

Saint Paul Regional Water Services



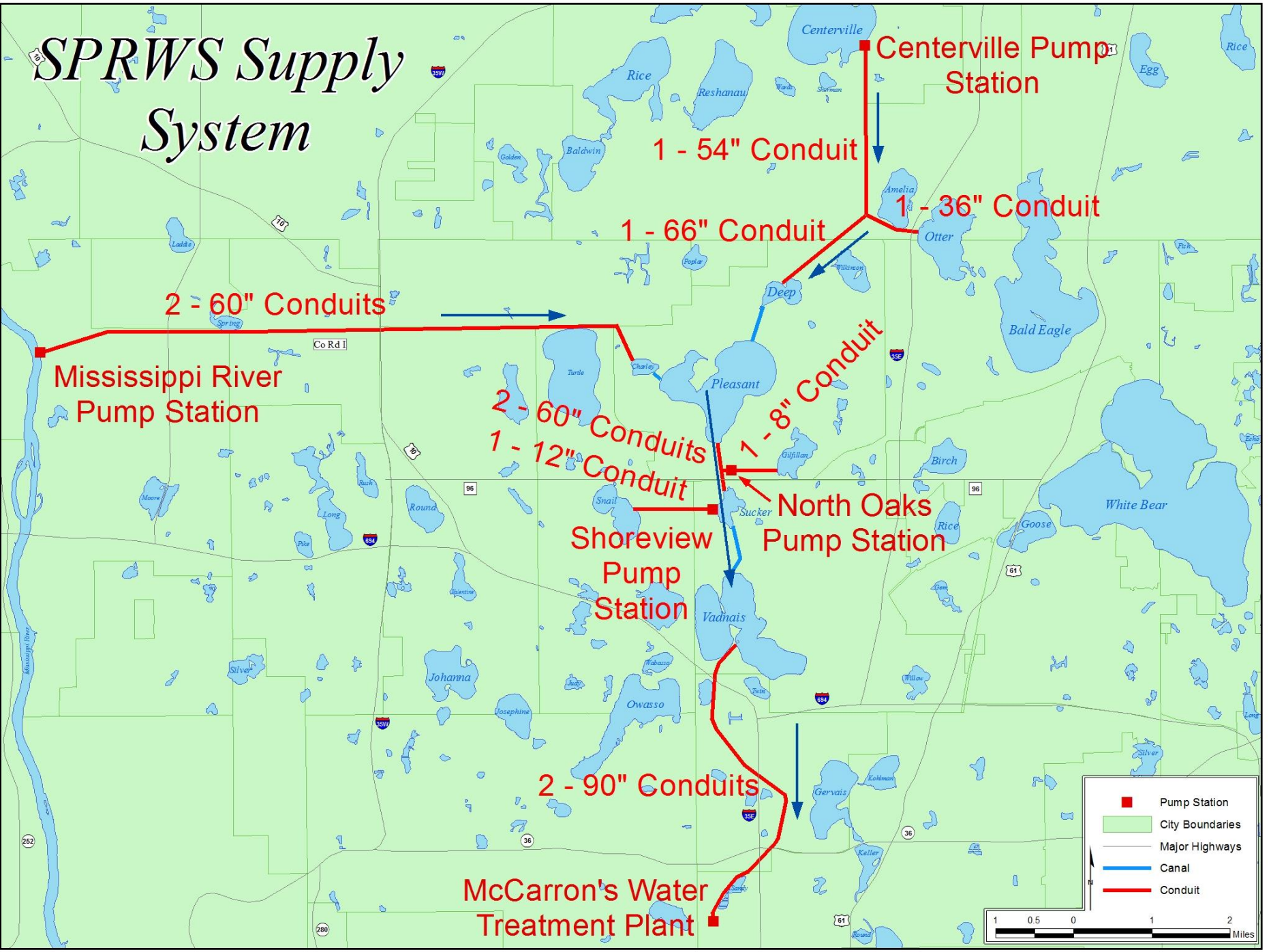
Steve Schneider
General Manager



Jim Graupmann
Asst. Gen. Manager



SPRWS Supply System



■	Pump Station
■	City Boundaries
—	Major Highways
—	Canal
—	Conduit





Facts and Figures

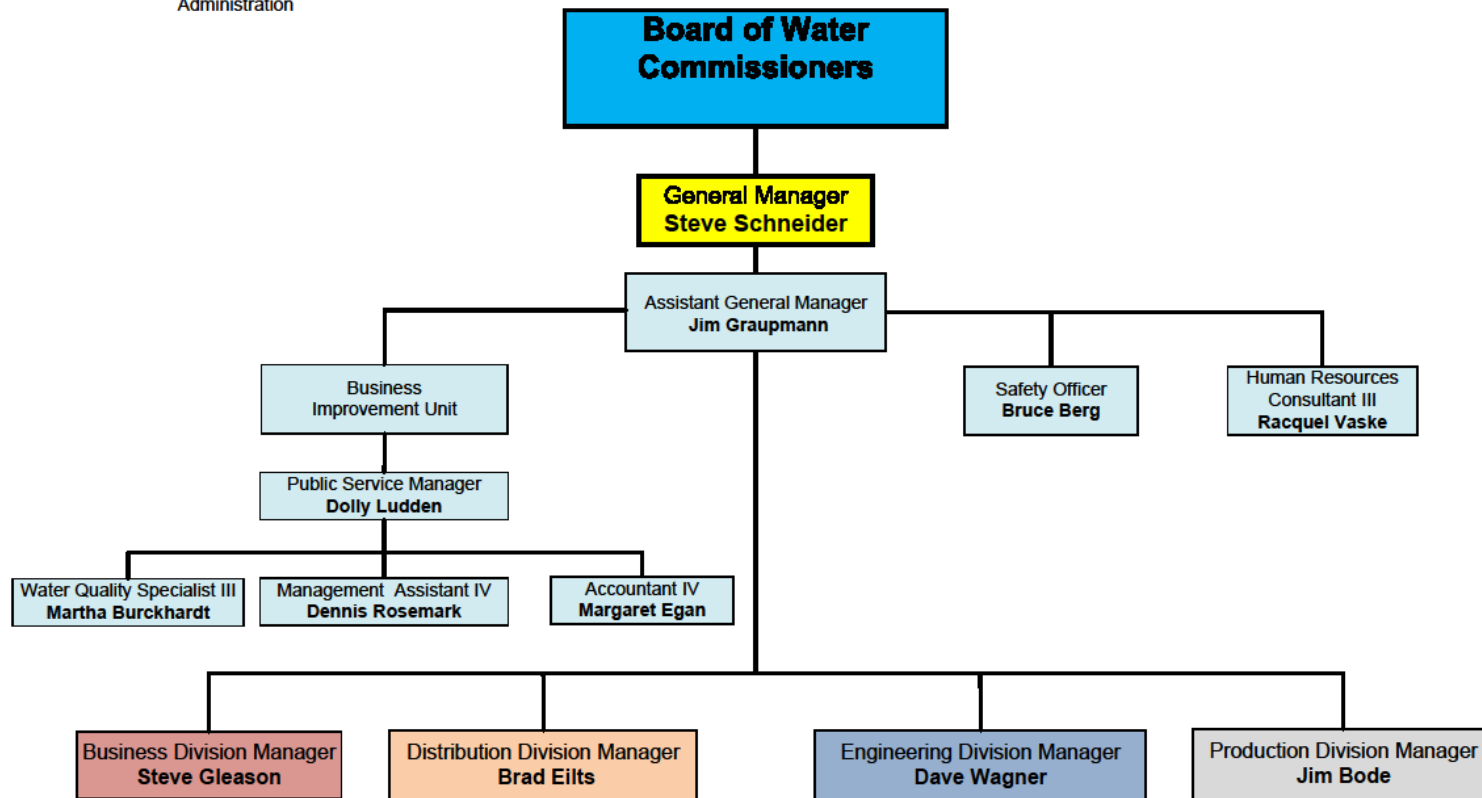
■ Ave. day production	40 MG
■ Population served	433,000
■ Accounts	95,460
■ Miles of water main	1,200
■ Hydrants	10,243
■ Tanks and reservoirs	20
■ Pumping stations	11



Organization Chart

St. Paul Regional Water Services

Administration



10/17/2016



Asset Management

- SPRWS water production and distribution assets are aging and much effort is spent on maintenance.
- Future improvements are needed to replace aging infrastructure and improve reliability & efficiency.
- Risk-based approach to asset management has been used.

Risk = (consequence x likelihood)



How severe are the consequences of asset failure?

