MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
DOUGLAS COUNTY LAKE TAHOE SEWER AUTHORITY
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

CALL TO ORDER:

A Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Douglas County Lake Tahoe Sewer Authority (DCLTSA) was duly convened at 1:30 p.m. on Thursday, November 21, 2019 at the Wastewater Treatment Plant, Stateline, Douglas County, Nevada.

ROLL CALL:

Present were Trustees Mike Bradford, Darya Vogt, Grant Thompson and Chuck Fagen. Trustee Wes Rice was not present.

RECOGNITION OF OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE:

In attendance were Authority Manager Rob Hopkins, Authority Controller Paula East-Janicki, Authority Accountant, Ying Johnson, Authority Engineer, Rob Anderson, the Authority's attorney, James Cavilia and Bob Cook. Also, in attendance were Andrew Hickman of Round Hill General Improvement District (RHGID) and Beth Farley of Eide Bailly.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

There was no public comment.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

It was moved by Trustee Vogt, seconded by Trustee Fagen and carried unanimously (4-0) that the agenda be approved and adopted as presented.

MINUTES OF PRIOR MEETING:

It was moved by Trustee Vogt, seconded by Chairman Bradford and carried unanimously (4-0) that the minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of DCLTSA, dated October 16, 2019, be approved.

Presentation of Beth Farley from the accounting firm of Eide Bailly regarding the audited financial statements for the fiscal year 2018-2019.

Authority Controller, Paula East-Janicki, introduced Beth Farley of Eide Bailly who has been engaged to conduct the Authority's annual financial audit. Ms. Farley presented the Board with draft Financial Statements and Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants. Ms. Farley then proceeded to summarize the information in the Report, indicating that it was an "unmodified

opinion," meaning that the financial statements are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable financial reporting framework.

Ms. Farley directed the Board to the Management's Discussion and Analysis beginning on page 6 of the Report. Ms. Farley reported that the Authority's net financial position has increased by approximately $200,000 since last year and annual revenue has increased by slightly more than $200,000.

Ms. Farley went on to describe other parts of the Report, concluding that this was an "unmodified report" and that no material weaknesses were found.

In response to an inquiry from Trustee Vogt regarding reserves, Ms. Farley indicated that based upon the substantial capital assets of the Authority, it was important for the Authority to have larger reserves than other organizations might need. Ms. Farley stated that the Authority does in fact have substantial capital reserves.

Chairman Bradford asked that all the Trustees review the report in detail in the upcoming week and report back to Ms. East-Janicki with any comments or questions. Ms. Farley thanked the Board and indicated the Authority staff has been great to work with. Chairman Bradford thanked Ms. Farley and the Authority staff for their work on this matter.

It was moved by Chairman Bradford and seconded by Trustee Fagen to authorize finalization of the Financial Statements and Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants subject to material revisions. Chairman Bradford opened the floor to public comment regarding the matter. There was no public comment. **The motion passed unanimously (4-0).**

MANAGER'S REPORT:

A. General Status Report

Authority Manager, Rob Hopkins presented the Board with a written summary of various general matters related to the Authority and briefly summarized each item in the written report.

Mr. Hopkins reported that the 2019 third quarter Discharge Monitoring Reports have been submitted to and accepted by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

With regard to the planned treatment plant upgrades, Mr. Hopkins indicated that three meetings had taken place to discuss the timing of 30% design submittals, overall design, construction timetables and other matters.

Mr. Hopkins stated that Authority staff recently removed and replaced a failing drain pump at the treatment plant.

Mr. Hopkins announced that Authority staff designed and implemented a system to drain and clean the two treated effluent storage tanks at the plant without the need for a third-party vacuum truck. Mr. Hopkins estimated that the new process would save the Authority between $3,000 and $6,000 annually.

Mr. Hopkins reported that a drive motor for secondary clarifier #4 has been ordered based upon advanced wear and tear being displayed on the existing motor.

Mr. Hopkins indicated that Authority staff recently replaced a broken valve at the redundant beach pump station.

Mr. Hopkins reported that staff upgraded and upsized the dry well sump at the main pump station.

Finally, Mr. Hopkins stated that staff and Summit Plumbing cleaned out the Beach Pump Station wet well and made modifications that will reduce the risk of grit, grease and rags accumulating in the wet well.

Chairman Bradford opened the floor to public comment regarding the matter. There was no public comment.

ENGINEER'S REPORT:

A. General Projects Status Report

In addition to his participation in the Manager's Report, Rob Anderson presented correspondence dated November 21, 2019 briefly summarizing various issues that R.O. Anderson Engineering has been involved with on behalf of the Authority. The November 21, 2019 correspondence is incorporated in these minutes by this reference.

With regard to the ongoing monitoring of the Bently effluent storage reservoir, Mr. Anderson indicated that his staff had obtained water levels for the last two years and that they are currently working with Bently representatives to convert those water levels to volume information.

Mr. Anderson reported that a will-serve letter has been requested with regard to the Werbin residence remodel in Lake Village. Mr. Anderson explained that because the detailed information necessary to issue a will-serve letter has not yet been submitted, the owner has been provided with an "intent to serve" letter indicating that the Authority intends to provide sewer service to the property at such time as all the necessary information has been submitted and approved by the Authority.

With regard to the planned Tahoe South Event Center, Mr. Anderson explained that an "intent to serve" letter would also need to be prepared for that project and that his staff was currently reviewing the plans that have been submitted.

Mr. Anderson indicated that the survey work with regard to the Authority's effluent force main in the Carson Valley as requested by the Nevada Department of State Lands has recently been completed.

Mr. Anderson explained that extensive effort continues to be expended with regard to the sewage meter reconciliation between Round Hill General Improvement District (RHGID) and Tahoe Douglas District (TDD). Mr. Anderson stressed that there continues to be good cooperation between the representatives of RHGID and TDD and that a summary of thirty days of flows has now been completed. Mr. Anderson stated that there were some issues with regard to the measurement of flows from TDD because of periods of time when there is no flow due to how the Marla Bay pump station is programmed to operate (i.e. on-off, rather than flow matching.) As a result, Mr. Anderson indicated that potential inflow and infiltration from the Marla Bay area cannot be confirmed.

Mr. Anderson continued that he has good confidence in the meter data being obtained by the temporary meter set at the RHGID manhole. Mr. Anderson then explained how a meter installed in the Wyndham property should be measuring all of the flow from RHGID and TDD, and be very similar to the flows measured at RHGID's LaserFlow meter. Unfortunately, there is not a good correlation between the data collected at these two meters.

Mr. Anderson went on to explain in some detail the flow meter data and charts included in his written report. Mr. Anderson summarized his findings by stating that the data from Mag meters is generally the most accurate means of measuring sewer flows in pressure pipes and that the agencies with Mag meters should actively maintain their meters in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Mr. Anderson recommended that based on some of the documented discrepancies in flow data collected at the Wyndam meter compared to the flow data measured and reported from the RHGID LaserFlow meter, video be taken of the lines from the confluence of RHGID and TDD flows to the point of the RHGID LaserFlow meter located at the Authority's main pump station in order to look for evidence of additional flows. Rob Hopkins expressed his agreement with Mr. Anderson's recommended actions.

Chairman Bradford opened the floor to public comment regarding the matter. There was no public comment.

ATTORNEY'S REPORT:

A. General Status Report

Mr. Cavilia had nothing additional to report. Chairman Bradford opened the floor to public comment regarding the matter. There was no public comment.

B. Discussion and possible action regarding leak/warranty issue with the Underground Emergency Storage Tanks

Mr. Cavilia had nothing to report with regard to this matter. Chairman Bradford opened the floor to public comment regarding the matter. There was no public comment.

AUTHORITY CONTROLLER'S REPORT:

A. General Status Report

Ms. East-Janicki reported that operating expenses are approximately 7% under budget through the end of September. Ms. East-Janicki reported that the treatment cost for water pumped from the underground emergency storage tank in September was approximately $2,800.

Ms. East-Janicki stated that it has been great working with Beth Farley and the other professionals at Eide Bailly on the recently completed audit. Ms. East-Janicki expressed her great appreciation for the work of the Authority Accountant, Ying Johnson, throughout the process.

With regard to the State Revolving Fund Loan (SRFL), Ms. East-Janicki reported that a second draw request has been made to cover costs associated with bond counsel, financial consultation and engineering design work.

Ms. East-Janicki indicated that as of November 15th, there is $134,300 in sewer payments due to the Authority. Of that amount, approximately $115,000 is the responsibility of three commercial properties.

This week, the Authority received payment from the Tahoe Beach Club of approximately $84,000 for dewatering activities.

Chairman Bradford opened the floor to public comment regarding the matter. There was no public comment.

B. Investment Report

Ms. East-Janicki had a written summary of the Authority's investments available, showing a total of approximately $9.9 million. Ms. East-Janicki reported that this amount does not include loan proceeds from the SRFL. Additionally, Ms. East-Janicki indicated that the Authority had a CD recently mature at the rate of 2.5%, and the money was reinvested in Local Government Investment Pool, which has a current interest rate of 2.0%.

Chairman Bradford opened the floor to public comment regarding the matter. There was no public comment.

APPROVAL OF CLAIMS:

The claims along with the Authority's check register were provided to the Board Treasurer and were approved.

Reports/updates from Board of Trustees concerning the areas or districts they represent

Trustee Fagen indicated that RHGID was not having a Board meeting in November.

Following a brief discussion among the Trustees and Authority staff, a consensus was reached that no Board meeting would be held in December and that the next meeting of the Board would take place on January 15, 2020 at 9:30 a.m.

Chairman Bradford opened the floor to public comment regarding the matter. There was no public comment.

PUBLIC COMMENT:

There was no public comment.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:25 p.m.

Charles E. Fagen

APPROVED

4818-4455-0318, v. 1

Meeting Date: November 21st, 2019

DOUGLAS COUNTY LAKE TAHOE SEWER AUTHORITY
Staff Report

Subject / Title:

Authority Manager's Monthly Report – November 2019
A. General Status Report

Staff Recommendation:

None. This is an informational item only.

Discussion/Report:

This item serves to afford the Authority General Manager the opportunity to update the DCLTSA Board of Trustees on select activities over the previous month.

1. Third Quarter 2019 Discharge Monitoring Reports have been submitted and accepted by the NDEP and EPA.
2. Three meetings were held in the last four weeks related to the ongoing DCLTSA Treatment Plant Upgrades Project. Discussed were timing of 30 percent design submittals, work to assure that a proper concrete coating is selected, overall design and construction timetables, and one site visit by representatives of the proposed Huber grit and rag package plant to verify if the DCLTSA Dissolved Air Flotation building is a suitable location for the unit.
3. Staff removed a failing Treatment Plant Drain pump and replaced it with a new unit with improved reliability and capacity.
4. DCLTSA staff designed and installed a system to allow staff to drain and wash down our two Treated Effluent Storage Tanks in-house, rather than having to rely on others to provide a vacuum truck to pump out the tanks. It is estimated that this improvement will save the Authority between 3,000 to 6,000 dollars in the maintenance budget annually, depending on if we clean one or both tanks each year.
5. DCLTSA Maintenance staff has ordered a replacement secondary clarifier drive motor for secondary clarifier # 4. The existing motor has been in service for over 10 years and is showing signs of advanced wear and tear.
6. Maintenance staff replaced a broken suction side isolation valve at the Redundant Beach Pump Station this period.
7. Staff upgraded and upsized the dry well sump pump at the Main Pump Station this month. The new unit will have improved capacity and reliability.

