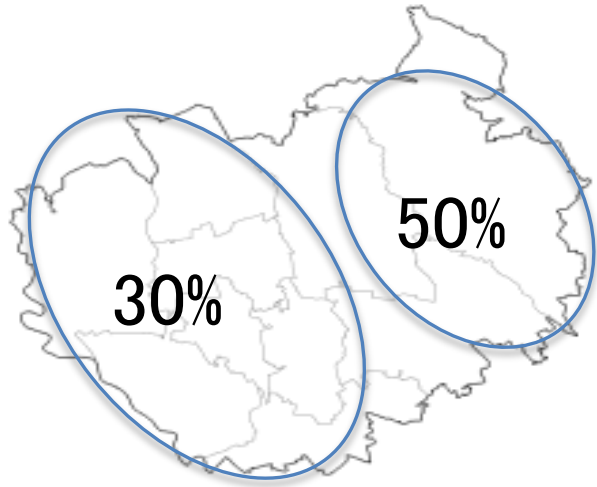


Study report of priority evaluation of earthquake resistance on water supply facilities focused on the restoration process of water supply

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Earthquake resistance rate of water facilities

→ It is effective for earthquake resistance management



- It is difficult to comprehend the effect of earthquake resistance
- It is important when water supply is expected to restart

The required days for recovery
Suppliable water amount



- To create the restoration simulation model.
- To investigate the available water amount reaches the target water supply from this model.
- To investigate the model is available for determinatinig priority order.

Evaluation Process

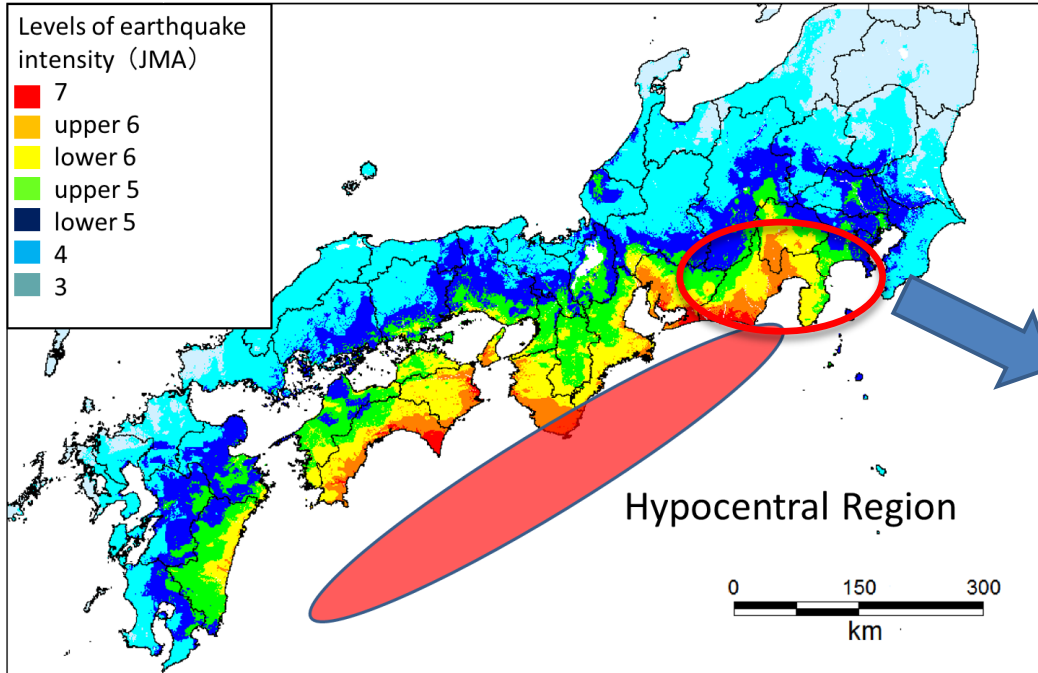
- ① Setting the scenario earthquake
- ② Seismic performance evaluation of water facilities
- ③ Setting the restoration speed
- ④ Emergency restoration simulation
- ⑤ Determination of the priority order
- ⑥ Setting the target of earthquake-resistant