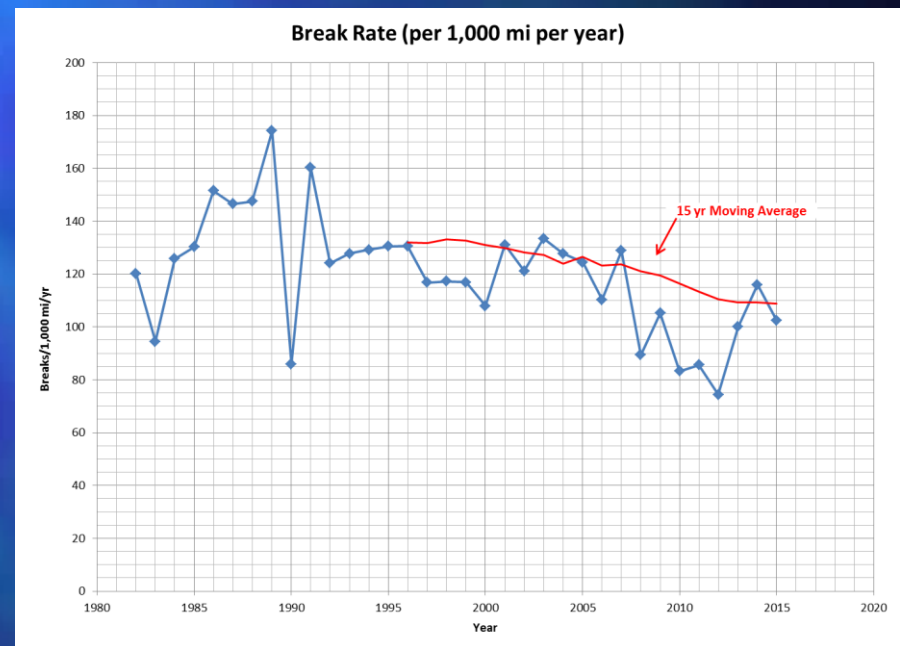


How likely is it for the asset to fail?



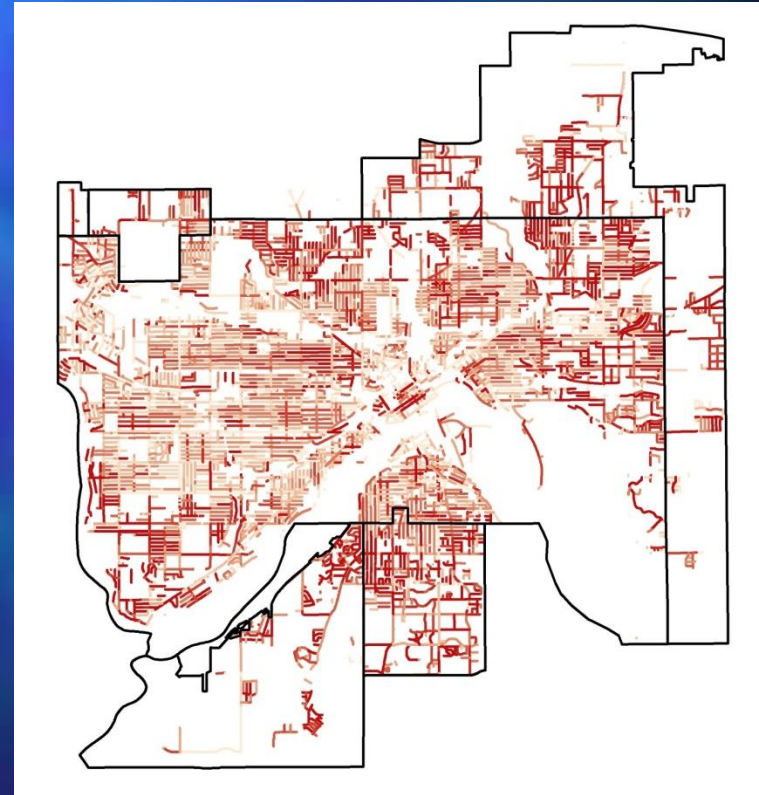
Current State of Buried Infrastructure

- 1,200 miles of water main
- 27% over 100 years old
- 43% over 80 years old
- 48% 6-inch diameter
- 70% cast iron (1960s or older)
- 100-150 main breaks per year
- 98% of main breaks are on cast iron mains



