

Technical Feasibility and Permitting Requirements for ASR Projects

Water Law in Eastern Washington
Conference

Spokane, WA

May 15-16, 2024



Presentation Outline

What is ASR?

- General concept
- Uses and benefits
- Key factors in ASR feasibility
- History of ASR in WA and OR

Permitting ASR in WA and OR

- General overviews
- Similarities and differences

Case Study – City of Kennewick, WA

Presentation Focus

ASR Supply

- Approved drinking water supply source (surface water or groundwater)
- ~~Stormwater~~
- ~~Reclaimed water~~

Recharge

- Direct injection
- Single well
- ~~Surface infiltration~~
- ~~Spreading basin~~

Underground Storage

- Approved drinking water supply source (surface water or groundwater)
- ~~Stormwater~~
- ~~Reclaimed water~~



What is ASR?

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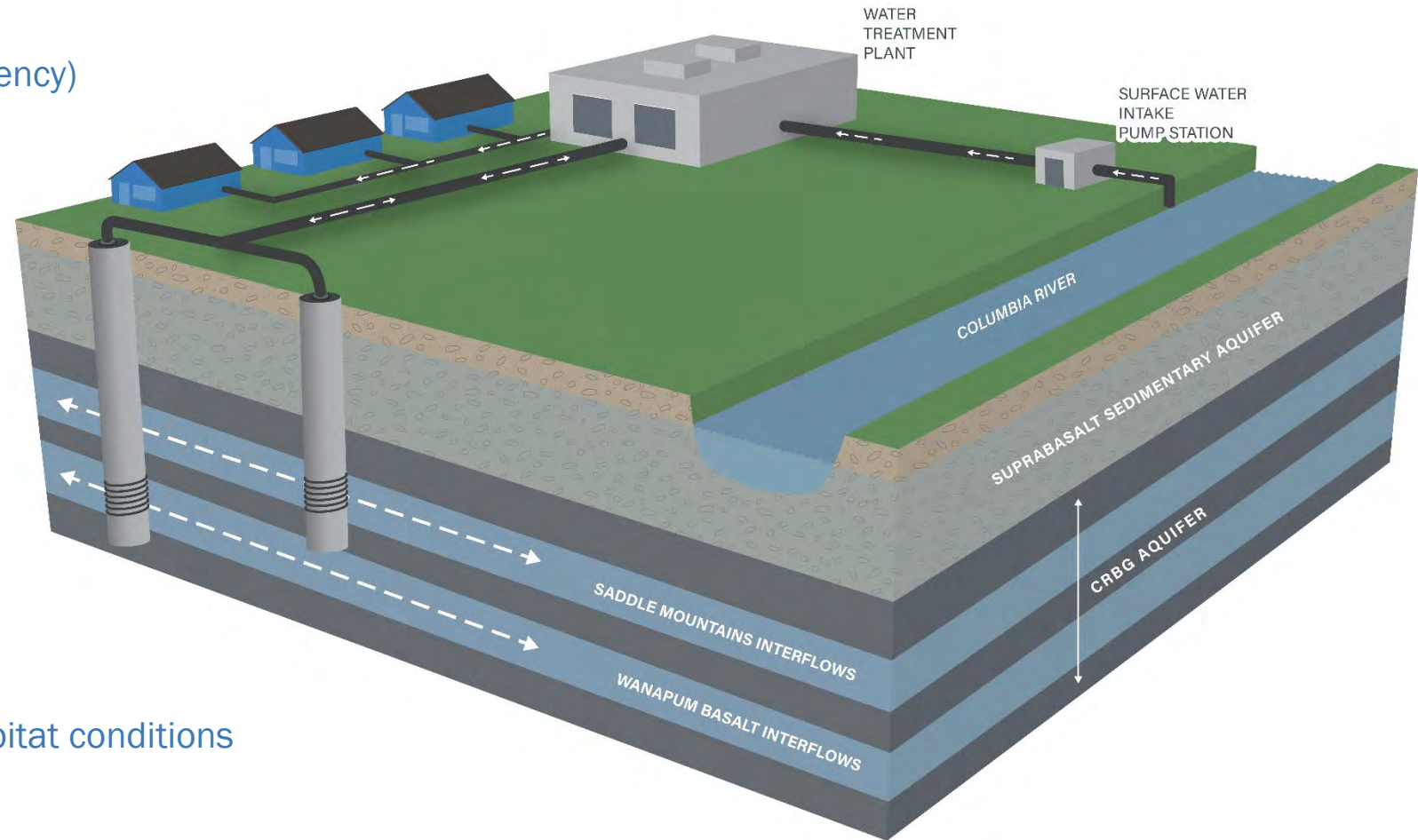
- Water supply management strategy
- Surplus water stored in a suitable aquifer for later recovery

