



The 11th International Symposium on Water Supply Technology

SFPUC Water System Improvements to meet Levels of Service

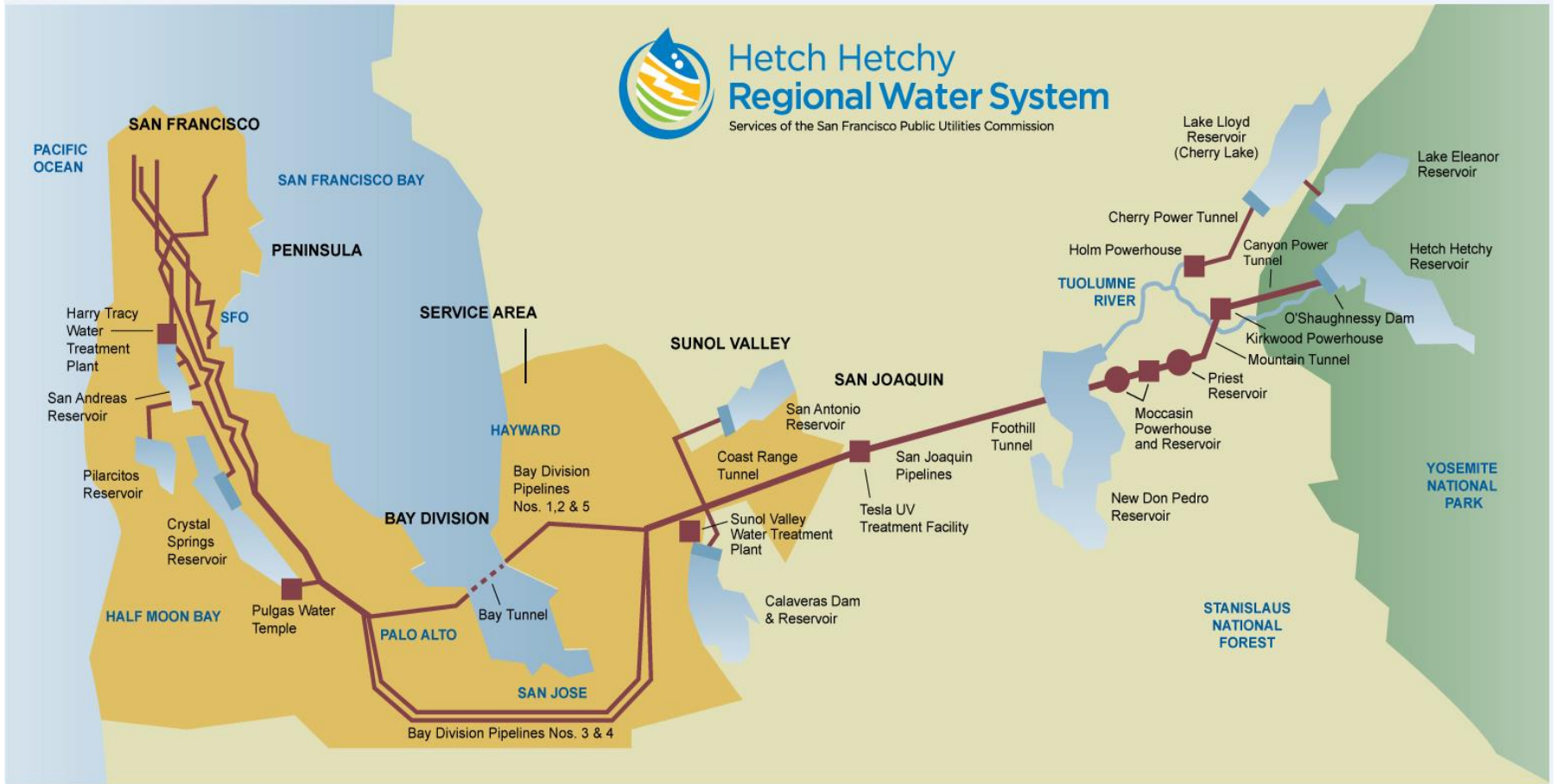
July 10, 2019

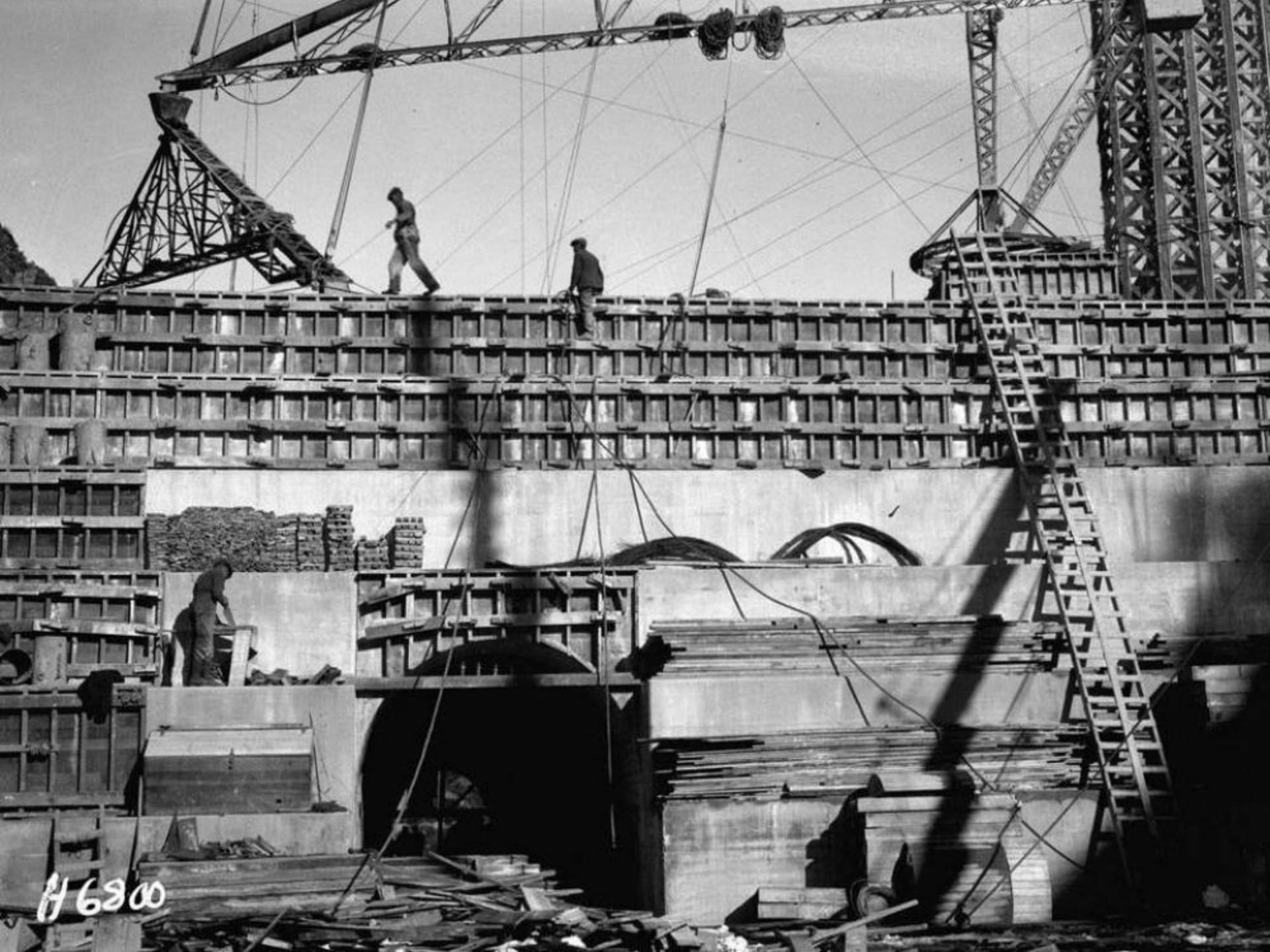
**San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)
Sam Young, P.E.**

