

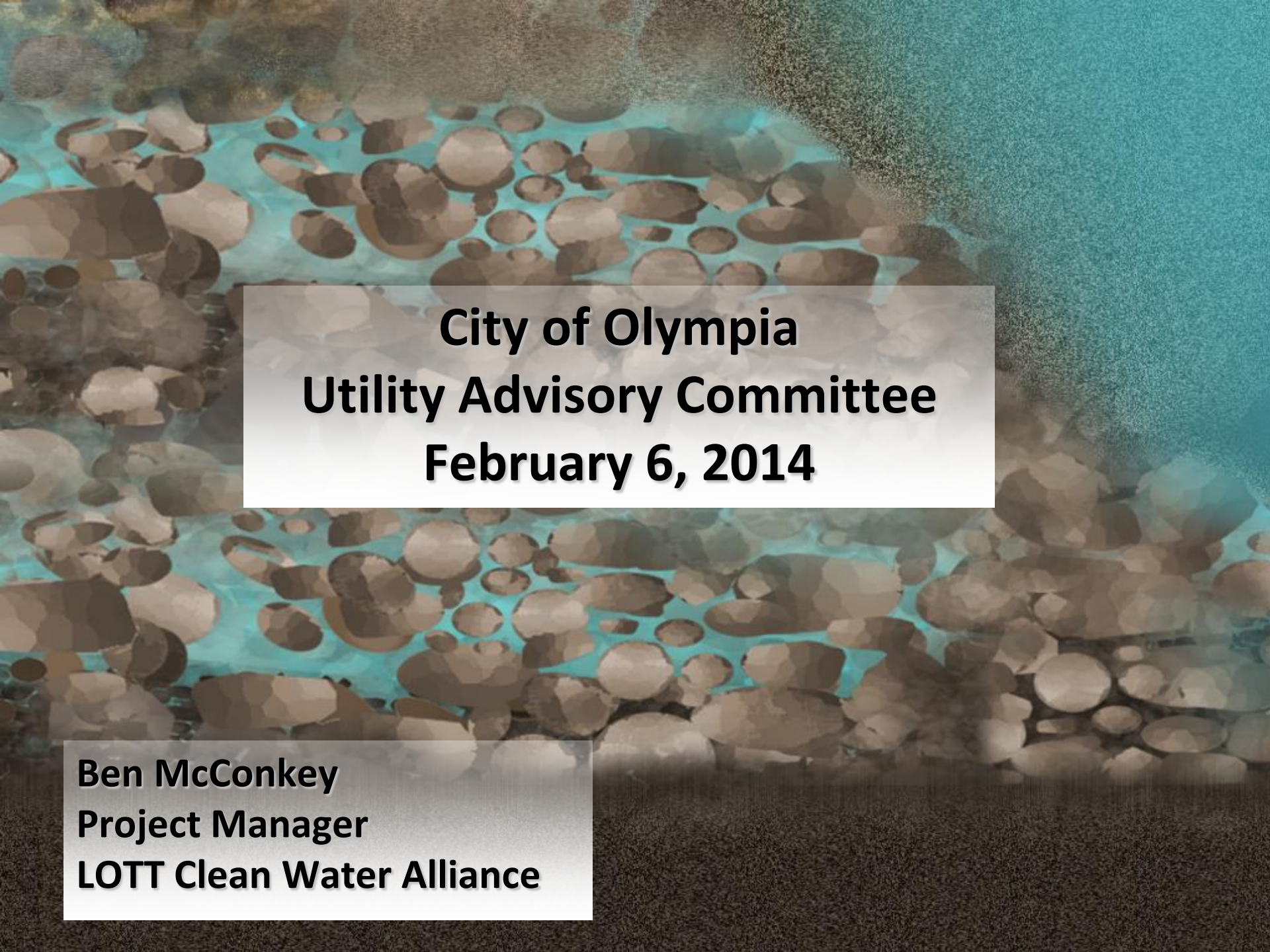
Reclaimed Water Infiltration Study

Overview



LOTT *Clean Water*
Alliance

Lacey • Olympia • Tumwater • Thurston County



**City of Olympia
Utility Advisory Committee
February 6, 2014**

**Ben McConkey
Project Manager
LOTT Clean Water Alliance**











Budd Inlet Treatment Plant



Martin Way Reclaimed Water Plant

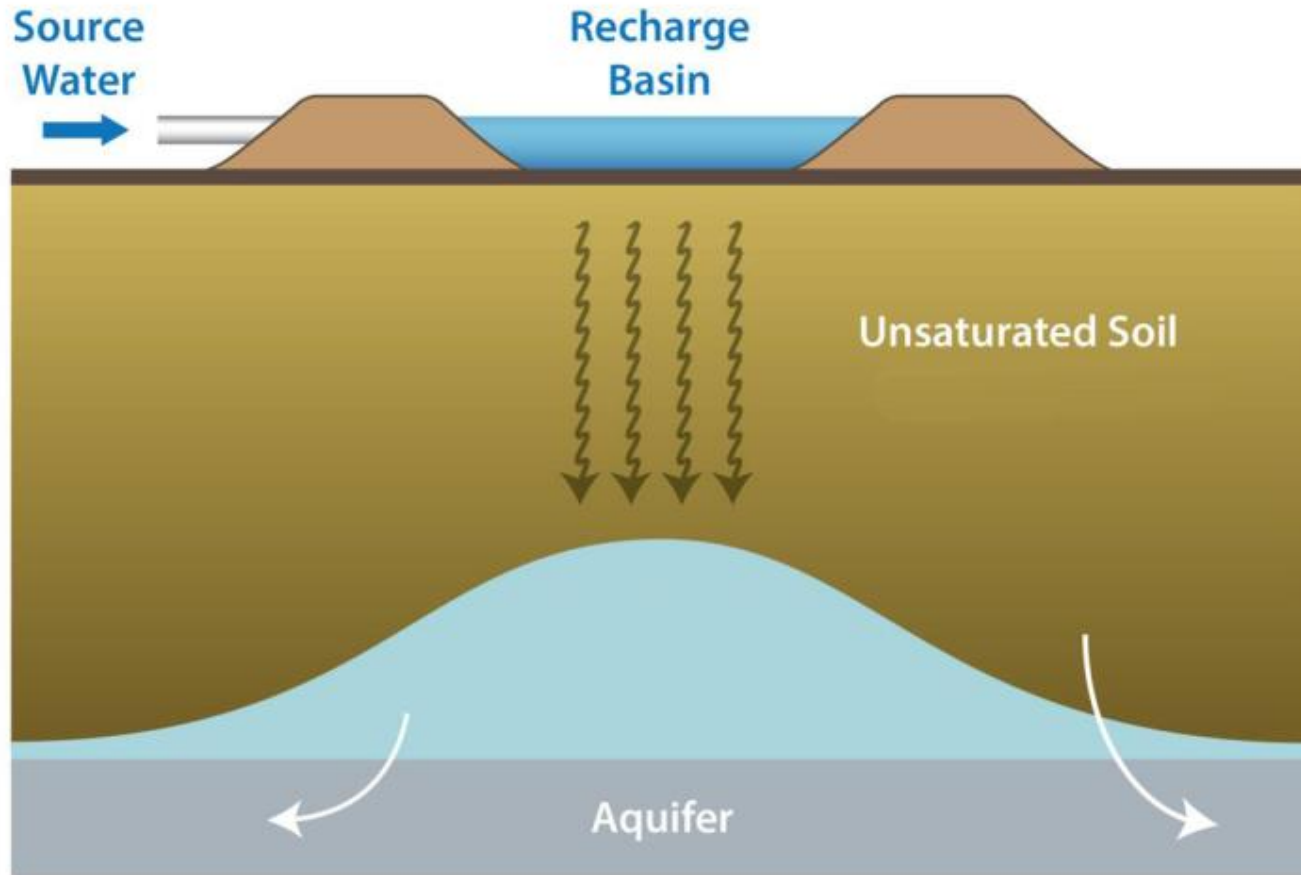
An aerial photograph of the Budd Inlet area. The Budd Inlet Treatment Plant is visible in the lower center, featuring several large circular tanks. To the left of the plant, a red oval highlights the outfall area where water is discharged into the inlet. The surrounding area includes a marina with many boats, a large parking lot, and various industrial and commercial buildings. The inlet itself is a large body of water with a forested shoreline on the right and mountains in the background.

