

A close-up photograph of a vibrant green leaf with a single, clear water droplet resting on its tip, set against a soft-focus background.

Water Reuse 101

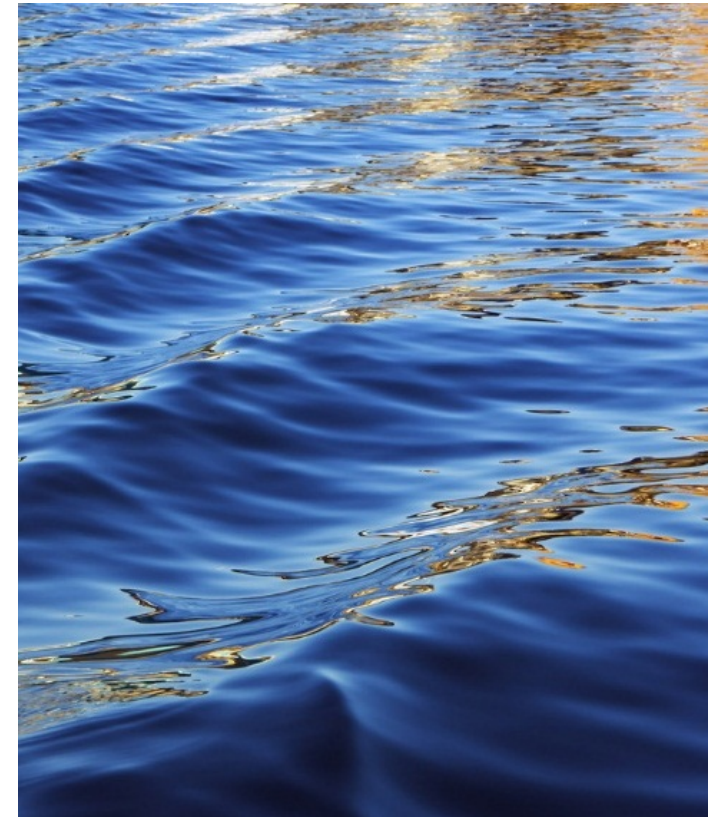
Rob McCandless, Brown and Caldwell
Maria Brady, Stantec Consulting



A photograph of a water treatment facility showing a worker in a white hard hat and dark shirt operating a large industrial valve. The facility is filled with complex piping and machinery.

Agenda

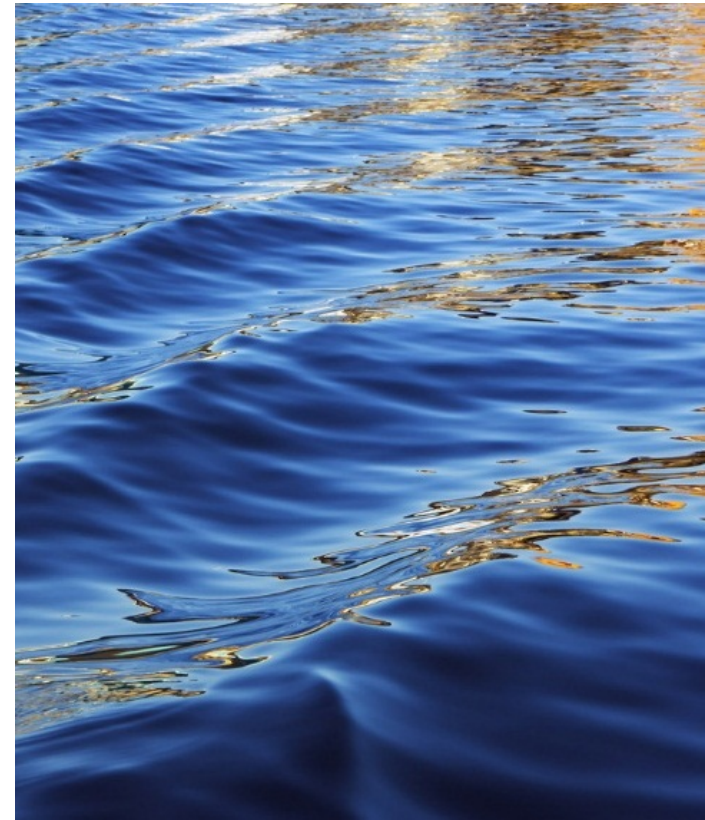
- 1 Where is water from?
- 2 Where is water used?
- 3 Where is water reused?
- 4 Agency Jurisdictions
- 5 Trends for the Future





Where is water from?

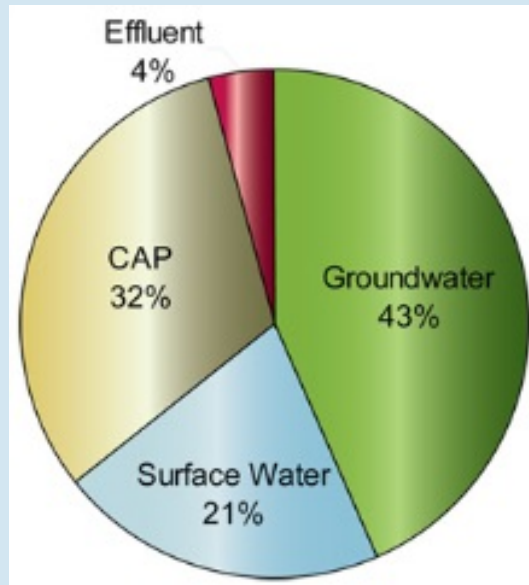
Arizona Water Reuse 101



Where does Arizona's water come from?

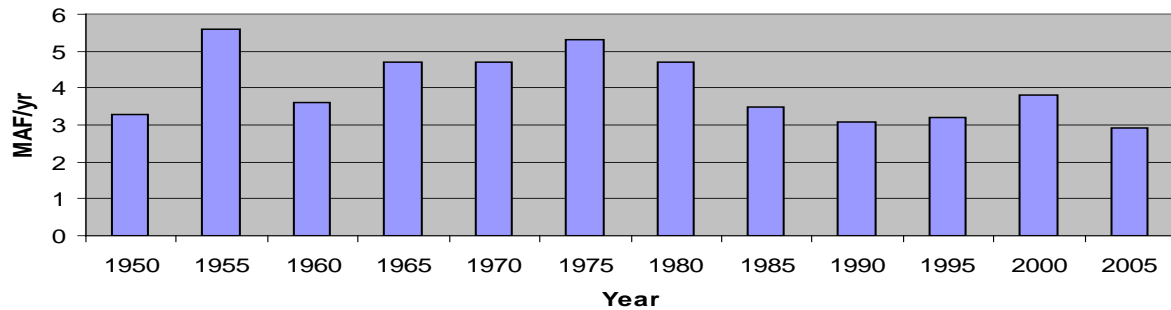
Three basic sources:

1. Groundwater
2. Surface Water
3. Reclaimed Water



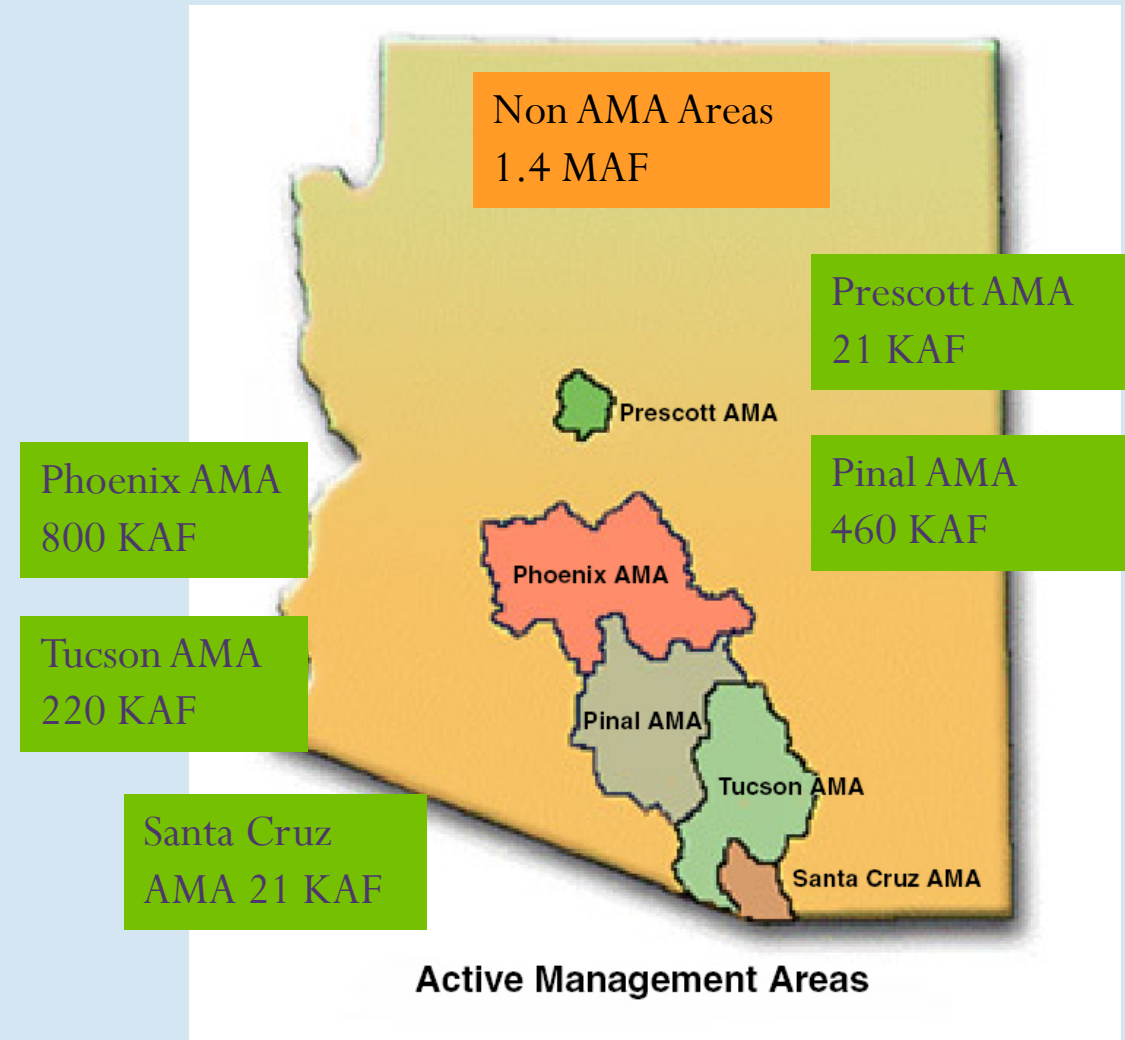
Groundwater Use

Historic GW use in AZ



- 40% of AZ's water supply
- Groundwater mining (overdraft) is a statewide problem – its not just for AMA's anymore