Outline

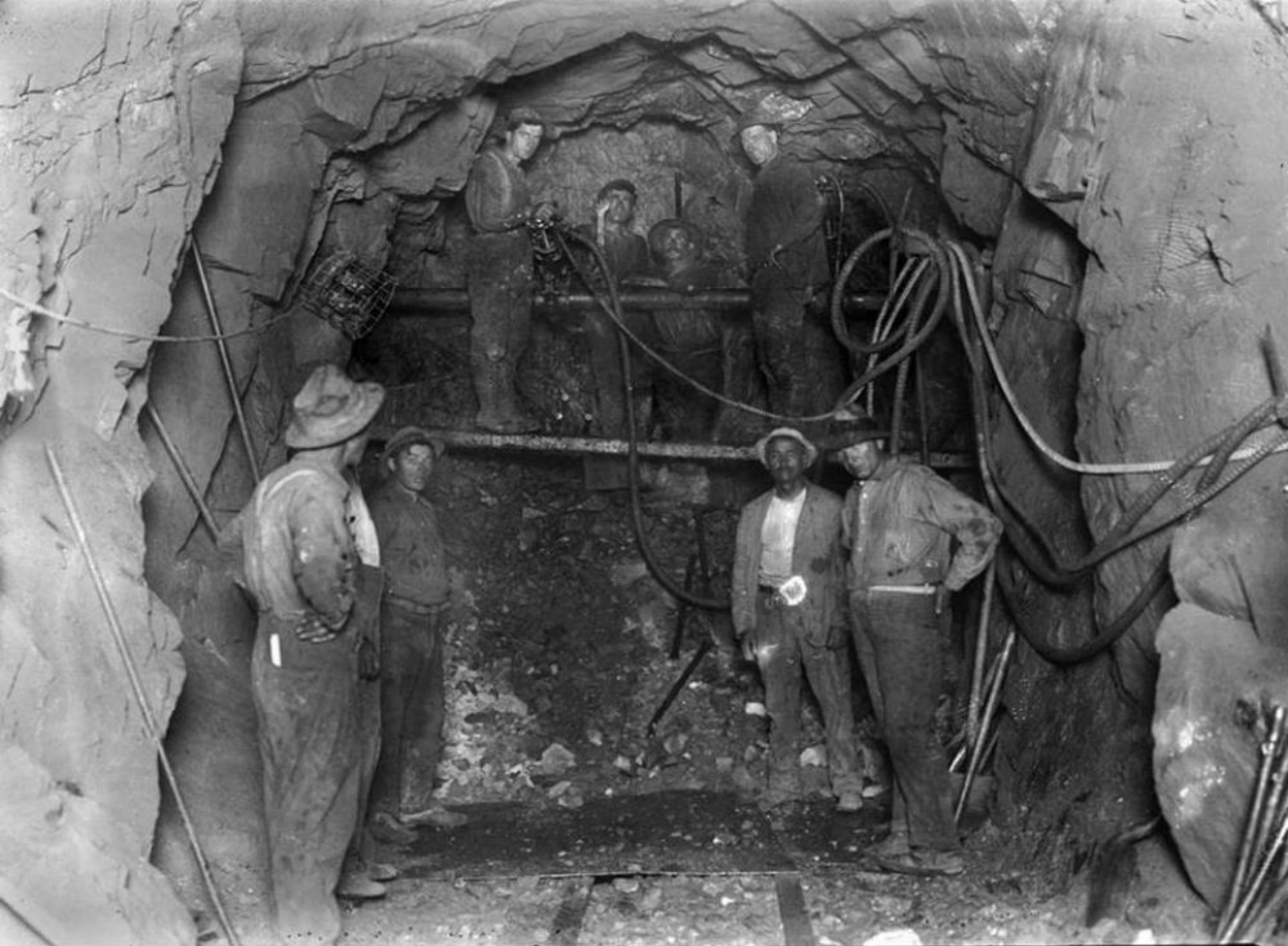
- SFPUC Water System Overview
- Water System Improvement Program (WSIP)
 - Level of Service Goals
 - Key Projects
- SF Water System Overview
 - Level of Service Goals
 - Pipeline Replacement Program

SFPUC Water System Overview





46900



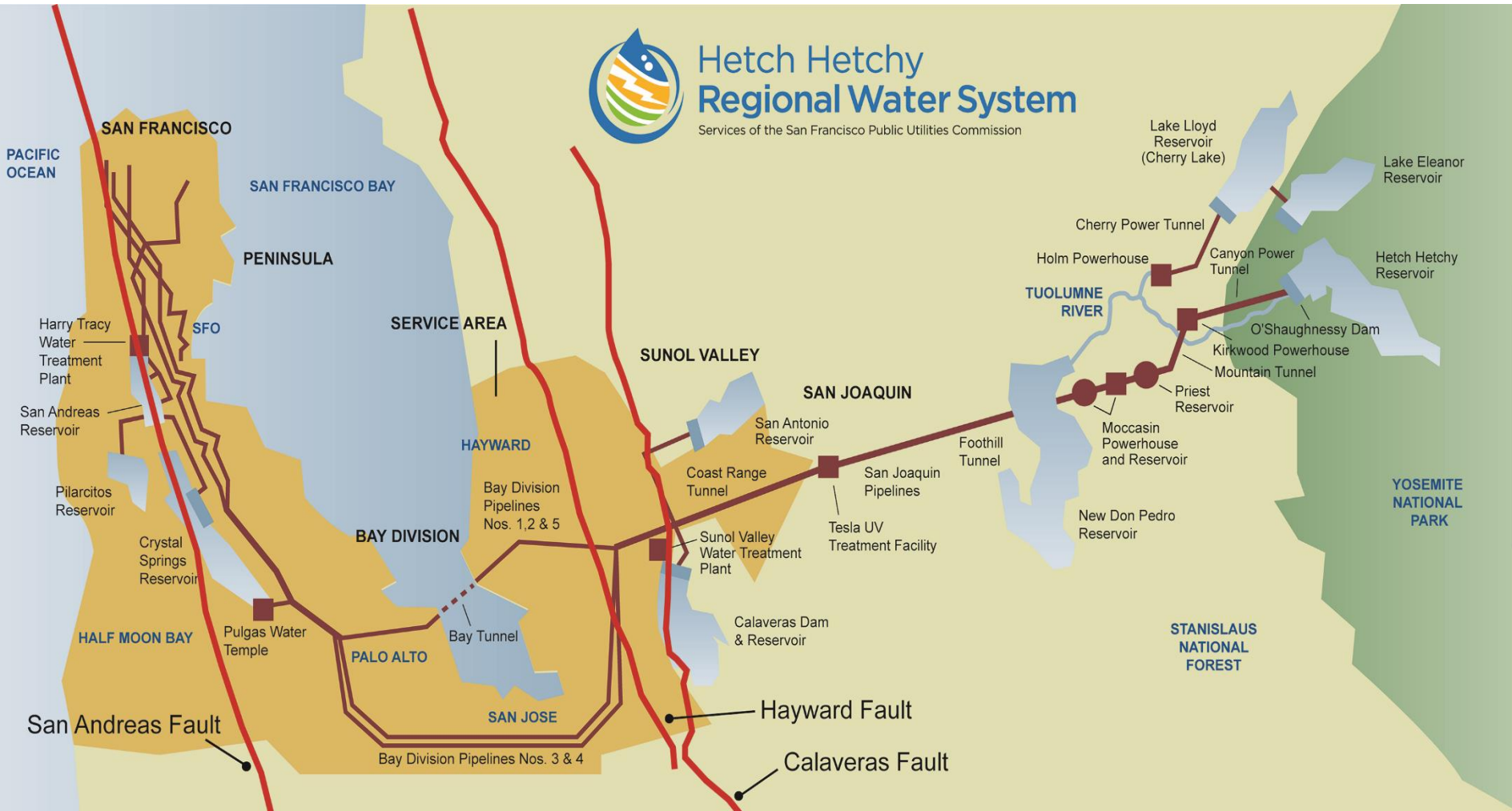
5500 8-6-18 Face of Priest Tunnel - 500 ft. in.

End of Useful Life



LACK OF REDUNDANCY

3 MAJOR EARTHQUAKE FAULTS



It's Not "IF" But "WHEN"



San Francisco 1906
7.9 M



Hayward 1868
6.8M



Loma Prieta 1989
6.9M

Water System Improvement Program (WSIP)



- Initiated in 2002
- 87 Projects
 - 2 dams
 - 3 tunnels
 - 3 treatment facilities
 - Pipelines, pump stations, reservoirs, tanks, etc.
- 7 Counties
- \$4.8 Billion, Bond-Funded
- 2021 Completion

Why Set Level of Service Goals?

