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SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR A LIVABLE REGION

METRO VANCOUVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
WATER COMMITTEE

MEETING

Wednesday, September 17, 2025
1:00 pm
28th Floor Committee Room, 4515 Central Boulevard, Burnaby, British Columbia
Webstream available at https://www.metrovancouver.org

REVISED AGENDA

A. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1. September 17, 2025 Meeting Agenda
That the Water Committee adopt the revised agenda for its meeting scheduled for September 17, 2025 as circulated.

B. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES

1. July 9, 2025 Meeting Minutes *pg. 4*
That the Water Committee adopt the minutes of its meeting held July 9, 2025 as circulated.

C. DELEGATIONS

D. INVITED PRESENTATIONS

E. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE OR CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

1. Current Water Use Metrics and Status of Metering in the Region *pg. 7*

Executive Summary
With the ongoing significant increase in population forecasted, combined with the impacts of climate change on water supply and amount of rainfall in summer months, the demand for drinking water will increase.

Understanding current and historical water use patterns in the Metro Vancouver region informs effective infrastructure planning, policy development and strategic planning such as the update to the *Drinking Water Management Plan* (DWMP). Metro Vancouver's water use metrics demonstrate a high total per capita water and residential water consumption together with a relatively low level of universal metering. Unmetered water use (residential unmetered and leakage) accounts for over half the water delivered to the region. Water metering is an effective way of

identifying leakage both on the system and on the private side. Proposed strategies in the DWMP update focus on advancing residential water metering to enable accurate, data-driven decision making, address leakage and support reductions in per capita residential water demand.

Recommendation
That the Water Committee receive for information the report titled "Current Water Use Metrics and the Status of Metering in the Region", dated September 10, 2025.

2. GVWD Electrical Energy Use, Generation, and Management *pg. 21*

Executive Summary
The GVWD Electrical Energy Use, Generation, and Management report outlines electrical usage by the water utility, as well as energy generation and energy management projects. A total of $274,000 in cost savings was achieved in 2024; $238,000 by generating electrical energy at four facilities and approximately $36,000 in savings from energy management projects. Overall, of the total emissions reduced at Metro Vancouver since 2010, 21 per cent of the total reduction is attributed to efforts and implementation within GVWD. Since 2015, a total of 2.6 Gigawatt-hour (GWh) in cumulative electrical energy savings resulted from energy management projects completed by GVWD.

Recommendation
That the Water Committee receive for information the report dated August 28, 2025, titled "GVWD Electrical Energy Use, Generation, and Management".

3. Palisade Lake – Outlet Works Rehabilitation *pg. 26*

Executive Summary
GVWD's Palisade Lake Facility was built in 1926 and is a critical component of Metro Vancouver's water supply. Following one of the regular inspections in 2021, some components within the facility were identified as nearing the end of their expected service life and the facility required rehabilitation and upgrades to meet current and future operational needs and new seismic design criteria.

Due to the criticality of the water reserves in Palisade Lake, the remote location and limited available work window the Palisade Lake Outlet Works Rehabilitation Project was split into two phases. Phase 1 of the project included undertaking urgent repairs to extend the service life of the facility. This work was completed in 2025 using an innovative approach that limited the loss of the water reserves in Palisade Lake and enhanced worker safety. Phase 2 of the project, which includes seismic upgrades, is planned to commence in mid-2030s and is strategically timed to be implemented following completion of the Coquitlam Lake Water Supply Project.

Recommendation
That the Water Committee receive for information the report dated August 27, 2025, titled "Palisade Lake – Outlet Works Rehabilitation".

4. Manager's Report *pg. 35*

Recommendation
That the Water Committee receive for information the report dated September 2, 2025, titled "Manager's Report".

F. INFORMATION ITEMS

G. OTHER BUSINESS

H. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING

Note: The Committee must state by resolution the basis under section 90 of the Community Charter on which the meeting is being closed. If a member wishes to add an item, the basis must be included below.

Added That the Water Committee close its meeting scheduled for September 17, 2025 pursuant to section 226 (1) (a) of the *Local Government Act* and the *Community Charter* provisions as follows:

90 (1) A part of a council meeting may be closed to the public if the subject matter being considered relates to or is one or more of the following:

(g) litigation or potential litigation affecting the municipality.

I. ADJOURNMENT

That the Water Committee adjourn its meeting of September 17, 2025.

Membership:

West, Brad (C) – Port Coquitlam
Sager, Mark (VC) – West Vancouver
Albrecht, Paul – Langley City
Baillie, Tim – Langley Township
Bell, Don – North Vancouver City
Cassidy, Laura – sc̓əw̓aθən məsteyəxʷ (Tsawwassen First Nation)
Guichon, Alicia – Delta
Hodge, Craig – Coquitlam
Keithley, Joe – Burnaby
Little, Mike – North Vancouver District
MacDonald, Nicole – Pitt Meadows
Meiszner, Peter – Vancouver
Stutt, Rob – Surrey

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SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR A LIVABLE REGION

METRO VANCOUVER REGIONAL DISTRICT
WATER COMMITTEE

Minutes of the Regular Meeting of the Metro Vancouver Regional District (MVRD) Water Committee held at 1:00 pm on Wednesday, July 9, 2025 in the 28th Floor Committee Room, 4515 Central Boulevard, Burnaby, British Columbia.

MEMBERS PRESENT:
Chair, Director Brad West, Port Coquitlam*
Vice Chair, Director Mark Sager, West Vancouver*
Director Paul Albrecht, Langley City*
Councillor Tim Baillie, Langley Township*
Councillor Don Bell, North Vancouver City
Director Laura Cassidy, sc̓əw̓aθən məsteyəxʷ (Tsawwassen First Nation)*
Director Craig Hodge, Coquitlam*
Councillor Joe Keithley, Burnaby*
Mayor Mike Little, North Vancouver District*
Director Nicole MacDonald, Pitt Meadows*
Director Peter Meiszner, Vancouver*
Director Rob Stutt, Surrey

*denotes electronic meeting participation as authorized by the *Procedure Bylaw*

MEMBERS ABSENT:
Councillor Alicia Guichon, Delta

STAFF PRESENT:
Jerry W. Dobrovolny, Chief Administrative Officer
Marilyn Towill, General Manager, Water Services
Hadir Ali, Legislative Services Coordinator, Board and Information Services
Sonu Kailley, Director, Financial Planning, Financial Services

A. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

1. July 9, 2025 Meeting Agenda

It was MOVED and SECONDED
That the Water Committee adopt the agenda for its meeting scheduled for July 9, 2025 as circulated.

CARRIED

B. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES

1. June 11, 2025 Meeting Minutes

It was MOVED and SECONDED
That the Water Committee adopt the minutes of its meeting held June 11, 2025 as circulated.

CARRIED

C. DELEGATIONS

No items presented.

D. INVITED PRESENTATIONS

No items presented.

E. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE OR CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

1. DRAFT Five Year Capital Plan (2026 – 2030) Greater Vancouver Water District

Report dated June 27, 2025 from Marilyn Towill, General Manager, Water Services, providing the Water Committee with the DRAFT Water 2026-2030 Capital Plan for input and feedback.

Marilyn Towill provided the committee with a presentation titled "Greater Vancouver Water District: DRAFT Five Year Capital Plan (2026 – 2030)" outlining Metro Vancouver's annual budget timeline, capital projects, capital plan drivers, and the next steps in the Five Year Capital Plan. Members were informed that committee feedback would be incorporated into the 2026 – 2030 Financial Plan scheduled to be presented for the GVWD Board's consideration at its October 22, 2025 meeting.

It was MOVED and SECONDED
That the Water Committee receive for information the report dated June 27, 2025 titled "DRAFT Five Year Capital Plan (2026 – 2030) Greater Vancouver Water District".

CARRIED

2. Manager's Report

Report dated June 25, 2025 from Marilyn Towill, General Manager, Water Services, informing the members that Metro Vancouver's Second Narrows Water Supply Tunnel project was selected as the recipient of the Association of Consulting Engineering Companies (ACEC) British Columbia 2025 Award of Excellence in the Municipal and Civil Infrastructure Category.

It was MOVED and SECONDED
That the Water Committee receive for information the report dated June 25, 2025, titled "Manager's Report".

CARRIED

F. INFORMATION ITEMS

1. Metro Vancouver's 2025 Financial Performance Report No. 1

2. Best Practices Review & Proposed Updates for Development Cost Charge Categories

G. OTHER BUSINESS
No items presented.

H. RESOLUTION TO CLOSE MEETING
No items presented.

I. ADJOURNMENT

It was MOVED and SECONDED
That the Water Committee adjourn its meeting of July 9, 2025.

CARRIED
(Time: 1:37 pm)

Nikki Tilley,
Legislative Services Supervisor

Brad West,
Chair

77518589

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SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR A LIVABLE REGION

To: Water Committee

From: Linda Parkinson, Director, Policy, Planning and Analysis, Water Services

Date: September 10, 2025 Meeting Date: September 17, 2025

Subject: **Current Water Use Metrics and Status of Metering in the Region**

RECOMMENDATION

That the Water Committee receive for information the report titled "Current Water Use Metrics and the Status of Metering in the Region", dated September 10, 2025.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the ongoing significant increase in population forecasted, combined with the impacts of climate change on water supply and amount of rainfall in summer months, the demand for drinking water will increase.

Understanding current and historical water use patterns in the Metro Vancouver region informs effective infrastructure planning, policy development and strategic planning such as the update to the *Drinking Water Management Plan* (DWMP). Metro Vancouver's water use metrics demonstrate a high total per capita water and residential water consumption together with a relatively low level of universal metering. Unmetered water use (residential unmetered and leakage) accounts for over half the water delivered to the region. Water metering is an effective way of identifying leakage both on the system and on the private side. Proposed strategies in the DWMP update focus on advancing residential water metering to enable accurate, data-driven decision making, address leakage and support reductions in per capita residential water demand.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to prepare the Water Committee for a Fall workshop on the *Drinking Water Management Plan* (DWMP) Update, by providing the Committee with current and historic data on how drinking water is used, and the status of metering in the region. This information has informed the draft strategies and actions in the DWMP Update.

BACKGROUND

The update of the DWMP is being driven by the challenges of rapid population growth, climate change, and the risk of seismic events. Planning for rapid population growth and climate change impacts on the water system requires a series of models that predict the water movement from the water supply areas, through the transmission system to each members' connection points. The inputs to these models include current and historic water consumption data, population forecasts, climate change scenarios, changes in land use planning, and changes in water use patterns. The accuracy of these models is directly dependent on the accuracy of the input data. The Metro Vancouver region is not fully metered, which means that detailed water use data is not available for all member jurisdictions and end-users. Consequently, assumptions or literature values are often used when water consumption data is being used for demand modelling purposes.

Drivers of Drinking Water Demand

Each region can be unique in its water use patterns, but there are several drivers that are common in influencing the demand for drinking water. These factors include:

- Population and population growth projections – drinking water demand closely correlates with changes in population.
- Land Use – Residential, Industrial, Commercial, Institutional (ICI) and Agricultural – each sector has its own water consumption patterns.
- Housing mix and Density – as housing density increases per capita demand decreases, as single-family homes use significantly more water per capita than multi-family.
- Demographics – higher income households generally use more water per capita.
- Climate – drinking water use increases as rainfall decreases and temperature increases.
- Water conservation policies – e.g., lawn watering restrictions will reduce demand, particularly in summer, if successfully implemented and enforced.
- Universal metering – enables the introduction of 'active' water conservation measures and provides customers and system operators with the information they need to understand usage patterns and address leaks.
- Rate Structures – universal metering allows the implementation of rate structures that incentivize conservation.
- Leakage Reduction Programs – universal metering supports the implementation of an effective leak reduction program.

