



# Groundwater Recharge with Recycled Water on Agricultural Lands in California (WE&RF 16-03)

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National Experience. Local Focus.



## AGENDA

- A. Project Status/Background/Benefits
- B. Potential Issues Overview
- C. Potential Regulatory Issues
- D. Next Steps



National Experience. Local Focus.

# Contributors

## Research Team

- Woodard & Curran: Dave Richardson, Rob Morrow, Jim Blanke
- Bahman Sheikh
- Prof. Dr.-Ing. Jörg E. Drewes
- Theresa A. Dunham, Somach Simmons & Dunn
- Mike Wackman

## Technical Advisory Committee

- Sacramento County Farm Bureau
- California Farm Bureau Federation
- Sustainable Conservation
- The Nature Conservancy
- U.C. Davis
- **Regional San** (Jose Ramirez)
- North San Joaquin Water Cons. District
- Constellation Brands, Woodbridge Winery



## WE&RF Research Manager

- Kristan VandenHeuvel

## WE&RF Project Subcommittee

- Chris Impellitteri, USEPA
- Bob Holden, MRWPCA
- Monica Gasca, LACSD
- Katharine Dahm, USBR
- Sally McCraven, Todd

## Regulators

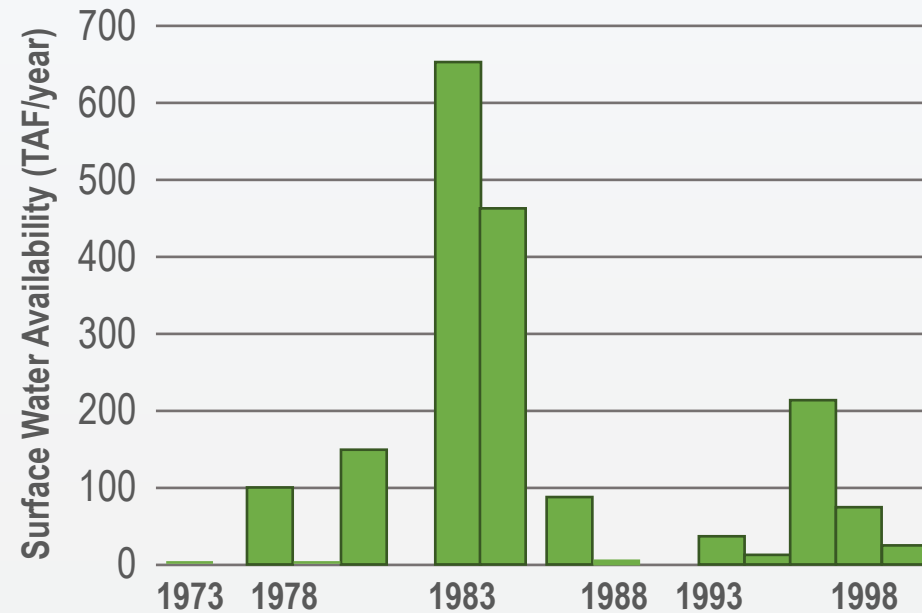
- California State Water Resources Control Board
  - Division of Drinking Water
  - Division of Water Quality
- Regional Water Quality Control Boards

