

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
Tuesday, December 10, 2019

The Regular Meeting of the Board of Public Works was held on Tuesday, December 10, 2019 at 7:30 a.m. in the City Council Chambers located at 405 Jefferson Street, Washington, Missouri. The following were present/absent:

MEMBERS:

Chairman	John Vietmeier	Present
Member	Brad Mitchell	Present
Member	Mike Radetic	Present
Member	Steve Richardson	Present
Ex-officio Member	Steve Strubberg	Present
Ex-officio Member	Vacant	--

OTHERS:

Council Representative	Steve Sullentrup	Absent
Council Representative	Mark Wessels	Present
Mayor	Sandy Lucy	Absent
City Administrator	Daren Lamb	Absent
Water/Wastewater Superintendent	Kevin Quaethem	Present
Water/Wastewater Secretary	Beverly Hoyt	Present
Public Works Director	John Nilges	Present
Assistant City Engineer	Andrea Lueken	Absent
Emergency Management Director	Mark Skornia	Absent
Fire Chief	Tim Frankenberg	Absent

Originals and/or copies of agenda items of the meeting, including recorded votes are available on record in the office of the Public Works Department for one year. Video/DVD and audio tapes are kept only until the minutes have been approved for the meeting. DVD copies of this meeting are distributed to Board Members if requested.

Minutes

A motion was made by Mr. Mitchell and seconded by Mr. Radetic to approve the minutes from the regular October 8, 2019 meeting. The motion passed without dissent.

A motion was made by Mr. Radetic and seconded by Mr. Richardson to approve the minutes from the regular November 10, 2019 meeting. The motion passed without dissent.

Wastewater

Waste Water Treatment Plant – Violations: The wastewater received a Notice of Violation in October about us not having our Industrial Monitoring information up to date. We have to issue User Permits to all nine (9) of the industries and we did not get that done. Our local limits are not done and an ordinance change that is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) called Streamline Ordinance that was not finished. So we failed to accomplish our goals, so we received the Notice of Violation, this is just a really hard slap on the hand, there is no monetary fines. They did give us a time line to get things accomplished.

We currently are working with Cochran Engineering to accomplish that timeline. There are meetings with Cochran and the DNR on our behalf, so we are moving forward. We have 180 days to get the ordinance, local limits and permits done. At the point of receiving the violation we were about 95% complete.

The User Permits are not done on a yearly basis, but are done at the end of permit term, back in 2012. The local limits should have been done, but to do the local limits there is a lot of analytical work that has to be done, a lot of back and forth with the City and State in getting it all approved along with the EPA up in Kansas, just took a little longer due to a lot of unforeseen reasons. There are others City's that are being fined for not being done. This is basically just documentation and paperwork that needs to be done and with Cochran's help we are moving forward with the streamline ordinances. The EPA has given us a guideline they feel that all ordinances should be the same. We had our set of ordinances for the Industrial Users and another city had there's and none of them matched. So the EPA was looking at all these ordinances and decided they should all look the same as the others. The limits changed due to industries, but the verbiage of the ordinances is basically the same for every community. Once done we can issue the permit for three (3) to five (5) years. It is most likely the state is going to come back and say because we were so far behind they will give us a three (3) year permit at this time.

This does get easier next time unless the EPA make a lot of changes then we will have to change the ordinances. It will just be a review of our local limits if anything changes which is zinc, lead and all we monitor. Just the basic testing. The next time we will not get his violation ever again.

Air Scrubber - We are in the process of getting it hooked up and will be in service when the Spring temperatures change. We should have a good odor removal, it will not remove all odors, but it will remove about 95% of odors. Work is being done in-house.

There are two (2) pump stations being worked on at this time.

Walnut Street Pump Station - Crews are dismantling, we have to setup a bypass pump first thing. They will be removing one of the pumps and all the mechanical equipment then the new pump will be installed. We should have this all done in about a week and a half.

West End Lift Station – A new submersible pumps is being installed to remove our dry can that floods all the time and destroys our pumps. Once done with this, which should only take a couple of weeks, we will be heading to the treatment plant do all the duct work.

Walnut Street is for sewage and storm. There is a lot of filtration for both. The only time this pump will be running is when we have an excess of two (2) inches of rain, which we seem to be having a lot more of lately. What happens now is the way the manifold is set up down at the station there are three pumps, but when the third pump kicks on it is actually dead heading against the other two. So we do not get the amount of flow that we need, so we have a transition of backups all the way to West End. So this new pump will be set up so when our station gets to 14', we have a 20' wet well. When it hits 14' the service pump will kick on which can move 2,500 to 3,000 gallons a minutes (gpm) to the treatment plant. This will alleviate the back-up of sewage from Walnut Street to West End. The West End Lift Station is located down at the end of Front Street and Tiemann in the little brick building.

We are always going to be fighting with infiltration and storm water. Storm water funds did pay a portion of the pump. We recognize that storm water and sewage is not an ideal situation. So you can fight it at the source (the pipes, the manholes) we just completed a slip lining project. We did some 6" lines in the downtown area as well. We actually did take two (2) sump pumps out of the sanitary system off Lafayette. The pumps were pumping storm water into the sanitary lines during the rain events. There are a lot of these that exist downtown and could cause backups. The new pump will move this to the treatment plant.

