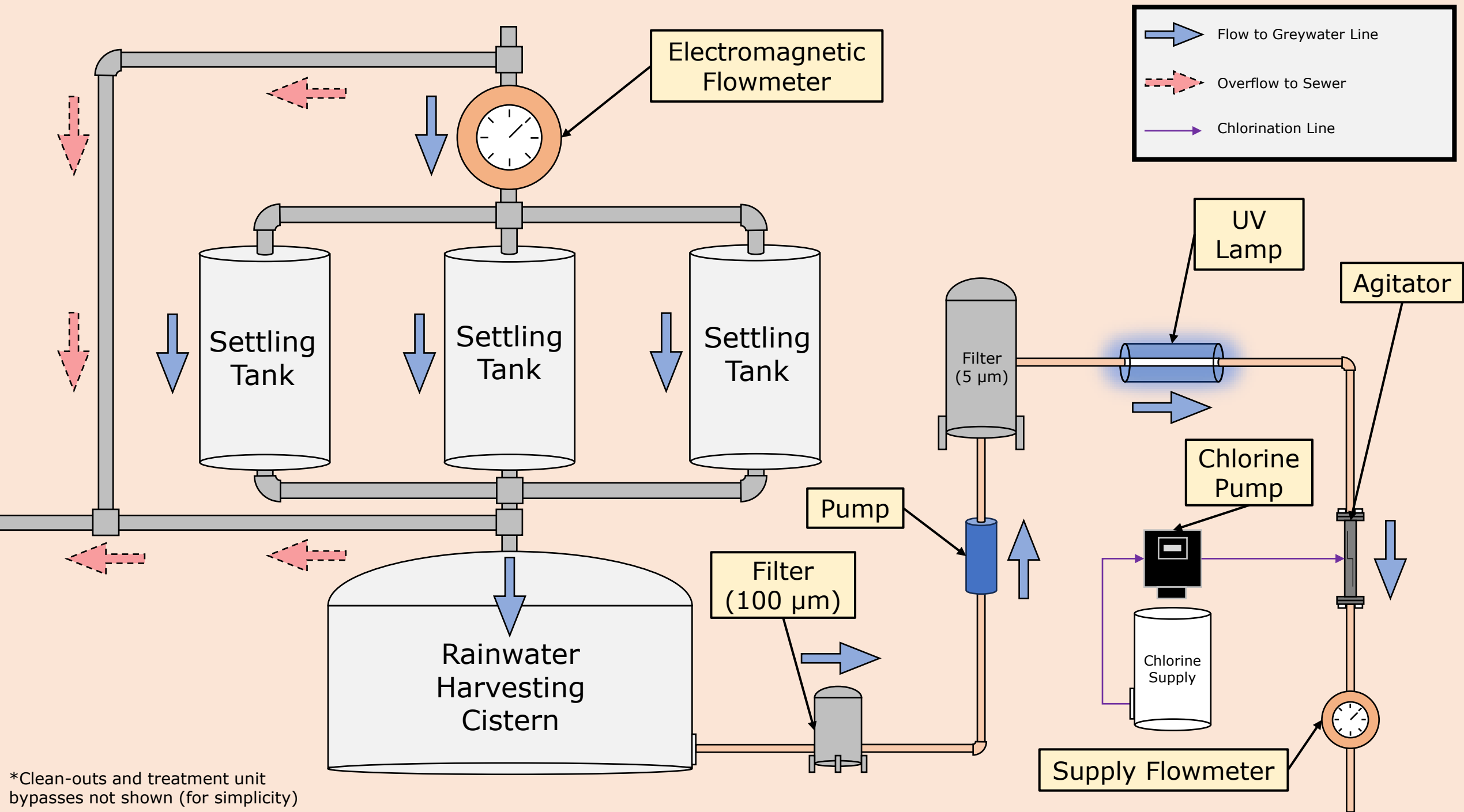
Table 8.3
(See Clauses [8.1.1](#), [8.1.3](#), and [8.2.1](#).)

Application				Minimum performance criteria				Minimum prescriptive requirements				
End use tier	Category	Potential for human contact	Examples of uses	Log reduction(% reduction)			pH	Options for post-storage treatment before end use				
				Viruses	Bacteria**	Protozoa		Filtration	Disinfection	Chemical-based disinfectants§§	Filtration or ultrafiltration	
1	Non-potable	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trap primers Spray irrigation (restricted access or exposure)*** Surface and subsurface irrigation (drip, bubbler) Fire protection Ice rinks 	0	0	0	—	None§				
2	Non-potable	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilet and urinal flushing Clothes washing Rooftop thermal cooling 	0*	2(99%)	2(99%)	—	5 µm	16 mJ/cm ²	1 µm absolute**	CT for 2 Log reduction for bacteria and at least 0.5 mg/L chlorine residual**	0.5 µm± with at least 0.5 mg/L chlorine residual
				Treatment shall consider equipment manufacturer water quality requirements and be designed in accordance to ANSI/ASHRAE 188								

Table 8.3 outlines treatment requirements for roof runoff in non-residential applications

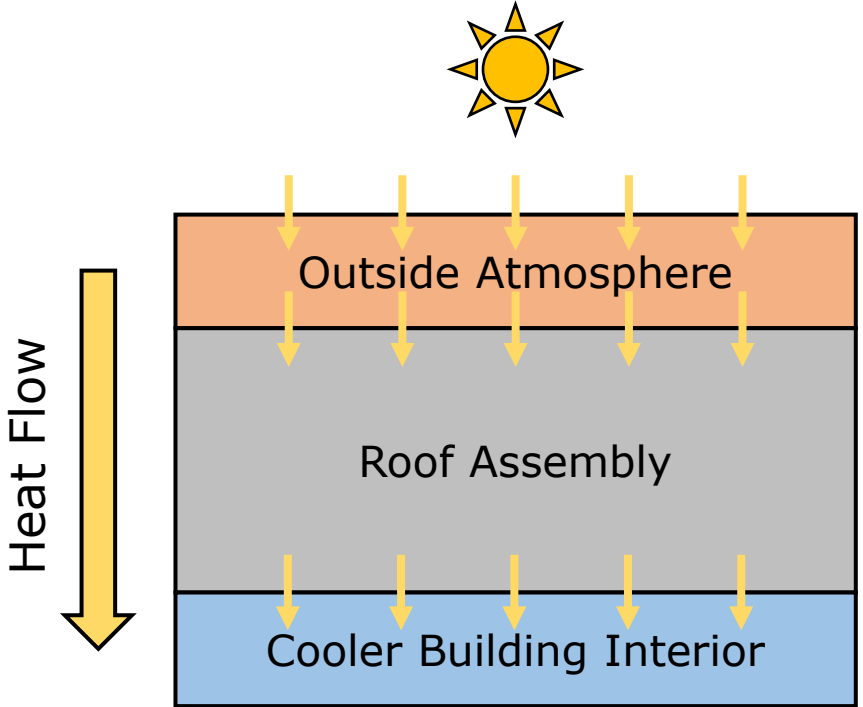
A UV-based approach selected, so specific filtration and disinfection treatment is required