- Establish performance standard
- Ensure / improve reliability of the system
- Develop capital improvement program that is tied to performance levels
- Identify deficiencies and cost-effective solutions
- Provide quantifiable basis for capital improvement projects
- Support stakeholder decision-making process

Levels of Service Development

- **Reliability Study Phase I** – Defined system & identified hazards (1995)
- **Reliability Study Phase II** – Quantified hazards and evaluated system response (2000)
- **Reliability Study Phase III** – Reliability and risk analysis (2003)
- **Performance Standards I & II** – Developed alternative performance levels and improvement needs (2004)
- **Water System Improvement Program** – Levels of Service and Program Adoption (2005)

Level of Service Goals

Seismic Reliability

Delivery Reliability

Water Quality

Water Supply



Reduce vulnerability to earthquakes

- Design improvements to meet current seismic standards.
- After a major San Andreas, Hayward, or Calaveras earthquake:
 - Deliver “basic service” to 3 region service area (SF, East/South Bay, and Peninsula);
 - Basic service is Average Winter Month Usage (229 mgd);
 - Delivery to at least 70 percent of the customer turnouts in each region

Seismic Reliability LOS

- Restore facilities to meet average-day demand (up to 300 mgd) within 30 days after a major earthquake.



Before WSIP: San Andreas 7.9M Event



After WSIP: San Andreas Event Probabilities of Failure



Key Projects



Tesla Treatment Facility

- \$114 Million
- 315 mgd capacity
- UV disinfection
- Compliance with latest EPA guidelines
- Design-Build contract



Tesla UV Treatment Facility



Tesla UV Treatment Facility



New Irvington Tunnel

- \$340 Million Water Transmission Tunnel
- 3.5-mile long, 13.5-ft dia.
- Conventional mining with roadheaders and controlled detonation
- Redundancy
- Challenging ground conditions
- Gassy tunnel





Drill and Blast Excavation



CONVENTIONAL MINING METHOD

BDPL Reliability Upgrade

- \$347 Million (tunnel)
- \$251 Million (pipeline)
- 5 mile tunnel under SF Bay
- 19 mile pipeline in East Bay & Peninsula
- Hayward Fault crossing