ASR Uses

- Storage (e.g., seasonal, long-term, emergency)
- Water supply
- Improve water quality
- Hydraulic barrier
- Ecological purposes

ASR Benefits

- Low-cost, natural storage option
- Help meet peak summer demands
- Restore groundwater levels
- Enhance wellfield production
- Improve or protect water quality
- Secondary and emergency source option
- Enhance instream flows
- Improve watershed functions and fish habitat conditions



Key Feasibility Factors



High quality, reliable, and legally authorized **water supply** source



Properly designed **well** and suitable **aquifer** system

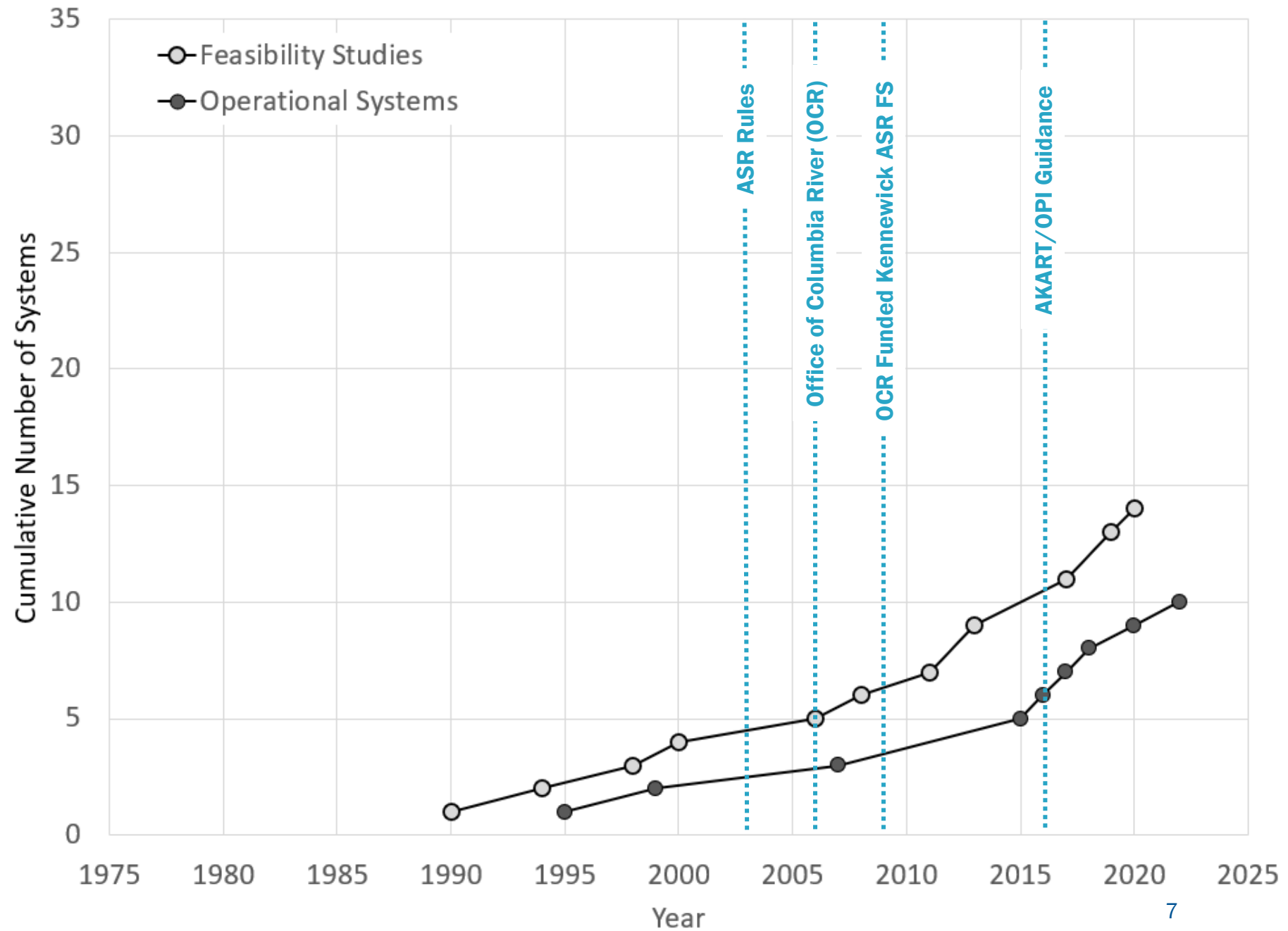


Geochemical compatibility

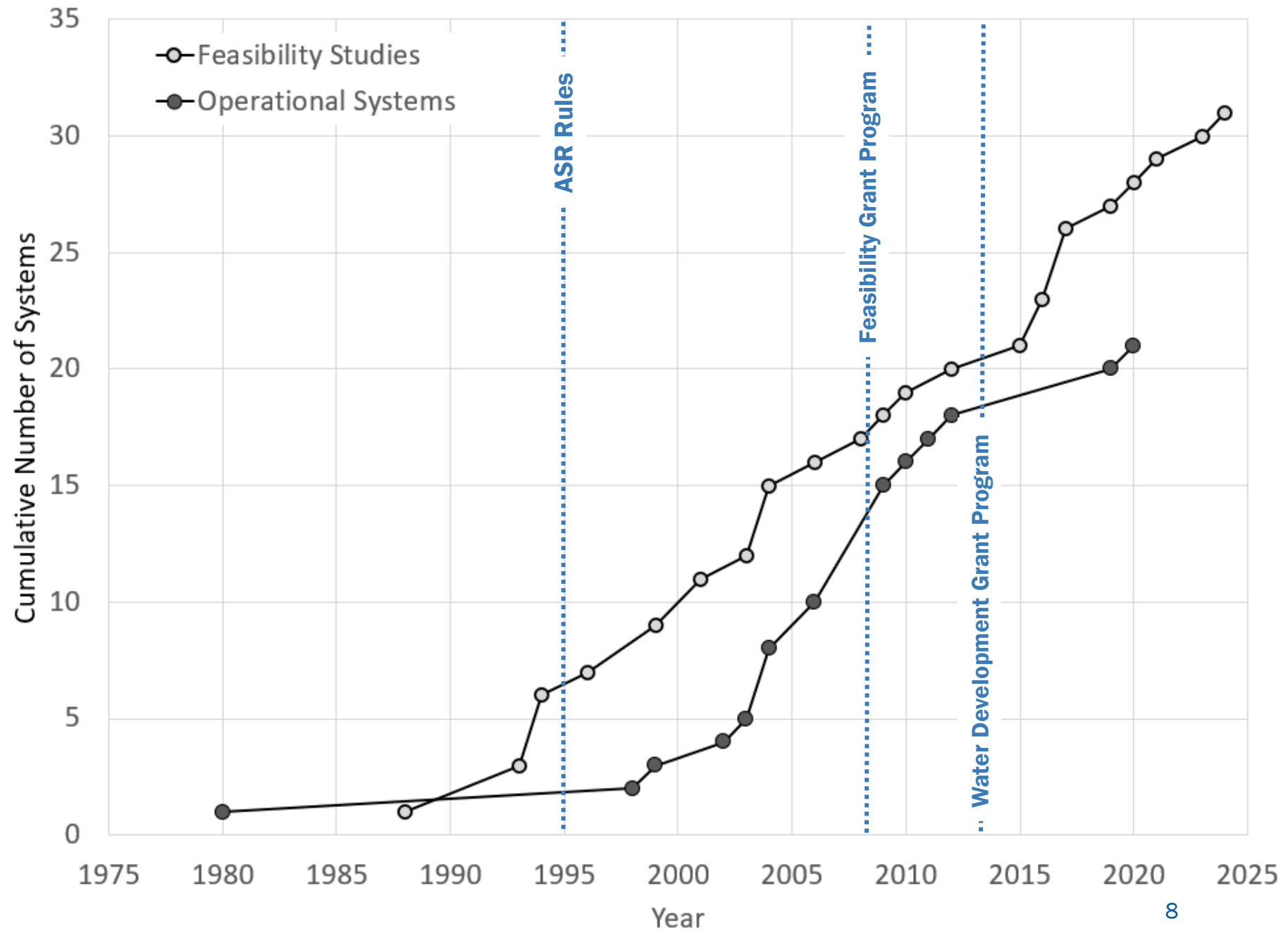


Water **conveyance/infrastructure**

WA ASR History



OR ASR History





Permitting ASR in WA and OR

WA ASR Permitting General Overview

ASR Laws and Regulations

- Chapters 90.03, 90.44, 90.48, 90.54 RCW
- Chapters 173-157, 173-200, 173-218 WAC
- Chapter 246-290 WAC