Groundwater Pumped (2005)
2.9 MAF

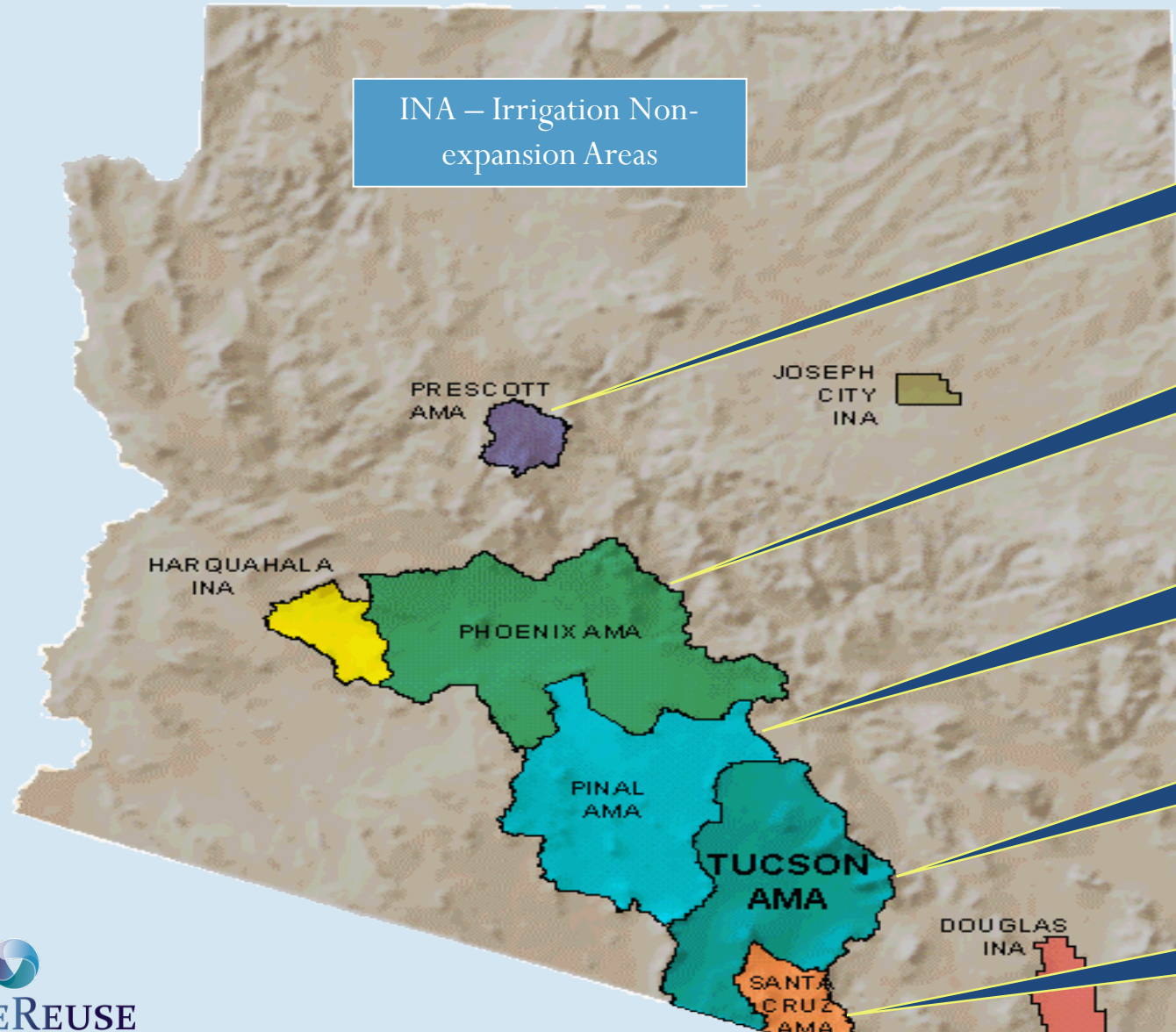


Arizona Water Resources – Groundwater

- 1980 Groundwater Management Act
 - Formed 5 AMAs
 - Formed Irrigation Non-expansion Areas
 - Set Safe Yields
 - Adequate Water Supply Program
- 2007 Mandatory Water Adequacy Legislation
 - Authorizes counties and cities to adopt 100-year assured water supplies outside of the AMAs

Groundwater Management Areas

Goals



INA – Irrigation Non-expansion Areas

Prescott AMA:
safe-yield by 2025

Phoenix AMA:
safe-yield by 2025

Pinal AMA:
preserve agriculture as long as feasible while preserving groundwater for future needs (1,000 feet depth to water limit)

