



Underground Flow Equalization System Project

Neighborhood Meeting

May 21, 2019

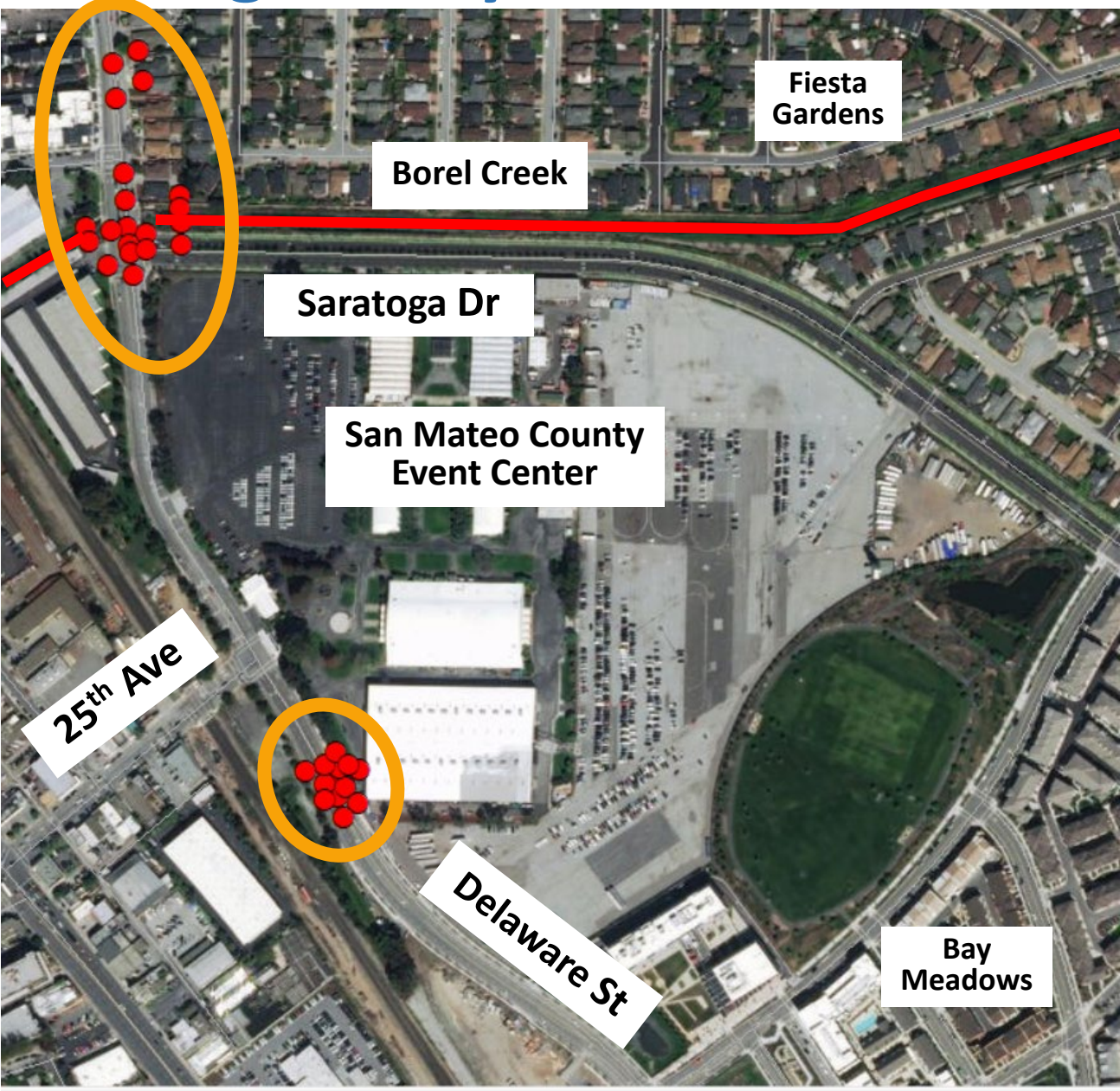
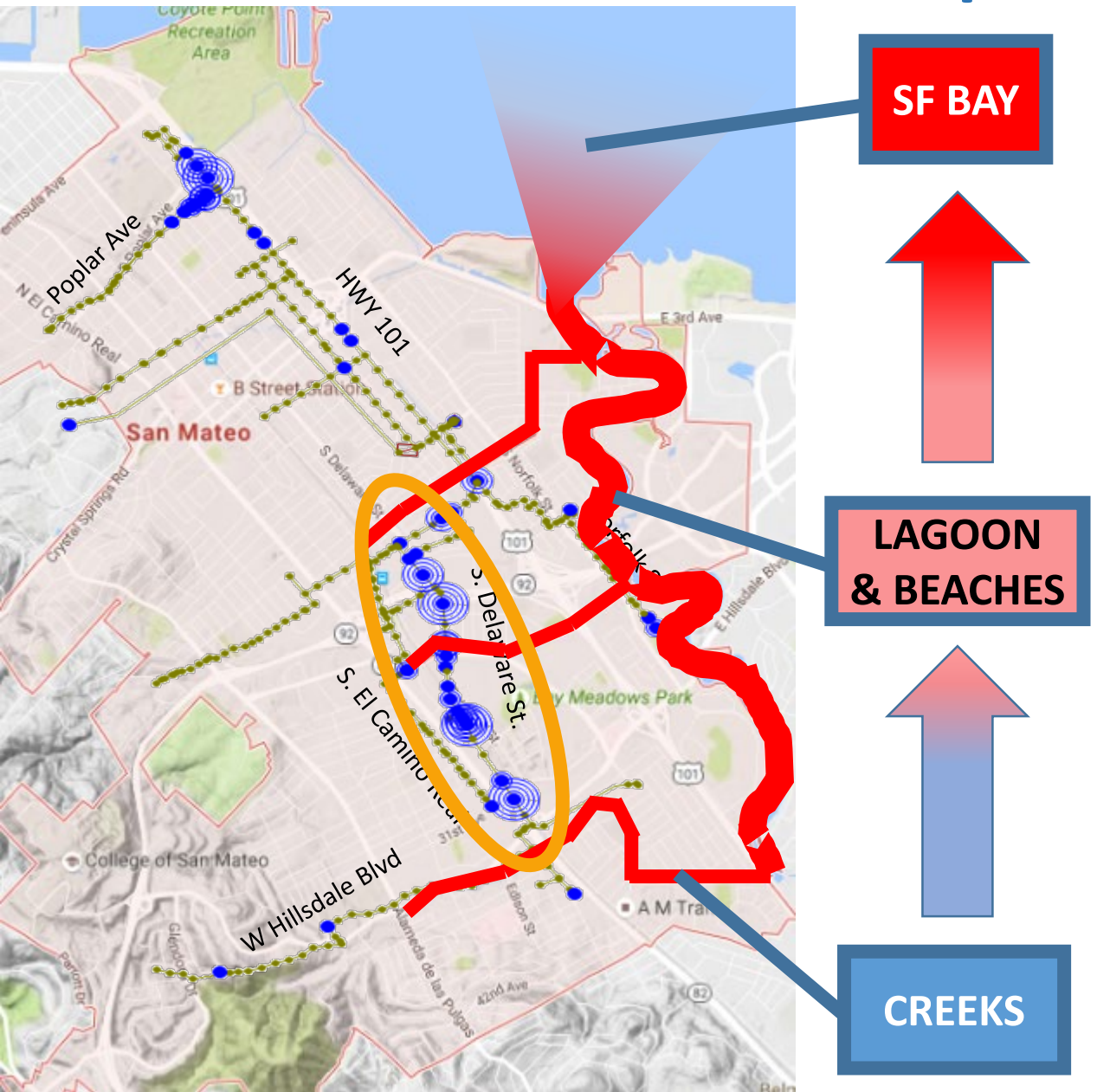


Agenda

- Why we need the Underground Flow Equalization System (UFES) and what it is
- How UFES will be constructed
- Project schedule
- Q&A session



Sewer Overflow Impacts & Regulatory Violations





**Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)
at Saratoga Dr & Delaware St**

Why Is the UFES Project Needed?



- Meet Cease & Desist Order requiring prevention of SSOs
- Provide System Capacity and Optimize Collection System Performance
- Improve safety and reliability of the system and reduce discharges of raw sewage in San Mateo and the Bay.

Existing Storage System on Delaware St

- Temporary baker tanks used for flow equalization to mitigate SSOs



Temporary Baker Tanks



Project Location & Features

- Event Center, east corner
- Approximate 5.3 million gallon underground temporary holding structure
- New diversion system (diversion sewer, diversion structure, and force main)
- Above-ground electrical building
- Continuous odor control facilities