Toilet flushing is a non-potable application with a medium human contact potential

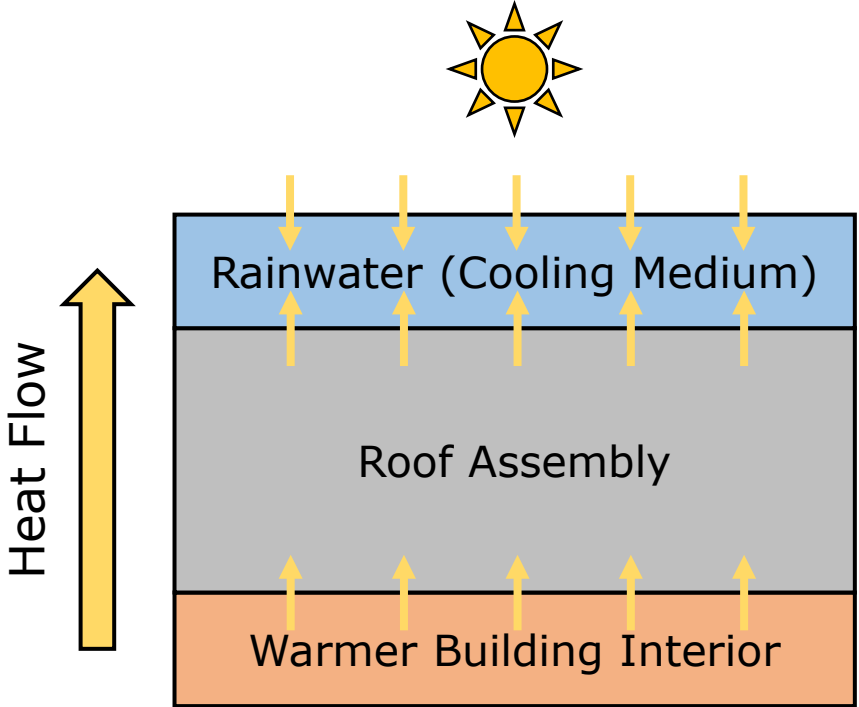


*Clean-outs and treatment unit bypasses not shown (for simplicity)

Evaporative Cooling Benefit (Summer)



Conventional Roof



Smart Blue Roof

Control Logic Scenarios (Example)

Scenario A: Prioritize Offsetting City Water

- Occurs on days where temperature is $< 20^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Prioritize offsetting city water
- Ensure basement cistern is supplied

Scenario B: Maximize Evaporative Cooling

- Occurs on days where temperature is $> 20^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Prioritize evaporative cooling
- Do not drain roof when avg. water level is less than 15 mm

Construction Process

Challenges to Implementation

Building Permit – Section 7

Nov 2021

7.4.10.4. Hydraulic Loads from Roofs or Paved surfaces

(2) *Flow control roof drains* may be installed provided,

(a) the maximum drain down time does not exceed 24 h,

(b) the roof structure is designed to carry the load of the stored water,

(c) one or more scuppers are installed not more than 30 m apart along the perimeter of the *building* so that,

(i) the scuppers are designed to handle at least 200% of the 15-minute rainfall intensity, and

(ii) the maximum depth of controlled water is limited to 150 mm,

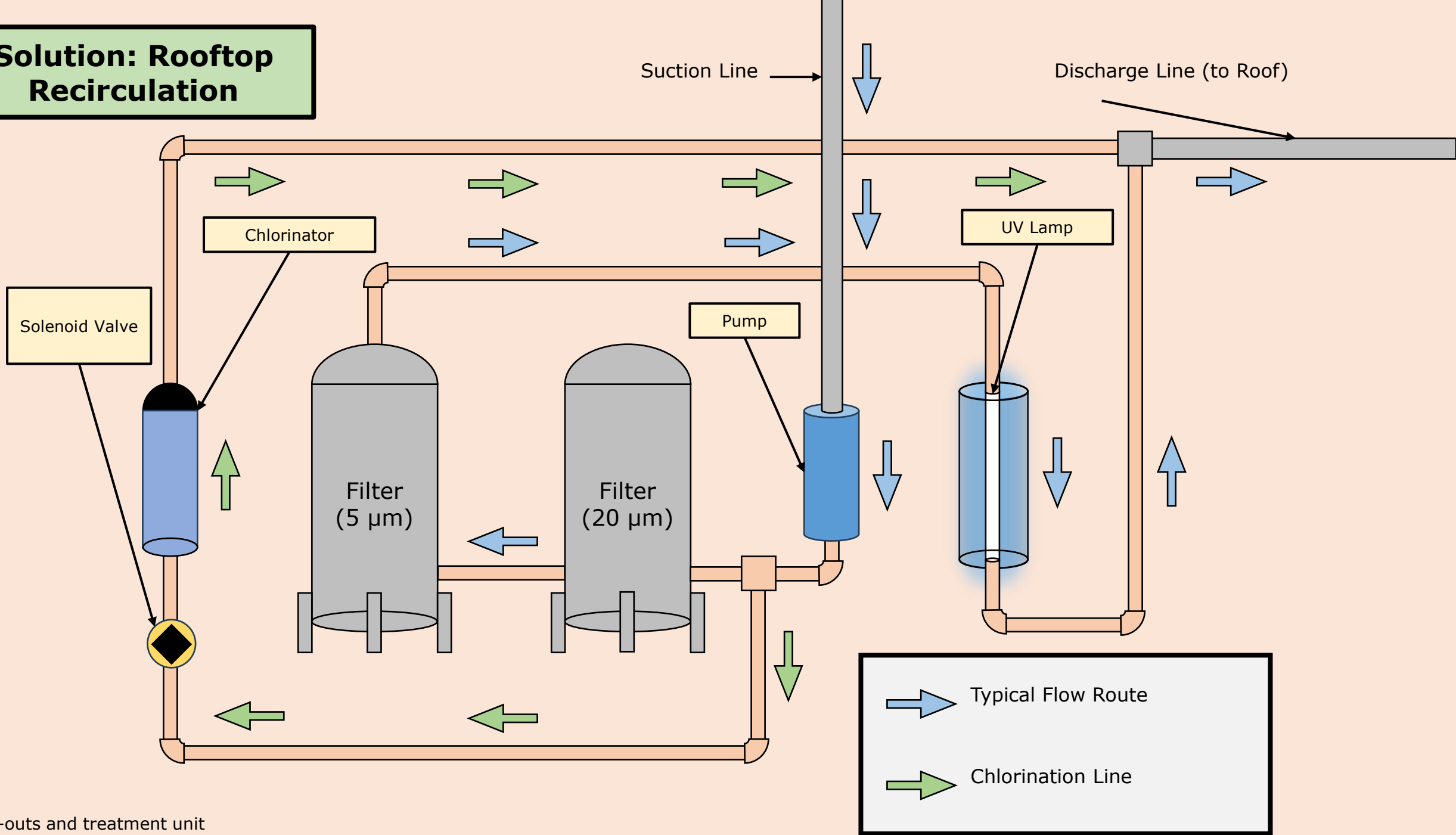
(d) they are located not more than 15 m from the edge of the roof and not more than 30 m from adjacent drains, and

(e) there is at least one drain for each 900 m².