8. DCLTSA Maintenance staff and personnel from Summit Plumbing performed a confined space entry in the Beach Pump Station wet well to remove accumulated grit, grease and rags. Several rungs of an access ladder attached to the inside of the wet well were removed as they were acting as an anchor point for rags and debris. The “rag ball” posed an increased risk to clogging pipes and pumps in the Beach and Redundant Beach Pump Stations. (Photos attached)



Removing rags and grease collected on ladder rungs – Beach Pump Station wet well.



Removing ladder rungs that have been tangling up rags and debris – Beach Pump Station

R|O|Anderson

November 21, 2019

Via E-mail

Board of Directors
DOUGLAS COUNTY LAKE TAHOE SEWER AUTHORITY
P.O. Box 578
Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

Authority Engineer's Monthly Report – November 2019

Dear Members of the Board:

The following report presents a summary of activities undertaken on behalf of the Authority since our last meeting together on October 16, 2019. During this period, we provided services in the following areas:

1) General Engineering Services
2) Meter Reconciliation; RHGID-TDD

The following paragraphs provide a brief description of these efforts and progress related to each of these efforts.

General Engineering Services: R.O. Anderson Engineering, Inc. (ROA) assisted and participated with Authority personnel on various engineering-related assignments including participation in project coordination meetings and phone calls with Authority staff, legal counsel, and Board members on an as-requested basis. In addition to these activities, we have participated in the following specific tasks:

- Bently Reservoir Levels: Authority staff have provided the spring and fall depth data for the Bently Reservoir. We are currently working with Bently Ranch to convert the depth data into volume information that will answer the remaining questions of this analysis.
- Werbin Residence, 119 and 120 Snowbird Court, 1010 Holly Lane; all within Lake Village: Basin Strategies is currently at the Boundary Line Adjustment phase of this project for Mr. Lenny Werbin. As such the detailed design information is not yet complete to address the submittal requirements for an official will-serve letter pursuant to the Authority Ordinance. Therefore, a standard "intent to serve" letter has been drafted, reviewed by legal counsel, and provided to Authority staff for their review. The letter indicates that DCLTSA will serve the parcels when all requirements of an official service application are satisfactorily completed.
- Tahoe South Event Center: Welsh-Hagen is the civil engineering firm representing this project. They have requested a will-serve letter for their preliminary plans. We anticipate that the standard "intent to serve" letter, drafted for the Werbin project, will be the appropriate response to this request once the plan review is complete.

Physical
1603 Esmeralda Avenue
Minden, Nevada 89423
P 775.782.2322

Mailing
P.O. Box 2229
Minden, Nevada 89423
P 775.782.2322

OFFICES
Minden, Nevada
Reno, Nevada

- NDSL easement application: The survey of the high-ordinary water line at the two new locations has just been completed. Legal descriptions and exhibits will now be created, and the application completed.

Meter Reconciliation; RHGID-TDD:

I am pleased to provide the following summary of the metering data collected between September 26 and October 24th. Flow data collected from the flow meters during this period were reviewed and analyzed to derive the attached graphs. The following paragraphs provide a summary of our observations and conclusions.

- Throughout the period, the temporary meters that were installed at the two locations within the TDD system (one immediately upstream of the Marla Bay Pump Station and the other at the point of discharge to the interceptor that carries sewer flows both TDD and RHGID), continue to present periods of zero flow. Zero flow at the inlet to the Marla Bay Pump Station is likely due to rags or debris catching on the sensor or an installation problem. The pattern of zero flow readings at the point of discharge immediately upstream of the interceptor, is indicative of the pump operation method (e.g. pump on/off rather than flow matching mode). As a result, the TDD flows listed and summarized in the attached graphs were taken directly from the OPS spreadsheet maintained by DCLTSA, which is TDD's mag meter.
- The listed RHGID flows were taken directly from the temporary meter installed in the what is referred to as Manhole 13-020, which is located on the existing sewer main that captures and conveys virtually all flow from RHGID. From time to time during the period, this flow meter experienced regular periods of zero flow – generally during the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. This result is consistent with our understanding of the RHGID system and when non-peak, or "off-hours", occur. During these periods, it is unlikely that the flow ever reached zero, but rather the depth of water at the metering band likely dipped below the minimum measurable depth (1") as required by the operational parameters of the temporary meter. To address these zero readings and account for the minimum flow not being recorded by the meter, the Manning's equation was used to determine the average minimum flow having a depth of 1-inch at the known slope of the pipe. This results in an estimated discharge of 0.00145 MGD. This value was used in place of the zero readings that occurred at the regular intervals for the RHGID flow meter. This assumption tends to increase the reported volume of flows from RHGID and is therefore considered conservative. However, the calculated volume had little impact on the cumulative flow data reported. That is, the periods of low flow (<1") are not material to the total flow measured during the period.
- The flow data that is labelled as Wyndam is data is collected from what is labelled as Manhole 13-070 in RHGID's mapping. The temporary meter at this

location captures the sewer flows from the minor commercial buildings located at or immediately adjacent to the intersection of Elks Point Road and U.S. Highway 50. However, based on this same mapping, this metering location does not capture flows generated at what is now known as the Wyndam South Lake Tahoe Resort (formerly the Trend West development). During the period, there were a few brief occasions where the temporary meter at this location registered virtually no flow, which isn't likely. It is more likely that a rag or other obstruction was somehow hung up on the meter band or metering device, which caused flow to decrease below the measuring limits of the device.

- Throughout this measurement period there were no run-off-causing precipitation events. This suggests that the volume of infiltration or inflow within the system would be relatively low and potentially negligible. It further suggests that the relative comparison of the TDD and RHGID flows is unbiased by infiltration/inflows and likely representative of actual flow comparisons during dry periods.
- As shown on the attached graphs, throughout the period of measurement RHGID's flows are typically less than 1/3 the volume of flows reported by TDD mag meter.
- Due to the method used for operating TDD's Marla Bay Pump Station, in pump on/pump-off mode, it's not possible to compare the flows measured by the temporary meter installed in the discharge pipe upstream of the confluence of these flows with RHGID's flows and the mag meter. It is therefore unknown if the relatively long pipe from TDD's Marla Bay Pump Station to the confluence with the interceptor conveying the combined flows of TDD and RHGID is subject to significant infiltration or inflow. However, when the combined flows of TDD, as measured by its mag meter, and RHGID are compared to the total flows measured by the temporary meter at the Wyndam Resort (MH 13-070) it appears the volume of infiltration in these pipe segments was relatively minor throughout the measurement period.
- There remains an unaccounted for and significant difference in measured flow volumes between those recorded at the temporary meters and what is being recorded at the LaserFlow meter. This flow discrepancy is probably only explained by three potential conditions: a) significant infiltration/inflow in the existing lines between MH 13-070 and the LaserFlow Meter; b) a rogue and previously unaccounted for connection to these lines by buildings within the Wyndam Resort; or c) the LaserFlow meter is registering inaccurate flows.
  To vet these potential issues further, I recommend that the existing interceptor that carries the combined flows of TDD and RHGID be cleaned between the LaserFlow meter and U.S. Highway 50, which would include the segment of the pipe upstream of MH 13-070. Once the cleaning is completed, a video of the interior of these same pipe segments should be made and reviewed. I have spoken with Paul Kierney, Summit Plumbing, about this need and he has confirmed that he is not able to perform the video through these pipe segments without first cleaning the pipes. He further indicated to me that he is not aware

pipe upstream of MH 13-070. Once the cleaning is completed, a video of the interior of these same pipe segments should be made and reviewed. I have spoken with Paul Kierney, Summit Plumbing, about this need and he has confirmed that he is not able to perform the video through these pipe segments without first cleaning the pipes. He further indicated to me that he is not aware of when the last time these pipe segments were cleaned previously. Performing the video will allow the pipe to be inspected for potential sources of infiltration as well as any rogue connections.
Additionally, and concurrent with the cleaning and videoing efforts, we will arrange for a representative of the LaserFlow meter manufacturer to make a site visit to inspect, calibrate and adjust the LaserFlow if it is determined to be the source of the flow discrepancy.

- We have also included a graph that compares the flows registered by the DCLTSA Plant meter with the sum of the contributing facilities (Beach Pump Station, KGID, and the LaserFlow meter (to account for TDD, and RHGID)). There exists a significant difference (22% - 40%) in the DCLTSA Plant meter reading and the sum of the contributing flows as measured during the period.

  This same graph also depicts the variance between the flows measured at the temporary Wyndham meter and the LaserFlow meter. As shown in the graph, throughout the period, the LaserFlow meter reports a greater volume (51% - 80%) than the temporary meter at the MH 13-070.

I will be present at the Board meeting and available then to review this information in greater detail, as well as address any specific questions or concerns Board members might have relative to these subjects. Thank you for your continued confidence and the opportunity to provide these services.