Bay Tunnel



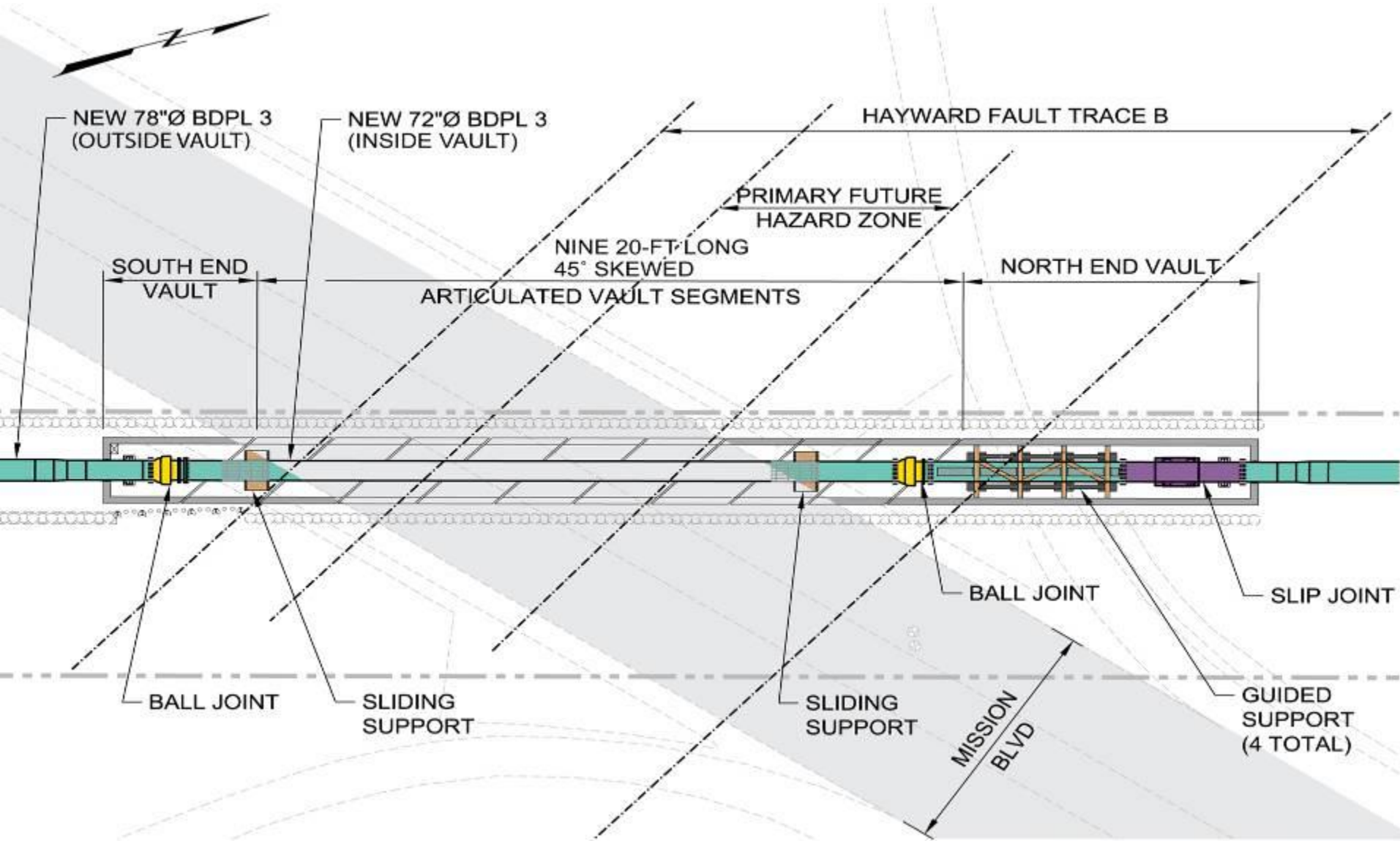
TBM at Launch Shaft



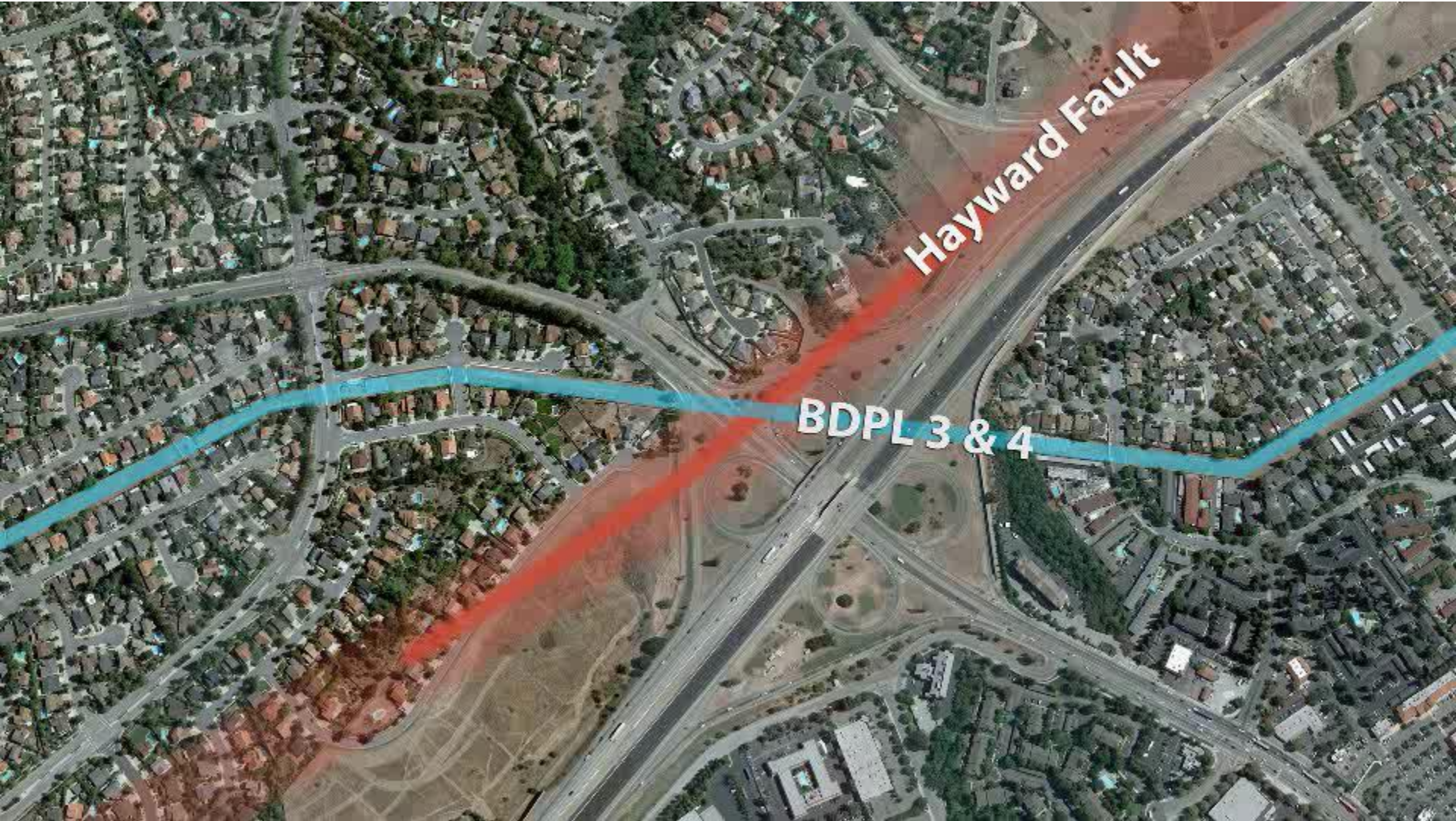
Hayward Fault Crossing



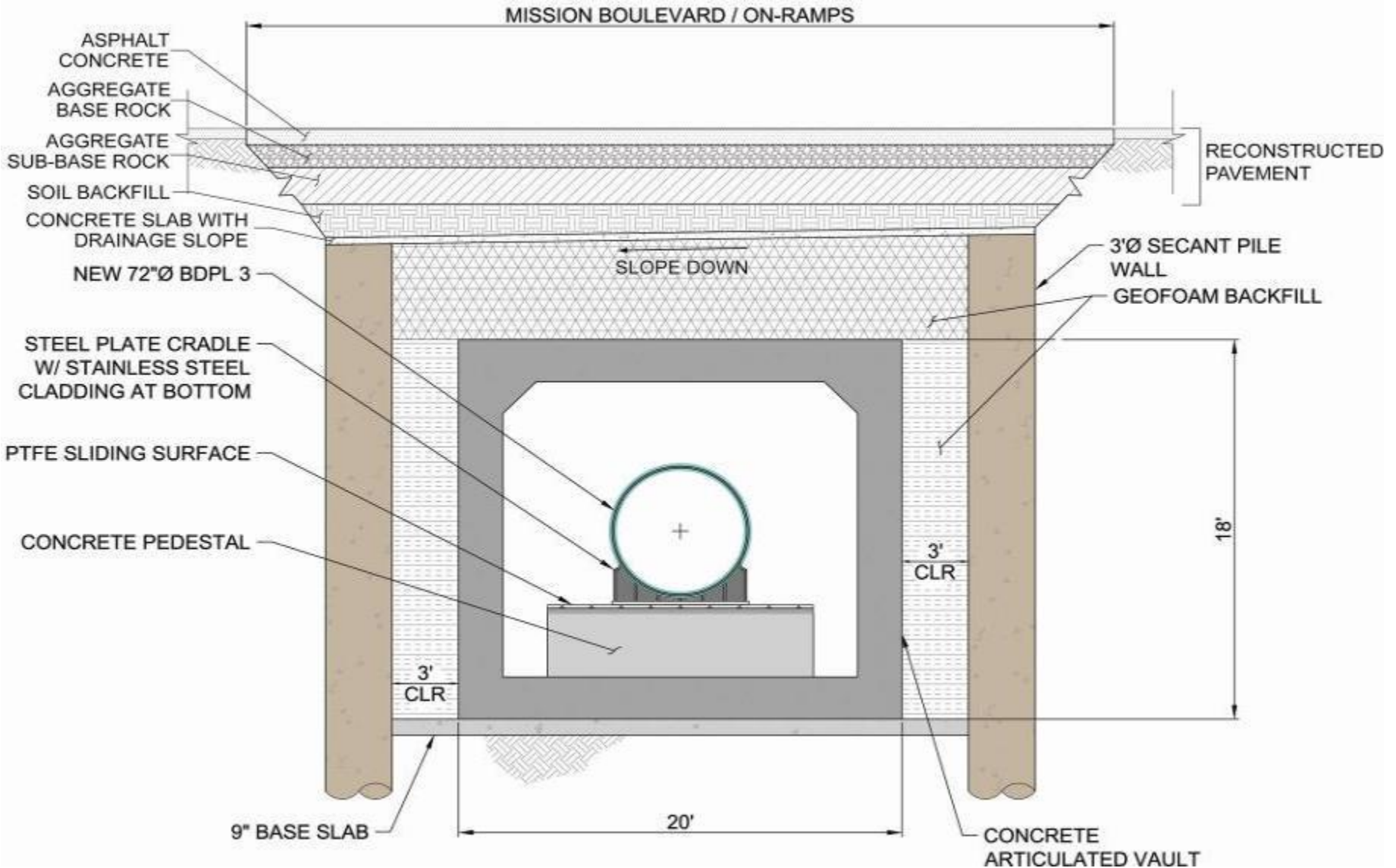
DESIGN CONCEPT AT TRACE B



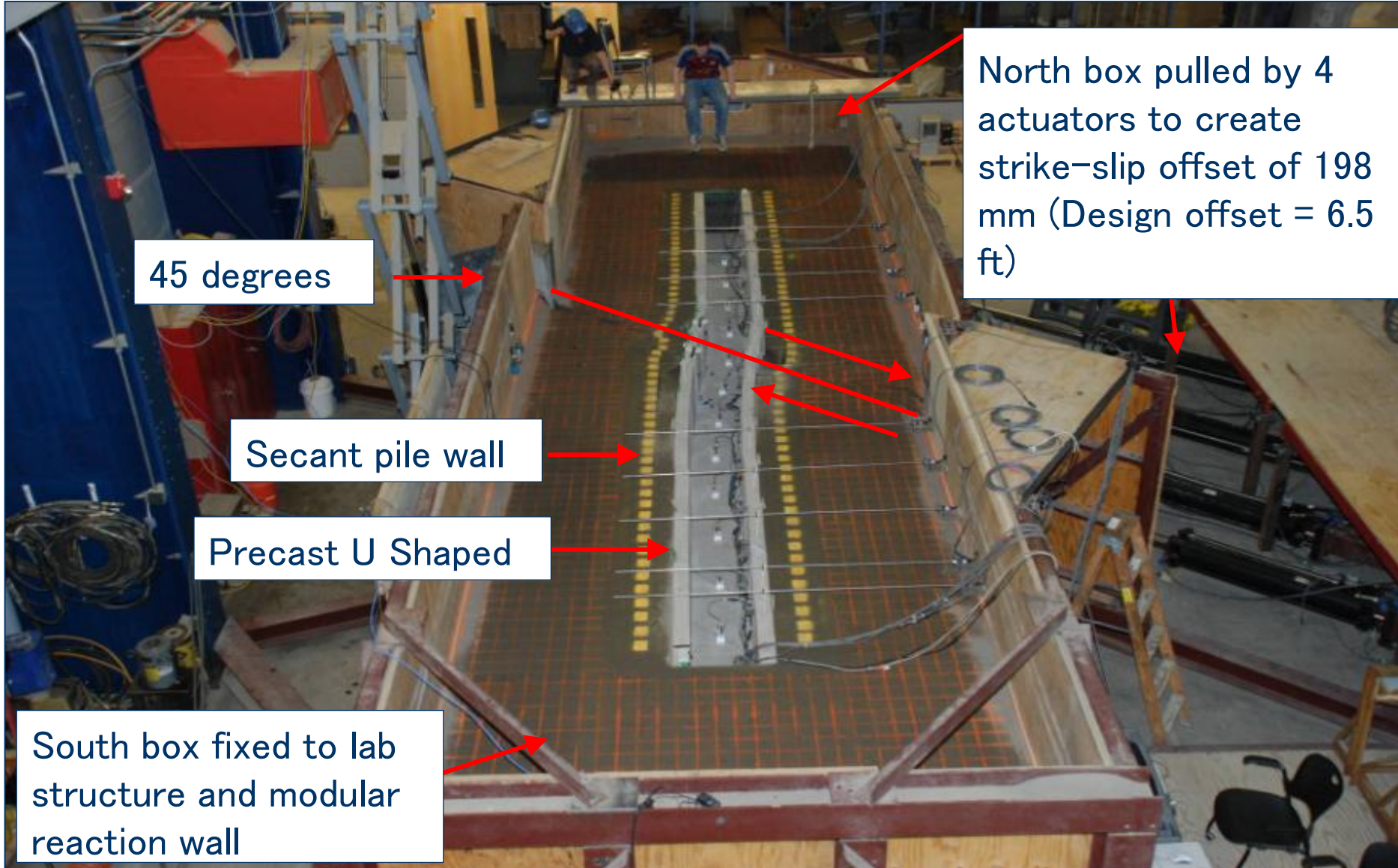
DESIGN CONCEPT ANIMATION



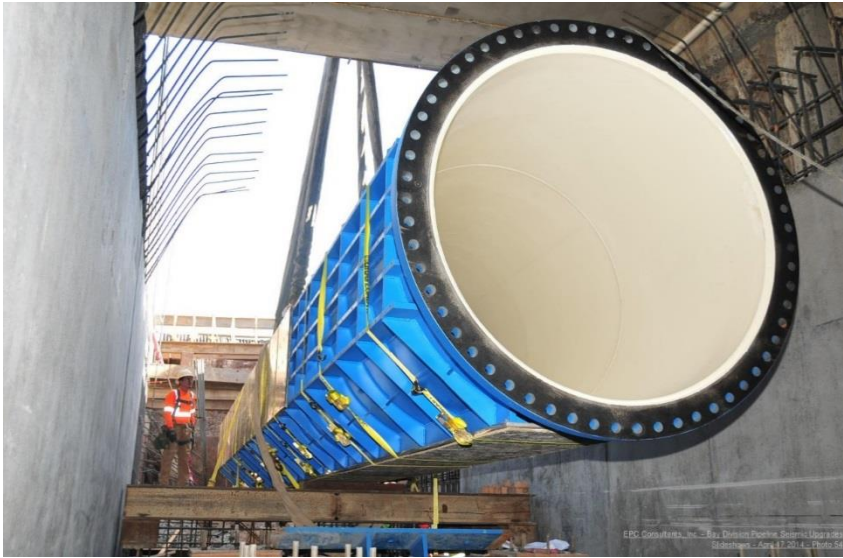