Intent and Objective statements relating to 24hr drawdown (Health – Sanitation)

- limit the probability...a person...will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of illness due to unsanitary conditions caused by contact with **contaminated surfaces**.
- limit the probability...a person...will be exposed to an unacceptable risk of illness due to unsanitary conditions caused by **contact with vermin and insects**.
- To minimize the risk of **generation of contaminants**.
- To limit the probability that inadequate drainage will lead to **stagnant water remaining on roof tops, which could lead to the growth of mould or mildew**, which could lead to harm to persons.

Solution: Rooftop Recirculation



*Clean-outs and treatment unit bypasses not shown (for simplicity)

Building Permit – Section 7

Nov 2021

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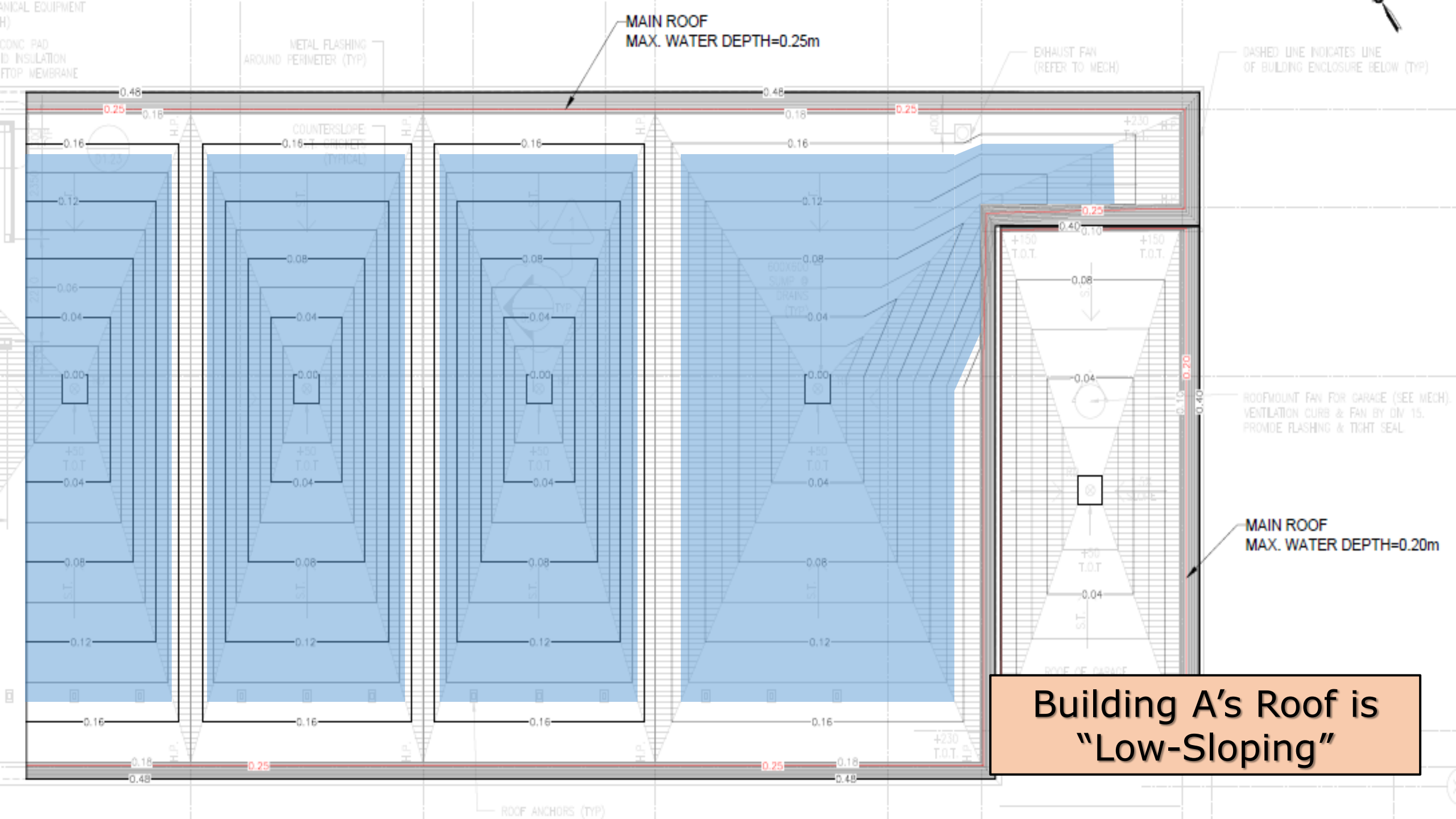
(ii) the maximum depth of controlled water is limited to 150 mm,

(d) they are located not more than 15 m from the edge of the roof and not more than 30 m from adjacent drains, and

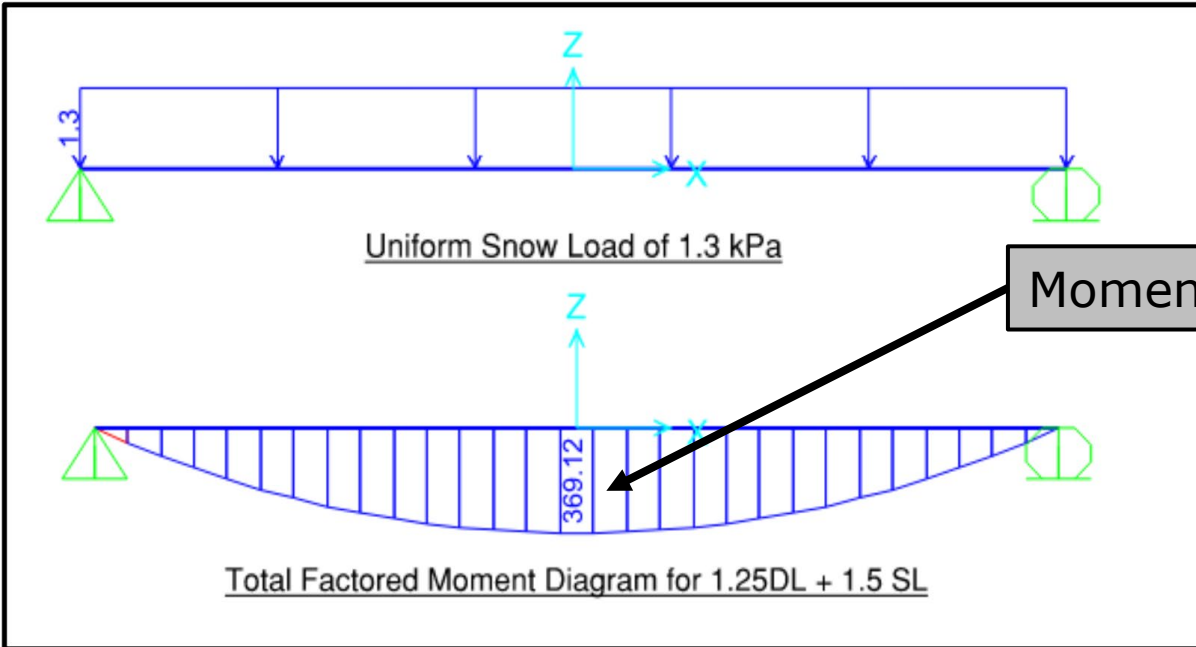
(e) there is at least one drain for each 900 m².

