



April 22nd, 2026

Trustee's Report

Robson-Raspberry Improvement District
2026 Annual General Meeting

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes selected RRID activities which have occurred since the last annual general meeting (AGM), held on May 21st, 2025.

2025 was a busy year. The water treatment plant is running better than ever, with nuisance alarms and shutdowns becoming rare. All 18 membranes on the first filter skid (UF-1) have been replaced, with new monitoring procedures in place for added protection. Universal water meter construction is going full steam. In February 2026, two major leaks in the distribution system were discovered and repaired during meter pit installs, resulting in substantially less demand from the plant. The completed asset planning study has produced a 20-year timeline on anticipated future expenses. An Expression of Interest for acquisition of our water system by the Regional District of Central Kootenay (RDCK) has passed by community vote, which has enabled the RDCK to review the risks and benefits in detail. The Supreme Court of BC issued a favourable judgement on the court case regarding the unsanctioned bridge on RRID property, with the trial going to appeal. Concerns on pollution in our watershed continue to grow with increased recreation from outside the community. Unfortunately, no one has stepped up to relieve the outgoing Board trustees, who have indicated they need a break.

2. MEETINGS

The RRID Board held 12 monthly Board meetings in 2025. Public turnout at board meetings occurred at 4 of those meetings.

Weekly operations and maintenance (O&M) meetings were held between select trustees, our process operators, and our administrator. Roughly 40 O&M meetings were held in 2026.



3. PERSONNEL

a. Staff and Contractors

The following individuals are currently employed or contracted by the RRID, have made significant impacts on our water system within the last year, and deserve recognition for their services to our community:

- Tracey Smith, Administrator
 - Contributing since 2024
 - Part time regular
- Jesse Reel, Chief Operator
 - Contributing since 2023
 - 30 + years experience
 - Part time regular, on call
- Luke Magnall, Operator in Training
 - Contributing since 2024. Leaving RRID May 2026
 - Part time regular, on call
- Ben Gordon, General Maintenance
 - Ongoing contribution
 - Part time irregular, on call
- Exact Earnings, Bookkeeping
 - Contributing since 2024
 - Part time regular
- James Lindsey, GIS Cartographer
 - Contributing since 2024
 - Mapped distribution system using geographic information systems (GIS)
 - Part time irregular
- Xenon Cyber Dynamics, Instrumentation & Controls
 - Contributing since 2022
 - Part time irregular

b. Board of Trustees

Five trustees, including chair, comprise the RRID Board. Trustees are elected to serve for a 3 year term. If a Trustee leaves the position early, a replacement is voted in to fulfill the remainder of that term. This year, there are two open trustee positions which must be filled. Voting will take place during this AGM.

The positions up for election are:



- Wes Greep's Chairman of the Board Position
 - Elected in 2023, term ending 2026.
- Paul Markin's Trustee Position
 - Elected in 2023, term ending 2026.

The incumbent trustees are:

- Jenn Holt (Treasurer), term ending 2027.
- Jordan Durkin, term ending 2028.
- Andrew Coates, term ending 2028.

c. Volunteers

The RRID has volunteer positions available on a task-by-task basis. Supervision is minimal. To qualify for a volunteer task, please provide your resume to the RRID or consider attending the monthly Board meetings. There was limited volunteer assistance in 2025.

4. WATERSHED

a. Vehicles in Norns Creek

At least two vehicles and a snowmobile slid into or rolled off of Pass Creek Road into Norns creek upstream of the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) intake in 2025. No major fuel or oil leaks were observed or detected. Hydrocarbons risk causing irreversible damage to the ultrafiltration membranes. Sediment laden runoff from gravel driveways during storm events is also a risk.

b. Logging

Due to schedule conflicts, the annual watershed inspection with Atco Lumber was not performed, with an email summary provided instead. In September 2025, a trustee photographed the recent burn cut blocks (harvested in autumn 2024), which are shown in **Figure 1** below. The photo was taken before re-planting. In total, 22 hectares were logged in the headwaters of Norns creek on a high elevation (1800 - 1900 m) southwest aspect. The 2024 harvesting followed a summer thunderstorm and wildfire.