Current Drinking Water Demand Data

Per capita water demand

In 2023, the total water supplied from GVWD, and member jurisdictions' sources, was 395 billion litres. Dividing this total water consumption by the population serviced (2.9 million) yields an average total water consumption of 379 litres per capita per day (LPCD) for the region. Within member jurisdictions, the total per capita consumption rates varied from 265 to 601 LPCD in 2023. However, it is difficult to effectively compare jurisdictions using the total water consumption metric given the differences in the water use by sector, for example residential versus ICI split and agricultural use. Every two years, Metro Vancouver produces the Water Use by Sector Report (WUBS), based on data provided by the member jurisdictions. This report outlines trends in water use in the region and provides information on water use patterns by sector (Residential, ICI, Agricultural) as well as the status of metering in each member jurisdiction. The next WUBS report based on 2023 data will be published in early 2026.

From the WUBS Report (2021), the average residential demand is approximately 65 per cent of total consumption. Therefore, residential demand in 2023 is estimated at 246 LPCD, calculated using a residential weighted average across member jurisdictions. However, this estimate assumes a constant breakdown in demand between 2021 and 2023. Compared to other regions, Metro Vancouver's estimated residential per capita demand is very high, see Table 1. For example, the City of Portland's residential per capita demand in 2024 was 177 LPCD, San Francisco was 156 LPCD, and the Capital Regional District's was 220 LPCD.

Table 1
Residential per capita from various West Coast water suppliers

Water Supplier	Residential Per Capita Demand	Year
Metro Vancouver	246	2023
City of Portland	177	2024
San Francisco	156	2024
Capital Regional District	220	2023

Figure 1 illustrates the current estimate of water use breakdown by sector using data from the most recent WUBS (2021).

- The data highlighted in blue comes from metered connections. This quantity of water is subtracted from the total water consumed to calculate the unmetered demand.
- As shown in orange, over half the water used in the region is unmetered. This unmetered quantity includes unmetered residential use and system leakage. System leakage is estimated by members at 12 per cent, and the unmetered residential demand is then back calculated at 40 per cent.

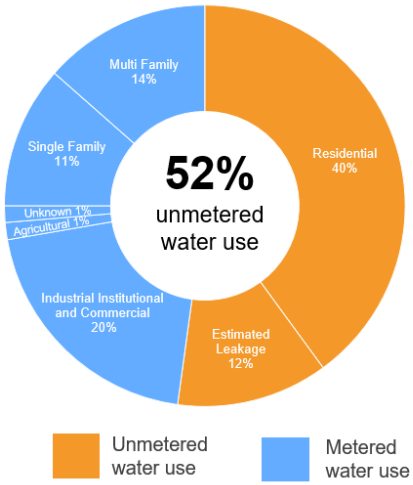

Figure 1
Water Use By Sector in the Region (2021 data)

Water Metering Practices in the Region

The Metro Vancouver region is one of the few major water suppliers in Canada that do not universally meter the end-user. Meters are used not just for data collection and improved modelling of the system, but for efficiently identifying leaks in both the water system and on the end-user side. When combined with volumetric rate structures (e.g. pay by use), meters help residents make informed decisions to reduce water demand.

Currently six of the local member jurisdictions are considered fully metered. Some of the unmetered members have recently made progress on their metering programs, including implementing a volunteer program and requiring meters on new builds. In 2021, there were 168,569 metered accounts in the GVWD region, representing 35 per cent of the total serviced connections, and 47 per cent of total water consumption. The region's progress in advancing metering has been slower than was accounted for in the demand forecasting for the Water Supply Outlook 2120.

Metrics used to design the Water System

Average Day Demand and Seasonal Demand

Average day demand is the total water demand for the year divided by the number of days in the year and is an important parameter when determining water supply and the need for access to additional water. The regional water supply system must be capable of providing drinking water to members all year round. The average day demand has stayed relatively constant at 1.1 BL/d over

the past 20 years, as shown in blue on Figure 2, despite a growing population. This is because of reductions in per capita demands due to passive conservation measures such as improvements to the building code and increased housing density. Education and communication campaigns aimed at conserving water also play an important role. However, with the significant increase in population forecasted, it is likely that the region's total demand will hit a tipping point. Growth will begin to outpace the passive conservation that the region has been benefiting from, causing total demand to start to increase. Additionally, climate change will reduce both the annual snowpack and the amount of rainfall in the summer months.

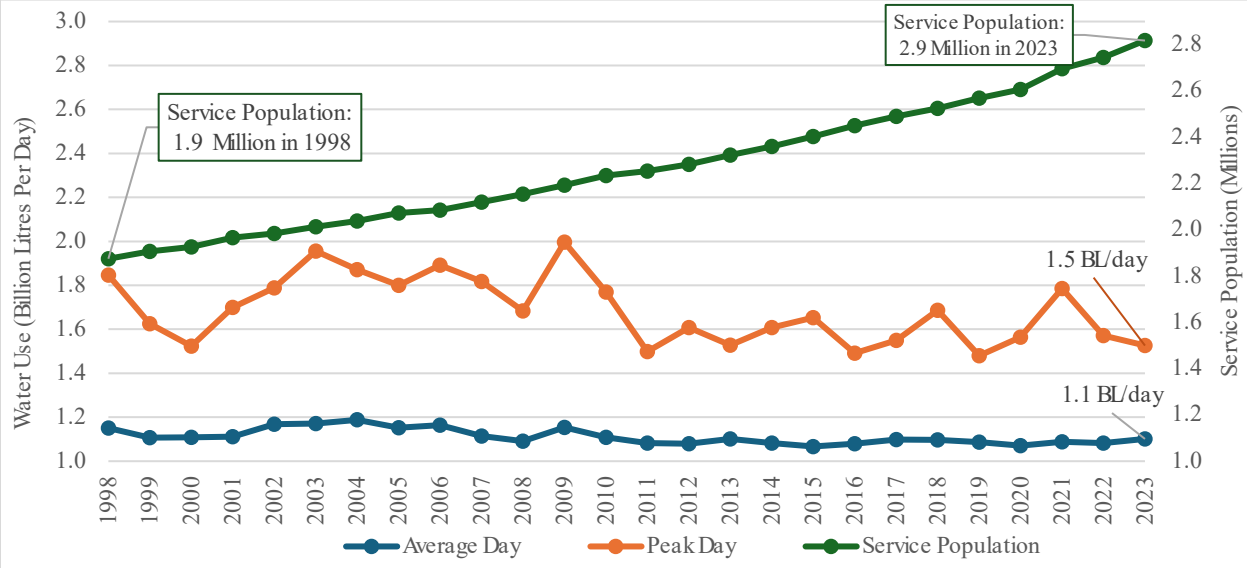

Figure 2
Average day and peak day demand with serviced population (1998-2003)

Seasonal demand is defined as the increase in demand, usually in the summer, over the average day demand. This is primarily driven by increased outdoor water use, particularly lawn watering. During the warm, dry season, the finite volume of water stored in the reservoirs needs to meet the increased summer demand, that peaks in June, July, and August, until the rain returns in the fall. The total summer demand together with lower source water availability in the summer months is what drives the need for more source water.

Planning / Policy Implications

Addressing seasonal demand helps to maintain the source water, delay future source water projects, continue to provide environmental flows, and ensure that there is water in the reservoirs in the event of a drought or significant water main break (i.e. Increase system resiliency). Metro Vancouver continues to educate end users and to encourage members to reduce seasonal demands through the enforcement of the *Drinking Water Conservation Plan* (DWCP). In parallel with conservation measures, Metro Vancouver needs to increase access to source water.

The water supply modelling that was completed as part of the Water Supply Outlook 2120 shows that the volume of water that is currently accessible from the three source water reservoirs will be enough water to meet the region's needs until the mid-2030s, after which there is the potential for water volume shortages at the end of the high demand season. Metro Vancouver is currently

undertaking early work to support constructing the Coquitlam Lake Water Supply Project (CLWSP) to address the potential shortages. The CLWSP is a growth driven water supply project that will service the entire region. This growth driven supply project represents $141.6 million of the Water Services 2026 to 2030 draft capital plan.

Peak Day Demand

For the Metro Vancouver region, the peak day is defined as the day in a year when the highest volume of water is drawn from Capilano, Seymour, and Coquitlam source supplies. The regional water transmission system (water mains, treatment plants, pump stations, etc.) must be capable of providing treated drinking water to members to meet needs during peak summer demand periods, which is modelled as the peak day demand. Therefore, the peak day demand is a very important parameter that informs the sizing and timing of transmission system infrastructure.

As shown in Figure 2, the peak day demand has decreased over the past 20 years, despite a growing population. This is mainly attributable to the DWCP and the increasingly stringent regional lawn watering restrictions. Since 2011, the peak day demand has remained relatively steady (between 1.5 and 1.8 billion litres a day).

Planning / Policy Implications: Similar to average day demand, population growth and climate change will cause the peak day to increase in the future. New growth driven projects in the transmission system are still required to service the faster-growing parts of the region. There are currently 20 transmission system growth projects with a total of $1.4 billion on the Water Services capital plan, including:

- Coquitlam Water Main
- Kennedy Newton Water Main
- Newton Pump Station No. 2
- South Surrey Main No. 2
- Annacis Water Supply Tunnel
- Whalley Kennedy Main No. 2
- Fleetwood Reservoir
- Annacis Main No. 5 (North & South)
- Haney Main No. 4 (West Section)

All are located on the eastern side of the region, and five are located south of the Fraser River, which is where the region is growing the fastest.

Informing the DWMP Update

Without universal metering, there is uncertainty about the breakdown of how water is being used in the region. Assumptions or literature values are therefore used when the water consumption data is needed for demand modelling. By extension, there is a greater degree of uncertainty in the outputs of the modelling (the anticipated timing and sizing of growth projects), compared to jurisdictions that use universal metering data as inputs to their models. Therefore, proposed strategies in the DWMP update focus on improving data (by advancing residential water metering), enhancing models and demand forecasting, increasing system resiliency and incorporating adaptive planning principles.

Given the high proportion of residential demand (65 per cent of total) and high estimated residential per capita consumption in the region, the residential sector must be the focus of water conservation policies and strategies to impact overall average day and peak day water demand. The strategies include advancing residential water metering and other active conservation measures.

ALTERNATIVES
This is an information report. No alternatives are presented.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
This is an information report; there are no direct financial impacts presented.

The GVWD's draft capital plan for 2026 to 2030 is $3,074 Million with growth projects representing 47 per cent of the total. The 2025 peak seasonal rate is $1.42/m³ and the off-peak seasonal rate is $0.71/m³, for a blended rate of $1.00/m³. This is relatively cheap when compared to other utilities, for example the Region of Waterloo was charging $1.26/m³ in 2025 and San Francisco is charging $2.83/m³. When compared to buying drinking water from a store, a local store charges about $1.98 for 4 litres of water and Metro Vancouver charges about $0.004 for 4 litres of bulk drinking water.

CONCLUSION
Understanding current and historical water use patterns in the Metro Vancouver region informs effective infrastructure planning, policy development and strategic planning such as the update to the Drinking Water Management Plan (DWMP). In 2023, Metro Vancouver's total per capita water consumption was 379 litres per day with residential estimated at 246 litres LPCD. Additionally, only 35 per cent of serviced connections were metered in 2021, which represents 48 per cent of total water consumption. Without universal metering, there is uncertainty about the breakdown of how water is being used in the region. Proposed strategies focus on advancing residential water metering to enable accurate, data-driven decision making and support reductions in per capita water use.

The average day demand has stayed relatively constant at 1.1 BL per over the past 20 years. The peak day demand has decreased over the past 20 years, despite a growing population, and was 1.5 BL per day in 2023. With the significant increase in population forecasted, combined with the impacts of climate change on water supply and amount of rainfall in summer months, the demand metrics for water will likely increase. Therefore, the DWMP must include strategies and actions that both increase access to source water and strengthen conservation measures.

ATTACHMENT
1. Presentation re: Current Water Use Metrics and Status of Metering in the Region.