Intent and Objective statements relating to 150mm max depth (Safety – Structural Safety)

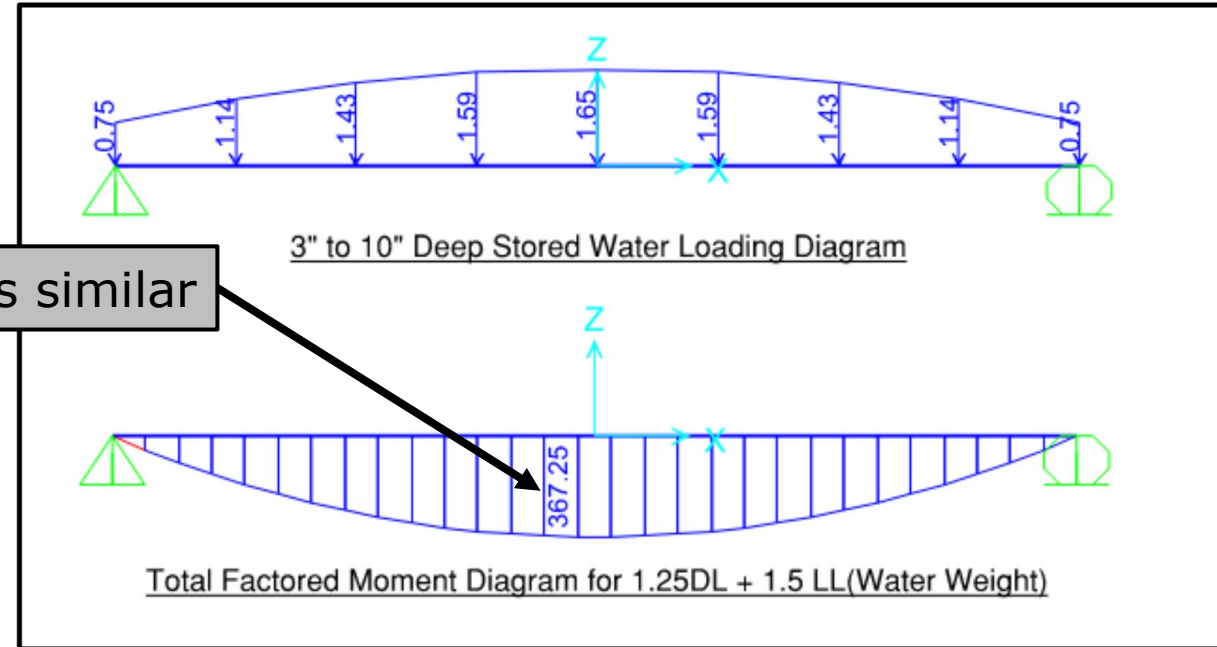
- To limit the probability that an **inadequate load carrying capacity for a roof** or excessive depth of water on the roof will lead to an inability of roofs to support gravity loads imposed by standing water, which could lead to structural collapse, which could lead to harm to persons.



Solution: Structural Load Assessment



130 mm of Rainwater on a Perfectly Flat Roof



75 mm (Shallowest) and 250 mm (Deepest) on CVC's Roof

Moment is similar

Build Permit Issued!