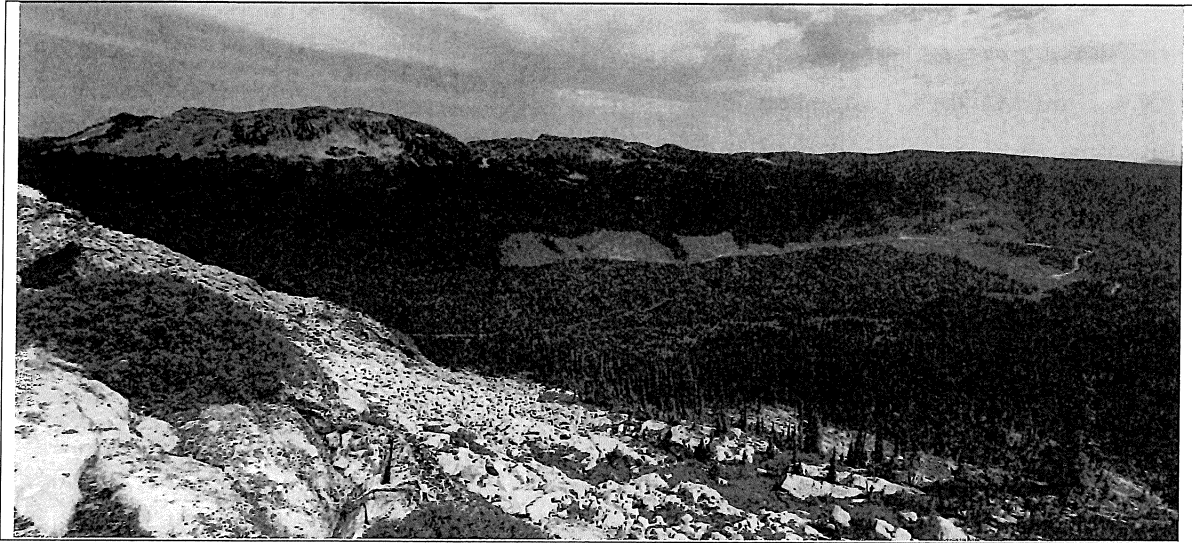


Figure 1: 2024 Cut Blocks

Although logging is essential, it can impact freshet timing, intensity, duration, and source water quality.

c. Creek Flow Monitoring

No flow monitoring was performed in 2025.

d. Recreational Activity

The watershed continues to see increasing recreational activity and traffic, especially at the Ladybird Pond rec / camping / bouldering site. A single, unmanaged pit toilet services up to a dozen vehicles and campers on busy summer weekends. This informal rec site is located in our sensitive watershed and should be day use only.

Trash and human feces were discovered in the Norns creek channel off the groomed sledding track in April 2026.

If any pollution is observed within our watershed, please report to the RAPP hotline ([1-877-952-7277](tel:1-877-952-7277)) and inform the RRID administrator.

e. Signage

No signage exists in our watershed.



5. NOTICES AND ADVISORIES

a. Boil Water Notices and Do Not Consume Orders

There were no boil water notices (BWN) or do not consume orders (DNCO) issued since the last AGM.

b. Water Quality Advisories

One water quality advisory (WQA) was issued since the last AGM. Advisories represents the lowest level public notification regarding drinking water, and are for modest health risks.

- March 20th, 2026, to April 2nd, 2026
 - Spring freshet and associated challenging source water quality.
 - Low filtered water UV-transmittance inhibiting UV disinfection.

c. Stage 1 Water Restrictions

- Mandatory from May 15th to September 30th every year.

d. Stage 2 Water Restrictions

- June 9th, 2025, to June 27th, 2025
 - High demand at tail end of spring freshet
 - Multiple pools being filled during hot weekend before end-of-freshet maintenance could be performed on membranes. This maintenance is scheduled for earlier in the season for 2026.

6. WATER DEMAND

Water demand is the sum of user consumption and distribution system leakage or losses.

The RRID compiled 5 years of historical plant flow data with the help of our integrator, Xenon Cyber Dynamics. A bar chart showing historical flows is available in **Appendix A**. For a brief summary of historical flows, see **Table 1** below.



Water demand has been increasing faster than what our development requests would suggest, indicating leakage is the primary driver of demand increase and not population growth. The data assumed 525 connections and 2.5 persons per connection.

Table 1: Annual Average Plant Demand Summary

Year	m ³ /day	L/capita/day
2020	1,043	795
2021	1,049	799
2022	1,103	840
2023	1,083	825
2024	1,126	858
2025	1,182	901
13% Increase in 5 years		
2.53% Compound Annual Growth		

The RRID is now able to access flow data with better accuracy thanks to the new magnetic flow meter installed at the plant treated water discharge. The new flow meter came online in June 2025, and flow data since then is provided in **Figure 2** below. Winter demand was very high for our plant this past winter at 1,011 m³/day (770 L/capita/day). Several distribution leaks were discovered during water meter installations, which resulted in a 38% decrease in March 2026 demand compared to Winter 2026. This is a substantial conservation win, and will ease wear and tear on equipment.