Characteristics

- It is a major city in Tokai area with a population of 700,000
- It consists of a plain mainly for residential and mountainous areas

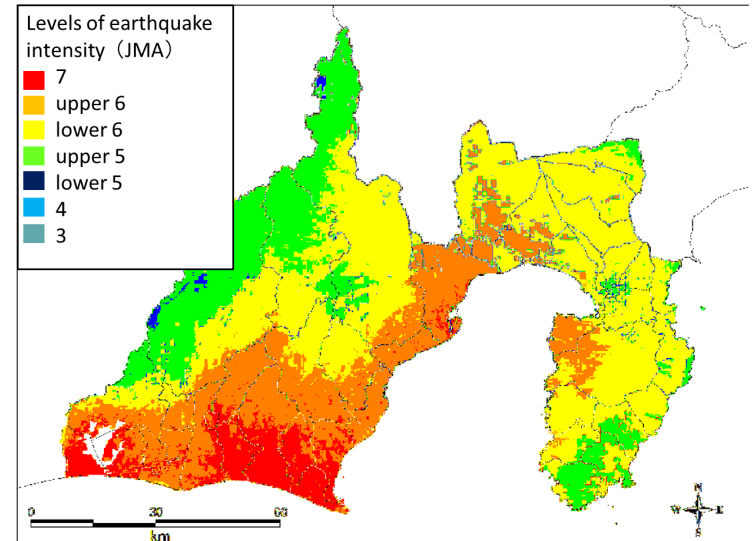
Nankai Megathrust Earthquake



The maximum seismic intensity distribution

Nankai Trough

- 4000m deep
- Large-scale earthquake occurrence area



Water Pipes

$$R_m(v) = C_p \times C_d \times C_g \times C_l \times R(v)$$

$R_m(v)$: Breakage rate [spot/km]

C_p : Correction factor for type of pipe

C_d : Correction factor for pipe diameter

C_g : Correction factor for terrain and soil

C_l : Correction factor for liquefaction

$R(v)$: Standard break rate [spot/km]

- The breakage rate is 0.6 spot/km
- The total interruption rate is 50 %

Restoration Term of Water Pipes

Diameter(mm)	Restoration speed (spot/squad·day)
ϕ 700~	0.20
ϕ 500~600	0.25
ϕ 300~450	0.50
ϕ 200~250	1.00
ϕ 150	1.00
ϕ 100	2.00
~ ϕ 75	2.00

Restoration Term of Purification and Distribution Stations

Name of water facility		Restoration term (day)
	Rapid filtration (not securing seismic performance)	30
	Slow filtration (not securing seismic performance)	30

It is necessary to also consider the emergency restoration of purification and distribution stations