Outfall

**Budd Inlet
Treatment Plant**



Surface Infiltration






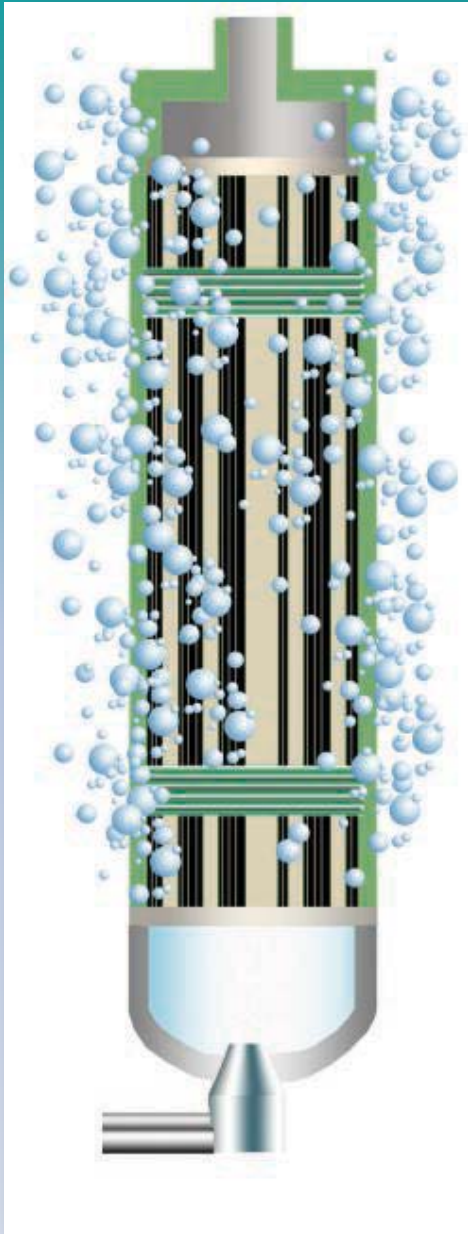
Parts per Million

Parts per Billion

Parts per Trillion



Reclaimed Water Infiltration Study

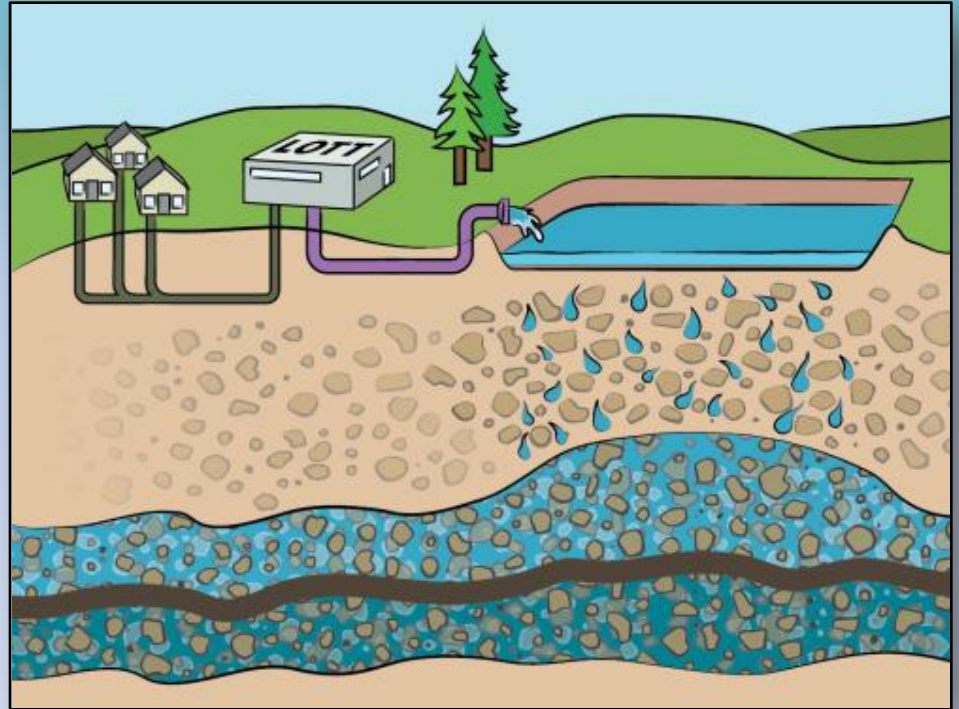


Study Goal

**Provide local scientific data
and community perspectives
to help policymakers make
informed decisions
about future reclaimed water
treatment and uses.**

Primary Study Question

What are the risks from infiltrating reclaimed water into groundwater because of chemicals that may remain in the water from products people use every day, and what can be done to reduce those risks?



Study Framework Questions

- 1) What is the current quality of our local waters:
 - groundwater, surface waters, drinking water (HP area)?
 - wastewater and reclaimed water?
- 2) What happens to reclaimed water that is infiltrated to groundwater: where does it travel and how quickly, and how does the quality change over time?
- 3) What are the relative risks of replenishing groundwater with reclaimed water?
- 4) What are the costs and benefits of various approaches for treating and using reclaimed water?

