

Arizona Water Reuse Symposium

The City of Scottsdale's Water Reuse Program 30 Years of Success

Flagstaff, AZ
July 27th 2015

Presented by
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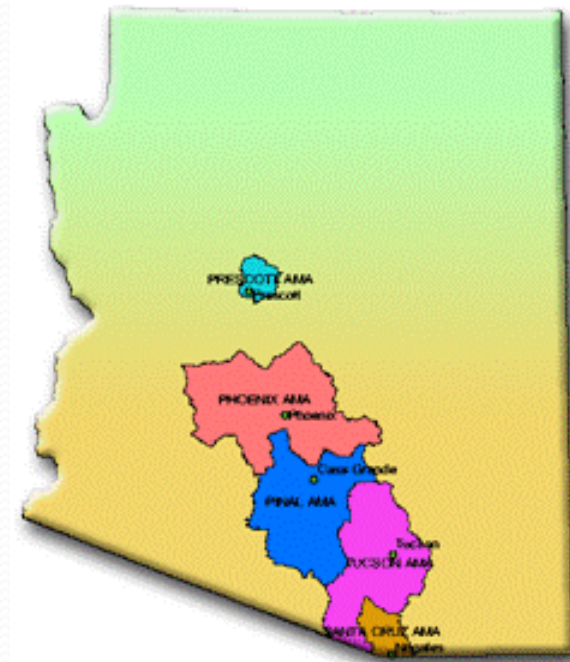


Presentation Overview

- History & Background of Water Reuse in Scottsdale
- Early Water Reuse Applications
- Water Campus Concept & Development
- Water Campus Initial Operation
- Water Campus Expansions – Capacity & Technology
- The Future of Water Reuse in Scottsdale

History & Background

- 1970's - Discussion Surrounding Groundwater Pumping in AZ
- June 1980 - Historic Signing of Groundwater Management Act
- Establishes Active Management Areas (AMA's)
- Stringent Laws & Regulations on Groundwater Pumping within the AMA's



Active Management Areas

Impact to Scottsdale

- Largely Dependent on Groundwater
- Development & Growth – Tourism and Golf
- 100% of Generated Wastewater Conveyed out of the City



Scottsdale Preparation

- Realized the Concern & Potential Impact in the 1970's
- Initiated our own Discussion & Planning
- 1980 City Requirement - New Golf Course Development to provide it's own Water Resources other than Groundwater or Potable Water for Irrigation

Gainey Ranch WRP

- Markland Property and City of Scottsdale sign agreement – 11/30/81
 - 27 hole Gainey Ranch Golf Course
 - 1.7 mgd WRP
 - Deeded to City
 - Take or Pay Agreement
399 mg per year

November 24, 1981

AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT made this *30th* day of *November*, 1981, by and between THE CITY OF SCOTTSDALE, a municipal corporation of the State of Arizona (the "City"), and MARKLAND PROPERTIES, INC., an Arizona corporation ("Markland").

Gainey Ranch WRP

- December 1984
- Two Upgrades
- Original Agreement
- Effluent Sales Cover all O&M Expenses
- Met Irrigation Needs for over 30 years



Scottsdale's Tremendous Growth



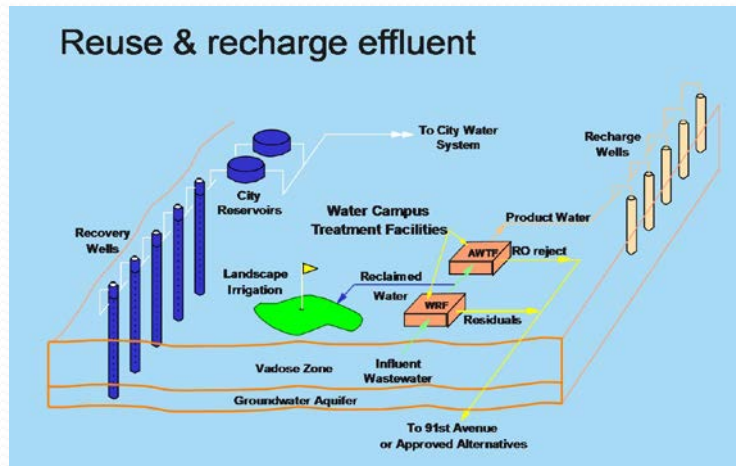
- 1980's – plans for growth into the 1990's
- Concern with sewer conveyance system capacity
- Golf industry leading the way