	Membrane filtration	3
	Water source	3
	Distribution station	3
	Pumping station	3

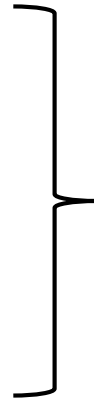
Simulation Content

Scenario Earthquake

Seismic Performance

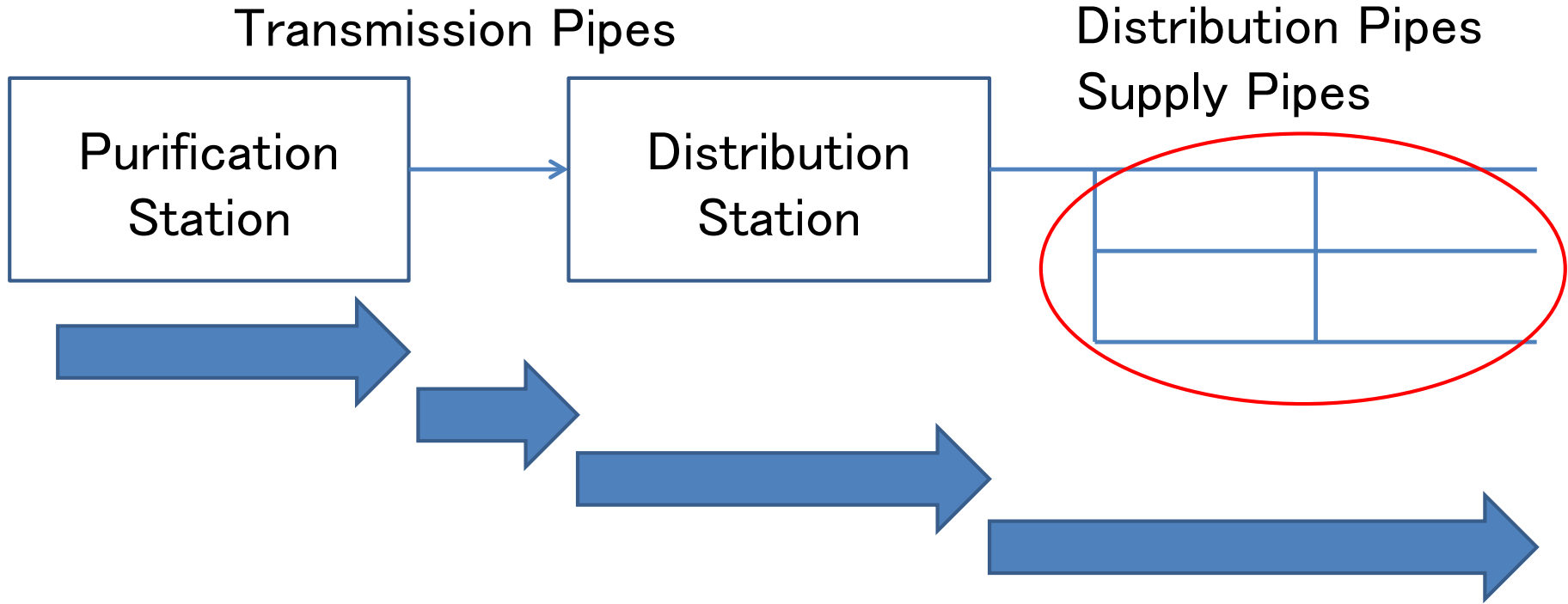
Restoration Speed

