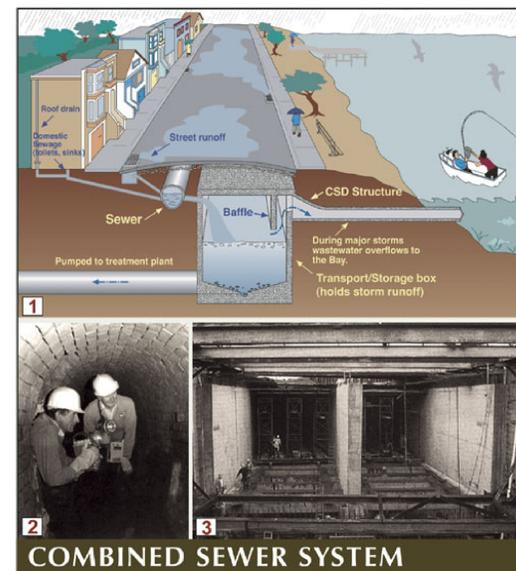


Source: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's Urban Watershed Planning Charette, September 2007



**COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM**

The combined system collects sewage and storm runoff together in sewer pipes under the streets (1). Most sewers are ordinary concrete or clay pipes, but egg-shaped brick sewers (2) still underlie some city streets. Built in the mid-1800s, brick sewers constitute about 70 miles of the city's over 900 miles of sewer. The sewers empty into *transport/storage (T/S)* structures (1, 3) which transport combined flows to the treatment plants. Their large size is evident in this photo of a double box structure under construction. If prolonged intense storms overwhelm these large structures, excess water overflows into the bay or ocean through *combined sewer discharge (CSD)* structures (1). The T/S structures settle and skim solids from the flow as it is discharged.



Overview of San Francisco Sewer System  
Source: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

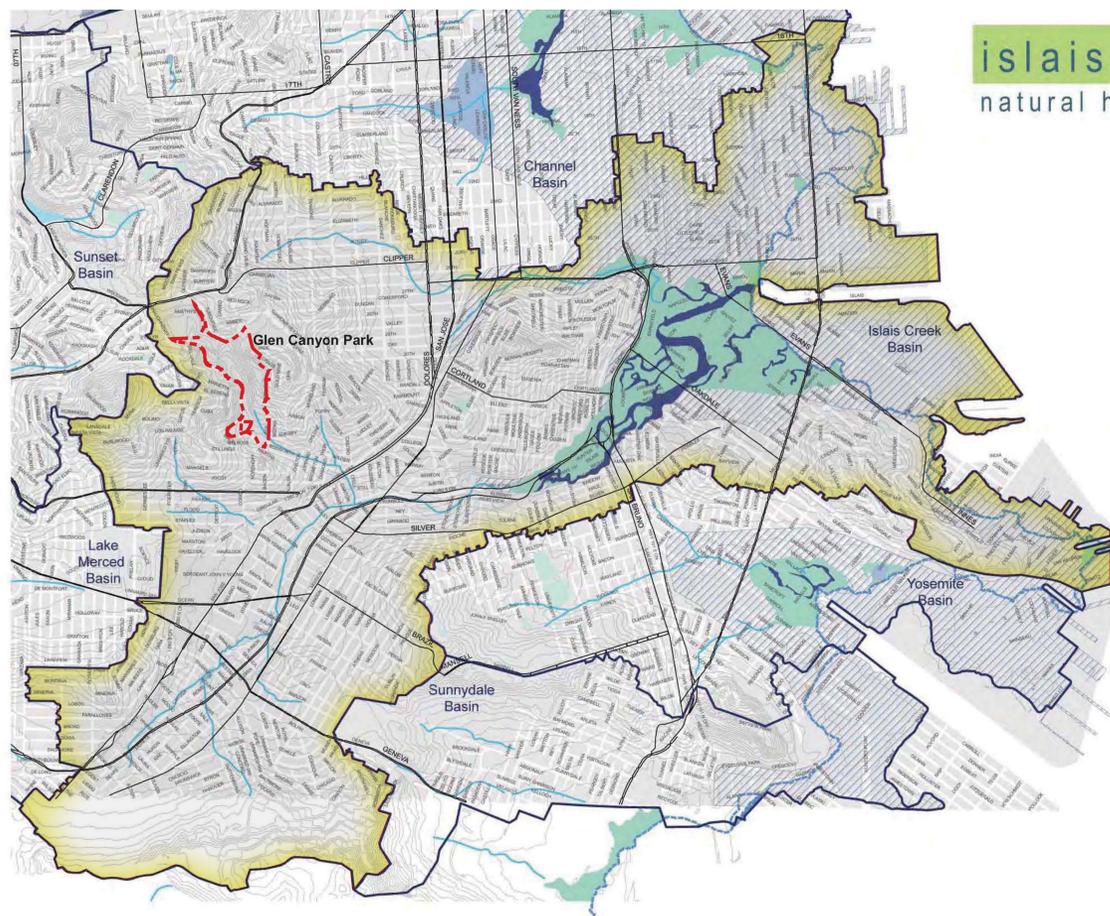
**SHERWOOD** Design Engineers

COMBINED SEWERSHED AREA

GLEN CANYON PARK  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

**COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM**



Source: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's Urban Watershed Planning Charette, September 2007



**SHERWOOD**  
Design Engineers

CREEK WATERSHED AREA  
GLEN CANYON PARK  
SAN FRANCISCO, CA

0 250 500 1,000 Feet



San Francisco's Watershed Basins  
Source: SFPUC Stormwater Design Guidelines



Photograph of Islais Creek at headwall structure

**HYDROLOGIC FEATURES**