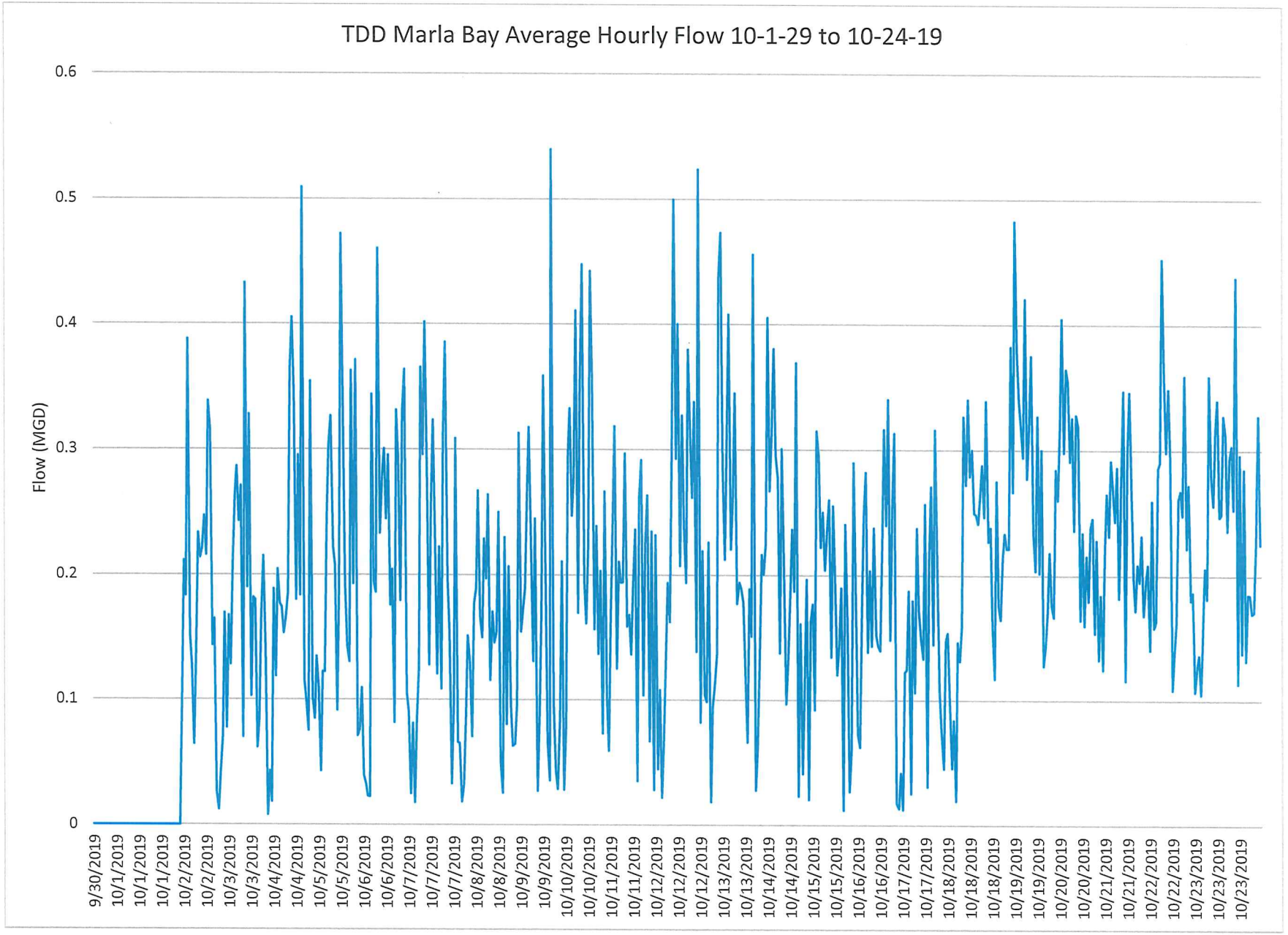
Yours faithfully,

R.O. ANDERSON ENGINEERING, INC.