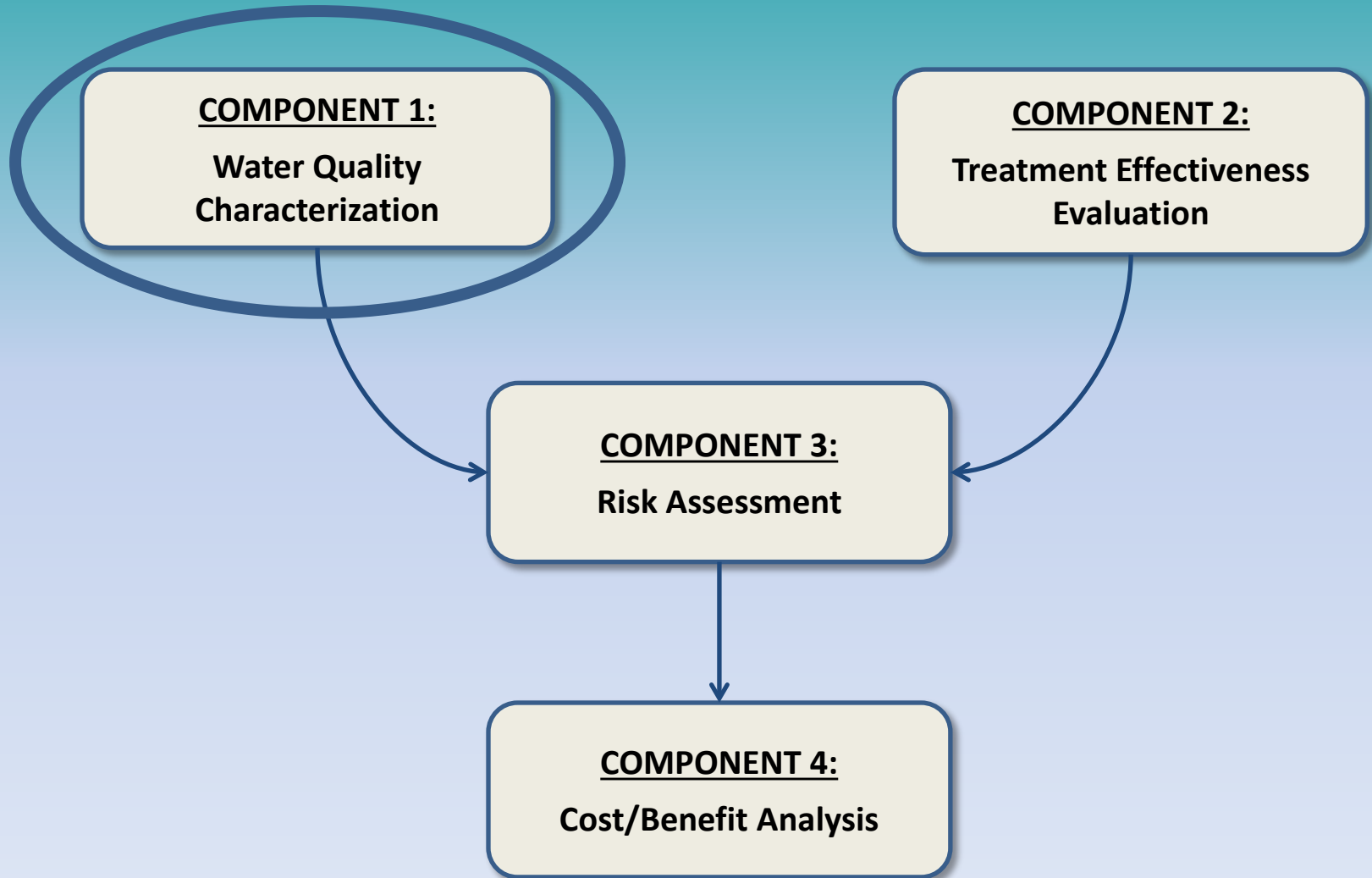
Hawks Prairie as our Living Laboratory



Disclaimer

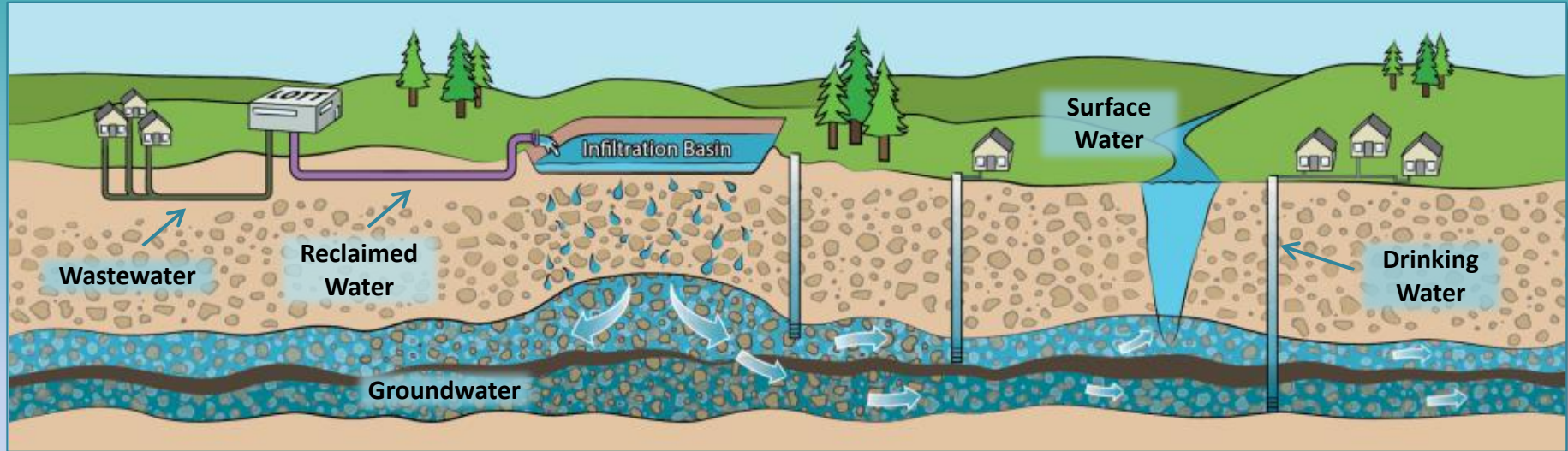
- Scope of work still being developed
- Slides that follow outline the framework and approaches we're currently working with
- Still evolving

Study Framework



Component 1:

Water Quality Characterization



- Measure water quality
- Define existing (background) conditions
- Data will be used in Risk Assessment (Component 3) to evaluate relative risks associated with exposure to current groundwater and surface water compared with exposure to water influenced by reclaimed water infiltration



Water Quality Characterization:

What should we look for?