Typical Section At Fault Zone



Test Bed at Cornell University



Ball Joint and Slip Joint Construction



Calaveras Dam Replacement

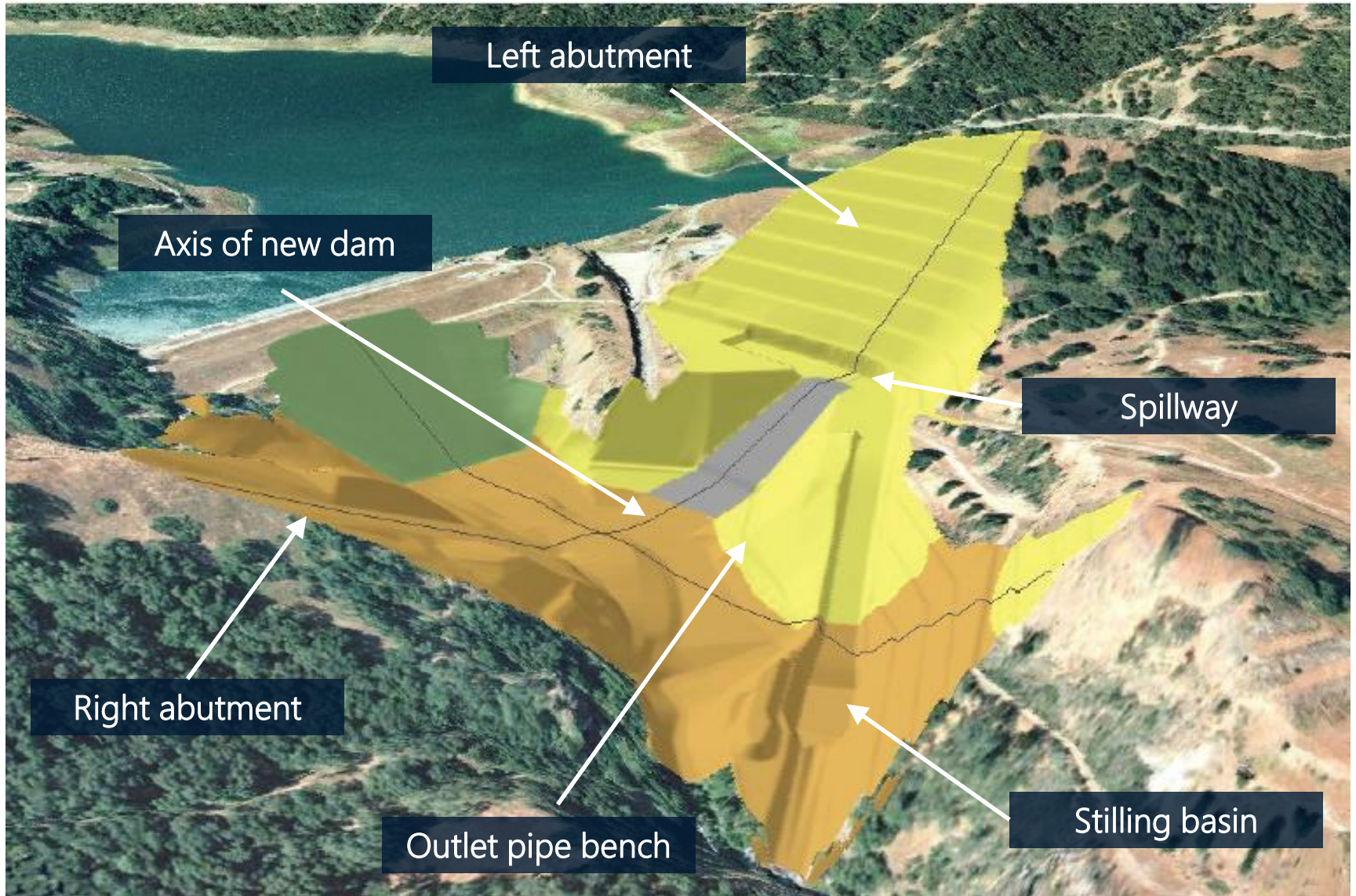
- \$823 Million
- New seismically safe dam
- Restore original storage level (31 Billion gallon)
- Difficult geological conditions
- Environmental challenges



