



695 Moores Creek Lane | Charlottesville, Virginia 22902-9016

434.977.2970



434.293.8858



www.rivanna.org



RWSA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Minutes of Regular Meeting
October 28, 2025

A regular meeting of the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority (RWSA) Board of Directors was held on Tuesday, October 28, 2025, at 2:15 p.m. at the Albemarle County Service Authority, (1st Floor Conference Room), 168 Spotnap Road, Charlottesville, VA 22911.

Board Members Present: Mike Gaffney, Ann Mallek, Brian Pinkston, Quin Lunsford, Lauren Hildebrand.

Board Members Absent: Sam Sanders, Jeff Richardson.

Rivanna Staff Present: Bill Mawyer, Dave Tungate, Lonnie Wood, Jennifer Whitaker, Betsy Nemeth, Daniel Campbell, Dyon Vega, Austin Marrs, Scott Schiller, Westley Kern, Jacob Woodson, Leah Beard, Deborah Anama, Jeff Southworth, Jon Williams.

Attorney(s) Present Valerie Long

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mr. Gaffney convened the October 28, 2025, regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority at 2:15 p.m.

2. AGENDA APPROVAL

Mr. Pinkston moved that the Board of Directors approve the Agenda. Ms. Mallek seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (5-0). (Mr. Sanders and Mr. Richardson were absent)

3. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS BOARD MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 23, 2025

Ms. Mallek moved that the Board of Directors approve the minutes for the September 23, 2025 meeting. Mr. Pinkston seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (5-0). (Mr. Sanders and Mr. Richardson were absent)

4. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS REPORT

Mr. Mawyer thanked ACSA for hosting the meeting. He stated that he would like to introduce a new employee, Jon Williams, who was an IT Analyst. He also wanted to extend congratulations to George Cheape, Safety Manager, who was now certified to teach OSHA safety training. He stated that recently, nine employees completed the OSHA 30-hour training class, which covered important safety issues such as trench safety, fall protection, machine guarding, electricity, bloodborne pathogens, and confined space. He congratulated these individuals for improving their qualifications.

Mr. Mawyer stated they were pleased to have a second neighborhood meeting on the Central Water Line earlier this month with residents from the Jefferson Park Avenue area in attendance. He stated that it was a virtual meeting attended by eight residents. The meeting lasted

approximately 45 minutes and went very well. He stated that the first section of pipe for the Central Water Line had been installed. They were currently working in the Lewis St area north of the railroad track. The goal was to complete the work in this area between December 19 and January 11, while UVA was on winter break.

Mr. Mawyer stated they continued to perform monthly testing at Sugar Hollow for the siren they installed at the dam. With monthly audible testing, they could hear the siren 1.3 miles away. He stated they planned to improve the system, likely in December, by replacing the horn at the dam with a louder horn to extend its coverage. Every second Wednesday at 10 a.m., they would continue to perform the siren test, and they would alert residents for the first year, with the hope that residents would become familiar with the testing process and understand that they would hear the horn every second Wednesday morning.

Ms. Mallek asked how far the new horn would be able to reach.

Ms. Whitaker stated they were working on four additional elevated poles, which would provide coverage to the barn with a large trout painted on it.

Mr. Mawyer stated that as they strived to enhance their reservoir safety programs, they had installed two signs at the South Rivanna Reservoir, approximately 1,000 feet upstream of the dam. He stated that the two red signs, one on each side of the reservoir, served as a warning to boaters that if they continued in that direction, they would reach the dam. He stated that in the future, they planned to install buoys near the dam to further caution and prevent boats from getting too close to the dam. He stated that they were taking steps to make it even more difficult to go over the dam.

Mr. Mawyer stated that Bethany Houchens, Water Resources Coordinator, had recently given a presentation at St. Anne's Belfield to the 10th grade class, covering topics such as water sourcing, drinking water chemistry, and wastewater treatment. He stated they were fortunate to receive a \$305,000 grant from FEMA and VDEM, which will be used to repair the damaged Sugar Hollow water line and Ivy Creek streambank riprap, which were affected by Hurricane Helene a few years ago. He stated that out of a total cost of approximately \$350,000, the state and federal governments are providing about \$305,000.