Master Planning Efforts

- Capture our own water resource – wastewater
- Partnership with developers
- Establish a plan to reuse our effluent and replenish the aquifer
- Reuse and Recharge Concept
- Water Campus Concept - Born in the late 1980's

Water Campus Concept

- Reclaimed Water Distribution System
 - City builds a non-potable distribution system
 - Developers purchase capacity
 - Rate structure keeps City whole
- Water Reclamation Plant & Advanced Water Treatment Facility
 - Construct treatment works capable of meeting golf course irrigation demand
 - Construct advanced treatment works capable of meeting groundwater quality requirements for recharge

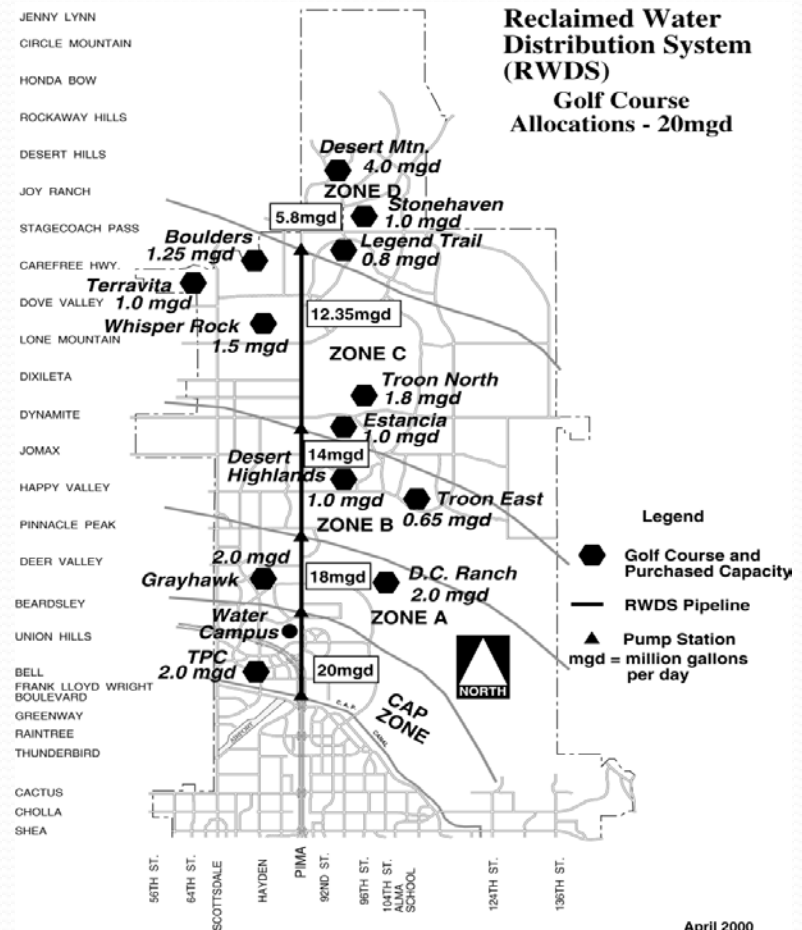


Reclaimed Water Distribution System (RWDS)

- Developer purchased CAP Water Rights - turning them over to the City in exchange for RWDS capacity
- Establish a rate structure covering O&M cost and replacement and reserve fund
- Design a 20 mgd system – expected to meet demand for 20 golf courses
- Desert Mountain signs initial Agreement in 1991
- Expectations are 10 year's to sell 100% capacity
- Capacity sold in 18 months