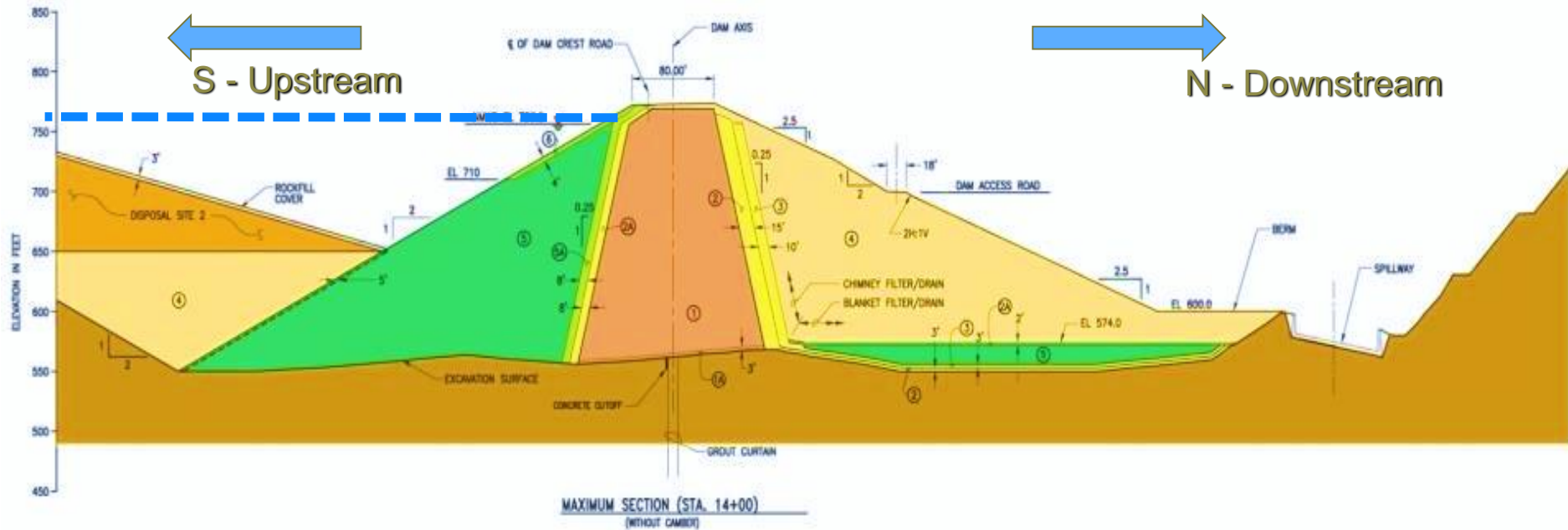


Photo Date: September 21, 2018

Dam and Spillway Excavation



Cross Section of Replacement Dam



- Zoned Earth and Rock-Filled Dam
- 220 feet high & 1200 feet in length
- 80' Crest and 1,180' Base

Construction Time Lapse Video



Calaveras Dam 2019

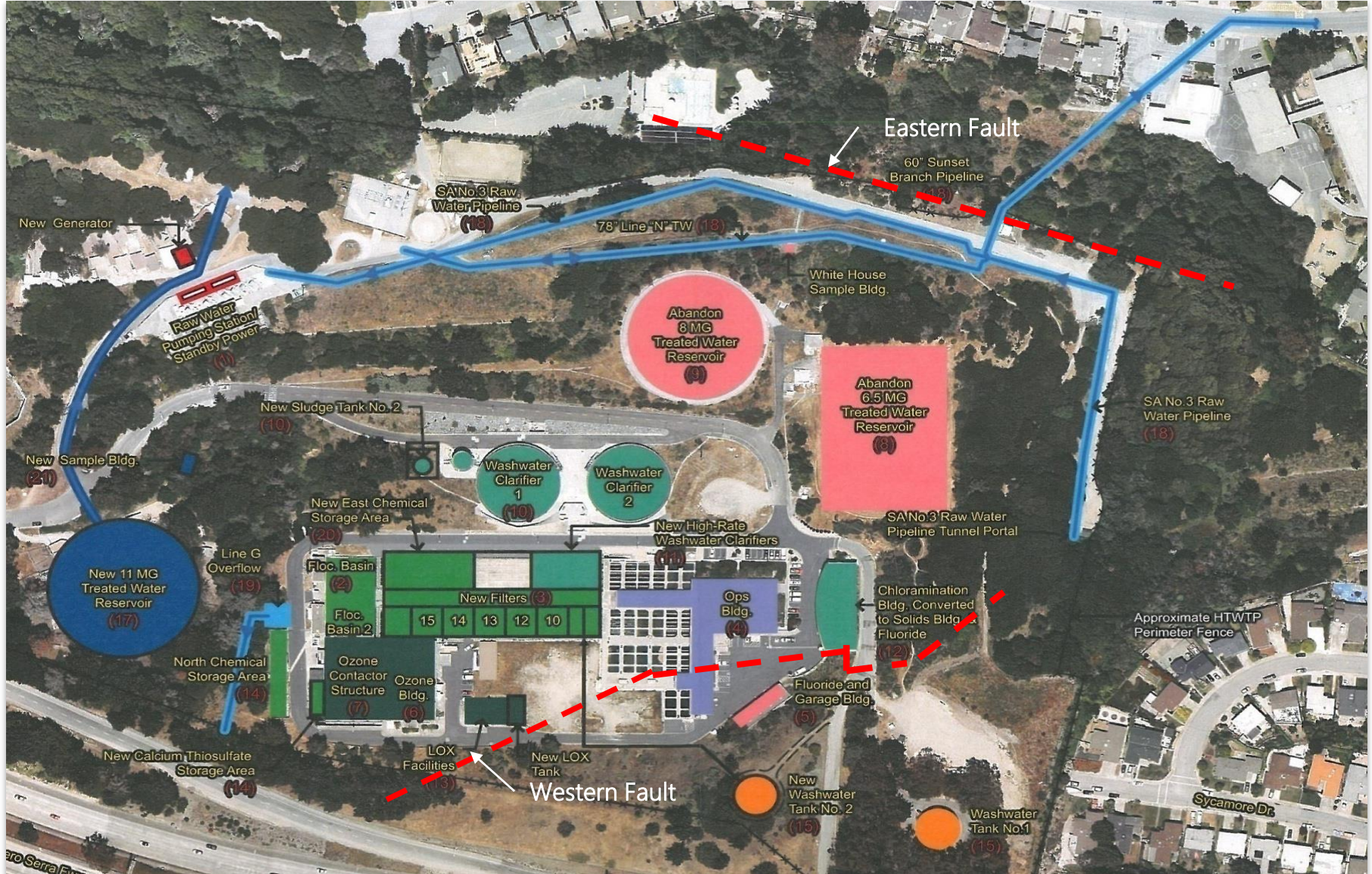


HTWTP Long-Term Improvements

- \$359 Million
- 140 mgd capacity
- Seismic retrofit
- Process improvements
- New seismic risks
- Plant challenges
 - San Andreas Fault
 - Raw water quality
 - Site limitations
 - Maintain Operations