Restoration Process



Available Water Supply

We compare available water supply
and target water supply



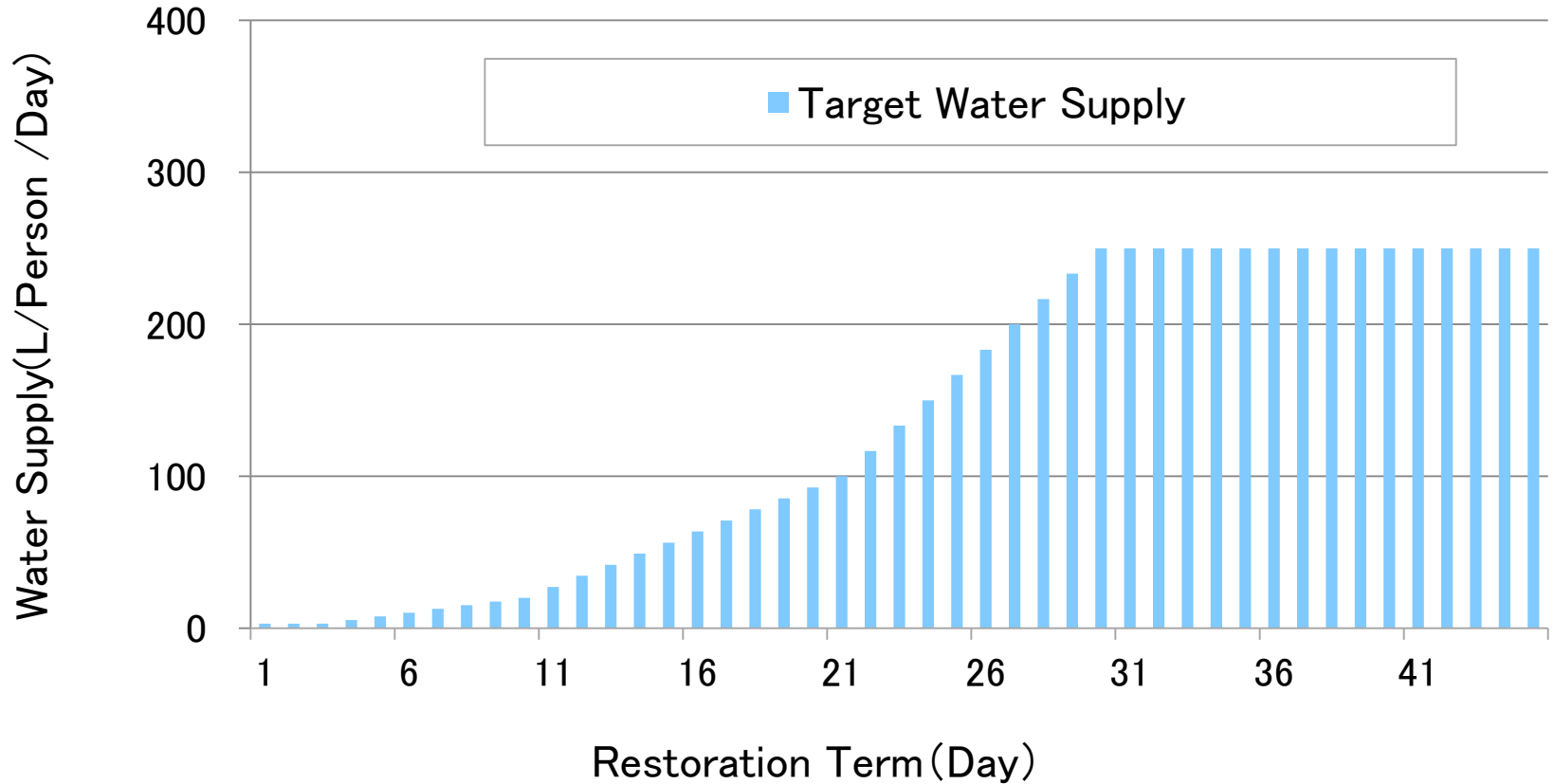
The available water supply starts to increase
when distribution and supply pipes get restored

