Post-fire Water Quality Investigation

March 27, 2018

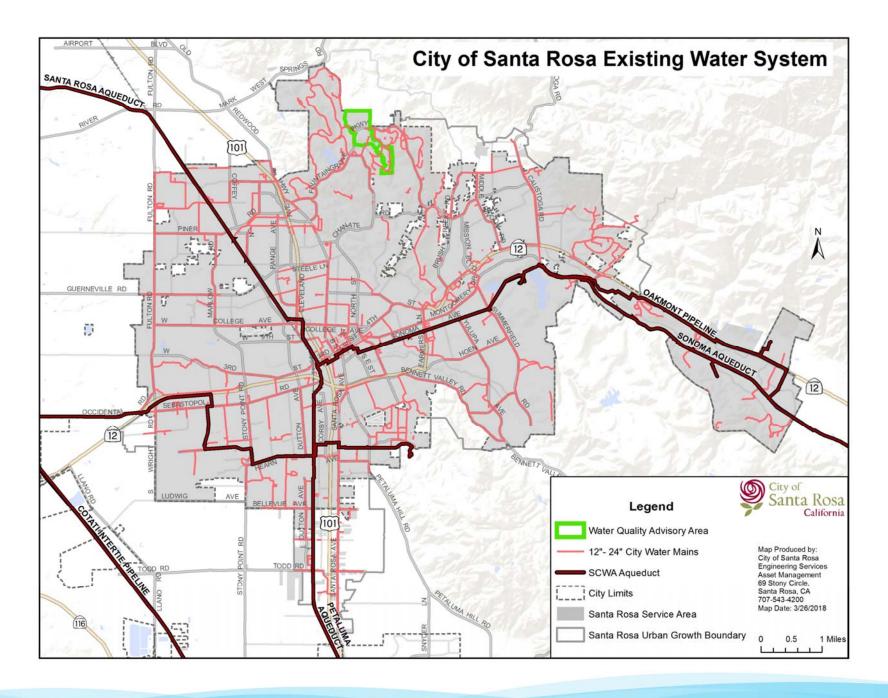
Joint City Council and Board of Public Utilities Meeting

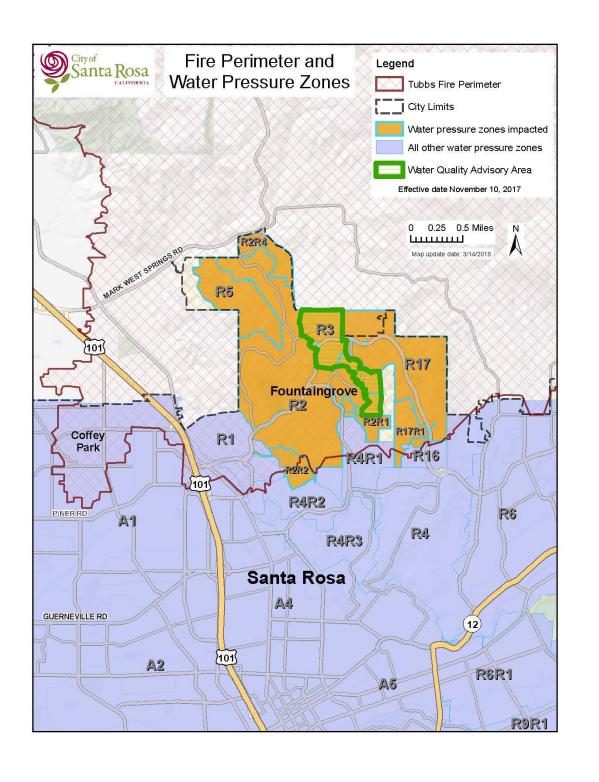


OUR FUTURE IN EVERY DROP

Overview

- Background
- Investigation
- Repair/Funding
- Next Steps

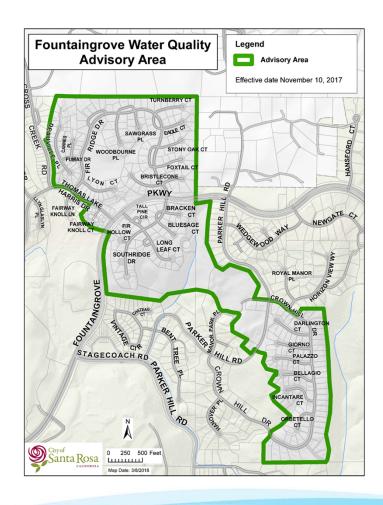




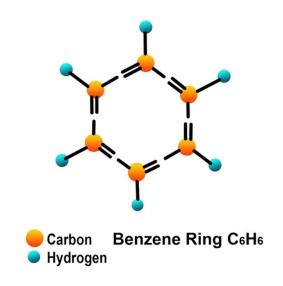
Post-fire Water Quality Advisory

Fountaingrove Area

- Odor complaint 11/08/2017
- Issued advisory 11/10/2017
- Additional precautions issued 1/23/2018