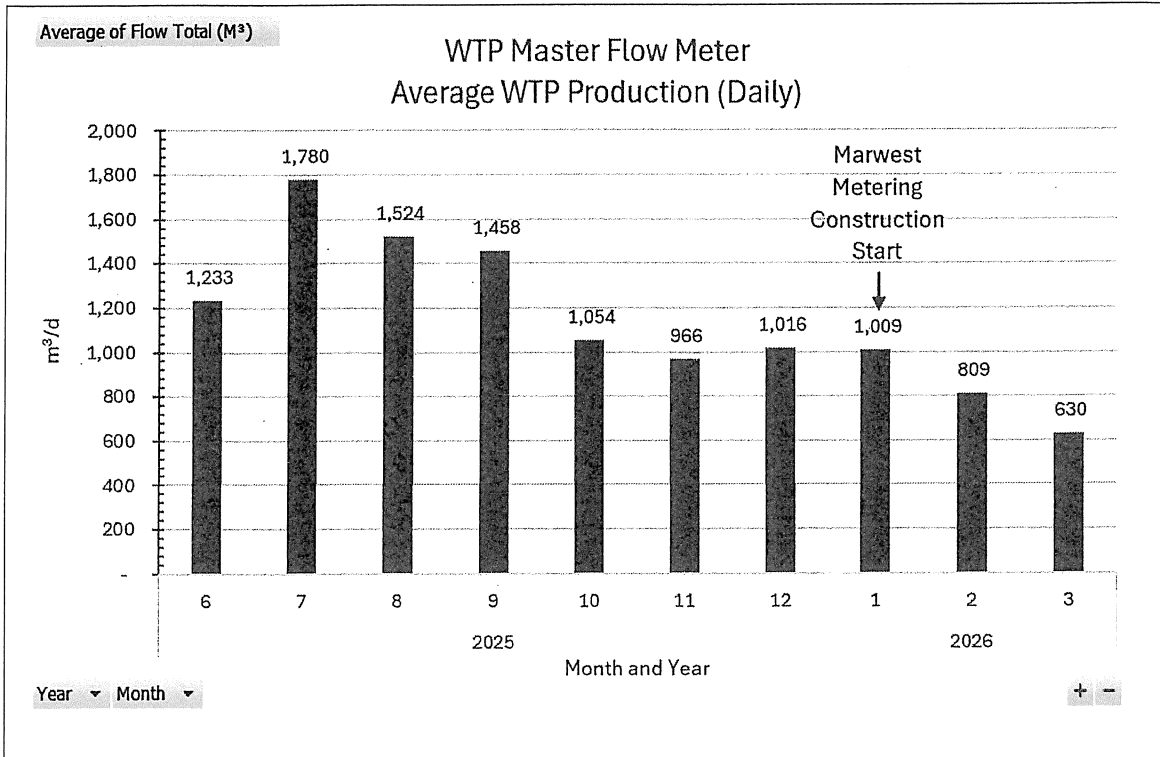


Figure 2: Daily Plant Demand From New Flow Meter

7. WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The RRID operates and maintains a Level 3 water treatment plant (WTP) according to the Interior Health Authority's 4-3-2-1-0 standards.

a. Water Quality Testing

Sampling campaigns during the last year included the following:

- Ongoing: Bacteriological and chlorine residual testing are performed bimonthly within the distribution system. No concerns identified.
- November 26th, 2025. Treated water sampled and tested for a range of general chemistry and metals parameters to support regulator. No major concerns observed.
- January 29th, 2026. Raw and distribution system water sampled and tested for range of parameters, including disinfection byproducts (DBPs). The testing was inconclusive for DBP content, but identified an abandoned 4 inch distribution pipe which will be decommissioned this year.



Results available upon request.

b. Raw Water Pond

The lined raw water pond was drained and several cubic meters of sediment removed in October 2025. This is a labour intensive and messy task.

The remote-activated intake valve was repaired and is now fully online to shut off raw water supply to treatment works should there be a source water quality emergency in Pass Creek.

c. Raw Water Pump Station

One of our three vertical turbine pumps were craned out of the wet well pump station, loaded on flatbed truck, and is currently undergoing wear part refurbishment (with original manufacturer support) at a local machine shop. The other two pumps are slated for refurbishment later this year.

d. Coagulation System

Coagulation pilot testing in April 2025 showed aluminum chlorohydrate (ACH) dosing substantially improves UV transmittance of filtered water by over 10% during challenging freshet water quality conditions. Though this practice could eliminate most water quality advisories arising from spring freshet's impact to UV transmittance, further testing in May 2025 caused an increase in maintenance and recovery cleaning cycles for the membranes. This increased maintenance, and associated hazardous chemical requirements, requires further consideration by the Operations team, and will not be continued until additional safeguards can be implemented.

e. Self-Cleaning Strainers

The three 130 micron automatic mechanical strainers underwent a major overhaul during the winter of 2024/2025, and have been working well since.

f. Ultrafiltration Skids and Supporting Processes

The RRID uses three ultrafiltration (UF) skids, each hosting 18 hollow fiber membrane modules, to filter water to 0.03 microns. The membranes are past their nominal lifespan of 12 years, operate at only 10% of their nominal permeability, and require replacement.



The RRID purchased eighteen new DuPont IntegraTec XP77 UF modules from the USA in autumn of 2025. Operations staff commissioned the new membranes in April 2026, after delaying for a proposed manufacturer site visit, which continues to be a challenge to schedule.

During the purchasing and commissioning of the new UF membrane modules, the RRID team updated operation and maintenance procedures to align with industry best practice. These include updates to backwash, air scour, and clean in place procedures. We now track several additional parameters automatically using our local computer systems, which helps operations monitor and control the filtration process, ensuring maximal equipment lifespan.

The other two UF skids are intended to have their UF membranes replaced in the near future.

Six 6" actuated butterfly valves were replaced, along with their electro-pneumatic controllers.

The new wet-screw compressor and air regulator are working well. The team has since identified and repaired several leaks in the plant's pneumatic systems, which provide air scour and valve actuation.

g. Ultraviolet Disinfection Skid and Supporting Processes

Investigation of UV performance during mild winter and spring weather indicates our UV system cannot provide the regulated UV dose when filtered water UV transmittance falls below 85%, due to UV absorbing non-filterable dissolved organic matter.