REFERENCES
1. Anthony, V. (2024). Water Use by Sector in Metro Vancouver: 2000 – 2021 Regional Results [Staff report to Water Committee meeting on 2024, April 3]. https://metrovancouver.org/boards/Water/WAT-2024-04-03-AGE.pdf#page145.
2. Metro Vancouver, Water Services Department, 2023 Peak Day Report (issued December, 2024), Page 2. https://metrovancouver.org/services/water/Documents/peak-day-report-2023.pdf
3. Metro Vancouver, Water Services Department, 2023 Water Consumption Statistics Report (issued December, 2024), Appendix A. https://metrovancouver.org/services/water/Documents/water-consumption-statistics-report-2023.pdf#search=2023%20water%20consumption

4. Metro Vancouver, Water Services Department, Water Supply Outlook 2120, issued September 2019, Page 22. https://metrovancouver.org/services/water/Documents/water-supply-outlook-2120.pdf

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Current Drinking Water Use Metrics and Status of Metering in the Region

Water Committee

Linda Parkinson
Director, Policy, Planning & Analysis, Water Services

September 17, 2025
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AGENDA

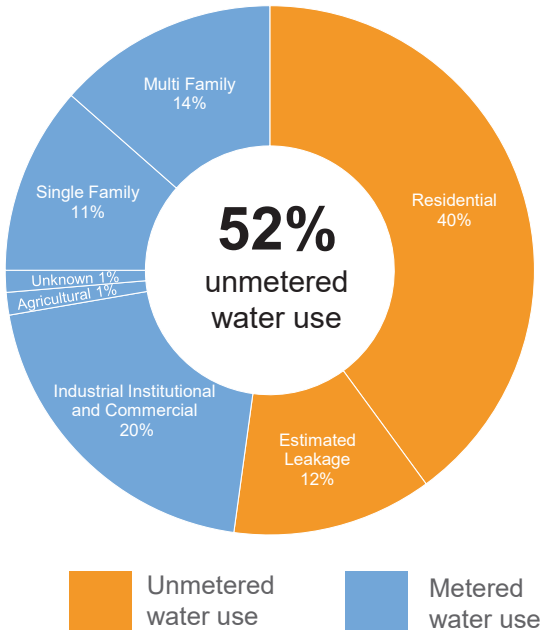
- Drinking Water Management Plan update
- Water use in the region
- Drivers of drinking water demand
- Water metering progress
- Water system design metrics
- Informing the DWMP Update
- Next steps

DRINKING WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Water Committee Topics of Interest

Topic	Timing
DWMP Proposed Strategies and Actions Report	June 11
• Current Drinking Water Use Metrics and Status of Metering in the Region	Sept 17
• Renewed Drivers for Water Metering	Oct 15
• Planning for Growth – Supply and Demand	Nov 12
DWMP Workshop for Water Committee feedback	*Nov 26 (TBD)*