# Recharge of surface water on agricultural lands is limited by available and reliable supplies

## Surface Water Recharge on Agricultural Lands



## Example (Kings River, CA) Surplus Surface Water Supply



# Groundwater recharge with recycled water maximizes reuse but requires dedicated land for recharge

Montebello Forebay Spreading Grounds



Source: Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

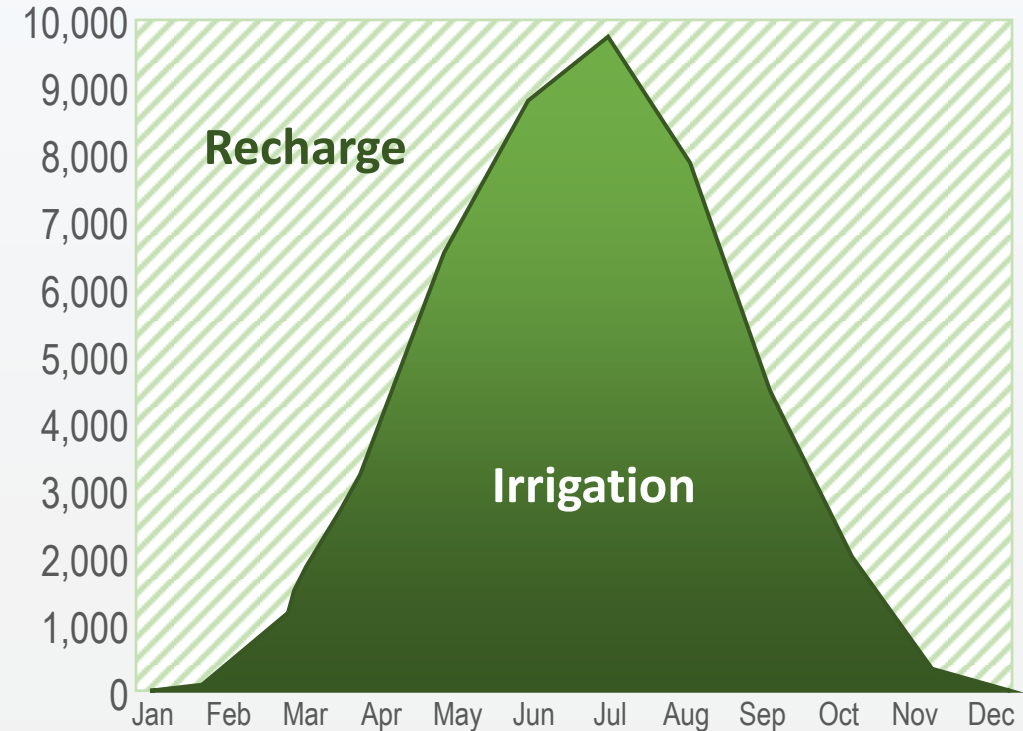
# Agricultural irrigation with recycled water can on use only about half of available RW annually

## Agricultural Irrigation with Recycled Water



Source: Bob Holden, MRWPCA

## GWR opportunities during low irrigation demand



# Benefits of Groundwater Recharge with Recycled Water on Agricultural Lands (Ag-GWR-RW)

- Beneficial use of surplus winter recycled water
- Beneficial use of compatible agricultural land (dormant / between crops)
- Minimal new infrastructure (when combined with ag reuse projects)
- Environmental benefits (higher GW tables, conserve habitat)

# Purpose of Ag-GWR-RW White Paper

- Assimilate relevant current knowledge
- Define on-site operational challenges and propose ways to resolve or mitigate those challenges
- Investigate existing regulatory frameworks and consider an approach to meet the intent of those regulations
- Identify additional research needs and potential demonstration project



# Translating Ag Reuse to Ag-GWR-RW



Source: Bob Holden, MRWPCA

- Distribution systems supports GWR with limited investment

## Ag-GWR-RW Candidates

- Suitable crops and cropping pattern
- Suitable hydrogeological setting
- No tile drains
- Available RW in winter
- Salt/Nutrient management

# Translating Recharge with Surface Water to to Ag-GWR-RW



- Increased salt and nutrient loading
- Increased pathogen / organics potential
- Introduces additional regulations
- Higher level of oversight / monitoring