RWDS System

- 14 miles of pipe
- 5 pump stations
- Irrigation for
 - 23 golf courses
 - City owned sports complex (soccer fields)
- Delivery of raw CAP begins in 1993
- Delivery of effluent begins in 1998



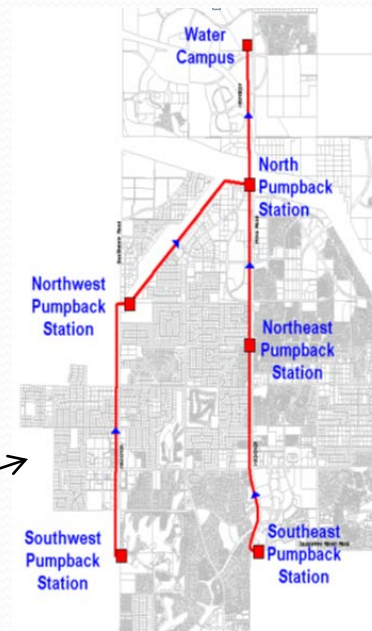
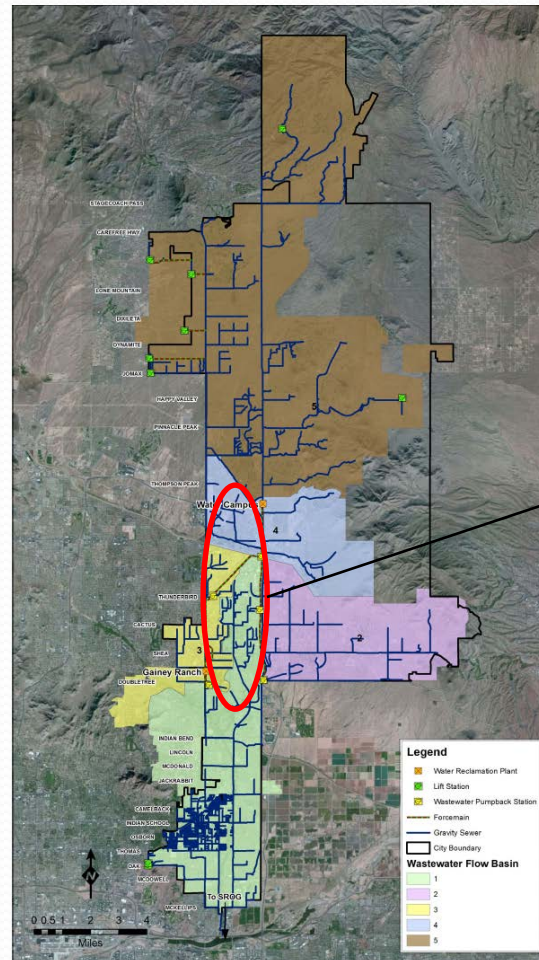
April 2010

Water Campus Requirement

- Design a facility to meet two primary needs
 - Irrigation demand – varying from 0 to 20 mgd
 - Ground water recharge – when not providing water for irrigation
- System to convey wastewater to the site
- Water Reclamation Plant (WRP)
- Advanced Water Treatment Plant (AWT)