Mr. Mawyer wanted to highlight the work progressing rapidly at Moores Creek. He stated that the front of the Administration building was currently under excavation, and a deep pit had been created for the elevator. He stated that the building addition would be built in the lower lot. He stated that staff would utilize trailers while renovations were completed. They expected to move into the trailers from November 10 - 24.

Mr. Mawyer stated that their community had been fortunate to have several major developments begin projects in the area. He stated that the Afton Scientific facility on Avon Street and AstraZeneca's project at Rivanna Station were just a few examples. He stated that the University and UVA Foundation were also investing heavily in their projects at Fontaine and other locations.

Mr. Mawyer stated that projects reviewed several months ago as part of the Northern Area Utilities Master Plan may need to be accelerated. He stated this would require an increase in their capital improvement budget, as well as additional staff resources to manage the increased number of construction projects over the next four to five years.

81 Mr. Mawyer stated that they were pleased that the community was receiving these projects, and
82 they were working hard to keep pace. He stated that they were also making progress on their
83 water supply projects, which would enable them to better serve these new developments.

84 Mr. Mawyer stated that a major project, Rivanna to Ragged Pipeline and Pump Station, was
85 scheduled to receive bids on November 13. In December, they expected to submit an award
86 recommendation to the Board for that project.

87 Mr. Mawyer stated that he would be meeting with the Board's subcommittee for capital
88 improvement projects to discuss the budget before presenting it to the Board in February. He
89 stated that this meeting would serve as a pre-meeting, followed by a meeting in December to
90 thoroughly review the CIP. He stated that the changing dynamics in the community were causing
91 significant changes to the capital improvement program. He noted that they may ask to amend
92 the current CIP as soon as next month.

93 Mr. Pinkston asked if the cost for the investments would be spread across rate payers.

94 Mr. Mawyer stated that since customers did not connect directly to the Authority, they were not
95 always aware of the funding arrangements. He stated that the Authority bore most of its costs
96 through its bonds, which were reimbursed by ACSA and the City Utilities Department.

97 **5. ITEMS FROM THE PUBLIC**

98 *Matters Not Listed for Public Hearing on the Agenda*

99 Dede Smith, speaking virtually, stated that it was understandable that the public and the Board
100 would be concerned about the CIP increase. She stated that Mr. Pinkston had expressed alarm at
101 the prospect of further increases. She stated that she would like to request that they remind the
102 public of the projected rate increases under the current CIP over the next five years.

103 **6. RESPONSES TO PUBLIC COMMENT**

104 Mr. Mawyer stated that last year, they had projected a 15% increase to ACSA and a 10% to 12%
105 increase for the City Utilities Department in July 2026. He stated that as they reassessed the cost
106 of the projects and the project schedules, they would need to revisit these projections. He stated
107 that he did not yet have new rate projections.

108 **7. CONSENT AGENDA**

109 *a. Staff Report on Administration and Communications*

110 *b. Staff Report on CIP Projects*

111 *c. Staff Report on Finance*

112 *d. Staff Report on Information Technology*

113 *e. Staff Report on Operations*

114 *f. Staff Report on Drought Monitoring*

g. *Staff Report on Wholesale Metering*

h. *Approval to Amend Professional Engineering Services – Rivanna Pump Station
Reconstruction Program Controls Improvements – Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc.*

Ms. Mallek moved that the Board of Directors approve the Consent Agenda. Mr. Pinkston seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (5-0). (Mr. Sanders and Mr. Richardson were absent)

8. OTHER BUSINESS

a. *Presentation and Consider Vote to Approve: An Amendment to the FY 26-30 CIP and Award of Construction Contract for the Scottsville WRRF Whole Plant Generator and Automatic Transfer Switch Project – Carrick Contracting Corp.*

Austin Marrs, P.E., Senior Civil Engineer, stated they were recommending a CIP budget amendment and a construction contract award. They were focusing on the wastewater facilities at Scottsville. He stated that the generator located at this facility was approximately 30 years old and had outlived its useful service life. He stated that in the event of a severe weather event or other emergency that rendered the power grid inoperable in Scottsville, they must divert to the lagoons until power was restored, and then they could treat the wastewater.