The UV reactors were manufactured in Europe and are no longer manufactured, with little to no spare parts certified for use in Canada. Unfortunately, the UV system is showing signs of wear, which includes failed ballasts and control breakers. The team will continue to keep the reactors going for as long as possible, however it is estimated that the entire UV system may need replacement within the next 5 years, which would be a major undertaking.

This task will require several years for design, permitting, tendering, fabrication, bypass, construction, and commissioning.

h. Chlorination

The sodium hypochlorite generator was decommissioned in 2024 due to high maintenance, with the plant using drums of liquid sodium hypochlorite instead as bulk truck delivery is difficult given the narrow access road. A solid calcium hypochlorite puck system will save on





hypo drum costs. Operations has recently obtained the required permitting for the updated chlorination system, and has placed the new equipment on order. Cost savings are expected to pay for this potential upgrade in less than 5 years.

i. Instrumentation and Local Control Room

The RRID received quotation for complete reprogramming of the plant at a cost of roughly \$150,000. This work will not be pursued at this time given the success of dealing with plant programming issues on a case by case basis. The team continues to make gains in this area.

The new turbidity meter and master flow meter installed last April have been performing well.

j. Treated Water Tank

The above grade treated water reservoir system has performed well over with no leaks in or level sensing issues in the past year. Observations of tank level indicate steady decrease in tank water levels overnight. High overnight use could mean there are undetected leaks in the downstream distribution system. Operations staff observed noticeable improvement of overnight tank drain rate in March 2026 after the repair of two major service leaks.

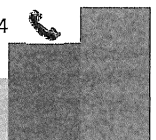
8. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

a. Mapping

The old distribution map was half a century old and was outdated. Operators historically wasted significant time in the field searching for buried valves, some of which have structures or debris piled overtop. When an operator moved on, their personal knowledge of distribution system locations was not written down. In 2024 the RRID began electronically mapping distribution valves and curb stop valves to each property using GIS technology. This initiative was absorbed into the water meter grant work for cost sharing once the grant was approved, as it directly relates to meter installs. The project was completed in early 2026, with our junior operator trained to use the electronic mapping technology to record dynamic information on watermain breaks and new installations.

b. Pressure Regulating Valve Station

The RRID has two pressure reducing valves (PRV) housed in a valve building near the beginning of the distribution system. The valves have been offline for several years. Operations disassembled, diagnosed, cleaned and recommissioned the valves in early April





2026, and reduced pressure by 10 psig to the distribution system. This small change not only protects RRID and homeowner equipment alike, but reduces leakage rates in the distribution piping and is standard practice.

c. Distribution Mains

No leaks were observed in the asbestos-cement (AC) distribution mains since the last AGM. Typically, significant leaks arise from the smaller plastic sub-mains and not the AC main itself. The AC mains however are nearing the end of their nominal lifespan of 50-70 years and will require replacement in the next 10-30 years. This will be a major undertaking.

d. Fire Hydrants

The 16 fire hydrants underwent typical spring and autumn inspections.

e. Flushing Ports

The flushing ports require updating to modern standards of practice to avoid contamination of freshwater with chlorine, which has ecological and regulatory consequences.

9. UNIVERSAL METERING

In 2025 the RRID was awarded a sizeable grant from the Province of BC to implement universal water metering at each utility connection. The multi-year project is fully funded by the Province to an upset limit, and will include installation of advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) at in-ground metering pits for each water service connection, along with remote actuated pit valves and new utility curb stop valves.

The effects of household water metering on utility management is well studied, with both industry and local experience showing that consumption-based water billing substantially lowers demand on water treatment infrastructure.

Once the meter installations are completed in year 2027, a monitoring period will be held that will assess metered usage rates in the community, which will inform an appropriate billing rate for water consumption. The result will be greater billing accountability for each user, with some bills decreasing according to usage, and others increasing. The team anticipates meter-informed billing to be implemented within the 2029 billing period.

Potential impacts of universal metering include:

- Conservation of treated water



- Deferral of WTP expansion (i.e. 4th water treatment train)
- Distribution system leak detection
- Equitable user rates
- Usage accountability
- Data driven strategic planning

Metering: Pre-Construction Phase

Two open house meetings were held at Robson Community Hall to review the costs and benefits of universal metering (on June 12th and October 16th, 2025). An FAQ from one of the open houses can be found in **Appendix B** of this report. A third open house will be offered at the start of mock billing once the system is commissioned.

Flow Systems was awarded the supply contract for Neptune Mach 10 M3 V2 ultrasonic flow meters with remote actuated valve, along with the in-ground metering pits.

The RRID worked with WSA Engineering Ltd. to design and tender the metering project.

Metering: Construction Phase

Marwest Industries' tender was the lowest bid. Marwest was awarded the work and began installations in January 2026 with the support of WSA providing site inspections. Substantial completion is expected early 2027.

The RRID water meter grant project is progressing well overall. The supplier portion of the project has come in under budget, which has allowed the RRID purchase new curb stop valves as part of the work.

