Gmail

Carol Lee <clee.austin512@gmail.com>

Glenlake water system

Haasch, Jeff <Jeff.Haasch@austintexas.gov> Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 8:27 AM
To: Carol Lee <clee.austin512@gmail.com>
Cc: "Delaney, Terry" <Terry.Delaney@austintexas.gov>, "president@glenlakehoa.org" <president@glenlakehoa.org>, "Barnett, Bryan" <Bryan.Barnett@austintexas.gov>, "Liu, Yuejiao" <Yuejiao.Liu@austintexas.gov>, "Guerrero, Geneva" <Geneva.Guerrero@austintexas.gov>

Good morning Carol,

My apologies for the delay in getting back to you.

The two question we have been working on to get better answers were:

1. Expected pressures from improvements

   The pressure of 31psi we conveyed at the meeting is not quite what the residence should expect. This is the downstream pressure at the pressure regulating valve (PRV) at the higher elevations. As stated in the meeting we are not expecting for the pressure customers see now to change much. Considering the elevation changes in the area, pressures experienced an be slightly different for some customers, but we are aiming for a pressure of approximately 48psi overall. We also conveyed we have a pressure of approx.. 73psi on the upstream side of the PRV which does allow us some flexibility. Once the improvements are complete and in service we can evaluate whether a pressure increase is necessary and how much of a change can be made.

   There's one more point I'd like to highlight in regard to pressure experienced by our customers after the improvements are implemented. While some customers may see a slight increase in pressure relative to what they've experienced in the past, the main objective of this project is to provide a redundant feed to the Glenlake system, more fully integrating it into the River Place system that supplies it, and eliminating the need for operating the two ground storage tanks and hydropneumatic booster station on Glenlake Dr. The most significant impact that customers will experience is an enhancement to the resiliency of pressure in the system due to the introduction of a dual feed: that is, their water pressure will be more capable of keeping up with higher demands and flow rates.

2. How are fire flows affected

   The residential fire code requires 1,000 gpm for residential units under 3,600 SF, and 1,500 gpm above 3,600 SF. Many of the homes out there fit into the latter category, so we used 1500 gpm as the design criteria for the new connection. The same scenario explained above applies to fire flow availability in the area. A dual feed

reduces the system's dependence on the single source at High Gate and Westminster Glen, and effectively splits the demand (be it an irrigation system, domestic end-use, or fire hydrant) between two directional feeds, where looping in the system is available. This will generally boost fire flows within the system.

I apologize your husband did not get a copy of the handouts. We thought we had enough copies to go around, but we apparently didn't bring enough. I've attached the agenda we had displayed and the two exhibits we had presented as well. I hope the above clarifications adequately addresse the neighborhood's concerns with regard to fire flows and pressures. If you have any other questions or concerns please feel free to reach out to us. I've included Geneva (Ginny) Guerrero, our Public Information Officer, to the email chain as well. You can also reach her at 974-2461 if you can't reach one of the other Project Team members.

Have a great day and great rest of your week!

Thanks,

Jeff Haasch, PE

Supervising Engineer

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From: Carol Lee [mailto:clee.austin512@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 9:58 PM

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3 attachments

Neighborhood_meeting_outline.doc
36K

GLENLAKE_90%_shutout_Plan.pdf
1998K

GLEN-G-GN-EXHB1 - Resize.pdf
980K