Water Contamination



- Benzene indicator chemical for post-fire contamination
- Range of contaminants related to fire damage

Benzene

State Water Resources Control
Board Regulatory and Water Quality
Levels

California State Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

1.0 ppb

Initial Action



- Notified customers
- Isolated advisory area
- Notified the California Division of Drinking Water
- Developed an action plan for sampling and investigation

/

Partner Agencies & Experts

- Sonoma County Public Health
- Sonoma County Water Agency
- California Division of Drinking Water
- US Environmental Protection Agency

- Forensic Chemists
- Toxicologists
- National Water Quality Experts

Expanded Investigation

- Extensive sampling throughout advisory area and the entire water system
- Additional heath advisories issued 1/23/2018
 - Do not consume and limit exposure
- Providing bottled drinking water
- Adjusting water bills



Communicating with customers

- In-person
- Door tags
- Mailed letters
- Email

- Meetings
- eNewsletter
- Website
- Water quality hotline
- Social media

eNewsletter

Email updates on water quality advisory

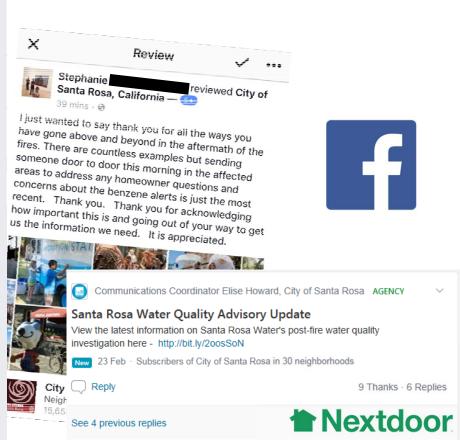
- 1/26/2018
- 2/23/2018
- 3/23/2018

WATER QUALITY ADVISORY Sign up for the Post-Fire **Water Quality Advisory Newsletter** SRCITY.ORG/WQADVISORY