Pumpback System

- Roughly 15 miles of force main
- 5 large pump stations



Design Concept

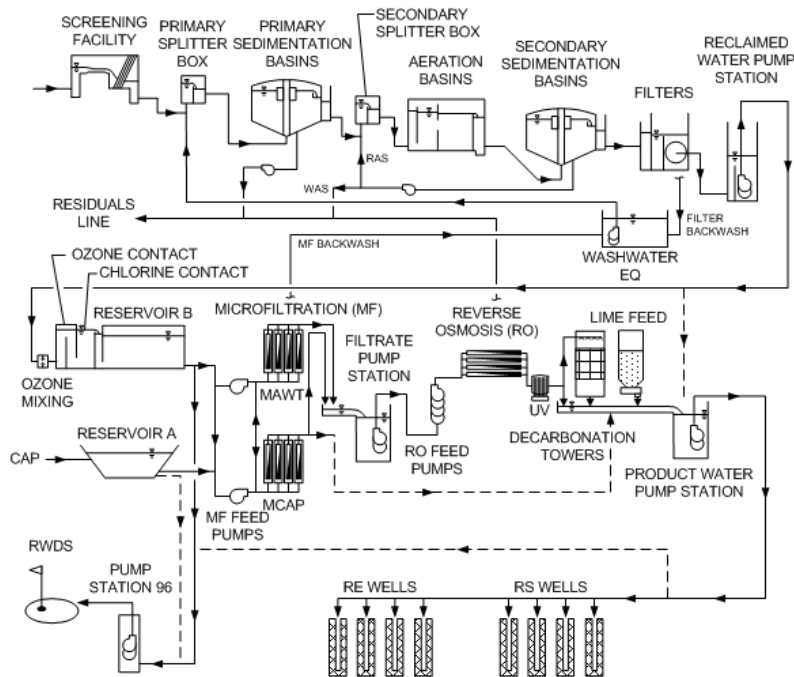
- Water Reclamation Plant
 - Phased approach to 20 mgd
 - State Regulatory Parameters – somewhat in flux
 - California Title 22
 - NDeN / Tertiary Treatment
 - Odor control
 - Aesthetically pleasing
- Advance Water Treatment Plant (AWT)
 - Meet Water Quality Requirements
 - State Regulatory Parameters – somewhat in flux
 - Implement Technology that supports public acceptance
 - Best available technology and processes

Water Reclamation Plant Design

- 8 MGD Initial Capacity
- 2.5 Peaking Factor – Day
- Site Planning - 24 mgd
- Conventional treatment processes
 - Preliminary
 - Primary
 - Secondary - NDeN
 - Tertiary – deep bed monomedia
 - Disinfection – gaseous Cl_2
 - 8 mg Storage
 - No solids handling



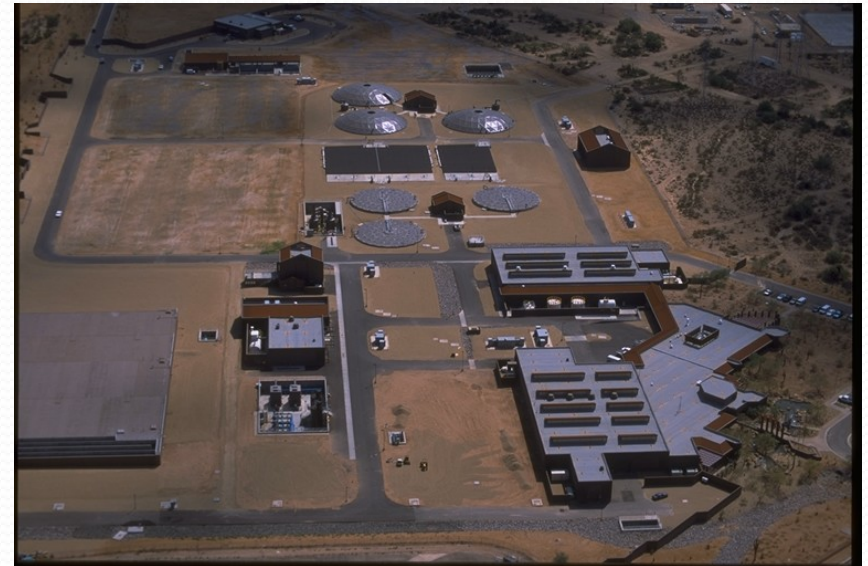
AWT Plant Design



- Research & Piloting Effort
- 6 MGD Initial Capacity
- Site Planning 20 MGD
- Microfiltration
- Reverse Osmosis
- Permeate Stabilization
- Vadose Zone Recharge Wells