Robert O. Anderson, PE, WRS, CFM
Principal Engineer

Attachments

cc: Jim Cavilia, Esq.
Paula East-Janicki
Rob Hopkins


TDD Marla Bay Average Hourly Flow 10-1-29 to 10-24-19
Flow (MGD)
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
9/30/2019
10/1/2019
10/1/2019
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10/3/2019
10/3/2019
10/4/2019
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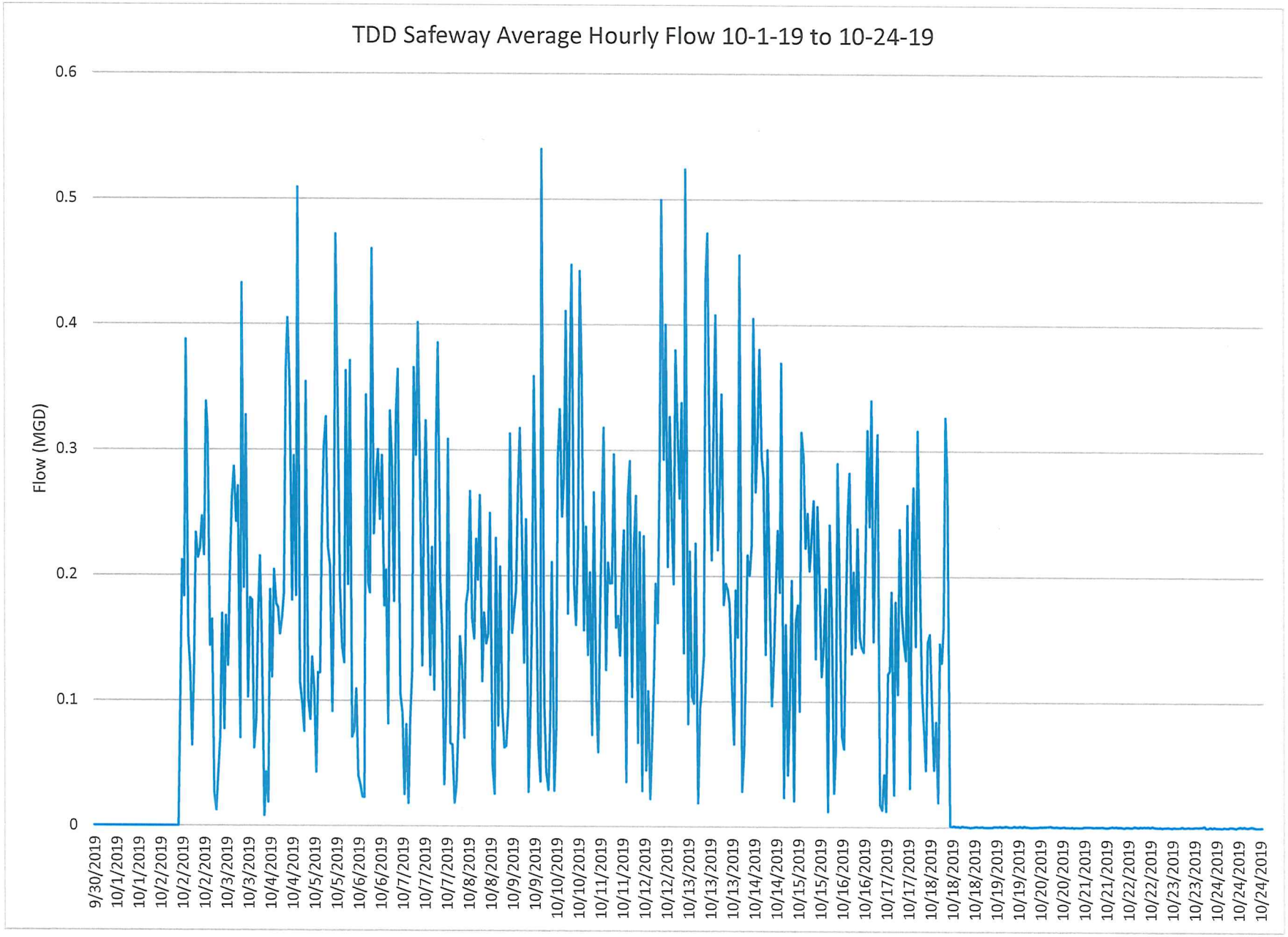
TDD Safeway Average Hourly Flow 10-1-19 to 10-24-19
Flow (MGD)
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
9/30/2019
10/1/2019
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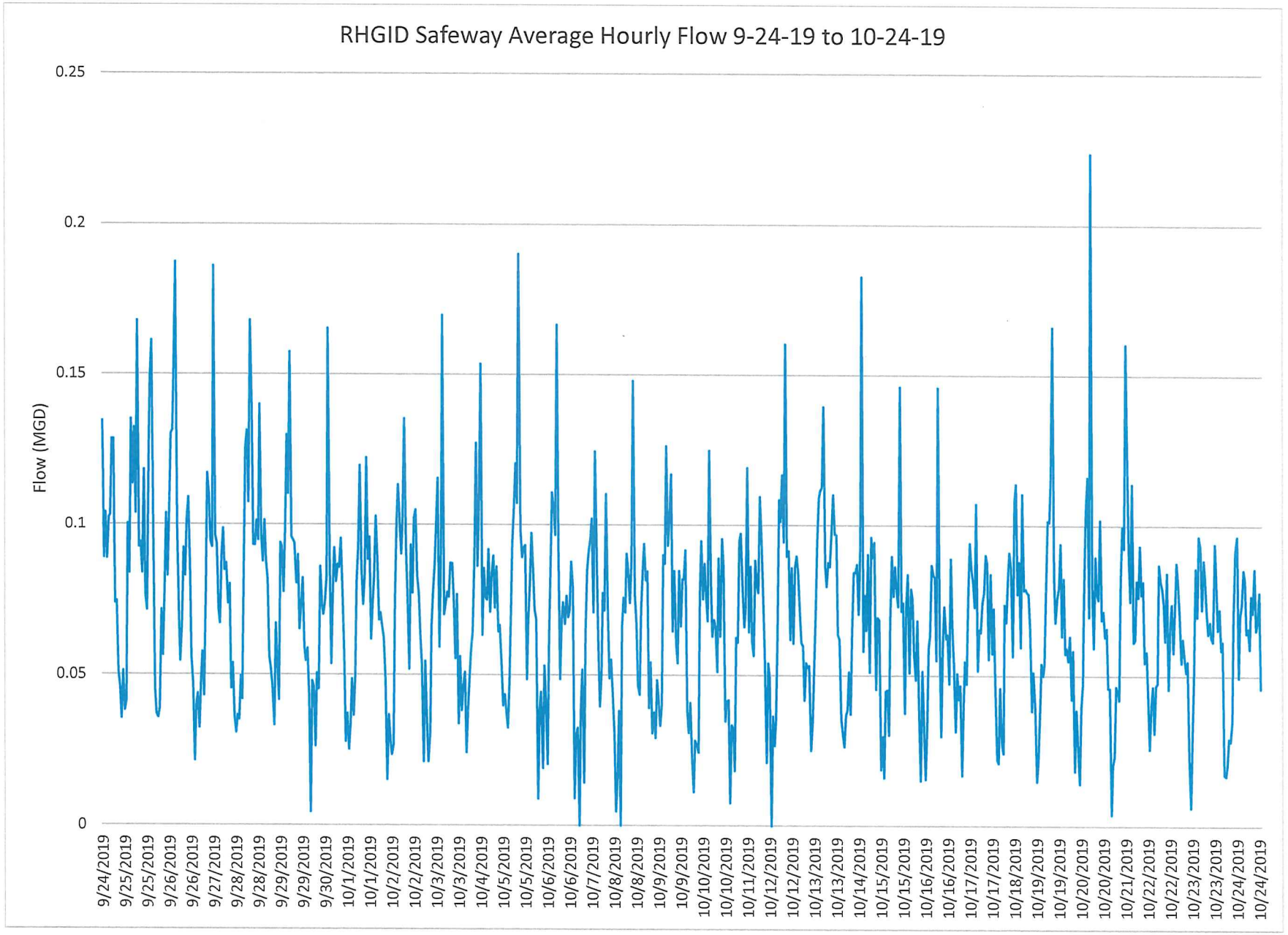
RHGID Safeway Average Hourly Flow 9-24-19 to 10-24-19
Flow (MGD)
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
9/24/2019
9/25/2019
9/25/2019
9/26/2019
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9/28/2019
9/29/2019
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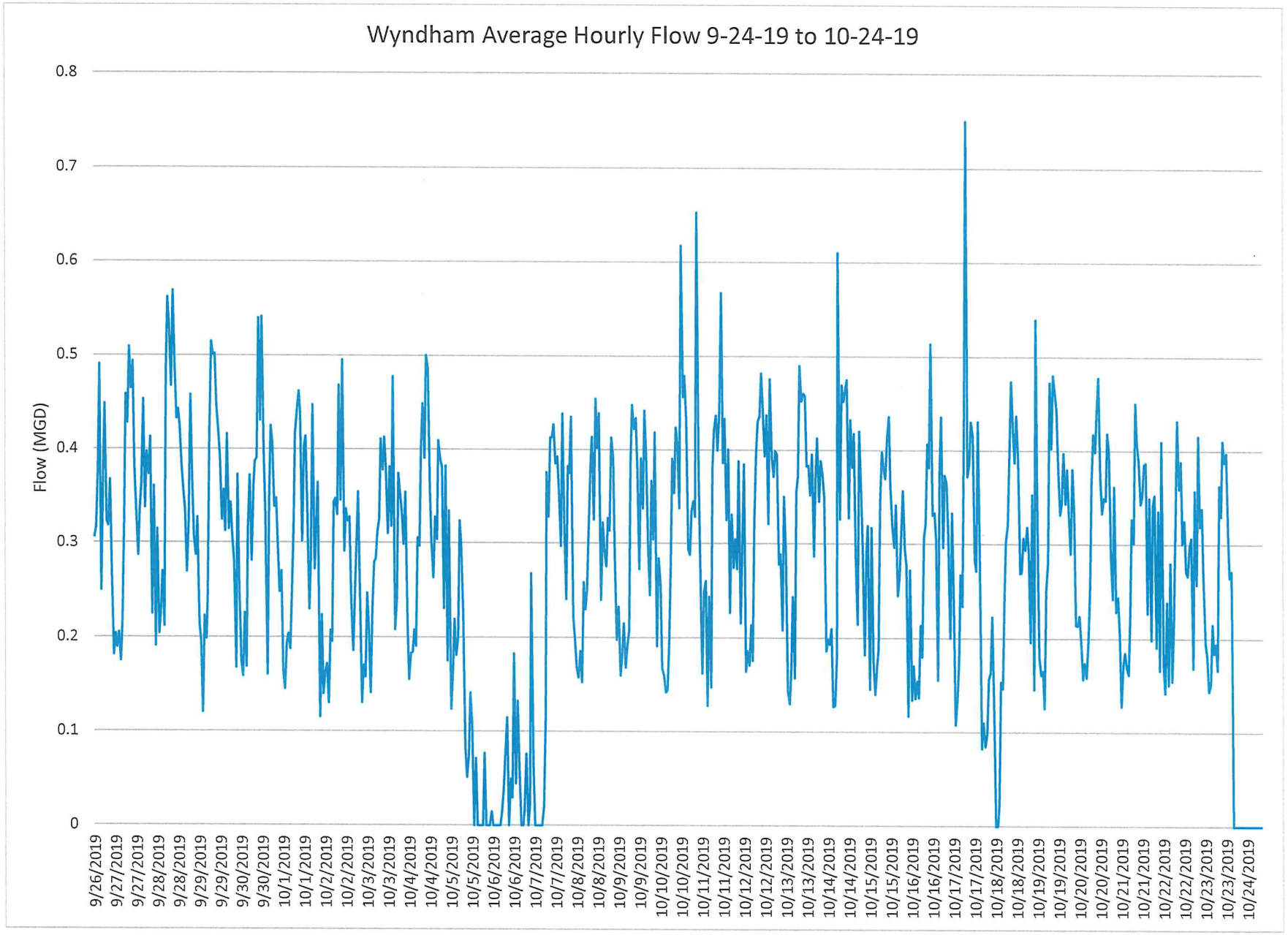
Wyndham Average Hourly Flow 9-24-19 to 10-24-19
Flow (MGD)
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
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0.1
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9/26/2019
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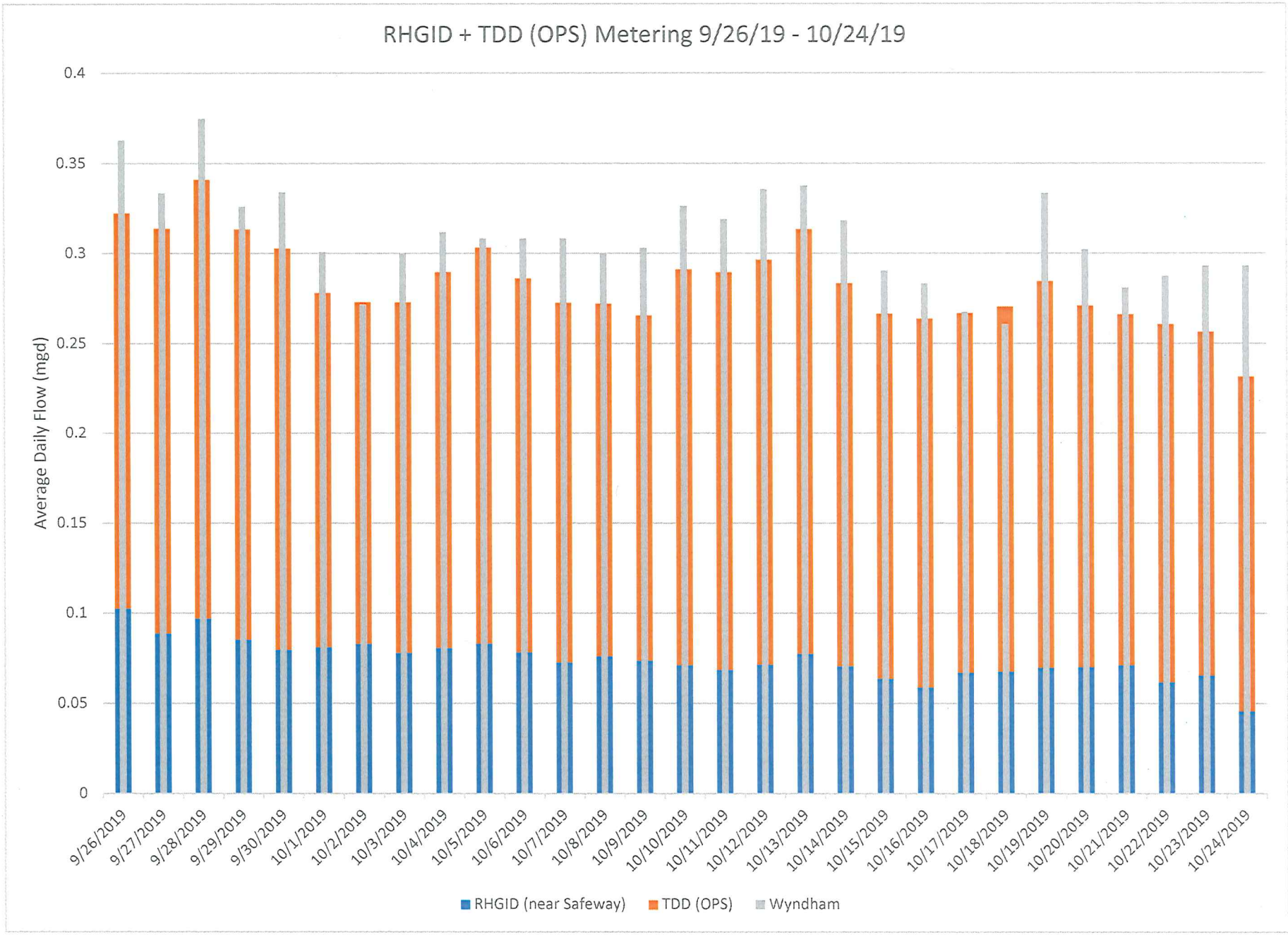
RHGID + TDD (OPS) Metering 9/26/19 - 10/24/19
Average Daily Flow (mgd)
0.4
0.35
0.3
0.25
0.2
0.15
0.1
0.05
0
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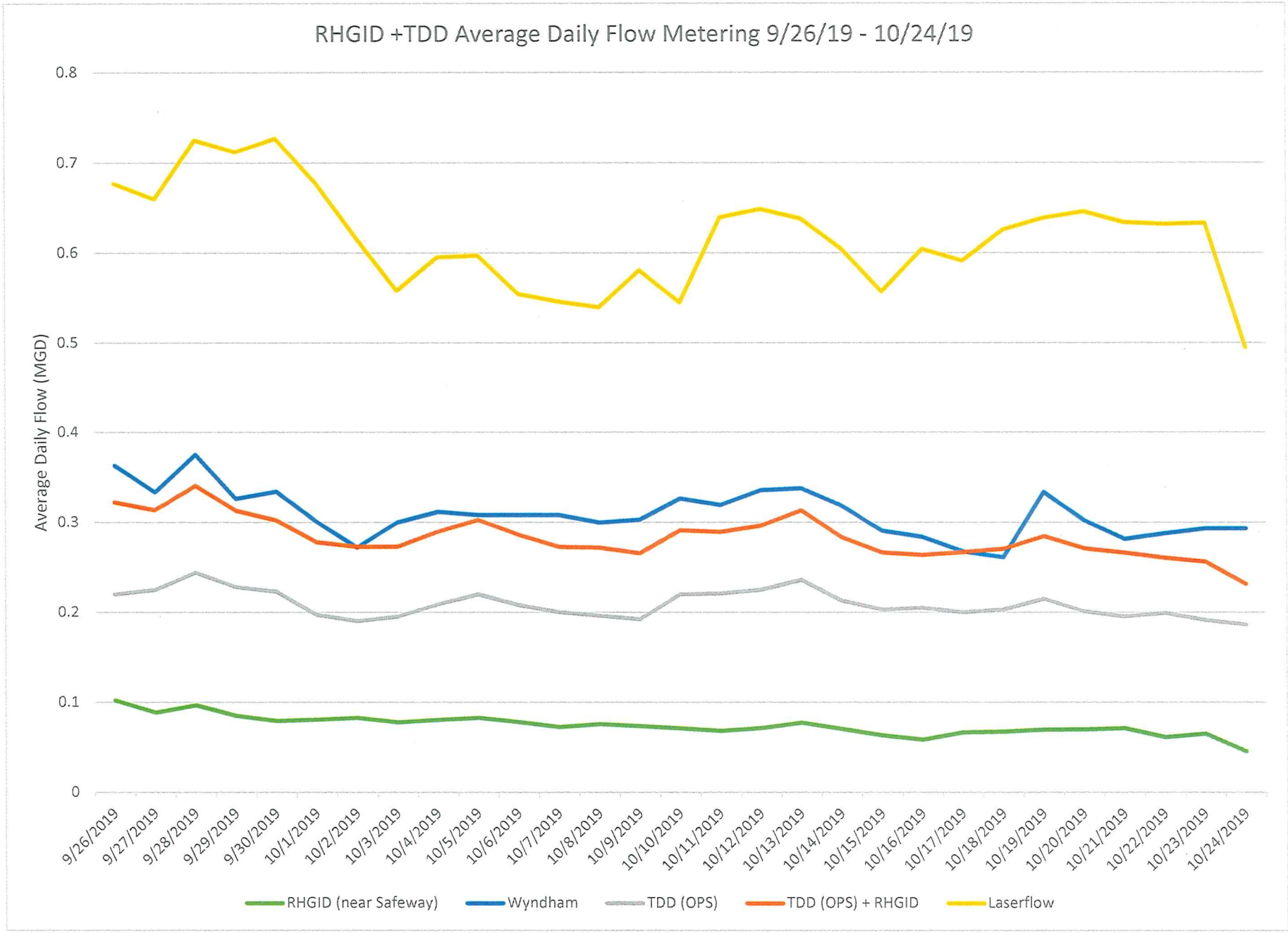
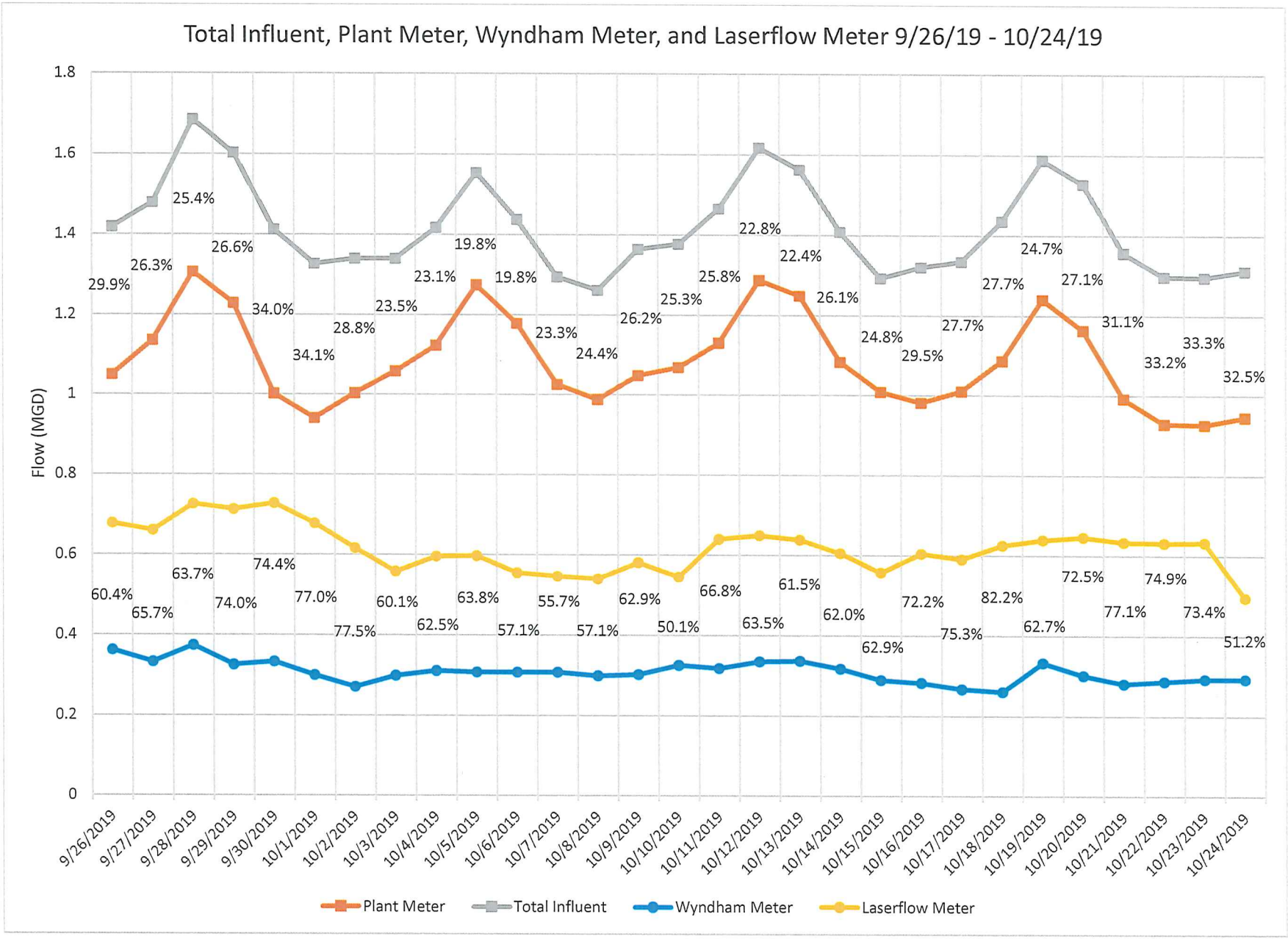
RHGID (near Safeway)
TDD (OPS)
Wyndham