Mr. Marrs stated the goal of this project was to have a single, large enough generator to power both the wastewater treatment plant and the pump station, making them more resilient to severe weather events and other emergencies. He stated that they had coordinated the project extensively with the town of Scottsville, discussing it with the town council on multiple occasions, obtained necessary easements, and presented the project to the town manager during the summer.

Mr. Marrs stated RWSA has received \$525,960 in grant funding through FEMA and VDEM's hazard mitigation program for this project. He stated this process revealed that they needed to raise the generator above the 500-year floodplain, which was approximately a 20-foot elevation. He stated that they would need to build a large platform to achieve this elevation. He stated that as a result, the project was more expensive than initially anticipated. He stated that they would pursue additional grant funding with FEMA and VDEM up to 95% of the project cost.

Mr. Marrs stated that staff recommended a construction contract award to Carrick Contracting Corporation, located in Lake Park, Florida, with a local office in Williamsburg. He stated the contract amount was \$825,245. He briefly described the site plan. The purple arrow pointed to the location where they anticipated the generator would be installed. He stated that they would also construct a 650-linear-foot underground electric ductbank, with two four-inch conduits that would be open-cut and trenched at the edge of the ball fields at Dorrier Park. He stated construction would not impact the events taking place in the park, as it would be behind the fence.

Mr. Marrs continued that once the construction reached the edge of the ball fields, they would perform a miniature horizontal directional drill under a creek and a walking trail, just to the right of the war memorial behind the farmer's market in the town. He stated that this would allow the wastewater pump station, located behind the pavilion, to be connected electrically to the treatment plant. He included some images of the generator platform and its planned layout.

Mr. Marrs stated that as they reviewed the bid results and schedule in more detail, the current CIP budget for this project was \$520,000, excluding the platform. He stated that they received three bids for the project, with the lowest being \$825,245. He stated that this brought the total CIP budget to \$1.36 million. He stated that the project was expected to begin in January 2027 and run through June 2027, primarily due to the generator's long lead time of approximately 25-30 weeks. He stated that they had already spent \$154,000 on engineering and design.

Mr. Marrs stated they were pre-procuring a generator to match those used at other facilities. He stated that the procurement was estimated to be \$181,000. He stated that they also budgeted \$99,000 for construction administration and special inspections. He stated that legal and real estate fees totaled about \$20,000.

Ms. Mallek asked if administration and inspections would be performed in-house.

Mr. Marrs stated that third-party services would be involved in this project, including inspecting the cast-in-place concrete, rebar, and structural steel, as well as certifying the structure. He stated that these services would also include structural steel bolting and welding. He stated that they would also need to have third-party reviews of shop drawings, which would help them with the construction administration process.

Ms. Mallek moved that the Board of Directors approve an amendment to the FY 26-30 CIP for the SVWRRF Whole Plant Generator and ATS Project to increase the budget by \$843,000 to a whole budget of \$1,363,000; and to authorize the Executive Director to award a construction contract to Carrick Contracting Corporation for a total amount of \$825,245 and any change orders to the construction contract necessary for completion of the work not to exceed 10% of the original construction contract award. Mr. Pinkston seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (5-0). (Mr. Sanders and Mr. Richardson were absent)

b. Presentation and Consider Vote to Approve: Award of Contract for Observatory Water Treatment Plant Hypochlorite Tank Replacements – Waco, Inc.

Dyon Vega, P.E., Civil Engineer, stated that he would be presenting on the Observatory Water Treatment Plant's sodium hypochlorite tank placements project. He stated that hypochlorite was used to disinfect water from various microorganisms. He stated that they currently had two existing hypochlorite tanks at the Observatory Water Treatment Plant, which were each 12,000 gallons in capacity. He stated that they had reached the end of their useful service life. He stated that to replace them, they would be ordering two new tanks made of polyethylene.

Mr. Vega stated that these tanks offered a longer warranty, shorter delivery time, and lower initial cost compared to the fiberglass tanks. He stated that they received four bids ranging from \$227,000 to \$449,000. He stated that WACO, Inc. came in with the lowest bid at \$227,000. He stated that their total project budget was \$293,000, which was less than the allocated CIP budget of \$371,000. He stated that construction was anticipated to begin as soon as the new tanks were delivered around September 2026.

Ms. Mallek asked if the polyethylene tanks would last longer.

Mr. Vega stated that they would not, but they were less expensive.

