

Water/Wastewater Standards Ownership

- Stovepiped
 - American Water Works Association (AWWA)
 - American Lifelines Alliance (ALA)(No longer active)
 - American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)
 - International Building Code (IBC)
- Need to be close to users
 - I.E. water works people don't look to ASCE for standards
- · Public versus Private
 - Different drivers and hurdles



Probabilistic Hazards Approach (All Infrastructure)

- 50 years used as facility life span
- Earthquake
 - 50% in 50 years 72 year return or
 - 10% in 50 years 500 year return
 - 2% in 50 years 2,500 year return
- Flood
 - 40% in 50 years 100-year flood plain
 - 10% in 50 years 500 year flood plain



Example List of Hazards (All Infrastructure)

Natural

1.Earthquakes/tsunamis 2.Wildland fire

3.Urban Fire

4.Flooding - Heavy rainfall and associated landslides

5.Lightning

6.High winds 7.Tornado

8.Water quality event

9.Microbial contamination Human/Technological

10.Staff Unavailable

11.Intentional act of vandalism

or sabotage

12.Computer disruption

13.Chemical release

14.Mechanical failure

Human/Technologic - continued

15.Operational error

16.Building fire/explosion

17.Building Flood 18.Accidental third-party damage

Transportation Accidents

19.Airplane collision

20.Airplane fuel dump 21.Truck/car collision

22.Rail collision

Lifeline Service Loss

23.Regional electricity outage

24. Wireless communications outage

25. Wire communications outage

26.Liquid fuel service loss 27.Treatment chemical supply and

delivery disruption

Collection and Storage of Damage Data Following Earthquakes (All Infrastructure)

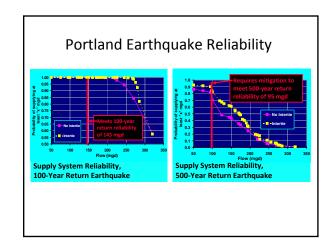
- · Damage data used for fragility development
- No system in place to address:
 - Standardization of data
 - Collection of data
 - Storage of data

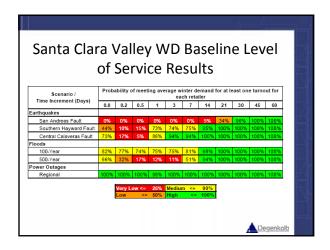


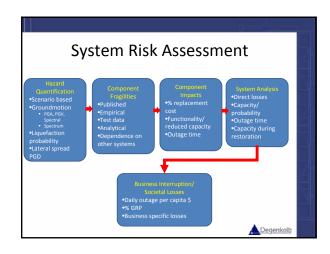
Water/Wastewater Metrics

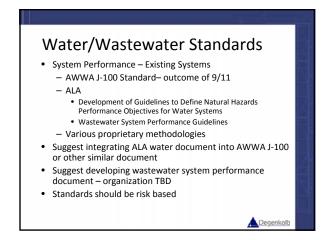
- Functionality (Level of Service) Social Impacts/Indirect Losses
 - Capacity/Probability of achieving
- · Planning & Response
 - Emergency planning
 - Emergency response Near-Real-Time Assessment
- Restoration planning
- Financial
 - Direct losses
 - Insurance coverage
 - Post-event financial planning
 - assessment
 - Reliability assessment for bond

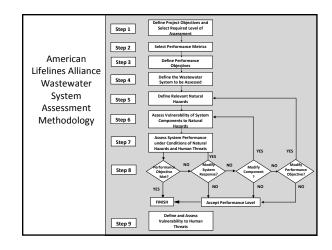
- - Outage time
 - Capacity during recovery
 - Business interruption end users
 - Resilient community goals
- Asset Management/Capital Improvements
 - Identification of deficiencies
 - Prioritization of capital improvements
 - Benefit/cost analysis
 - Input to asset management plan (annualized loses)











Water/Wastewater Component Standards • Facilities/Components – New - IBC – buildings and other facilities by reference - ASCE 7 - AWWA – Tank Standards D100-D115 - ACI – 350 Environmental Engineering Concrete Structures • Performance Based Design - Only addressed by Importance Factor • Risk Category 4 (x1.5) – Fire Suppression, Critical Services • Risk Category 3 – (x1.25) – all other water/wastewater - Gap – need PBD provisions • Existing Facilities - IEBC – buildings - Gap – need for tanks



Water/Wastewater Pipeline Standards Continued Suggested AWWA Pipeline Seismic Design Standard for Water - ALA - Seismic Guidelines for Water Pipelines - JWWA - Seismic Design and Construction Guidelines for Water Supply Facilities - Various utility standards - EBMUD, Marin Municipal WD, SFPUC - Various published guidelines Suggested WEF (or other) Pipeline Seismic Design Standard for Sewers

- Sewers

 Earthquake Disaster Countermeasure Manual, Guidelines and
- Commentary for Sewage System Japan Sewage Works Association
- Various utility standards
- Various published guidelines



Summary

- Level of service what's needed for resiliency
- Establish LOS and hazards umbrella, keep standards within lifeline industry
- Probabilistic hazards approach
- Standardize, collect, and store data
- Establish common metrics useful across the industry
- Develop system assessment standards for water and wastewater
- Develop water and sewer pipeline seismic/multihazard standards



