

Pipes, Pressure, and a Precious Resource: The Engineering Challenge of Aging Water Infrastructure



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MISSISSIPPI WATER RESOURCES
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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**MISSISSIPPI WATER RESOURCES
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

MSU Water Resources Research Institute's Role



To provide a center of expertise in water and associated land-use problems and serve as a repository of knowledge for use in education, research, planning, and community service



To serve public and private interests in the conservation, development, and use of water resources



To provide training opportunities in higher education whereby skilled professionals become available to serve government and private sector alike



To assist planning and regulatory bodies at the local, state, regional, and federal levels



To communicate research findings to potential users in a form that encourages quick comprehension and direct application to a water-related problem



To assist state agencies in the development and maintenance of a state water management plan

MSU Water Resources Research Institute Technical Services



Comprehensive System Evaluations

Water Audits

Financial Rate Analysis

Cross Connection Control Program Assistance

Treatment Optimization

Compliance Consultation: GWR, RTCTR, LCR, etc...

Asset Management Assistance

Distribution System Optimization

Chemical Feed Dosage Optimization

Presentation Overview



The State of Rural Water Systems and Municipalities in 2025



Key Challenges Water Utilities Are Facing



Exploring Viable and Economical Solutions



The Role of Leadership



Why Reinvestment Can't Wait



Asset Management and Education



Path Forward

Public Water Systems in 2025

- 1,200 public systems in Mississippi
- Majority rely on **groundwater**
- Classified by EPA as **Small or Very Small** systems
- Many established in the **1970s** through FHA loan programs



Public Water Systems in 2025



Water quality and quantity can vary greatly across the state.

Treatment techniques can be labor intensive and have high capital cost.

Upgrade process requires lengthy timeline:

- Planning
- Design and Engineering
- Regulatory Review
- Construction
- Operation

Aging Infrastructure: A Growing Concern



Treatment plants and equipment far past design life.



Water well yields decreasing



Limited revenue restricts upgrades



Struggling to meet modern regulatory and operational demands



Key Problems Associated with Aging Infrastructure

Aging Water
Treatment Plants

Aging Pumping
Facilities

Water Quality
Degradation

Distribution
System
Deficiencies

Antiquated
Electrical
Components

Sanitary Defects
and
Contamination
Risks

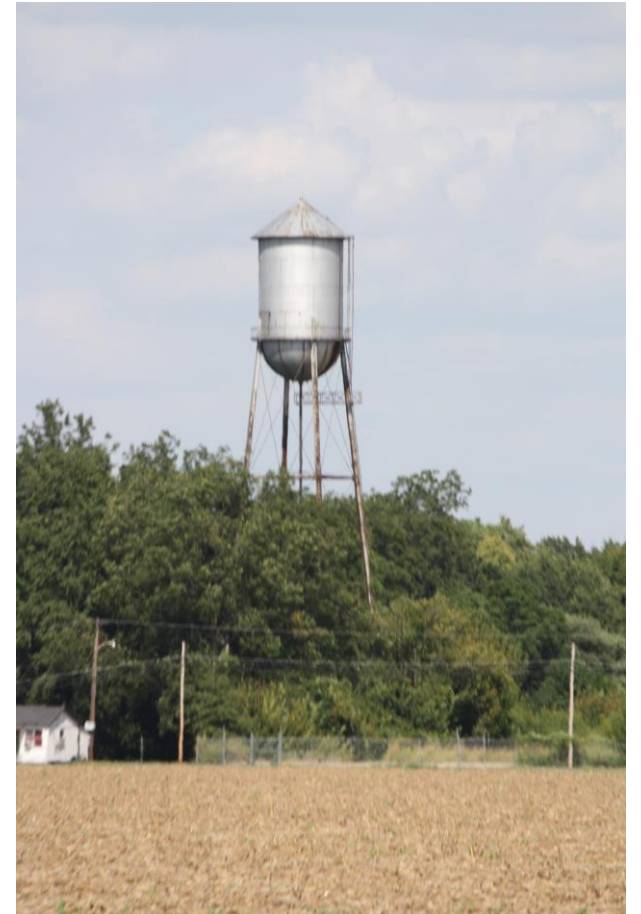
Operational and
Customer
Impacts

Aging Water Infrastructure: Technical Challenges and Solutions

Many water systems are operating beyond their intended design life.

Aging infrastructure poses risks to **water quality, system reliability, compliance, and public trust.**

Lead service line inventory and replacement requirements are bringing renewed attention to the broader issue of aging infrastructure.