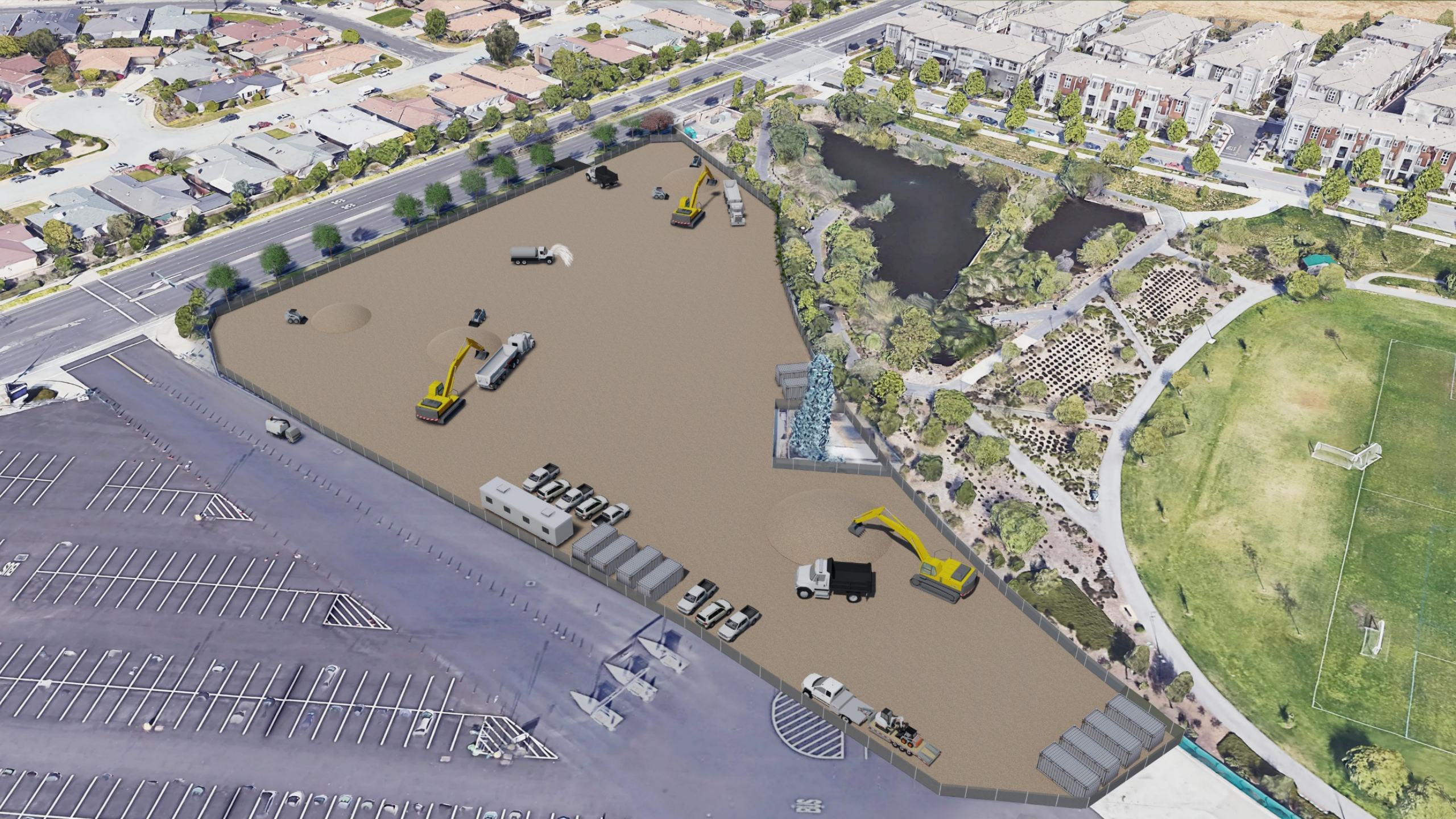
Project Location & Features



What to Expect During Construction

- UFES step by step activities:
 - Site preparation
 - Shoring options
 - Dewatering
 - Excavation
 - Foundation piles
 - Concrete
- Pipeline construction
- Approximate duration of each phase
- Monitoring
- Control of traffic, vibration, groundwater levels, dust, and noise



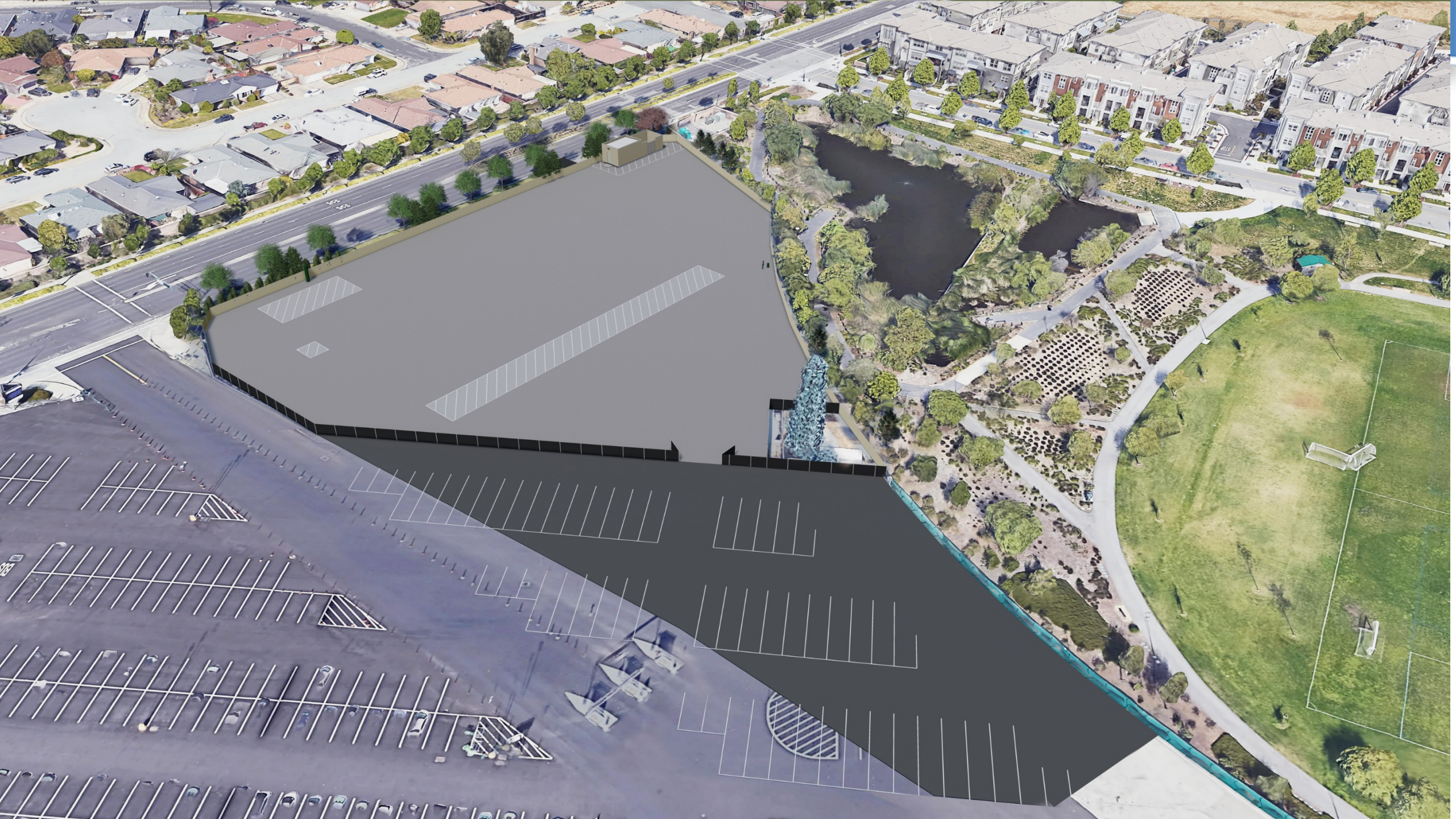








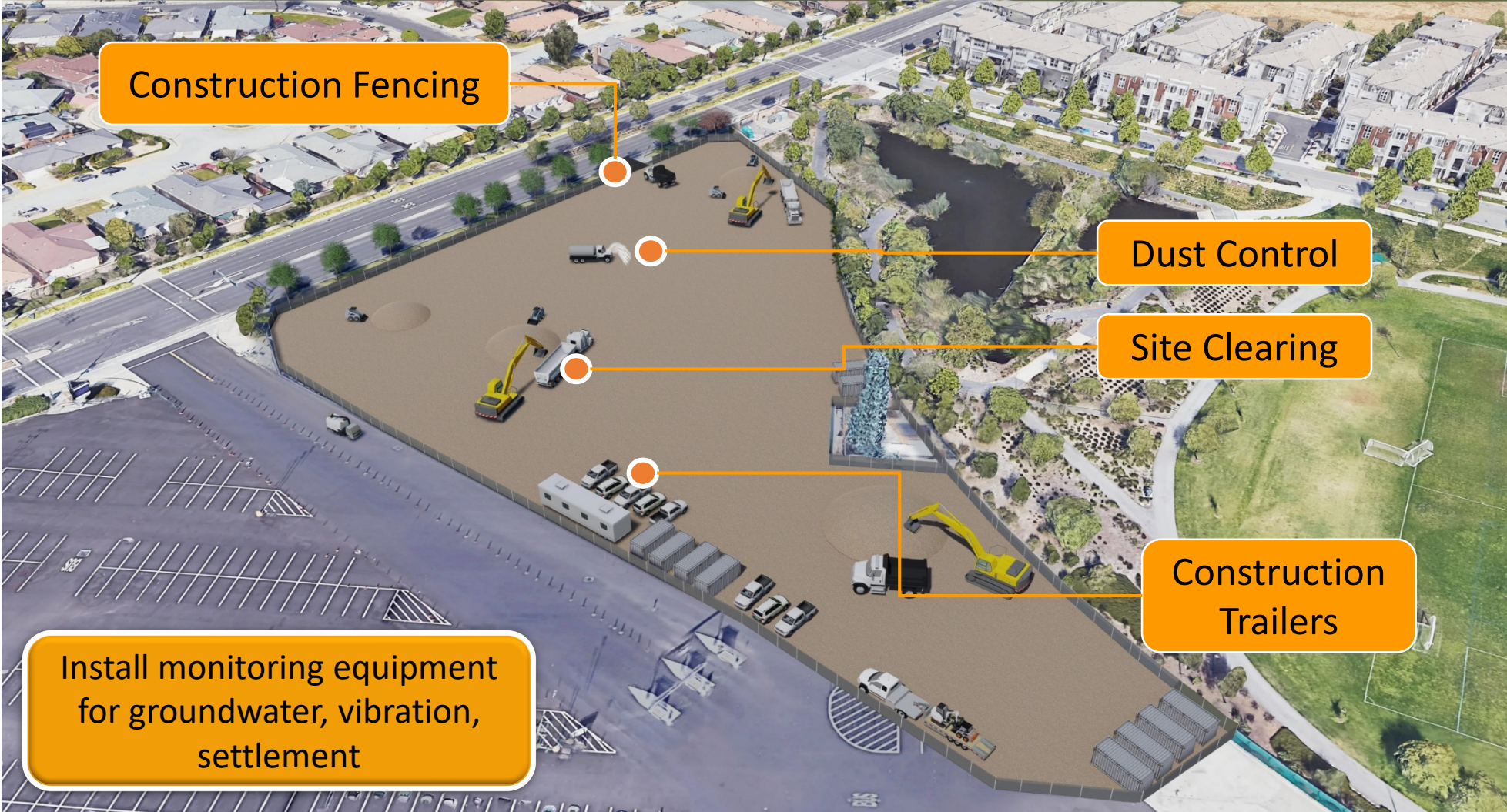




Phase 1: Site Preparation

Average trips per day:
20 heavy vehicle trips
20 worker commute trips

Duration: 3 months



Phase 2: Shoring Installation

Average trips per day:
95 heavy vehicle trips
100 worker commute
trips

Duration: 4 months



What is “Shoring”?