Tucson AMA:
safe-yield by 2025

Santa Cruz AMA:
maintain safe-yield,
prevent long-term water table declines

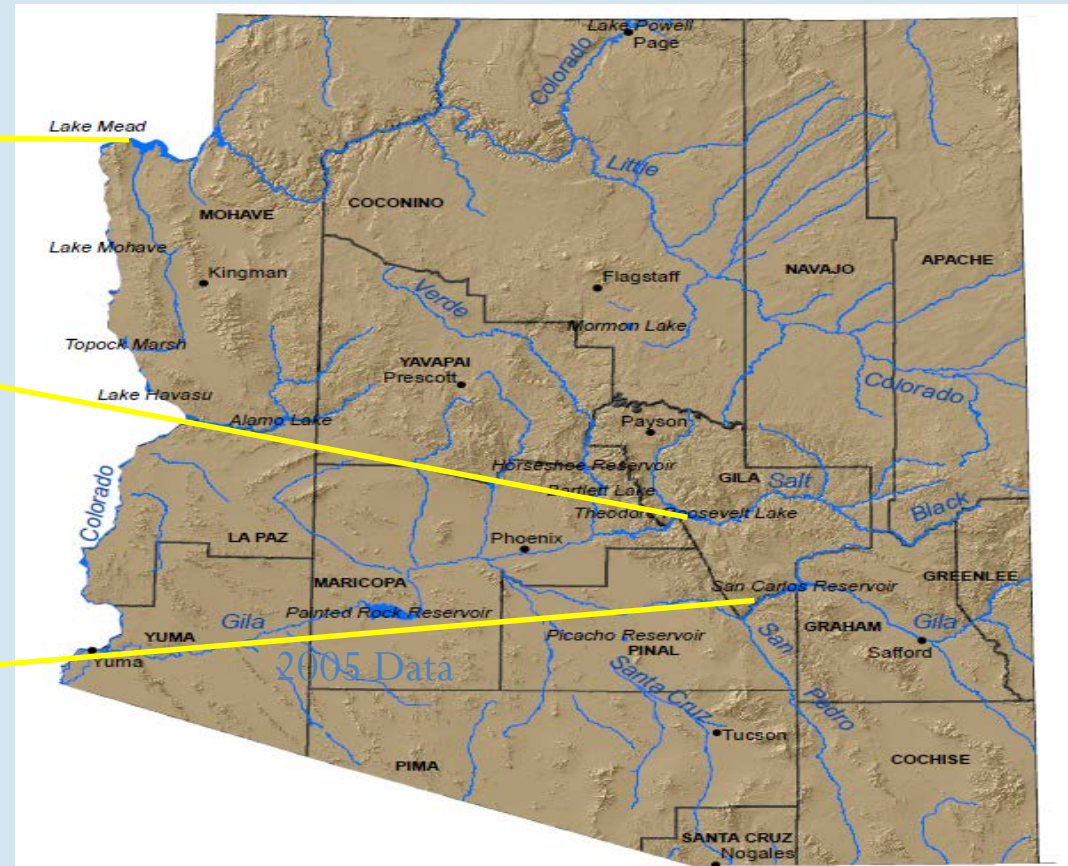


Surface Water

Colorado River
2.8 MAF

Salt/Verde River
1.0 MAF

Gila River
0.4 MAF



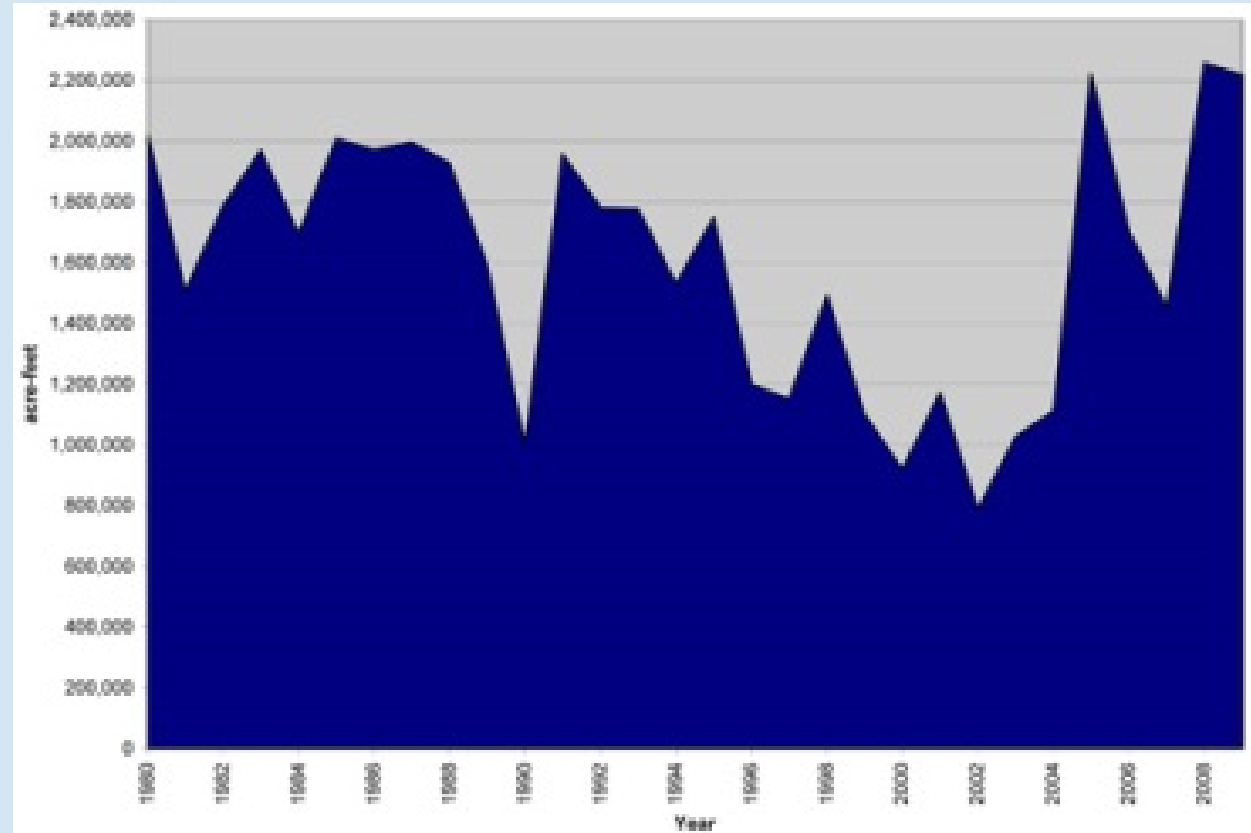
Arizona Water Resources – Surface Water

- Colorado River Compact
 - Managed under compacts, federal laws and court decisions for 7 basin states, environment and Mexico
 - 4 states in Upper Basin and 3 in Lower Basin
 - Arizona v California (1964) and CAP (1968)
 - Colorado River Basin Salinity Act (1974)



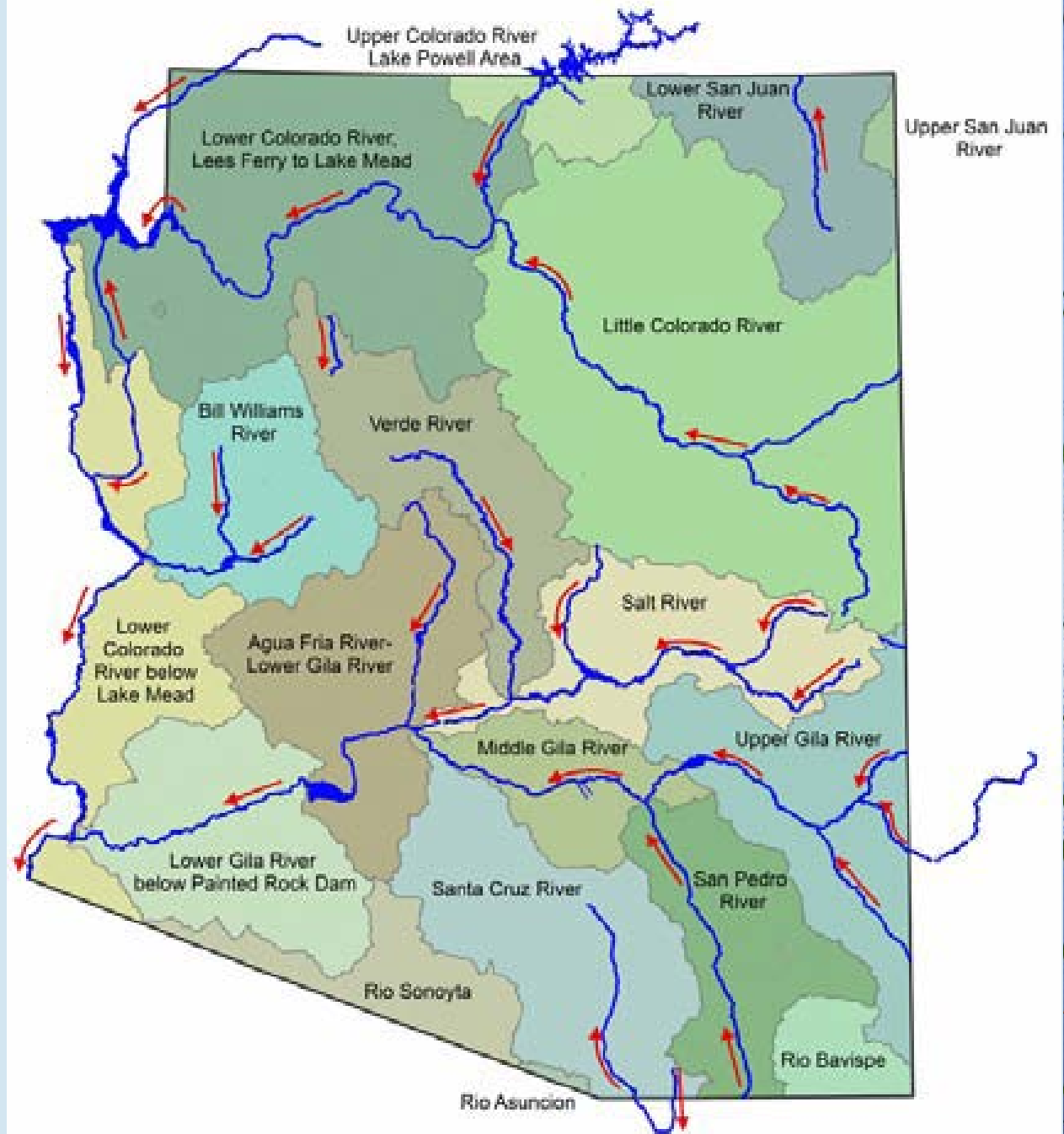
Arizona Water Resources – Surface Water

- Salt River
 - 1910 Kent Decree: which land receives Salt and Verde River Water
- SRP Storage Capacity – 2.3 MAF in 7 lakes
 - Roosevelt: 1.65 MAF
 - Apache: 0.25 MAF
 - Bartlett: 0.18 MAF
 - Horseshoe: 0.11 MAF



Arizona's Water Sheds

- Water Sheds that feed surface water supplies
 - Colorado River
 - Salt River
 - Verde River
 - Gila River
- Groundwater that feeds surface water supplies



Reclaimed Water

Because of its desert location, Palo Verde is the only Nuclear Power Facility that uses 100% reclaimed water for cooling.



WATERREUSE
ARIZONA

Arizona Water Resources – Reclaimed Water

- Reclaimed Water
 - Grand Canyon – 1926
 - Tucson Reclaimed System – 1983
- Direct reuse – 2.5% of Az Water Supply
 - ~ 705 for turf or ag irrigation
- Recharged to ground water – directly or indirectly



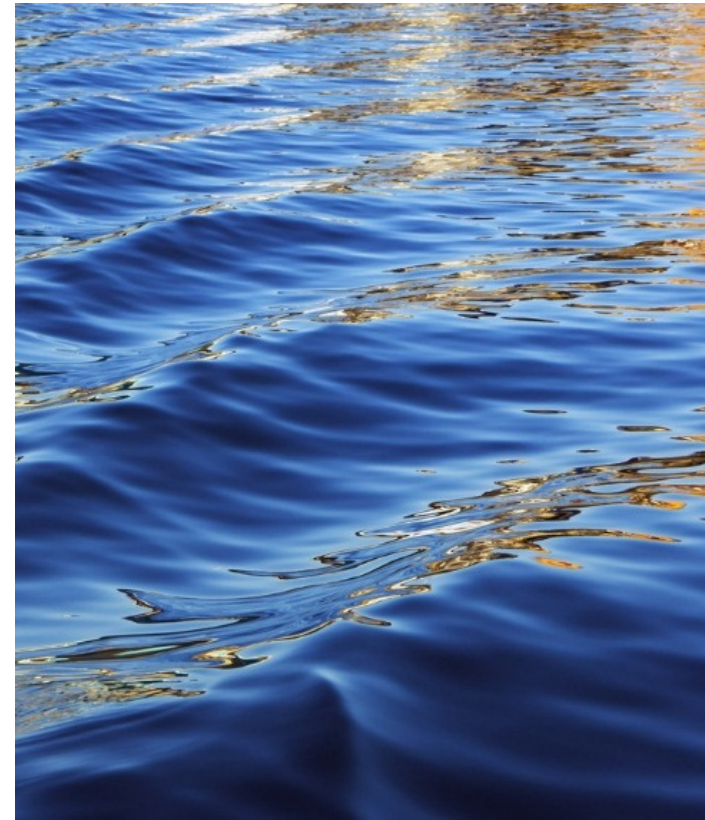
Arizona Annual Water Supply Budget

Water Source	Million Ac-Ft	% of Total
Surface Water	4.2	57%
Colorado Water	2.8	38%
CAP	1.6	22%
On-River	1.2	16%
In-State Rivers	1.4	19%
Salt-Verde River Shed	1.0	14%
Gila River and Others	0.4	5%
Groundwater	2.9	39%
Reclaimed Water	0.3	4%
Total	7.4	