Project Components



New Filters



11 MG Treated Water Reservoir



TWR Contactor and Storage Cell



TWR Roof Construction

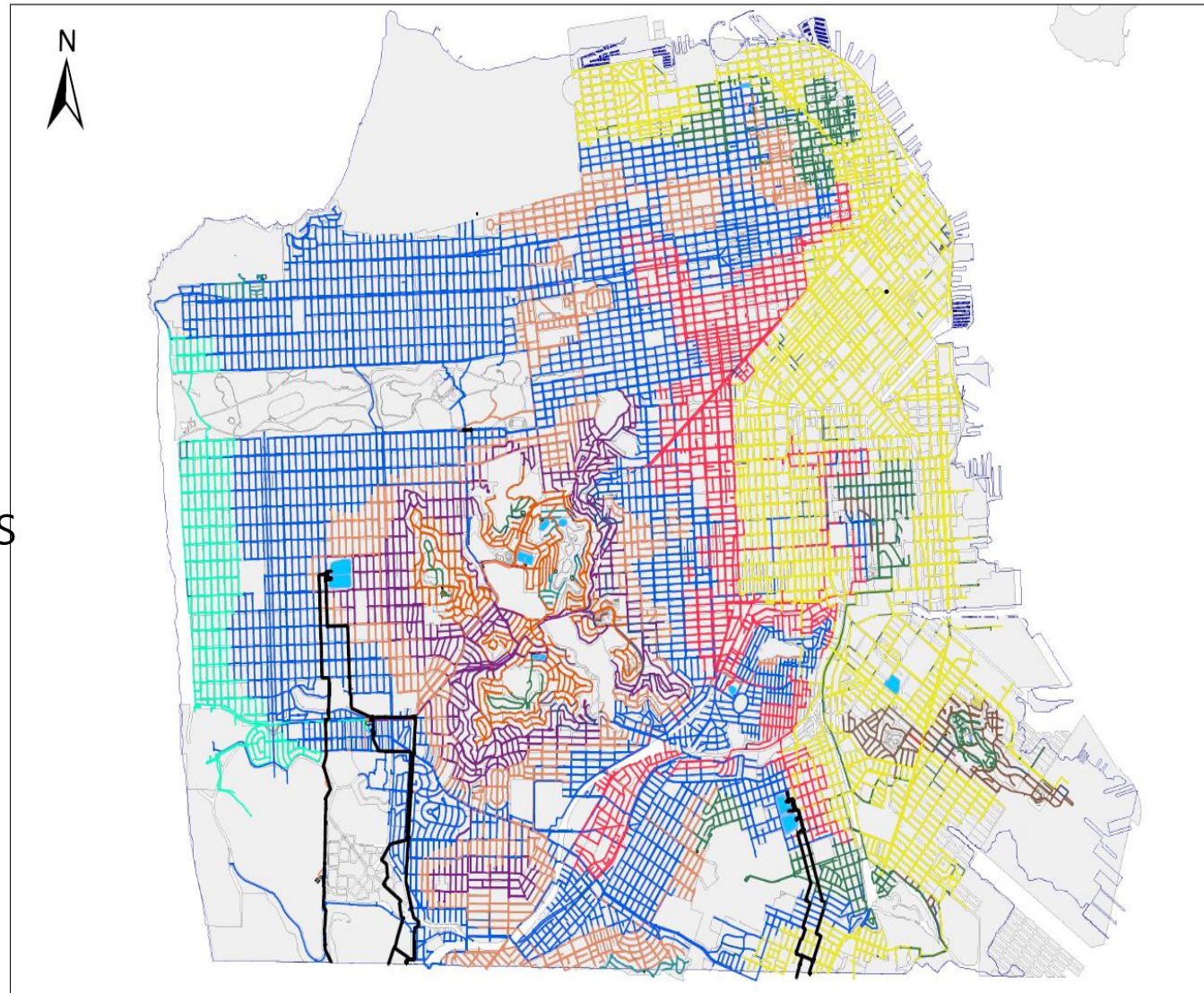


Completed Site



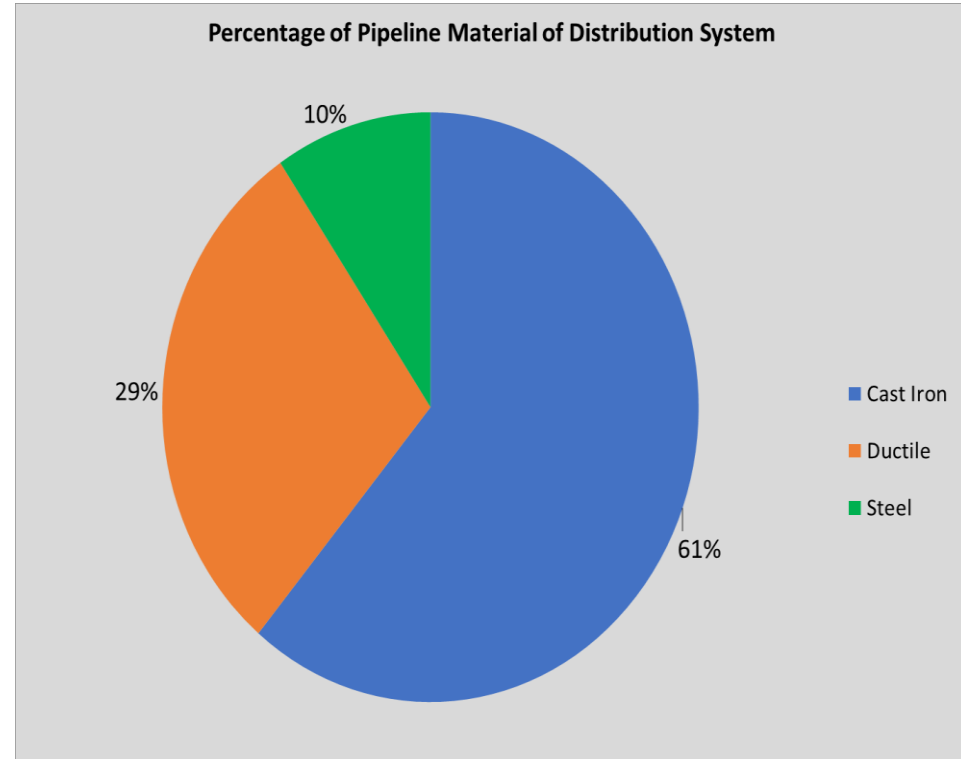
SF Water System Overview

- 5 regional transmission mains
- 1,240 miles of distribution pipeline
- 17 storage tanks and reservoirs
- 10 pump stations
- 24 pressure zones



SF Water Distribution System

- 1,240 miles of pipeline
 - Cast iron
 - Ductile iron
 - Steel
- 220 miles over 100 yrs
- Average age of pipes:
57yrs



WSIP Local Projects

- 27 Seismic Upgrade Projects
- Reservoirs, Pump Stations and Tanks
- Large transmission pipelines and valves



SF Potable Water Seismic LOS

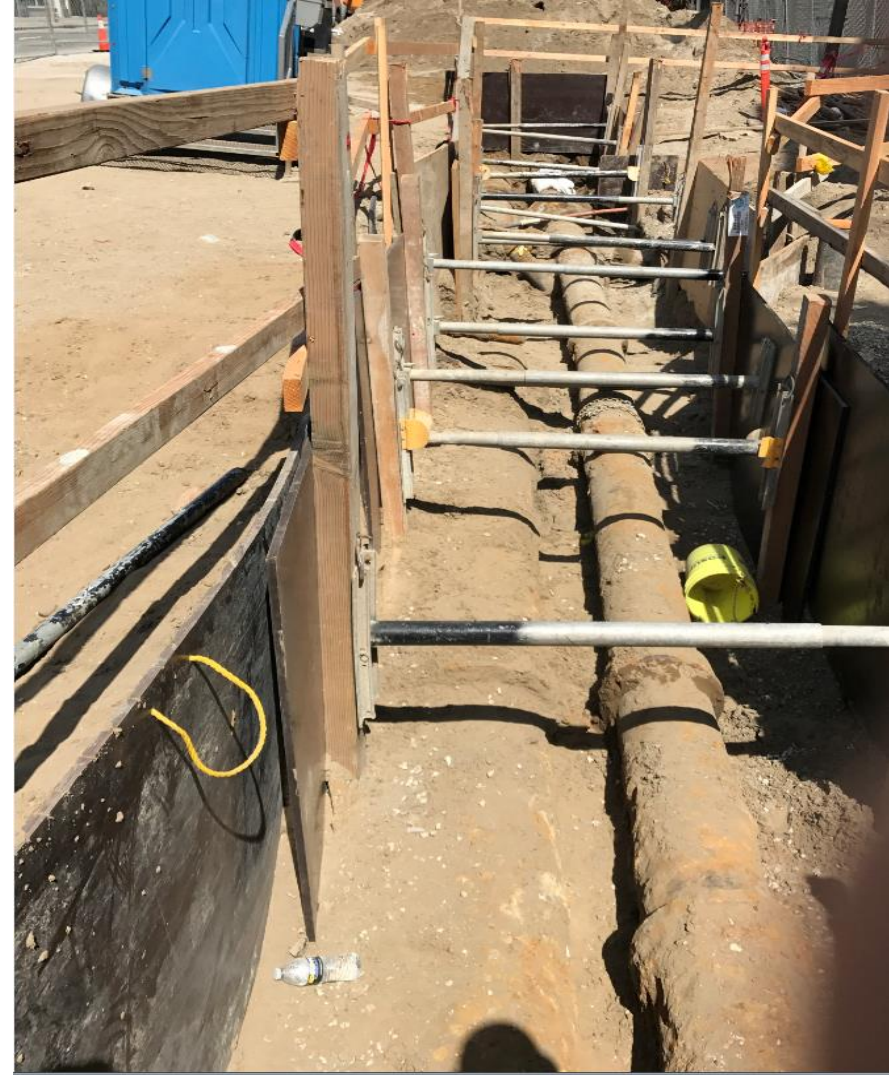
- WSIP LOS provides post-earthquake water to 4 out of 5 locations in San Francisco
- Expand LOS for SF post-earthquake reliability
- SF Seismic Reliability LOS being developed
- “Critical Network” to be determined
- Earthquake Resistant Ductile Iron Pipe (ERDIP)

