



SPOKANE COUNTY DIVISION OF UTILITIES

Spokane County Reclaimed Water Use Study

[Public Meeting --- May 7, 2008]
[Final Report --- June 26, 2009]

Reviewed with IWAC

January 14, 2014



Agenda

- Introductions
- Overview of Planning to Date
- Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility
- Uses of Reclaimed Water
- Reclaimed Water Use Study
- EIS Process
- Questions & Answers
- DEIS Comments



*Spokane County Regional
Water Reclamation Facility*



Overview of Planning to Date

● Prior Facilities Planning 2002 - 2003

- Summary of Recommendations
 - New State-of-Art Treatment Facility
 - Stockyards Site Selected
 - Environmental Process Completed

● Spokane River Water Quality Issues

- Dissolved Oxygen TMDL
- Revised Phosphorus Discharge Requirements

● Approved Facilities Plan Amendment

- Additional Effluent Phosphorus Removal
 - Treatment Technology
 - Septic Tank Elimination
 - Water Conservation
- EIS Addendum

● Reclaimed Water Use Study and Environmental Analysis



Why use reclaimed water?

- *“Foundational Concepts for the Spokane River TMDL Managed Implementation Plan”*

“All reasonable efforts to re-use and/or recharge the aquifer rather than directly discharging it to the River...”

- Good stewardship of water resources
- Aquifer is finite



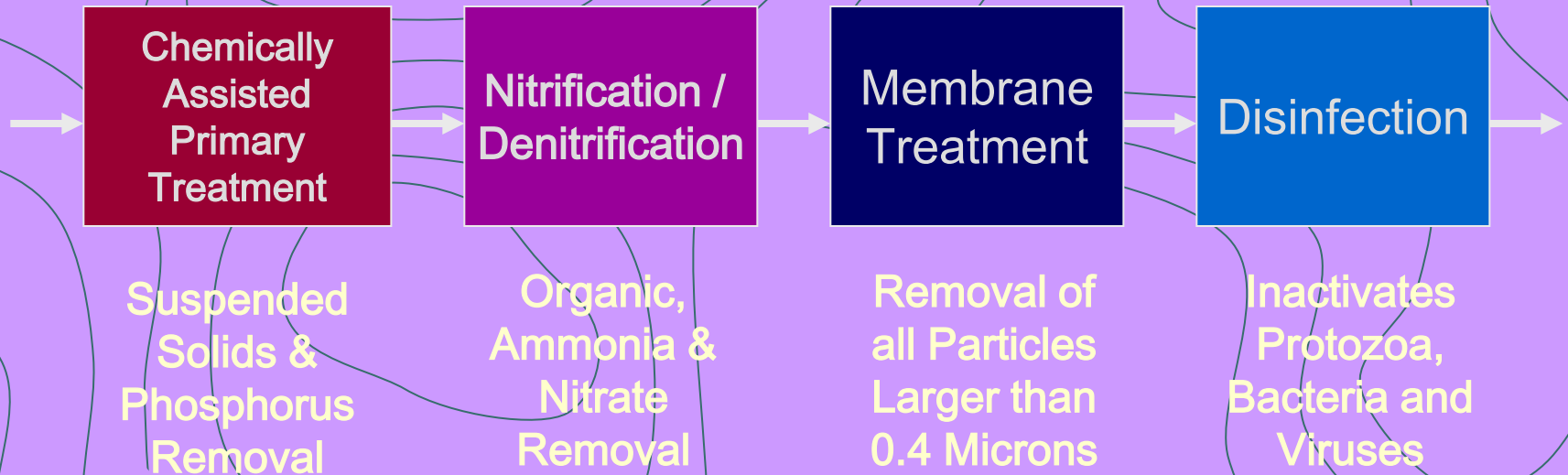
Washington Legislature House Bill 6117

Adopted on April 11, 2007

- Reduce regulatory barriers
- Provide clarification regarding appropriate uses of reclaimed water
- Spokane River region identified as a high priority area for reclaimed water



Spokane County Regional Water Reclamation Facility Incorporate State-of-the-Art Treatment Technology



100% Meets Washington Class A Reclaimed Standards
The facility will provide a higher level of treatment than any existing municipal facility in the State of Washington

Reclaimed Water from SCRWRF exceeds standards for Class A

<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Class A</u>	<u>SCRWRF Quality</u>
Treatment technique	Oxidized, coagulated, filtered, disinfected	Oxidized, coagulated, filtered, disinfected
<u>Total Coliform, No./100 ml</u>		
7-day Median	2.2	< 2.2
Single Sample	23	< 23
<u>Turbidity, Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)</u>		
Monthly Average	2	< 1
Single Value	5	< 1
<u>BOD, mg/L</u>		
Monthly Average	30	< 2
<u>TSS, mg/L</u>		
Monthly Average	30	< 2
<u>Dissolved Oxygen, mg/L</u>		
Daily Minimum	> 0	> 5



Class A: The Most Regulated *Class*, but Least Restricted *Use* of Reclaimed Water

- Landscape Irrigation
- Irrigation of Non-Food Crops
- Irrigation of Food Crops
- Impoundments (Landscape and Recreational)
- Fish Hatchery Basins
- Decorative Fountains
- Flushing of Sanitary Sewers
- Street Cleaning
- Washing of Corporation Yards, Lots, and Sidewalks



Reclaimed Water Notification Signage, City Park

Did you know?