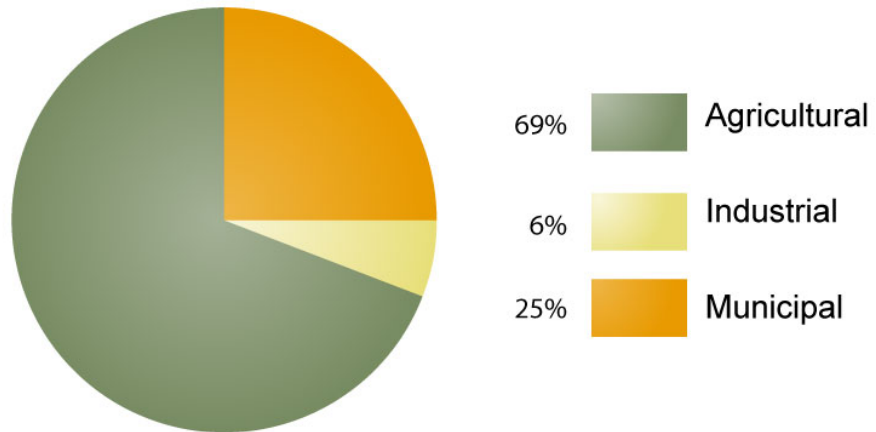
Where is water used?

Arizona Water Reuse 101



Where is Arizona's water used?

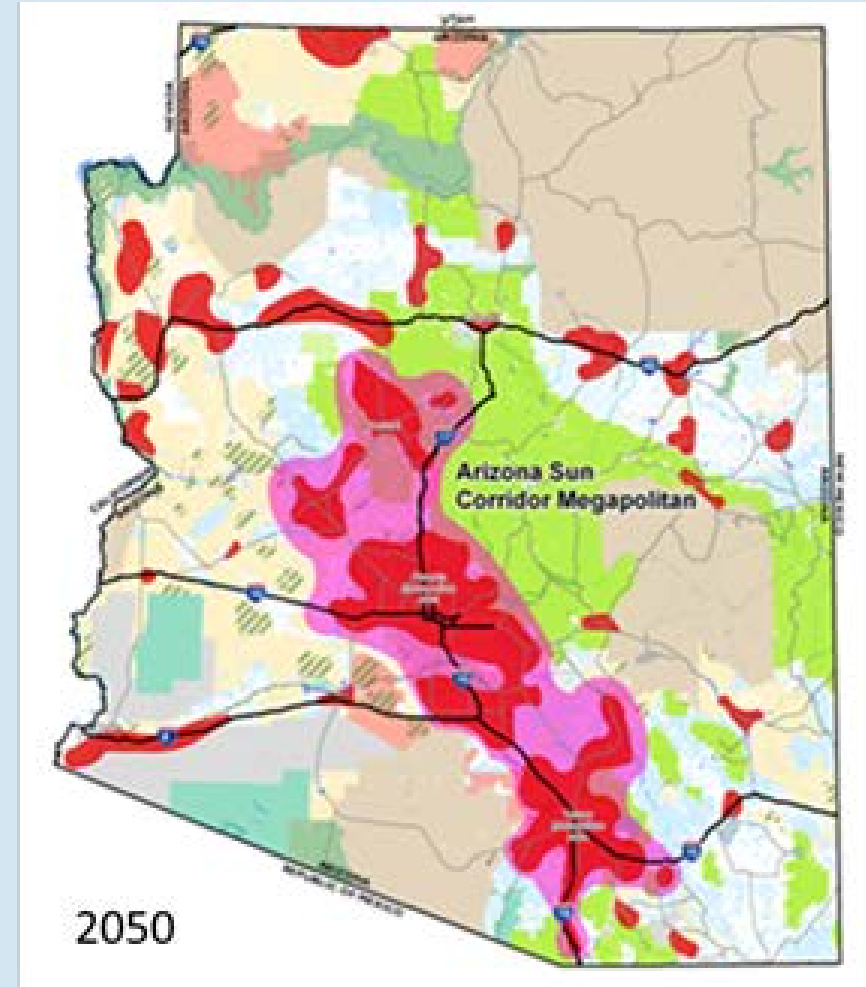
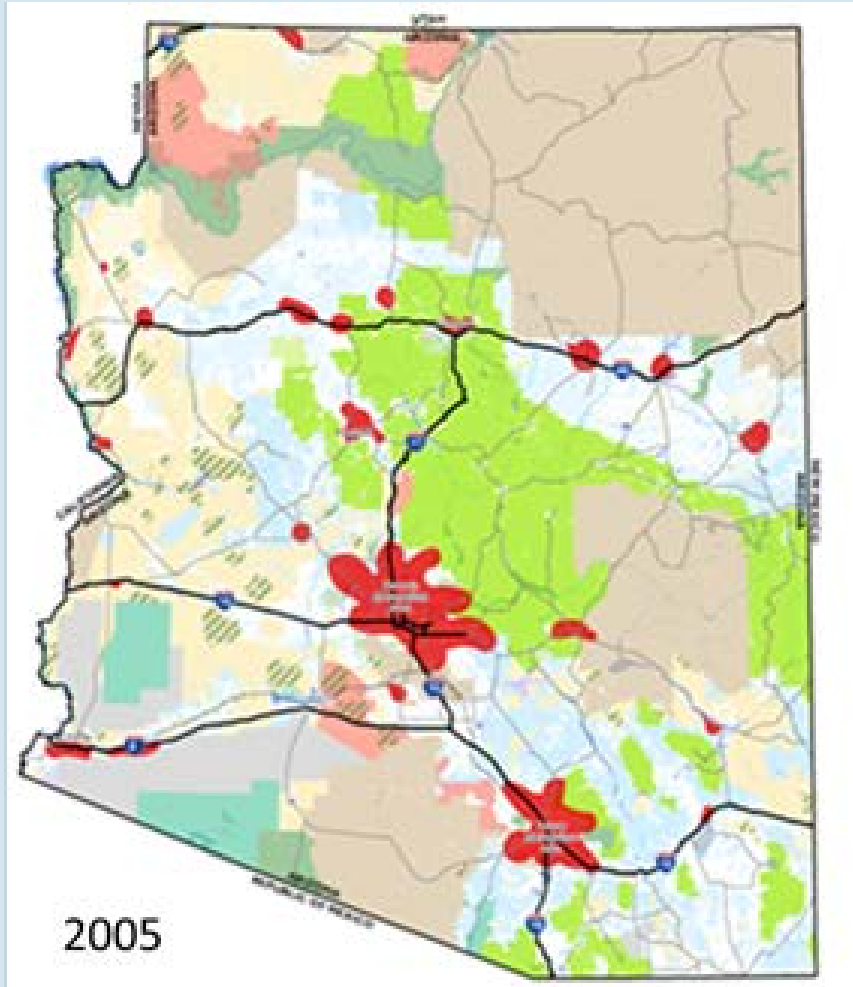
How do we use water?



Values based on Arizona Department of Water Resources
<http://www.azwater.gov/AzDWR/PublicInformationOfficer/documents/supplydemand.pdf>



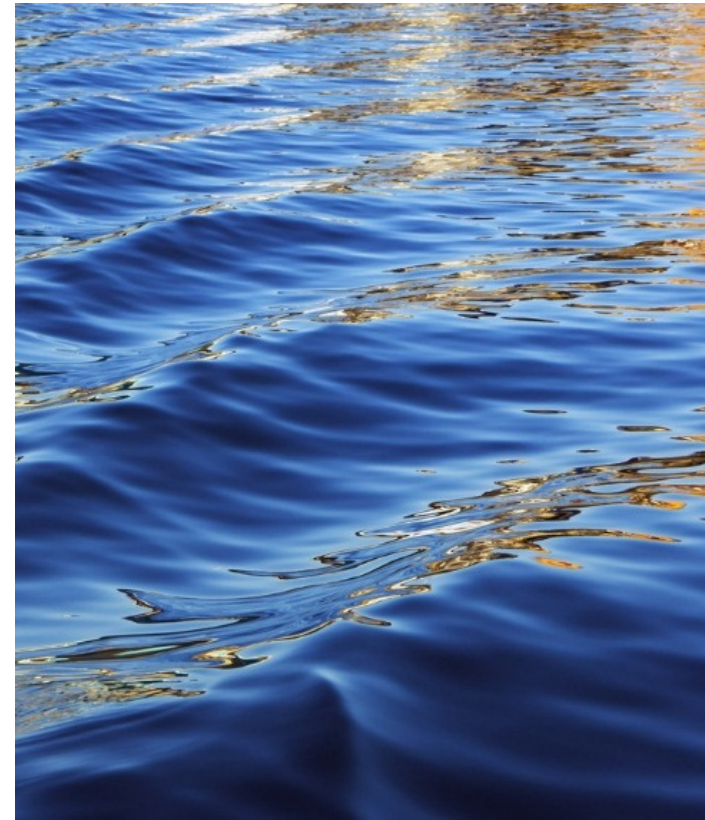
Future Water Needs





Where is water reused?

