Water for the World

Choosing Between Community Distribution Systems and Household Water Connections Technical Note No. RWS. 4.P.2



A communal distribution system provides water to public watering points in or near the community. Household water connections can be simply an outside faucet at each home or a connection to indoor plumbing. A communal distribution system is Level 2 service while household connections are Level 3 service as described in "Methods of Delivering Water," RWS.4.M.

To determine which type of system is best for a given community, the following considerations should be addressed:

- Project feasibility from a technical standpoint.
- Project feasibility from an economic standpoint,
- Community desire, willingness and ability to operate and maintain a system.

### **Technical Feasibility**

The first step which should be taken is to determine the technical feasibility of the project. This requires estimating the quantities of water needed for each type of system. Potential sources of water can then be identified. This may require drilling or digging a test well if information is not available. Potential sources should be shown on a map. If the potential source produces insufficient water for household water connections, the only option is communal distribution. Once a source or sources is identified, estimates of the cost of delivering water to the community can be developed. A major factor in estimating costs is whether the water is delivered by gravity flow or with a pump. See "Choosing Between Gravity Flow and Pumps," RWS.4.P.1. Worksheet A can be used to estimate water needs for communal distribution points and for household connections.

### **Economic Feasibility**

Once the project has been determined to be technically feasible, an economic analysis should be done comparing the costs of Level 2 and Level 3 service. Worksheet B can be used for cost estimates. The cost of operation and maintenance should also be estimated for each type of system as shown in Worksheet C. These costs play an important role in the final decision on the type of system. The costs of the more economical systems should then be compared using Worksheet D.

Once costs have been determined. available resources must be assessed. there are several methods of obtaining the necessary resources ranging from the community fully paying for, contracting for, and operating and maintaining the system to the government assuming this responsibility.
Most projects fall between these extremes with the community providing some funding or in-kind contributions of labor and material and the government providing technical help and funding for materials and equipment that the community cannot contribute. Level 3 systems require additional resources from the homeowner to install plumbing in the house and provide for wastewater disposal.

#### **Community Involvement**

The community should be involved in deciding on the type of distribution system. This can be accomplished through community meetings and discussions. Problems concerning crossing privately owned land and providing operation and maintenance can be discussed at these meetings. Responsibilities for providing resources must be clearly understood along with the cost of and responsibility for operation and maintenance.

# Worksheet A. Estimating Water Needs for Communal Distribution Systems and Household Water Connections

1. Estimated present water needs in 1	liters:			
	Number of Unit use Total			
Population	Persons x =			
School	Students x =			
Church	Attendeesx=			
Large Animals (cows)	x =			
Small Animals (sheep)	x=			
Public Watering Fountains	x =			
-				
Total present	water needs =			
2. Estimated future water use:				
Use a 20 year design life. If no better information is available, use a population growth of 2 times the present population and an increase in animals of 1.25 times the present number. In addition, assume an increase in the rate of water use of 2 times current use.				
Population Present use	x 4 =liters			
Institutions & Present use	x 2 =liters			
Animals Present use	x 1.25 =liters			
Mahal Suhuma uah	1/4			
	er use =l/day			
3. Sources to be considered (each let				
Quantity available (liters per day	•			
	E F G H			
Types of source (Spring-Sp, Surfac	,			
	E F G H			
Height above (+), below (-) point				
	E F G H			
Distance from source to point of u				
	E F G H			
Distance to existing power (Electr				
	E F G H			
Quality (Taste, odor, clarity -Good-G, Fair-F, Poor-P; Chemical test Yes/No, Y/N; enter for each source)				
	B. T O C Chem			
	D. T O C Chem			
	F. T O C Chem			
	H. T O C Chem.			
Obstacles between source and point				
A. Rock m Wash/stream Paved road (y/n) Other	B. Rock m Wash/stream Paved road (y/n) Other			
Right of Way	Right of Way			
O. Rock m Wash/stream Paved road (y/n) Right of Way	D. Rock m Wash/stream Paved road (y/n) Right of Way			
E. Rockm	F. Rock m			
Wash/stream Paved road (y/n)	Wash/stream Paved road (y/n)			
Other Right of Way	Other Right of Way			
G Rock m	H. Rock m			
Wash/stream Paved road (y/n)	Wash/stream Paved road (y/n)			
Other Right of Way	Other Right of Way			
Water rights available?				
A B C D E	. F. G. U			