Infrastructure and Process Limitations



Treatment facilities designed for:

Past water quality conditions
Lower regulatory standards
Smaller system demands



Aging structures, basins, and equipment increase failure risk.

Water Quality and Compliance Risks



Reduced treatment reliability
can impact:

Turbidity removal
Fe/Mn Removal
Disinfection effectiveness
DBP control
Optimization Control



Limited redundancy increases
vulnerability during:

Equipment failures
Maintenance activities
System outages
Chemical process downtime

Operational Challenges



Obsolete equipment and controls limit:

Process optimization
Water Quality Monitoring
Data collection



Increased reliance on operator intervention increases operational risk. More room for errors.



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Mechanical and Electrical Deficiencies



Pumps and motors operating beyond expected service life.



Increased likelihood of:

Mechanical failures

Seal and bearing issues

Electrical and control system failures

Hydraulic and Pressure Impacts



Inadequate pumping capacity or control can lead to:

- Pressure fluctuations
- Low-pressure events
- System-wide impacts during peak demand or outages



Overloading a system can lead to:

- Excessive friction loss
- Loss of consumer confidence

Hydraulic and Design Limitations



Dead-end mains and unlooped lines lead to:

Stagnation

Poor water quality

Increased flushing and maintenance costs



Aging pipes increase leakage and break frequency.

Water Quality and Contamination Risks

Pressure losses increase the risk of:

- Contamination intrusion
- Backflow events

Aging pump stations may lack:

- Modern controls
- Backup power
- Alarm and monitoring capabilities

Water Quality Degradation

Water Age Management Challenges

Increased water age contributes to:

Disinfection Byproducts
(DBPs)

Loss of disinfectant
residual

Free chlorine carrying
deep into the distribution
system

Aging tanks and poorly mixed storage
facilities worsen water age issues.



Operational Control Limitations



Insufficient valving limits the ability to isolate:

Problem areas

Repair zones

Contamination events

Sanitary Defects and Contamination Risks



Sanitary defects and significant deficiencies



Pathways for contamination through backflow events



Vulnerabilities at treatment facilities and source water connections

Why Reinvestment Can't Wait

Component	System Area	Life Expectancy
Water Wells	Source	25 years
Intake Structures	Source	35 years
Pumping Equipment	Source	10 years
Disinfection Equipment	Treatment	5 years
Tanks (Hydro/Concrete/Metal)	Storage	10 – 30 years
Piping & Valves	Distribution	35 years
Controls & Software	Electrical	5 – 20 years

* Source: EPA: "Taking Stock of Your Water System: A Simple Asset Inventory for Very Small Drinking Water Systems"

Operational and Customer Impacts



Boil water notices

Emergency shutdowns

Service disruptions

Compliance-related violations

Poor customer communication can erode public confidence during events.

Consequences of Inaction

Continued
regulatory
challenges and
enforcement
actions.

Rising
maintenance
and emergency
repair costs.

Loss of
institutional
knowledge as
experienced
operators
retire.

Increased
public health
risks and
customer
dissatisfaction.



Solutions to Address Aging Infrastructure



Infrastructure Improvements



Water Quality and Compliance Strategies



Planning, Prioritization, and Funding

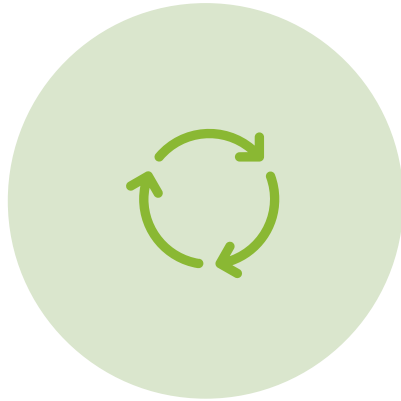


Workforce and Knowledge Transfer



Customer and Stakeholder Engagement

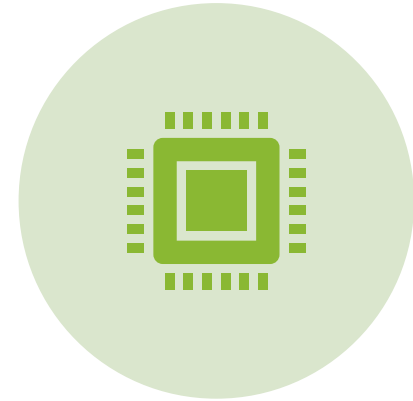
Treatment Plant Upgrades



MODERNIZE TREATMENT
PROCESSES TO MEET CURRENT
AND FUTURE REGULATIONS.