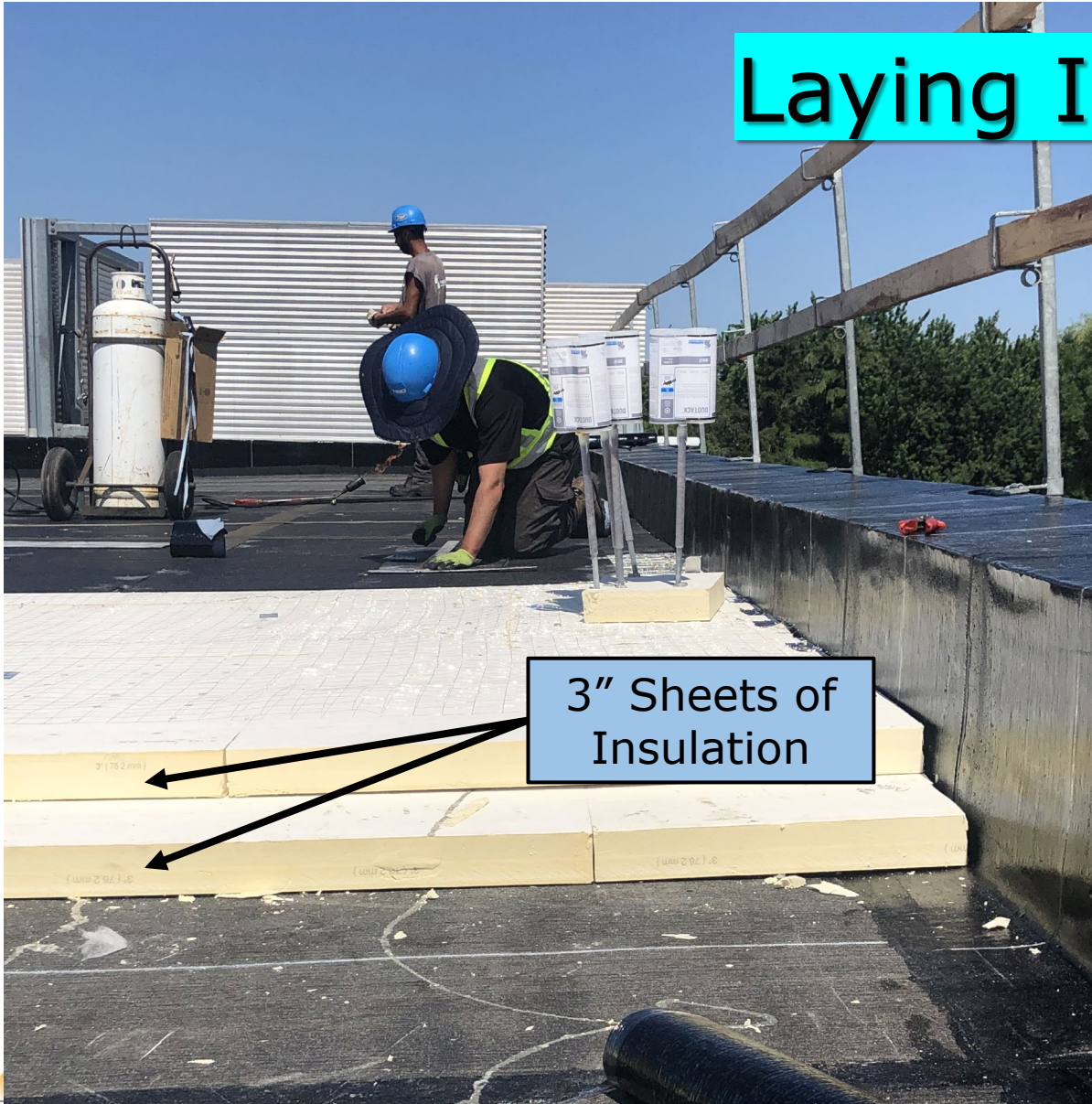
BUILDING PERMIT NOTICE



City of Mississauga
Planning and Building Department
300 City Centre Drive
MISSISSAUGA, ON L5B 3C1

Permit#	BP 3ALT 21 9123	Web Access ID	2VY6P7AE	Issuance Date	2022-01-05
Municipal Address	1255 OLD DERRY RD	Bldg		Unit	

Laying Insulation

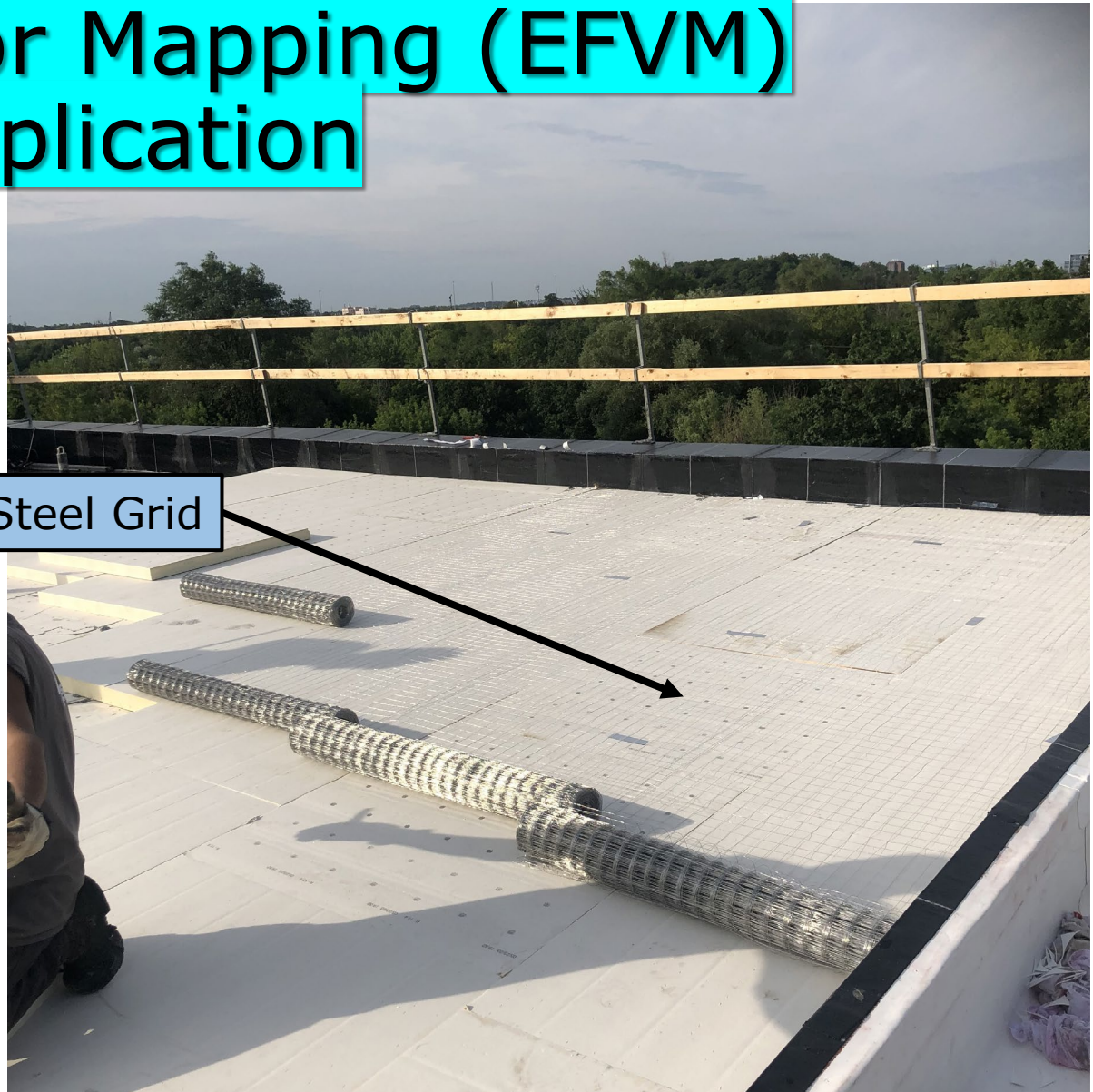
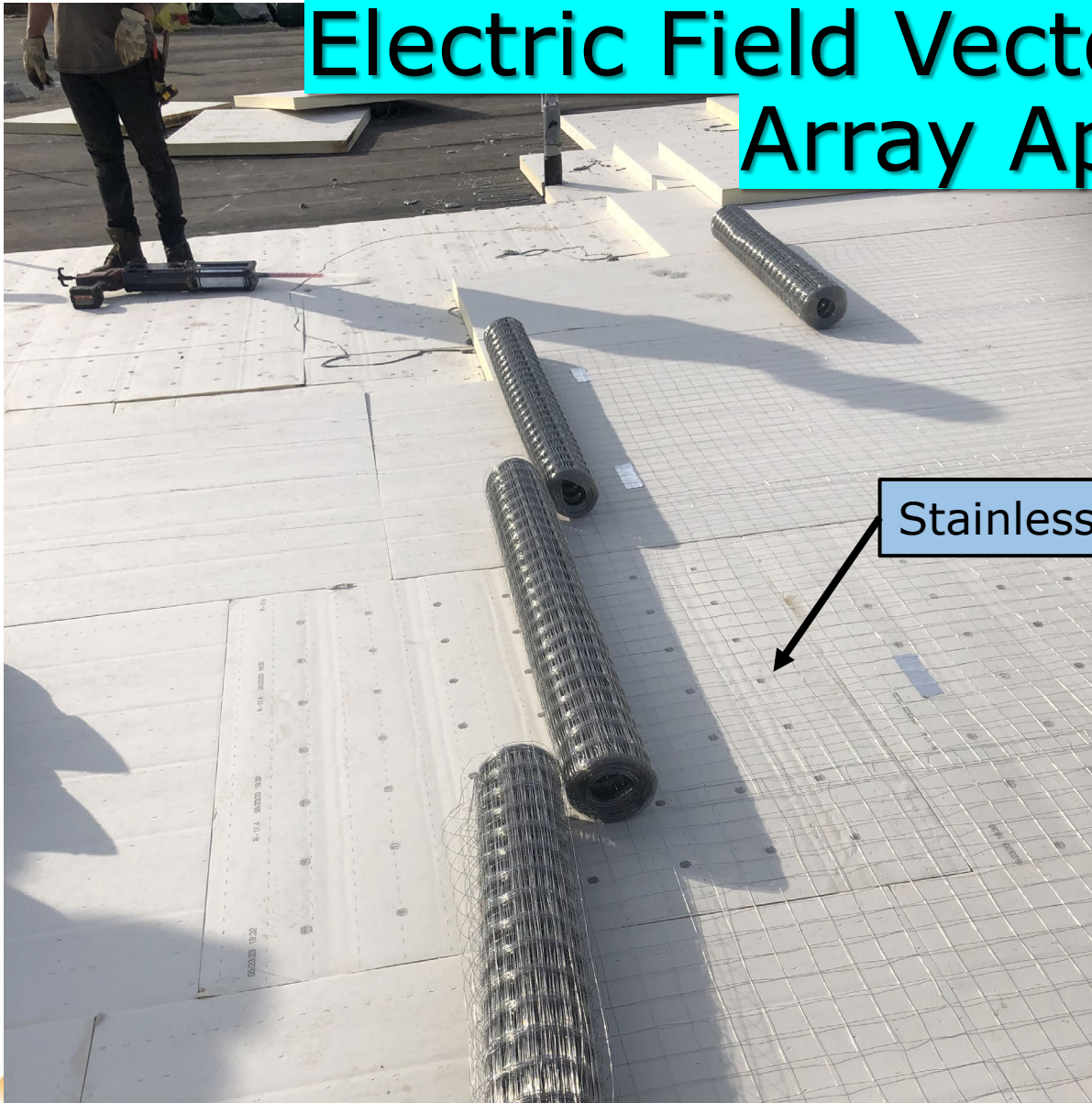


