

Reclaimed Water Aquifer Storage & Recovery (ASR) Rio Rancho, New Mexico

Presented at:

WESTCAS 2010 Winter Conference February 17, 2010

Bob Marley, Project Manager / Senior Hydrogeologist Daniel B. Stephens & Associates, Inc.





Presentation Outline

Water Resource Limitations

Advanced Water Treatment Pilots

Aquifer Recharge Demonstrations

Next Steps

The "Lake Superior" Myth



Albuquerque Living – October, 1984



Source: U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

City History

- 1960s Bulk land subdivision of 91,000 acres by Rio Rancho Estates (AMREP)
- 1981- City founded,
 ~10,000 people
- 2010 75,000 people, highest growth rate in State
- 2030 Annual growth rate projected to slow from current rate of 3.2 to 1.6%



Water Resource Management







Rio Rancho Population and Water Use Projections

- Population growth competes with existing water users for supplies.
- Combination of agricultural and inter-basin water right transfers, and new source development required.



Why the Interest in Water Reuse and Aquifer Storage & Recovery?

- City Council Resolution 01-004 Eliminate wastewater effluent discharges to Rio Grande
 - Ongoing compliance issue related to stringent arsenic standard (3.6 ppb, adopted by Sandia Pueblo)
- Water resource sustainability goals
 - Reduce rate of ground- and surface-water depletions while increasing withdrawals
 - Conjunctive management of all potentially available water sources to meet projected municipal demand



Water Reuse System Components

Design Stage

- Increase capacity at Cabezon WRF
- Advance treatment for injection facility
- Improve distribution to points of use
- Above- and belowground storage

Challenges

- Public perception
- Financing
- Permit compliance (OSE, NMED, NPDES)



Advanced Treatment Studies Cabezon Water Reclamation Facility

Secondary Treatment

Filtration

Surface Infiltration

Advanced

Treatment

Non-Potable Reuse

12 and Callon

Direct

Injection

Membrane Bioreactors (MBRs)

- Membrane fibers have billions of microscopic pores on the surface
- The pores form a barrier to impurities, while allowing pure water molecules to pass
- Water is drawn through the pores using a gentle suction



ZeeWeed® Membrane Fibers



1.Biological reactor 2 Membranes

Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP)



Biologically Activated Carbon Assessment



MBR-AOP-BAC Treatment Process

- Conducting routine system checks and water quality sampling over 5-month period.
- Preliminary findings
 - MBR excellent pathogen and solids removal, NMED Class 1A quality
 - AOP Destruction of trace organics (EDCs / Pharmaceuticals / Personal Care Products) with bromate control.
 - BAC Reduction of dissolved organic carbon, 1 to 3 mg/L attainable over long term, biologically stable water.
 - Treatment to NMED Most Stringent Enforceable Standards



Aquifer Recharge Methods



Mariposa WRF - Surface Infiltration Gallery Construction

- A single 10-inch distribution manifold feeds system
- Polyethylene chambers installed within 37 rows
- 2-acre footprint



Recharge Monitoring Network

- <u>Heat dissipation sensors</u> (A) soilwater retention characteristics and vertical water movement (0-50 ft).
- Suction lysimeters, tensiometers, temperature sensors (B) - water flux rate estimates (100 to 150 ft).
- <u>Neutron Logging Access (C)</u> monitor movement of recharge wetting front (0 to 460 ft).
- <u>Monitor wells</u> collection of groundwater level and quality data (460 to 480 ft.





Recharge Monitoring Network

MBR Water Source

- Offset Jemez River depletions where water rights difficult to obtain.
- Soil-aquifer treatment benefits



Direct Injection Aquifer Recharge Demonstration



Nearby wells monitored to ensure water quality is maintained



- Start-up Mariposa WRF
 Unknown, currently insufficient wastewater influent source
- Complete Cabezon WRF treatment pilot (April 2010)
- Initial testing of direct injection facility (Fall 2010)
- Discharge permitting for direct injection with purified, reclaimed water source (2011)