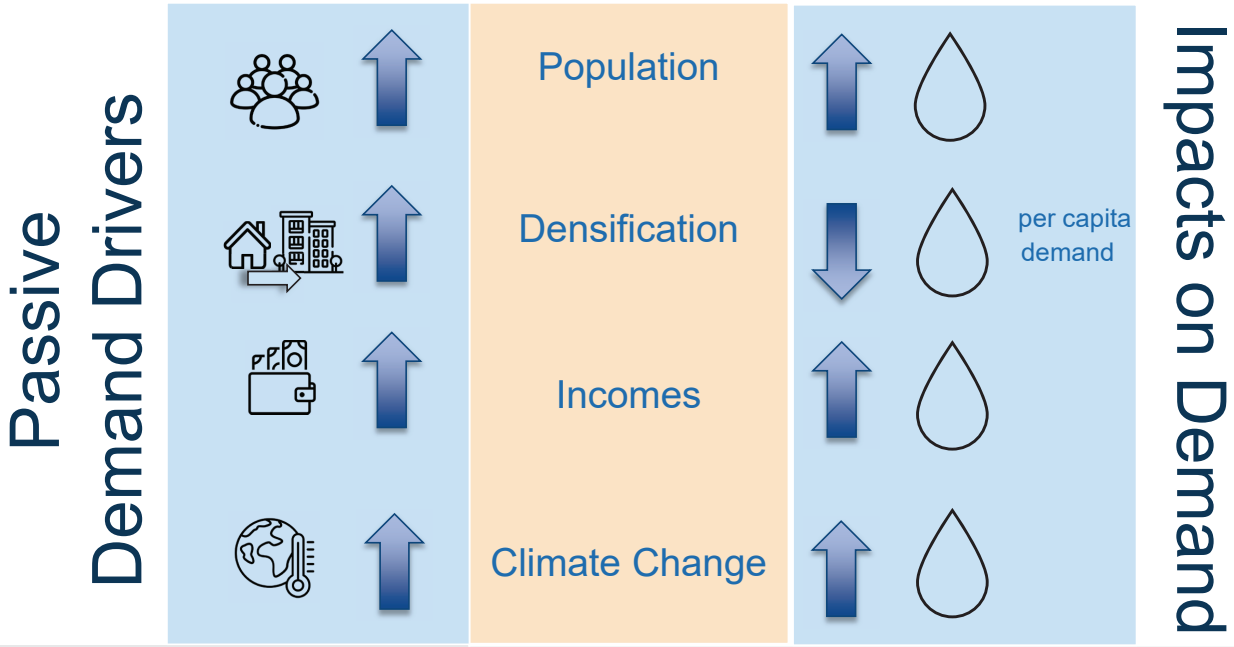
WATER USE IN THE REGION



*2021 data

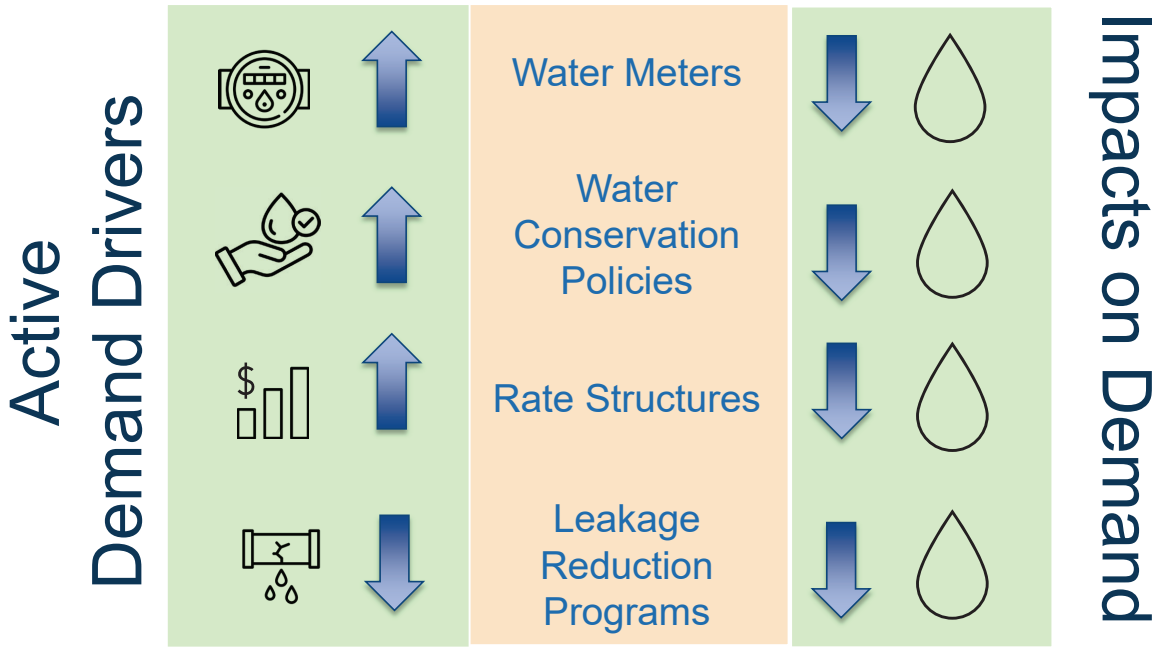
DRIVERS OF DRINKING WATER DEMAND

Passive and Active

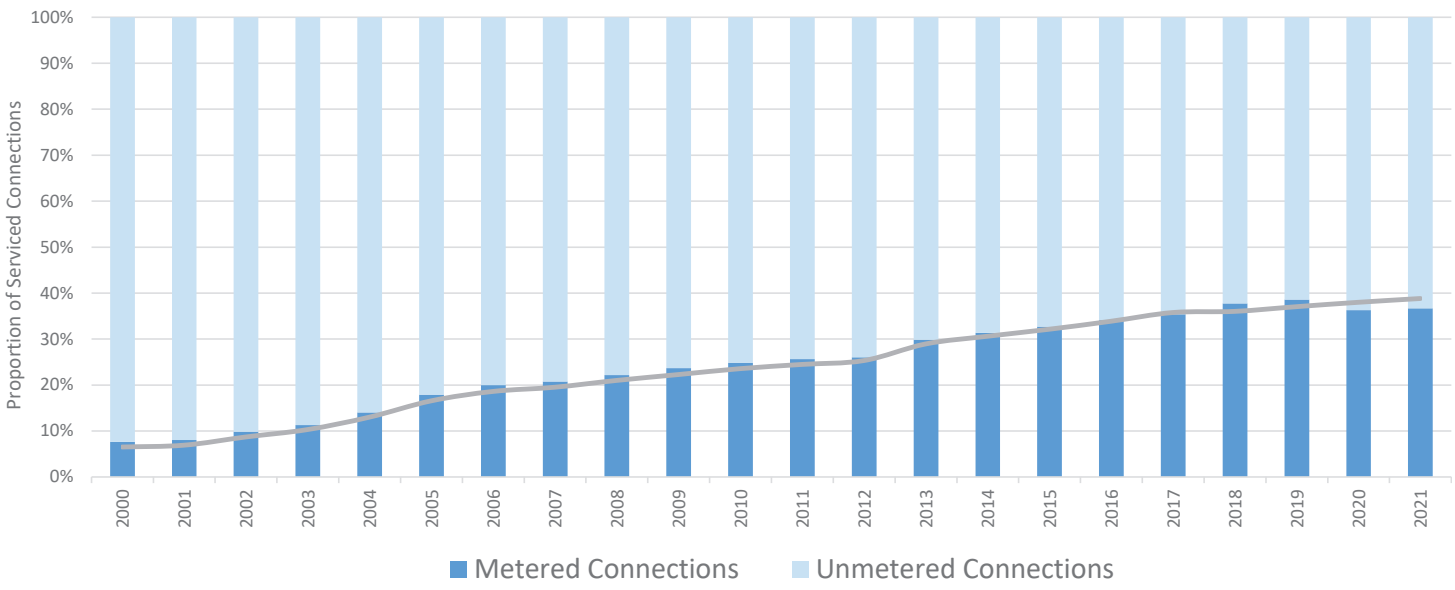


DRIVERS OF DRINKING WATER DEMAND

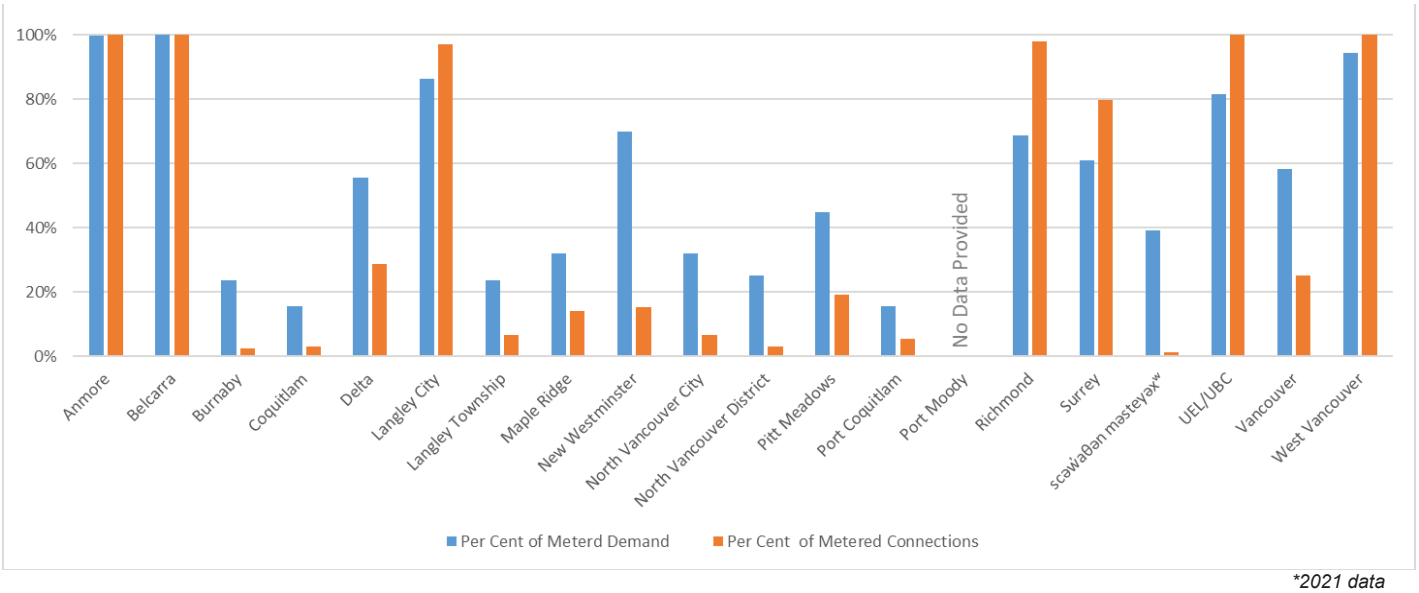
Passive and Active



WATER METERING PROGRESS



CURRENT STATUS OF WATER METERING



**2021 data*

PER CAPITA WATER USE METRICS

Total Per Capita Demand	Total Water Consumption ÷ Total Population	**379 Litres per capita per day (2023)**
Residential Per Capita Demand	Residential demand estimated as 65% of total consumption	**246 Litres per capita per day (2023)**

WATER USE INFORMS SYSTEM DESIGN

Average Day and Seasonal Demand	Drives the **timing** of the source water	**1.1 BL/d (2023)**
Peak Day Demand	Drives **sizing** and **timing** of transmission system	**1.5 BL/d (2023)**

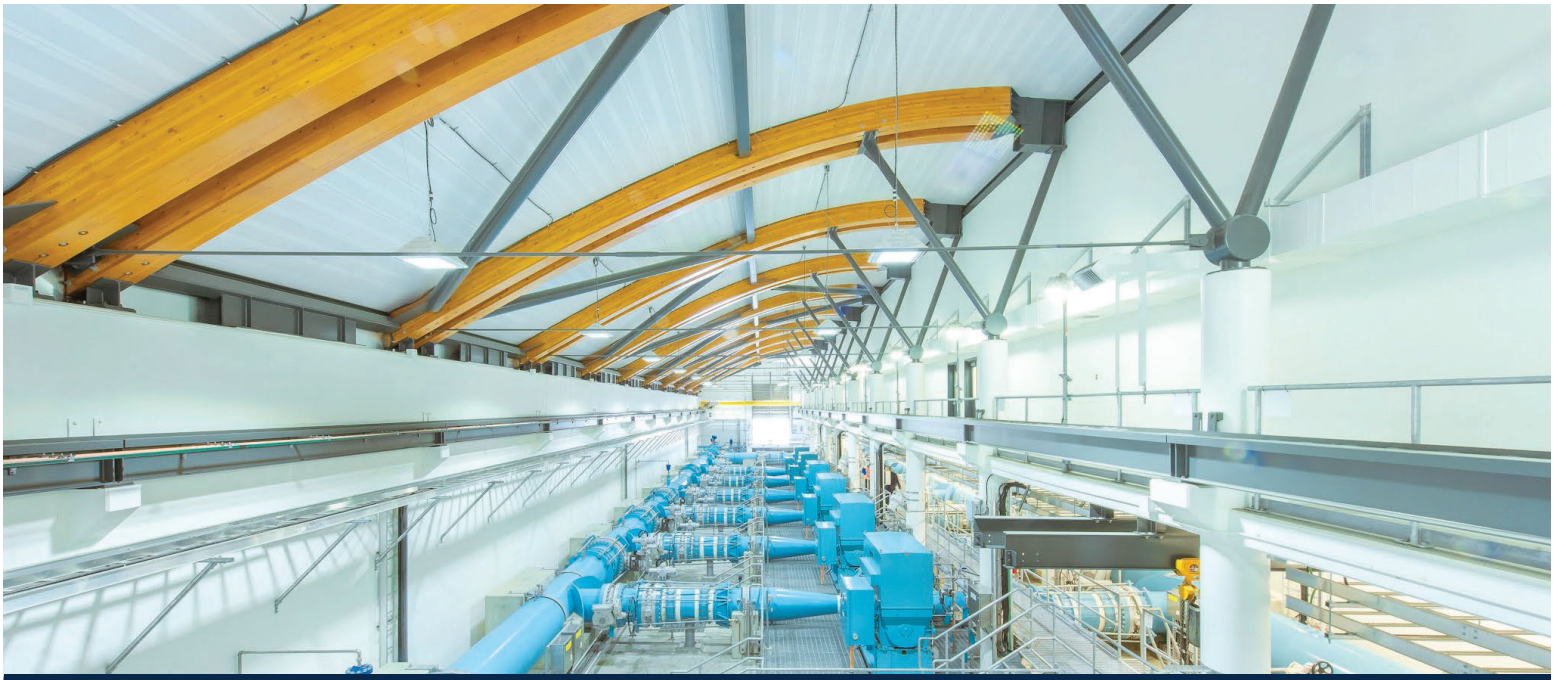
INFORMING THE DWMP UPDATE

Facts	Challenges	Proposed Solutions
- 52% of drinking water is unmetered - 65% of drinking water is used by people in homes - Regional per capita demand is high	- Limited awareness of water use - Uncertain leakage rate - Unable to detect leaks - Uncertainty in long-term planning - Barrier to advancing 'active' conservation	- Advance residential metering - Reduce drinking water use through active conservation - Continue advancing the recovery and reuse of non-potable water - Prepare for future drinking water demands

NEXT STEPS

Preparing for DWMP Workshop

Topic	Timing
DWMP Proposed Strategies and Actions Report	June 11
Current Drinking Water Use Metrics and Status of Metering in the Region	Sept. 17
Renewed Drivers for Water Metering	Oct. 15
Planning for Growth – Supply and Demand	Nov. 12
DWMP Workshop for Water Committee Feedback	Nov. 26 (TBC)



Barnston Maple Ridge Pump Station, June 2016

Questions

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SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR A LIVABLE REGION

To: Water Committee

From: Aby Sharma, Program Manager,
Asset Management and Business Support, Water Services

Date: August 28, 2025 Meeting Date: September 17, 2025

Subject: **GVWD Electrical Energy Use, Generation, and Management**

RECOMMENDATION
That the Water Committee receive for information the report dated August 28, 2025, titled "GVWD Electrical Energy Use, Generation, and Management".

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
The GVWD Electrical Energy Use, Generation, and Management report outlines electrical usage by the water utility, as well as energy generation and energy management projects. A total of $274,000 in cost savings was achieved in 2024; $238,000 by generating electrical energy at four facilities and approximately $36,000 in savings from energy management projects. Overall, of the total emissions reduced at Metro Vancouver since 2010, 21 per cent of the total reduction is attributed to efforts and implementation within GVWD. Since 2015, a total of 2.6 Gigawatt-hour (GWh) in cumulative electrical energy savings resulted from energy management projects completed by GVWD.

PURPOSE
To provide the Water Committee with information on the water utility electrical usage, generation, and energy management, and to describe the water utility's contributions to continuous improvement and ongoing electrical energy savings.

BACKGROUND
Metro Vancouver's water supply system is comprised of a network of reservoirs, treatment facilities, pump stations, and transmission water mains. Throughout most of the year and across a significant portion of the region, the system utilizes gravity to convey water through transmission mains from the treatment plants to pump stations and in-system reservoirs. These facilities subsequently supply water to the distribution systems within the GVWD member jurisdictions.

Despite the advantageous use of gravity, additional energy is needed for the treatment and transmission of drinking water. Over the past five years, approximately 99 per cent of the total energy purchased by Water Services was for electricity. The remainder was for diesel fuel, purchased for backup power generators deployed at pump stations and water treatment plants.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY USE
In 2024, Water Services purchased approximately $5.6 million (57.7 GWh) of electricity from external producers. Metro Vancouver's *Corporate Energy Management Policy* outlines ongoing commitments to carbon neutrality and fiscal responsibility, and also highlights the importance of reducing energy use, where feasible.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATION / OFFSETS

The natural topography of the region provides opportunities to harness energy from surplus pressure available in the water system. Electricity is generated by utilizing this excess pressure and velocity at four GVWD facilities, specifically:

1. **The Capilano Energy Recovery Facility**
   The Capilano Energy Recovery Facility (CERF) is the largest generation facility in the water utility. CERF receives treated water from the Seymour Capilano Filtration Plant (SCFP) by gravity and the surplus pressure is used to drive a water-driven turbine to generate electricity. The electricity generated is used to partially offset the electrical usage requirements of the Capilano Raw Water Pump Station (CRWPS), the largest pumping facility in the water utility. When fully operational, CERF can offset an average of 35 per cent of the electricity used at CRWPS. In 2024, due to multiple issues arising from a ground fault and failed sensor, CERF was out of service for more than half of the year. In 2024, CERF generated 0.64 GWh, equivalent to approximately $56,000 in avoided electricity purchases.

2. **The Cleveland Dam Pump House**
   The Cleveland Dam Pump House (CDPH) uses gravity flow from the Capilano Reservoir to drive eight water-driven pumps, which supply drinking water to the Districts of North Vancouver and West Vancouver. The water-driven pumps offset all the electricity needed to pump this water. Installed in the 1950s, this pump house has been supplying drinking water to the region for nearly seven decades without the need to purchase electricity for pumping. In 2024, the CDPH saved the equivalent electrical energy requirement of 0.78 GWh, or approximately $74,000 in avoided electricity purchases.

3. **Cleveland Dam Turbine**
   The Cleveland Dam Turbine is located at the CDPH. Water conveyed from the reservoir to the CDPH is used to drive the turbine to generate electricity. The turbine is the primary source of electrical power at the Cleveland Dam for lighting and valve operations. In 2024, the Cleveland Dam Turbine generated 0.66 GWh, and saved approximately $57,000 in electricity purchases.

4. **Seymour Falls Turbine**
   The Seymour Falls Turbine was installed in the late 1950s and is located at the Seymour Falls Dam (SFD). Water from Seymour Reservoir is used to drive the turbine and generate electricity. The turbine provides the primary source of electricity at the SFD for lighting and valve operations. The turbine also supplies electricity to the Seymour River Fish Hatchery for their operations. In 2024, the Seymour Falls Turbine generated 0.43 GWh, and saved approximately $50,000 in electricity purchases.

   In 2024, the total amount of electrical energy generated by these four facilities was 2.5 GWh, which avoided electricity purchases of approximately $238,000. Based on the average annual household electricity use, 2.5 GWh/year can power approximately 230 average Canadian households.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Since 2015, Water Services has completed a number of equipment upgrades and process automation improvements that have provided a cumulative electrical energy savings of 2.6 GWh, or approximately $250,000. Table 1 provides a list of completed projects, including their electricity savings, initial investment, and net present value. Net present value measures the total value achieved by implementing each energy management project, and accounts for the initial investment, annual cost savings, and the time value of money over a period of 15 years.