ADD REDUNDANCY FOR
CRITICAL TREATMENT
COMPONENTS.



UPGRADE MONITORING,
CONTROLS, AND AUTOMATION
SYSTEMS.

Pumping Facility Improvements



Replace aging pumps and motors with energy-efficient units.



Improve pressure management and system reliability.



Add:

Backup power

SCADA and alarm systems

Redundancy for critical pumping facilities

Storage and Distribution Improvements



Loop distribution lines and eliminate dead ends.



Add strategically placed valves
to:

Improve isolation capabilities
Reduce service interruptions



Upgrade storage tanks and
install tank mixers to:

Improve water quality
Reduce water age

Coordinated Infrastructure Upgrades



Coordinate water infrastructure upgrades with:

Roads
Sewer
Broadband



Reduces costs, construction impacts, and public disruption.



“Dig Once” Policy

Water Quality and Compliance Strategies



Implement proactive water age management programs.



Address DBP formation through:

System design improvements
Operational optimization



Prepare for and educate systems on upcoming regulatory requirements.

Other Paths Forward



Invest in **efficient treatment technologies**

Well Motor VFDs
Smart Metering Technologies
Continuous Chemical Monitoring



Upgrade **electrical components**



Distribution System Upgrades

Line Looping
Fire Flow
Hydraulic Modeling



Implement **automated metering**

Automated Master Meters
Automated Residential and Commercial Meters



Planning, Prioritization, and Funding

Help

- Assess treatment, pumping, storage, and distribution assets
- Identify critical needs
- Prioritize projects based on risk and consequence of failure

Explore

Explore partnerships and consolidation opportunities to:

- Improve resiliency
- Share resources
- Reduce long-term costs

Increase

Increase outreach to identify and pursue funding opportunities, including:

- Grants
- Low-interest loans

Workforce and Knowledge Transfer



Address the aging workforce by:

Creating avenues for knowledge transfer from experienced staff

Supporting training and mentorship for the next generation of operators

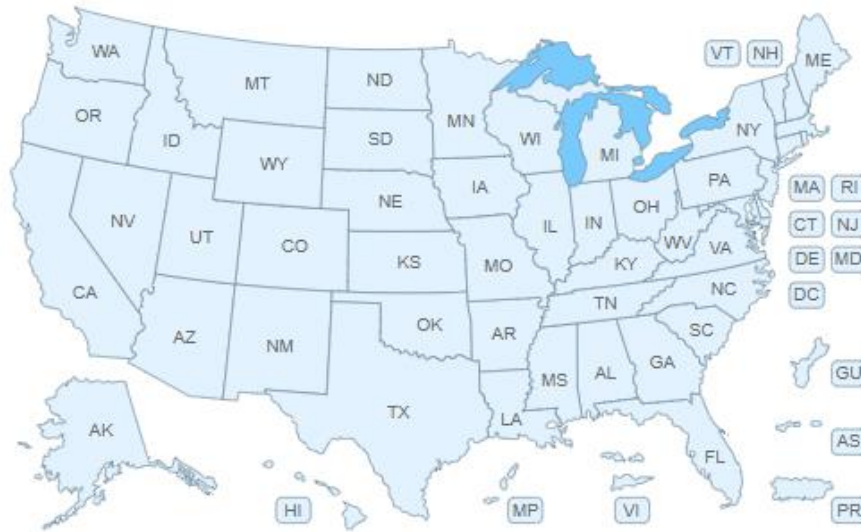


Standardize operating procedures and documentation.

Funding Opportunities

Funding Sources By State Or Territory

We work with state and federal agencies to make sure that current funding opportunities are consolidated in one place. Click the map below to find water and wastewater infrastructure funding sources for your state or territory.