The metering project has already delivered two significant benefits:

1. Early results indicate a 38% reduction in winter water demand (290 L/capita/day). This follows the discovery and repair of several distribution leaks as part of the meter install work. These early results suggest the metering project will deliver the original 30% reduction in annual plant demand by the end of the project.
2. Our operators have located every curb stop in Robson and mapped them using grant contributions, giving us a complete GPS-based record of this critical infrastructure for the first time.

Currently, we do not expect any overages to come from RRID funds, as the project remains under budget and includes a built-in contingency. All portions of the project to date have





come in under budget. We anticipate installation to come in over budget, but still within our grant contingency.

10. STRATEGIC PLANNING

The RRID Asset Planning Study was delivered in early 2026 by Xenon Cyber Dynamics and Urban Systems Ltd. The study was funded by the Community Works Fund grant.

The RRID will need approximately **\$1.2M per year for the next 20 years** to keep pace with infrastructure decay and renewal. A Ratepayer's Summary of the work can be found in **Appendix C**.

11. TAXES AND TOLLS

a. Historical Rates

Taxes and tolls underwent a 56% increase upon completion of the water treatment plant in 2012, followed by a ten year rate freeze as shown in **Table 2**. The rates doubled (100% increase) between 2010 and 2025 for a 2 acre single family property. Unfortunately, almost half of the increases to rates over the last 15 years was absorbed by inflation alone, with no impact on improving our water system.

b. 2026 Rates

This year the RRID has raised taxes and tolls by another 10% to keep pace with ongoing renewal of existing infrastructure. The 2026 RRID Asset Planning Study provides a forecast of future expenses to maintain our water system, which was used to inform this rate increase. **Table 2** below compares the current rate increase to historical.





Table 2: Historical User Rates

Year	Tax, Group 1 (\$)	Tax, Add'l Acre (\$)	Toll, Single Family (\$)	Annual Total (\$)¹	Annual Percent Change²
2010	300	70	330	700	
2011	300	70	330	700	0%
2012	530	90	470	1090	56%
2013	530	90	470	1090	0%
2014	530	90	470	1090	0%
2015	530	90	470	1090	0%
2016	530	90	470	1090	0%
2017	530	90	470	1090	0%
2018	530	90	470	1090	0%
2019	530	90	470	1090	0%
2020	530	90	470	1090	0%
2021	530	90	470	1090	0%
2022	530	90	470	1090	0%
2023	585	100	515	1200	10%
2024	673	115	592	1380	15%
2025	704	75	622	1401	2%
2026	775	75	684	1534	10%

Notes:

- 1) Annual Rate assumes single family home on 2 acres.
- 2) Taxes and tolls were raised by 10% in 2025, but after lowering the extra acre tax, the net increase for a 2 acre property was 2% in 2025.

c. Budget for Year 2026

A paper copy of the 2026 budget is available for review, and is summarized in **Table 4**.

Table 3: 2026 Budget Summary

Description	Anticipated Values
Annual Revenue	\$815,535
Annual Expenses	-\$730,050
Depreciation (Replacement) Savings Transfer	-\$260,000
Financial Position at Year End	-\$174,515

The RRID increased the depreciation expense (i.e. savings for asset replacement) from \$149,395 to \$260,000 in 2025. This represents the annual cash which the RRID must set aside as savings in order to pay for several upcoming major asset renewal milestones. The



increase to \$260,000 still does not meet the total recommended annual investment of \$1.2M listed in the 2026 Asset Planning Study, and requires professional review.

Given the anticipated deficit of **-\$174,515** in 2026, and that we are not setting aside the recommended funds for system renewal, the RRID is underfunded for the next 20 years, and has not been saving enough money to cover the long term costs of the utility.

The community of Raspberry-Robson will need to make difficult decisions in the next 5 years to resolve the funding deficit which has been identified.

12. ACQUISITION BY THE RDCK

An open house for learning about RDCK acquisition was held at the Robson Community Hall on January 14th, 2026.

The Expression of Interest for acquisition by the RDCK has since passed 2/3 vote by the community, which has allowed the RDCK to begin its technical-economic review of our system. Depending on the results of their review, the RDCK may or may not agree to acquire the RRID. If the RDCK decides to proceed, the RRID would then need to hold a public referendum on conversion (i.e. there will be no finalization without formal voting by our community). We can expect the RDCK to have their decision roughly 12 months from now.

13. OTHER

a. Financial Audit

The Local Government Act requires all improvement districts to undergo annual financial auditing. The RRID passed its 2026 financial audit, which was performed by a local accounting firm.

b. Mountain Ridge Lawsuit

The Mountain Ridge Road and bridge, which crosses Pass Creek, were built on RRID property without RRID nor Ministry of Highway's consent. The road and bridge are positioned just upstream of the RRID WTP intake.

The Mountain Ridge Road Users Cooperative Association (MRRUCA) leased a road access easement through RRID property. The revenue from the lease has been used to cover liability insurance for the RRID WTP, which is vulnerable to silt and hydrocarbons from snowplowing and vehicle activity upstream. The terms of the lease expired in 2019. A new



agreement was provided, which was rejected by the MMURCA when they filed a lawsuit against the RRID in 2022.

