DESIGN PROCEDURE FOR NEW WATER SYSTEMS PIPING AND SERVICES

The following criteria have been established by the Stanford University Water Resources and Civil Infrastructure Group (Stanford WRCI) to guide consulting engineers in preparing studies, reports, and design documents for capital improvement and maintenance projects. Conformance to these Standards is required, and these criteria should be considered as minimum requirements.

The Stanford WRCI operates a domestic public water system and two non-potable water systems. These standards apply to the design and construction of the three systems.

Stanford University is regulated by the California Department of Health Services to operate a public water system under system license 4310013. The University uses on average 1.5 mgd of domestic water via approximately 1550 metered connections. Domestic treated water is supplied by SFPUC via three turn-outs, each serving one of three pressure zones. In addition to the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) supplies, Stanford University has two onsite currently operating storage reservoirs with approximate capacities of 6 MG and 2 MG respectively; a third reservoir with a storage capacity of 1.5 MG is currently out of service but will be in service in the near future. The three pressure zones are interconnected via automatic PRV stations to supply water between zones if a loss of pressure is detected. Stanford University also has 5 groundwater wells, three of which are fully permitted that supply the domestic system in the event of a SFPUC water supply interruption.

The lake water system supplies approximately 1 million gallons per day (average annual) of irrigation water to Stanford University lands. The system is supplied from creek diversions and stored in Searsville and Felt Lake Reservoirs, and supplemented by groundwater from the above mentioned wells.

The recycled water system currently supplies water to 11 buildings on Campus for toilet and urinal flushing. The use of recycled water in buildings is regulated under the California Plumbing code. The water source had been treated industrial wastewater, but is currently domestic water.

General Requirements and Process

1. Project team’s project manager shall schedule an initial meeting with the Stanford WRCI to review project utility requirements and design guidelines prior to preparing and submitting plans for cost estimating or outside regulatory review.
3. The water system layout shall be approved by the Stanford WRCI. The fire hydrant layout shall be approved by the Stanford University Fire Marshall’s Office (SUFMO).
4. Minimum size water main shall be six inches in diameter, and sized for the design flow.
5. All water main, services and appurtenances shall be shown on the drawings and coordinated with all other proposed utilities, improvements (e.g., decorative walls,
signage, etc.) and proposed landscaping. All water main piping and components and services shall be accessible for operation and maintenance and eventual replacement. Layout and locations of above ground structures (e.g., backflow preventers) shall be reviewed and approved the Stanford University Architect/Campus Planning & Design Office (UA/CPD) and the Stanford WRCI.

6. Calculations or computer modeling may be required for sizing more complicated water systems and for evaluating the impact on the existing systems, as determined by the Stanford WRCI. Water mains shall be flushed, pressure tested and disinfected prior to connection to the University’s system, conforming to Stanford’s Technical Specifications.

7. Refer to the FDG for water conservation guidelines.

**Water Demand Projection**

1. Prepare calculations of estimated domestic water demands for review and approval by the Stanford WRCI. Calculations should include estimates for:
   a. The Average Day, contact the Stanford WRCI for typical water usage for type of facility under consideration.
   b. Maximum Day Demand is equal to twice the Average Day Demand.
   c. Peak Hour Demand is equal to four times the Average Day Demand (twice the Maximum Day Demand).

2. Water demand for buildings in Santa Clara County (most of the campus) will be subject to the County’s Green Building Ordinance, and be required to be 25% below typical water use for that building/use type.

**Fire Flow Requirement**

1. Fire flow requirements are to be obtained from the SUFMO or determined per Uniform Fire Code (UFC) Appendix IIIA.
2. Submit request for hydrant flow testing to the SUFMO. Only the Stanford WRCI conducts hydrant flow testing.
3. Reductions in the Fire flow requirement must be approved by the SUFMO.
4. Maximum allowable service pressure measured at a faucet is 80 pounds per square inch (psi); minimum service pressure shall be 35 psi.
5. Flow velocities shall be in the range of 4-7 feet per second (fps), but in no case shall exceed 10 fps.
6. Fire flows shall have a minimum residual pressure of 20 psi.
7. Contact the Stanford WRCI for estimates of static system water pressures in the vicinity of the project.
Alignment

1. New potable water mains and new potable supply lines shall not be installed in the same trench as, and shall be at least 10 feet horizontally from and one foot vertically above, any parallel pipeline conveying:
   a. Untreated sewage,
   b. Primary or secondary treated sewage,
   c. Disinfected secondary recycled water (as defined in California Code of Regulations Section 60301.220 and 60301.225), and
   d. Hazardous fluids such as fuels, industrial wastes, and wastewater sludge.
2. New potable water mains and new potable supply lines shall be installed at least 4 feet horizontally from, and one foot vertically above, any parallel pipeline conveying:
   a. Disinfected tertiary recycled water (as defined in California Code of Regulations Section 60301.230), and
   b. Storm drainage.
3. If crossing a pipeline conveying a fluid listed above in subsection 1 or 2, a new water main shall be constructed no less than 45-degrees to and at least one foot above that pipeline. No connection joints shall be made in the water main within eight horizontal feet of the fluid pipeline.
4. Horizontal and vertical clearance from other pipelines shall be measured from outside edge of pipe to edge of pipe. Where these minimum separations are not feasible, consult with the Stanford WRCI for guidance.
5. Domestic water main separation from other underground pipelines shall comply with the California Code of Regulations Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 16, Article 4, Section 64572 Water Main Separation.
6. In paved areas, minimum cover shall be 42 inches from finished grade to top of pipe, or 2 feet below subgrade, whichever is greater. In unpaved areas, minimum cover shall be 36 inches from finished grade to top of pipe. If these minimum covers are not feasible, consult with the Stanford WRCI for pipe material alternatives and requirements.
7. Gate or butterfly valves shall be installed to isolate each branch run from main supply run. Valves 14 inches and larger shall be Mueller butterfly valves and 12 inches and smaller shall be Mueller gate valves.
8. Tapping sleeve branch connections from existing mains shall be used only by prior approval of the Stanford WRCI. No same line size tapping sleeves will be allowed.
9. Air release/vacuum relief valves will be installed at high points and at significant changes in grade in the water system profile. The Stanford WRCI shall review proposed sizes and locations of air release/vacuum relief valves during design and during construction if field conditions require changes in grade in the water system profile.
10. No potholing and excavation shall be allowed with vacuum trucks unless approved by the Stanford WRCI.