- An engineered system that safely holds an excavation open for an extended duration
- *“A large wall that holds the hole open”*
- Water is removed from inside and around to maintain stability
- Can be removed (temporary) or integrated into the structure



Site soil/groundwater conditions dictate feasible shoring methods

- Analyzed soils – no bedrock in our construction zone
- Mostly clay soils
- Groundwater is close to the surface, 3'-5' below ground
- Soil and groundwater investigations determined no contamination
- Conducted dewatering pump test to observe groundwater level fluctuations in nearby wells



Shoring system evaluation process

- We evaluated 6 different typical shoring methods
- What factors did we use?
 - *Technical feasibility – does it work for this site?*
 - *Duration of installation*
 - *Dewatering requirements*
 - *Noise*
 - *Vibration*
 - *Cost*

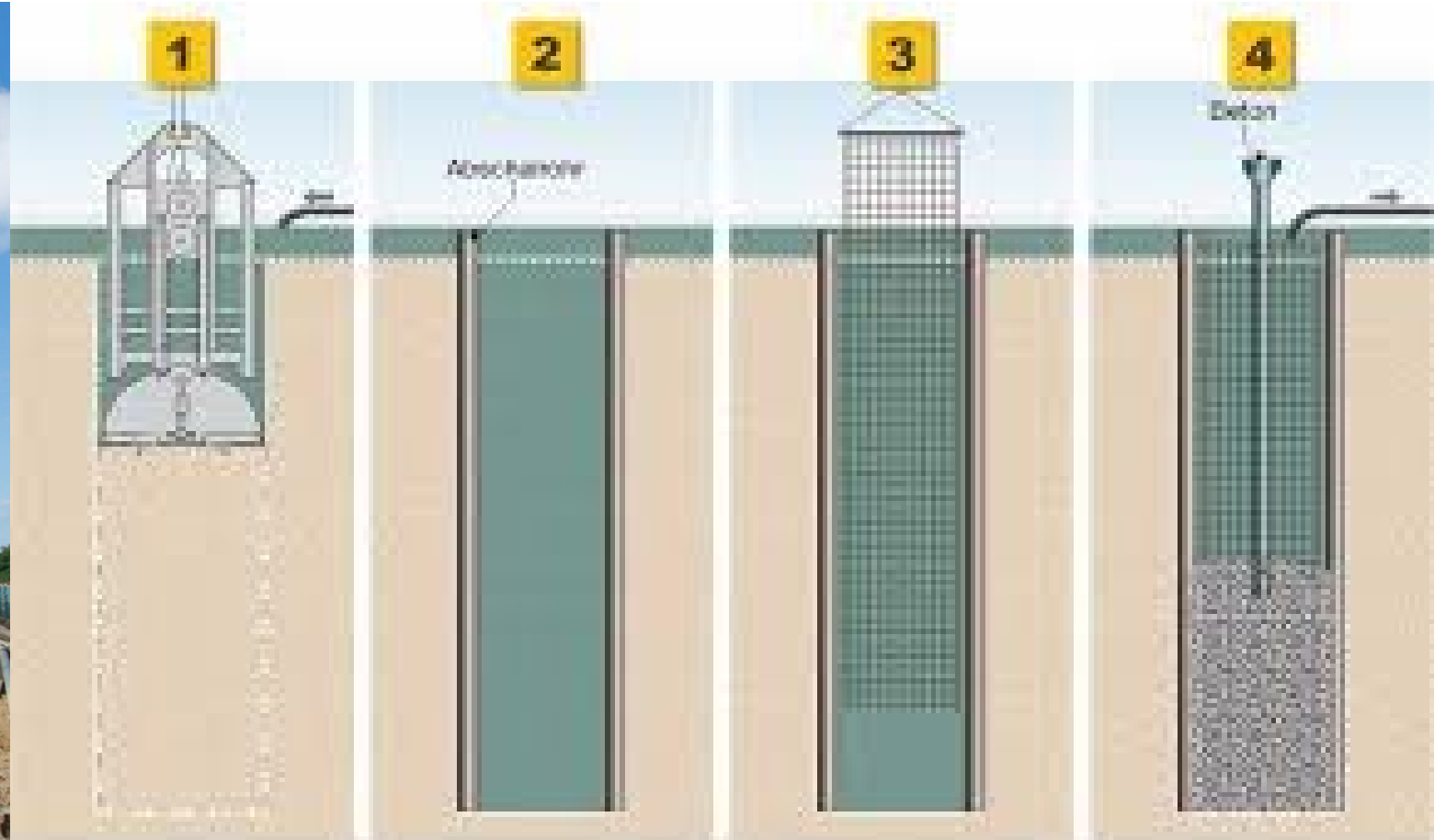


Shoring Systems

- *Sheet piling is not technically feasible for this project*
- Approved for contractor selection
 - *Slurry walls*
 - *Concrete deep soil mixing (CDSM) walls*
 - *Secant pile walls*
- All technically feasible, similar duration, and is quieter