RHGID +TDD Average Daily Flow Metering 9/26/19 - 10/24/19
Average Daily Flow (MGD)
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
9/26/2019
9/27/2019
9/28/2019
9/29/2019
9/30/2019
10/1/2019
10/2/2019
10/3/2019
10/4/2019
10/5/2019
10/6/2019
10/7/2019
10/8/2019
10/9/2019
10/10/2019
10/11/2019
10/12/2019
10/13/2019
10/14/2019
10/15/2019
10/16/2019
10/17/2019
10/18/2019
10/19/2019
10/20/2019
10/21/2019
10/22/2019
10/23/2019
10/24/2019
RHGID (near Safeway)
Wyndham
TDD (OPS)
TDD (OPS) + RHGID
Laserflow


Total Influent, Plant Meter, Wyndham Meter, and Laserflow Meter 9/26/19 - 10/24/19
Flow (MGD)
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
9/26/2019
9/27/2019
9/28/2019
9/29/2019
9/30/2019
10/1/2019
10/2/2019
10/3/2019
10/4/2019
10/5/2019
10/6/2019
10/7/2019
10/8/2019
10/9/2019
10/10/2019
10/11/2019
10/12/2019
10/13/2019
10/14/2019
10/15/2019
10/16/2019
10/17/2019
10/18/2019
10/19/2019
10/20/2019
10/21/2019
10/22/2019
10/23/2019
10/24/2019
Plant Meter
Total Influent
Wyndham Meter
Laserflow Meter

DCLTSA

RHGID - TDD Flow Monitoring

Figure 1 - TDD Metering Locations: Sewer System 2019



R|O|Anderson

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Print Date 10/11/2019 - - File:\0643-035\GIS\Exhibits\Figure 1 - Metering Locations: Sewer System 2019.mxd - -HEC-RAS 2D Modeling and GIS Work by Shaker Gorla, PE, CFM.

DCLTSA

RHGID - TDD Flow Monitoring

Figure 2 - TDD Metering Locations: Sewer System 2019



R O Anderson

0 100 200 400 Feet

FIGURE 2

Print Date 10/11/2019 - - File:\0643-035\GIS\Exhibits\Figure 1 - Metering Locations: Sewer System 2019.mxd - -HEC-RAS 2D Modeling and GIS Work by Shaker Gorla, PE, CFM.

Teledyne Isco Non-Contact LaserFlow™ Velocity Sensor

The LaserFlow™ velocity sensor remotely measures flow in open channels with non-contact Laser Doppler Velocity technology and non-contact Ultrasonic Level technology. The sensor uses advanced technology to measure velocity with a laser beam at single or multiple points below the surface of the wastewater stream. (*Patented*)

The sensor uses an ultrasonic level sensor to measure the level and determines a sub-surface point to measure velocity. The sensor then focuses its laser beam at this point and measures the frequency shift of the returned light.

The LaserFlow is ideal for a broad range of wastewater monitoring applications. It is compatible with both the Teledyne Isco Signature® Flow Meter and the Teledyne Isco 2160 LaserFlow Module, depending on the type of installation.

During submerged conditions, flow measurement continues without interruption with optional continuous wave Doppler Ultrasonic Area Velocity technology.

With its specially designed mounting bracket in place, the LaserFlow can be deployed and removed from street level. This avoids the risk and expense of confined space entry. A variety of communication options enable programming and data retrieval from a remote location. Information about data quality can be recorded and transmitted with the flow data.

Additionally, built-in diagnostic tools simplify installation, maintenance, and advanced communication options reduce site visits.

Applications

- Permanent and portable flow measurement for CSO, SSO, I&I, SSEs, CMOM, and other sewer monitoring programs
- Shallow flow measurement in varying pipe sizes
- Wastewater treatment plant influent, process, and effluent flow measurement
- Industrial process and discharge flow measurement
- Stormwater conveyance and outfall
- Irrigation canals and channels



Standard Features

- Non-contact velocity and level measurement
- Single or Multiple Point measurement below the liquid surface
- Rugged, submersible enclosure with IP68 ingress protection
- Zero deadband from measurement point in non-contact level and velocity measurements
- Quality readings without manual profiling
- Bidirectional velocity measurement

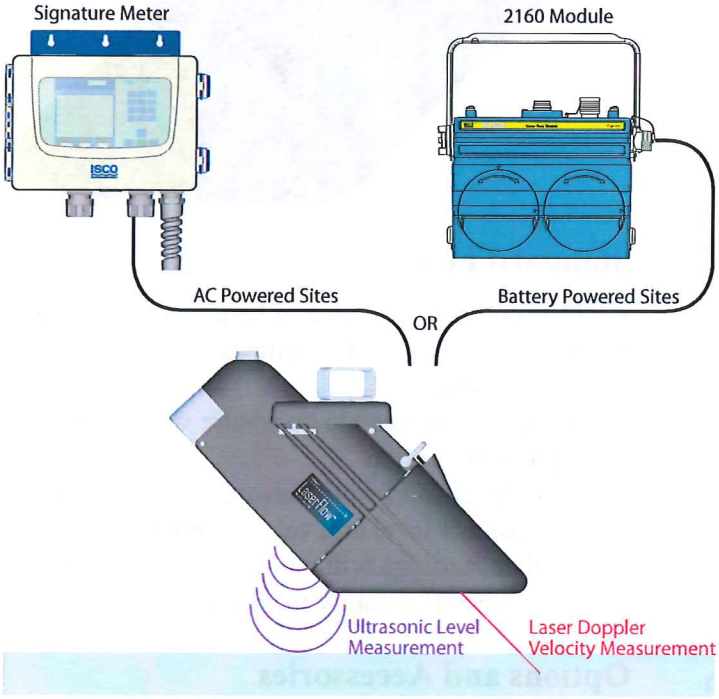
Options and Accessories

- Flow measurement during submerged conditions via Ultrasonic Doppler technology
- Redundant flow measurement with simultaneous Continuous Wave Doppler or Ultrasonic Level Sensing
- Permanent and temporary mounting hardware
- Sensor retrieval arm enables installation and removal without confined space entry
- Remote ultrasonic level sensor options for drop manhole and outfall applications



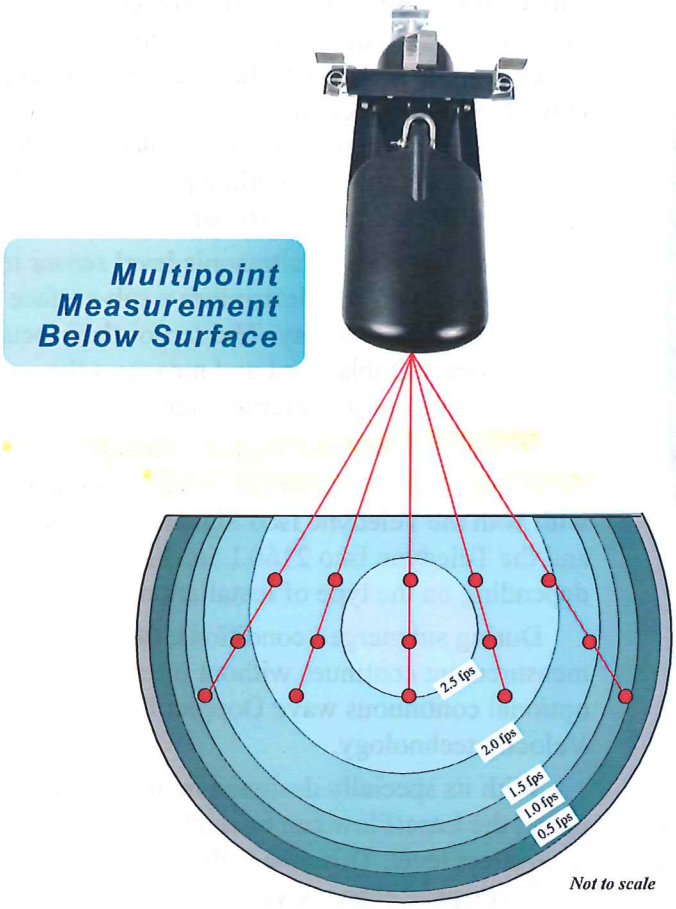
System Versatility

From industrial applications to manhole installations, the LaserFlow offers versatile configuration options to give you the flexibility to measure flow in most open channel applications. The sensor is compatible with both the Signature flow meter for permanent discharge compliance monitoring, and the 2160 module for everything from portable surveys to permanent installations. Both flow meters have a variety of communication options for remote data access and programming, eliminating the need for frequent site visits.