Target Water Supply

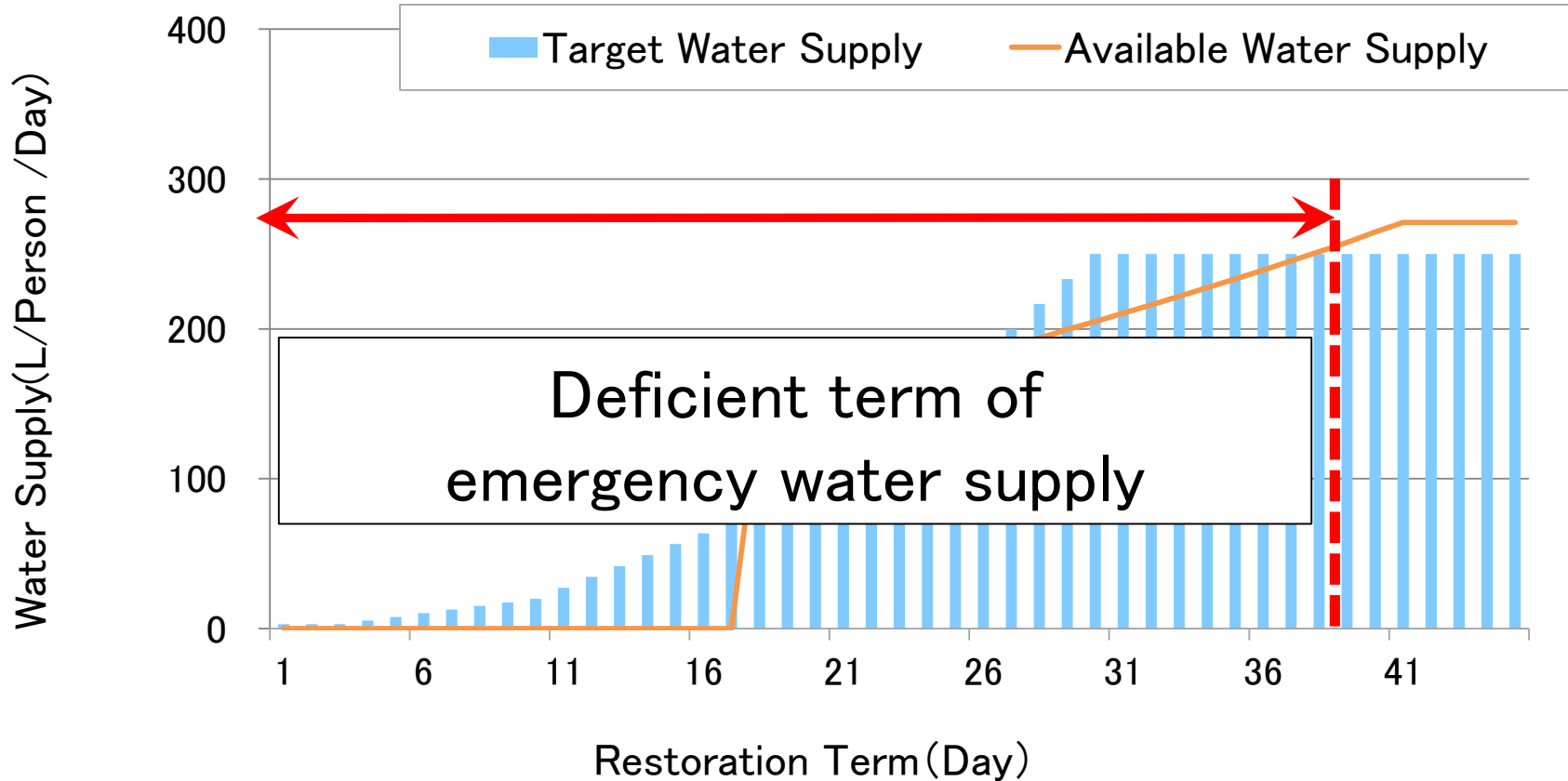


Term	Purpose	Target Water Supply (L/person/day)
3rd day	minimum water supply to survive	3
10th day	bevarage, toilet	20
21st day	bathroom, loundry	100
30th day	genereal water supply	250

