

Vice-chairman Pedro Rollán visited the piping renovation works taking place in the Retiro district of Madrid

Canal de Isabel II has renewed 70 kilometres of piping to guarantee quality and continuity of supply

- In the first half of 2018, the company invested almost 14 million in replacing old or damaged pipes
- At present, Canal is working to renew the supply network in 16 districts of the Community

13AUG18 – In the first half of 2018, Canal de Isabel II replaced more than 69.3 kilometres of supply pipes both as part of the renewal plans or as a matter of urgency, due to leaks, faults or breaks. This work took place in 55 districts of the Community, including Arganda del Rey, Aranjuez, Colmenar Viejo, Cenicientos, Collado Mediano, Torrelodones, Móstoles, Getafe, Buitrago de Lozoya, San Fernando de Henares, Villanueva de la Cañada and Madrid capital, and involved an investment of 13.76 million Euros.

The vice-chairman, minister for the Presidency and spokesperson for the Community of Madrid, and chairman of Canal de Isabel II, Pedro Rollán, today visited one of the sites where the company has been working this summer: the works are for the replacement of 3729 metres of drinking water pipes in various streets in the Retiro district, in Madrid. Specifically, Rollán visited the works in Avenida del Mediterráneo. The renovation project also includes works in the Avenidas Ciudad de Barcelona, Catalina Suárez and Nazaret, and the Calles de Abtao, Cavanilles, Garibay, Nuestra Señora de la Paz, Juan de Urbietta, Betania, Lira and Roncesvalles.

The material used for the old piping has become obsolete. Consequently, it has been completely replaced with new piping, offering an increased guarantee of quality and continuity of supply. In addition to the mains piping, with diameters between 80 and 200 millimetres, the work includes 206 new connections from the mains piping to the buildings and shops in the area.

The works visited today by Rollán, accompanied by officials from the public company, started on 16 July, and are due to last 9 months with an investment of 645,500 Euros.

At present, Canal is working to renew sections of the supply network in 16 districts of the Community: Colmenar Viejo; San Lorenzo de El Escorial; Getafe; Villanueva de la Cañada; Fuentidueña de Tajo; Navacerrada, Alpedrete; Guadarrama; Griñón; Villarejo de Salvanés; Cenicientos; Cadalso de los Vidrios; Collado Mediano; Robledo de Chavela; and

several points in Madrid capital. In addition, work is expected to start in the forthcoming months on the replacement of 45 kilometres of piping in 19 more districts, in addition to any emergency or unscheduled work required.

RENEWAL OF THE NETWORK: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE OF CANAL

The renewal of the network to obtain an optimum water distribution network is one of the strategic pillars of the Canal de Isabel II Plan 2018-2030. The objective of line 2 of the Strategic Plan is to guarantee the quality of drinking water from its source, conserving the sources of supply, to the end point. This line is part of The Network Plan, and aims to replace obsolete networks in order to improve the quality of water and to guarantee the continuity of supply.

This Plan will enable the improved water quality to be maintained, by replacing all these pipes before 2030. The investment required for the period 2018-2022 will amount to 300 million Euros. The Plan also includes progress in the preventive and even predictive maintenance technologies in the supply networks: this is all aimed at guaranteeing the quality of the water and extending the service life of the networks in optimum conditions.

Canal de Isabel II was founded more than 165 years ago to supply water to the city of Madrid, and currently more than 2500 employees work to provide services to more than 6 million people in the region. It is an innovative company, a leader in its sector, and internationally recognised for its management of the integrated water cycle. It operates 13 reservoirs; 78 spring tapplings; 14 drinking water treatment plants; 17,556 kilometres of conveyance and distribution channels; 131 pumping stations for drinking water and 133 for waste water; 14,956 kilometres of sewage networks; 65 storm tanks; 877 kilometres of sewers and outfalls; 157 waste water treatment stations; and 588 kilometres of reclaimed water channels.