Table 1 – Water Services Energy Management Projects

Year	Facility	Project	Annual Electricity Savings		Capital Investment	Net Present Value*
			kWh	$	$	$
2015	SCFP	EcoRay UV Lamps Phase 2	52,900	4,655	175,000	(112,362)
2016	SCFP	Coagulant Mixing Control	69,000	6,072	3,600	79,202
	SCFP	UV Revalidation	104,000	9,152	238,000	(113,196)
2017	SCFP	Outdoor Lighting Upgrade	149,441	13,151	162,168	19,806
2018	SCFP	HVAC Control Improvements	316,377	27,841	6,210	392,702
	SCFP	Lime Mixer Blower Shutdown	152,638	13,432	4,530	187,927
2019	Coquitlam Water Treatment Plant (CWTP)	Minimum Ozone Dose Reduction	121,977	11,100	7,650	146,148
	Port Mann North and South Valve Chambers	Heating Energy Reduction	183,000	24,705	6,000	224,740
2020	SCFP	LED Interior Lighting Upgrade	662,605	70,400	188,601	680,930
	SCFP	LED Interior Lighting Upgrade	112,382	11,940	21,750	125,728
2021	No projects were completed in 2021**					
2022	SCFP	LED Interior Lighting Upgrade	116,044	8,957	22,459	133,337
	CWTP	Ozone Cooling Water Temp Reduction	81,893	6,156	3,300	106,646
2023	CWTP	CWTP Ozone Unit 1-3 Upgrade	110,000	7,100	131,040	8,696
2024	CWTP	LED lighting upgrade	65,000	13,500	99,000	163,730
		Ozone Side Stream Tower Piping Insulation	295,536	20,700	329,710	329,618
		HVAC Recommissioning	25,000	1,700	1,000	20,100
Total			**2,617,793**	**$250,561**		

* Net present value was calculated using a 2.50 per cent discount rate

** Projects that were scheduled to be completed in 2021 were completed in 2022

In 2024, the following progress was achieved towards energy management-related projects:

- Development is underway for Power BI dashboards designed to improve how energy and emissions data are tracked, visualized, and shared across the organization. These tools aim to increase transparency and support greater staff engagement and accountability.
- Efforts continue to advance the Strategic Energy Management Plans for the SCFP, CWTP, CRWPS, and various pumping stations. These plans will help establish processes to identify, prioritize, and monitor energy-saving opportunities and support continuous performance improvement.
- Work is ongoing to implement energy conservation measures identified in a BC Hydro-funded HVAC feasibility study completed in 2021. Implementation of some recommendations commenced in 2024 with targeted completion of remaining recommendations by the end of 2025.
- A SCFP Heat Pump Option Analysis was completed and identified high-efficiency heat pumps as a preferred solution to address challenges with the facility's heating system. Detailed design work is scheduled to begin early 2026.
- Work is in progress to define the scope for evaluating solar power generation opportunities at Water Services facilities. This assessment will help identify suitable locations and support long-term efforts to manage energy use and demand.

OTHER ENERGY REDUCTION INITIATIVES IN ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE GOALS

In 2024, Energy related greenhouse gas (GHG) production from GVWD decreased by 23 per cent compared to 2010 levels. This reduction is largely attributed to the declining carbon intensity of BC Hydro's energy generation along with electrification of fleet vehicles within Water Services. This will continue to improve energy related GHG emissions for Metro Vancouver, as Metro Vancouver aims to achieve 45 per cent reduction in GHG emissions by 2030.

Between 2010 and the end of 2024, 21 per cent of the total emissions reduction achieved at Metro Vancouver is attributed to efforts and implementation within GVWD.

In addition to the energy management projects listed herein, there are several other energy related initiatives, also outlined in the draft *Drinking Water Management Plan* that will contribute to the overall corporate target:

- Electrifying fleet vehicles
- Reducing use of helicopters and moving towards airborne LiDAR and other remote sensing technology to monitor snowpack and survey water supply areas
- Exploring alternative backup power options that are less GHG intensive
- Developing strategic energy management plans for major water facilities
- Conducting studies to determine feasibility of optimizing energy use in water treatment and transmission systems
- Systematic monitoring and reporting of energy consumption performance metrics

ALTERNATIVES

This is an information report. No alternatives are presented.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

In the year 2024, the water utility procured electricity at a cost of around $5.6 million. The utilization of water-driven turbines allowed GVWD to generate 2.5 GWh of electricity, resulting in savings of $238,000 that would have otherwise been spent on electricity purchases. In addition to ongoing and recurring energy savings from energy management projects completed in prior years, energy management initiatives undertaken in 2024 have yielded additional annual savings of approximately 0.4 GWh, equivalent to roughly $36,000. The overall annual savings from energy generation and management in 2024 was $274,000.

Since 2015, electrical energy generation and offsets, in addition to cost savings resulting from energy management projects completed by GVWD, has yielded approximately $5.7 million in total cost savings.

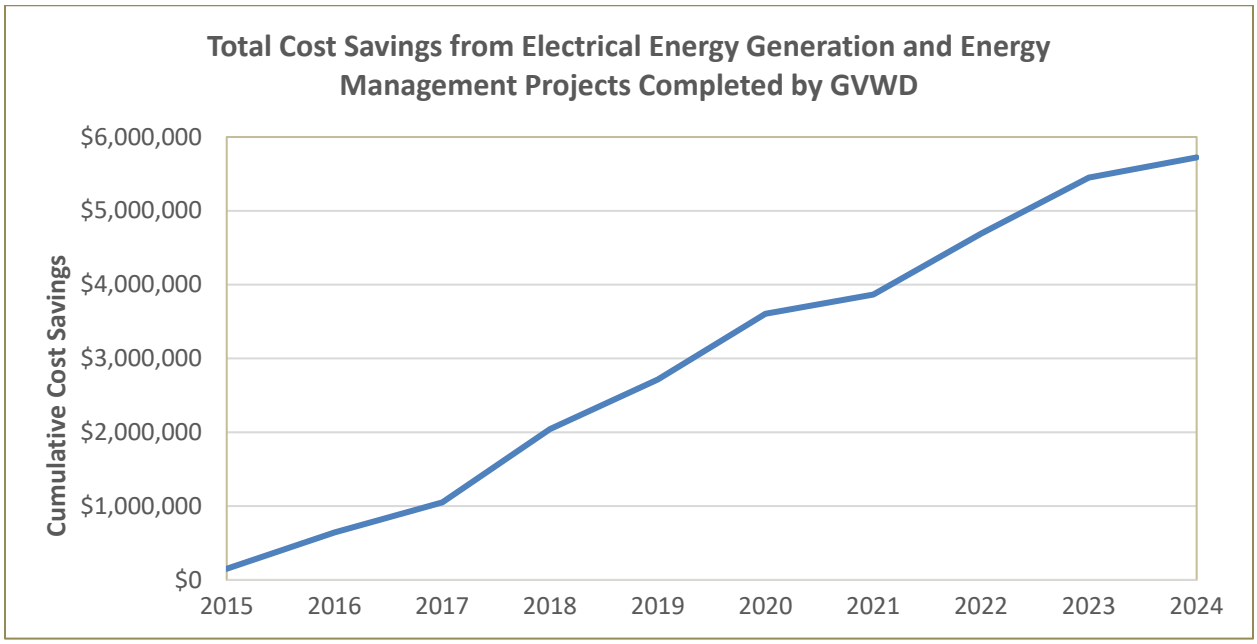

Figure 1. Cumulative annual cost savings from generation and offsets (CERF, Cleveland Dam Pump House, Cleveland Dam Turbine, and Seymour Falls) and cost savings resulting from energy management projects completed by GVWD

CONCLUSION

The water utility is committed to the *Corporate Energy Management Policy*, ensuring targets and key performance indicators are developed and tracked. The water utility takes advantage of the region's natural topography to reduce pumping, and to produce electricity when it is technically feasible and cost-effective. Additionally, equipment upgrades and process automation improvements throughout the utility contribute to continuous improvement and ongoing energy savings.

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SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR A LIVABLE REGION

To: Water Committee

From: Tim Burton, Lead Senior Engineer, Water Services

Date: August 27, 2025 Meeting Date: September 17, 2025

Subject: **Palisade Lake – Outlet Works Rehabilitation**

RECOMMENDATION
That the Water Committee receive for information the report dated August 27, 2025, titled "Palisade Lake – Outlet Works Rehabilitation".

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
GVWD's Palisade Lake Facility was built in 1926 and is a critical component of Metro Vancouver's water supply. Following one of the regular inspections in 2021, some components within the facility were identified as nearing the end of their expected service life and the facility required rehabilitation and upgrades to meet current and future operational needs and new seismic design criteria.

Due to the criticality of the water reserves in Palisade Lake, the remote location and limited available work window the Palisade Lake Outlet Works Rehabilitation Project was split into two phases. Phase 1 of the project included undertaking urgent repairs to extend the service life of the facility. This work was completed in 2025 using an innovative approach that limited the loss of the water reserves in Palisade Lake and enhanced worker safety. Phase 2 of the project, which includes seismic upgrades, is planned to commence in mid-2030s and is strategically timed to be implemented following completion of the Coquitlam Lake Water Supply Project.

PURPOSE
This report is to update the Water Committee on the status of the Palisade Lake Outlet Works Rehabilitation Project.

BACKGROUND
Palisade Lake, the largest of GVWD's three alpine lakes, is located in the Capilano water supply area and supplements flow into the Capilano Reservoir for domestic water supply during the high summer demand period.

Facility Overview
The Palisade Lake Facility is shown in Attachment 1 and consists of an 8.2 metre rock-fill and concrete dam that increases storage above the natural lake level, a spillway channel, a helicopter landing pad, and a diversion tunnel that contains steel pipes used to discharge lake water into Capilano Reservoir.

The lake holds a maximum accessible water storage capacity of 18.8 billion liters (BL). Within this capacity, 9.9 BL is designated as the reliable refill volume, which is expected to be replenished within a year under typical precipitation conditions, while the remaining 8.9 BL is allocated for emergency storage. The Palisade Lake Facility is a critical component of Metro Vancouver's drinking water supply as the lake's maximum accessible water storage represents 8 per cent of the total source water storage currently available for Metro Vancouver usage.

Rehabilitation Project

Water Services' Dam Safety team has been monitoring the condition of the infrastructure at the Palisade Lake Facility with upgrades and repairs occurring as required. In 1988 the East Outlet Chamber was partially refurbished and is considered in good condition. This was followed up with geotechnical stabilization work and ongoing monitoring to maintain safe operations of the facility.

During one of the regular detailed inspections in 2021, urgent repairs to the existing outlet pipes of the West Outlet Chamber were identified. The inspection also highlighted the need to upgrade the facility to meet current codes, including seismic resilience. Plans were put into place to address these issues through the Palisade Lake Outlet Works Rehabilitation Project.

Palisade Lake is located in a remote area accessible only by helicopter. Access is limited to summer months due to high snow pack during the rest of the year. Even during the summer, weather conditions and wildfire risk further restrict the available work window. Planning work on this facility is further complicated due to lack of power supply and restrictions on material that can be used within the lake and water supply area.

Given the project complexities and the critical role that the Palisade Lake Facility plays in Metro Vancouver's drinking water supply, the rehabilitation project was divided into two phases to ensure the ability to maintain ongoing safe operations of the existing equipment and to avoid disrupting the summer water supply. Phase 1 of the project addressed the urgent repairs required on the steel outlet pipes and valving and Phase 2 will address the required seismic upgrades.