Sign-up @ srcity.org/wqadvisory

Social Media





Communicating with the news media

Print/Online

- Press Democrat
- Water Deeply
- KQED Science
- The Environmental Monitor

Television

- KTVU Channel 2
- KPIX Channel 5
- KRON Channel 4

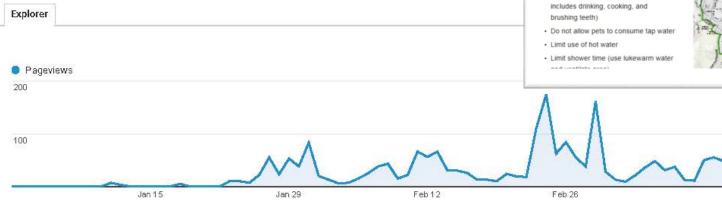
Radio

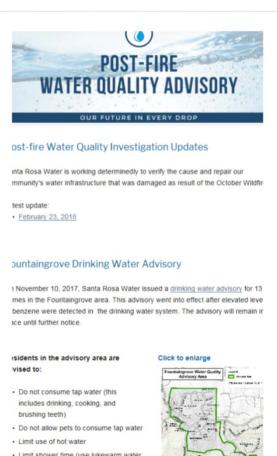
KSRO 1350AM

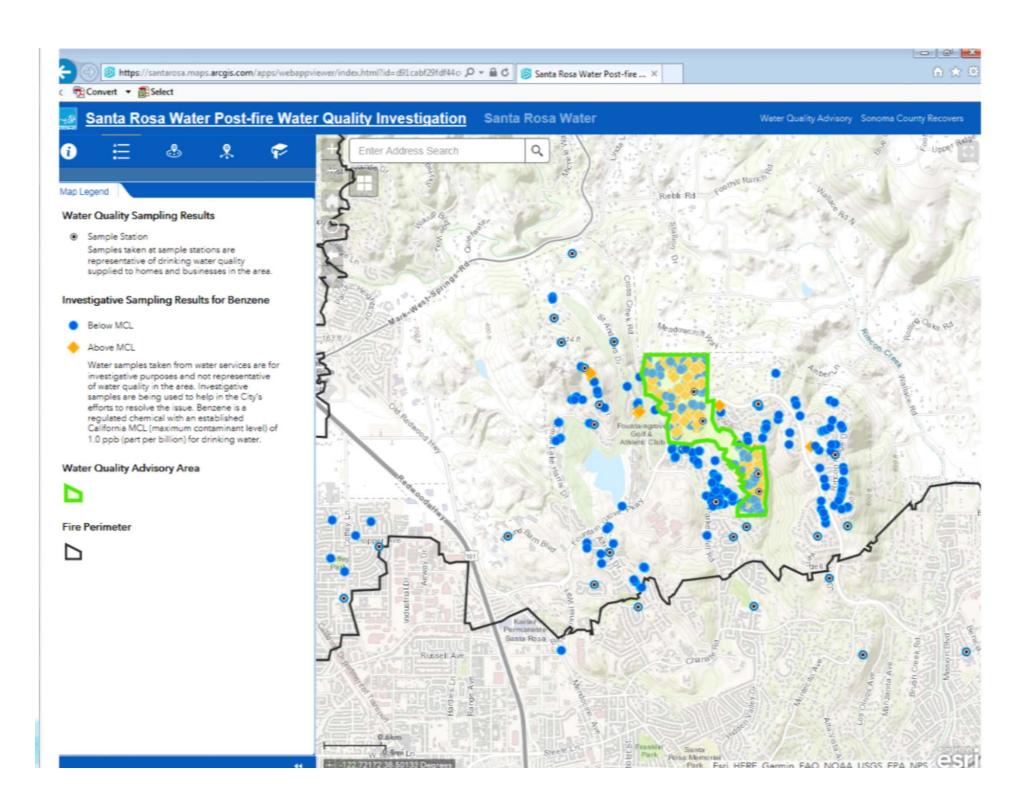


Website

- srcity.org/WQAdvsiory
 - Almost 2,000 page views
 - Interactive sampling map
 - Updates
- Sonomacountyrecovers.org







The Investigation

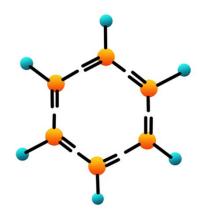
- What are the Possible Sources?
- Steps taken to Identify the Sources
- What Sources can we Rule Out?
- What is the Source of Contamination?







What are the Possible Sources?

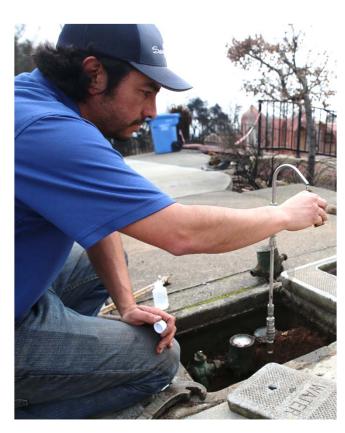


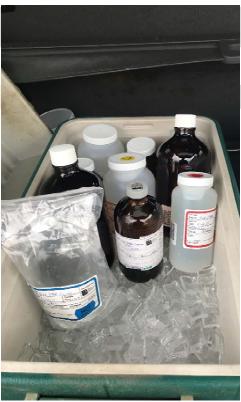
- Leaching
 - Plastics
- Permeation
 - Fuel Spill, Leaking Underground Tank
- Backflow
 - Improper Hookup, Cross Connection
 - Atmosphere, Other Foreign Materials

Steps taken to Identify the Source(s)

- Water Samples
- Soil Samples
- Material Samples
- Cross Connection Surveys
- Literature Reviews
- Records Research

Water Samples

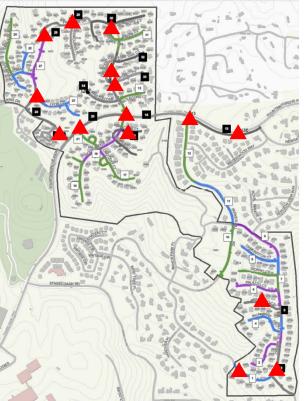






Soil Samples

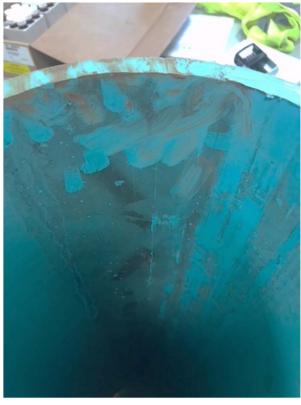






Material Samples









What Sources can we Rule Out?