Ms. Mallek stated that she was curious about the effects of acid on plastic in general.

196 Mr. Vega stated that this material met all of their standards for safety and for its intended use in
197 drinking water.

198 Mr. Lunsford requested clarification about the warranty.

199 Mr. Vega stated that the warranty was 5 years, compared to 3 years for the fiberglass tank.

200 Mr. Mawyer noted that the polyethylene tanks were less expensive and more readily available.
201 He stated that in terms of service life, it was likely shorter than the fiberglass, so there was a
202 trade-off.

203 Mr. Pinkston asked why the tanks were not replaced when they did previous renovations.

204 Mr. Mawyer stated that when the design for the renovations to the treatment plant was initiated
205 about 10 years ago, the existing tanks had reached only about half of their service life.

206 Ms. Mallek asked how often they would have to replace the tanks.

207 Mr. Mawyer stated the lifespan was 10 to 20 years. He stated that the current tanks lasted about
208 25 years.

209 Ms. Mallek asked if there was a way to test the inside of the tanks for wear.

210 Mr. Mawyer stated they would investigate methods to monitor tank wall thickness.

211 **Mr. Pinkston moved that the Board of Directors authorize the Executive Director to**
212 **execute a construction contract with WACO, Inc. totaling \$227,000 to replace two sodium**
213 **hypochlorite storage tanks at the Observatory Water Treatment Plant. Ms. Mallek**
214 **seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (5-0). (Mr. Sanders and Mr. Richardson**
215 **were absent)**

216 *c. Presentation and Consider Vote to Approve: Award of Services Contract to Replace*
217 *Granular Activated Carbon – Calgon Carbon*

218 Daniel Campbell, Director of Operations and Environmental Services, stated that the bid was
219 opened over the summer for granular activated carbon replacement. He stated he would examine
220 how this bid differed from the current contract. He stated that the GAC treatment buildings were
221 located at the conventional surface water treatment plants. Currently, they had 320,000 pounds of
222 GAC in service at South Rivanna, 240,000 pounds at Observatory, with 160,000 pounds due to
223 recent additions. They also had 12,000 pounds of GAC in service at Scottsville, 40,000 pounds at
224 Crozet, and 40,000 pounds at North Rivanna WTP.

225 Mr. Campbell stated that soon, they will have a GAC system in the Red Hill WTP with a 1,000-
226 pound contactor, and an additional 80,000 pounds of GAC at Crozet as part of the upcoming
227 plant expansion project. He stated that inside the treatment buildings, there were GAC
228 contactors, which held the GAC and facilitated filtration. They had three models in service: the
229 model 12-40 system at North Rivanna, South Rivanna, and Observatory treatment plants; the
230 Model 10 contactors at the Crozet Water Treatment Plant; and the Model 6, 6,000-pound
231 capacity contactors in service at Scottsville.

Mr. Campbell stated the current budget for GAC and pricing was as follows: they had 652,000 pounds of GAC in service, representing the largest chemical budget item in the water department, with a budget of \$1.2 million. They budget for 1.5 changeouts at each treatment plant each year and strive to use reactivated GAC whenever possible. He stated they had two pricing options: virgin carbon, which was new carbon that had never been used before, and reactivated carbon, which was carbon that had been removed and thermally reactivated for use again. The current product they used was Calgon Filtrasorb F300, an 8x30 mesh product.

Mr. Campbell stated that the bid was initiated in 2023, as part of the planning stages for the Crozet GAC expansion. As part of this project, our consultant, Cornwell Engineering Group conducted GAC performance testing. An indirect result of the testing was a comparison of the F300 GAC they use to the 400 GAC, a smaller-sized GAC. He stated the granule size was slightly smaller, but the surface area was greater for adsorption. They were taken aback by the study, which indicated that the 400 GAC had a significantly higher adsorption capacity than the 300 GAC.

Mr. Campbell stated they designed a performance-based bid specification to identify the costs and the best commercial product for use with their raw water. He stated the process was completed by the end of September, and a key aspect of this bid was that it was not solely based on meeting minimum qualifications or cost per pound, but also on performance.