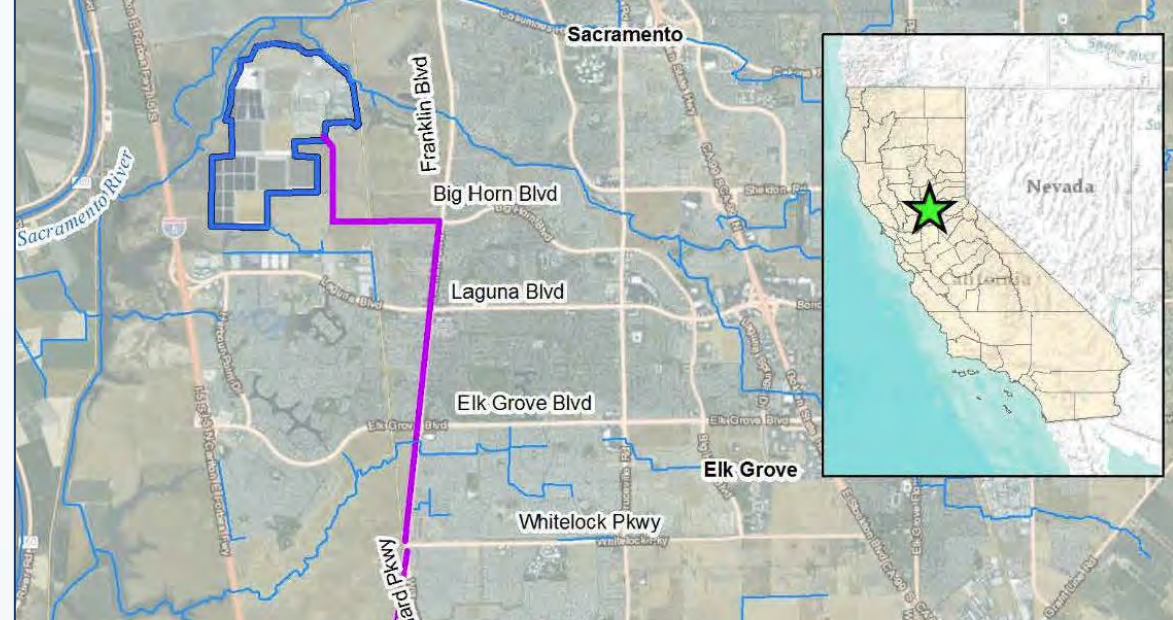
# South Sacramento County Ag Reuse Program

## Recycled Water for Ag Irrigation

- 16,000 acres
- ~33,000 AFY
- ~\$250M

## Recycled Water for Recharge

- Up to 17,000 AFY  
of recycled water
- 500+ acres



# Potential Issues Overview

## Participant Considerations

- Cost Considerations
- Crop Health Risk
- Regulatory Risk

## Recycled Water Supply Considerations

- Availability of Recycled Water
- Proximity of Recycled Water
- Recycled Water Quality
- Application Method
- Surface Water Supplies

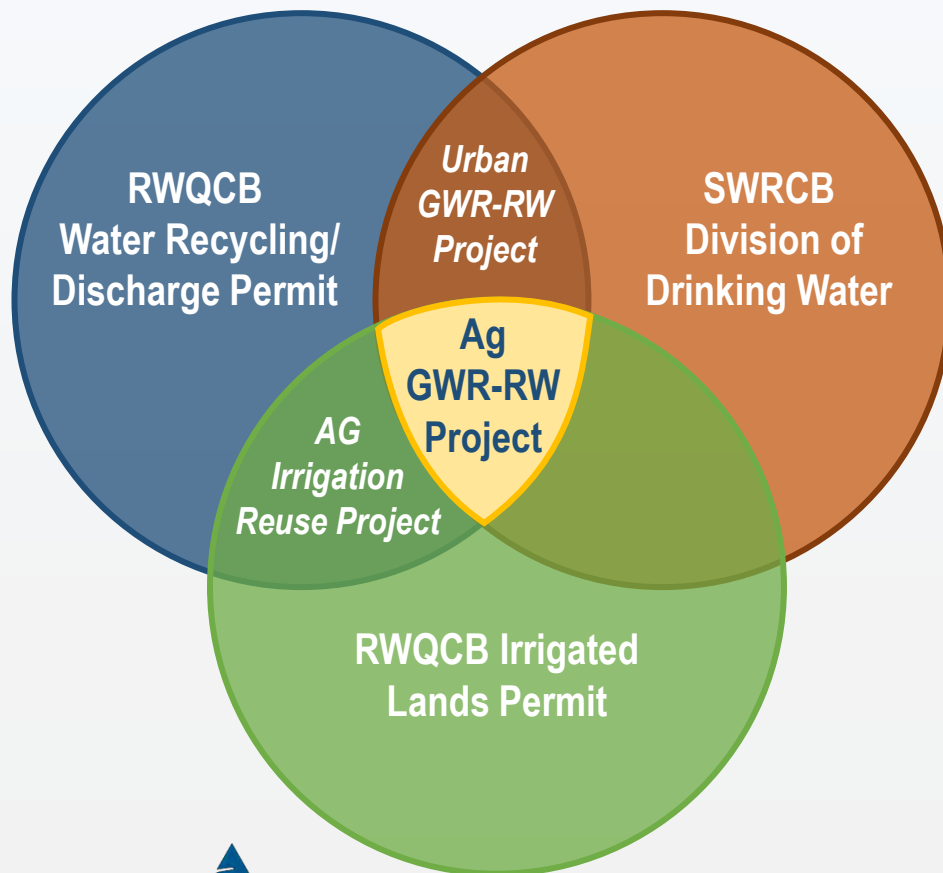
## Water Quality Protection

- Salt and Nutrients
- Pathogens
- Chemicals of Emerging Concern
- Pesticides
- Heavy metals