Approximately 2,900 of the 18,100 golf courses in the USA (16%) use reclaimed water.

Source: Golf Course Superintendents Association of America

Class A is the Most Regulated, Least Restricted Use of Reclaimed Water



Toilet Flushing, City Park Restrooms

- Dust Control
- Dampening of Soil for Compaction
- Water Jetting for Consolidation of Backfill around Pipelines
- Fire Fighting and Protection
- Toilet and Urinal Flushing
- Ship Ballast
- Washing Aggregate and Making Concrete
- Industrial Boiler Feed
- Industrial Cooling
- Industrial Process



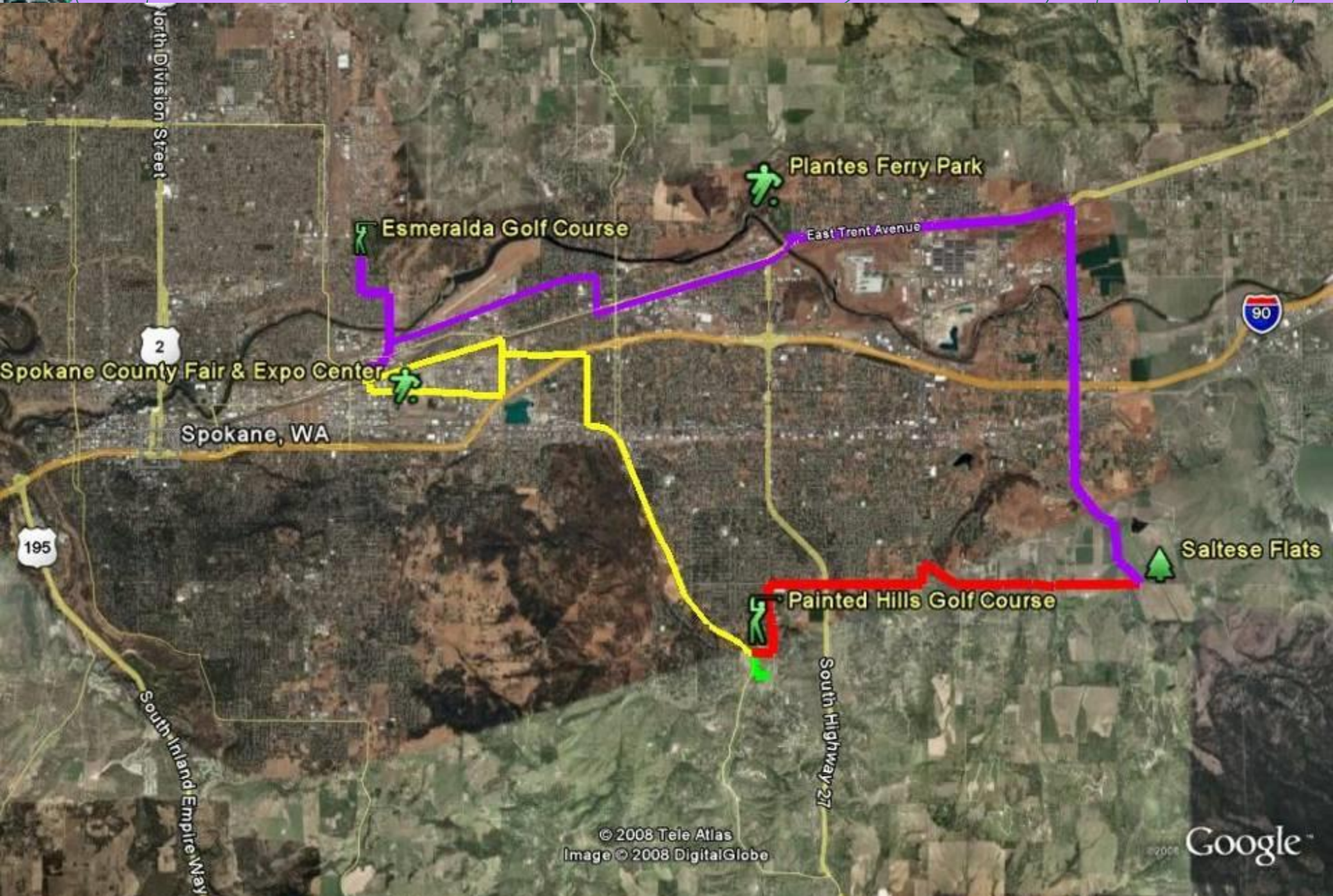
Communities in Washington Currently Using Reclaimed Water