Mr. Campbell stated the evaluation process simulated planned conditions primarily at South Rivanna, where the urban system produced 90% of its water. The testing measured how many gallons of water the GAC could treat before it became exhausted. They used South Rivanna filtered water for the testing and had three bidders submit samples. He noted that all products were blind-tested by a third-party lab, EPS in Jacksonville. He stated he personally removed the samples from commercial packaging, placed them in freezer bags, and labeled them A, B, and C. This ensured that he, and no one else, knew which sample was which, eliminating any bias from the manufacturers or testing company.

Mr. Campbell stated that EPS conducted column testing, on the three samples from Carbon Activated Corporation, Norit Activated Carbon, and Calgon Carbon. He stated the tests simulated the max flow rate for a 24-hour operation. He stated that the bid specified 50% removal before the GAC was exhausted. The results showed that all products started out performing similarly until reaching about 13,000 bed volumes. At this point, the Carbon Activated Corporation product became exhausted, falling below the 50% removal capacity. He stated that Norit performed slightly better, becoming exhausted at 16,000 bed volumes.

Mr. Campbell stated that Calgon Carbon outperformed both Norit and Carbon Activated Corporation, reaching a 50% removal capacity and maintaining treatment quality until becoming exhausted at 21,000 bed volumes. He stated the bid also included a price per pound component. The tables showed that Calgon Carbon was not only the best performing GAC but also the most cost-effective, with lower prices for both virgin and reactivated carbon.

Mr. Campbell stated that when comparing Calgon F400 to the current F300 product, F400 had a slightly smaller size, measuring 0.7 millimeters compared to 0.9 millimeters for F300. However, F400 boasts a higher adsorption capacity due to its increased surface area. He stated that in terms of capacity and bed volume, the F400 outperformed the F300, with a 24% increase in the amount of water that could be treated.

Mr. Campbell stated that historically, the current product had provided approximately 11 months of service per GAC exchange. He stated that if they applied this to South Rivanna, which treated about 1.4 billion gallons in 11 months, a 24% increase in capacity would translate to an additional 350 million gallons. He stated that alternatively, this increase would extend the in-service time to approximately 13.7 months before reactivation was necessary.

Mr. Campbell stated that examining the costs, the current price for virgin carbon was \$1.66 per pound, while reactivated carbon cost \$1.22 per pound. He stated that the price increase for the F400 was relatively minimal. He stated that the cost per pound was \$0.10 more for virgin carbon and \$0.03 more for reactivated carbon. He stated that this resulted in an average price increase of 4% for a 24% performance increase. He stated that assuming these numbers held true, the approximate cost per million gallons decreased by \$77 when transitioning to the F400 product. He stated that this would translate to an annual savings of \$300,000.

Mr. Lunsford asked how many times the carbon could be reactivated.

Mr. Campbell stated that the carbon could be reactivated 4 – 5 times. The reactivation process caused some of the carbon to be lost, typically around 20%. He stated that when a change-out was requested, the inventory levels were reported, and eventually, the carbon was supplemented with virgin carbon.

Mr. Lunsford asked if the reactivated carbon performed as well as the virgin carbon.

Mr. Campbell stated that it was dependent on raw water quality. He stated that sometimes it lasted the same amount of time, other times it did not.

Mr. Gaffney asked why the graph dipped in a few places.

Mr. Campbell stated that they believed the data points could be anomalies. However, they had observed decreased Total Organic Carbon levels in the field, such as after a backwash.

Ms. Mallek asked whether PFAS were part of the testing.

Mr. Campbell stated that the initial analysis from 2023 was worth recalling, as it coincided with the PFAS incident at North Rivanna, where the plant was temporarily shut down. He stated that as part of the 2023 testing conducted by Cornwell, a spike study was performed, which involved adding pure distilled water to a concentration of TOC and PFAS to assess the bed volumes. He stated that this study revealed an increase in both TOC and PFAS removal capacity. He stated that the GAC's ability to remove PFAS was substantially higher when using F400, even though it did not remove a wider range of PFAS compounds.