Single or Multipoint Measurement

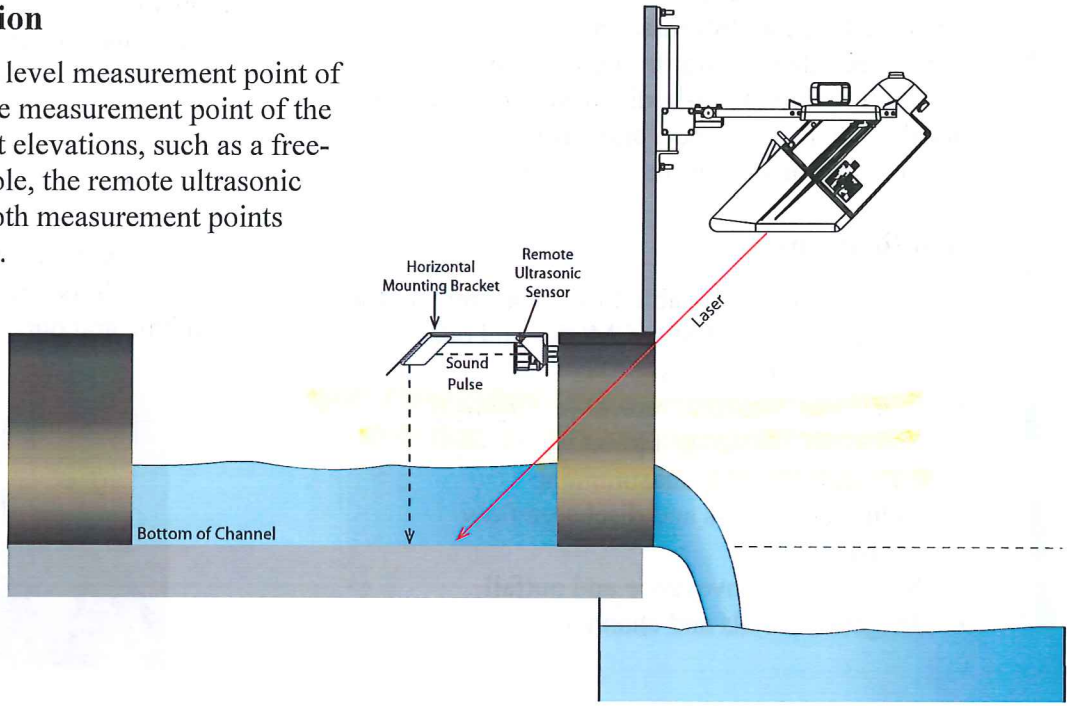
Depending on your application needs, the LaserFlow device can be programmed to take velocity measurements at single or multiple points below the water's surface, producing an accurate mean velocity reading.



Remote Ultrasonic Option

In applications where the level measurement point of the built-in ultrasonic and the measurement point of the laser velocity are of different elevations, such as a free-falling outfall or drop manhole, the remote ultrasonic option can be used so that both measurement points reference the same elevation.

Due to unique site requirements, various mounting hardware is available for use with the LaserFlow sensor and 310 remote ultrasonic sensor.



Primary Measurement:[a] TIENet™ 360 LaserFlow™ Sensor	
Size (H x W x D)	38.01 x 26.21 x 56.7 cm (14.96 x 10.3 x 22.32 in)
Weight	8.7 kg (19.2 lbs)
Materials	Conductive Carbon Filled ABS, SST, Conductive Kynar®[b], Anodized Aluminum, UV Rated PVC
Cable Lengths	10 or 23 m (32.8 or 75.5 ft)[c]
Enclosure	IP68
Certifications	CE EN61326; FDA CDRH 21CFR1040; IEC 60825-1
Laser Class	Class 3R
Temperature Range	Operating: -20 to 60 °C (-4 to 140 °F) Storage: -40 to 60 °C (-40 to 140 °F)
Power Required	Input voltage: 8 to 26 VDC 12 VDC Nominal
Flow Accuracy	±4% of reading[d]
Velocity	
Technology	Non-Contact, Subsurface Laser Doppler Velocity (patented)
Measurement Range	-4.6 m/s to 4.6 m/s (-15 ft/s to 15 ft/s)
Maximum distance from liquid surface to bottom of sensor	3 m (10 ft)
Minimum depth	0.01 m (0.5 in)[d]
Direction	Selectable Bidirectional Measurement[e]
Accuracy	±0.5% of reading ±0.03 m/s (0.1 ft/s)
Minimum Velocity	0.15 m/s (0.5 ft/s)
Level	
Technology	Non-Contact Ultrasonic
Measurement Range	0 to 3 m (0 to 10 ft) from measurement point
Accuracy @ 22 °C (72 °F)	±0.006 m (0.02 ft) at ≤1 ft level change ±0.012 m (0.04 ft) at >1 ft level change
Temperature Coefficient within compensated range	± 0.0002 x D (m) per degree C ± 0.00011 x D (ft) per degree F (D = Distance from transducer to liquid surface)
Beam Angle	10° (5° from center line)
Ultrasonic Signal	50 KHz
Deadband	Zero deadband from bottom of LaserFlow sensor[f]

Optional Secondary Measurement: TIENet™ 350 Area Velocity Sensor	
Probe Size (H x W x L)	19 x 33 x 152 mm (0.75 x 1.3 x 6.0 in)
Materials	Sensor: Epoxy, chlorinated CPVC, SST Cable: UV-Rated PVC
Certifications	CE EN61326
Temperature Range	0 to 70 °C (32 to 158 °F)
Velocity	
Technology	Submerged Continuous Wave Doppler Ultrasonic
Measurement Range	-1.5 to 6.1 m/s (-5 to 20 ft/s)
Velocity Measurement	Bidirectional
Accuracy	±0.03 m/s (±0.1 ft/s) from -5 to 5 ft/s ±2% of reading from 5 to 20 ft/s, Uniform velocity profile
Minimum Depth	25 mm (0.08 ft)
Frequency	500 kHz
Level	
Technology	Submerged Differential Linear Pressure Transducer
Measurement Range	0.01 to 3.05 m (0.033 to 10 ft)
Accuracy	± 0.10% of full scale
Maximum Depth	10.5 m (34 ft)
Stability	±0.007 m/yr (±0.023 ft/yr)

a. All specifications are subject to change without notice.
b. Kynar® is a registered trademark of Arkema, Inc.
c. Custom cable lengths also available.
d. Under normal flow conditions.
e. Turbidity > 20 NTU. Distance < 48 inches.
f. Deadband for remote TIENet™ 310 ultrasonic level sensor varies, depending on the type of mounting hardware.

TELEDYNE ISCO
Everywhereyoulook™
4700 Superior Street
Lincoln, NE 68504 USA
Tel: (402) 464-0231
USA and Canada (800) 228-4373
Fax: (402) 465-3022
E-Mail: IscoInfo@teledyne.com
Teledyne Isco reserves the right to change specifications without notice.
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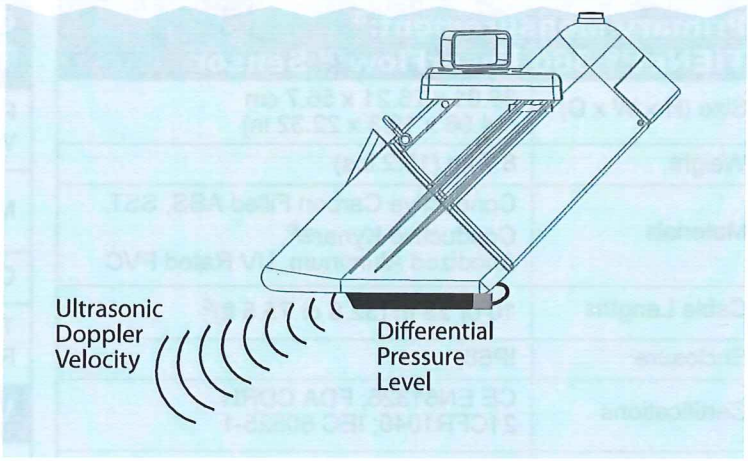
Certified
ISO 9001

Optional Submerged Functionality

During submerged conditions, when water reaches the LaserFlow, the optional bottom-mounted TIENet™ 350 Area Velocity sensor seamlessly takes over the flow rate measurement. The sensor provides ultrasonic Doppler velocity measurement and Differential Pressure level measurement.

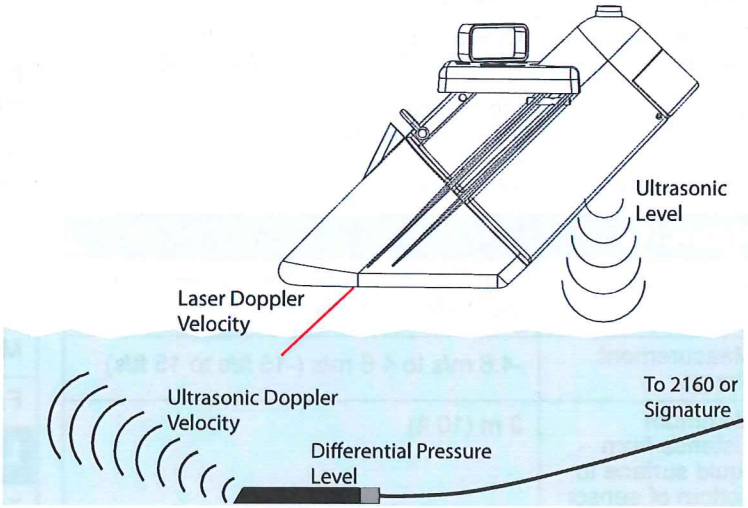
This option measures flow in the pipe/channel. By measuring velocity over a large area, the ultrasonic Doppler technology provides more accurate flow measurement during submerged conditions.