Shoring Alternative - Slurry Wall Construction



Shoring Alternative - Cement Deep Soil Mixing

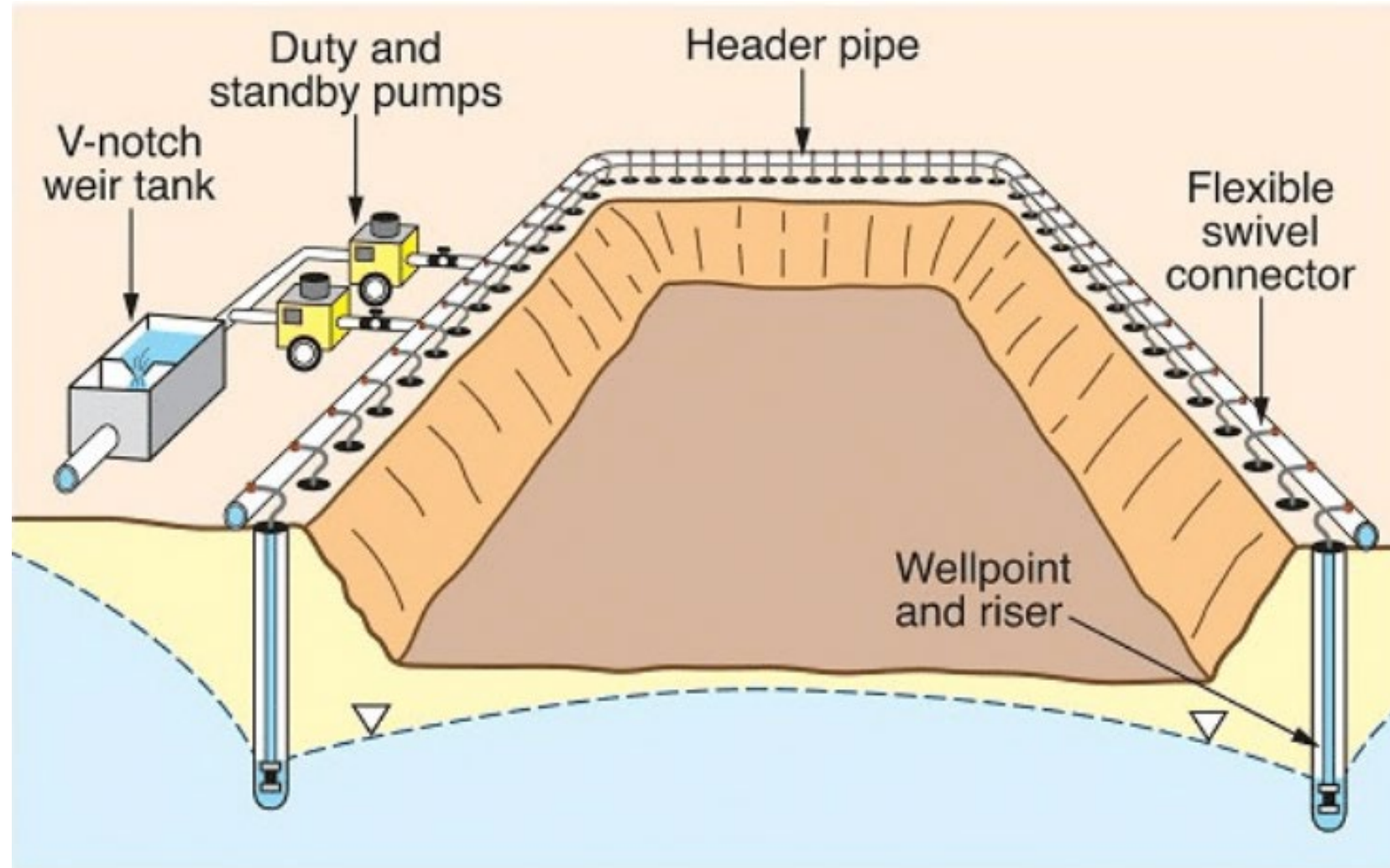


Shoring Alternative - Secant Piles

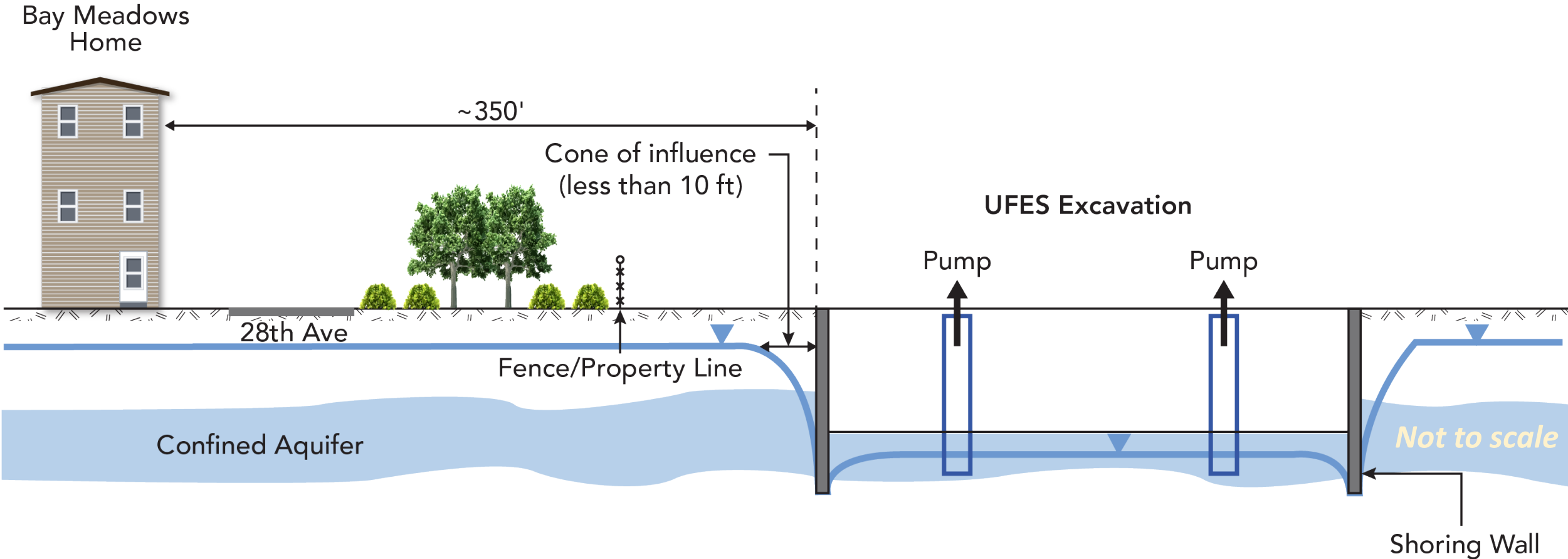


Dewatering

The shoring and dewatering methods shown are not technically feasible for our project



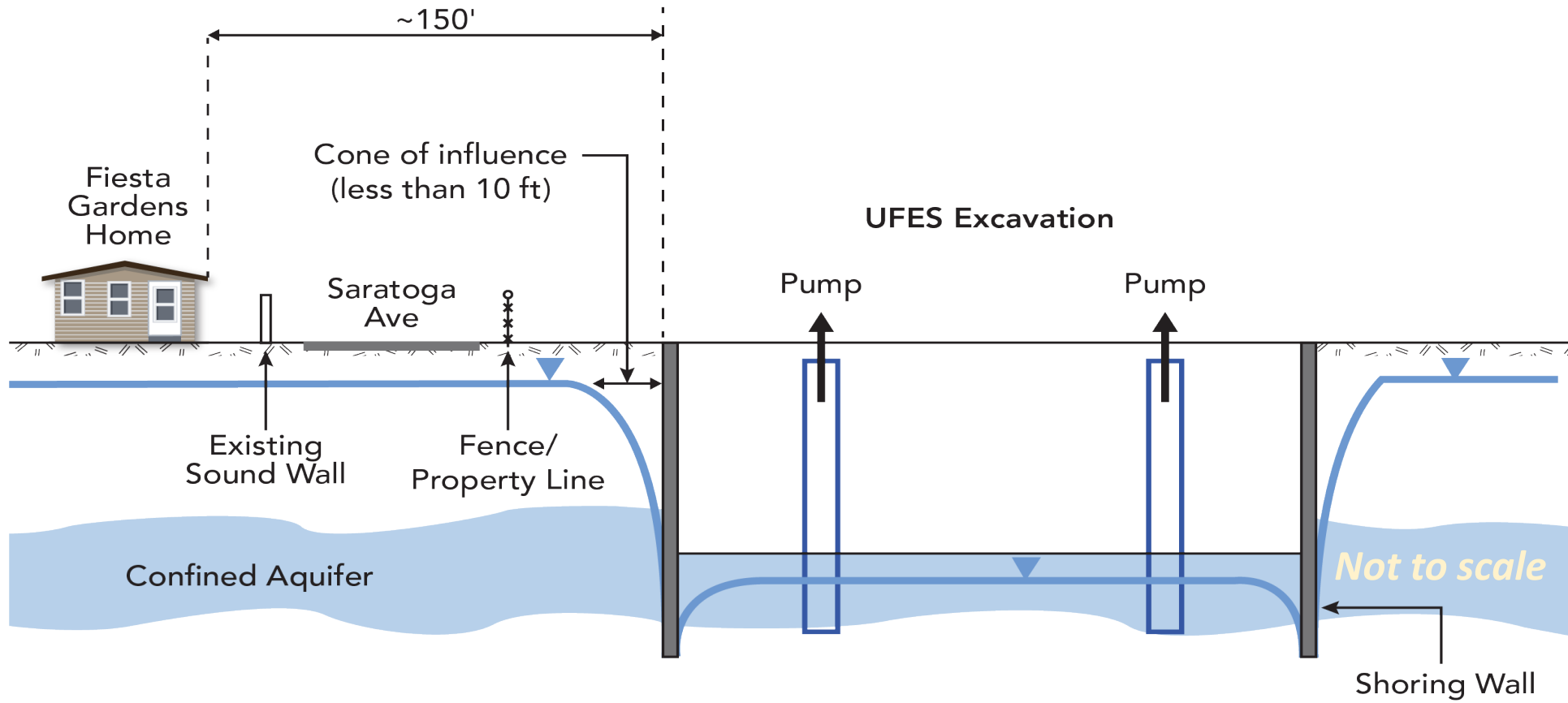
UFES Dewatering



Controlling Groundwater – Bay Meadows



UFES Dewatering



Controlling Groundwater – Fiesta Gardens



UFES Dewatering

- Significantly reduces potential for settlement
- Compatible with allowable impermeable shoring systems
- Interior dewatering limits groundwater table drawdown



Construction Monitoring

- Install more observation wells near the site before construction to monitor groundwater levels
- Survey and document existing nearby structures before, during and after construction
- Monitor noise and vibration
- Enforceable stop action thresholds that exceed specified acceptable limits



Phase 3: Excavation

Average trips per day:
115 heavy vehicle
trips
100 worker commute
trips

Duration: 3 months



Relative to Other Projects

- UFES is smaller in size and scale
- UFES shoring and dewatering methods prevent settlement
- Less truck trips
- Some similar construction activities (earthwork)
- Similar traffic haul routes



Pacifica Project Surrounding Community



Skate Park

Community Center

2.1 Million Gallon Facility in Parking Lot

1

Arae Dr

31

Residential
Neighborhood

Skate Park

Dewatering
System

Impermeable
Shoring

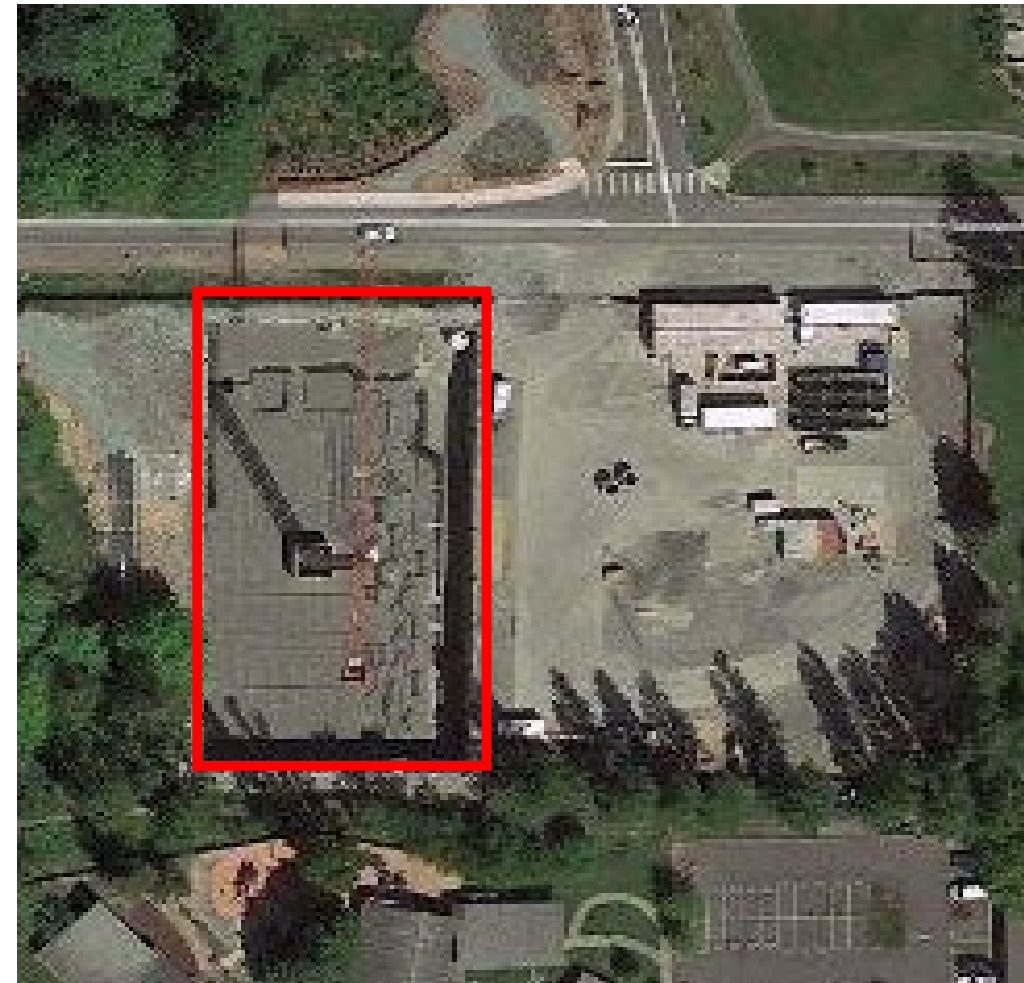


VSLU801692

MGW. 3350 LB
TARE. 3300 LB
NET. 2000 LB
CU. CAP. 27.7 CB

VSLU801692

Windermere (Seattle) Flow Equalization Facility During Excavation



Phase 4: Foundation Pile Installation

Average trips per day:
70 heavy vehicle trips
20 worker commute
trips

Duration: 2 months



Install ~270
micro piles

Monitor groundwater,
vibration, settlement



What are “Foundation Piles”?