Mr. Pinkston moved that the Board of Directors Authorize the Executive Director to award a contract to Calgon Carbon for Granular Activated Carbon services for an estimated annual cost of \$1.5 million. Ms. Mallek seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (5-0). (Mr. Sanders and Mr. Richardson were absent)

d. Presentation: Major Capital Projects Construction Update

Scott Schiller, P.E., Engineering Manager, stated he would begin with projects currently under construction, which had grown significantly since his presentation last year. They had the Ragged Mountain Reservoir to Observatory Water Treatment Plant Water Line and Pump

314 Station project. He stated that this project aimed to replace outdated infrastructure, including a
315 40-year-old and 70-year-old pump station, as well as 70 to 100-year-old water mains.

316 Mr. Schiller stated the work began with water main construction on Hereford Drive and
317 Fontaine, and he stated that they had successfully completed that before the students returned in
318 the fall. He stated they continued water main installation, which was being done by Thalle
319 Construction, with an anticipated completion date of June 2029 and a budget of \$61.5 million.

320 Mr. Schiller stated that in the same general area, they had the Ragged Mountain Reservoir Pool
321 Raise Project, which involved raising the reservoir pool by 12 feet. He stated that to achieve this,
322 they would clear around the reservoir, perform minor modifications to the intake tower, and
323 install a blanket drain along the edge of the dam.

324 Mr. Schiller stated that they had already started road improvements on Reservoir Road to
325 improve access to the reservoir. Clearing was scheduled to begin in November, and construction
326 was anticipated to be completed by December 2026, with a budget of \$13.2 million.

327 Mr. Gaffney asked if there was public access to the reservoir south of I-64.

328 Mr. Schiller stated that he believed it was private access. He stated they had worked with the
329 City to keep the lower parking lot open and available. However, the upper lot by the reservoir
330 had been closed, and there had been discussions about protecting that area for safety reasons.

331 Mr. Schiller stated they had the Central Water Line Phase 1 project, which aimed to improve
332 water flow, pressure, and redundancy in the urban system. He stated construction had begun this
333 week, and they installed the first section of pipe yesterday, which was a positive development.
334 He stated the project was part of a larger process, and stage one was currently underway. He
335 noted that Sagres Construction was handling this work, which was expected to be completed by
336 December 2029 at a budget of \$58 million.

337 Mr. Schiller stated that they had the South Fork River Crossing project, which involved installing
338 a second pipe under the south fork of the Rivanna River. He stated the pipe would be made of
339 high-density polyethylene and installed using horizontal directional drill methods. He stated
340 work was ongoing as the team prepared for the installation, and they were also installing water
341 mains on Rio Mills Road. He stated construction was expected to be complete by January 2027
342 at a budget of \$6.3 million.

343 Mr. Schiller stated they would shift their focus to Moores Creek. He stated the structural and
344 concrete rehabilitation project involved repairs to the holding ponds, EQ basins, primary
345 clarifiers, digesters, and equipment shed roof. He stated the monorail crane system would be
346 overhauled to make removing pumps from the aeration basin easier. He stated the EQ basins
347 were being cleaned out, and the team had also done significant work on the equipment shed roof.
348 He stated the project was being handled by W.M. Schlosser Company, with construction
349 expected to end in May 2027 at a budget of \$15.5 million.

350 Mr. Schiller stated that at Moores Creek they had the Building Upfits and Gravity Thickener
351 Improvement Project, which aimed to renovate the operations and maintenance staff locations
352 within the plant. He stated the plant structures were approximately 40 years old and no longer
353 met their current staffing needs and operational requirements. He stated that in addition to the
354 previous work, they were also improving the gravity thickener system. He stated English

Construction had demolished some of the concrete within the vehicle shop for maintenance and would be pouring a new concrete floor. He stated it was expected to be completed by May 2027, with a budget of \$11.8 million.

Mr. Schiller stated that the Red Hill Water Treatment Plant upgrades would create additional space for chemical storage, monitoring, and automation equipment. This would also enable the installation of a granular activated carbon vessel at the facility, allowing for GAC treatment to begin. He stated that due to the tank being down, a temporary tank had been placed on site to maintain service to the Red Hill community. He stated that Anderson Construction was handling this work, and it was expected to be completed by June 2027, with a budget of \$2 million and \$400,000 in grant funds from the County.