In an ideal situation there would not be storm water. However, we are battling it on many fronts. It is important for people to know we are working on this problem. Mr. Nilges has drafted a potential incentive program for the down spouts around town to be disconnected and could be paid out of the storm water fund.

Water

The system is in great shape, adding a mixer to Crestview when it was painted seems to have helped out the water. Most of the people still dislike the fact we have to add chlorine to the system, but we had no choice. This is something we will always be doing, so we try to do the best we can to keep it all mixed the way it is supposed to be and have the best taste.

Old Business

Enduro Tower and Clay Street Towers will be painted in the spring. Clay Street we will be adding a mixer to the tower. A mixer is a piece of pipe with two shower heads coming off that stirs the water. This takes all the stale water that gets up to the top of the tank, as the tank moves up and down because our system is an elevated system. Water goes in the bottom and just goes up and down, so the top third never gets used. This is why some of the tanks will overflow. We flush out the top of the tanks by overflowing them. We won't have to do that, because all the water is turning so you get a mixer of water going back out at 2 o'clock in the morning when the pumps shut down. Everybody is drinking well water until about 2 o'clock in the morning for about two

(2) hours, while the system shuts down, it stabilizes and the wells come back on line and we are back to drinking well water. Just a little water system 101 in a nut shell as to how it works.

It is important to operate very lean right now with funds coming into the water fund. When we go to a paving project on the streets we look at the infrastructure that is under ground and try to replace it if necessary. So we are making these decisions as we go forward. We televise the sewer lines and if the sewer line needs to be replaced we scrounge up funds. Water is the same way. We see two (2) patches on the asphalt and this tells us there has been a couple of water breaks. The problem is the money is not there to do it, money and manpower.

The half cent Capital Improvement for major projects but even that does not pay for everything. We need the revenue from the system. On the half cent Capital Improvement for this round, the dollars that were there was dedicated to a water tower, which was identified for 2020. So it doesn't earmark any dollars for repair of any water lines, flushing hydrants, painting hydrants, those kind of thing are day-to-day maintenance that without sufficient funds becomes difficult to accomplish.

It would be great if we could fix water lines before we pave the streets. Take Meadowlark and Duncan, we did not replace any lines there because it was not necessary when we paved. As we move forward some of these downtown streets, water lines are 70 to 100 years old. Essentially 5th Street to the north. A lot of streets were done when we started the street program in 2006. I can tell you Fair Street was one of the first that was paved. We are looking at paving that one again this year. We recently had a water break on Fair Street. So do we invest in another \$500,000 on the streets that we will get 10-15 years out of, but the water lines are breaking. We can't use Street funds to replace water lines.

We just need to be aware of this as we move forward on water rate discussions. We are using the funds the best way we can, it is just we are running very lean right now. It takes a four-man crew to put in a water line, right now the department has five people, so if I am replacing a water line that puts four people on that and I have one person to do everything else.

Other

If you go down to the west end you will see a nine (9') aluminum structure. This is where the controls are going to be set. This is at the elevation or above the 93' flood elevation. The controller that is going to be down there has two VFD's that are about \$24,000 a piece of equipment so we really don't want a flood to come in and us try and remove it at ground level or have it get flooded before we could get to it and we are out all that money. So we are raising it so you will see a stand there with a gray box up real high in the sky. The reason is to keep it from being flooded. So that being said with what about the controls at Walnut Street. In 93' that one we put sand bags at the door and it just barely got to the bottom of the bags. We really can't change that one. We do have those on stands that are about another foot off the floor. There is about another foot of variance there that if it did get into the building our dry side would flood as well.

This spring we had elevations pushing 27 and ½' feet maybe 28' when the river front was hut, we were taking internally. If you look on river gauge elevation, it's only a foot from getting in the Water Works Building. But that foot of elevation rise is like 20 percent more water coming down the river. It is spread out over a longer area. We didn't have to do anything, we staged bags but

never did anything because again 20 percent more. The Missouri River flood was something like 800,000 cubic feet per second. So multiply that by 7.48 that's how many gallons was coming down per second. When you are talking a foot higher than what we saw there we are only talking 500,000. So the ranges are so much different because of the flatness of the flood plain across the river. If you spread water out you can push a lot down, if you keep it confined it has got to go up in height. So we look at all those things, which is what you really worry about here in town. You worry about a river stage that is minor to moderate flooding in a flash flood event.

Walnut Street Lift Station has what we call dry runs submersibles, so they are submersible motors and pumps that is running in the dry air. So if that drywall floods the station would pump. This is how all the downtown pump stations are being built. We are going away from the traditional open aired motors and pumps. We are going to a sealed system. So if that were ever to go under water the pumps will continue to pump with no problem. We will just hose them off while they are running and won't even skip a beat. That is what's going in down at West End, the same pump in any of the low lying areas. Dry submersibles are being put in for that reason. Not that we are going to pump storm water, but if it were to go under there is no damage to anything.

Mr. Richardson let us know that he will not be at the January meeting.

Next Scheduled Meeting Date

The next scheduled meeting date is January 14, 2020.

Adjourn

There being no further business the meeting adjourned on a motion by Mr. Radetic and seconded by Mr. Mitchell. All in favor aye, those oppose. We are adjourned.

Prepared by: Beverly Hoyt
Beverly Hoyt
Water/Wastewater Secretary

Adopted and Approved by the Board of Public Works:

Date: Feb 11, 2020 Signature: M. F. R. O. P. S.
Secretary