3" Sheets of Insulation



Vapour Retarder

Electric Field Vector Mapping (EFVM) Array Application



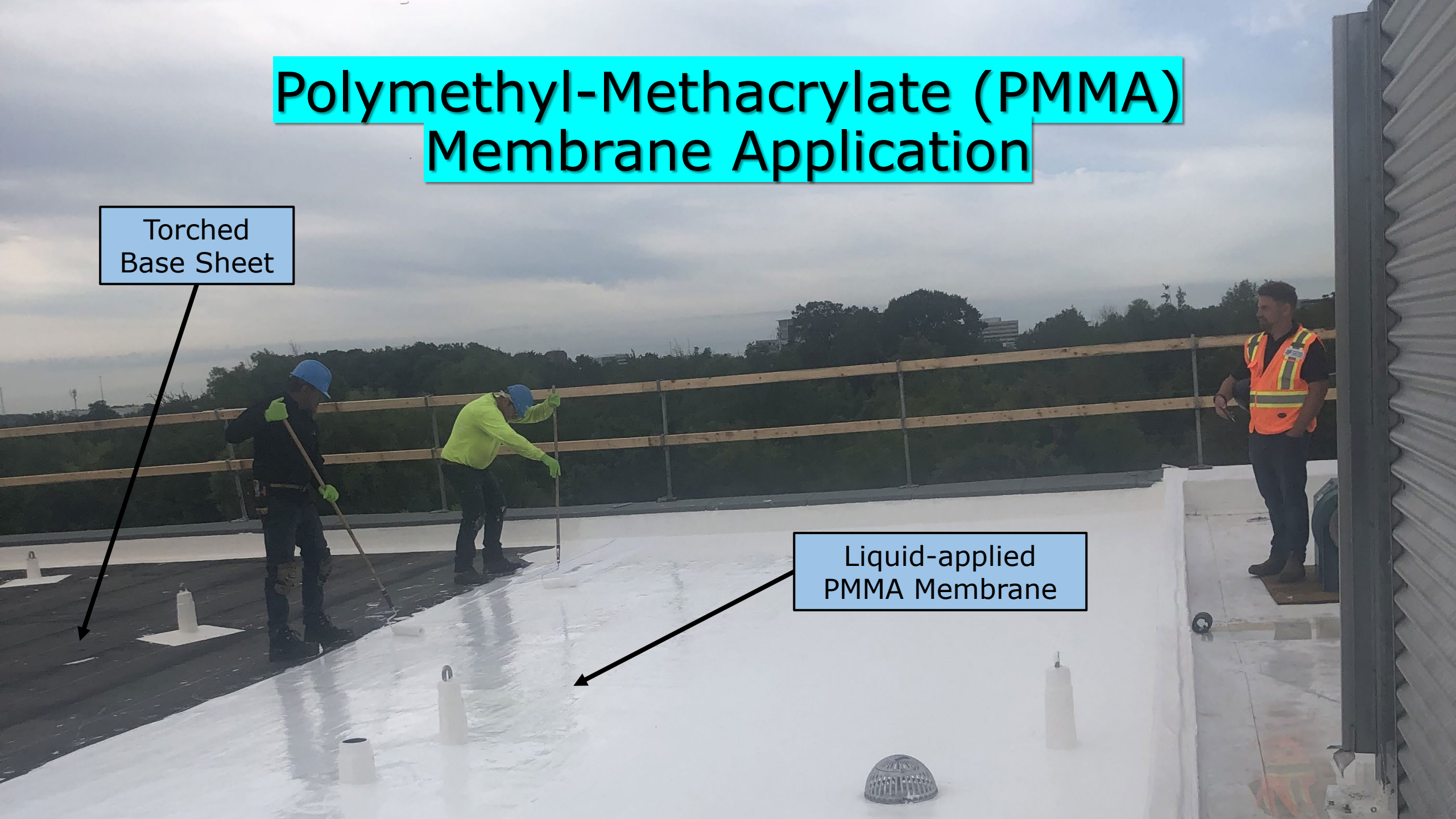
Stainless Steel Grid



Polymethyl-Methacrylate (PMMA) Membrane Application

Torched
Base Sheet

Liquid-applied
PMMA Membrane



Finished Smart Blue Roof Surface



40,000 L of storage!!!