Funding Opportunities



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Mississippi Water and Wastewater Funding Sources Compiled by the Environmental Finance Center Network, Fall 2024

Organization	Program (key words)	Gov. Entity	Non- Profit	For- Profit	Purpose or Use of Funds	How to Apply	Website	Contact
Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH)	State Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (water)	✓			The DWSRF assists public water systems to finance the costs of infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements and to protect public health objectives of the Act. A new emphasis is on preventing contamination problems through source water protection and enhanced water systems management.	Application forms and a detailed list of required items can be accessed on the MSDH website. Prior to submitting a Loan Application Form, projects will be ranked on the Intended Use Plan Priority List. Deadlines vary for each program.	https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/44,0,127.html	
	Emergency Loan Program (water)	✓			Provides emergency loans to counties, municipalities, districts, or other water organizations that are tax exempt, for the repair, replacement, or construction of drinking water projects. There is no set maximum loan limit for an emergency loan.	Application forms and a detailed list of required items can be accessed on the MSDH website. Prior to submitting a Loan Application Form, projects will be ranked on the Intended Use Plan Priority List. Deadlines vary for each program.	https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/44,0,127.html#Emergency	Jonathan Chaney jonathan.chaney@msdh.ms.gov -or- Drinking Water SRF Coordinator Division of Water Supply Mississippi State Department of Health P. O. Box 1700 Suite U-234 570 East Woodrow Wilson Boulevard Jackson, MS 39215-1700 (601) 576-7518 Telephone (601) 576-7800 FAX
	Water Infrastructure Improvements for The Nation Act - Small and Disadvantaged Communities Drinking Water Grant (water)	✓			Grants for small and/or disadvantaged public water system, with a 45% Cost Share Provided by Subgrantee, for plan and design, construction, expansion or repair, or the consolidation of water systems.	Application forms and a detailed list of required items can be accessed on the MSDH website. Prior to an Award, applications will be evaluated by program staff to assess the projects that serve the greatest need. Application deadline is April 30th of each calendar year that funding is available to the agency.	https://www.healthyms.com/msdhsite/_static/44%2c0%2c127.html	

Education: Building Capacity for the Future

- Continuous training for staff and leadership
- Stay current with **regulations and technologies**
- Foster a **culture of professional development**



The Role of Leadership



Visionary boards drive success



Manage as a business



Need for **proactive planning** and **system evaluations**



Growth forecasting



Gradual upgrades



Regular optimization reviews



Rate adjustments tied to needs

Customer and Stakeholder Engagement



Strengthen customer communication before, during, and after infrastructure projects.



Clearly explain:

Why upgrades are needed

How customers benefit

What to expect during construction or service disruptions

The Role of Collaboration

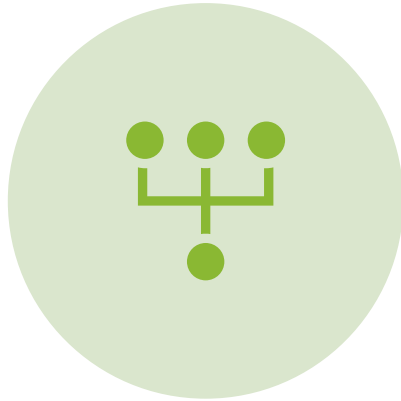
Partnerships are critical for:

- Project financing
- Technical assistance
- Regulatory navigation

Consolidation and regional cooperation can enhance:

- Operational efficiency
- Compliance stability
- Long-term system sustainability

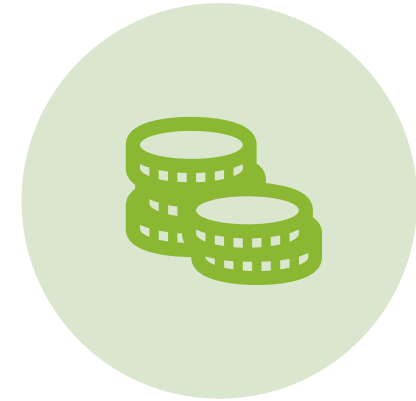
Consolidation and Strategic Investment



CONSOLIDATION: COMBINE
SMALL SYSTEMS TO SHARE
RESOURCES



EXPANDS CUSTOMER BASE AND
REVENUE



LOWERS PER-UNIT COST OF
OPERATIONS

Investing in the Future



Reinvest now to ensure long-term viability



Combine smart planning + technology + leadership



Ensure **safe, reliable water** for future generations

Asset Management: The Foundation of Sustainability

1

MAINTAIN
INVENTORY OF
ALL ASSETS

2

TRACK
CONDITION,
AGE, AND LIFE
EXPECTANCY

3

PLAN FOR
TIMELY
REPLACEMENT

4

ENSURE
EFFICIENT,
RELIABLE
OPERATION

Conclusion: Building Resilient Systems for the Future



- Aging infrastructure is a challenge—but also an opportunity.
- Strategic investments in treatment, pumping, storage, and distribution systems:
 - Protect public health
 - Improve compliance
 - Reduce service disruptions
 - Build resilient water systems for future generations

Questions and Discussion