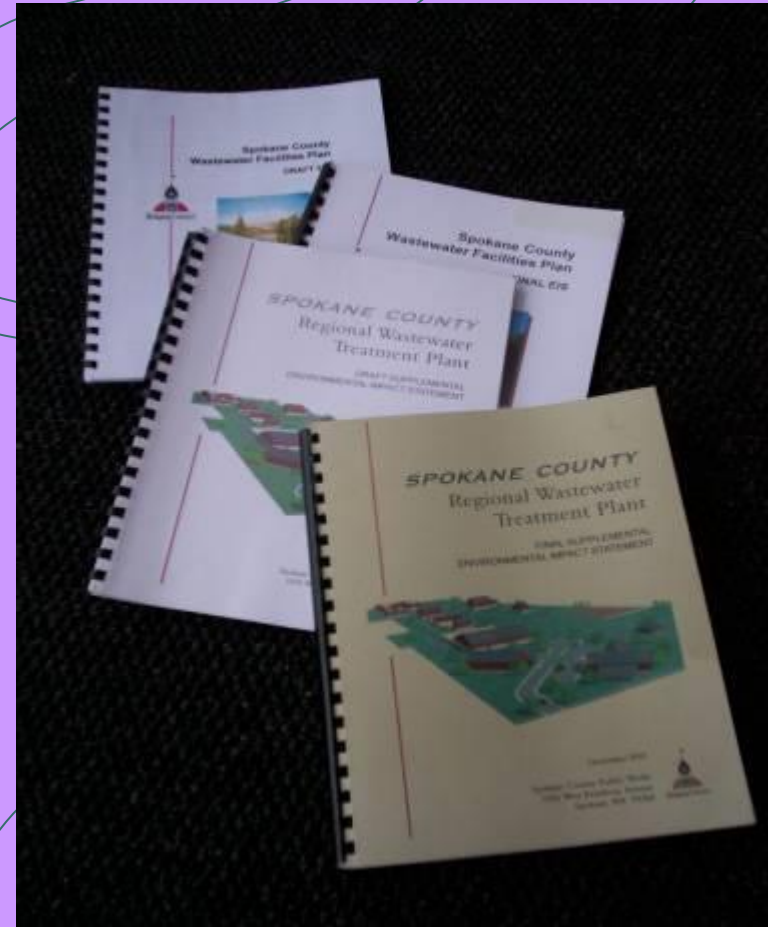
Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use

Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use



SEPA EIS Process

- EIS Scoping
- Prepare and issue DEIS
- Solicit public comment
- Prepare and issue FEIS
- Agency decision



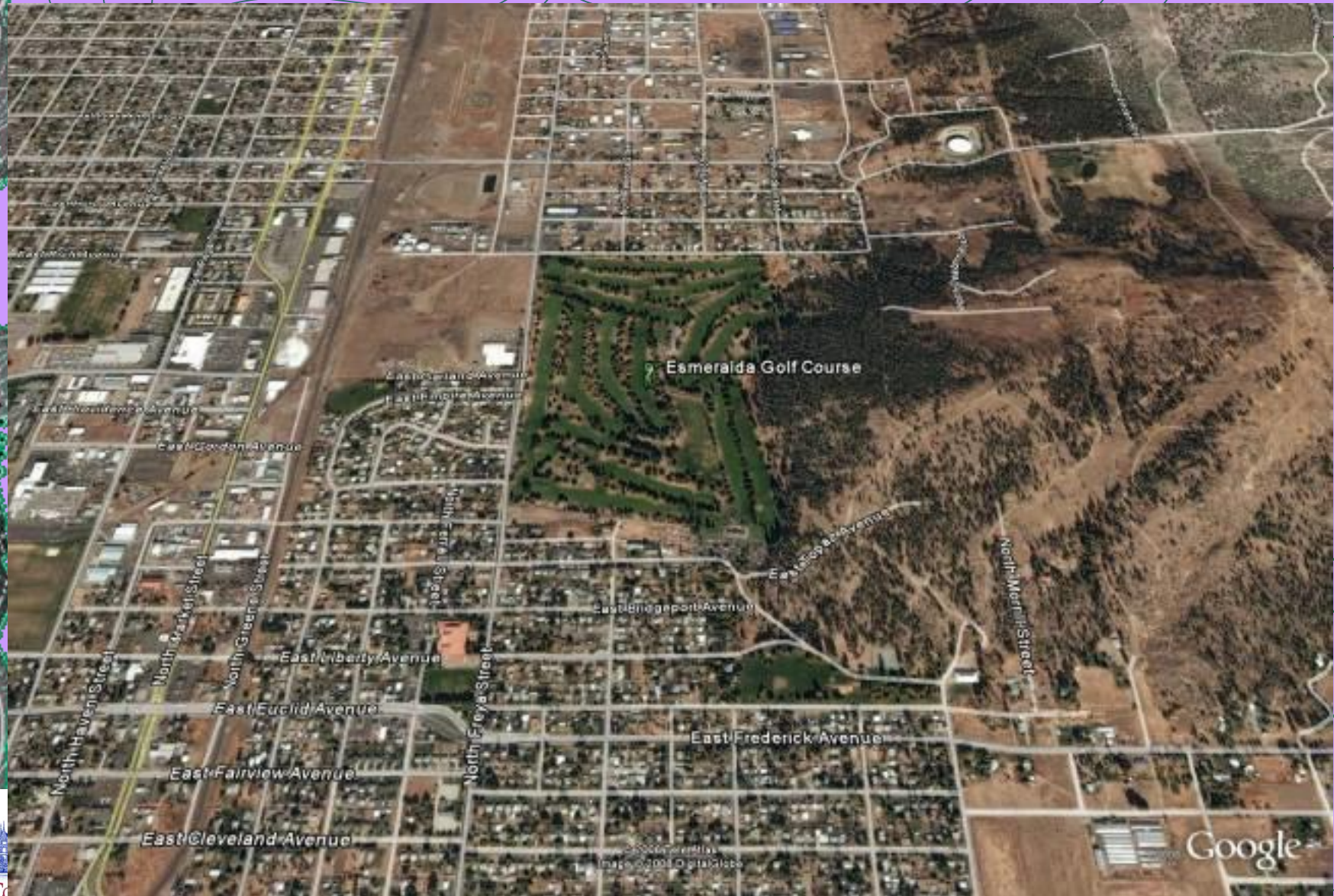
Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Spokane County Regional WRF



Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Spokane County Fair and Expo Center



Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Esmeralda Golf Course



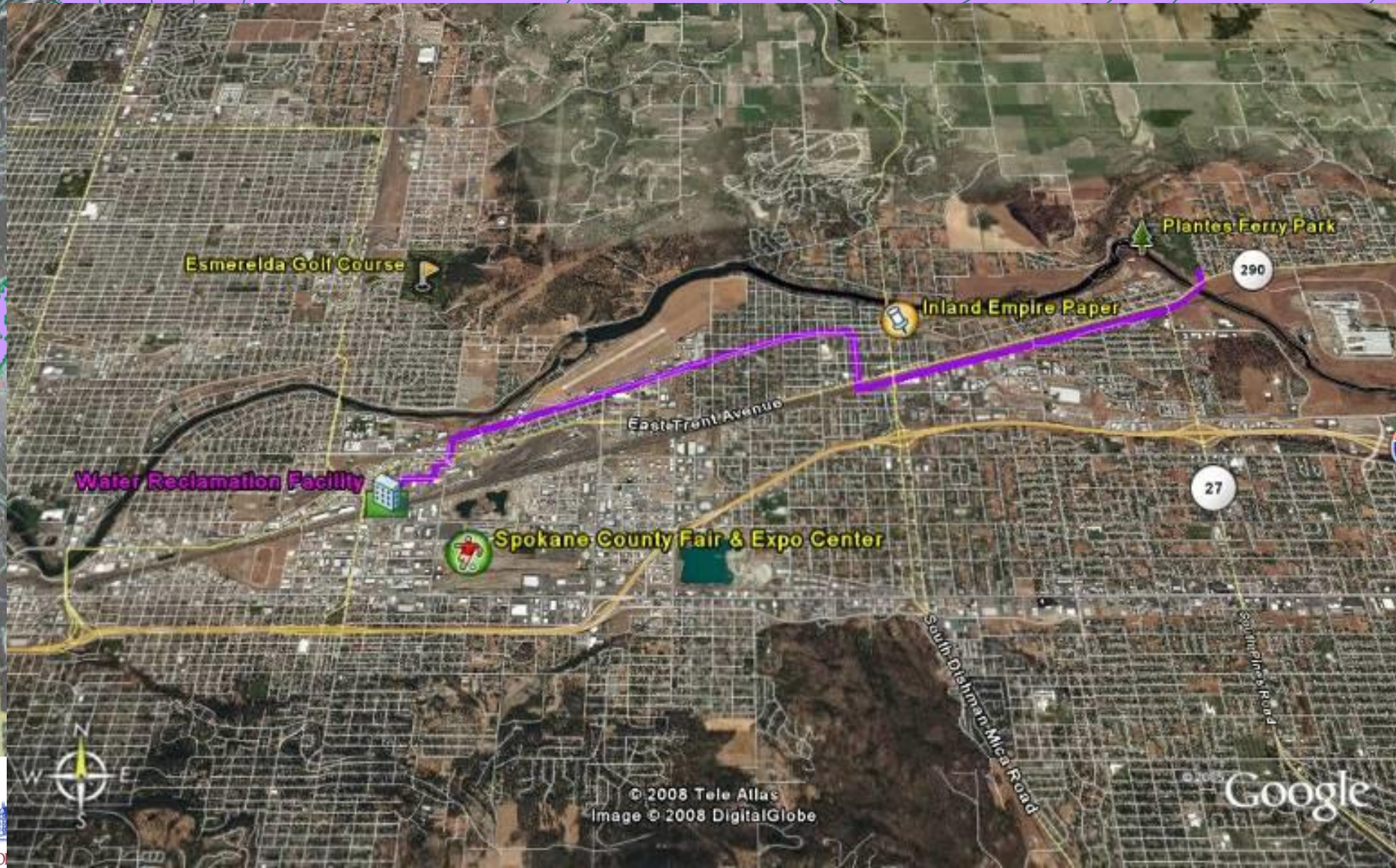
Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Esmeralda Golf Course



Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Plantes Ferry Park



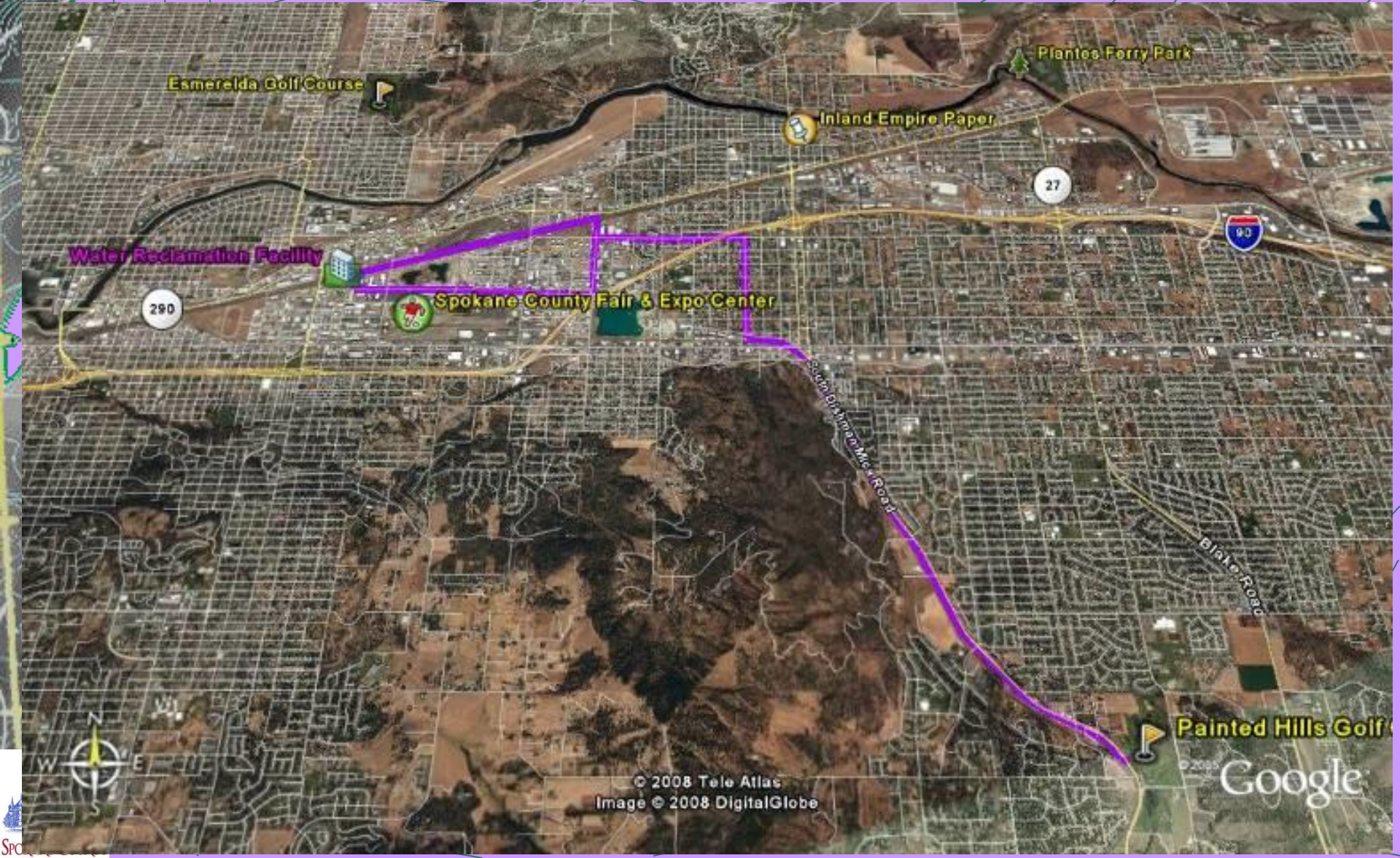
Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Plantes Ferry Park



Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Painted Hills Golf Course



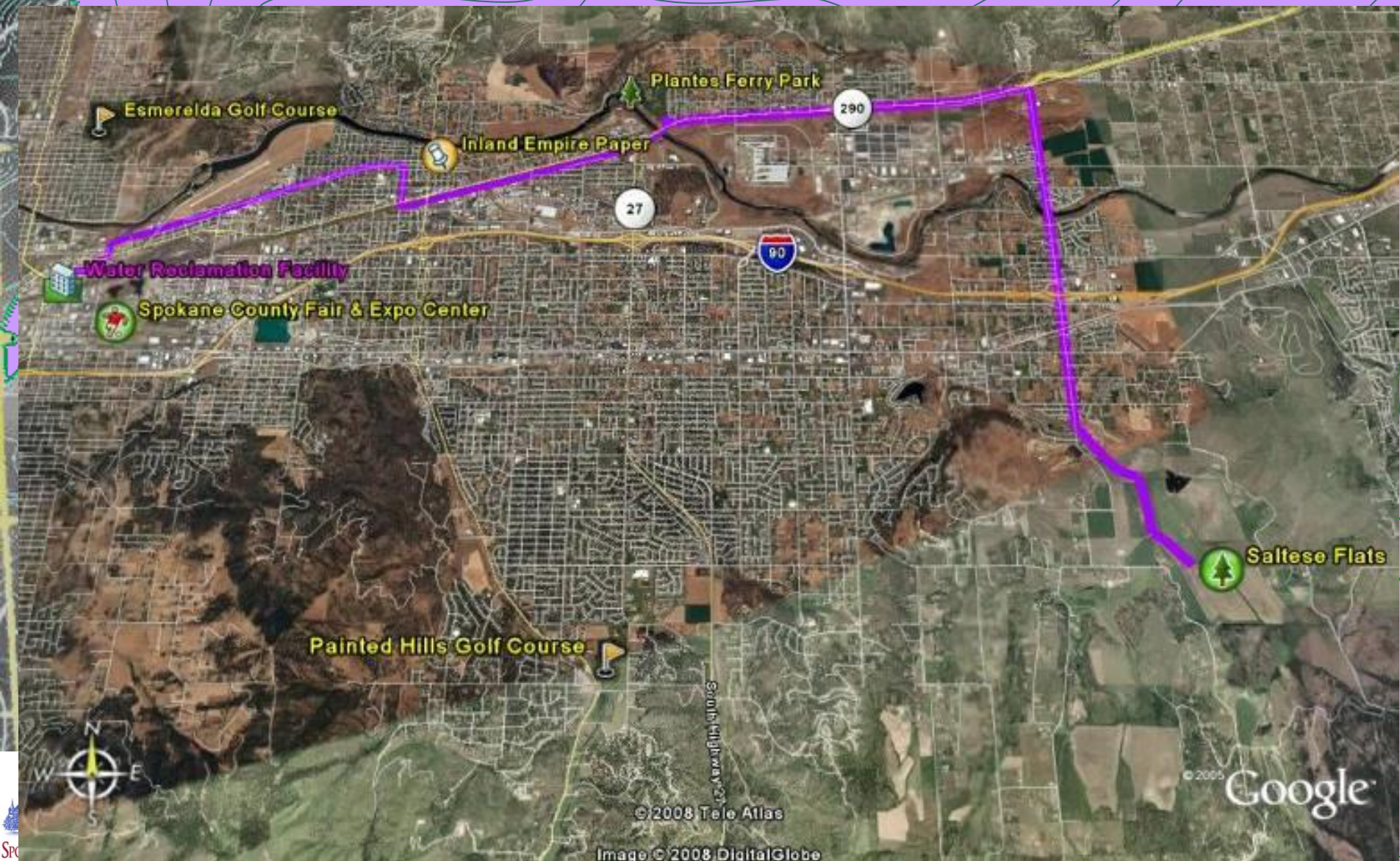
Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Painted Hills Golf Course