Phase 1 Repairs

Detailed planning for the rehabilitation of the West Outlet Chamber piping and valves began in 2023. The original plan included draining Palisade Lake to access the outlet piping and perform the repairs. As the draining and refilling of the lake would take the facility out of service for two full years, an innovative solution was developed to install three engineered plugs deep within the lake at the intake. These plugs effectively isolated the work zone while allowing water to remain in the lake, ensuring continued water supply during the repair period. The installation process utilized advanced underwater construction techniques and a remote-operated vehicle to ensure worker safety. This approach was quicker, less expensive, and less risky than the original conventional approach.

Phase 1 works were successfully completed within budget over the summers of 2024 and 2025 and have effectively extended the life of the existing facility by approximately 20 years. Following the upgrades, the infrastructure operated reliably in summer 2025, supplementing the water supply from Capilano Reservoir.

Phase 2 Planning
Phase 2 will involve seismic upgrades to the facility to meet current codes to ensure reliability of this portion of the source supply following a major seismic event. The work will include the construction of a new tunnel bulkhead, which will require draining Palisade Lake to safely complete the work.

Metro Vancouver's project teams are strategically timing the future Phase 2 work to commence following completion of the Coquitlam Lake Water Supply Project to avoid impacting the summer water supply for the region. The additional supply from the Coquitlam Lake will compensate for the loss of the storage within Palisade Lake during Phase 2 work.

Design and construction planning activities for Phase 2 are expected to resume in the mid-2030s, with project completion targeted for the early 2040s.

ALTERNATIVES
This is an information report. No alternatives are presented.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
It is anticipated that $2.5 million of the total project budget of $11.95 million will be spent by the end of 2025 to complete the Phase 1 work. The remaining project budget has been deferred to the mid-2030's, aligning with the planned restart of the Phase 2 work. A budget review and update to the five-year capital plan will be conducted in the early 2030s to ensure adequate funding is secured for the work.

OTHER IMPLICATIONS
This is an information report. No other implications are presented.

CONCLUSION
Phase 1 of the Palisade Lake Outlet Works Rehabilitation project is complete and has extended the useful life of the facility by twenty years. The next phase of the project is planned to begin in the mid-2030s and be completed in the early 2040s.

ATTACHMENTS
1. Palisade Lake Facility Overview Map.
2. Presentation re: Palisade Lake Outlet Works Rehabilitation.

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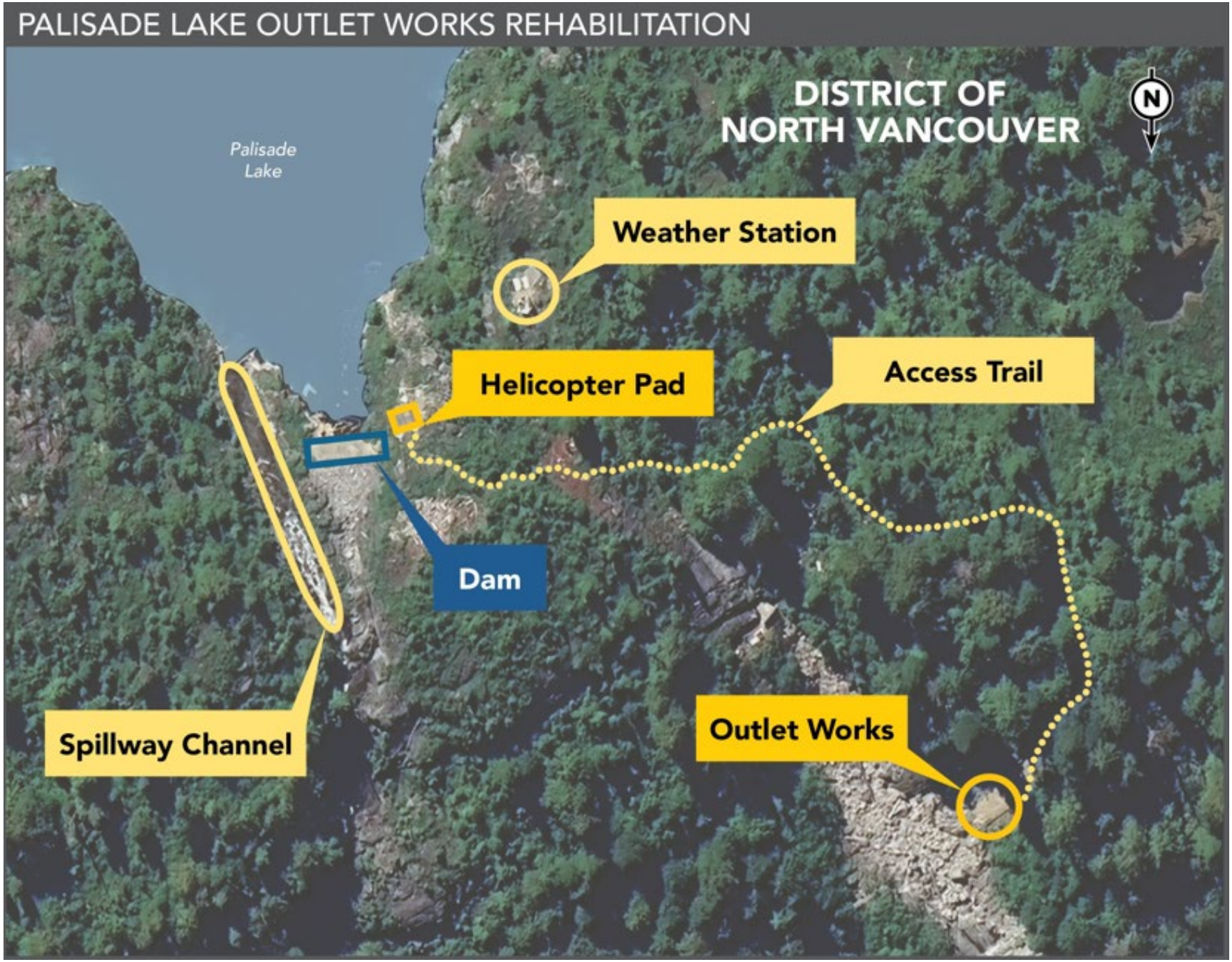
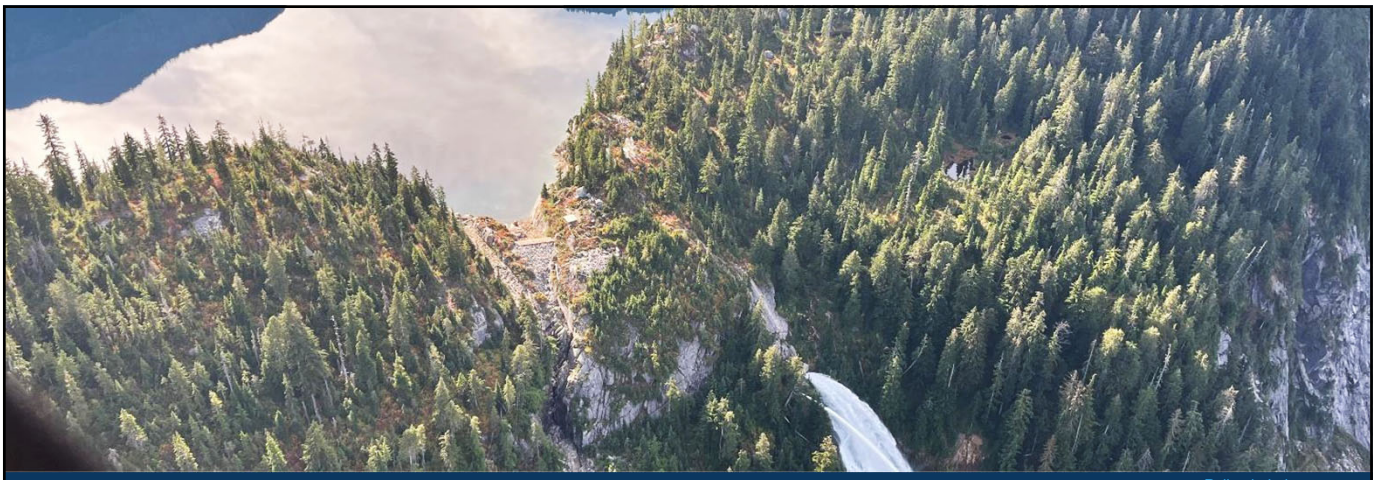

PALISADE LAKE OUTLET WORKS REHABILITATION
DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER
N
Palisade Lake
Weather Station
Helicopter Pad
Access Trail
Dam
Spillway Channel
Outlet Works



Palisade Lake

Palisade Lake – Outlet Works Rehabilitation

Tim Burton, P. Eng.
Lead Senior Engineer, Engineering & Construction Water Services

Water Committee, September 17, 2025
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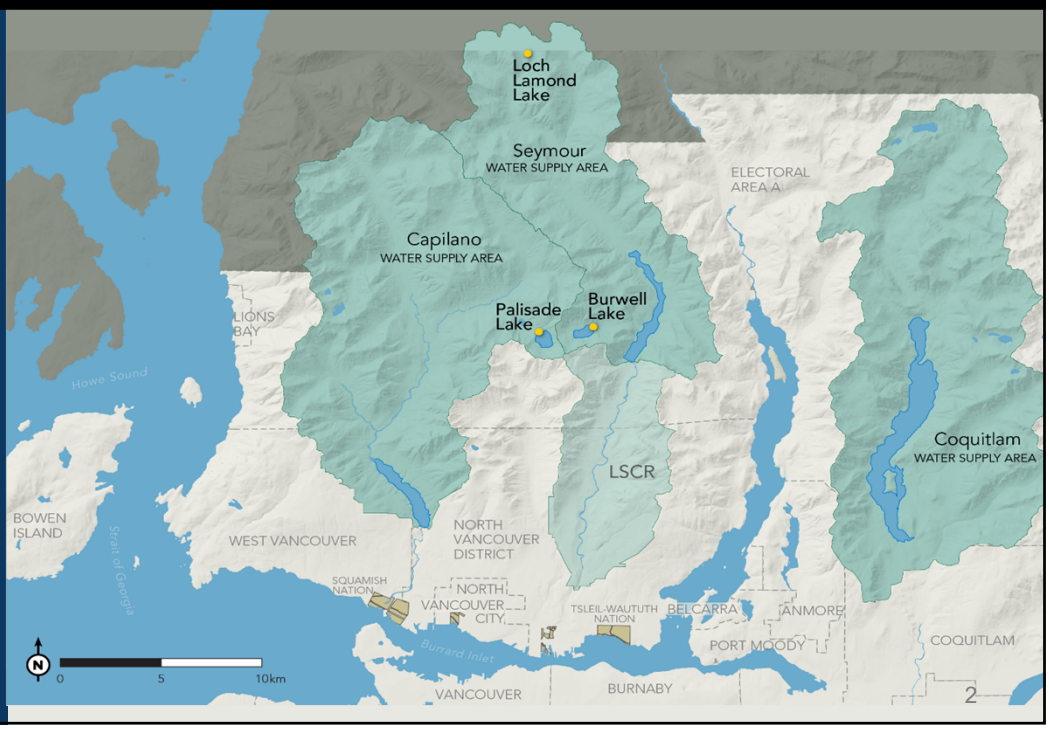
Palisade Lake location

- Located within Capilano Watershed
- Remote location with helicopter access only
- Important source of summer water storage



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PALISADE LAKE OUTLET WORKS REHABILITATION
DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER
Palisade Lake
Weather Station
Helicopter Pad
Access Trail
Dam
Spillway Channel
Outlet Works
Palisade Lake Facility
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3