Water Campus Overview

- Initial Design – 8 mgd WRP & 6 mgd AWT
- Construction started April 1997
- C/O adding additional 4 mgd capacity before completion of phase I



Initial Construction

- 3 Largest CIP Projects
- Accelerated Project
- 300+ Contractors onsite
- 18 months from start of construction to treating wastewater



Start Up - WRP & AWT



- WRP Start Up
 - 10/14/1998 @ 2:34 a.m.
 - Low flow challenges
 - Low ww strength
 - Temporary piping
 - 100% compliant
- AWT Start Up
 - May 1999
 - Uniqueness of MF/RO
 - Vadose Zone Well challenges
 - Orifice plates

Expansions



Capacity and Technology

- WRP & AWT Phase II
- AWT Phase III
- WRP Phase III
- Onsite Influent Pump Station
- Filter Complex Upgrade
- AWT Phase IV
 - OSHG
 - Ozone



Water Campus 2015



- 23.6 mgd WRP
- 20.0 mgd AWT
- Center of Scottsdale Water Resources
- Leader in Water Reuse
- Implementing latest in Technology

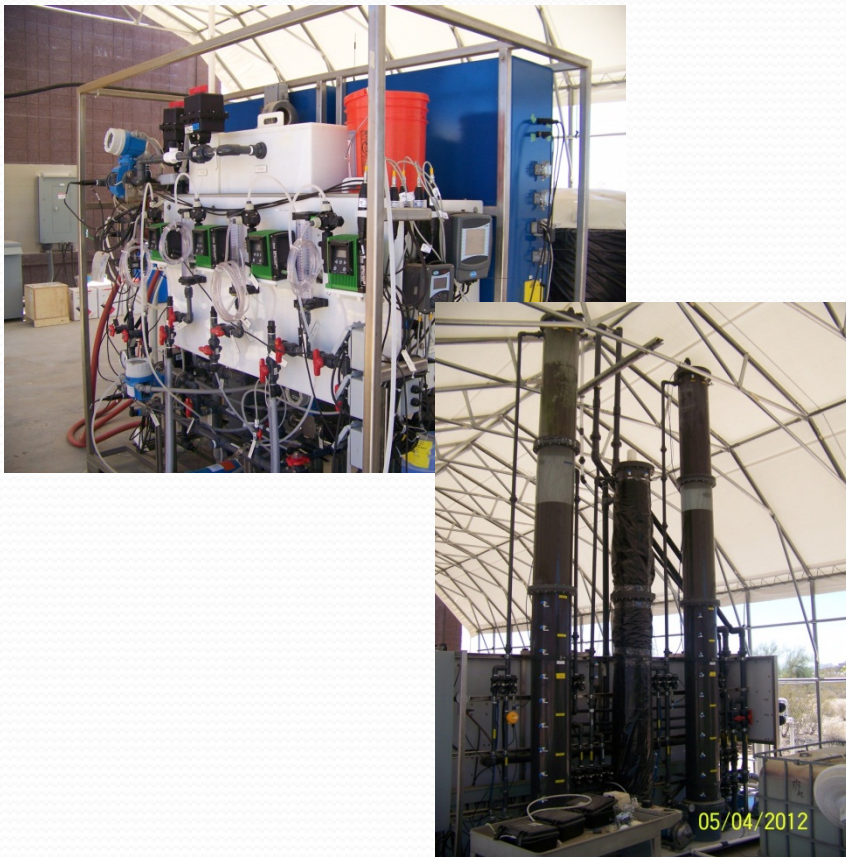


Partnerships

- RWDS Users
 - 23 golf courses & 13 ownerships
 - Primary customers
- Concern over salinity
 - Water Quality Study
 - Amended agreements
 - Purchased AWT capacity
 - Three levels of water quality
 - New Rate Structure
- Eff/RO/CAP blend
 - Since April 1, 2012
 - <125 mg/l sodium continuously