Target Water



Emergency restoration simulation



Simulation Result

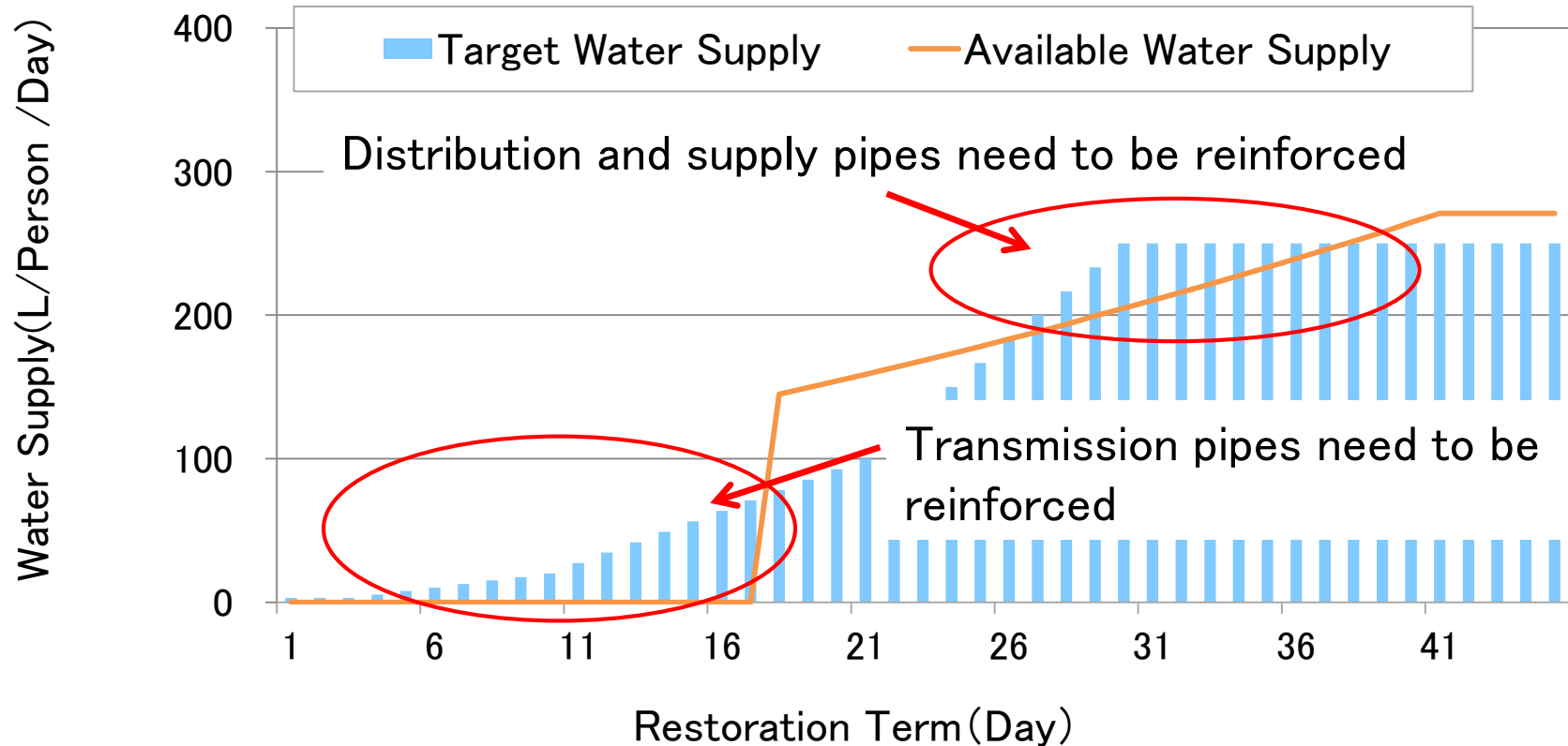
Area	Restoration Term (days)					Priority Order
	Purification Station	Transmission Pipe	Distribution Station	Distribution Pipe	Deficient Term of Emergency Water Supply	
A	0※	10	3	24	37	3
B	15	8	3	12	38	2
C	0※	2	3	7	12	4
D	30	6	3	11	50	1