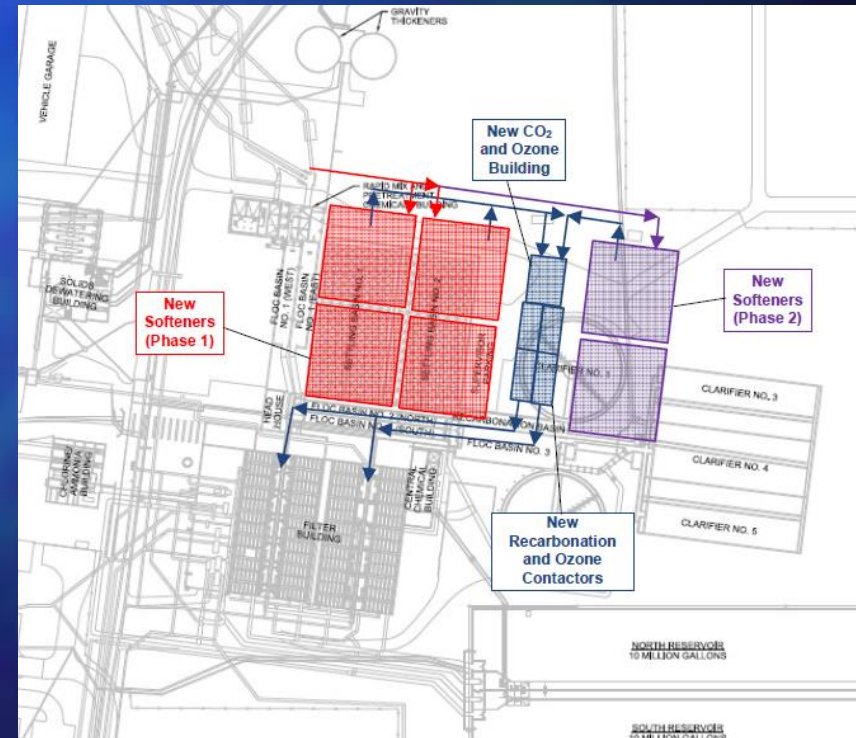
Factors Influencing Likelihood of Failure in Cast Iron Mains

- Year of install (not necessarily age)
- Diameter
- Length
- Prior breaks
- Storm sewer crossings
- Pressure/elevation
- Land use
- Pressure zone
- Proximity to tank
- Soil type



Master Plan for Production Assets

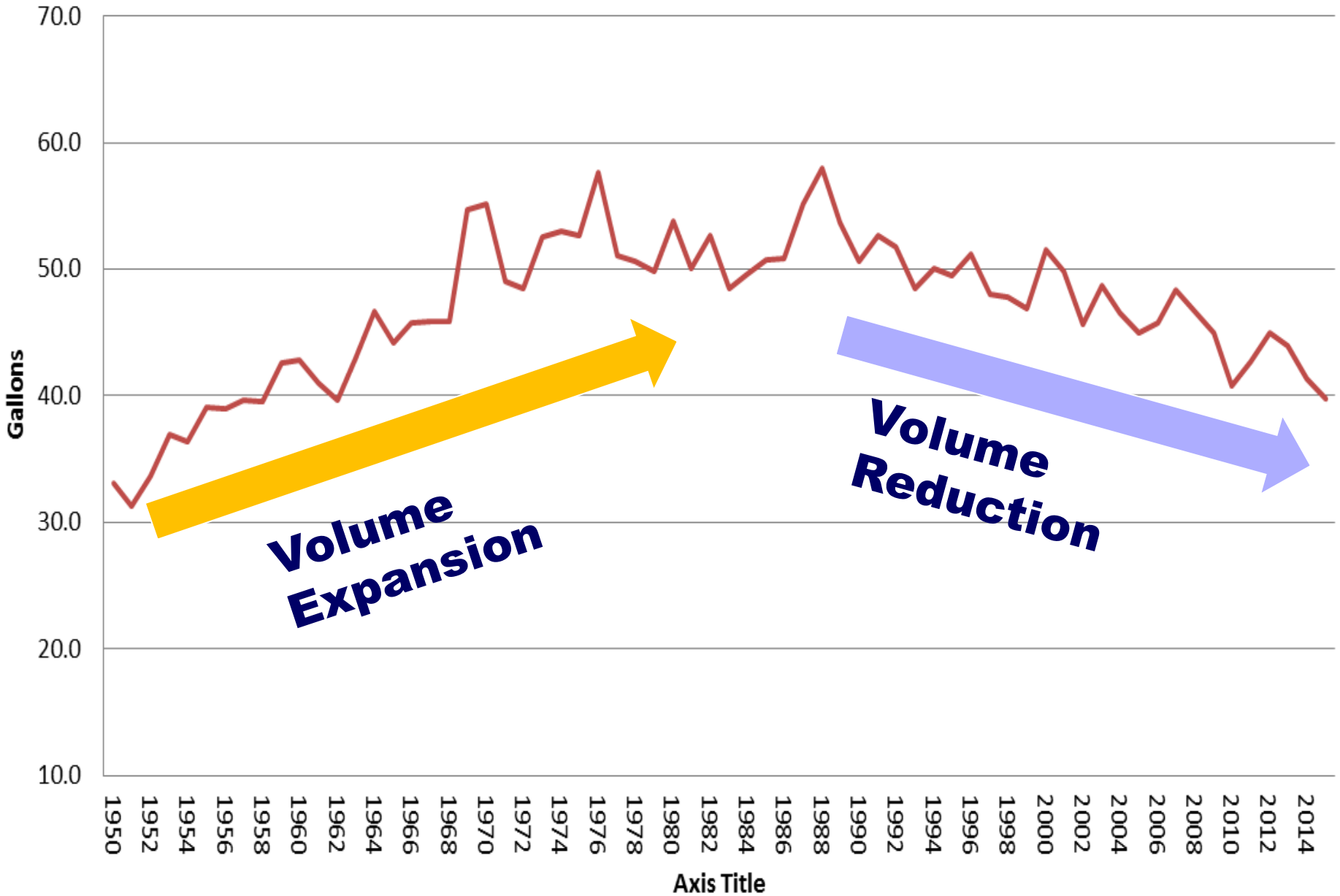
- Provides a road map of improvements needed over the next 40 years to maintain a reliable, viable utility.
- Anticipates future water demands and regulations that need to be met.
- Prioritizes the projects that are identified.
- Provides an implementation plan, with a schedule and cost elements.



