

# GLENDALE EFFLUENT RECHARGE AND REUSE PROGRAMS

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# History of Glendale Effluent

- ❖ **1892** – The original Glendale Townsite was established.
- ❖ **1920** – Glendale had 687 customers and a WS operating budget of \$17,000 (Director's salary was \$1,300/year).
  - **2019** – Glendale has 63,000 customers and over a \$54 million budget.
- ❖ **1918** – The Sewage Department was created.
- ❖ **1924** – Glendale adopted an ordinance that prohibited open toilets (outhouses) within the town limits.
- ❖ **1925** – An additional 150 sewer connections were made due to the ordinance prohibiting outside toilets.

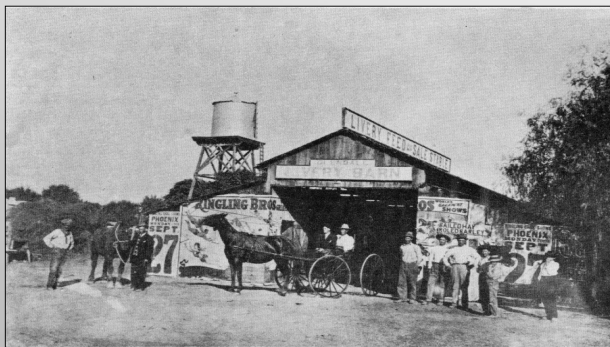


Early Glendale Settlers



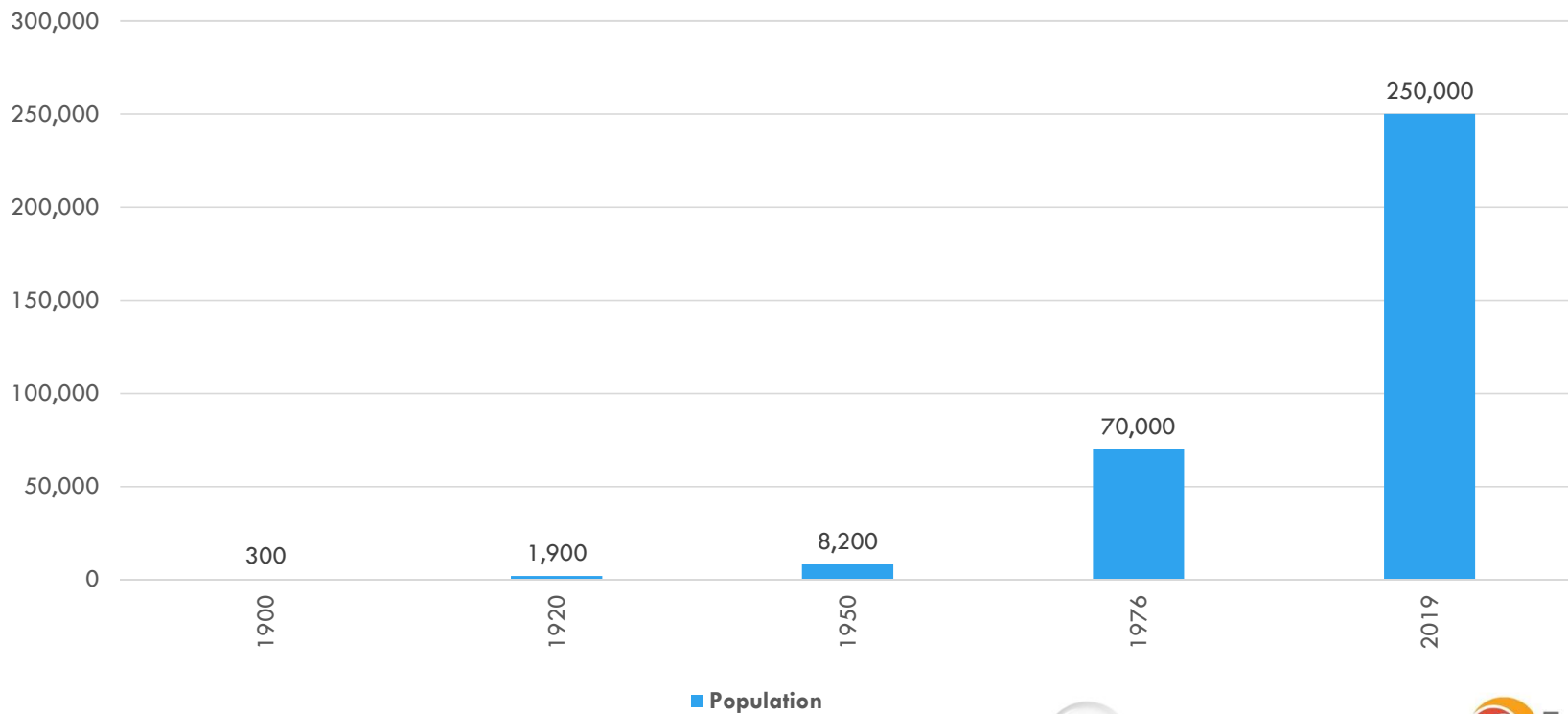
# History of Glendale Effluent

- ❖ **1950** – Glendale had 19 miles of sewer line.
- ❖ **1958** – The 91<sup>st</sup> Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was constructed with a 5 MGD capacity (230 MGD current).
- ❖ **1979** – The Sub-Regional Operating Group (SROG) was created for ownership and operation of the 91<sup>st</sup> Avenue WWTP.
- ❖ **1984** – Arrowhead Water Reclamation Plant was constructed. The recharge facility was permitted in 2004.
- ❖ **2000** – The West Area Water Reclamation Facility and West Area Aquifer Recharge Facility were constructed.
- ❖ **2006** – SRP's New River Agua Fria Underground Storage Project (NAUSP) was constructed.



