

The Flow

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Project Updates

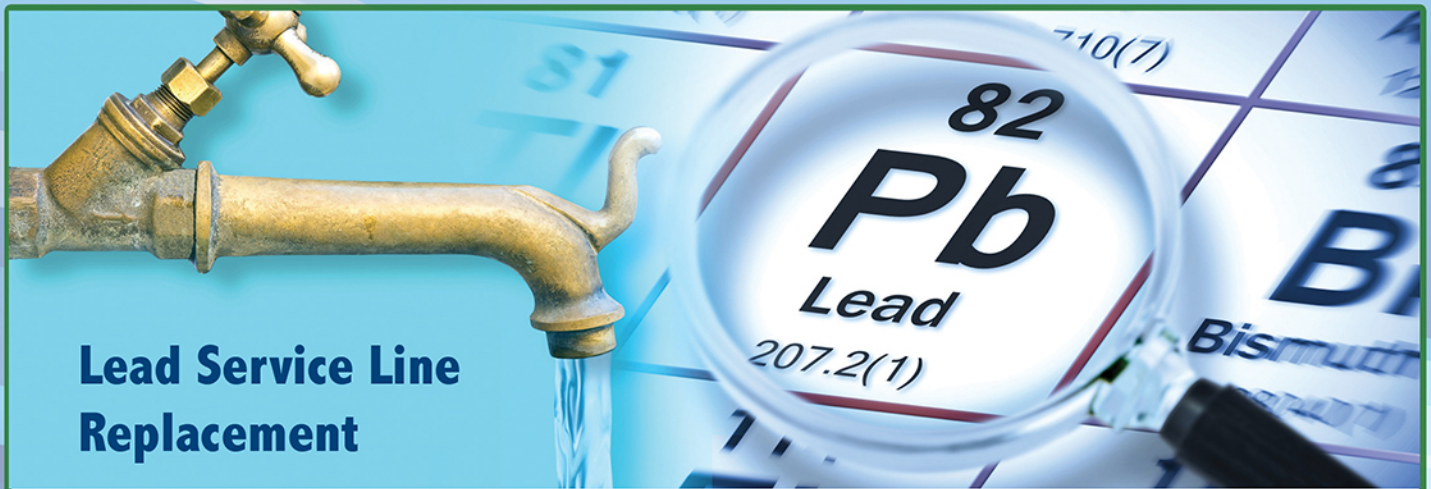
FUTURE PROJECTS:

Springfield Water & Sewer has come thru the most recent funding cycle with (4) projects selected for funding:

- ❑ (2) Water Main Replacement projects in the city limits that will replace many of the older and highest priority mains in Springfield. This will lead to a better quality of water and less maintenance needs moving forward. The estimated project costs for these 2 projects, in total, is a \$7.4M with a loan amount of \$5.4M of which has \$2.8M of principal forgiveness.
- ❑ A Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Upgrade will complete the most recent upgrade with the addition of the final quadrant of the Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR). This project is expected to cost \$2.623M and a loan of \$2.623M with forgiveness of \$682,405 has been awarded. In addition to completing what has been started, it will also increase the plant capacity from 1.3M Gallons Per Day to 1.6MGD.
- ❑ A Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) with a cost of \$855,000 has been awarded with a loan of \$855,000 that includes \$491,535 of principle forgiveness. This project begins our EPA mandated LSLR program by replacing ALL service lines, public and private, that contain lead.

CURRENT & ACTIVE PROJECTS:

- ❑ SWSC's portion of the Danville Interconnect Project will finish in January 2024 and will then await Danville's project that includes laying pipe from their new tank near Perryville. That completion is expected mid to late next year and once connected, the permanent connection to Danville will be complete.
- ❑ The Armory Hill waterline relocation at the bridge has been completed.
- ❑ The Eddleman Court watermain replacement has been completed.
- ❑ The painting of (3) water tanks in the system has been completed and that includes Willisburg, Wesley Chapel and Old Etown.
- ❑ AMI (Advanced Metering Infrastructure) water meters are currently being installed within the city limits. These meters offer real time data collection since they send a signal to an antenna located on the Armory Hill water tank and that info is sent directly to the office. These meters will no longer be read either manually or drive by.
- ❑ EDA Grant Funding of \$1.4M has been obtained to construct an Emergency Water Connection to Lebanon Water Works. That project has been designed and will be advertised soon.



Lead Service Line Replacement

Lead can enter drinking water when service pipes and plumbing fixtures that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures with lead solder, from which significant amounts of lead can enter into the water, especially hot water.





The older the home, the more likely it is to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. In particular, homes built before 1988 were built before the maximum allowable lead content was lowered in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Newer homes are most likely to comply with the public health goal of zero lead in pipes and fixtures.

Corrosion is a dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing. A number of factors are involved in the extent to which lead enters the water, including:

- the chemistry of the water (acidity and alkalinity) and the types and amounts of minerals in the water,
- the amount of lead it comes into contact with,
- the temperature of the water,
- the amount of wear in the pipes,
- how long the water stays in pipes, and
- the presence of protective scales or coatings inside the plumbing materials.

To address corrosion of lead and copper into drinking water, EPA issued the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) under the authority of the SDWA. This rule was updated in 2021 in the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). One requirement of both the LCR and LCRR is that water systems add corrosion control treatment, to prevent lead and copper from contaminating drinking water. Corrosion control treatment means utilities must make drinking water less corrosive to the materials it comes into contact with on its way to consumers' taps.

Springfield Water & Sewer continues with inventorying ALL service lines (public and private) in the system in order to develop future service line replacement projects.

| What Does Your Service Line Look Like? | |
|--|---|
| COPPER |  <p>Dull brown or greenish: A magnet will not stick to a copper pipe. Scratch the pipe with a screwdriver or coin. If the scraped area is copper in color, like a penny, your service line is copper.</p> |
| GALVANIZED STEEL |  <p>Grey or silver: A magnet will stick to a galvanized steel service line. If you scratch the pipe, it will remain a dull grey.</p> |
| Plastic |  <p>Red, blue, black, or white: A magnet will not stick to a plastic pipe. A scratch test is not needed.</p> |
| Lead |  <p>Grey or silver: A magnet will not stick to a lead pipe. Scratch the pipe with a screwdriver or coin. If the scraped area is shiny silver and flakes off, the service line is lead.</p> |