Arizona Water Reuse 101



Reclaimed Water Uses

- Recycled Water (Direct) Uses
 - Landscape and Golf Course Irrigation (Scottsdale RWDS)



- Industrial (Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station)



Reclaimed Water Uses

- Aquifer Recharge for Credit
 - Engineered Basins (SRP's NAUSP, Prescott Recharge Basins, Gilbert Neely Ranch Riparian Habitat)
 - Vadose Zone (Scottsdale, Gilbert)
 - ASR ???

SRP's NAUSP



Neely Ranch Riparian Habitat



Reclaimed Water Uses

- De Facto Recharge in Stream Beds
 - Nogales WWTP
 - Pima County WWTFs
 - 91st Ave WWTP



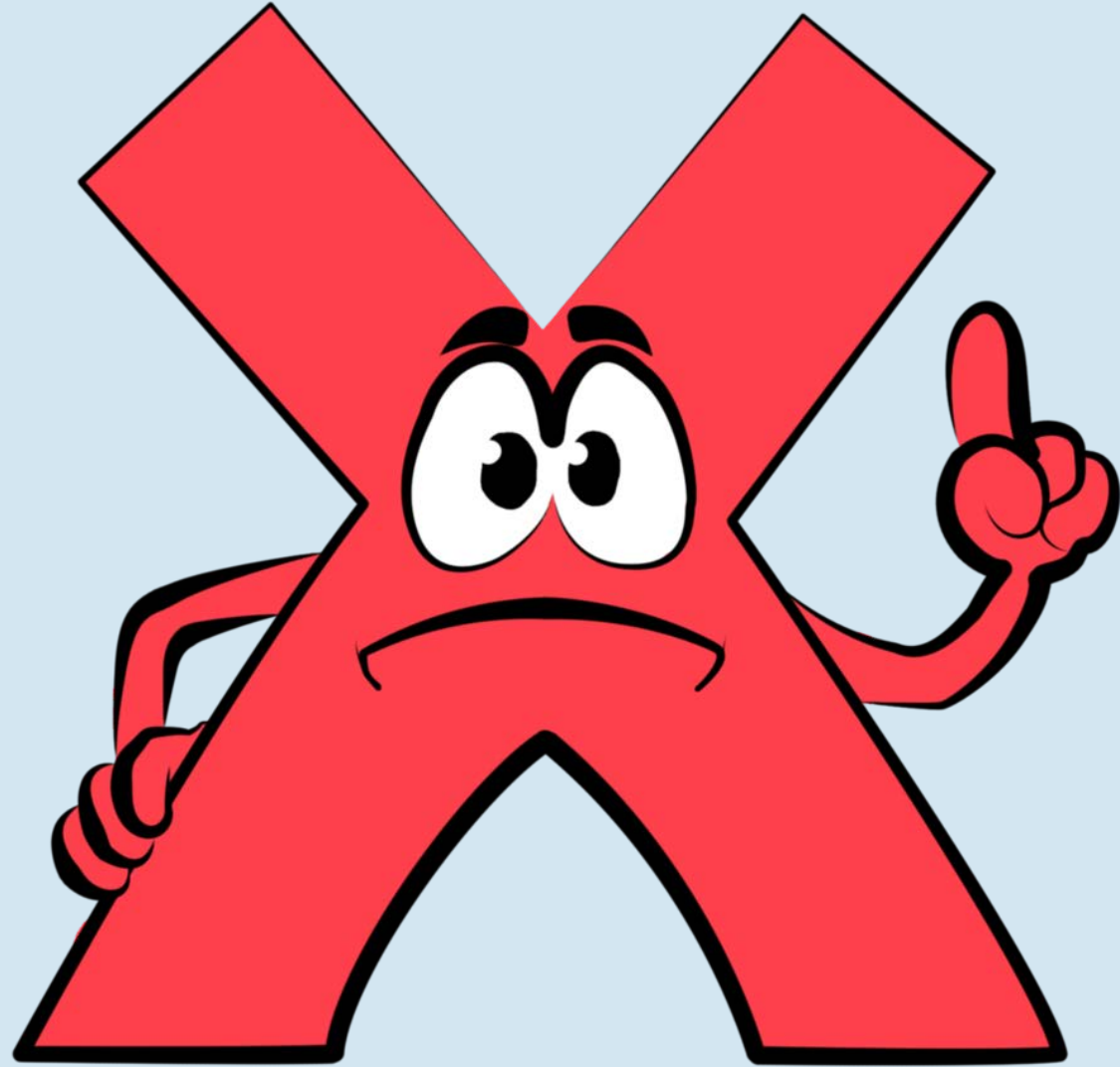
Reclaimed Water Uses

- De Facto Reuse via Stream Bed
 - Figueroa Ave Water Pollution Control Facility: Yuma to Mexico
 - 91st Ave Wastewater Treatment Plant to Buckeye Irrigation District



Reclaimed Water Uses

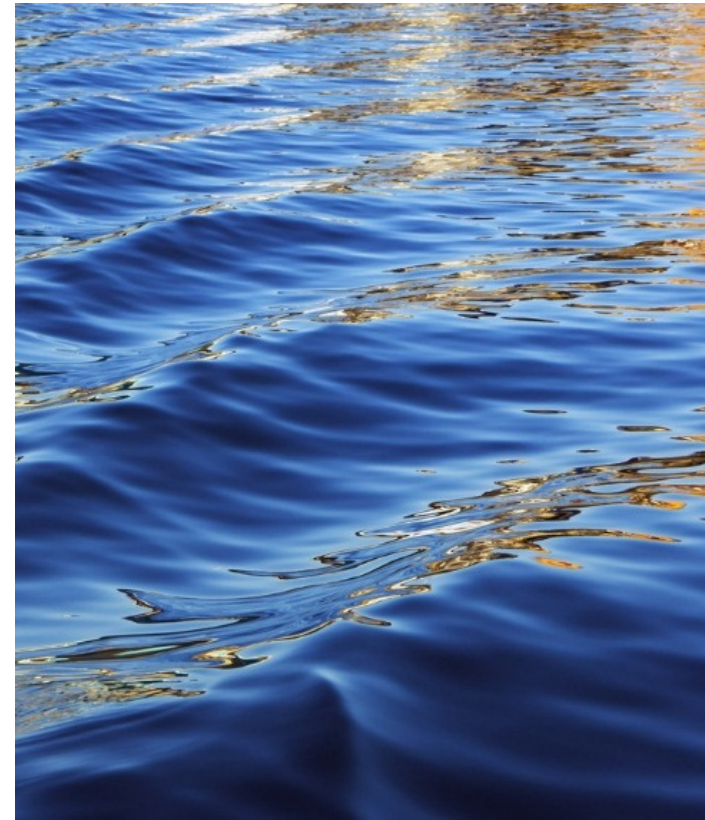
- Direct Potable Reuse
 - Not Permitted in Arizona





Agency Jurisdiction

Arizona Water Reuse 101



Agency Jurisdiction

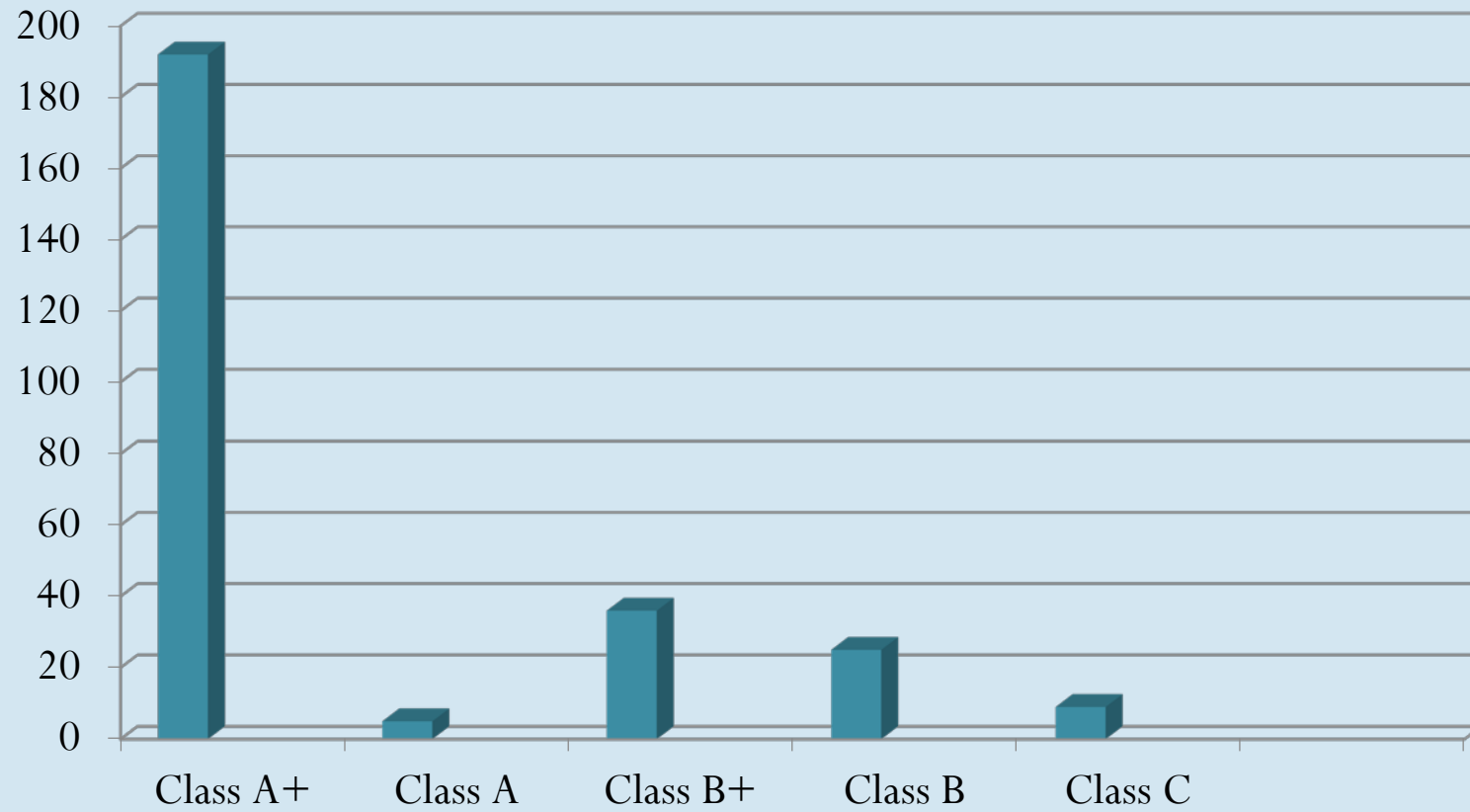
Arizona Dept of Water Resources (ADWR)