- Fuel Spill
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank



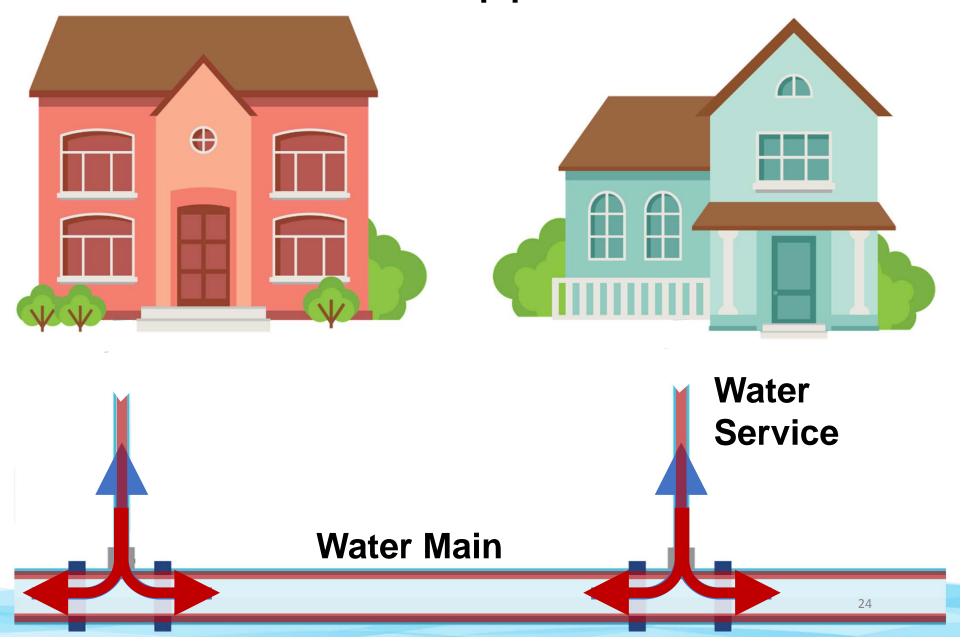
What is the Source?

- Leaching from Plastics
- Backflow of
 - Burned/Melted Plastics
 - Soot/Ash/ Fire Debris





What Happened?



Apex Laboratories LLC

Forensics: Contaminant & Source Identification

Chemical Testing

Analysis of water, soil, piping, and other materials in order to identify organic and inorganic contaminants and probable sources