Finished Smart Blue Roof Surface

Barrier Wall



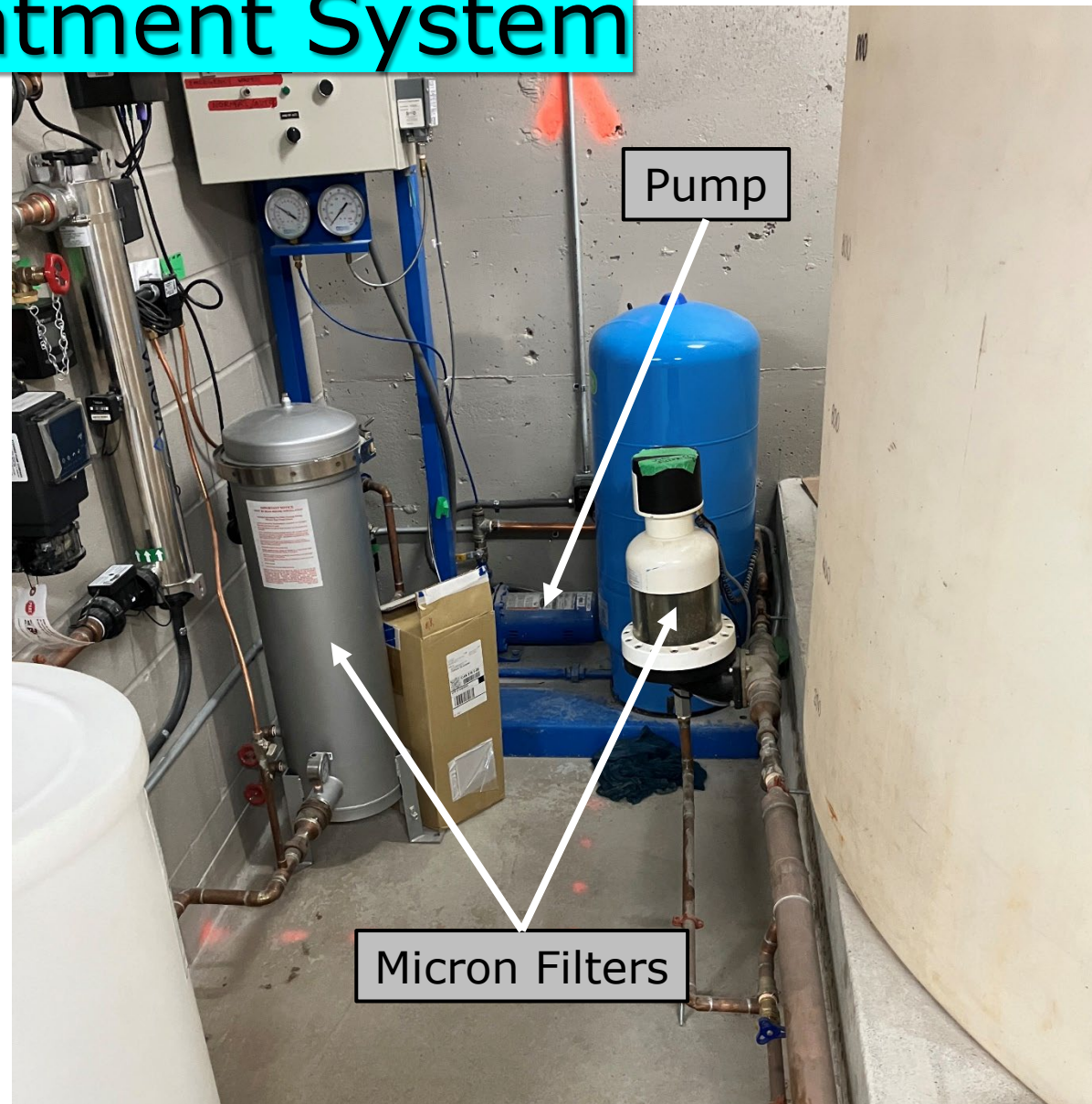
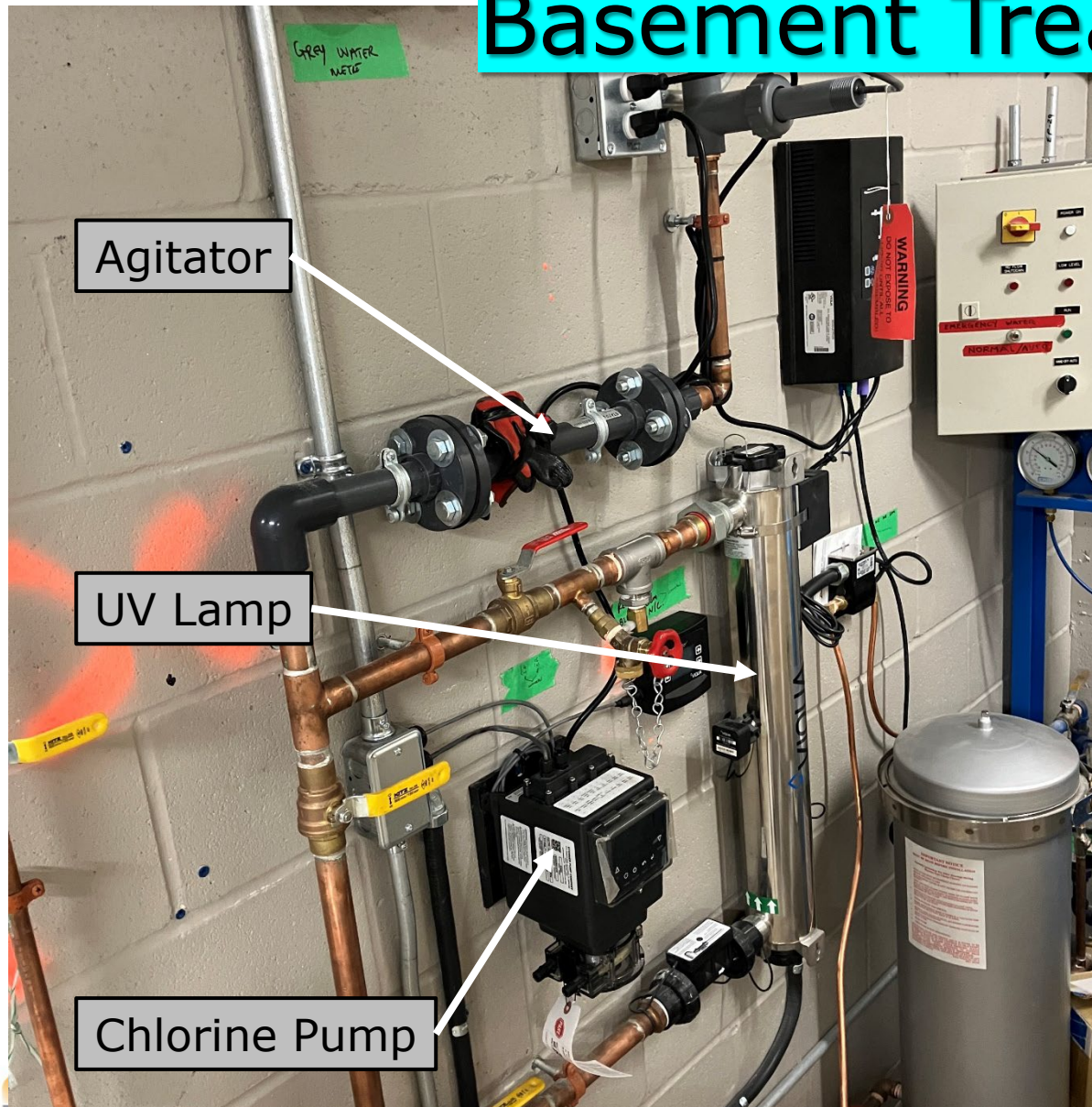
Modulating Control Valves