Supporting Research



- Advanced treatment technologies on one site
 - Extremely rare
 - Varying water qualities
 - Participate in numerous research projects
 - in-kind services
 - SCADA & water quality lab data
 - pilot location
 - providing real world experience
 - Supporting technology advancement with universities to local elementary schools

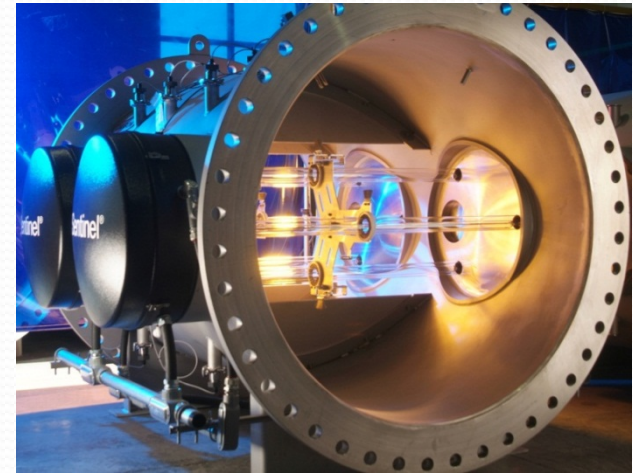
Public Outreach

- Public information firm
- Initial 3-day Open House
 - Officials & Dignitaries
 - Media
 - Public – 500+
- Regulatory agency workshop – March 2000
 - ADEQ, ADWR, Maricopa County (5 permits)
- Numerous Tours
 - Provided cameras
- 9/11/2001 – Impact
 - Limited sharing of information
 - Tightened security
 - Restructured Tours
 - Documented
 - Approval process
 - Restricted areas
- Recent years increased outreach
 - Water Resources PIO
 - Tours increased substantially
 - New Marketing effort
 - Increased visibility

Challenges

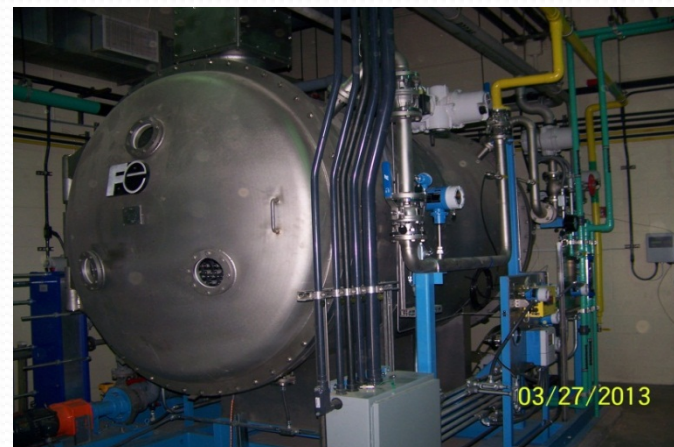
- New Technology & Processes

- Not much history
- Procurement issues
 - Sole source
 - Tied to manufacturer
 - Service agreements
- Beta version
 - New developments and versions



- Staffing

- Experience
- Training
- Retaining staff
 - Become very marketable



17 Years of Successful Operation

- Achieved Safe Yield
- Reduced Reliance on Groundwater for Potable Uses
- Met Regulatory Requirements
- Recharged in Excess of 46,000 AF effluent
- Recharged in Excess of 25,000 AF of surface water
- Met irrigation needs of 23 golf courses
- Implemented the latest in new treatment technologies

Future

- New or Modified Reuse Opportunities
 - Master Planning Efforts
 - Capturing additional wastewater resources
 - New customers or recharge application for Gainey WRP
- Optimizing existing systems
 - RO Concentrate reduction
 - Sodium reduction in wastewater – positive impact to operation
- Effective Utility Management
 - Address challenges – staffing
 - Assist with optimizing
 - Clarify procurement challenges

Conclusion

City of Scottsdale a leader in water reuse in 1985
-30 years later-

The City of Scottsdale is still at the fore front of water reuse and considered one of the leaders in the industry not only nationally but around the world.