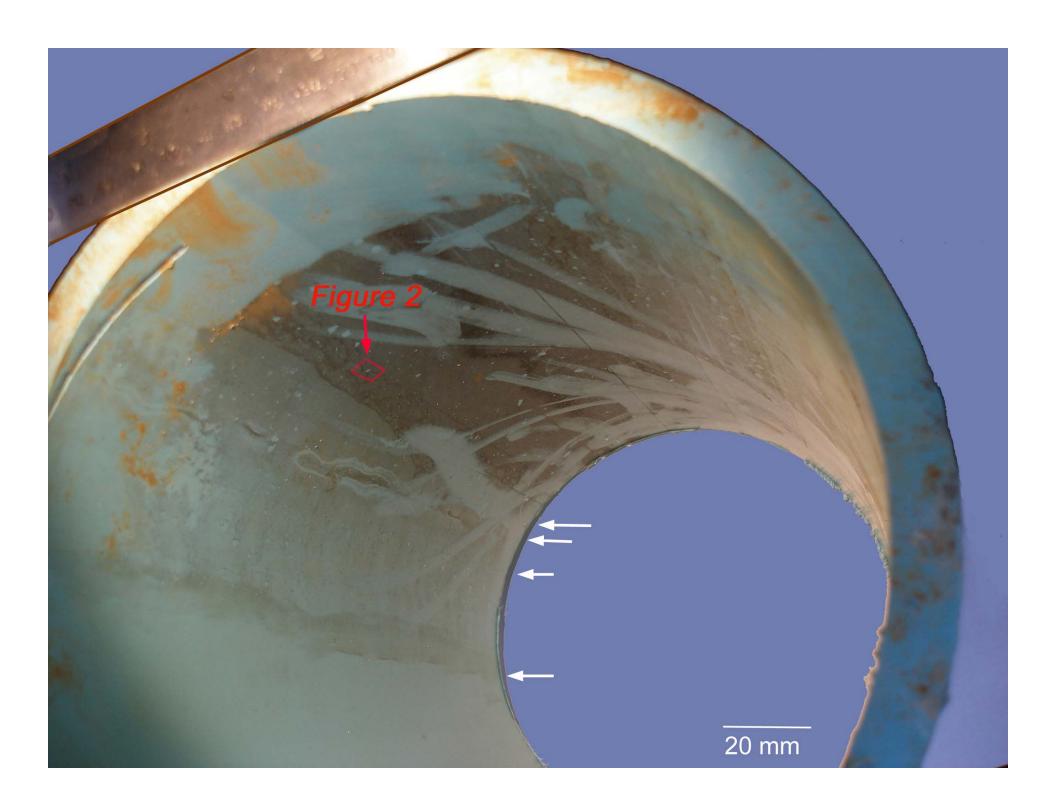
Physical Testing

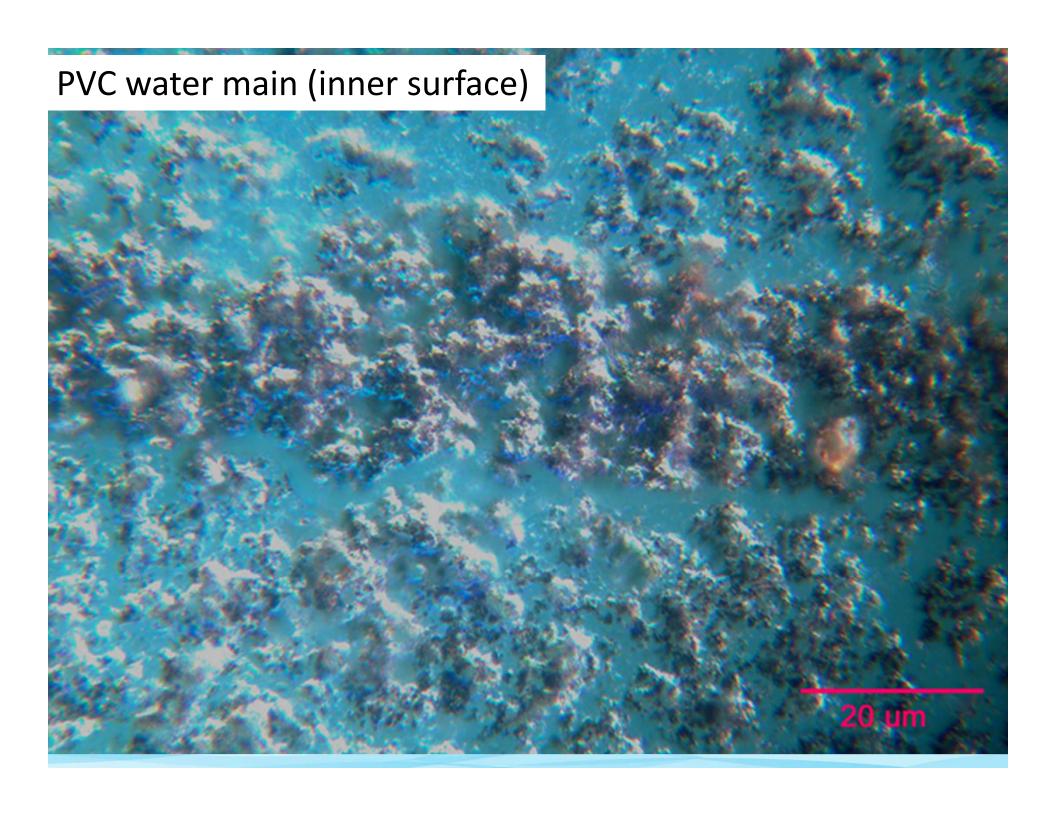
Microscopic evaluation of drinking water system components to assess their physical condition and characterize foreign particulates

Physical Testing



- Microscopic evaluation of 18 samples: PVC, HDPE, meters, valves, wedges, gaskets-ongoing
- Evaluation of damage due to exposure to high heat
- Testing has identified a variety of particles including char from smoke in some sections of the piping





Chemical Testing – Water and Soils

- Analytical evaluation of over 200 samples for organic and inorganic contaminants
 - NIST library of 70,000+ chemicals
- The results identify specific areas within the drinking water system impacted by fire damage
- The most prevalent compound identified to date has been benzene