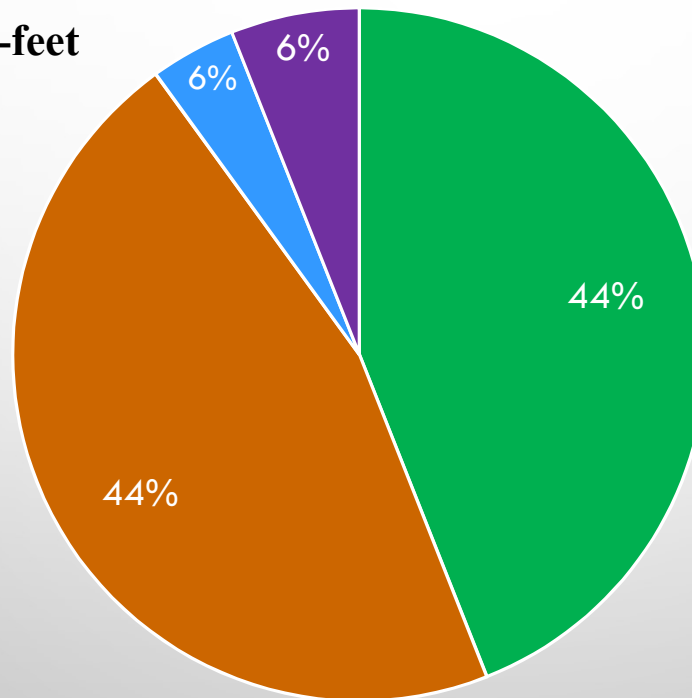
Original Townsite Water Tower

# Glendale Population Growth



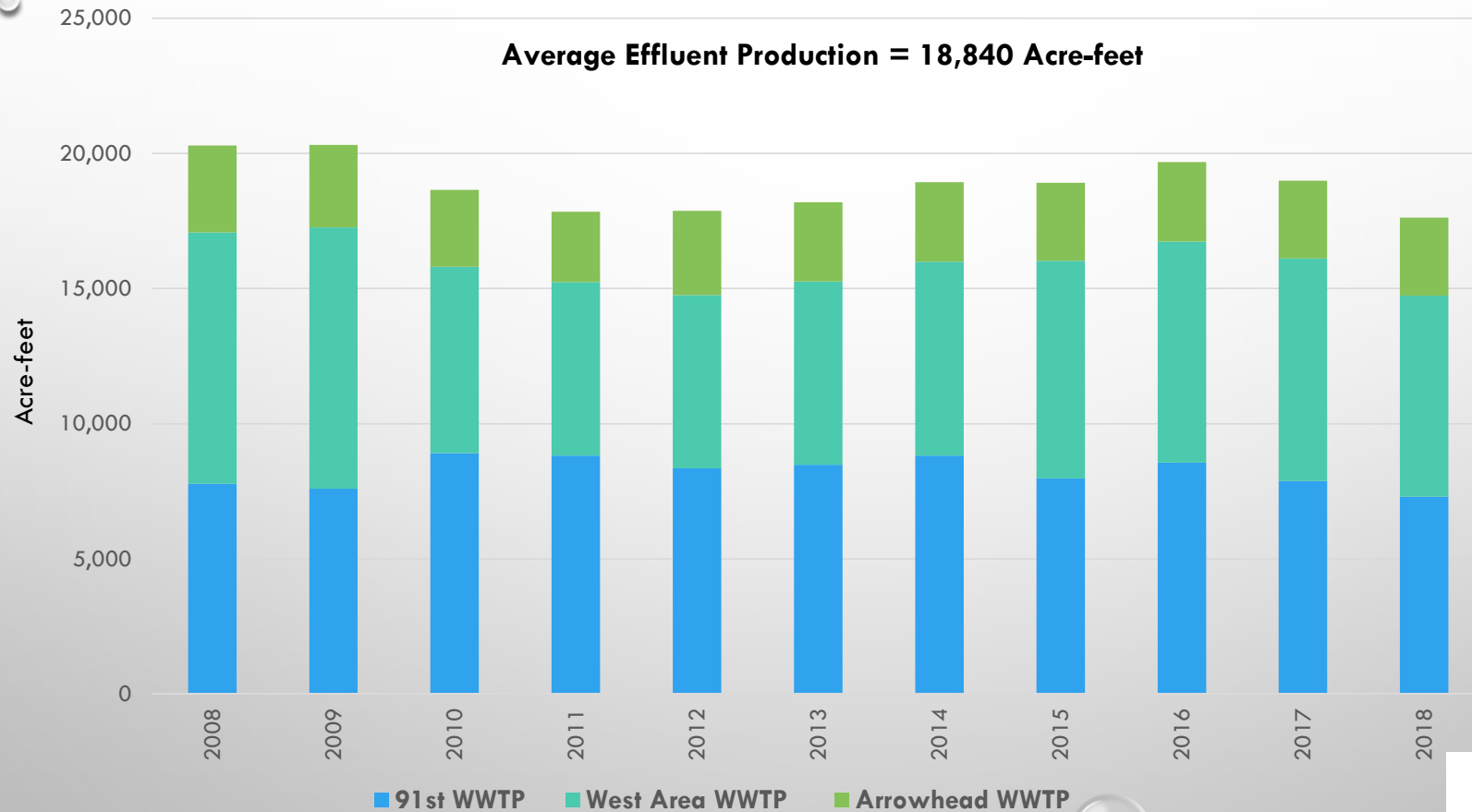
# GLENDALE WATER SOURCES

2018 Use = 45,868 acre-feet



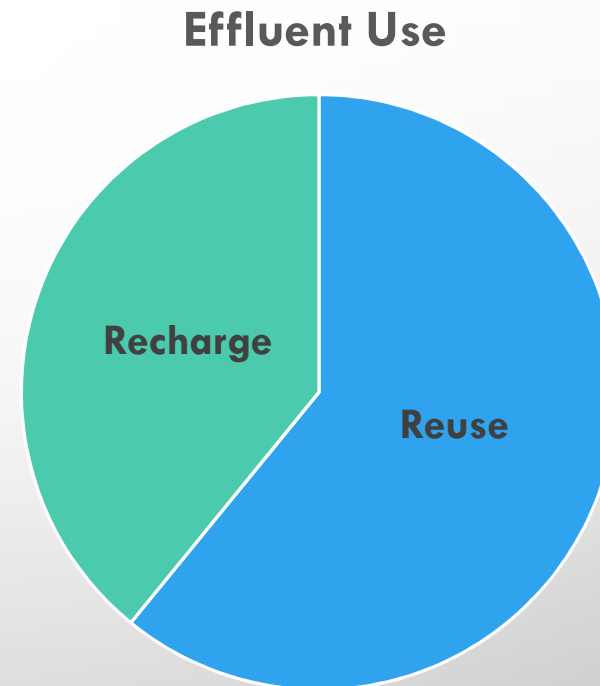
■ Salt River Project (SRP) ■ Central Arizona Project (CAP) ■ Groundwater ■ Effluent

# HISTORIC EFFLUENT PRODUCTION



# GLENDALE'S EFFLUENT USE

- ❖ **Recharge = 38%**
  - At three recharge facilities
- ❖ **Reuse = 17%**
  - Mainly Arrowhead Lakes and Golf Courses
- ❖ **Reuse (91<sup>st</sup> Ave WWTP) = 41%**
  - Cooling water at PVNGS
  - Tres Rios
- ❖ **Losses = 4%**



# SUB-REGIONAL OPERATING GROUP (SROG)

- ❖ SROG is a five member municipal group (Phoenix, Scottsdale, Glendale, Mesa, Tempe).
- ❖ Glendale sends water to the 91<sup>st</sup> Avenue WWTP for treatment.
- ❖ SROG meets the PVNGS water demand of 60 to 80 MGD.
- ❖ Glendale's ownership capacity is 13.2 MGD (40.5 acre-feet/day).
- ❖ Glendale's flow obligation varies from 2.0 to 8.0 MGD with an average of about 7.0 MGD.
- ❖ Glendale's average volume is about 8,000 acre-feet/year.