Mr. Schiller stated that in Crozet, they had the pump station rehabilitation project. He stated that this involved repairing wastewater pump stations constructed in the 1980s. He stated that the four pump stations conveyed flow from Crozet into the urban wastewater collection system, which was then treated at the Moores Creek facility. He stated that WACO, Inc. was performing this work, and they had been in a long lead time period for the necessary equipment. He stated they expected to mobilize for heavy construction starting in April 2026 and completing the work by April 2028, with a budget of \$12.4 million.

Mr. Schiller stated that in Crozet, they also had the granular activated carbon expansion project. He stated that this involved adding an additional building to house two new GAC vessels. He stated they were finalizing contracts with English Construction, and work was expected to span from March 2026 to May 2028, and the budget was \$12 million with \$7.24 million in grant funds coming from VDH.

Mr. Schiller stated they had the powder activated carbon upgrade project in South Rivanna, where they were installing a new PAC silo and feed pumps to replace the existing equipment. He stated that the silo was previously a lime storage silo. He stated the project was handled by WACO, Inc., and they were currently working through construction submittals for the new PAC system. He stated construction was anticipated to be completed by June 2027 with a budget of \$1.8 million.

Mr. Schiller stated the last project was the Moores Creek administration building renovation. He stated that the building was constructed in the 1980s, and the organization had outgrown its current structure. He stated they needed to renovate the interior and expand it to accommodate the growing staff and modernize its internal features. He stated this included a new boardroom, education center, and updated lab space. He stated Martin Horn was leading this project, and they had set up temporary trailers for IT and administration staff. He noted they had also begun site work by excavating the existing lower parking lot and preparing for footers and foundation walls. He stated the construction work was anticipated to be completed by December 2027, with a budget of \$27.6 million.

Mr. Schiller stated that in terms of design phase and upcoming construction, the first project was the Central Water Line Phase 2, which continued on from Phase 1. He stated that Phase 1 had taken them from UVA to Market Street, and Phase 2 would go from Market Street to Long Street. They were working through easement acquisition procedures and closing out the construction documents for this project. He stated the construction was anticipated to run from August 2026 to March 2029, with a budget of \$21 million.

Mr. Schiller stated they had the South Fork Rivanna Reservoir to Ragged Mountain Reservoir Pipeline, Intake, and Facilities Project. He stated this project continued from the Observatory to Ragged Project and the Birdwood section of previously installed raw water main. He stated they would start from the south side and go up to the South Fork Rivanna Reservoir, covering approximately six miles of pipe. They would also have a 41 MGD raw water pump station intake structure on the reservoir.

Mr. Schiller stated they had also incorporated a separate project to perform repairs and install new tanks for the sodium permanganate building. He stated that to simplify the process, they had decided to combine this project with the existing one, rather than having two contractors work side by side. He stated they had already advertised the project, and they expected it to be bid by next month. He stated construction was scheduled to begin in May 2026 and complete by December 2030, at a budget of \$128 million.

Mr. Schiller stated that the Beaver Creek Dam Pump Station and Piping Modifications Project aimed to meet current DCR dam safety regulations and standards by replacing the existing spillway. He stated that the new spillway would be constructed over the top of the existing raw water pump station. He stated that to accommodate this, they would also construct a new raw water pump station intake and pipeline to the treatment plant. He stated that the existing pipeline was made of asbestos cement, providing an opportunity to remove it from service.

Mr. Schiller stated that they had been collaborating with VDOT on bridge design to ensure compliance with their requirements. He stated that having completed this process, they now understood their requirements and could proceed with the dam design. He stated that this collaboration had pushed the pump station design forward, and they would now advertise and bid out the pump station project with a separate process for the dam. He stated that the construction schedule for the project spanned from July 2026 to June 2031. He stated that this timeline showed the initial pump station work, followed by the completion of the dam construction.

Mr. Schiller stated it appeared that they would need to break out these components on the CIP projects report, separating the schedules accordingly. He stated that the budget for this project was \$72.3 million, and they anticipated \$20 million in grant funds from NRCS.

Mr. Schiller stated that at Moores Creek, they had the Moores Creek Pump Station slide gates, valves, bypass, and septage receiving upgrades. He stated that they were working to finalize the septage receiving improvements as part of this project. Additionally, they needed to acquire a small portion of property at the front of the treatment plant to facilitate the bypass connections shown in the image on the right. He stated that they were approximately 90% complete with the design for this project, with construction anticipated to occur from June 2026 to May 2028 and a budget of \$10.2 million.