Chemical Testing - Leachability



- Determination of leach potential of piping and ancillary equipment
- Identification of contaminants and byproducts leached from materials impacted by fire damage
- Samples are placed in ultrapure water for a minimum of 69 hours using a zero headspace extraction (ZHE) vessel to prevent loss of volatile compounds during leaching
- The leachate is then analyzed for organic compounds including benzene

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS



1. The contamination present is related to fire damage through:

- Thermal degradation of system components such as plastics
- Entry of ash, soot and other debris into the piping and ancillary equipment when compromised during the fire event

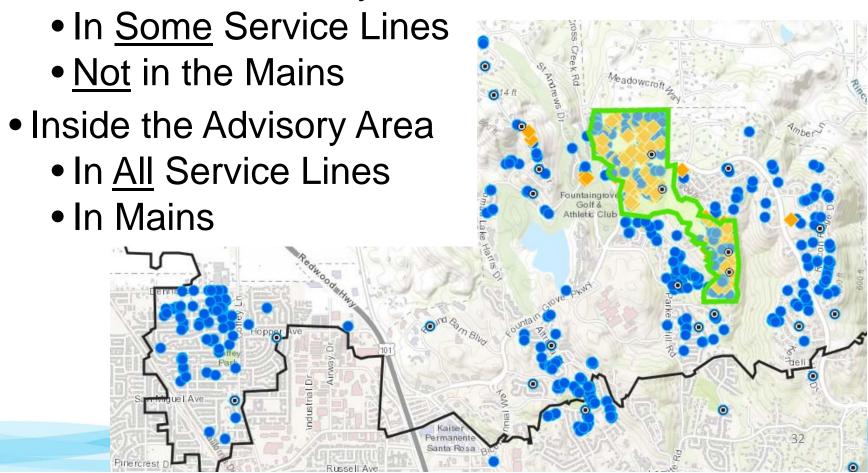
2. The contamination present is not due to gasoline

 Although benzene is a constituent of gasoline, the chemical fingerprint of the contamination found in samples submitted to Apex Forensics is not consistent with a subsurface petroleum release.

3. Complete Identification/characterization of contaminants

What is the Extent?

Outside the Advisory Area



Restoring the System

- Potential Options to Restore the System
- What Didn't Work
- Current Approach to Restoring the System

System Flushing



Pigging





Partial Replacement





Alternatives Considered

- Flushing
- Pigging
- Surfactants (chemical cleaning)
- Treatment/Filtration
- Partial Replacement
- Full Replacement

Current Approach to Restoring the System

Outside Advisory Area

- Partial Replacement
 - Replacing contaminated service lines

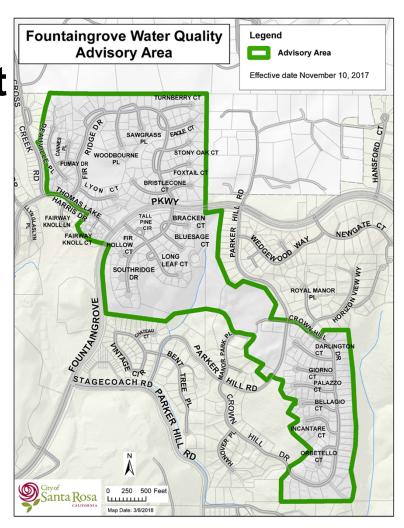
In Advisory Area

Currently full replacement seems likely

Project Scope

Under full replacement in advisory area:

- 5 miles of water main
- 350 service lines
- 70 fire hydrants
- 210 valves



Accelerating Design & Construction

- Consulting with experts on expedited construction options
 - e.g. Design/Build versus Design/Bid/Build
- Use record drawings
 - Minimal design required
- Contractor incentives for early completion
- Provide separate water system to existing homes
- Dedicated staff coordinating between public and private projects

Construction Challenges

- Ensuring no recontamination
- Maintaining fire protection
- Coordination between public and private rebuild
 - Competing for space
- Underground utilities





Construction Timing

Full replacement in advisory area

- Currently, best case scenario: 2 years
 - Most expedited
 - Unknowns
- External factors
 - Coordination with other construction
 - Weather
 - Unforeseen underground conditions

Funding

- Full water system replacement in advisory area
- Targeted water service replacements outside advisory area

Estimated Costs \$30-40m

- Working with BPU on funding options, including reserves and CIP
- Continuing to work with FEMA and CAL OES to provide early funding to assist in cash flow

Next Steps

- Ongoing communication with affected parties
- Continuing investigation, supported by national experts
- Expediting construction approach
- Exploring funding options
- Updates to City Council and Board of Public Utilities and recommendation for restoring water quality

Questions?

