

Operated by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

San Francisco's Alternative Water Supply Program In Search of New and Diversified Supplies

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Current Water Resources Management

- Overview of San Francisco's Regional Water System
- Managing Water Resources
- OneWaterSF

Looking Ahead: Alternative Water Supplies

- Key Drivers for Future Planning
- Meeting Needs with Alternative Water Supplies
- Key Challenges

Common Themes

Shared Experiences and Lessons in Planning



CURRENT WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC)







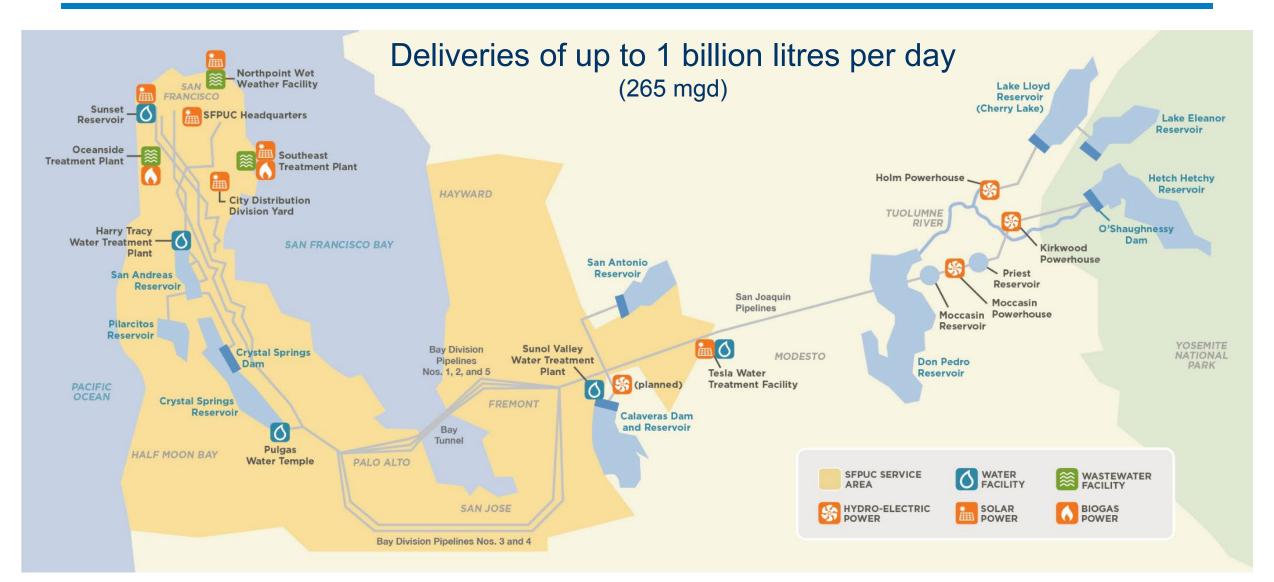
Water: delivering high quality water every day to 2.7 million people

Power: generating hydropower and solar power

Sanitation: protecting public health and the environment



SFPUC's Regional Water System





Managing Water Resources

- Conservation
- Recycled water
- Onsite water reuse
- ✓ Minimizing losses
- Innovations





✓ Conservation (150-170 litres per day)

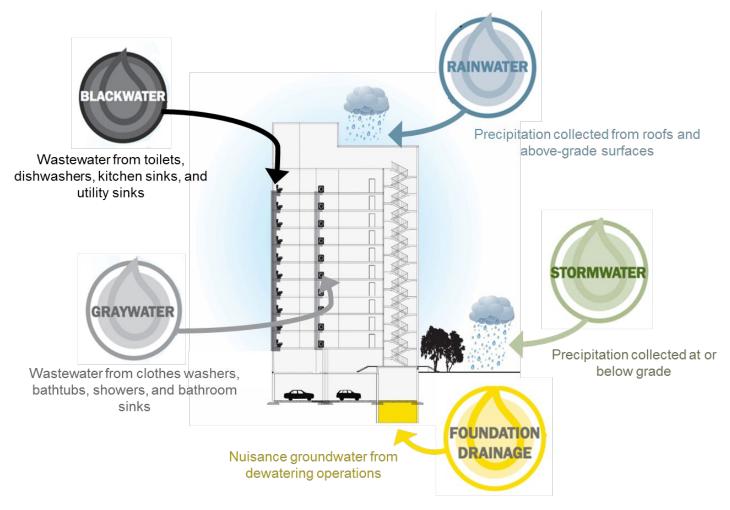
- Fixture replacements
- Audits, free devices
- Rain barrel giveaways
- Laundry-to-landscape program
- Financial incentives (rebates, grants)





Offsetting Non-Potable Demands

- ✓ Recycled water (centralized)
 - Irrigation, cooling towers
- ✓ Onsite water reuse (decentralized)
 - Local ordinances
 - Technical assistance
 - Grants





Other Demand Management Actions

✓ Minimizing losses (<10%) </p>

- Leak detection
- Pipeline replacement
- Automated Meter Installation (AMI)