91<sup>st</sup> Av. Wastewater Treatment Plant



# Municipal Issues with Effluent

- ❖ Rapid growth means effluent use/disposal issues. (What do we do with all of this water?)

The options are:

- AZPDES
  - Recharge/Indirect Reuse
    - Long-term shortage credits
    - Water level declines
    - Natural attenuation via soil aquifer treatment
  - Direct Reuse
  - Direct Potable Reuse
- ❖ There may be issues with permitting timeframes and expense.
  - ❖ As the value and benefits of effluent increases, the end-use of effluent is also changing.
  - ❖ Municipalities must look at a variety of options for the best way to effectively use effluent.



# Turning Effluent into a Source Supply

## ❖ Glendale utilizes:

- Recharge of effluent at 3 Underground Storage Facilities
- Creating long-term storage credits
- Direct/Indirect Reuse
- Sub-Regional Operating Group (SROG)

## ❖ In the future:

- Direct potable reuse
- Continue recharge
- More direct reuse options
  - Installation of purple pipes for new development



# ARROWHEAD WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

- ❖ Constructed in 1984
- ❖ 4.5 MGD capacity
- ❖ Serves Arrowhead Ranch Area
- ❖ Effluent used directly for Arrowhead Lakes and turf irrigation



Arrowhead Water Reclamation Facility



59<sup>th</sup> Ave below Thunderbird Park



# Arrowhead Recharge Facility

- ❑ 4 Vadose Zone Wells
- ❑ 4 ASR Wells
- ❑ Effluent Source Water
- ❑ Permitted at 2,300 AF/year
- ❑ 2018 volume = 263 AF
- ❑ Expiration date 1/31/2024

# ARROWHEAD RECHARGE FACILITY

## ASR Wells

- ❑ **>500 gallon per minute capacity**
- ❑ **Recovery possible**
- ❑ **Recharged into aquifer**



Arrowhead Water Reclamation Facility ASR Well

## Vadose Zone Wells

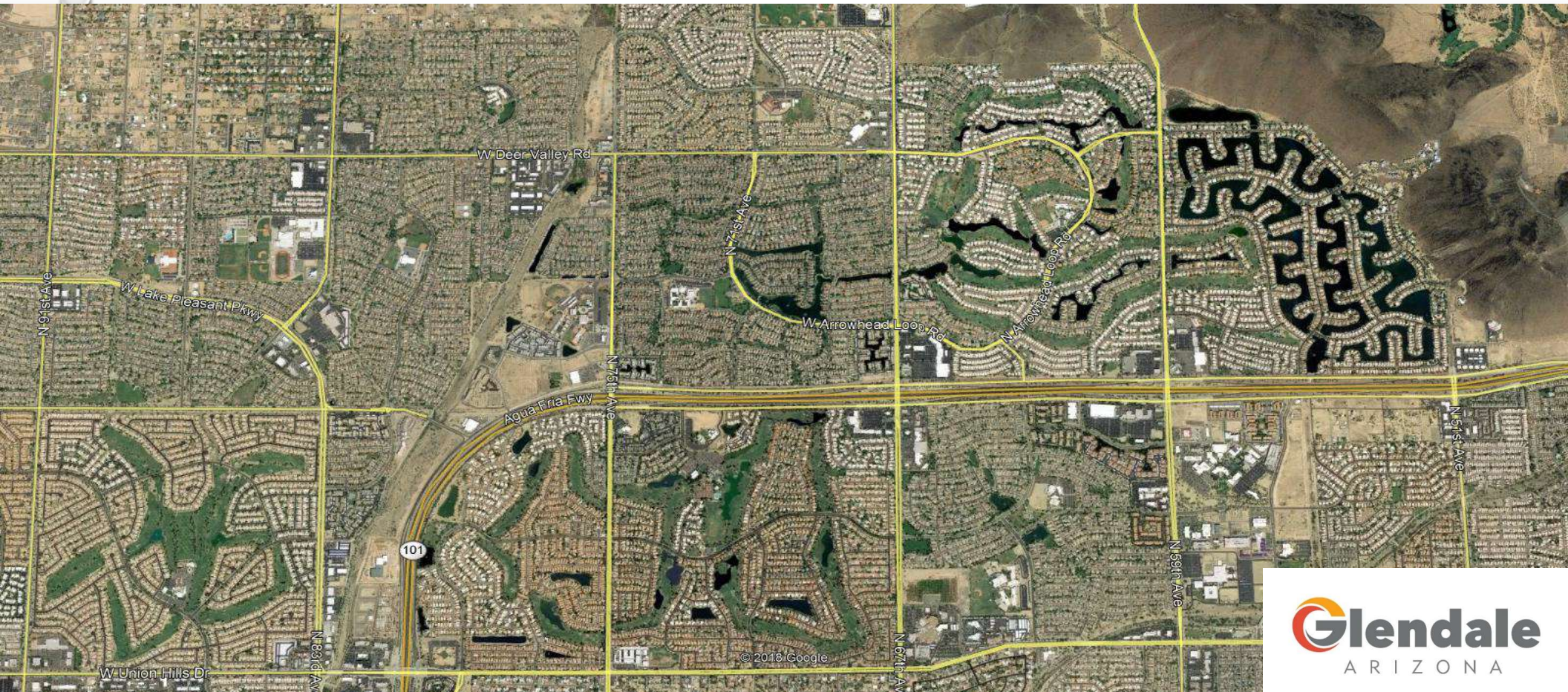
- ❑ **500 gallon per minute capacity**
- ❑ **No pumping/recovery**
- ❑ **Recharge through vadose zone**