※ Chlorination only

We set the priority order by
deficient term of emergency water supply

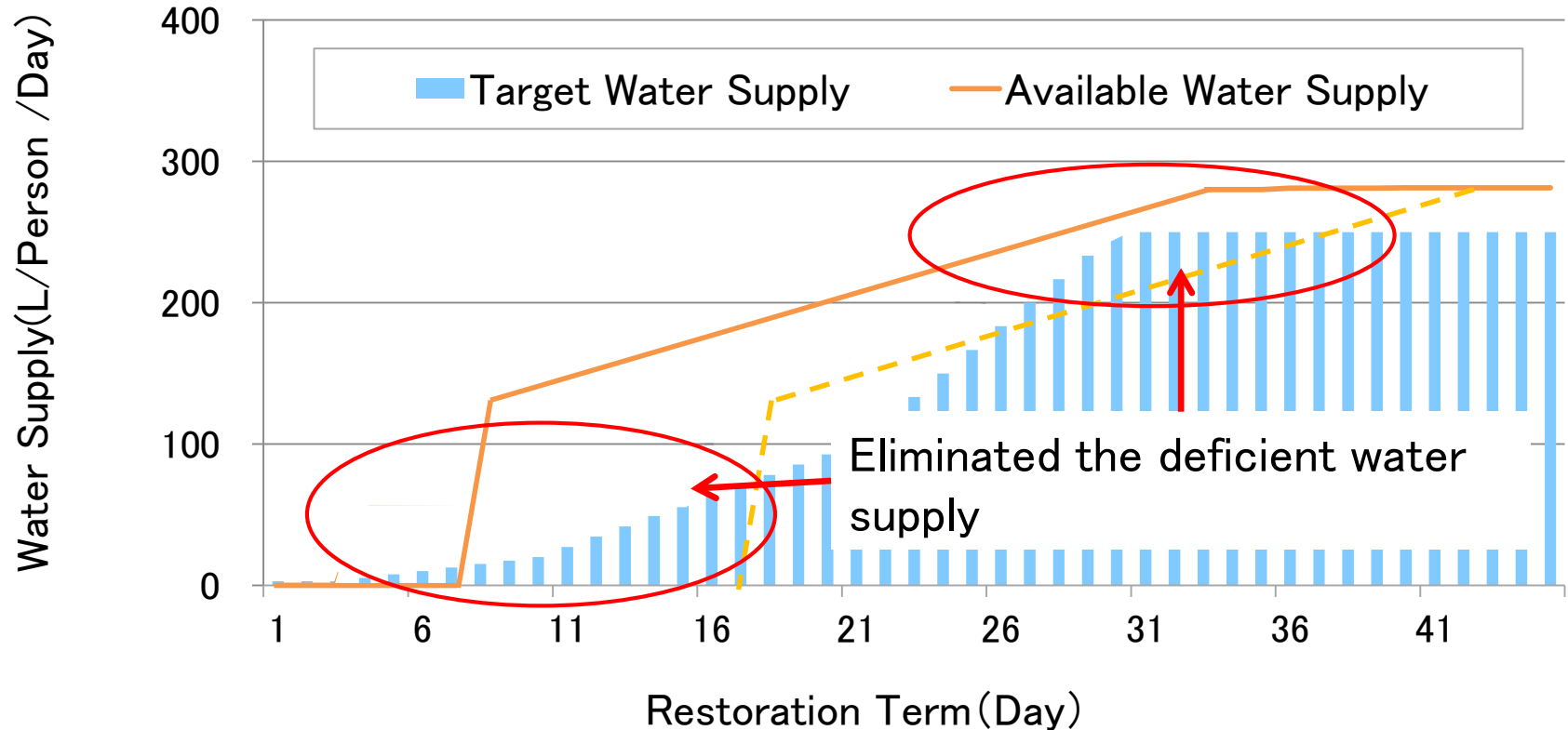
Setting the target of earthquake-resistant