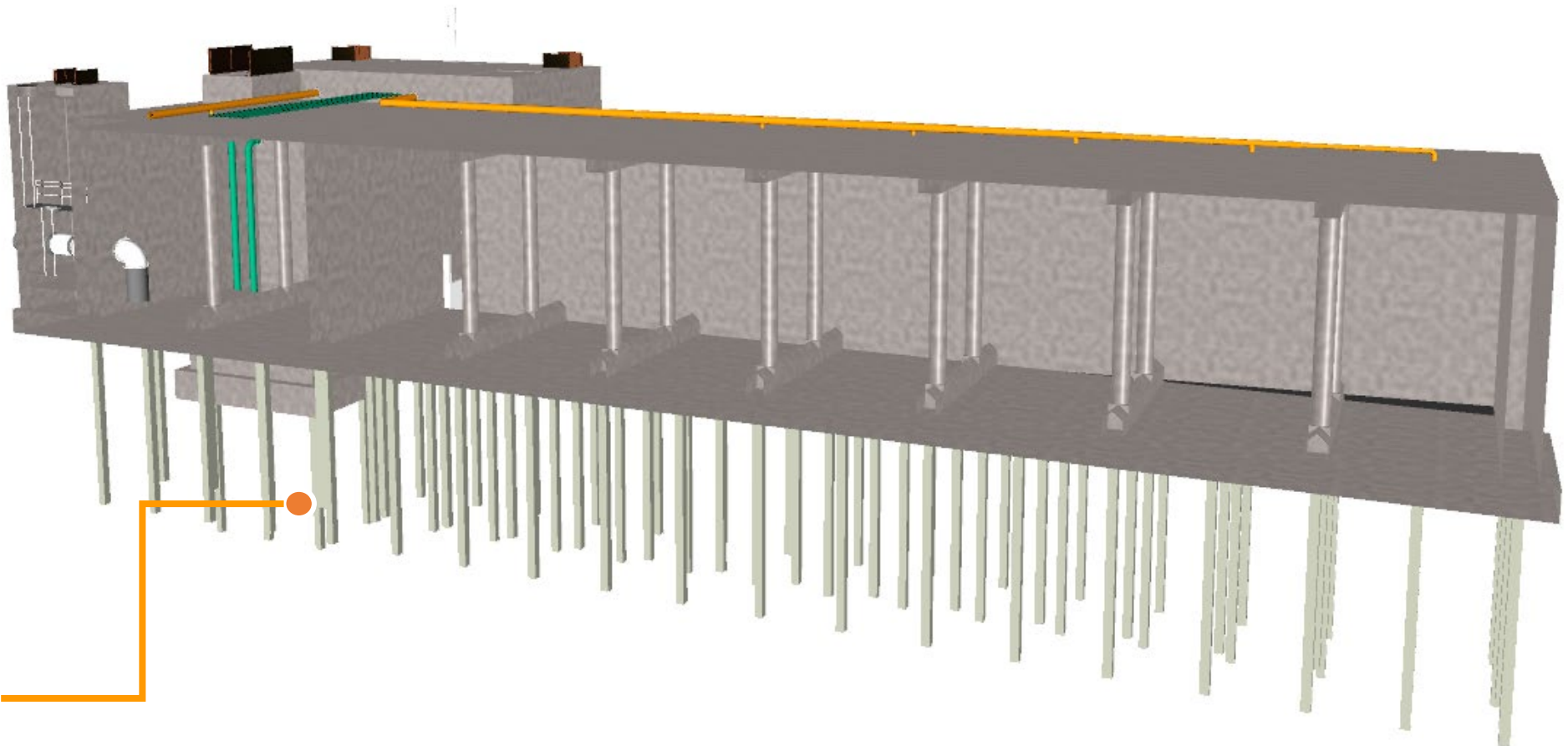
- Prevent uplift (floating) from high groundwater
- Prevent settlement (sinking)
- Keep the structure in place during seismic events



Ground Level

Bottom of
Excavation

Micropiles
under
structure



Pile system evaluation process

- We evaluated 7 different typical pile types and installation methods
- What factors did we use?
 - *Technical feasibility – does it work for this site?*
 - *Shoring system compatibility*
 - *Duration of installation*
 - *Noise*
 - *Vibration*
 - *Cost*



Technically feasible foundation pile systems

- *Impact (or hammered) piles were eliminated from consideration*
- Cast-in-Drilled-Hole piles
- Drilled Micropiles (**Selected Method**)
- All technically feasible, similar duration, and meet other key criteria