## GW Basin Setting Considerations

- Hydrogeological Characteristics
- Assimilative Capacity
- Potable Wells
- Institutional Structures

# Regulatory Overlap / Conflicts



## California GWR-RW Regulations

- Pathogens (travel time)
- Chemicals of Emerging Concern (TOC, blending)

## California Anti-Degradation

- Salt / Nutrient Management

## California Irrigated Lands Program

- Additional loading
- Landowner liability

# Ag-GWR-RW Considerations

- Intermittent (~3 months) operations
- Large aerial extent
- Native soil with high biological activity
- Potable wells – typically small, shallow for residences within ag land



# Components of a Successful Ag-GWR-RW Project

## Recharge supply

- Surface water
- Recycled water

## Agricultural land

- Suitable land
- Suitable crops
- Potable well locations

## Hydrogeological

- Suitable soil
- Suitable groundwater

## Economics

- Owner risks and benefits balanced
- Multiple benefits considered
- Costs borne by beneficiaries
- Willing owner / farmer

## Implementation

- Clear regulatory pathway
- Institutional structures in place or to be developed

# Top Ag-GWR-RW Issues

Assuming recycled water, hydrogeological conditions, and crop types/patterns are conducive to Ag-GWR-RW

- Crop Impacts
- Soil Impacts
- Groundwater Protection - Salt & Nutrients
- Public Health Protection - Pathogens



# Regulatory Issues: GWR-RW Permit (DDW, RWQCB)

## Pathogens

- Issues
  - Minimum travel time
- Management Measures
  - Disinfected tertiary treatment
  - Soil aquifer treatment
  - Prevent on-site sources
  - Groundwater monitoring

## Chemicals of Emerging Concern

- Issues
  - Lack of large blend water supply
- Management Measures
  - Soil aquifer treatment
  - Wastewater-derived TOC
  - Monitoring per SWRCB CEC Expert Panel

# Regulatory Issues: Anti-Degradation

## Salts

- Issues
  - Existing assimilative capacity
  - Legacy salts / nutrients
  - Relatively high in recycled water
- Management Measures
  - Consider loading in context of overall GW basin management
  - Source control
  - Blend water, where feasible

## Nutrients

- Issues
  - Same as salts
- Management Measures
  - Nitrification / denitrification @ WWTP
  - Soil aquifer treatment
  - Wet / dry soil cycles
  - Winter cover crops
  - Blend water, where feasible

# Research Recommendations (1 of 2)

Research Category	Research Topic
Crop Impacts	Understand the timing and duration of drying cycles; additional nutrient or amendment needs; and rootstock or variety selection
Soil Impacts	Analyze the effects of alternating water supplies with elevated SAR from recycled water and lower SAR from rainfall and surface water to build an understanding of potential impacts of Ag-GWR-RW on soil structure and permeability.
Nutrients	Develop an understanding of how cover crops can limit nutrient loading from winter application of recycled water, including on fallow fields as well as on vineyards and nut tree orchards.
Pathogens	Quantify the removal efficiency of pathogens during travel through the vadose zone for land with Ag-GWR-RW. These findings could be used to justify minimum retention time appropriate for Ag-GWR-RW setting.

# Research Recommendations (2 of 2)

Research Category	Research Topic
Chemicals of Emerging Concern	Identify the remobilization potential of organic matter on ag land and potential impacts on TOC concentrations in the underlying groundwater and redox conditions in the subsurface affecting CEC removal.
Pesticides	Determine pesticides with highest contamination risk through use of tools such as the CA Dpt of Pesticide Regulation's Ground Water Protection Program and the UC Cooperative Extension
	Determine period prior to recharge operations for no pesticide application through use of tools such as the Windows Pesticide Screening Tool (WIN-PST)
Heavy Metals	Developing an understanding of the risks to heavy metal mobilization and how the timing, volume, and quality of recharged recycled water can be altered to minimize the risk.

# THANK YOU!

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