Innovations

Atmospheric Water Generation





OneWaterSF: A New Approach



Matching the right resource to the right use





LOOKING AHEAD: ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES



Key Planning Drivers





Meeting Future Needs



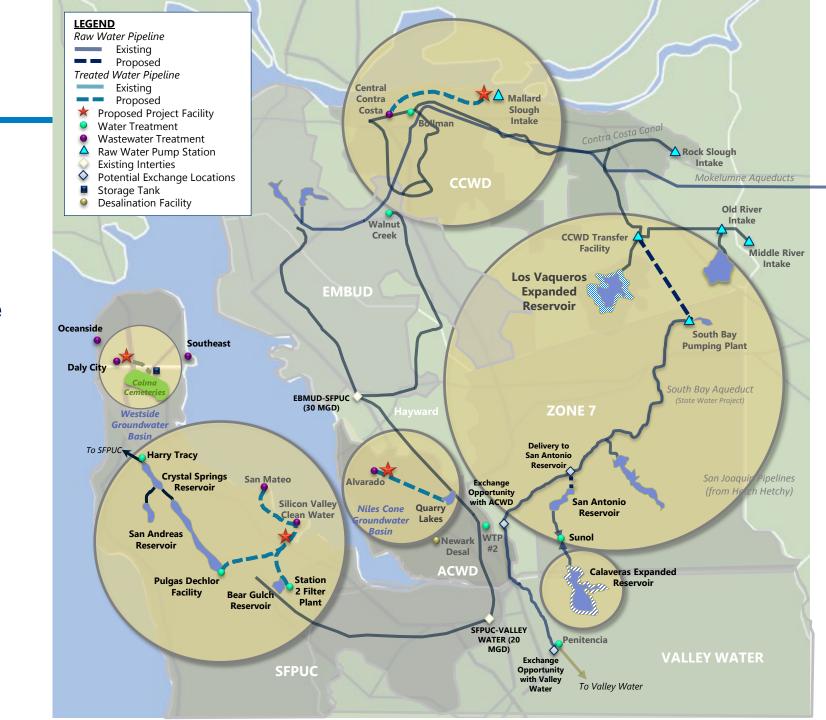
3680 l/s or 382 ml/d in droughts

Uncertainties:
Climate Change
New Regulations
Future Curtailments



Alternative Water Supply Projects

- Distributed opportunities in the Service Area
- Various conveyance and delivery alternatives being considered for each project
- Leveraging existing infrastructure and regional partnerships





Limited Potable Supply Options

Transfers (7.6 mld or 2 mgd):

Drought year transfers from Irrigation
 Districts or others

Purified Water (38-95 mld or 10-25 mgd):

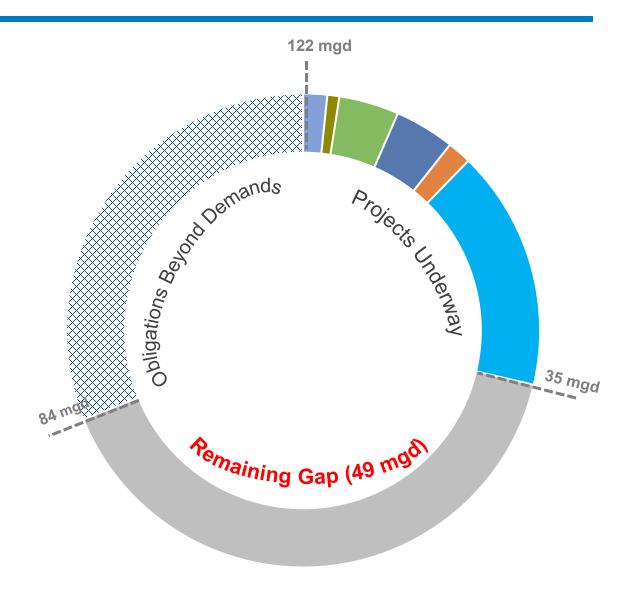
 Recycled water that has undergone full advanced treatment and is suitable for potable use or delivery through existing distribution

Desalination (19-57 mld or 5-15 mgd):

Saltwater / brackish source for potable use or storage

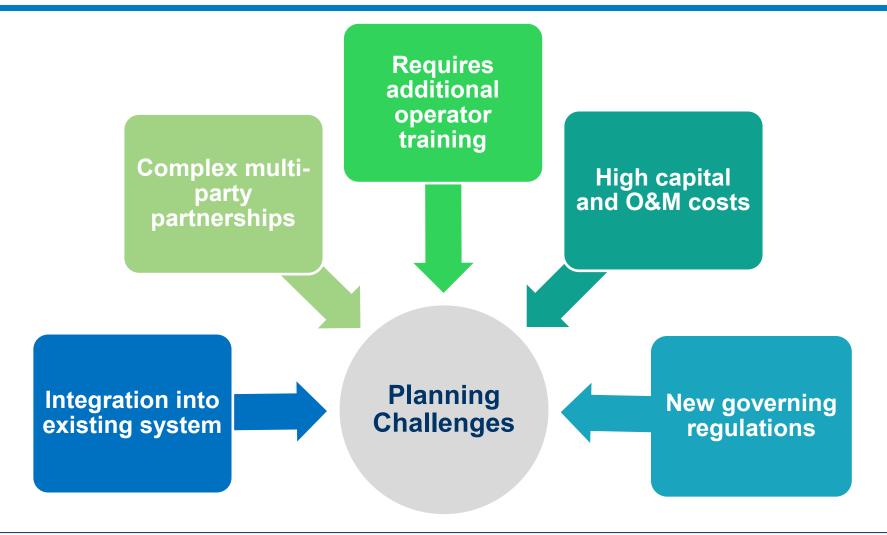
Storage: (114 mld or up to 30 mgd)

 Above or below-ground option to save water for droughts





Challenges



Alternative Water Supplies Require a Longer-Term Planning Horizon



COMMON THEMES



Shared Experiences and Lessons

- ✓ Maximize efficient use of existing supplies first
- ✓ Recycle water for non-potable uses where feasible
- Test innovations and technological improvements
- ✓ Prepare for the cost and complexity of new potable supplies
- Engage with the public and leaders to solicit support for new supplies



THANK YOU

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