3


West Chamber Outlets
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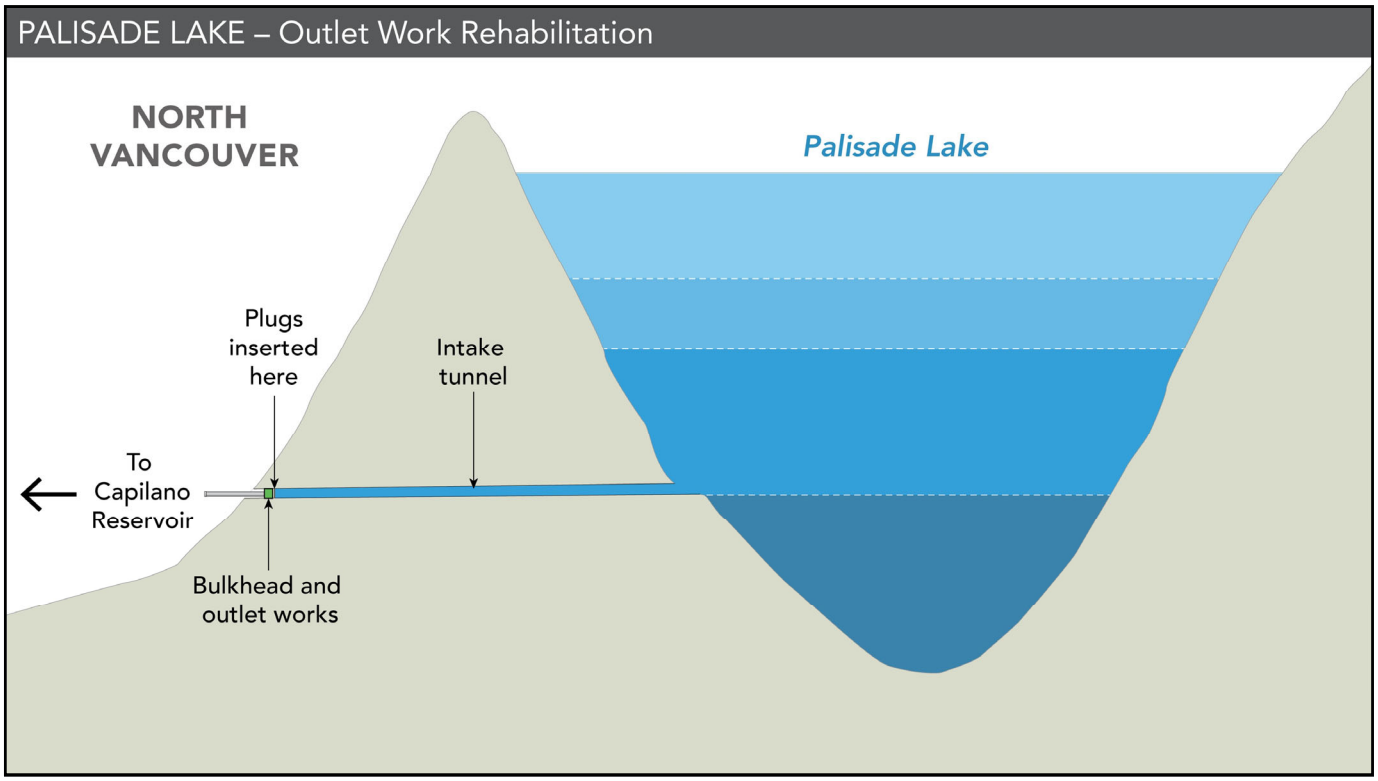
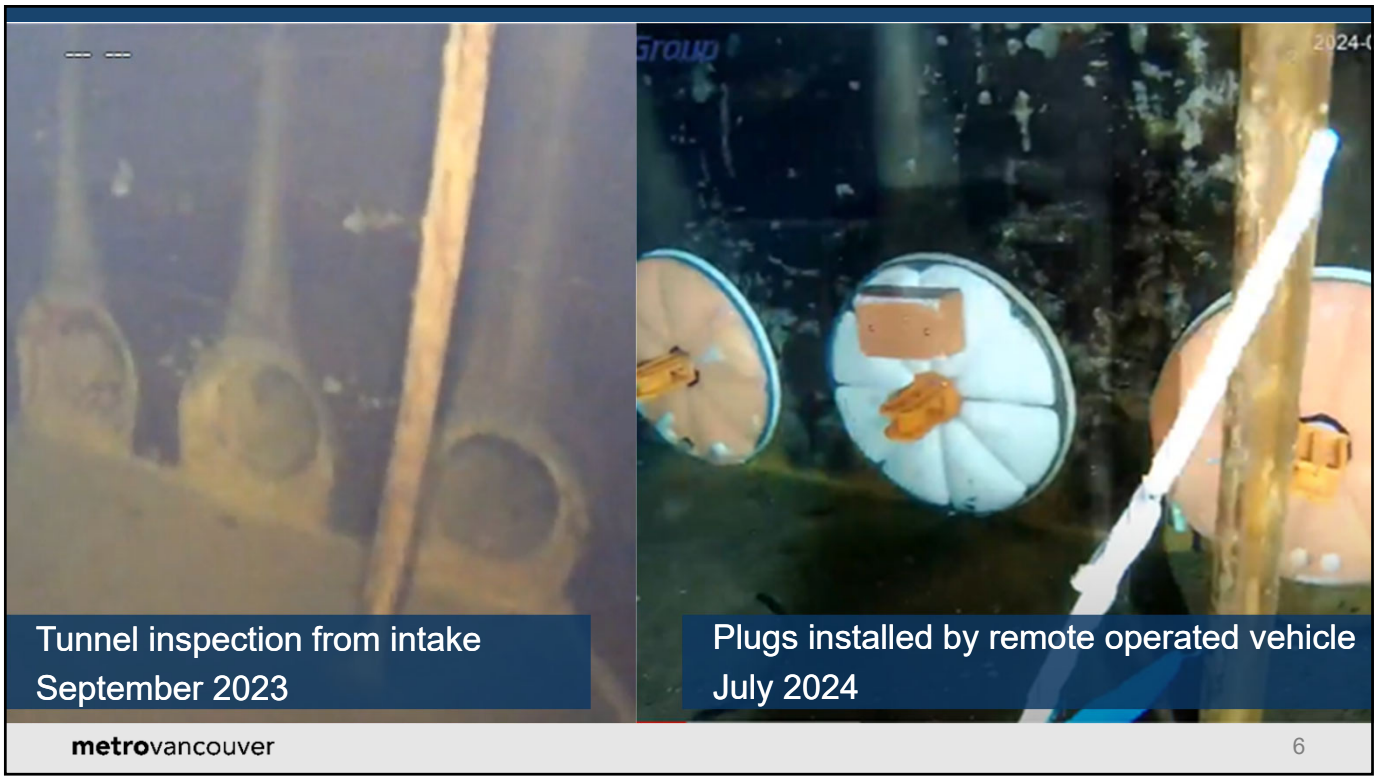

PALISADE LAKE – Outlet Work Rehabilitation
NORTH VANCOUVER
Palisade Lake
Plugs inserted here
Intake tunnel
To Capilano Reservoir
Bulkhead and outlet works

5


Tunnel inspection from intake
September 2023
Plugs installed by remote operated vehicle
July 2024
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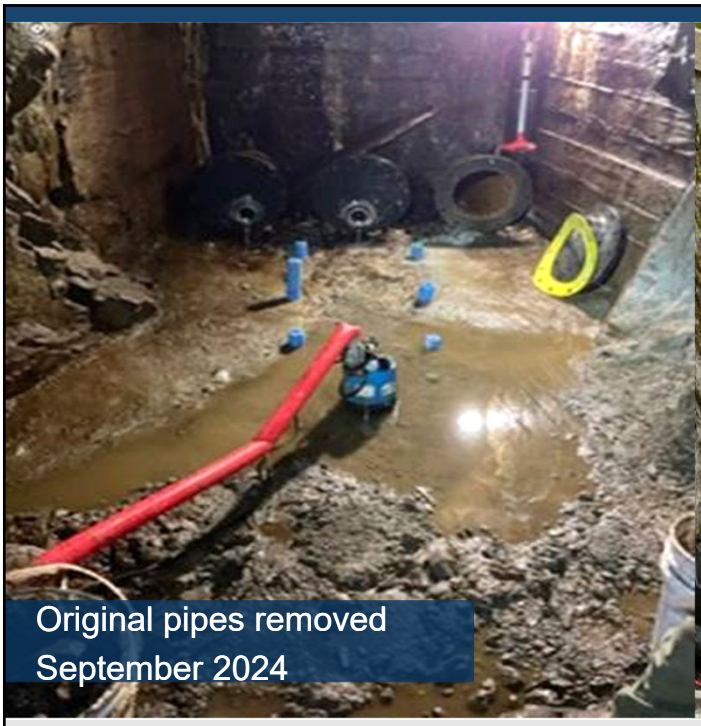
6



Original pipes removed
September 2024

Helicopter delivering concrete
October 2024

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West Chamber, Summer 2023

West Chamber completed, July 2025

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KEY PROJECT BENEFITS

- Regional water supply protected without disruption
- Staff safety improved
- Facility's useful service life extended by 20 years

Metro Vancouver construction staff

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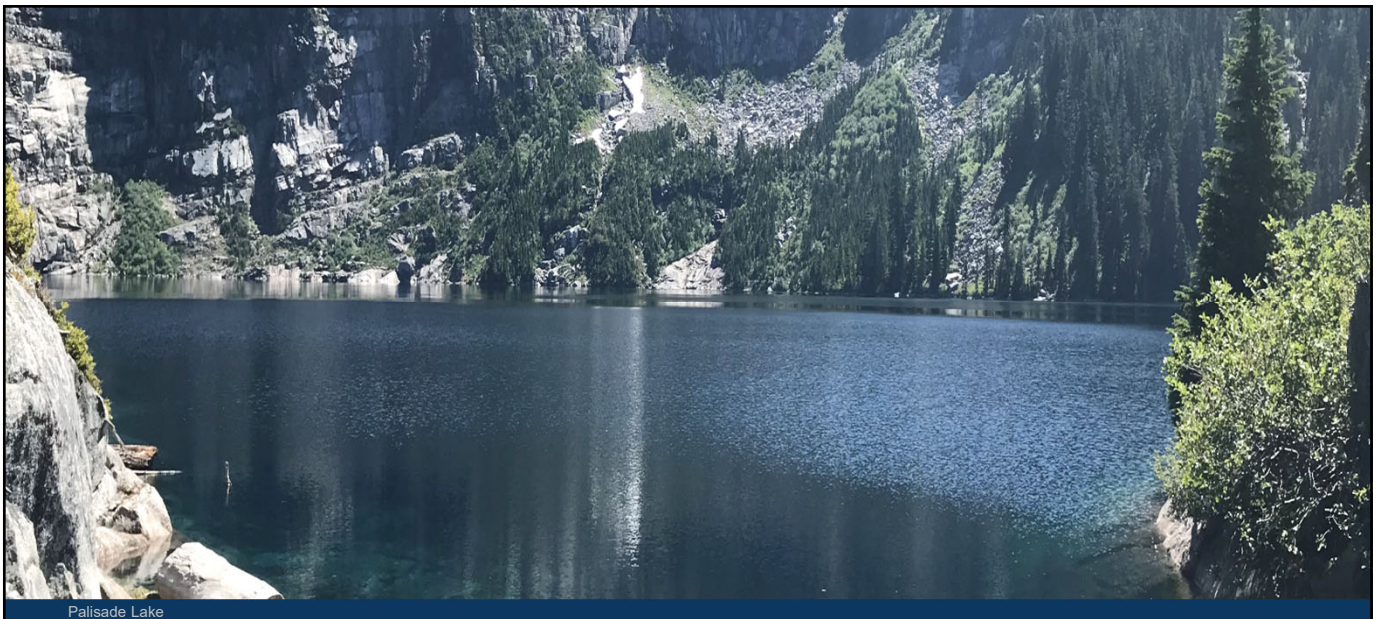

Palisade Lake

Questions and discussion

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SERVICES AND SOLUTIONS FOR A LIVABLE REGION

To: Water Committee

From: Marilyn Towill, General Manager, Water Services

Date: September 2, 2025 Meeting Date: September 17, 2025

Subject: **Manager's Report**

RECOMMENDATION
That the Water Committee receive for information the report dated September 2, 2025, titled "Manager's Report".