The Supreme Court of BC oversaw the trial, which concluded in mid-2024. The Court's judgement was issued in 2025 and was substantially in the RRID's favour. A copy of the judgement is available online via this hyperlink:

[2025 BCSC 1907 Mountain Ridge Road Users Cooperative Association v. Robson-Raspberry Improvement District](#)

The following is a direct quote from the 2025 Supreme Court judgment:

[133] ...the chronology of the negotiations does not illustrate any bad faith on the part of RRID. It attempted to commence the negotiations in a timely manner and made a bona fide first offer of a ten-year renewal of the easement. When its first offer was rejected, RRID made a second offer of a 20-year renewal, which offer it renewed on two occasions. If either party failed to negotiate with good faith, it was MRRUC, not RRID. MRRUC delayed in responding to RRID's request for a renewal proposal until after the easement had expired. MRRUC attempted to subvert the negotiations by making an application to the office of the Inspector of Municipalities. Most significantly, the chronology and the correspondence show that MRRUC was not prepared to negotiate a renewal of the time-limited easement. It came to the negotiations with a singular objective, to obtain a permanent right of access over the RRID lands and was not prepared to negotiate anything else.

The MRRUCA escalated the issue to the BC Supreme Court of Appeal and the Appeal hearing is set for October 28-29, 2026.

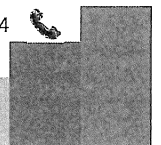
As part of the initial Trial the RRID was awarded costs as part of the Judgement. The Bill of Costs has now been settled, with the RRID awarded a costs Order for \$20,832.60.

c. Governance Enquiry

Two issues consistently arise each year at the AGM regarding taxes on additional acres, and ability to disconnect from the RRID water system after drilling a private well. Although the RRID follows standard practice within the *BC Improvement District Manual* (Ministry of Community Services, 2006), a trustee contacted five nearby rural water systems with a brief survey to learn more about local governance, with results summarized below.

Tax On Additional Acres:

Smaller systems with small lots and no agriculture do not use this tax and limit the irrigated acre instead (0.5 acre cap) or throttle flow (4 gpm). Larger systems with large lots and agriculture either (a) tax the extra acres or else (b) use a tiered system based on agricultural grade of the land. Tax on additional acres is therefore common in BC. The RRID lacks the resources for annual agronomic land classification and survey. Last year, the extra acre tax was decreased after broader application due to several properties not being historically





charged. If a unit rate for water consumption is implemented following universal water metering, there is potential to simplify the RRID revenue structure; however any major revisions to revenue will require input by a professional.

Disconnection For Private Wells:

Owners are allowed to disconnect from the RRID water system after potable well install. Disconnected properties in the RRID boundary are not charged tolls for water use, but are still charged tax. This was found to be a common practice with other rural water systems, as it helps pay for local infrastructure should the property reconnect in the future, enhances local fire protection, and provides a discount on home insurance based on distance from the nearest fire hydrant. Some water systems allow full disconnection with no water taxes following a lengthy petition process, and levy a special capital expenditure charge (CEC) should the property ask to reconnect in the future. The RRID's CEC is unfortunately outdated. This issue is complex and can be resurrected once our CEC is updated by a professional, with the issue added to their review scope.

14. CLOSING

This Trustee's Report represents a special summary of infrastructure maintenance, renewal, universal metering, and strategic planning for year 2025. Depending on Board staffing availability, future reports may not include the same level of detail.

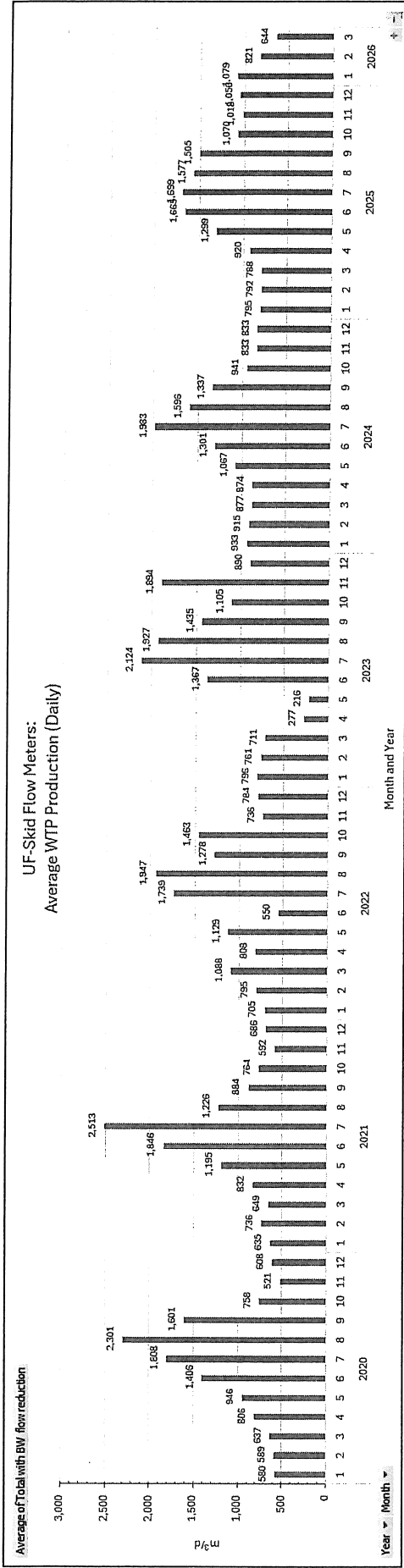
Sincerely,

The 2025 RRID Board of Trustees

Wes Greep	Jenn Holt	Paul Markin	Jordan Durkin	Andrew Coates
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APPENDIX A