SF Potable Water Seismic LOS

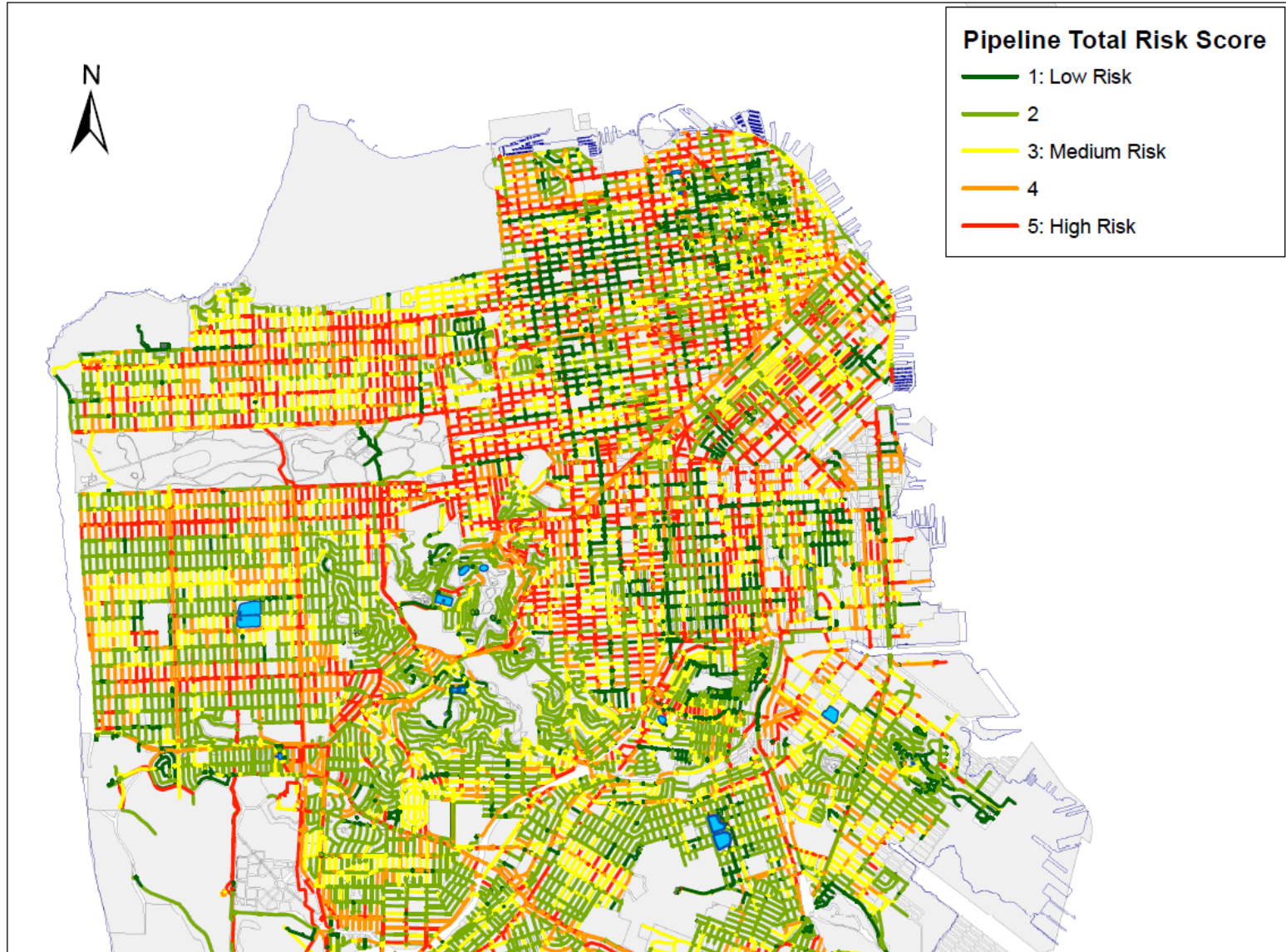
- Storage: 2 days average day demand + 2 hours of fire suppression each pressure zone
- Water Supply Restoration
 - 24 hours - limited services to Critical Care Facilities
 - 72 hours - limited secondary distribution system pressurized
 - 7 days - limited transmission and distribution mains restored to potable service.
 - 90 days - secondary distribution system restored to potable service.

Pipeline Replacement Program

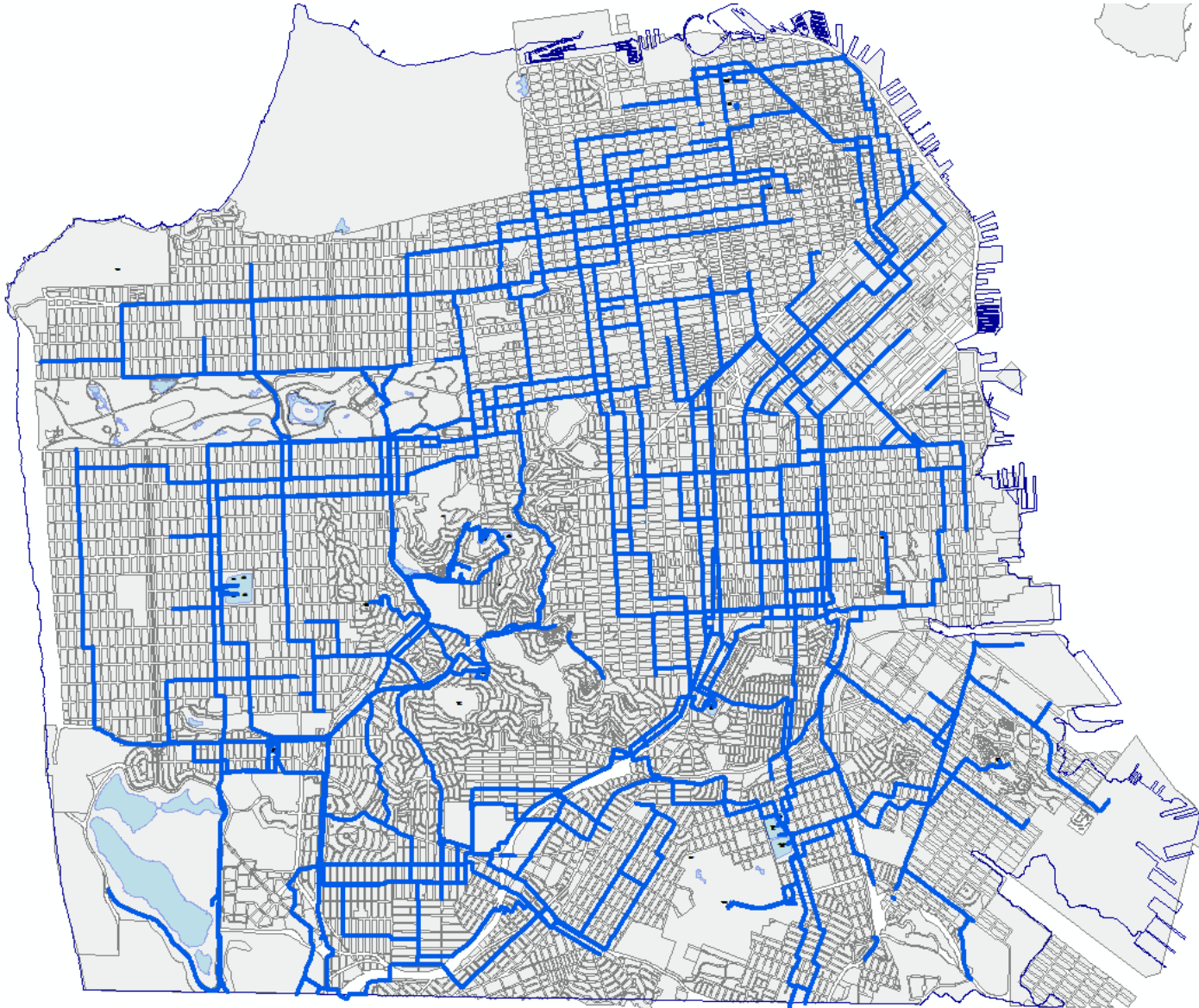
- Reliability Analysis (2011)
- Total Risk Scores for all pipes
- 320 miles identified for priority replacement
- Replacement goal: 15 miles/year
- \$55M Annual Budget



320 Miles of Priority Pipeline



Seismic Backbone System



Summary

- LOS need to be matched to customer/stakeholder expectations, funding/resources, & delivery schedules.
- Consistent LOS help control project scopes and budgets, and assist in recovery planning.
- Resources/facilities needed to achieve and maintain LOS should be carefully predicted through iterative planning and modeling, and extensive stakeholder involvement.

Questions?

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