

Main Lines @ MCBWSD



SEPTEMBER
2014

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Water & Sanitation
District**
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SUMMER PROJECTS

- * Remodel small equipment building at base of the ski area
- * Install flow meter equipment in Malensek Ditch on Snodgrass to meet State requirements
- * Installed mixers in three water tanks to prevent ice forming and improve disinfection mixing
- * Repaired a large water main break above Whetstone Drive
- * Stucco repair and painting on main water plant and wastewater treatment buildings
- * State inspection of Meridian Lake water treatment plant
- * Scuba divers repaired the Timberland .2 mg water tank
- * Provided additional water for USA Pro-Cycle race and Whatever USA bud light hotels
- * Continued the joint Composting Project with the Town of CB
- * Jetting sewer lines project to prevent backups
- * GPS data collection for manhole/line locations
- * Manhole maintenance including repairs and raising covers as they get buried
- * Upgrade the Paradise lift station with new pumps
- * The wastewater lab passed the discharge monitoring report quality assurance testing required by the EPA

HOW DOES YOUR WATER METER WORK



Sensus SRII meter

These magnetic drive positive displacement meters use an oscillating piston to provide superior sensitivity in measuring a wide range of flows for a variety of residential applications. The SR II® meter design includes a high quality cast maincase, dual inlet ports and streamlined flow pattern to provide lasting measurement accuracy and deliver years of dependable service. They do not read backwards or speed up to measure a higher flow. They have been known to slow down and read a lower flow total, to the advantage of the customer.



Newer Sensus iPERL meter

The iPERL water management system offers unparalleled low flow accuracy with high flow durability. Innovative magnetic technology allows for the capture of previously unmeasured low flow. 100% lead-free with no moving parts, the iPERL system maintains its accuracy over a 20-year lifetime.

The drive area is sealed, which eliminates dirt and moisture contamination and tampering. Both of these meters are used in the District.

The District reads meters towards the end of each month by a vehicle installed meter reading system. The readings are then used to compute water bills.

Congratulations To Our Employees:

- ★ Steve Reep - **30 Years** - June 1984
Water Plant Operator
- ★ John Dethloff - **25 Years** - September 1989
Water Plant Operator
- ★ Steve Snyder - **20 Years** - June 1994
Water Plant Operator
- ★ Bryan Burks - **6 Years** - June 2008
Wastewater Plant Operator
- ★ Tracy Davenport - **1 Year** - August 2013
Administrative Assistant

Main Lines



Where Does Water Get Its Taste?

Each different water source has a unique taste depending on its underground journey.

A spring of water has a complex natural process, most of which is still a mystery. The nature of rocks and the various possible combinations of layers define the characteristics of the water which emerges, two waters can taste different even if they have the same balance. The presence of trace elements and minerals are the cause.

Then there is a third element that plays a part in the taste process, it comes from the depths of the earth, specifically from the mantle which lies under the earth's crust and produces gases and juvenile water—water which does not come from the water cycle. This is especially true in volcanic areas where the impact of this deep water has a serious effect.

Water does not reveal all of its richness and subtlety straightaway. Water tasting requires all five senses: sight for clarity, touch for texture, smell for aromas, hearing for the popping of bubbles and taste for its delicacy.

Minerals challenge the taste buds. The proportion of different minerals contained in a water give it its specific taste. Water rich in calcium and magnesium give a velvety and slightly salty taste. Water sensations, imagination and the environment form the background for taste. Qualities of water that is dense, with a creamy mouth feel, a cottony flavor, a nose for the taste of sulphur or the pure, light taste, or a plant scent will all create the taste of your water.

Garfunkel Redux

Wastewater solids handling in the past has not been given as much attention as the liquid side of the process, but with the increased costs and stricter regulation associated with disposal of these solids, wastewater treatment facilities around the country have been looking for more cost effective alternatives. One popular method is composting, and the District and the Town of Crested Butte are currently investigating the potential of composting the solids generated from both wastewater plants. The composting process generates heat that inactivates pathogens and secures nutrients into chemically stable forms that make the final product a great soil amendment that can be used locally as a soil amendment with applications such as top dressing parks, reclamation of disturbed vegetated areas, or on a home lawn or garden. This process is also more environmentally friendly as it avoids the transportation of the solids to the landfill as well as the methane generated when the solids are disposed of in the landfill.

We are currently planning a pilot project to build a test pile in the solids storage building at the Town of Crested Butte Wastewater Plant. During the pilot, we can evaluate the process control methods and test the final product for quality.

The Summit County Resource Allocation Park has been composting for several years to treat wastewater solids from two wastewater plants and we are so far optimistic that we will be able to develop the same process in our valley.

WITHOUT WATER life would be PRETTY DRY

Changing of the Season