Materials
1. Pipeline material for mains shall be ductile iron conforming to Stanford’s Technical Specifications. Polyethylene vinyl chloride (PVC) can only be used under special circumstances with prior approval from the Stanford WRCI.
2. Valves, burys and fittings shall be ductile iron and fusion epoxy coated and lined, conforming to Stanford’s Technical Specifications.

Cathodic Protection
1. All metallic water mains, fittings and services shall have cathodic protection using a sacrificial anode system.
2. All metallic services connecting to non-metallic water mains shall have cathodic protection using a sacrificial anode system.
3. Soils shall be tested for corrosivity using the procedures described in Appendix "A" of AWWA C-105. Any soil having a soil-test evaluation of 10 points or more shall require the use of cathodic protection. Testing will be at the Project/owner expense and test results will be provided to the Stanford WRCI for review.

Water Services
1. Separate water services and meters shall be installed in separate trenches for each building/leasehold property.
2. Carbon steel/galvanized building services are prohibited. Metallic building services entering the building/structure shall be copper or ductile iron.
3. Minimum service size shall be one inch.
4. All buildings shall install dual water services to minimize domestic water interruptions due to periodic maintenance of meters and backflows.
5. Services 4-inches and larger shall be installed by the project using tee connections with isolation line valves on the main on both sides of the branch connection.
6. Tapping sleeve connections shall be used only by prior approval of the Stanford WRCI. No same line size tapping sleeves will be allowed.
7. If the service pressure exceeds the maximum of 80 psi, an individual pressure regulator will be required on the service line after the meter and backflow.
8. Meter boxes shall be located where they are easily accessible to the meter reader, in the sidewalk or 18 inches behind and set parallel with the curb. Meters may not be closer than three feet to a driveway or parking spaces, in order to avoid being obscured by parked vehicles.
9. Services shall not be located closer than five feet from a sewer lateral, with a minimum of 30 inches of cover.
10. All meters, detector meters and radio read assemblies are to be supplied and installed by the Project.
11. Debris caps shall be installed in all valve boxes and conform to Stanford’s Technical Specifications.

Fire Protection Systems

1. Fire hydrants come in two (2) different styles depending on location and water main size, and shall be provided as approved by Stanford Utilities.
   a. Domestic Water Hydrant: Clow 960 wet barrel – provided with two 2 1/2 inch and one 4 1/2 inch outlets, conforming to AWWA C502.
   b. Lake Water Hydrants: Clow 76 wet barrel provided with two 2 1/2 inch and one 4 1/2 inch outlets, conforming to AWWA C503. Top of the hydrant shall be painted Red.
2. Location of fire hydrants must be approved by the SUFMO. Use the following criteria as a reference:
   a. The minimum number of fire hydrants shall be in accordance with Appendix III-B of the Uniform Fire Code.
   b. A fire hydrant shall be located on the same side of the street at all Fire Department Connections (FDC) and within 50 linear feet.
3. Landscape materials shall be designed so that, when fully grown, they do not obscure the FDC and fire hydrants (three-foot minimum clearance required on all sides).
4. Fire protection systems downstream of the fire backflow device or post indicator valve (PIV) are under ownership of the SUFMO and permitted through the County of Santa Clara Fire Marshall’s Office.

Buried Pipe Restraints

1. All new main line piping shall be designed as self-restrained against thrust forces. Refer to FDG standard specification 33 10 01 Domestic and Lake Water Systems for acceptable materials.
2. Thrust blocks shall be designed for a minimum operating pressure of 250 psi, based on design soil bearing pressure as determined by the Project geotechnical engineer.
3. Thrust blocks shall not bear on soil more than one foot above the pipe nor against soil with other utilities within five feet.

Backflow Prevention Assembly
1. All water supply services to new, renovated, or remodeled buildings except for single family residences shall be provided with approved dual backflow prevention assemblies. Backflow prevention assembly shall be a Reduced Pressure Principal Backflow Prevention Assembly. Refer to FDG standard specification and details for current acceptable models.

2. The type of backflow preventer assembly will be determined by the Stanford WRCI depending on whether the building use is deemed to be a low hazard potential or whether dangerous or toxic substances are involved.

3. Backflow prevention assembly shall be approved by AWWA and shall bear the stamp of Underwriters Laboratories (U.L.).

4. Proposed sizes and locations of backflow prevention assemblies shall be reviewed by the Stanford WRCI, UA/CPD, and SUFMO.

**Maintenance Requirements**

1. The Stanford WRCI will maintain water mains and services up to and including the domestic meter and backflow preventer assembly device.

2. The building owner/steward shall maintain water services downstream of the backflow prevention assemblies.

**References**

1. California Code of Regulations – Title 17, Public Health, and Title 22, Social Security