Five Year Historical Plant Demand (Flow) Data





Robson-Raspberry Improvement District

<https://robsonraspberry.myruralwater.com/>

WATER METER OPEN HOUSE

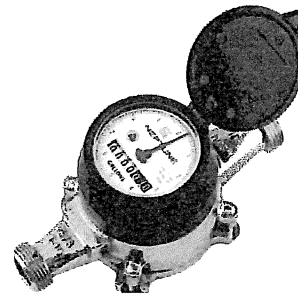
WHEN: Thursday, October 16th, 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

WHERE: Robson Community Hall, 3067 Waldie Ave

The Robson-Raspberry Improvement District is holding a second open house for the water meter program. **Robson-Raspberry is one of nineteen communities** selected by the Provincial Government to receive 100% funding to install water meters. This \$4M grant covers the cost of 520 new water meters, the reading system, and the installation.

At this open house we will discuss:

- The progress of the project, including the meter installation schedule starting this fall
- Where and how the meter will be installed on your property
- How we will deal with difficult installations (fences, property access, water shut offs, etc.)
- Researching about installing a remote shut off valve in the meter pit?



While many of these items were discussed at the previous water meter open house on June 12 earlier this year, we are now able to provide more clarity.

Water meters give people control of their water bills. They are also used to identify leaks, both on private connections and in the distribution system. This project puts Robson-Raspberry a step ahead of other communities who did not receive the grant and who will likely have to pay the full cost of meter installations at some point in the future.

We will see you at the Open House.

Email: rriwatermeters@gmail.com

WATER METERS: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why Water Meters: Water meters are a proven method of reducing water use. They do this by making residents aware of their water use and giving them the opportunity to reduce. In Robson-Raspberry, meters will help mitigate the impacts of drought. Reduced consumption will help reduce the need for costly Water Treatment Plant expansions.

Is there a cost for the meter or the installation? No. The entire cost, including the meter, the reading system, and the installation, is covered by the Provincial grant. This is an opportune time to install meters because there is no cost to residents or the Robson-Raspberry Improvement District.

Where will the meter be installed? The meters will be installed in an outdoor chamber, next to the main shut-off valve in the easement. The chamber will be covered with a plastic lid to allow for maintenance. In some cases where the curb stop valve cannot be found or when it is located on private property, the meter will be located on private property. This is allowed as per RRID Bylaw 64.

Do I have to make an appointment? No. Because the meters are being installed outdoors, no appointments are necessary, and an installer will not have to enter your home. You will receive notification when installers are in your area. The day prior to your installation, you will receive notification that the water will be shut off for a few hours.

Can I opt out of have a meter? No. Every private connection in the Robson-Raspberry Improvement District is required to have a water meter.

How will the meters be read? The RRID will install an AMI (Advanced Metering Infrastructure) system. This is a type of water meter that allows for remote reading of water consumption data via a wireless communication system. This technology enables utilities to collect data without physically accessing each meter, improving efficiency and accuracy

When will we start paying based on the meter? January 2027. The RRID will collect data from the water meters and use it to complete a comprehensive rate review. You will continue to pay current water rates until 2027.

What will the metered water rate be? This is unknown at the moment. The entire rate system must be reviewed. At the same time, water consumption will be monitored so that a fair rate can be developed – one that rewards low water users but also generates the revenue required to run and maintain the water system. The likely scenario is this: the current toll will be removed, and there will be a base monthly charge for a certain volume of water. Once that volume has been exceeded, there will be a charge per Cubic Meter of water.

How will I know what my consumption is? Prior to actual billing based on water rates, the RRID will send information to all account holders, letting them know what their consumption is, and how it compares to the average of the area. This will allow homeowners to adjust their consumption, if necessary, before they start paying for water on the metered rate.

Community Works Fund

Water System Asset Planning Study

Rate Payer's Summary



**Robson-Raspberry
Improvement District
March 2026**



Rate Payer’s Summary

This study was made possible by the Community Works Fund, which required written support from the Regional District of Central Kootenay and Area J director Henny Hanegraaf.