Water Quality Characterization

Proposed Parameter List

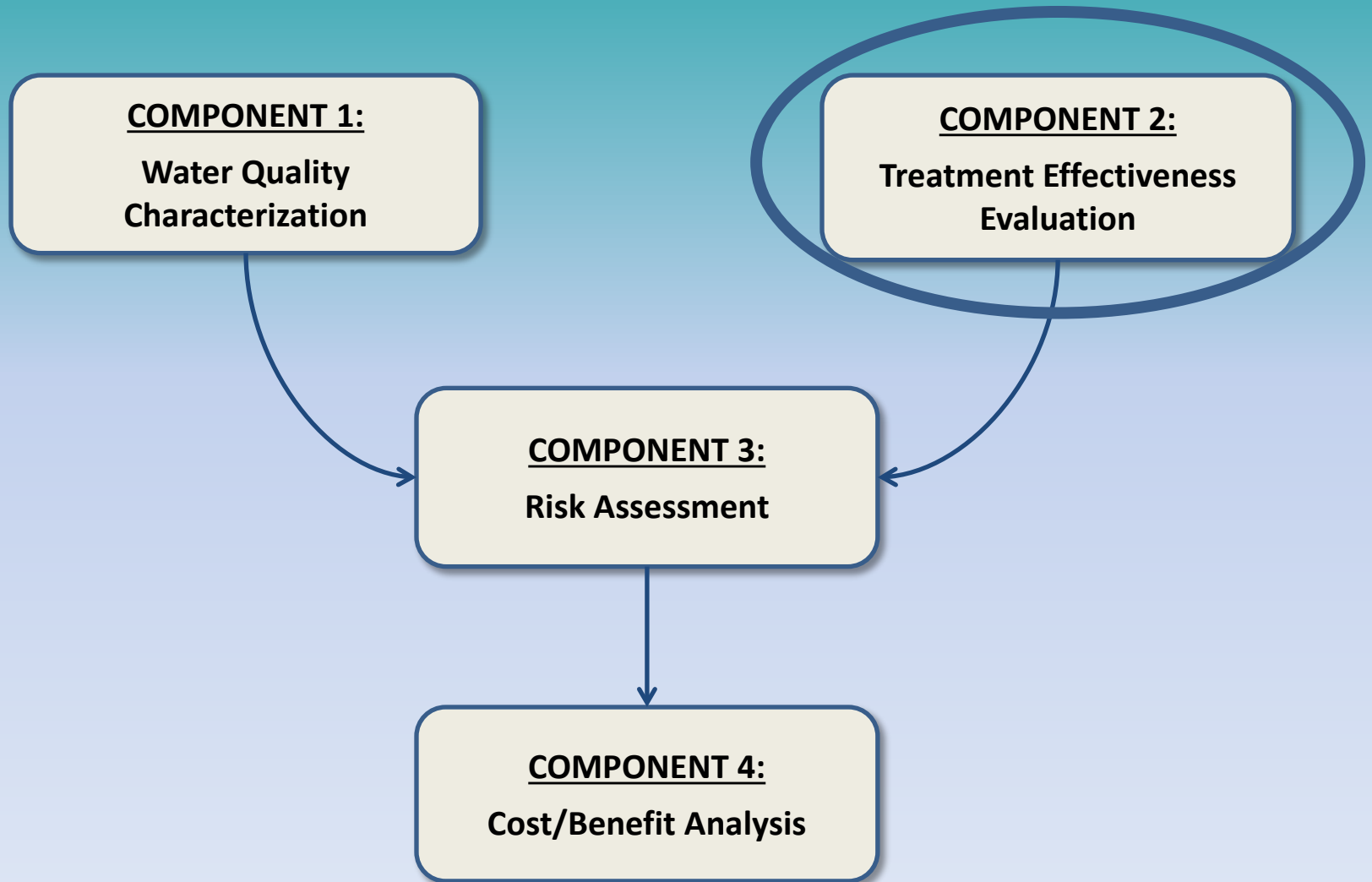
Regulated Parameters

- Pathogens (coliform bacteria, viruses)
- Nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus)
- Drinking Water Parameters (inorganics, metals, etc.)
- Other (temperature, dissolved oxygen, etc.)

Unregulated Parameters (Residual Chemicals)

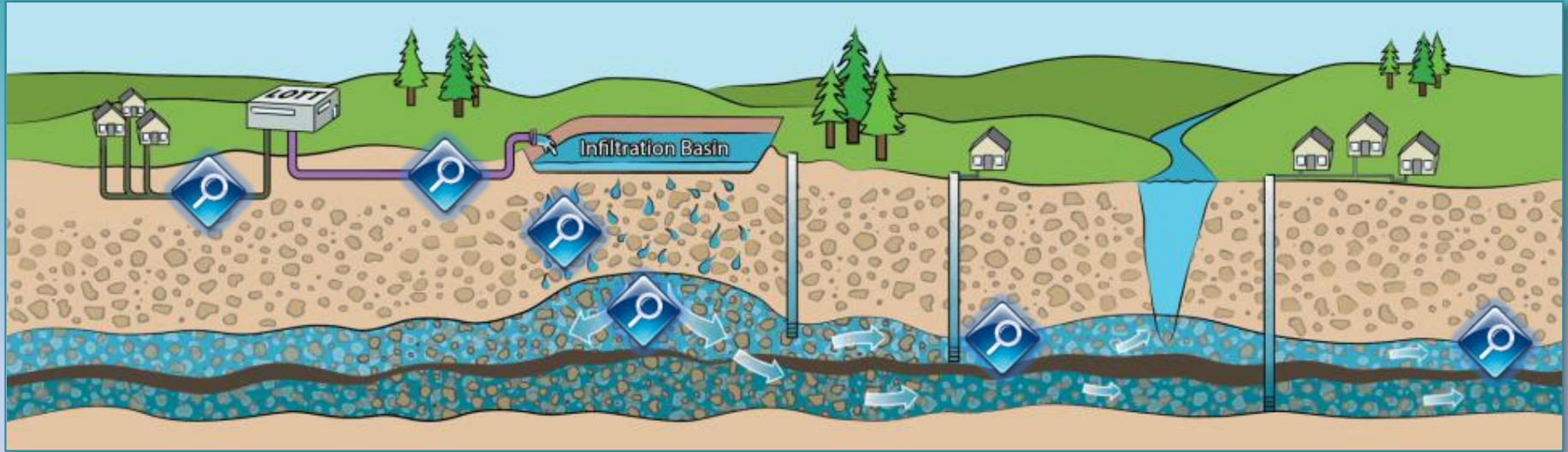
- Medicines (anti-seizure, analgesics, antibiotics)
- Personal Care Products / Foods (sucralose, caffeine, anti-microbials)
- Hormones (estrogenic, steroid)
- Household Chemicals (flame retardants, pesticides)
- 97 unregulated chemicals in total