- Priority : Quantity over Quality
- 1980 Groundwater Management Act – Unique to Arizona
- Surface Water Rights
- Recharge/ Aquifer Storage and Recovery

Arizona Dept of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)

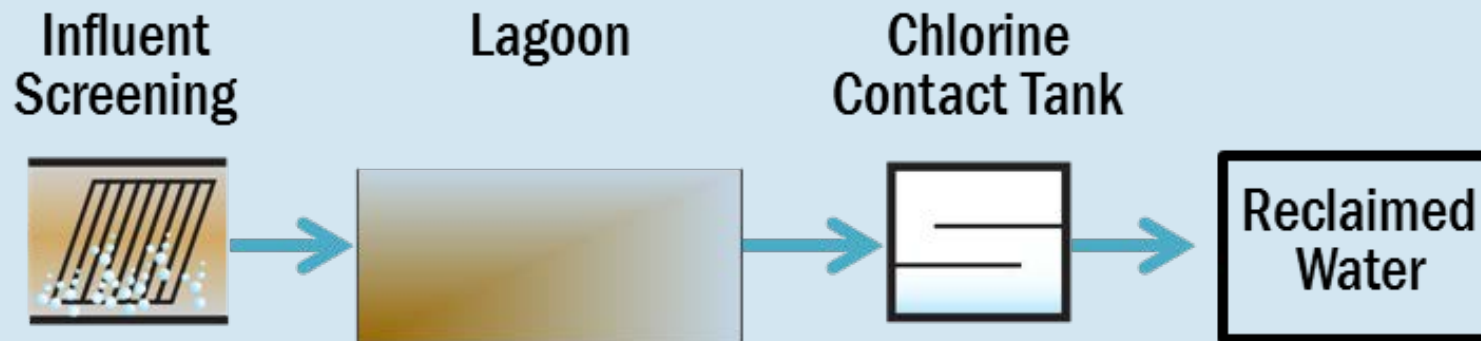
- Priority: Quality over Quantity
- Aquifer Protection Permitting, AWQS
- AzPDES, SWQS
- Reclaimed Water Rules and Permits
 - Single end user permit
 - Water agent permit (for multiple end users)

Arizona Reclaimed Water Permits



Class C

- Regulatory Requirements
 - Reclaimed water is wastewater that has undergone secondary treatment in a series of wastewater stabilization ponds, including aeration, with or without disinfection.
 - fecal coliform (cfu/100ml) <1000 (4 of 7 samples); <4000 sample max



Class C

Allowable uses

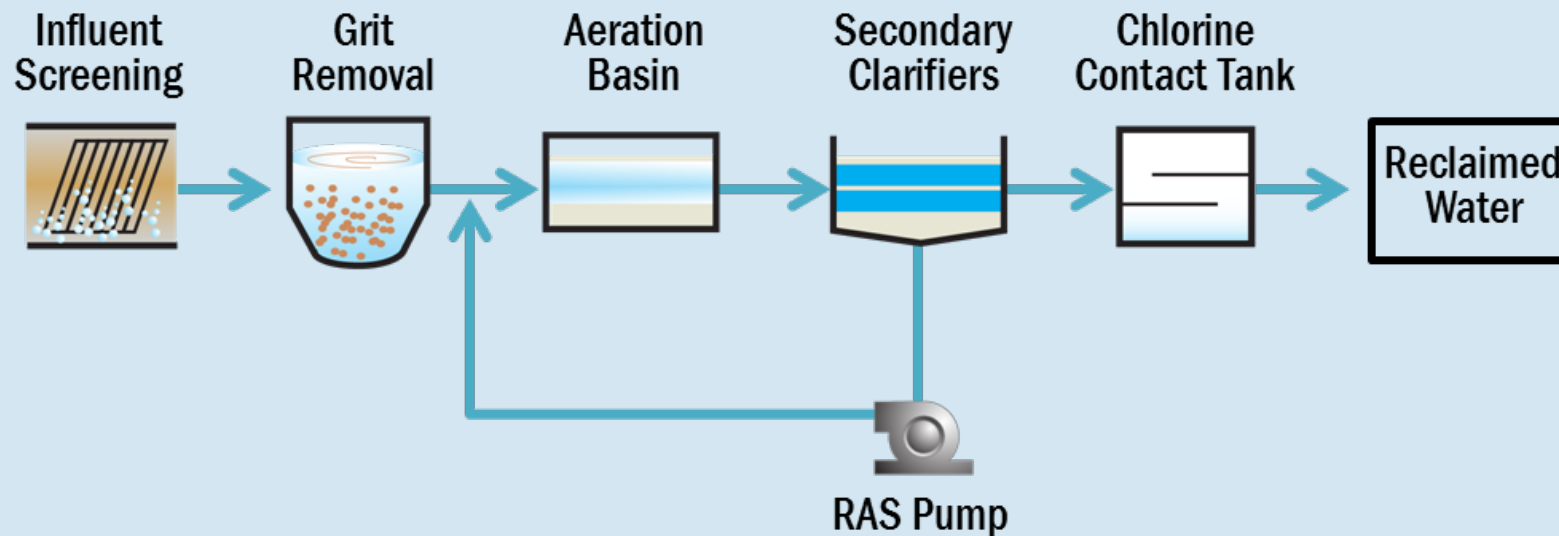
- Pasture irrigation for non-dairy animals,
- Animal watering for non-dairy animals,
- Sod farms
- Fiber, seed and forage crops
- Silviculture

Examples

- Joseph City Sanitary District
 - Uses: on-site pasture irrigation
- Mormon Lake Lodge WWTP
 - Uses: on-site pasture irrigation
- Eyman ADOC
 - Owner: Arizona Dept of Corrections
 - Uses: irrigate fiber, seed and forage crops

Class B

- Regulatory Requirement:
 - Reclaimed water is wastewater that has undergone secondary treatment and disinfection.
 - Fecal coliform (cfu/ 100ml) <200 (4 of 7 samples), <800 max sample



Class B

Allowable uses

(cannot run off site or percolate into ground)

- golf course irrigation,
- restricted access irrigation,
- orchard/vineyard irrigation,
- concrete mixing,
- dust control,
- pasture irrigation for dairy animals,
- livestock watering

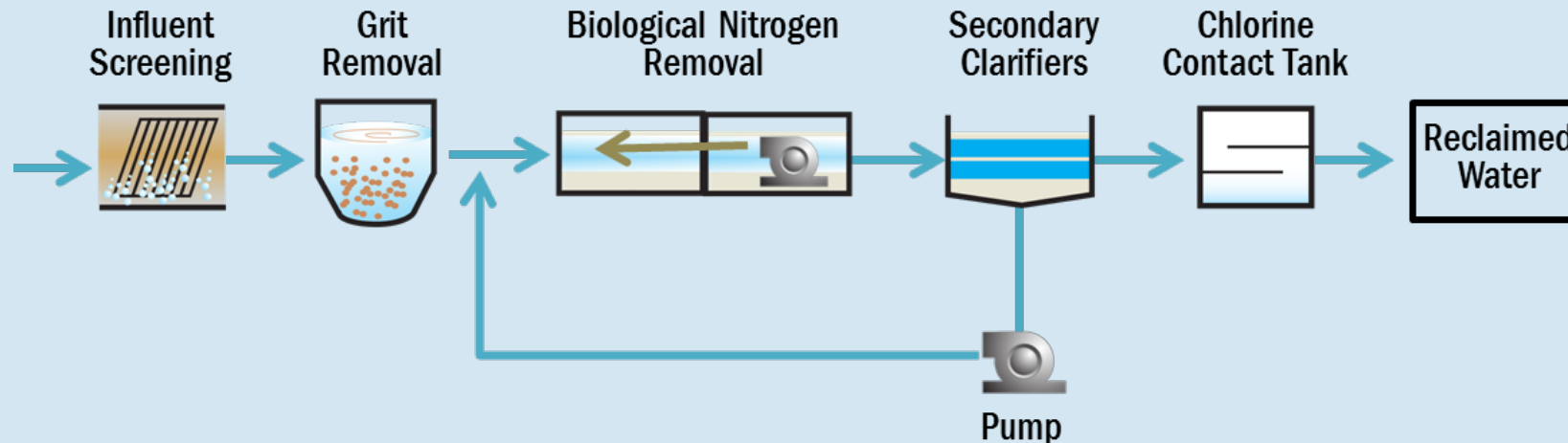
Examples

- Tolleson WWTP
 - Owner: City of Tolleson
 - Uses: landscape irrigation on treatment plant grounds
- Tubac Golf Resort
 - Uses: golf course irrigation
- Kachina Village Improvement District
 - Uses: dust control