Worksheet B. Estimated Cost of Facilities	Communal/Hous	SCHOIG DELIVE	ery System
Item	Quantity	Cost	Total
Water System Materials			
4-inch PVC pipe			
2-inch PVC pipe	<del></del>		
3/4 inch PVC pipe			
4-inch gate valve and box			
2-inch gate valve and box			
4-inch flush valve			
2-inch flush valve			
House service line			<del></del>
Miscellaneous fittings & valves Water source (well)			
(spring)	<del></del>		
(surface)	<del></del>		
Power source (electricity)			<del></del>
(fuel engine)			
Pump and Controls			
Pumphouse			
Water treatment			
Storage tank (m <sup>3</sup> )			<del></del>
Communal watering point			
Wate	er System Ma	terials	
Lay water line Construct pumphouse Construct storage tank Construct water source		Labor	
	Equip	ment	
Cost Summary			
Sub-total Material Sub-total Labor			
Sub-total Equipment Sub-total project cost Add contingency 20%	t		

## **Worksheet C. Operation and Maintenance Costs**

Labor	
Monthly: hrs/mo. x /hr. x 12 mo/yr.	
Monthly:hrs/mo. x/hr. x 12 mo/yr. Annual:hrs/yr. x/hr. Overhead 1.25 =/yr.	
Overhead 1.25 =/yr. Total Labor	
Total Labor	<del></del>
<u>Vehicle</u>	
Monthly:miles/mo. x/mi. x 12 mo/yr.	
Annual: miles/yr. x /mi. Total Vehicle	
Total venicle	
Special	
1 major repair every two (2) years (time - 12 Hr)	
men e /hr. x hr.	
men @/hr. xhrtrucks @/day Total Special	
1.	
Pumps and Controls	
Cost of pump and control replacement	
hrs. of crane @/hr. Labor men for hr. @/hr.	
Total Pumps and Controls	<del></del>
Tank	
At ten (10) years needs flushing and cleaning	
men x days x hr./day x /hr. Equipment and Paint	
Total Tank	
	<del></del>
<u>Chemical</u>	
Fluoride: 3gm/1000 liters x liters/day x 365 days/yr.	
.657 gm/yr. x \$0.58/Kg Chlorine: 0.5mg/1/day x 365 day/yr x1/day 1000000mg/Kg	<del></del>
Mg pure chlorine/vear	
329 Kg/yr. x \$0.90/Kg Chlorine	
Total Chemical	
Chemical feeders	
Chlorinator: replace every 15 years x 15	
riuoridator: replace every 15 years x 15	
Total Chemical Feeders	
Electrical	-
hp pump @ 21 hr/day	
hp x 0.746 kw/hp x 12 hr/day x 365 days = kwh/mo	<del>-</del>
Kwh @ \$ /Kwh \$	
Kwh @ \$/Kwh \$ Kwh @ \$/Kwh \$ Kwh @ \$/Kwh \$	
Kwh@\$ /Kwh\$	
/mo. x 12 mo/yr.	
Total Electrical	
Motor	
Replace every 10 years: v 10	
Replace every 10 years: x 10 Cost of fuelliters/hr x hrs/day x 365 days x	
$\Psi_{\underline{}}$ liter = \$ yr.	
Total Motor	
Summary	
Labor	
Vehicle	\$
Special	
Pump and Controls	
Tank Chemical	<del></del> [
Chemical Chemical Feeders	
Electrical	
Motor	<del></del>
Total Operation and Maintenance Cost	/yr.

## Worksheet D. Comparison of Costs for All Systems Cost Type system System number

В.

F.

G.

System selected