Mr. Schiller stated that for the last two projects we would shift to the County plants on the wastewater side. He stated that this was the Glenmore Water Resource Recovery Facility Upgrade Phase 1 project, which aimed to replace equipment nearing the end of its useful life, including the UV system and existing blowers. He stated that the UV system had already been replaced, albeit with a fast-tracked installation process, which was being funded by this project. He stated that this project was currently out for advertisement, with bids expected next month, and construction was anticipated from June 2026 to January 2028, with a budget of \$1.8 million.

440 Mr. Schiller stated that the Scottsville Water Resource Recovery Facility permit modification
441 upgrades were also underway. He stated that the permit at the Scottsville facility had recently
442 been modified to meet new treatment requirements. He stated that this project involved chemical
443 addition modifications and aeration system improvements. He stated they had included interim
444 measures to ensure compliance with the new permit limits, which would take effect in May
445 2026. He stated that the construction would be completed by May 2027, with a budget of
446 \$827,000.

447 Ms. Mallek asked for clarification about the status of the South Fork Rivanna River crossing
448 project.

449 Mr. Schiller stated that what they were seeing in the left image was essentially the site, and there
450 was some orange fencing in the picture at the top, which might be a bit difficult to see. He stated
451 that there was a rectangular section of orange fencing. He stated that on the lower side, where
452 they showed the control room and the drill rig, that was the receiving pit for the Horizontal
453 Direction Drill.

454 Ms. Mallek asked if there was a water line under the ground already.

455 Mr. Schiller stated no, but they had installed pipe under Rio Mills Road. He stated that this
456 construction method was standard open cut. He stated that there was an existing 12-inch crossing
457 on the east side of Route 29, which supplied water to the urban system and Northern Albemarle.

458 Mr. Mawyer stated that they also had a plan which involved completing the same type of
459 directional drill pipe installation project at the North Fork Rivanna River.

460 Ms. Mallek asked if the right-of-way for the interceptor to Crozet project was maintained by the
461 Authority.

462 Mr. Schiller stated they performed maintenance of the right-of-way.

463 Ms. Mallek asked whether the easement could be used for a trail.

464 Mr. Schiller stated that it would extend through private property, so the easements would have to
465 be modified.

466 Ms. Mallek stated that her final question was regarding Beaver Creek. She stated that
467 specifically, she was curious about the view of the labyrinth and the bridge. She asked if, in the
468 event of very high water, could water flow over the top of the labyrinth and under the bridge.

469 Mr. Schiller stated yes, that would be the design. He stated that they had been working on a
470 solution to the previous issue with VDOT. He stated that previously, the bridge was located over
471 the labyrinth spillway, and VDOT had concerns about their ability to maintain and inspect it.

472 Ms. Mallek asked if there was an inspector on site at these projects to ensure they remained on
473 schedule.

474 Mr. Mawyer stated that they had an inspector who was not always on site, but they did visit
475 intermittently. He stated that for projects like the Central Water Line, they would be on site full-
476 time. He stated that for smaller projects, the inspector may not be present every minute, but they
477 would be there for most of the duration.

Mr. Schiller stated that for smaller projects, it was not uncommon for there to be periods of inactivity.

Mr. Mawyer stated that they currently had five inspectors, and that was why they contracted with consultants to supplement and assist with the workload. He stated that even with this support, when they had 12 or 15 projects under construction, it was not a one-to-one ratio. He stated that in some cases, one inspector may need to cover multiple projects in the same area.

Mr. Mawyer stated that this was something they would discuss further, possibly next month, when they explored the possibility of adding more projects to the CIP. He stated that they would need to determine if they had sufficient personnel to handle the increased workload. He stated that they were attempting to grow the internal staff inspector team, which was a more cost-effective approach and allowed them to supplement where necessary with consultants.

9. OTHER ITEMS FROM BOARD/STAFF NOT ON THE AGENDA

There were none.

10. CLOSED MEETING

There was no reason for a closed meeting.

11. ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Pinkston moved that the Board of Directors adjourn the meeting. Ms. Hildebrand seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (5-0). (Mr. Sanders and Mr. Richardson were absent).

Respectfully submitted,



Mr. Samuel Sanders
Secretary-Treasurer