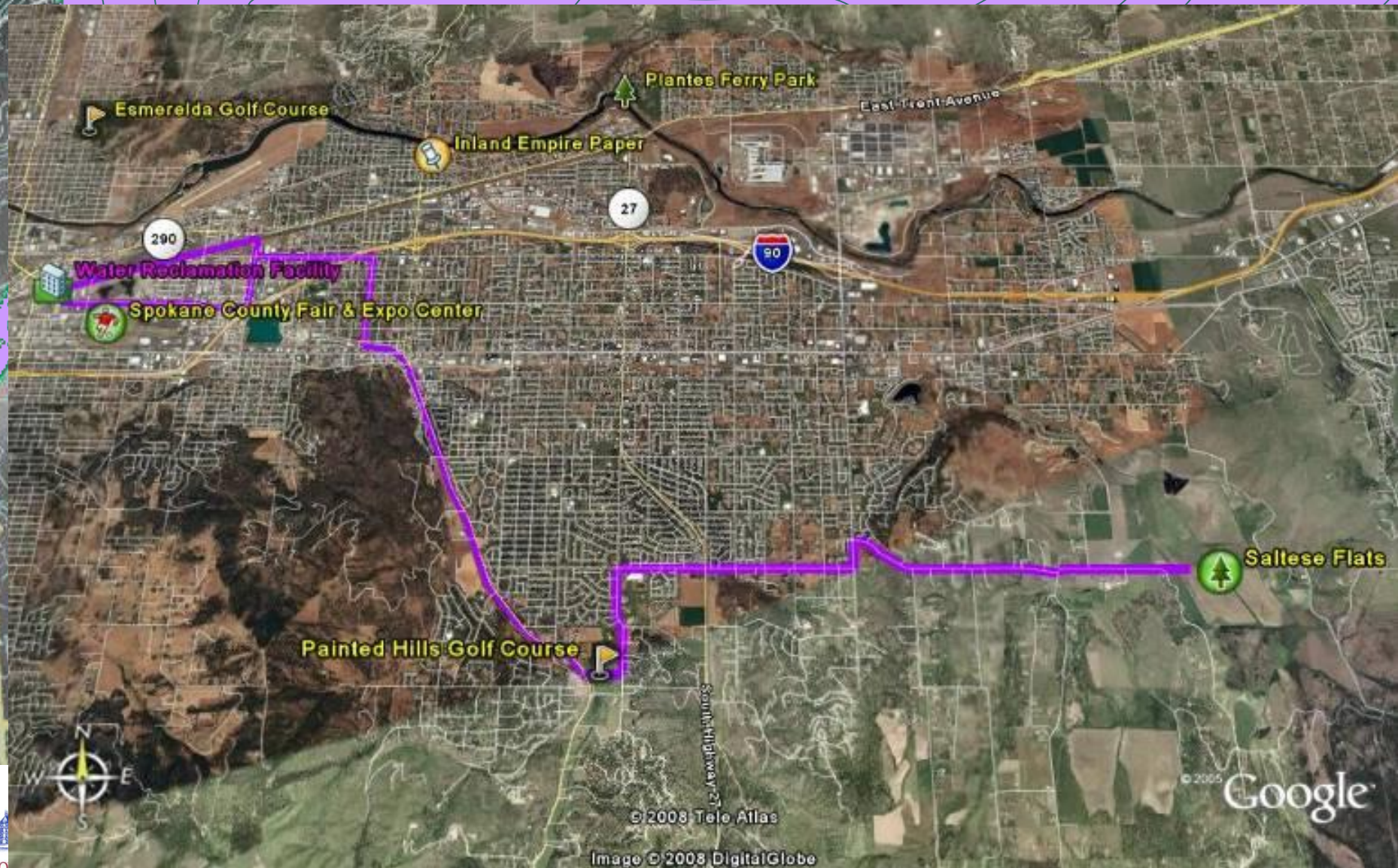
Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Saltese Flats Wetlands Restoration



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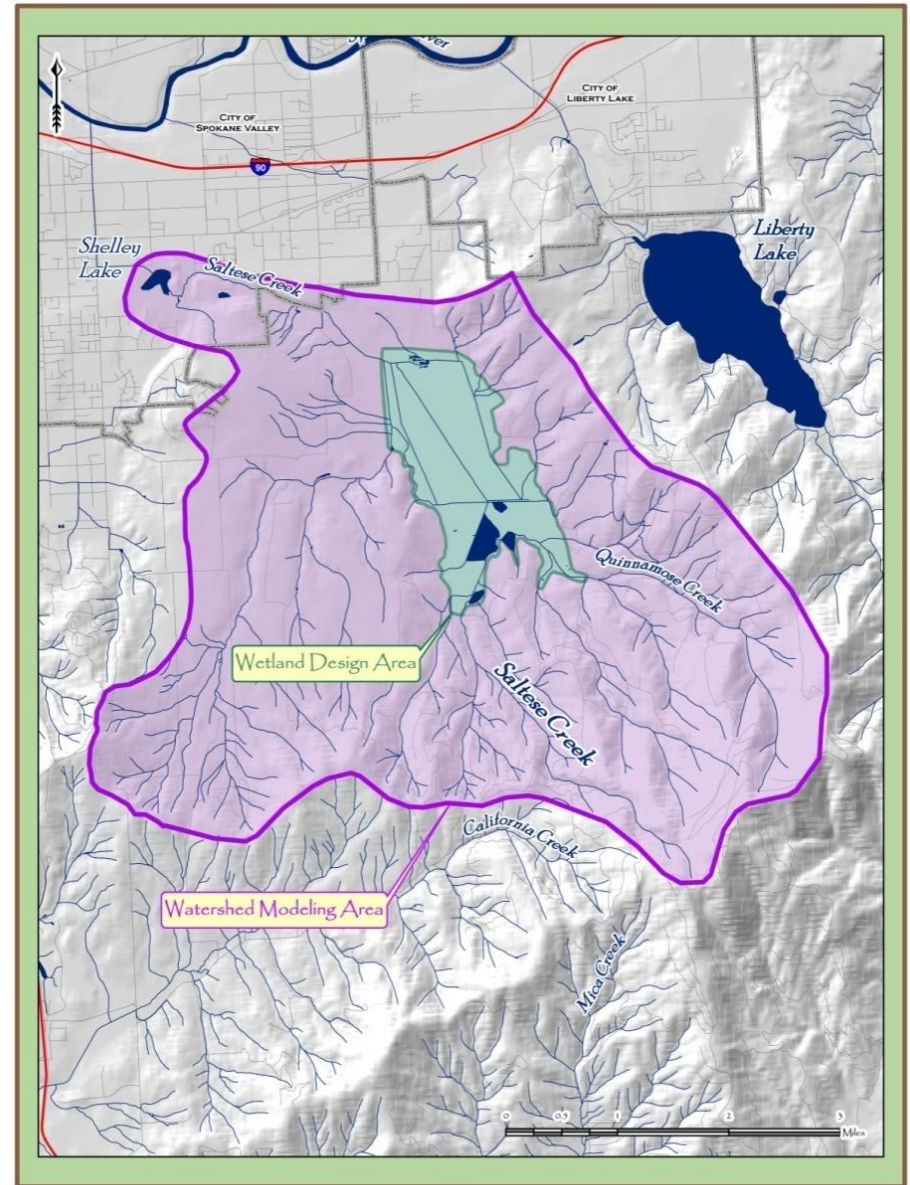