Study Framework



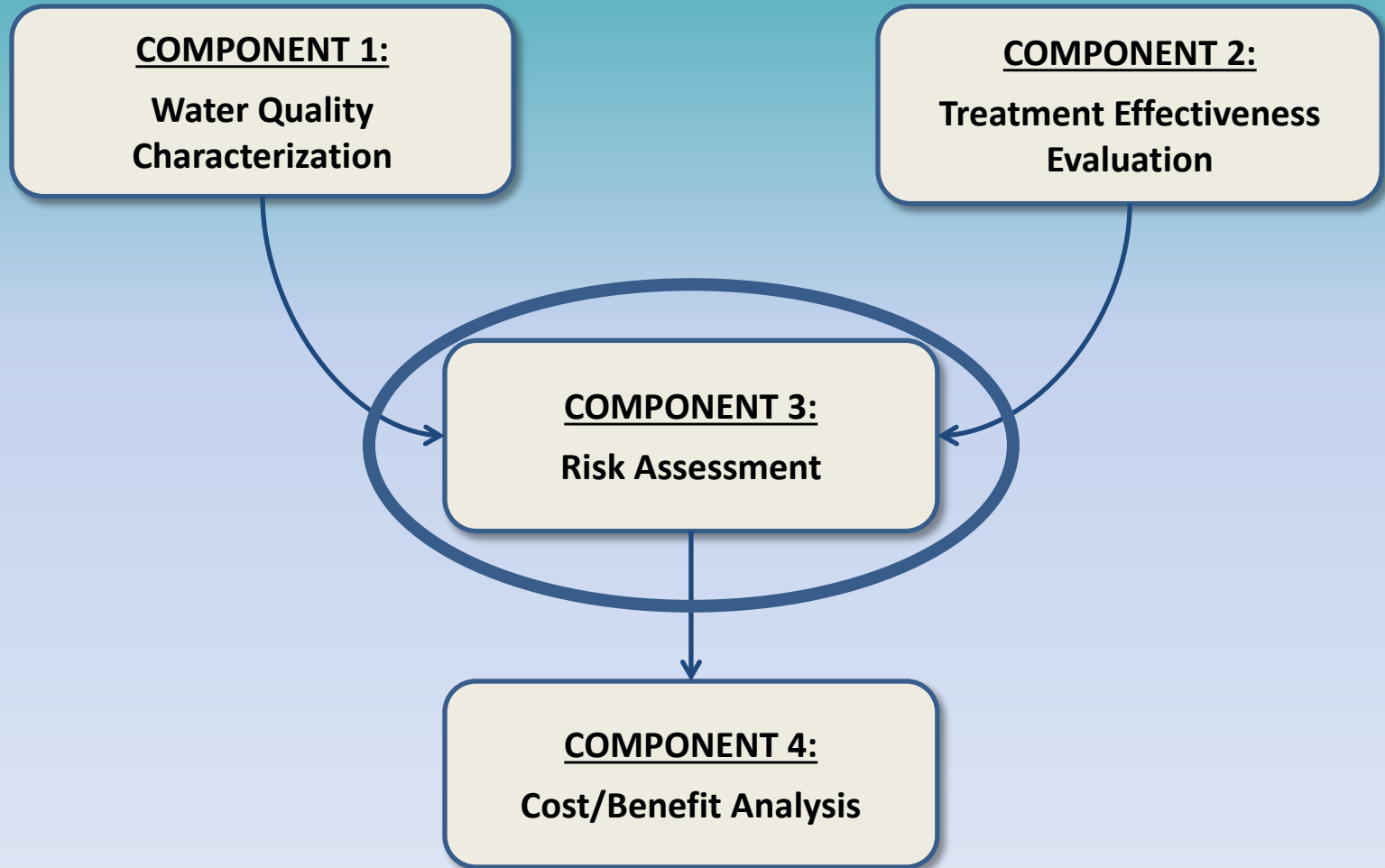
Component 2:

Treatment Effectiveness Evaluation



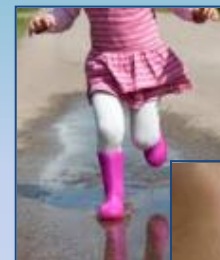
- Measure water quality at various steps within the treatment process (prior to and after infiltration)
- Identify which residual chemicals remain in reclaimed water that is infiltrated to groundwater
- Requires extensive field work to understand groundwater movement and chemistry