All infrastructure has a finite lifespan, which requires renewal or replacement at some point. Asset planning helps the Robson Raspberry Improvement District’s (RRID) Board of Trustees plan for major maintenance and renewal milestones. Forecasting those projects informs major expense scheduling and in turn, water system taxes and tolls. The scope of this study was a 20 year timeline, for which high level cost estimates were developed by our consultants (Xenon Cyber Dynamics and Urban Systems) in their report. The report is bound separately. Major findings include:

- **Short-term (Years 1 to 5):** Replace majority of UF membrane trains and UV reactor skid, refurbish raw water pumps and raw water settling pond, and address associated treatment plant electrical/instrumentation/control (EIC) system corrosion. Estimated cost: up to \$1.8 million.
- **Mid-term (Years 6 to 10):** Ongoing EIC renewals, minor distribution repairs, and backwash waste system reconfiguration. Estimated cost: up to \$1.8 million.
- **Long-term (Years 11 to 20):** Full replacement of 11 km distribution mains (mostly asbestos cement), treated water reservoir, hydrants, PRVs, air valves, and major EIC components. Estimated cost: Up to \$20.9 million

Total projected 20-year renewal costs (with 2.4% inflation): Up to \$24.2 million, averaging \$1.2 million annually.

The bar graph in Figure 1 provides an asset replacement schedule by expense category.

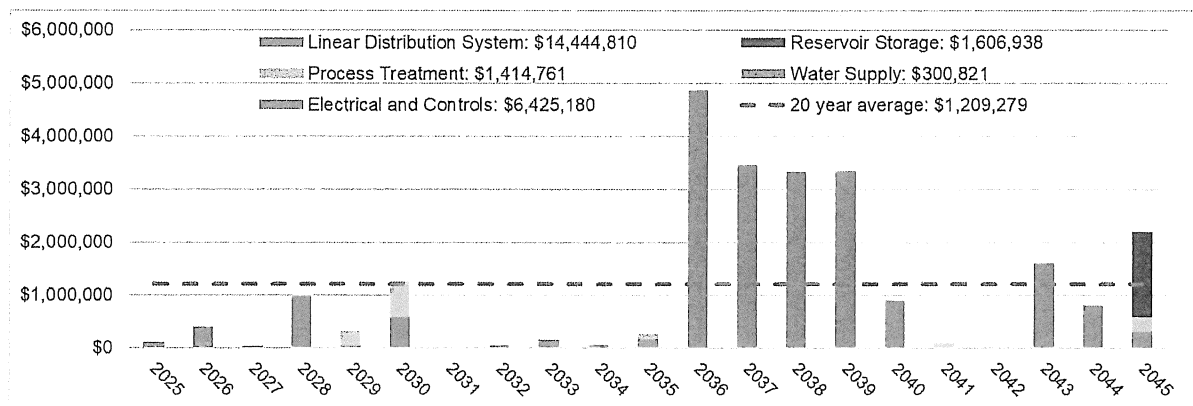


Figure 1: 20 Year Asset Replacement Schedule



The line chart in Figure 2 estimates future RRID financial position under two operating scenarios: trustee management vs. trustee plus hired management.

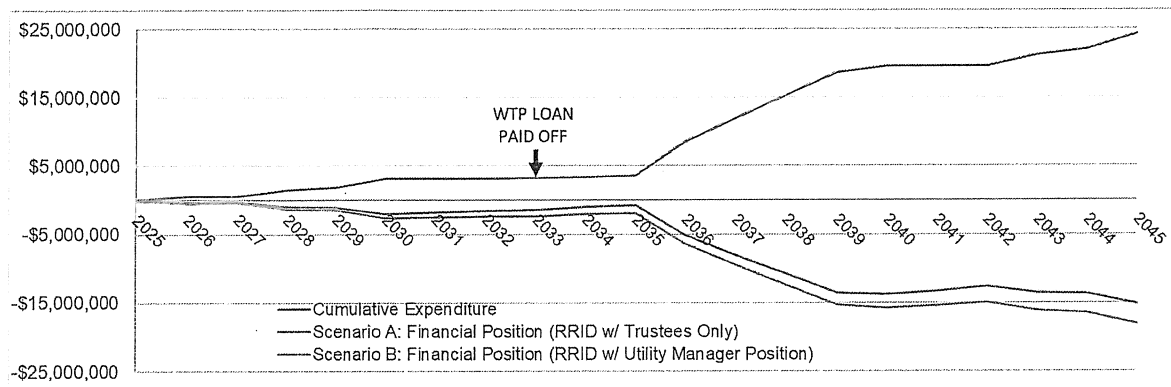


Figure 2: 20 Year Financial Position

The financial positions in Figure 2 assumed the following increases to taxes and tolls:

- 10% in year 2026
- 10% in year 2027
- 8% in year 2028
- 5% in subsequent years (placeholder value only)

The tax and toll structure listed in Figure 2 was created for illustrative purposes, and is subject to change by the Trustees serving in those future years. Detailed tax and toll forecasts require utility master planning, which is a larger exercise in which the current study is the first step.

For full details please refer to the report, which has been posted on our website.

<https://robsonraspberry.myruralwater.com/forms-and-reports-1>

This review of potential future costs assumes diligent and proactive renewal of water infrastructure assets according to typical (nominal) lifespans. Alternatively, assets may remain in service past their nominal lifespan, with performance becoming unpredictable. In practice, small water systems sometimes run assets to failure as funding remains a significant challenge. This means actual replacement milestone dates and final costs can vary significantly, with the present study serving as an indicative, rather than detailed, assessment of future investment requirements.

Sincerely,
The RRID Board of Trustees