Arrowhead Water Reclamation Facility  
Vadose Zone Well



# Arrowhead Lakes and Golf Courses Effluent Reuse





# WEST AREA WATER RECLAMATION PLANT

- ❖ Constructed in 2000
- ❖ 11.7 MGD capacity
- ❖ Serves smaller assorted direct reuse features
- ❖ Effluent used directly for Camelback Ranch lake and irrigation



West Area Water Reclamation Facility



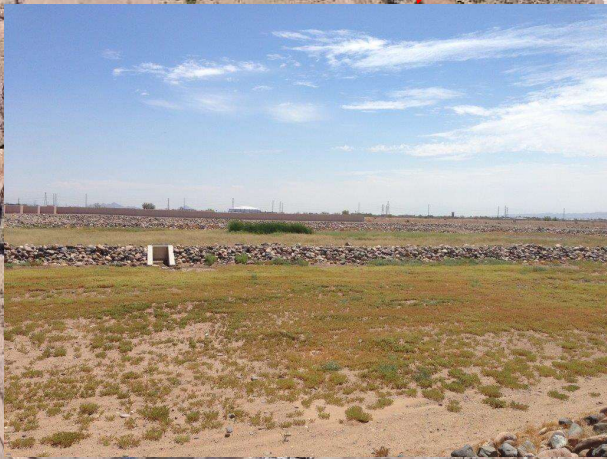
Camelback Ranch



# WEST AREA RECHARGE FACILITY

Recharge Basins

- ☐ Recharge Basins
- ☐ Effluent Source Water
- ☐ Permitted for 7,841 AF/year
- ☐ Expiration in 3/31/2023
- ☐ 2018 Volume = 4,436 AF





# SRP's New River Agua Fria River Underground Storage Project (NAUSP)

**Glendale 20% Owner  
Recharge Basins  
Permitted for 75,000 AF  
Operational Capacity ~ 25,000 AF  
Glendale's yearly volume = 4,800 AF**

# POSSIBLE DPR PROJECTS

## Outdoor Water Recreational Park:

- Limited to non-drinking water source
- Full body contact for water recreation activities
- Use DPR to fill lakes due to ADWR Lakes Bill
- Create a small package plant at Glendale West WWTP



## DPR as Drinking Water Source:

- Which AZ Municipality will be the first to develop DPR as long-term supply?



# WEST VALLEY WATER ASSOCIATION (WVWA)



- ❖ Formally WestCaps
- ❖ WVWA contains eleven West Valley municipal and private water providers
- ❖ Reclamation Basin Fund built the WVWA West Salt River Valley Basin Model
- ❖ Mitigation strategies to help meet future demands
- ❖ Desalinization and DPR are two key strategies
- ❖ Larger regional effluent projects that have multi-use benefits
- ❖ Basin Study completed by June 2020

# LESSONS LEARNED

- ❖ We need advanced planning for reuse.
  - Purple pipes need to be installed at the time of development.
- ❖ It's great to have LTSC's, but we need the infrastructure for recovery.
  - We must determine the groundwater impacts from recovery.
- ❖ DPR is difficult due to cost, operating standards, public perception, and unknowns.
  - Have developers help fund projects or collaborate with other municipalities.
- ❖ **To Summarize:**
  - Plan and start early!
  - Do advanced planning for purple pipes.
  - Match recharge and recovery.
  - Determine infrastructure needs and cost.
  - Consider DPR and work through public perception/cost.
  - Plan and start early!



Questions?