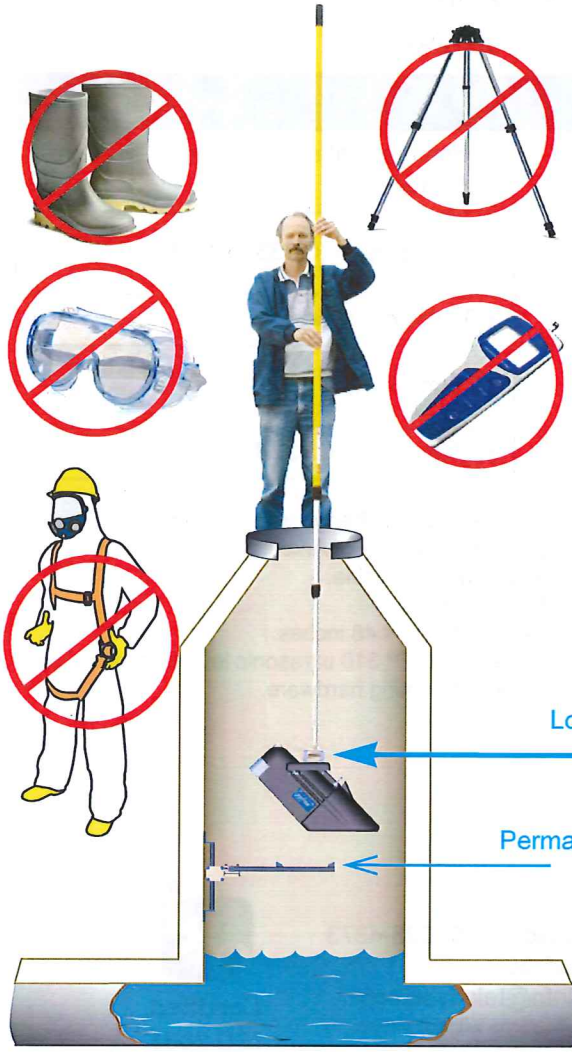


Optional Redundant Measurement

For redundant flow measurement at critical monitoring sites, a unique flexibility is added by the optional 350 sensor when mounted at the bottom of the pipe.

This sensor provides redundant velocity, level, and flow data from the same site as the LaserFlow device.

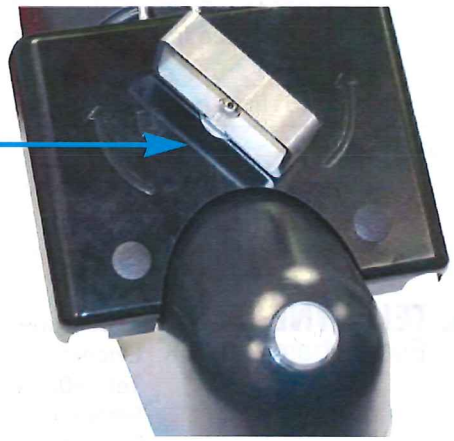




Easy and Secure Retrieval/Replacement Without Manhole Entry

Following initial installation and adjustment, the sensor can be installed or removed as needed without manhole entry in most situations, using the optional sensor retrieval arm (shown at left) to grasp the handle.

The handle's simple yet effective locking mechanism (shown below) holds the sensor securely in place, and is easy to engage and release from above ground.



Flow Accuracy Certificate for Teledyne Isco LaserFlow™

TELEDYNE ISCO
Everywhereyoulook™

Expertise in Flow
Flow Accuracy Lab Test

The Teledyne Isco LaserFlow flow meter was tested over the course of five days at the Alden Research Laboratory, Inc. (Alden). It was verified calibrated using standard test procedures in QMSM-01 Revision 5. The flow meters performance is presented in graphical format in this document.

Brand:	Teledyne Isco		
Type:	2160 LaserFlow Module with LaserFlow sensor		
Serial #:	215C01491		
Model:	LaserFlow		
Round Pipe Size:	36 in		
Measured Range:	Level inch: 6.4-33.0	Velocity fps: 0.3-4.9	Flow GPM: 517-13,000
Description:	Independent flow measurement verification testing on a LaserFlow measurement system.		
For:	Teledyne Isco		
Tested By:	Data collection witnessed by Alden research Laboratory Representative.		
Certification Date:	21-July-16		

Over the course of five days the LaserFlow was tested at Alden Research Laboratory. The Teledyne Isco LaserFlow Flow Meter was installed in a round pipe near a tee in the piping. The combination of upstream and downstream control valves were used to set the desired flow rates and water levels. The flow in the pipe was measured using Alden's 21" Master Venturi meter installed in the 40" supply penstock. An 8" Venturi was used in a similar manner when flow rates were less than 2,000 GPM. Analysis indicates that the flow measurement uncertainty is within 0.5% of the true value for each test run using the 21" Venturi and within 0.25% of the true value for each test run using the 8" Venturi meter. The data reported on herein was obtained by measuring equipment the calibration of which is traceable to NIST, following the installation and test procedures referenced in the Alden Report (No. 2161TI001-R1.3).

Conclusions:
The LaserFlow performed well and measured flow accurately. The average error for the LaserFlow throughout the test periods was 2.7%.

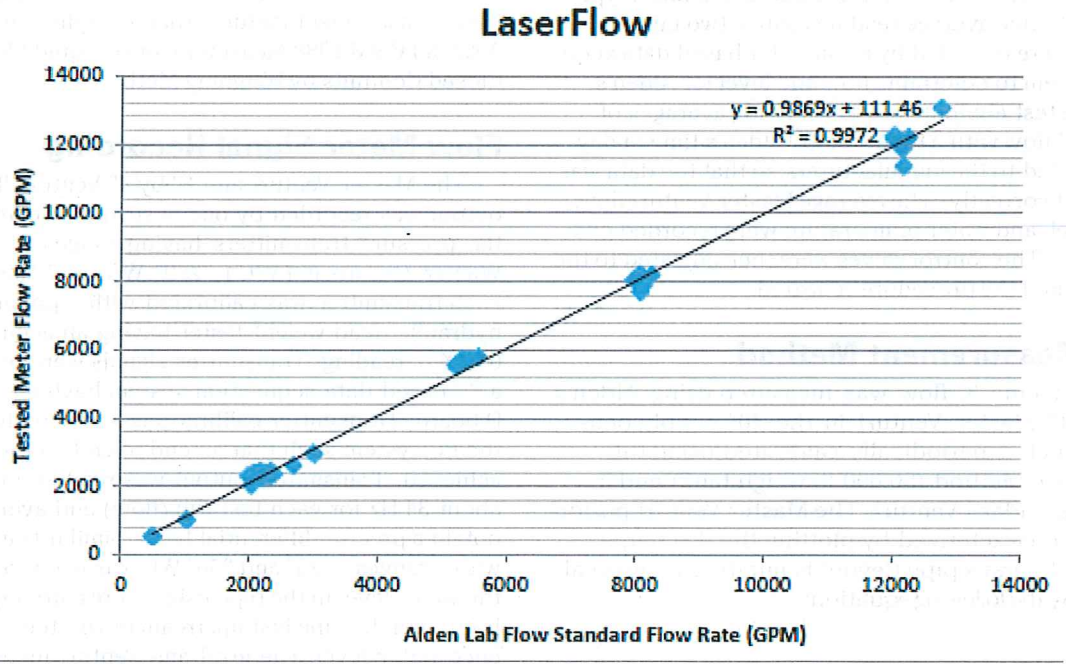


Figure 1: Graph of results

Flow Element Installation

Each meter under test (MUT) was installed in one of the four test lines in the Hooper Low Reynolds Number Facility, which is shown in Figures 1 and 2. Water is provided from a 40" penstock from the laboratory head pond at a head of about 18 feet. Electrically driven centrifugal pumps provide a maximum head of about 140 ft and a maximum flow of 6,000 GPM in Lines 1 and 2. Centrifugal pumps provide a maximum head of about 170 ft and a maximum flow of 1,200 GPM in Line 4. The Gravimetric Method is used to measure flow in Lines 1, 2 and 4. In Line 3 the penstock from the main laboratory pond provides a gross gravity head of approximately 28 feet and a Master Venturi is used to measure flow with maximum flow of 35,000 GPM. When flows need to be lower than 2,000 GPM in Line 3, an 8" Venturi is installed in Line 1 and then piped into line 3.

The detailed piping arrangement, immediately upstream and downstream of the flow element, including all significant fittings and pipe lengths, is shown in Figures 1 and 2. Careful attention was given to align the flow element with the test line piping and to assure no gaskets between flanged sections protruded into the flow. Vents were provided at critical locations of the test line to purge the system of air.

Test Procedure

Teledyne Isco's personnel installed the equipment using a tee in the piping for access. A combination of the upstream and downstream control valves were used to set the desired flow rates and water levels. For accuracy testing, after the system was allowed to stabilize, typically two to five average readings with a two minute duration were recorded by a computer based data acquisition system to determine flow and level for Alden's data. The test equipment was set to log averages of depth and flow with a time stamp. Alden's time of day was provided to the manufacturers so that the data was correlated correctly. The average Master Venturi flow, water level, and water temperature were recorded on a data sheet. The control valves were then adjusted to the next flow and the procedure repeated.

Flow Measurement Method

In Test Line 3, flow was measured using Alden's 36" by 21" Master Venturi in the 40" supply penstock, which is periodically calibrated using the Gravimetric Method (50,000 lb weigh tank) and a transfer standard Venturi. The Master Venturi performance is characterized by plotting the discharge coefficient versus pipe Reynolds number. Flow is calculated by the following equation:

$$q_a = C_{MV} K_M \sqrt{\Delta h_M}$$

Where:

q_a = actual flow, ft^3/sec

C_{MV} = Master Venturi discharge coefficient, dimensionless

K_{MV} = Master Venturi constant, 20.6091 $ft^{2.5}/sec$

Δh_M Master Venturi differential head, ft

The effect of fluid properties, viscosity and density, on the discharge coefficient is determined by Reynolds number, the ratio of inertia to viscous forces. Pipe Reynolds number, R_D, is determined by the following equation:

$$R_D = \frac{q_a D}{a_p \gamma}$$

Where:

D = Pipe diameter, ft

a_p= Pipe area, $\pi D^2/4$, ft^2

γ = Kinematic viscosity, ft^2/sec

A computer is used to calculate flow rate from the raw data to assure consistency. Data was recorded manually and copied onto disk file for later review and reporting. As an option, flow may be expressed in many different units as required by the application of standard conversions.

An 8" Venturi was used in a similar manner when the flow rate was lower than 2,000 GPM. Prior to use, the 8" Venturi was calibrated in Line 1 of the Hooper Low Reynolds Number Facility using the gravimetric flow measurement method that complies with ASME/ANSI MFC-9M-1988 Measurement of Liquid Flow in Closed Conduits by Weighing Method.