Study Framework

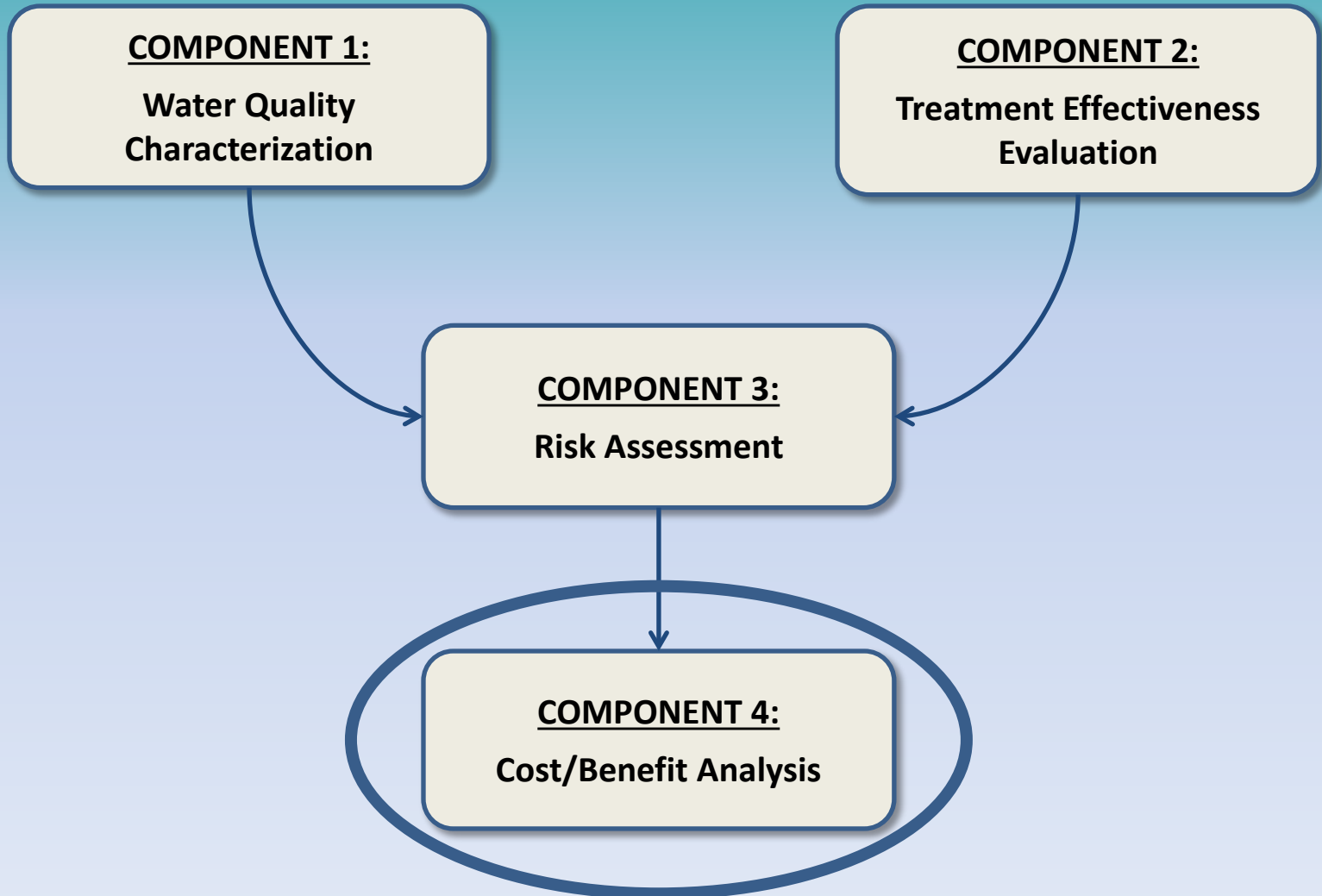


Component 3: Risk Assessment

- 1) Determine which residual chemicals pose a risk
- 2) Identify who is potentially at risk
 - Human Health
 - Ecological Health
- 3) Identify available toxicological data
- 4) Compare measured chemical concentrations with threshold levels that define risk
- 5) Approach is based on USEPA developed risk assessment frameworks



Study Framework



Component 4:

Cost/Benefit Analysis

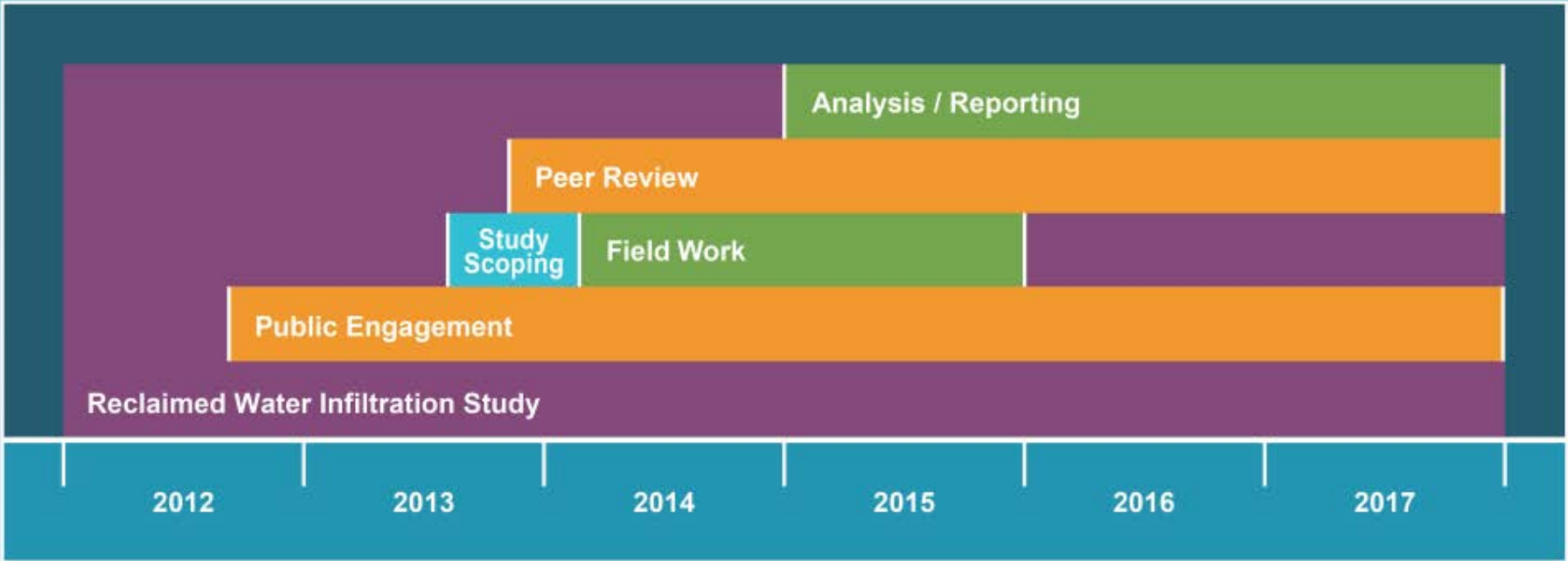
- Reclaimed water treatment alternatives
 - Class A (current level of treatment)
 - Class A + Advanced Treatment
- Other types of reclaimed water uses
 - Irrigation - Parks / Golf Courses
 - Streamflow Augmentation
 - Recreational Water Features
- Compare life-cycle costs with the risk reduction benefits associated with each treatment alternative



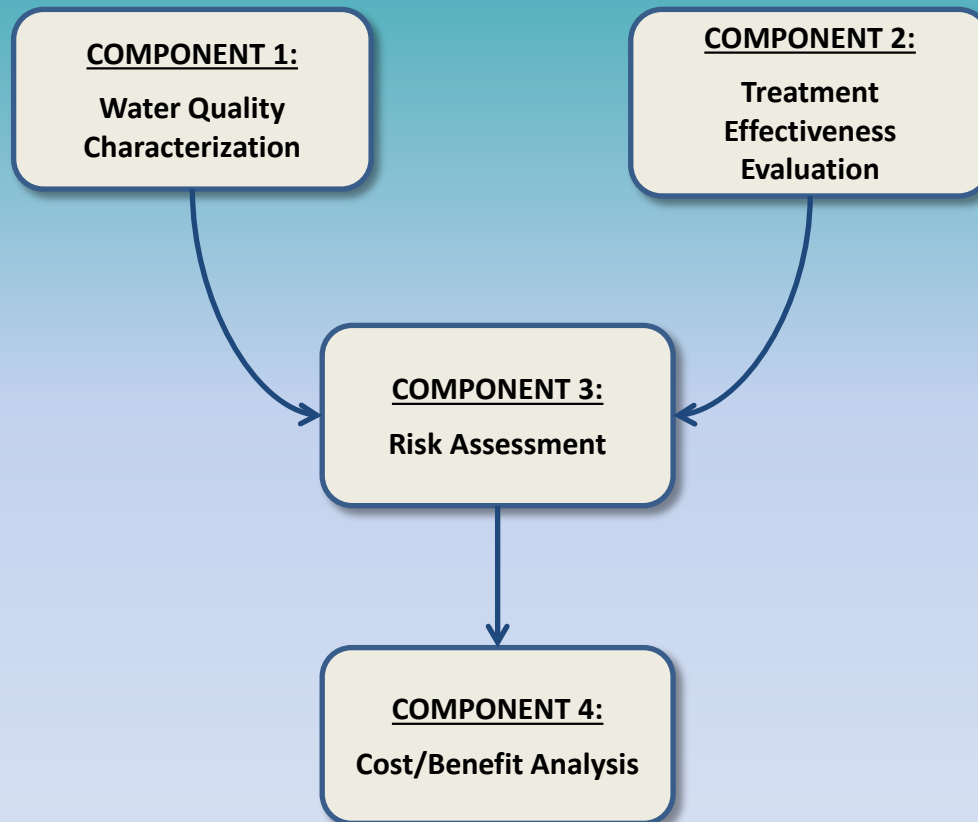
Public Involvement

- Continuing throughout the duration of the Study
- Website, displays, informational materials/reports
- Informational presentations
 - Community Groups
 - Regulators (public and environmental health)
 - Others, as identified/requested
- Workshops, at the conclusion of the Study
 - General public
 - Elected officials
 - Others, to be determined

Schedule



Results will Address the Study Goal



Primary Study Question

What are the risks from infiltrating reclaimed water into groundwater because of chemicals that may remain in the water from products people use every day, and what can be done to reduce those risks?

Study Goal

Provide local scientific data and community perspectives to help policymakers make informed decisions about future reclaimed water treatment and uses.

Next Steps

- Refine/Finalize Scope
- Start field work – Spring

Thank You



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