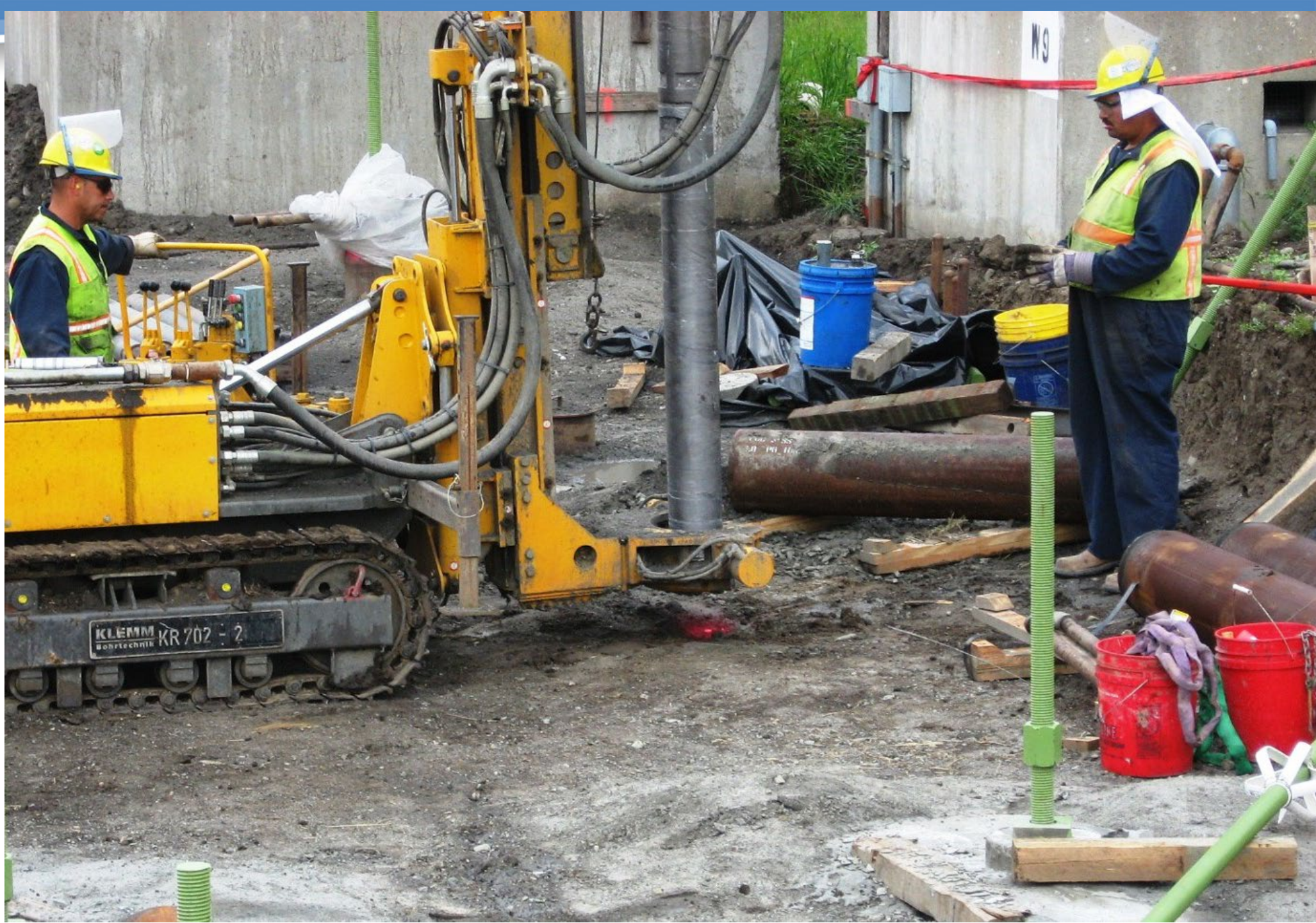
Impact Piles

Removed from
consideration for this
project

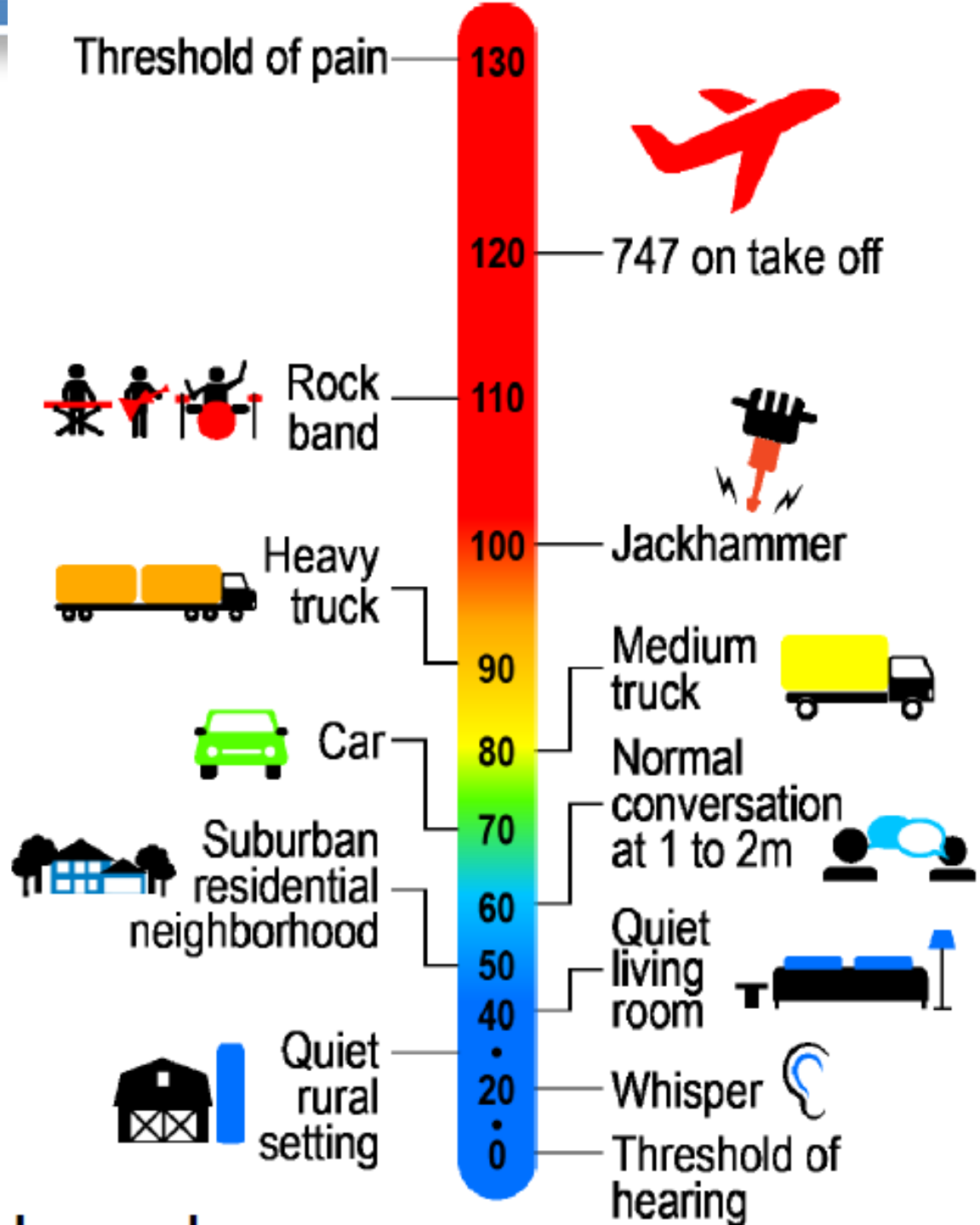


Drilled Micropiles

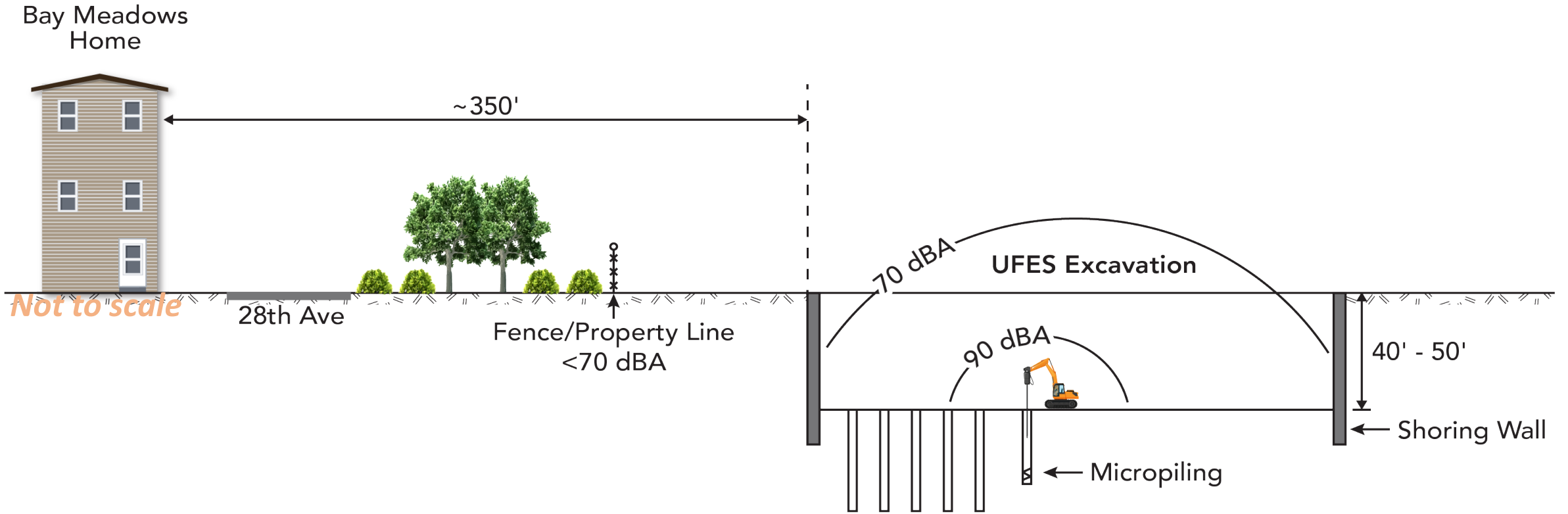
Selected Method



Sound Thermometer



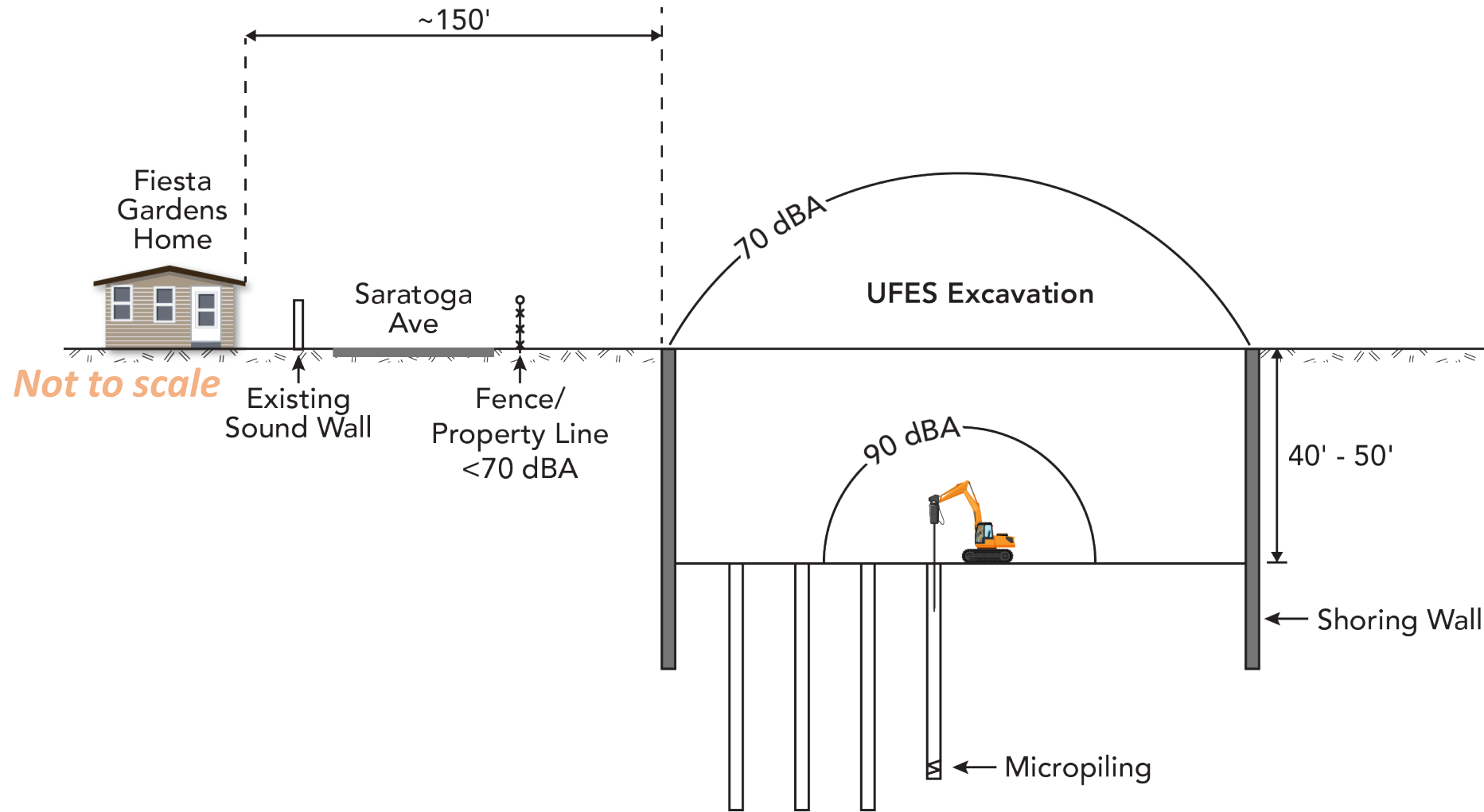
Drilled Micropile Installation



Section Showing Anticipated Sound Levels From Micropiling Activities – Bay Meadows