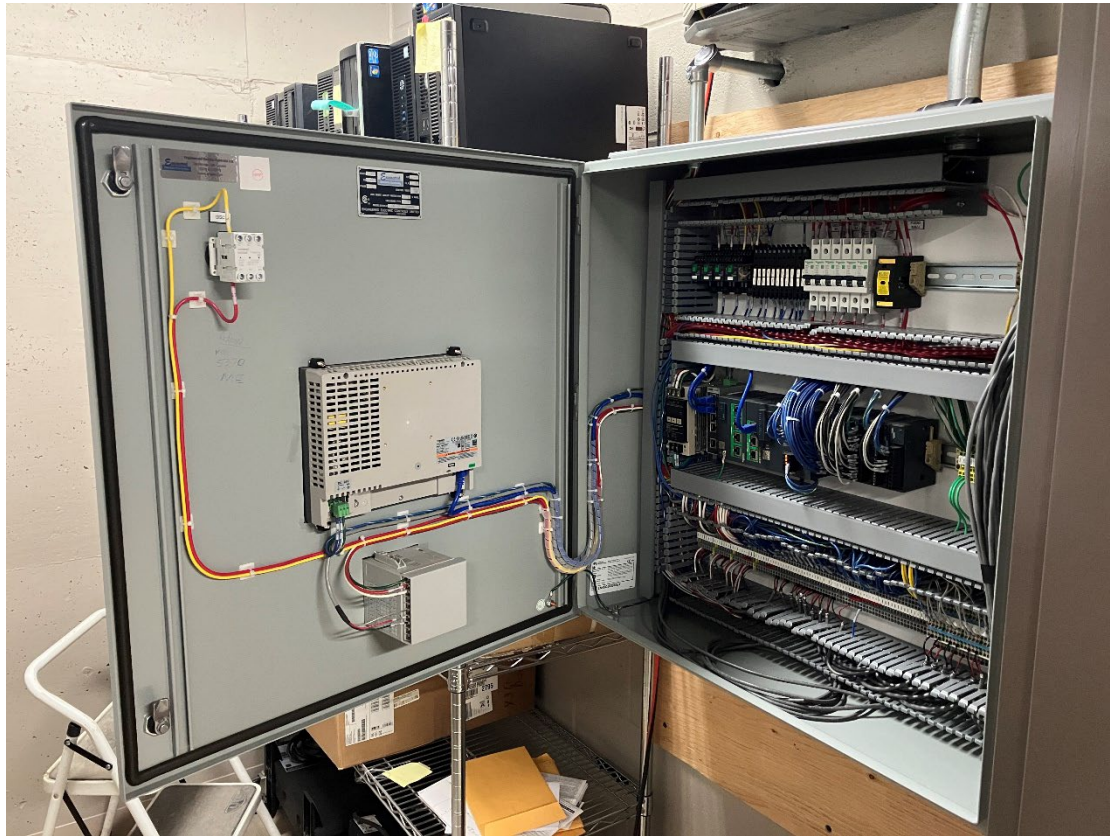
Basement Treatment System



Basement Treatment System



Programmable Logic Controller (PLC)



Project Costs (Overview)

Design	\$	101,109.00
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Design Consultant
Permitting Process

Equipment	\$	143,677.66
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System Components
Commissioning

Construction*	\$	243,289.82
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Construction Services
Construction Oversight
Leak Detection Test

Total	\$	488,076.48
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*Smart blue roof construction occurred simultaneously with roof assembly replacement – The estimated added cost of using PMMA (instead of TPO) is reflected in this cost.

Benefits at Larger Scales

Broader Potential

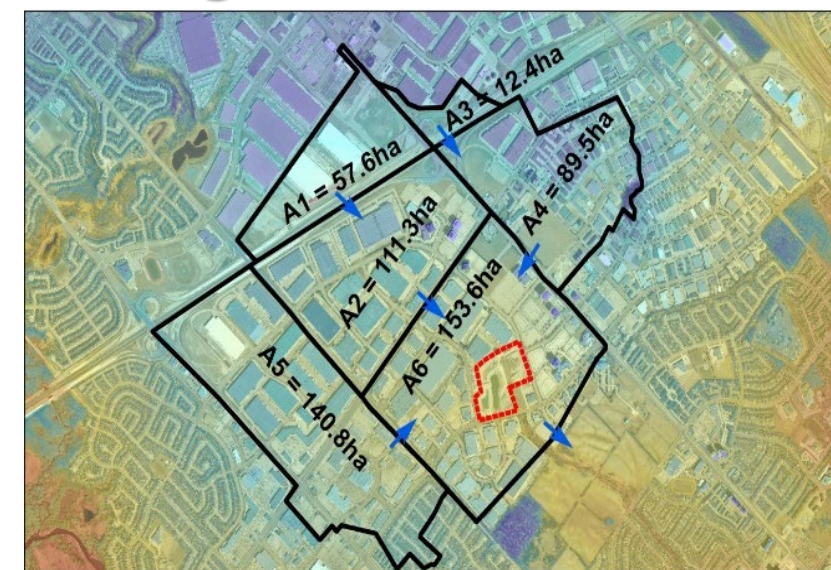
Building Scale



Street Scale



Neighbourhood Scale



- Avoid land acquisition for stormwater ponds
- Logic controls tethered together
- Avoid flood damages

Other Possible Rainwater Applications



Toilet Flushing



Irrigation Applications



Industrial Water Applications



Vehicle Washing



Drinking Water (w/ Enhanced Treatment)

Thank You

For more information:

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Email: james.cowan@cvc.ca

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