1. **Coquitlam Lake Water Supply**
   The regional population is projected to reach four million by the year 2045 and work is underway to expand the capacity of GVWD's largest water source, Coquitlam Lake, through the Coquitlam Lake Water Supply Project. This project will double the capacity available from the Coquitlam source to meet the region's future drinking water needs. The project consists of a new water intake, water supply tunnel, and filtration treatment plant. A video link on why Metro Vancouver is working on this project is provided (Reference 1).

   The existing infrastructure at Coquitlam Lake does not have enough capacity to meet the region's growing water demands. The existing intake is not big enough, deep enough, or in the right location to provide enough water to meet future demand projections (see Figure 1). The lakebed elevation at the vicinity of the existing intake is higher than the proposed lowest operating lake level, which restricts how much water can be drawn from the lake at low water levels to meet increasing regional demand for drinking water.

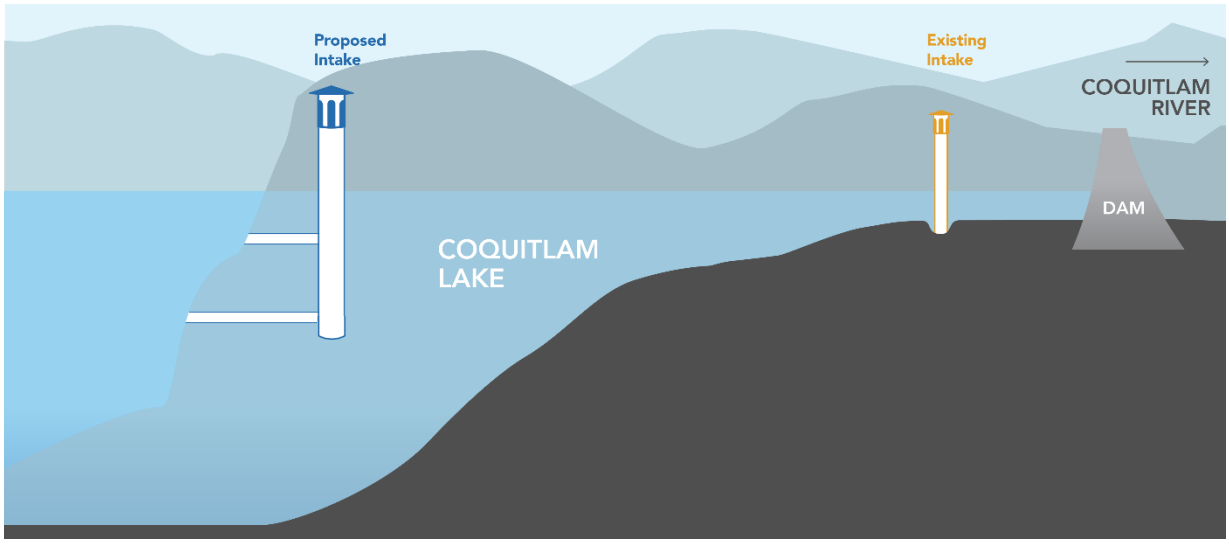

Figure 1. Coquitlam Lake Water Supply Project – Intake cross-section.

The proposed intake location is near the deepest point in the lake, chosen to provide the highest quality source water and minimize potential archaeological impacts. Given the consistently low turbidity levels at this location, use of the new intake in combination with the existing Coquitlam Water Treatment Facilities provides additional operational flexibility. To future-proof the drinking water utility against the unpredictable water quality impacts of climate change and evolving treatment standards, a new filtration treatment plant will be built. Filtration will be implemented in phases and used in combination with the existing treatment plant which allows Metro Vancouver to deliver costly system improvements in a strategic manner that is affordable to the region.

The project is currently in the Permitting and Regulatory Phase and staff are working on key provincial permits and authorizations. Staff are continuing to engage with the Province, City of Coquitlam, and First Nations, in particular kʷikʷəƛ̓əm (Kwikwetlem First Nation), to identify and address concerns with the project. The project is located within kʷikʷəƛ̓əm territory and Metro Vancouver has been engaging with them on the project since 2017. Metro Vancouver and kʷikʷəƛ̓əm are undertaking a collaborative impact assessment of the project to assess potential impacts of the project on the Nation's interests, and to serve as the record of engagement for the regulatory submittals. This process is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2025. The regulatory applications are anticipated to be submitted in early 2026.

Geotechnical investigations were completed in spring 2025 at the intake, key locations along the tunnel route, and the filtration treatment plant site. Additional investigations will be undertaken during the design phase. Jacobs Consultancy Canada Incorporated has been retained as Program Manager to work as part of an integrated team with Metro Vancouver staff to plan and deliver the Coquitlam Lake Water Supply Project. Procurement is underway for the intake and tunnel design consultant and a contract is anticipated to be awarded to the successful proponent in early 2026. Procurement will follow for the filtration treatment plant design consultant in 2026. Preliminary design will commence in late 2026 with construction expected to start in the early 2030s.

Metro Vancouver is also constructing the new Coquitlam Water Main as part of the overall strategy to increase the capacity of the Coquitlam system. The Coquitlam Water Main is a key regional transmission main that will expand the capacity of the Coquitlam source for the next 50 years to reliably meet current and future demands for drinking water, and in particular for member jurisdictions south of the Fraser River and to the east of the City of Coquitlam.

The new water main is approximately 12 kilometres long, spanning from the north end of Pipeline Road to Mariner Way at Riverview Crescent, in the City of Coquitlam. The diameter of the new steel water main ranges from 2.3 to 3.5 metres. This is the largest water main Metro Vancouver has constructed. Recognizing the community impacts as well as the marginal cost increase for larger diameter pipe, the pipe is sized for future demands, which means construction crews will not be back to disturb the community again for a long time. Construction of the water main is divided into four sections, namely, the Pipeline Road North Section, Robson to Guildford Section (see Figure 2), City Centre Tunnel Section, and Cape Horn Section.

Figure 2. Coquitlam Water Main – Robson to Guildford pipe installation.

2. **Fleetwood Reservoir**

Metro Vancouver has substantially completed the construction of Fleetwood Reservoir located within Meagan Anne MacDougall Park at 9008 Fleetwood Way, Surrey. The Fleetwood Reservoir is a key piece of infrastructure for Metro Vancouver to meet growing water demand south of the Fraser River.

Construction included two underground water storage cells that have a combined holding capacity of 13.6 ML, a valve control chamber, a 1 km-long feeder main and tie-in chamber to Metro Vancouver's water transmission system. The reservoir began operation in the fall and supplies water to Surrey's adjacent Fleetwood Pump Station and allows for a future connection to feed Surrey's Anniedale-Tynehead area.

As part of the project, Metro Vancouver worked collaboratively with City of Surrey and Kwantlen First Nation artist Elinor Atkins to construct a mural on the valve chamber building that is visible to all park users. The mural is centered on the theme of water conservation, and celebrates the sustainable paths being created for future generations.

Fleetwood Reservoir Valve Chamber Mural

Fleetwood Reservoir Valve Chamber Interior

3. **Tariff Impacts**

Metro Vancouver has exposure to the tariffs imposed by the Government of Canada on a variety of goods imported from the United States. Staff have conducted a tariff impact assessment across capital and operating programs to understand the financial exposure. The following summarizes efforts made to mitigate and manage the current tariff environment.

Over 98% of tariff exposure is tied to capital projects. To date, approximately $7,000 in tariffs has been paid, with approximately $15M in vendor claims under review. The total estimated financial exposure from 2025 to 2029, based on tariffs in place as of September 1, 2025, is in the order of $180M. These developments have direct implications for Metro Vancouver's capital projects, which rely heavily on steel-intensive infrastructure components, including steel pipes, valves, and equipment, and to a lesser extent, operational procurement activities. Financial impacts of tariffs are most pronounced in infrastructure-intensive departments such as Water Services, Liquid Waste Services, and Housing. Staff are actively monitoring developments and pursuing mitigation strategies to manage financial risk and maintain alignment with approved budgets.

Mitigation strategies to reduce the financial impact of tariffs include sourcing alternative products where feasible, sourcing non-US manufactured equivalent goods, and seeking remission on tariffs paid through the federal Department of Finance. However, there are still many unknowns regarding the full extent and duration of tariff impacts, especially for projects with long procurement timelines or complex supply chains. Realized tariff-related costs will be addressed first through existing contingency budgets within approved capital plans, where possible.

Staff will continue to refine estimates as more information becomes available. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive planning will be essential to ensure continued fiscal responsibility and successful project delivery.

Water Services estimated tariffs financial exposure from 2025 to 2029 is $41M**.** Water Services is impacted by tariffs due to capital project requirements for steel pipes, valves, and equipment. Major projects likely to be impacted include Coquitlam Main No. 4, Annacis Water Supply Tunnel, Stanley Park Water Supply Tunnel, and Newton Pump Station. In addition, other construction projects and operations and maintenance activities are likely to be impacted.

4. Drinking Water Management Plan – Workshop

The Drinking Water Management Plan (DWMP) workshop will be held on Wednesday, November 26 from 1:00 – 3:00 pm. Calendar invitations will be sent to Water Committee members.

5. Seymour Capilano Filtration Plant – Tour

The Water Committee tour of the Seymour Capilano Filtration Plant (SCFP) has been confirmed for Monday, October 6, 2025. If you haven't already replied regarding your availability, please do so by this Friday, September 19, 2025. Please connect with staff if you have any questions.

6. Water Committee 2025 Work Plan

ATTACHMENT:

1. Water Committee 2025 Work Plan.

REFERENCE:

1. Metro Vancouver Regional District. (2025). *Coquitlam Lake Water Supply Project – Why it's needed.* [Video]. https://vimeo.com/mvrd/clwsp?share=copy.

Water Committee 2025 Work Plan

Report Date: September 2, 2025

Priorities

1st Quarter	Status
Advancing Water Metering in the Region	Completed
Water Supply Area Fisheries Initiatives Annual Update	Completed
Contract Approvals as per the *Procurement and Asset Disposal Authority* Policy	Completed
Transaction Approvals as per the *Real Estate Authority* Policy	Completed
Water Policies (as applicable)	Completed
2nd Quarter	
2024 Year End Financial Performance Results Review	Completed
Coquitlam Water Main Project Update	Completed
GVWD 2024 Dam Safety Program Annual Update	Completed
GVWD 2024 Water Supply System Annual Update	Completed
GVWD 2024 Water Quality Annual Report	Completed
Implications of Increased Population on Water Utility Planning	Pending
Water Supply Update for Summer 2025	Completed
Wildfire Preparedness Update	Completed
Contract Approvals as per the *Procurement and Asset Disposal Authority* Policy	Completed
Transaction Approvals as per the *Real Estate Authority* Policy	Completed
Water Policies (as applicable)	Completed
3rd Quarter	
Drinking Water Customer Service Guide	Pending
GVWD Electrical Energy Use, Generation, and Management	In Progress
Health Canada PFAS Guidelines	Pending
Palisade Lake: Outlet Works Rehabilitation	In Progress
Water Supply Tunnels Projects Update	Pending
Contract Approvals as per the *Procurement and Asset Disposal Authority* Policy	In Progress
Transaction Approvals as per the *Real Estate Authority* Policy	In Progress
Water Policies (as applicable)	In Progress
4th Quarter	
Coquitlam Lake Water Supply Project Update	In Progress
Drinking Water Management Plan Update	Pending
GVWD Annual Budget and 5-Year Financial Plan	Pending
Water Communications and Public Outreach Results	Pending
Water Supply Performance for Summer 2025	Pending
Water Use by Sector Report	Pending
Contract Approvals as per the *Procurement and Asset Disposal Authority* Policy	Pending
Transaction Approvals as per the *Real Estate Authority* Policy	Pending
Water Policies (as applicable)	Pending

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