Budget Considerations

- Board of Water Commissioners role.
- Decision made to invest now vs. later.
 - Water treatment and supply.
 - Water main replacements.
- Continue to create value for rate payers.
 - Continued investment critical for success.

MGD by Year



Additional Challenges

Past Considerations

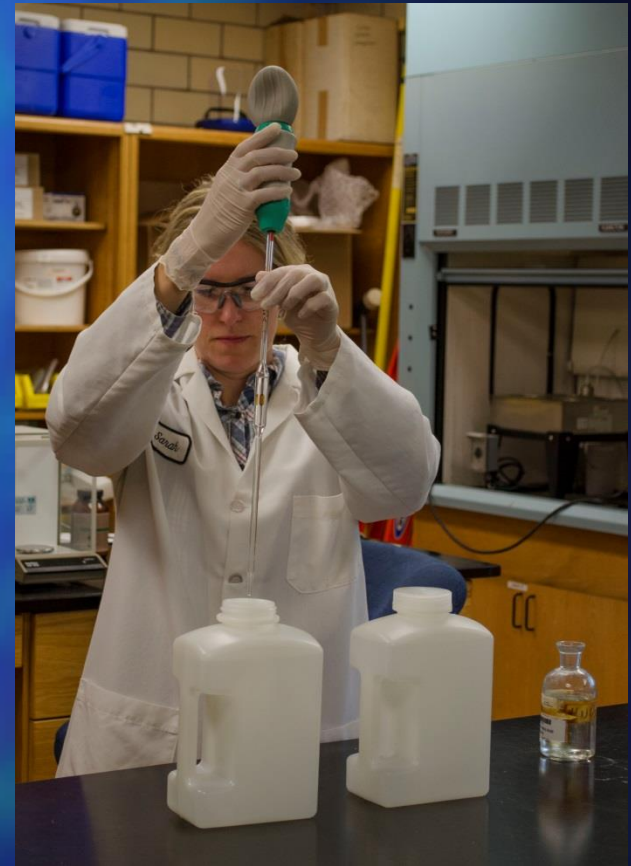
- Quantity drove system design.
- System was designed and built in an era of expanding population and water consumption.
- Water age in the system was not a design consideration.
- Few drinking water regulations looked at water in the distribution system.



Additional Challenges

Future Challenges

- Quality & quantity drive system design.
- Due to lower per capita consumption, we need to reduce storage volumes and production rates.
- We know increased water age has a negative impact on water quality.
- More drinking water regulations are being applied to water quality in the distribution system (disinfection by-products, total coliform rule, lead and copper rule).



Additional Challenges:

Cost and Coordination of Water Main Replacement

- Water main construction is coordinated with street reconstruction.
- Cost of utility work is highly dependent on restoration (street repair/construction).
- More arterial street restoration vs. residential street reconstruction.
- Changes in system demands.

Additional Challenges:

Distribution Water Quality and Maintenance

- 43% of the system is more than 80 years old.
- Over half of the system is unlined cast iron pipe.
- Distribution maintenance:
 - Uni-directional flushing
 - Hydrant inspection
 - Valve operation
 - Break repair
 - Etc.



Moving Forward

- Board of Water Commissioners are committed to continued investment.
- Over \$325 million of investments are included in the 10-year capital plan.
- Funding is split between pay-as-you-go and debt.
 - SRF funding will continue to be sought.
- Private service line replacement assistance may be necessary to address lead abatement.



Moving Forward

- Quality water production is a “forever” business.
- Success requires continued investment.
- Investment requirements need to be balanced with reasonable rates for service.