Class B+

- Regulatory Requirements:
 - Reclaimed water is wastewater that has undergone secondary treatment, nitrogen removal treatment, and disinfection.
 - Fecal coliform (cfu/100ml) <200 (4 of 7 samples), <800 max sample
 - Total Nitrogen <10mg/l



Class B+

Allowable uses

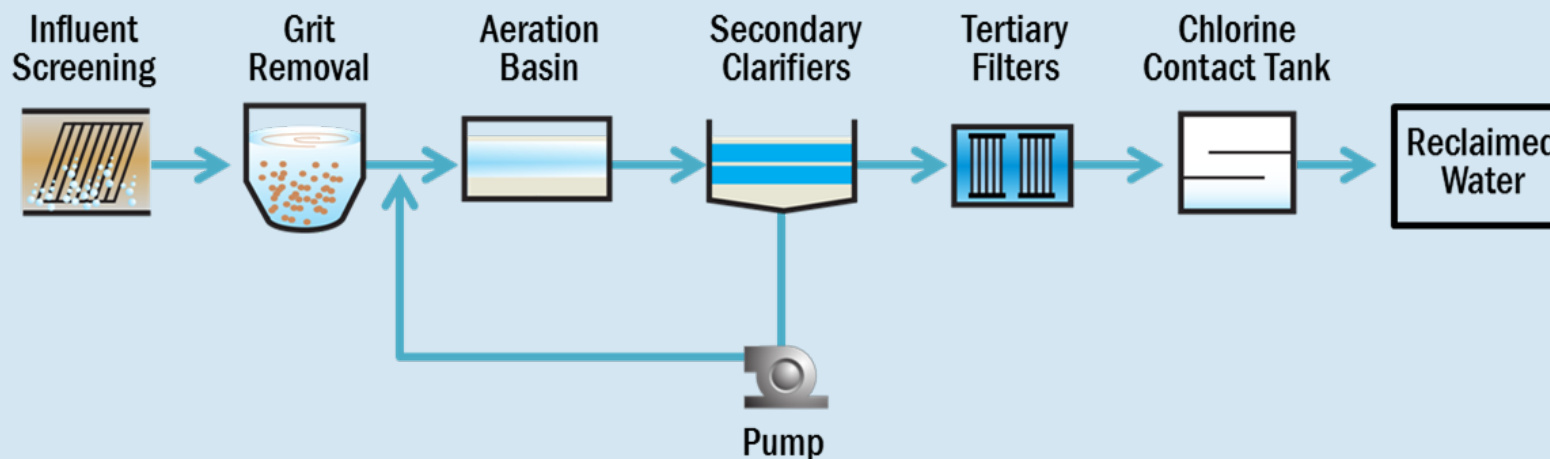
- golf course irrigation,
- restricted access irrigation,
- orchard/vineyard irrigation,
- concrete mixing,
- dust control,
- pasture irrigation for dairy animals,
- livestock watering

Examples

- 91st Avenue WWTP
 - Owners: Glendale, Mesa, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe
 - Uses: Wetlands, power plant cooling water, agricultural irrigation
- Agua Nueva WRF
 - Owner: Pima County Wastewater Management Division
 - Uses: Golf course, turf and landscape irrigation via Tucson Water reclaimed water distribution system

Class A

- Regulatory requirement:
 - Reclaimed water is wastewater that has undergone secondary treatment, filtration, and disinfection.
 - Pathogen-free, turbidity < 2 NTU 24hr, 5 NTU max



Class A

Allowable uses (cannot runoff from site)

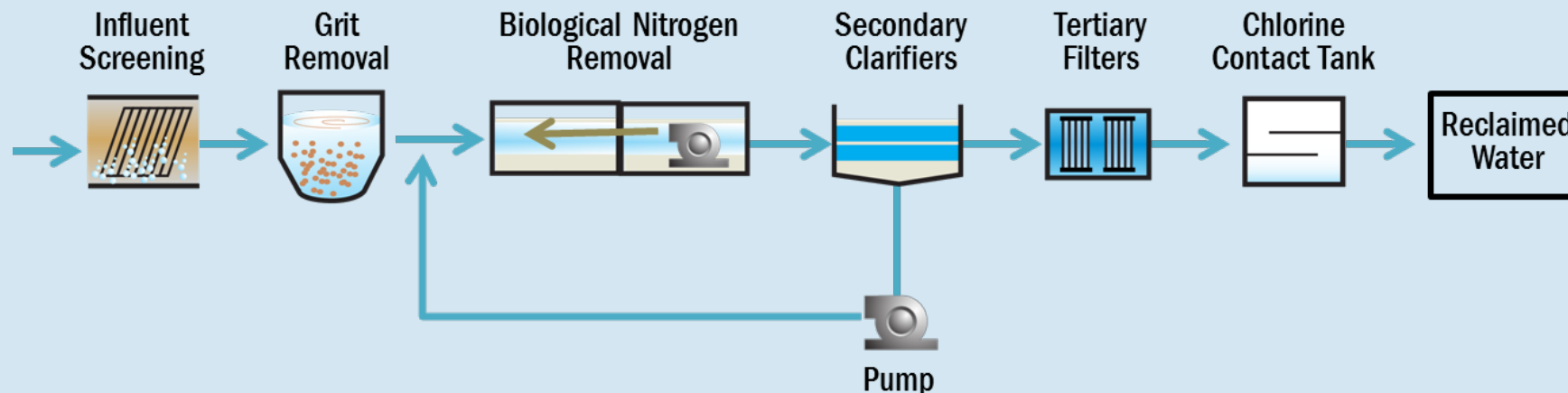
- irrigation of food crops,
- residential landscape,
- school ground irrigation,
- toilet flushing,
- fire protection,
- snowmaking,
- closed looped air conditioning

Examples

- Black Mountain WRF
 - Owner: Liberty Utilities
 - Use: Golf course and landscape irrigation
- Luke AFB WWTF
 - Owner: Air Force
 - Use: Golf course and landscape irrigation

Class A+

- Regulatory Requirements:
 - Reclaimed water is wastewater that has undergone secondary treatment, filtration, nitrogen removal treatment, and disinfection.
 - Pathogen-free, turbidity < 2 NTU 24hr, 5 NTU max
 - Total Nitrogen < 10 mg/l
 - Aligned with BADCT requirements



Class A+

Allowable uses

- Open access sites
- Irrigation of food crops
- Residential landscape
- School ground irrigation
- Toilet flushing
- Snowmaking
- Closed looped air conditioning

Examples

- Greenfield Water Reclamation Plant
 - Owners: Mesa, Gilbert, Queen Creek
 - Uses: Crop irrigation (GRIC), golf course irrigation, open space (HOA) irrigation, groundwater recharge
- Rio de Flag WRP and Wildcat Hill WRP
 - Owner: City of Flagstaff
 - Uses: golf course and turf irrigation, toilet flushing, snow making

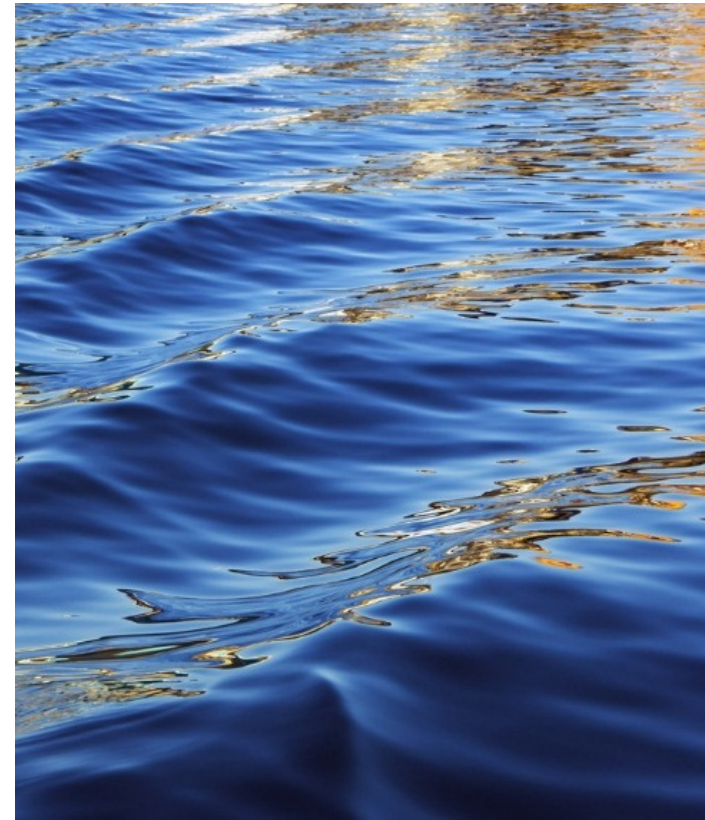
Agency Jurisdiction

- Aquifer Protection Permit (APP)
 - Protects groundwater quality
 - Unique to Arizona
 - BADCT Requirements for all new and expanded WWTPs
- AzPDES
 - Must meet Surface Water Quality Standards
 - Unique Waters (Oak Creek, Verde River)