Flow Meter Signal Recording

The Master Venturi and 8" by 4" Venturi flow meter output was recorded by one of several "Smart" differential pressure transmitters having ranges of 25" Water Column (WC), 250" WC, and 1000" WC. Each transmitter was calibrated with a pneumatic or a hydraulic dead weight tester having an accuracy of 0.02% of reading. Transmitter signals were recorded by a PC based data acquisition system having a 16 bit A to D board. Transmitter calibrations were conducted with the PC system such that an end to end calibration was achieved. Transmitter output was read at a rate of about 34 Hz for each test run (flow) and averaged to obtain a precise differential head. Similar transmitters with a ranges of 25" and 250" WC was used to measure the water level in the pipe using a pressure tap at the bottom of the pipe just upstream of the tee and a reference water level. The level and Venturi meter outputs were measured and averaged simultaneously.

Test Results

Teledyne Isco provided averaged flow meter data logged outputs of level and flow. The data was averaged over the same time period Alden averaged flow and depth. The Alden data, including the time of day, measured flow, line temperature, and the water level are shown in individual tables. For evaluation, Teledyne Isco's average data was entered into the Alden's data table and used to calculate a deviation of the test equipment.

For each test meter, test results are shown as Alden flow, depth, and the flow meter averaged outputs for depth and flow. The deviations of depth and flow from the Alden data are shown as a percent of reading in each table.

Analysis indicates that the flow measurement uncertainty is within 0.5% of the true value for each test run using the 36" Master Venturi and within 0.25% of the true value for each test run using the 8" Venturi. Calibrations of the test instrumentation (temperature, time, weight, and length measurements) are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly the National Bureau of Standards) and Alden's Quality Assurance Program is designed to meet ANSIINCSL Z540-1-1994 "Calibration Laboratories and Test Equipment-General Requirements" (supersedes MIL-STD-45662A).

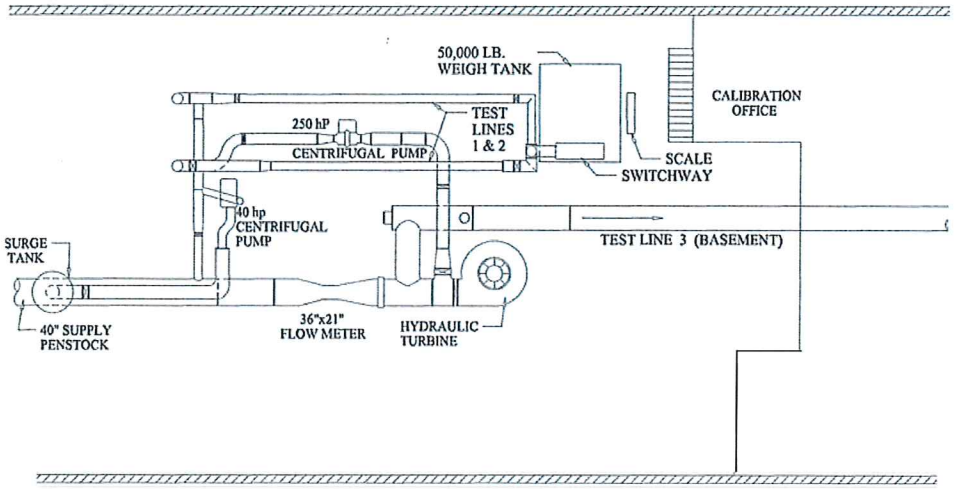


Figure 2: Drawing of Test Lines 1,2, and 3

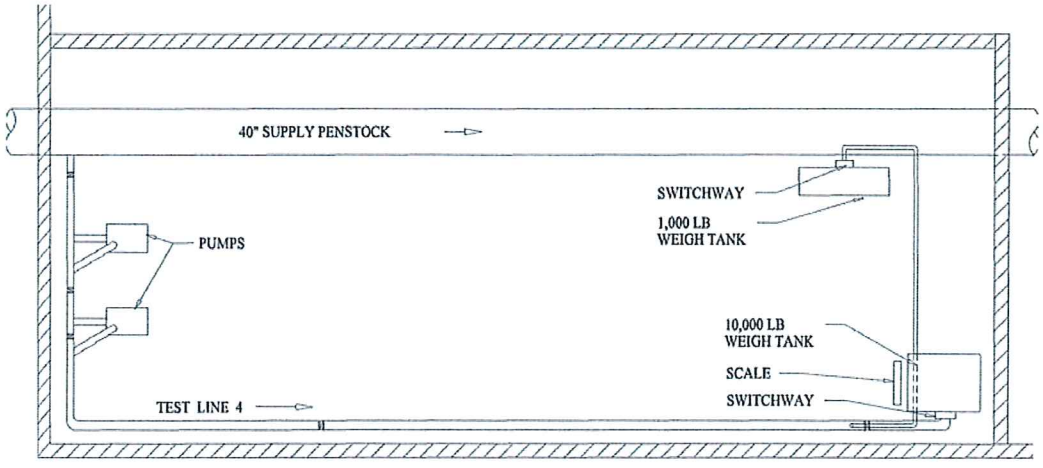


Figure 3: Drawing of Test Line 4

Released March 2017

Teledyne Isco
P.O. Box 82531, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68501 USA
Toll-free: (800) 228-4373 • Phone: (402) 464-0231 • Fax: (402) 465-3091
E-mail: IscoInfo@teledyne.com

Teledyne Isco is continually improving its products and reserves the right to change product specifications, replacement parts, schematics, and instructions without notice.

TELEDYNE ISCO
Everywhereyoulook™

Calibration Certificate & System Report

Company Round Hill GID
R.O. Anderson Engineering

Site 197 Elks Point Road
Zepher Cove NV

Report Date 2019 May 3

Service Tech Craig Johnson



Clipper Controls®

Clipper Controls Inc.
660 Bercut Drive
Sacramento CA 95811
Tel (415) 808-2469
AHOY@ClipperControls.com

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Summary

The collection system flow is measured at this site with a permanently installed LaserFlow sensor in a manhole with Signature electronics. After a thorough analysis it is certified to be in calibration.

Teledyne ISCO LaserFlow Overview

The Teledyne ISCO LaserFlow is a very advanced flow monitoring system for open channel flows. One of its unique capabilities is that it is non-contact with the water yet can measure the velocity sub-surface. It has been proven in applications with very high velocities and levels, as well as micro-flows with extremely low velocities and level. There is a multitude of diagnostics available that provide confidence in the data.

Site & Application Information

Customer	Round Hill GID
Location	197 Elks Point Rd, Zepher Cove, NV
GPS coordinates	NA
Purpose	Collection system monitorign
Tag Number	NA
Manhole number	NA
Channel shape and size	15” diameter round pipe
Orientation to flow	Laser is pointing upstream and measuring velocity inside pipe. Level is measured directly under 360 sensor. No surface level difference was noted between pipe and channel during installation.

Equipment Details

Device Information
Serial Number 213K01645
Model Signature Meter
Software Revision 1.31.036 (updated to current rev)
Hardware Revision B0
Boot Code Revision 3.06
Sensor Information
360 Isco LaserFlow Sensor - A2 - 2.4.1, 213K01926
300 Isco Connector Case Sensor - A0 - 1.19.4, 213K01645
308 Isco Analog 4-20 Output - A0 - 1.13.1, 213K01479

Power Supply

AC	Yes
Battery Backup	No
DC supply	No
Solar Charger	No
Notes	The power supply for this metering location is 120VAC. Therefore, no concerns with battery life, solar charging, etc.

Communications

Cellular modem	Not installed
Carrier	
IP address	
Listening window times	
Data pushed to	
Data push frequency	
Antenna Type	
Cellular Signal Strength	
Analog Outputs	
AO 1	4-20mA = 0 – 4000.00 gpm
AO 2	Not used
Serial Outputs	
Ethernet	Not used
Modbus	Not used
Relay Outputs	
DO 1	Not used
DO 2	Not used
Text Alarms	None configured

Physical Installation

Electronics	
Exposed to Sun	West facing
Sun Protection	installed
LaserFlow sensor	
Mounting Bracket Type	Permanent mounting bracket
Sensor exposed to Sun	No
Sun protection	Not required
Coordinates	
X axis (Roll)	0.3 (should be 0 degrees ±3)
Y axis (Pitch)	44.7 (should be 45 degrees ±3)
Humidity	
Case (Signature or 2160)	~ 44%
360 Sensor	~ 47%
Notes	Dessicant color: orange. Therefore humidty within limits

Temperatures

360 Air	~80 - 90 F
360 Case	~85 - 101 F
360 Laser	~80-95 F
Notes	No special concerns noted about electronics or sensor temperatures

Level Measurement

Last level calibration	verified 4/16/2019 at 6.8 inches
Inverse of distance	Yes
360 Signal strength	Typically 80-90%
Silt level	Not measured, and can affect flow accuracy.

Velocity Measurement

Number of points	6 (1, 3, 5, 11, 13, 15). As fouind was 1 top center.
Optical Clarity Function	Active
Sense voltage notes	~0.05-0.1V Window heater turns on if sense voltage >100 mV.
Doppler power	Typically >8000
Diagnostic waveform	Looks excellent

Surcharge Sensor

No surcharge sensor is installed

Internal Diagnostics and Data Errors

No diagnostics errors noted

General Notes

1. Updated firmware of 360 sensor and Signature electronics
2. Increased velocity points from 1 to 6
3. Verified level reading
4. Increased level, velocity and flow data recording to 1 minute due to pump station rapid changes

AUTHORITY CONTROLLER'S

BOARD REPORT – November 21, 2019

General Status Report

At the end of September, our operating expenses were 7% under budget. That can be misleading because 7% is only $58,000. When we get the bill for the audit, it will be more than half that amount.

During the past month, October 10 through November 7, 2019 approximately 283,000 gallons of groundwater were pumped out of the Emergency Underground Storage Tanks, at an approximate treatment cost to the Authority of $2,800.

It was very nice to work with Beth Farley and her team at Eide Bailly. The wrapping up process is always intense but this year was just so much easier. Of course, that might be because I had Ying's help this year too.

State Revolving Fund

I have submitted a second draw request in the amount of $137,168 covering the bills for Kendra Follett, bond counsel and Marty Johnson's financial consulting, as well as HDR Engineering design costs. That draw request should be finalized any day now.

Status of Billing

As of November 15 we had $134,300 in past due sewer bills. Of those, 9 accounts are past due three quarters or more. I sent pre-lien notices out on November 1 and will be placing liens on any accounts not paid

by December 1. Of the receivables amount, more than $115,000 is from 3 commercial entities.

TBC paid dewatering charges and reimbursement of costs in the approximate amount of almost $84,000 this week.

Investment Report

We have almost $9.9 million dollars invested in liquid Wells Fargo and Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) accounts and longer- term laddered CD's. Those amounts do not include the loan proceed or reserve accounts. There is $52,283 in the Bond Acquisition Fund available to pay project expenses.

Since the last meeting, we had another CD mature at 2.5%, and the highest CD rates available for reinvestment were 1.8%, so I will be moving the money to a Local Government Investment Pool Account. It paid 2% last month, down from 2.3% the month before, so interest rates are definitely falling. I put a list of current CD's in the packet.

Claims and Check Register

I sent you copies of the wires and check register from October 12 through November 15, 2019. If there are no questions, I would ask that the Treasurer sign them and return them to me for our records.