Drilled Micropile Installation



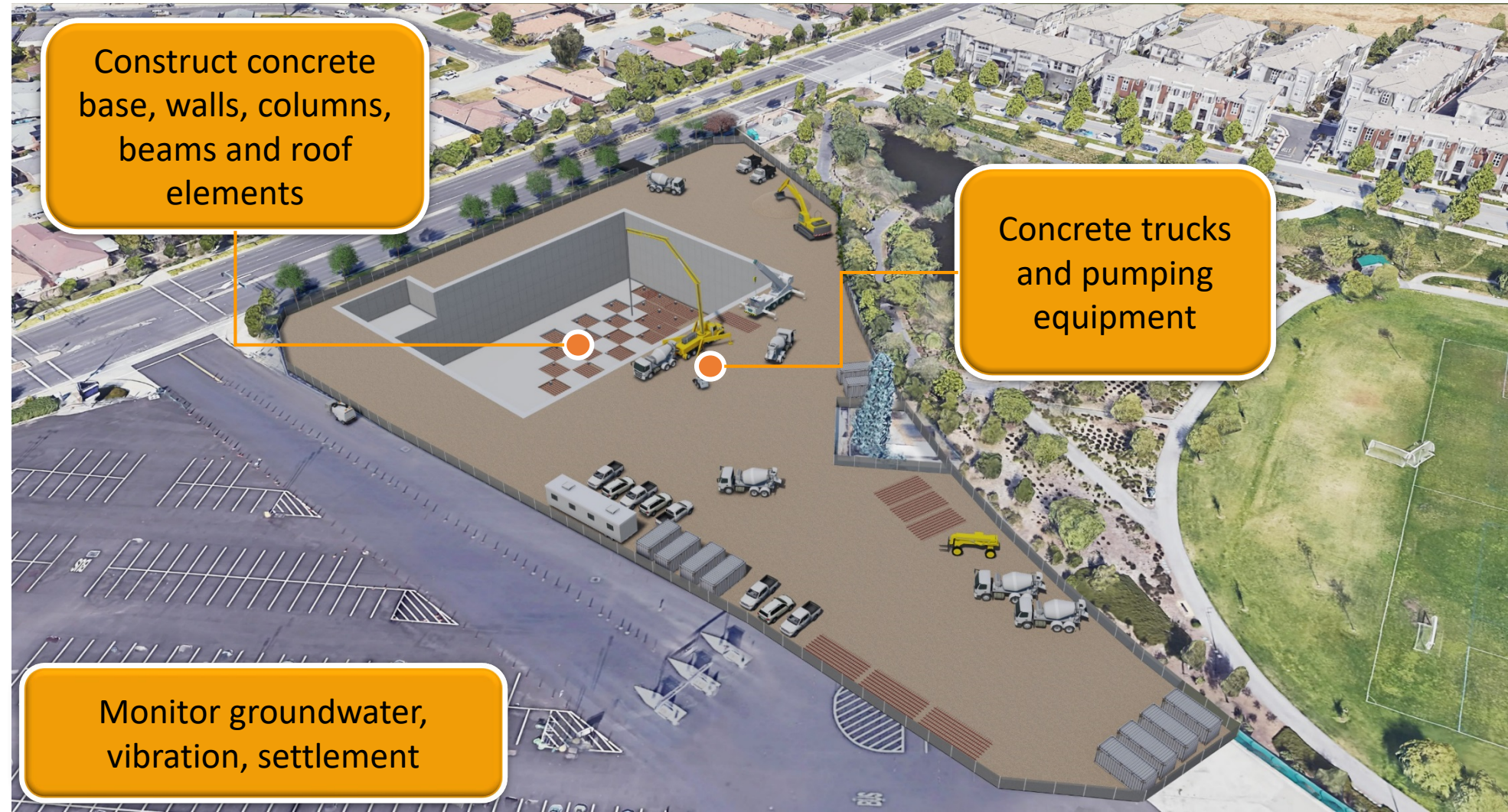
Section Showing Anticipated Sound Levels From Micropiling Activities – Fiesta Gardens



Phase 5: Concrete

Average trips per day:
89 heavy vehicle trips
20 worker commute
trips

Duration: 9 months





Pacifica Construction



Phase 5: Site Finishing

Average trips per day:
58 heavy vehicle trips
20 worker commute trips

Duration: 8 months



Diversion System

(Diversion Sewer, Diversion Structure, and Force Main
along Delaware St and Saratoga Dr)



Diversion System Alignments & Locations

● Diversion Structure

—South of Saratoga and Delaware Intersection

● Diversion Sewer

—New 36-inch diameter, 15 to 22 feet deep

● Force Main

—18-inch sewer pipe



Diversion Sewer Open Trench Construction

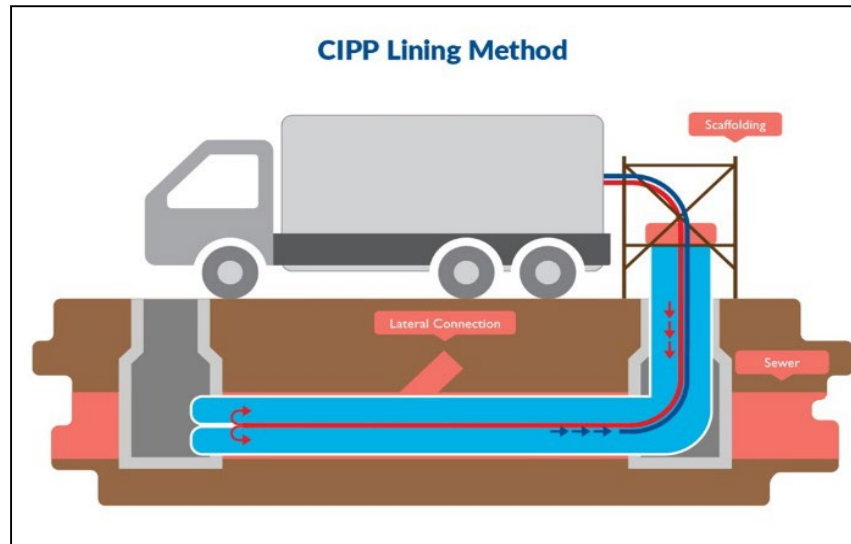


Trenchless Construction

- Borel Creek Culvert Undercrossing at Delaware
Horizontal directional drilling of New 18" Force Main

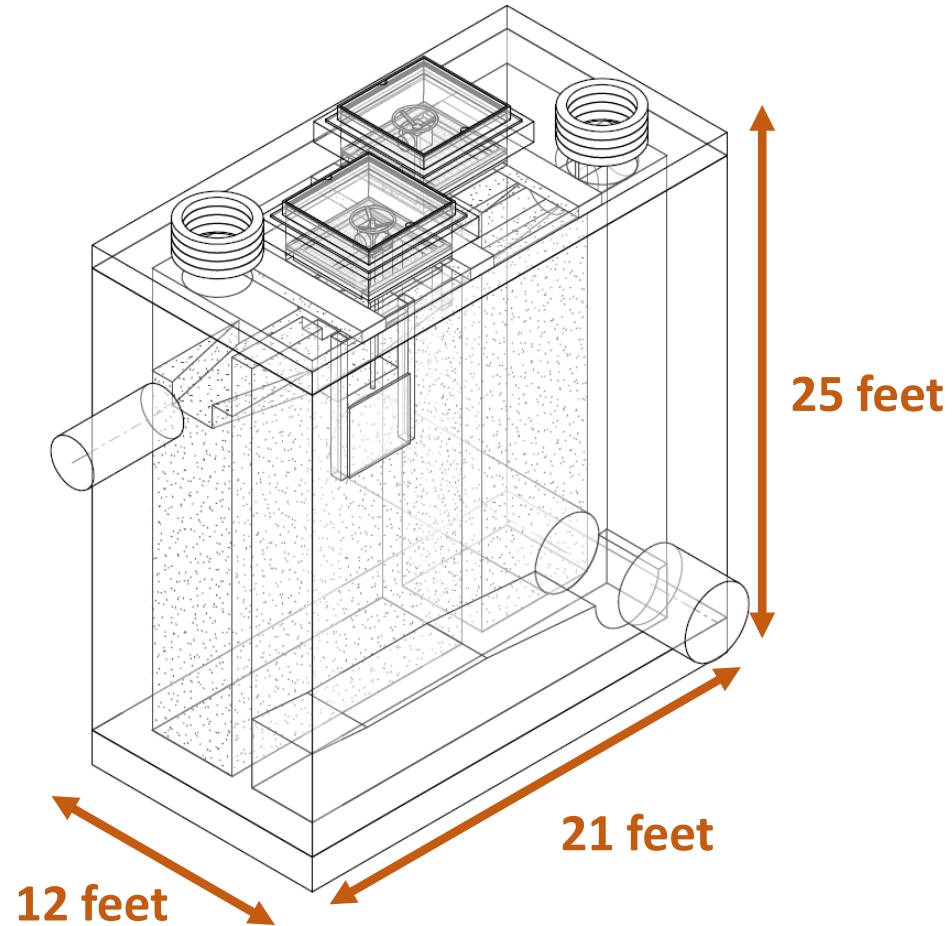


- Saratoga Force Main
Cured in Place Pipe Lining of Existing 18" Pipe



Diversion Structure Construction

- Excavation in intersection of Delaware and Saratoga
- Temporary shoring
- Traffic control around excavation
- Duration: 3 months



Dust Control

Streets



Construction Areas



Wet Sweeping on
Surrounding streets and around
Construction Site

Covered trucks, site watering,
fence screening and tire wash
facilities



Construction Hours

- Allowable construction hours are Monday to Friday, 7 am – 7 pm
- Typical construction day is expected to be 8-10 hours
- Construction work is not planned for weekends or outside hours of 7 am – 7 pm
 - *Exceptions may be needed, but only with City approval (e.g. concrete pour)*