Potential Sites for Reclaimed Water Use – Saltese Flats Wetlands Restoration



Saltese Flats Watershed Overview

- South of Spokane River & I-90
- West of Liberty Lake
- East of Spokane Valley
- 14,000 acre watershed off of Mica Peak
- 1,200 acre former lake bottom
- County owns 522 ac. on Flats



Saltse Flats: Phase 1 Project Status



Ecology: Reclaimed Water Guidelines

● Reclaimed Water Use Rule: WAC 173-219

● Oct 12, 2010 Workshop

● Ecology Staff Changes

● Jim McCauley departed

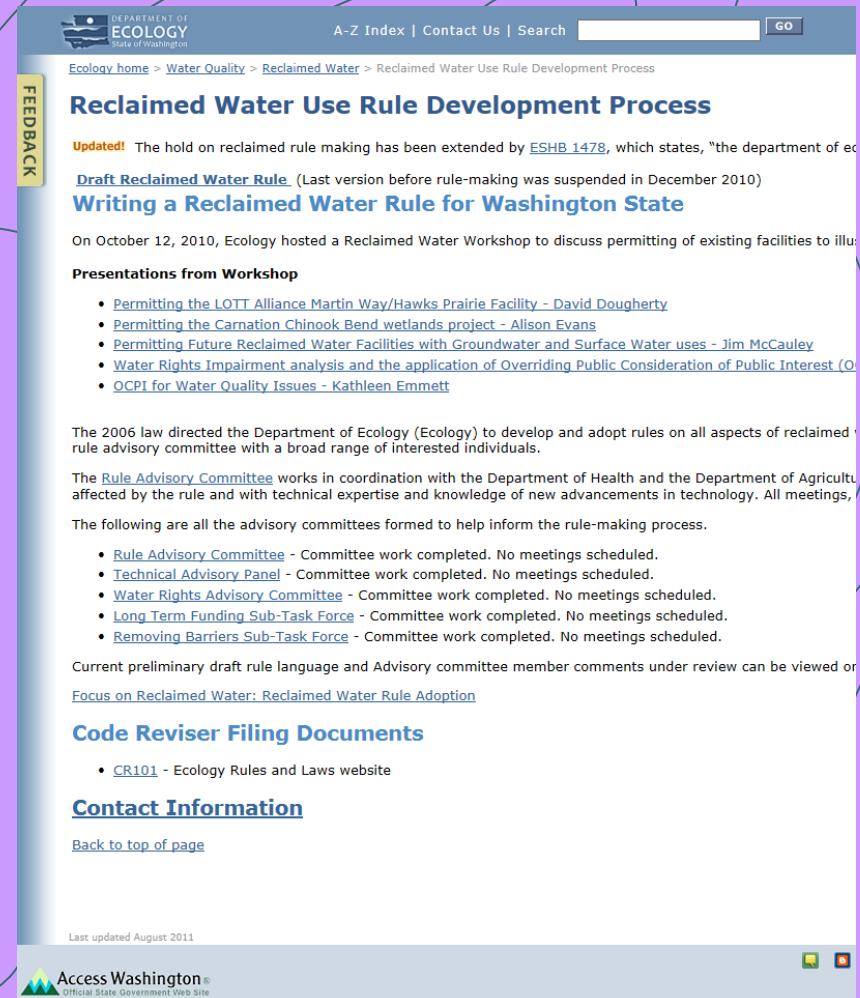
● Dennis McDonald hired

● Rule: WAC 173-219

● Status ???

● Guide: "Purple Book"

● Status ???



The screenshot shows a web page from the Washington Department of Ecology. The page title is "Reclaimed Water Use Rule Development Process". It includes a navigation bar with "A-Z Index | Contact Us | Search" and a "GO" button. The main content area has a "FEEDBACK" sidebar and a "Reclaimed Water Use Rule Development Process" heading. The text on the page discusses the extension of the hold on rule-making by ESHB 1478, the draft rule, and a workshop held on October 12, 2010. It lists presentations from the workshop, including "Permitting the LOTT Alliance Martin Way/Hawks Prairie Facility" and "Permitting Future Reclaimed Water Facilities with Groundwater and Surface Water uses". It also mentions the 2006 law directing the department to develop rules and lists several advisory committees formed to help inform the rule-making process, such as the Rule Advisory Committee and the Technical Advisory Panel. The page footer indicates it was last updated in August 2011 and includes the "Access Washington" logo.