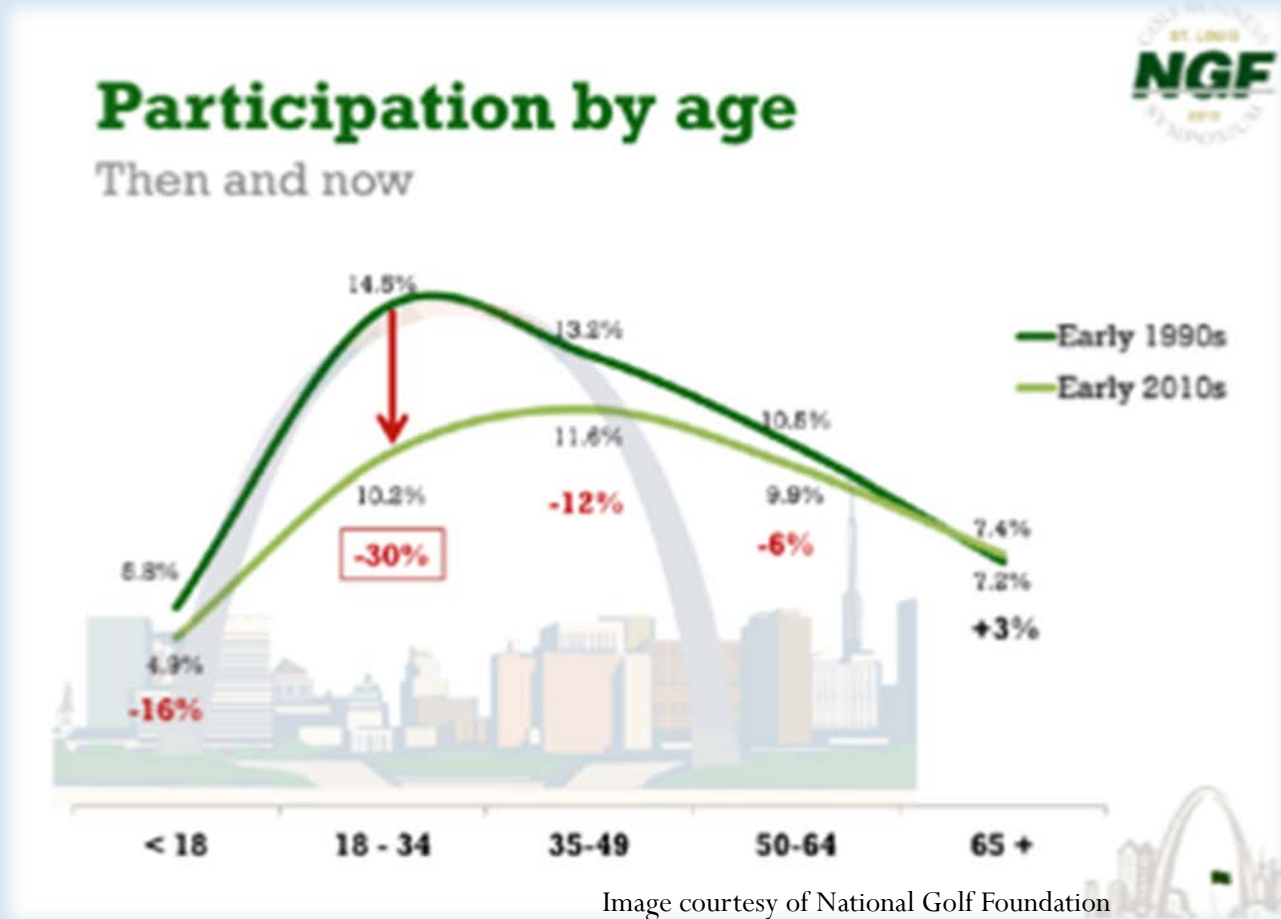


Trends

Arizona Water Reuse 101



Migration toward Potable Reuse

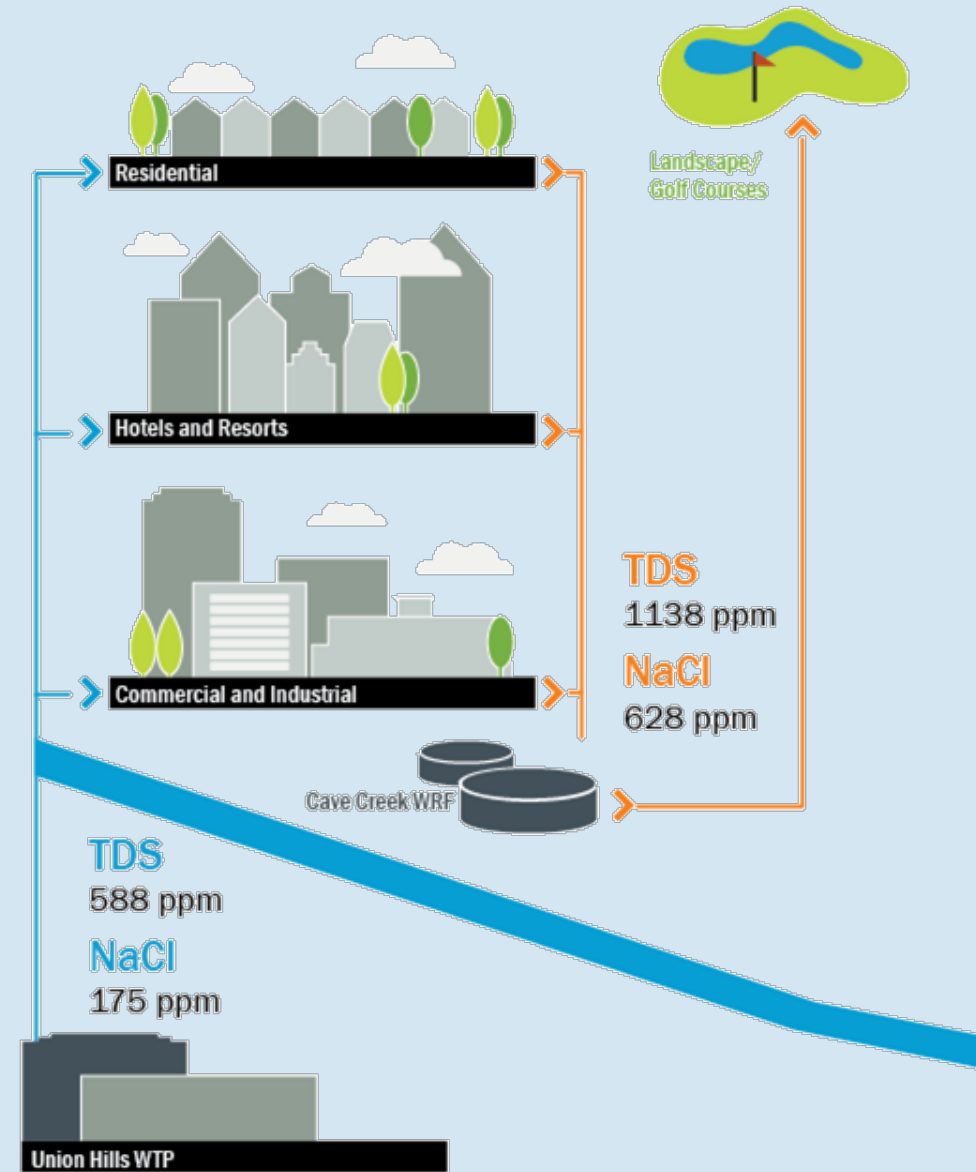
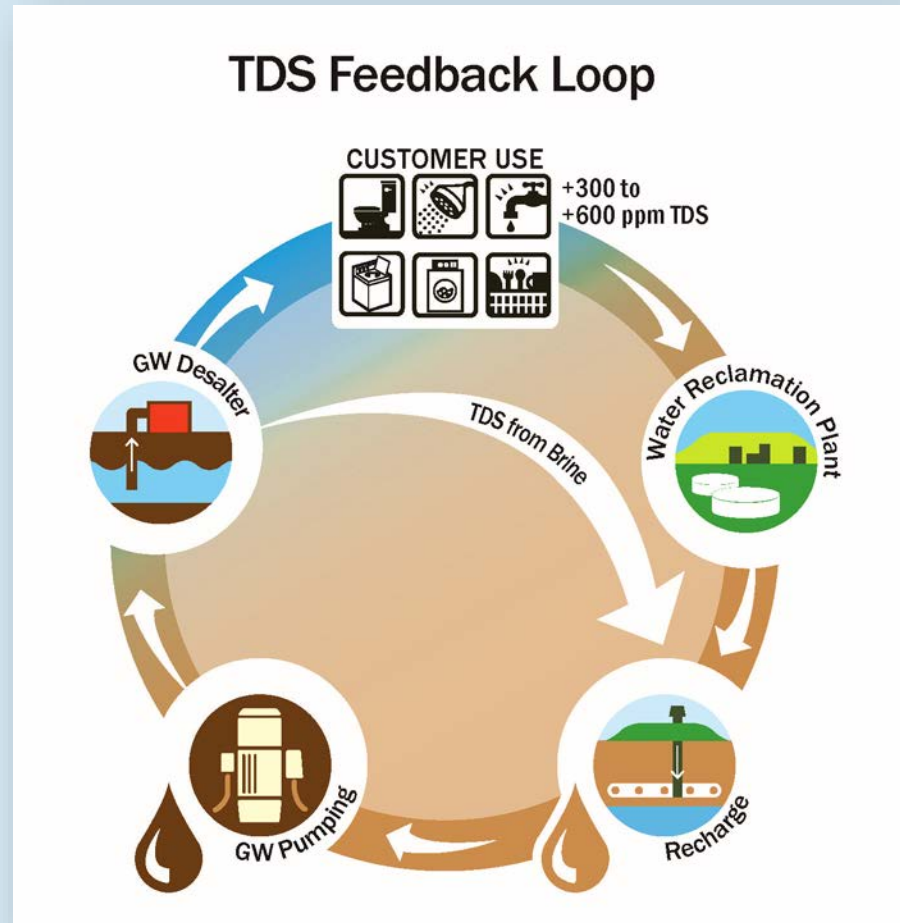


- Decline in golf participation
- Advances in technology
- Scarcity of water resources
- Costs of maintaining purple pipe system
- Water Quality Issues

Emerging Contaminants



Salinity Issues



Questions??