Construction Traffic Routes

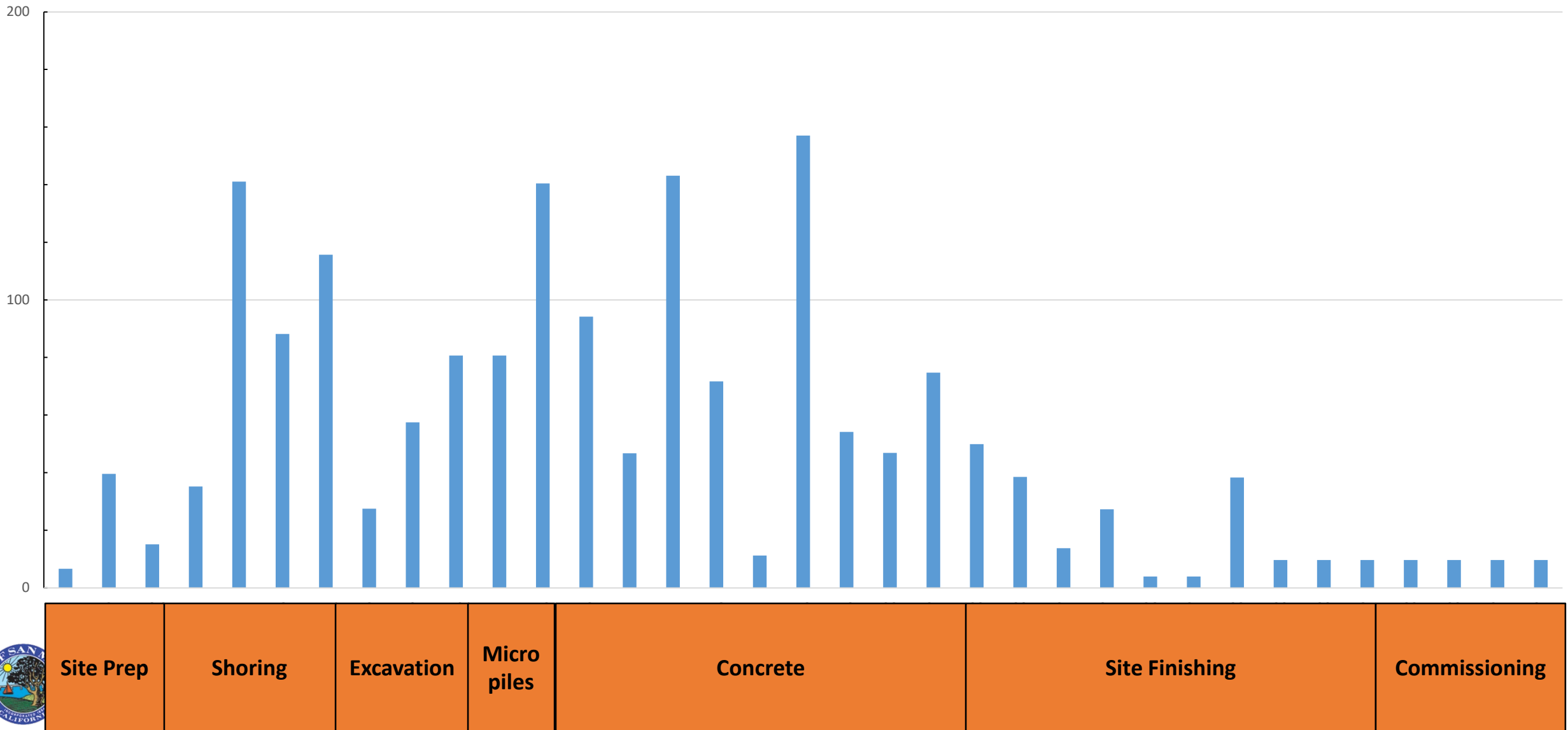
City Designated
Truck/Haul Routes



Proposed Project Routes



Average Heavy Construction Vehicles per Day



Site Prep

Shoring

Excavation

Micro
piles

Concrete

Site Finishing

Commissioning

Post-Construction Operations & Maintenance



Future Operations and Maintenance

- Facility expected to be used less than 20 times per year on average
- Temporarily holds flows for up to 24 hours
- Holding structure cleaned with the tipping buckets and emptied after each use
- Inspected by City after each event



Odor Control



Air Tight Vaults

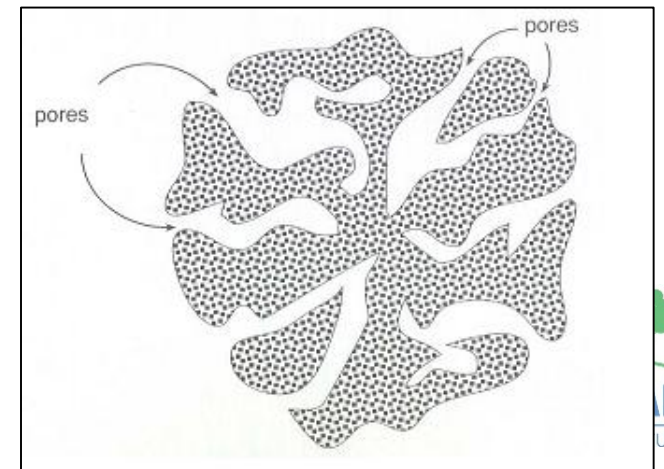
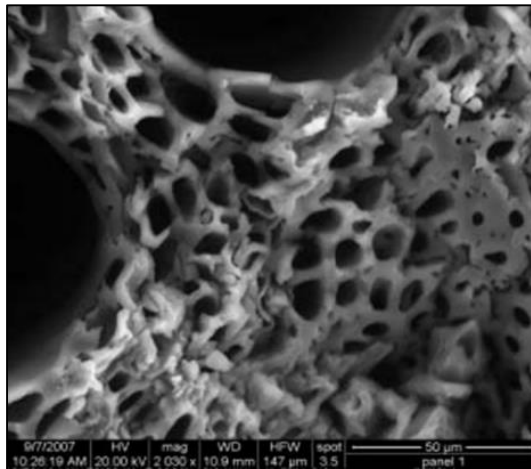


Carbon Odor Scrubber

- Highly efficient technology: carbon odor scrubbers
- Large pore surface area adsorbs large mass of odors
- 3 grams has surface of a football field!



Self Cleaning Tipping Buckets

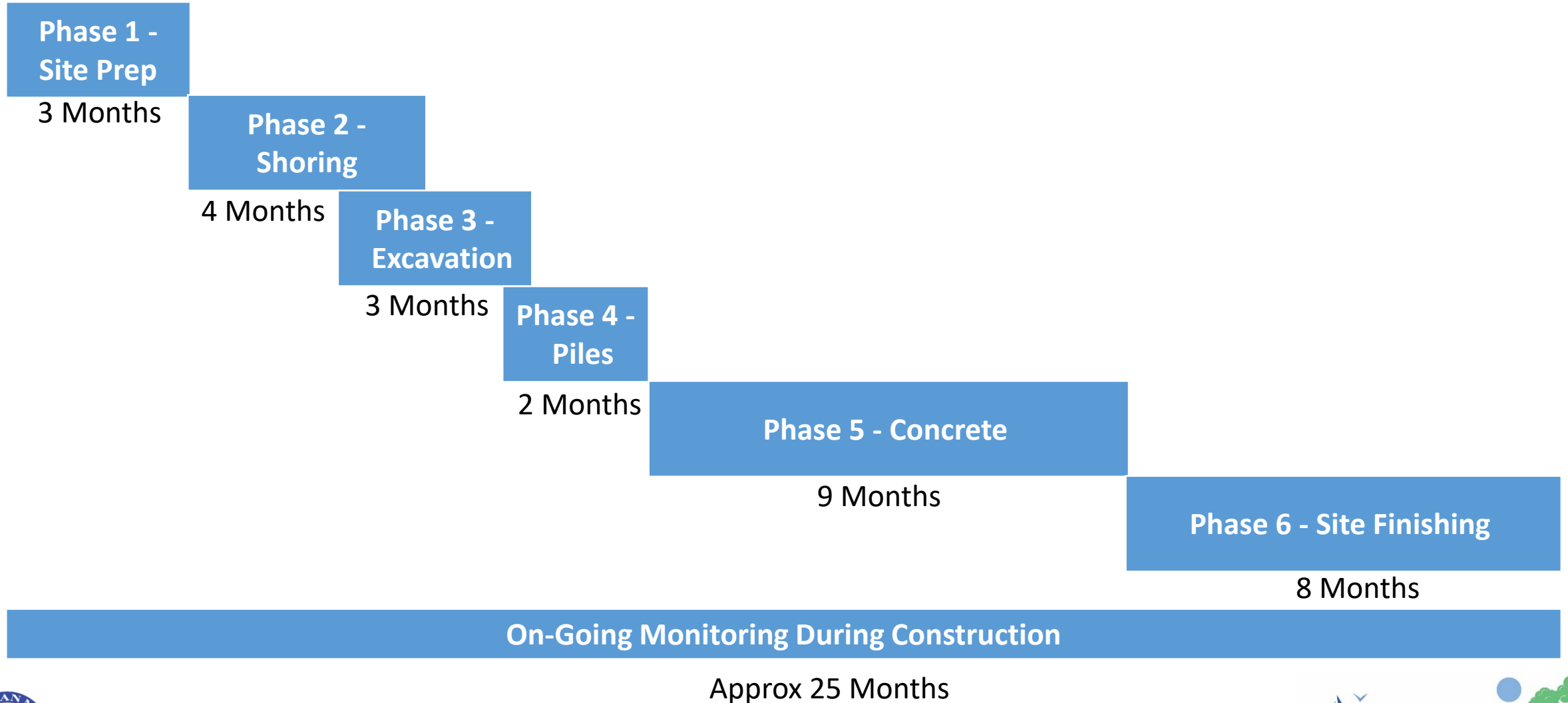


Summary

- Selected Drilled Micropiles
- Selected three impermeable shoring alternatives
- Dewatering inside the excavation limits groundwater drawdown
- Contractor's traffic management plan requires City approval
- Other mitigation (noise, vibration, dust) will require plans and approvals
- Monitoring will be ongoing during construction and actions will be taken
- Live response for citizen inquiries and a dedicated phone number



Anticipated Construction Schedule



Next Steps

- Draft EIR Comment Period Ends: May 31, 2019
- Planning Commission Study Session: August 27, 2019
- Planning Commission Recommendation (Final EIR/Special Use Permit) Meeting: September 24, 2019
- City Council Approval (Final EIR/Special Use Permit) Meeting: October 7, 2019
- Anticipated Construction Start: Spring 2020



Aligning with the Clean Water Program Goals



Replace aging infrastructure and facilities



Build wet weather sewer system capacity assurance to prevent overflows



Meet current and future regulatory requirements



Align with the City of San Mateo and Foster City's sustainability goals

Protecting the Bay and our Community for a Sustainable Future



Q & A

Please share methods to effectively communicate

Sign Up for Email Updates

info@cleanwaterprogramsanmateo.org

Visit the UFES Project Website

www.CleanWaterProgramSanMateo.org/UFES

Call the Clean Water Program

650-727-6870

Follow the City's Social Media



Nextdoor

