

UNWI 9

## Area 6 Neighborhood Association Meeting

May 27, 2008

7 p.m.

### Attendees

- Bill Chavez, SRCSD District Project Manager
- Alejandro Salazar, MWH, UNWI 9 Engineer/Construction Liaison
- Winn Nguyen, SRCSD, Senior Engineer
- Bernie Galvin, SRCSD Communication & Media Officer

Using photo boards, Bill, Alejandro and Bernie presented a project summary and overview with emphasis on the completed shaft work, the ongoing tunneling work and the open-cut work.

### Questions & Answers

**Question:** How does the new pipe system connect to the original sewer system? Does it run parallel?

**Answer:** The new system connects to the original sewer pipes at two points—at Cripple Creek and Old Auburn, and Oak Ave and Hazel. The new system does not parallel the original system because to do so would be too disruptive given the current build-out of the area.

**Question:** How do you control the grade when tunneling?

**Answer:** First, surveyors set controls on the surface, and then surveying points are transferred down into the shaft. With these controls, the laser beam located on the back of the jacking operation is calibrated. This laser beam is aimed at a target inside the microtunneling equipment. The location of the laser beam on the target aids the operator to steer the microtunneling machine to maintain the proper grade.

**Question:** Where does all the removed dirt go?

**Answer:** Once the dirt comes out of the earth, it becomes the property of the contractor. The soil that is not needed to refill trenches and holes is transported to a landfill site in Sacramento.

**Question:** Do you hit huge boulders or cobbles?

**Answer:** During project design, extensive geotechnical sampling of the soils was conducted. At that time, it was determined that no cobbles exist in the area that we are aware of. In fact, the soil conditions are very favorable for the type of tunneling construction we are using.

**Question:** What kind of street restoration will be done? Can you replace the whole road?

**Answer:** By law, we are only allowed to restore the portions of the road that we disturb during construction. Otherwise, we would be misusing our customers' rate and fee money. However, the portions we do replace must be smooth and to standard, so if you come across unacceptable dips or drop-offs, contact us and we will inspect the work to see if it needs replacement.

**Question:** How do you seal the pipe joints?

**Answer:** The pipe joints are rubber gasketed to prevent leakage. If there are detectable leaks, additional treatments that can be applied to make sure the pipes all pass inspection.

**Question:** What kind of lifespan do the pipes and gaskets have?

**Answer:** The normal life expectancy for this type of sewer pipe and gasket is approximately 70 years.