The Result before earthquake resistance



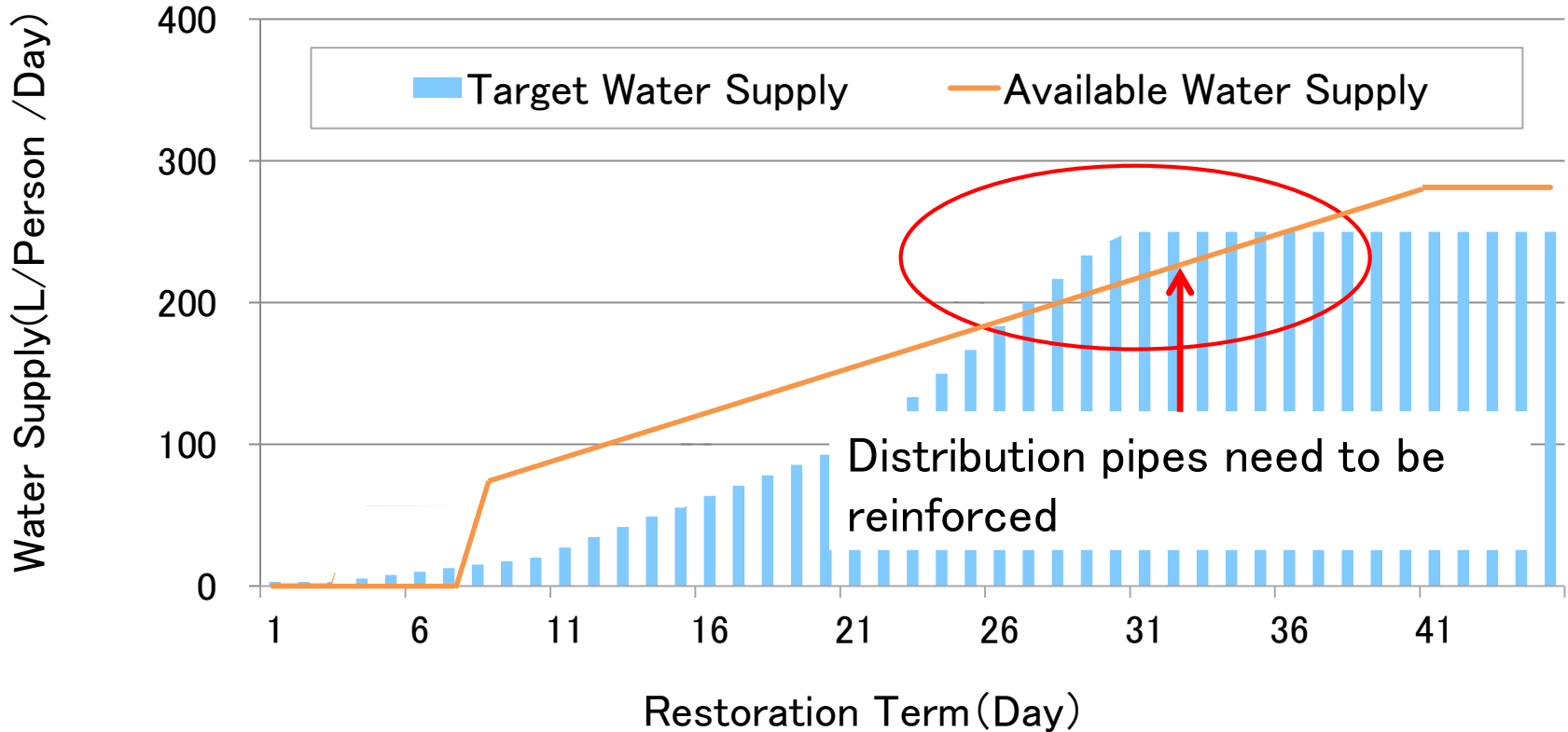
Setting the target of earthquake-resistant

The Result after earthquake resistance of Transmission Pipes



Setting the target of earthquake-resistant

The Result after earthquake resistance of Transmission Pipes



- We evaluated the priority order quantitatively.
- It is important to consider the restoration of purification and distribution stations.
- We need to focus on transmission pipes not just on distribution pipes.

- We consider it would be useful for the staff of water works to comprehend the current station and future plan of earthquake-resistance.
- We need to see the difference between urban areas and local areas.