



South East Kelowna Irrigation District

Open House - Information Brief

There is a lot of information available for SEKID residents to review at the Open House - perhaps too much information to take in all at once. This brief is intended to help summarize this information and to emphasize what the Board of Trustees feel are the key points for residents to consider.

Please take a copy of this brief with you for reference and to use as a starting point to get more information about the Water Quality Improvement Plan (WQIP). Almost all of the information the District has regarding the plan is available on the District web site at www.sekid.ca. This includes the Fall 2007 Newsletter and the most recent consultant's report by Associated Engineering. As always, please feel free to contact the District Office at 861-4200 with any questions you might have.

Q) Why does the District need to upgrade water quality?

- A) The Interior Health Authority (IHA) has recently set new water quality requirements that SEKID is not in full compliance with.
- A) IHA has requested SEKID undertake improvements to comply with the regulations and "doing nothing" is not an acceptable option.
- A) The District consistently receives water quality complaints from our customers due to turbidity and colour, particularly during spring runoff.

Q) What supply sources in addition to Hydraulic Creek did the study look at?

- A) The study looked at Okanagan Lake, City of Kelowna, Canyon Lake/KLO Creek, Mission Creek and groundwater.
- A) All of these sources except for groundwater were found to have either inadequate capacity or were too expensive to develop into a viable supply source.

Q) Why is groundwater the preferred option?

- A) The groundwater supply would only require disinfection to meet all of the IHA regulations.
- A) The existing groundwater resources can be expanded to meet SEKID's projected domestic demands.
- A) Groundwater is the least expensive of the options looked at.

Q) What is the projected cost of the groundwater option (Option 6)?

A) The estimated cost to develop this option, including twinning the rural domestic area, is \$17,564,000. This breaks down as follows:

Groundwater Supply and Treatment - \$2,494,000
 Pipeline and Booster Stations to Specified Area - \$6,219,000
 Domestic Pump Station & Pipeline to High Elevation Areas - \$392,000
 Rural Domestic Distribution Piping System - \$8,407,000
 Gregory Subd'n POE's - \$52,000
 TOTAL OPTION 6 - \$17,564,000

A) Based on 2,053 connections, assuming the full cost is borrowed and amortized over a 20 year period at 5% annual interest rate, the per connection cost of the option works out to \$901 per year, or \$75 per month. This is in addition to our current rates, which are \$270 per year in tolls and \$60 per unit tax. Note provisions for metering all domestics will add about \$46 per year, or roughly \$4 per month.

	<u>Current/month</u>	<u>Current/Year</u>	<u>Option 6/month</u>	<u>Option 6/Year</u>
Current Domestic Toll (2008)	\$22.50	\$270.00	\$22.50	270.00
Monthly tax rate	5.00	60.00	5.00	60.00
Option 6	0	0	75.00	900.00
Estimated Metering Cost	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>46.00</u>
Total:	\$27.50	\$330.00	\$106.30	\$1,276.00

Q) Is the Hall Road Area exempt from the Water Quality Improvement costs?

A) No, the Hall Road Area is not exempt from these costs. The area now gets an interruptible supply of well water from the O'Reilly Road Well. Because the well water supply could be interrupted by a line break, power failure or high fire flow demands, it does not comply with current health regulations. The Hall Road Area will be integrated into the upgraded domestic supply to deal with this issue and, consequently, will be required to share in these costs with the rest of the District.

Other Notes of interest:

- The existing surface water supply would require two forms of treatment (filtration and disinfection) to meet IHA's requirements.
- The options examined that looked at treating both domestic and agricultural water were the most expensive.
- Using Point of Entry systems would result in significant regulatory, operational and maintenance challenges.
- Almost half of the cost of the groundwater option is the cost of twinning the rural domestic system. If this twinning was phased in over a number of years this could result in significant savings.