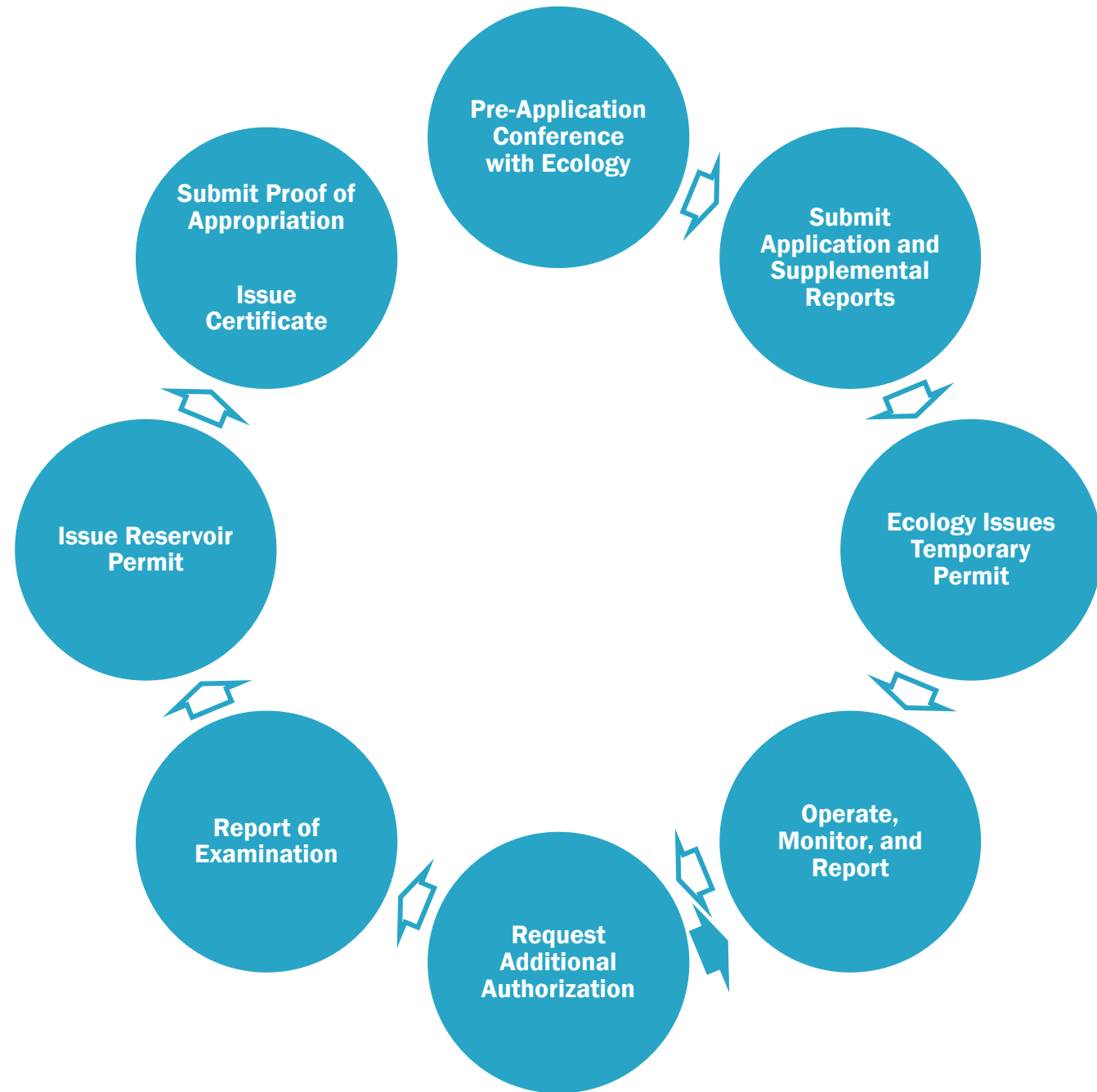
State Agencies Involved

- Permitting authority is Ecology, in coordination with WDOH and WDFW

Permitting Pathway

- Preliminary permits (drill and test; store and recover)
- Temporary permit
- Report of examination
- Reservoir permit (20 years, max of 50)
- Proof of Appropriation → Certificate

WA ASR Permitting General Overview



OR ASR Permitting General Overview

ASR Laws and Regulations

- ORS 537.531 to 537.534
- OAR 690-350-0010 to 690-350-0030
- OAR 333-061 and 340-040

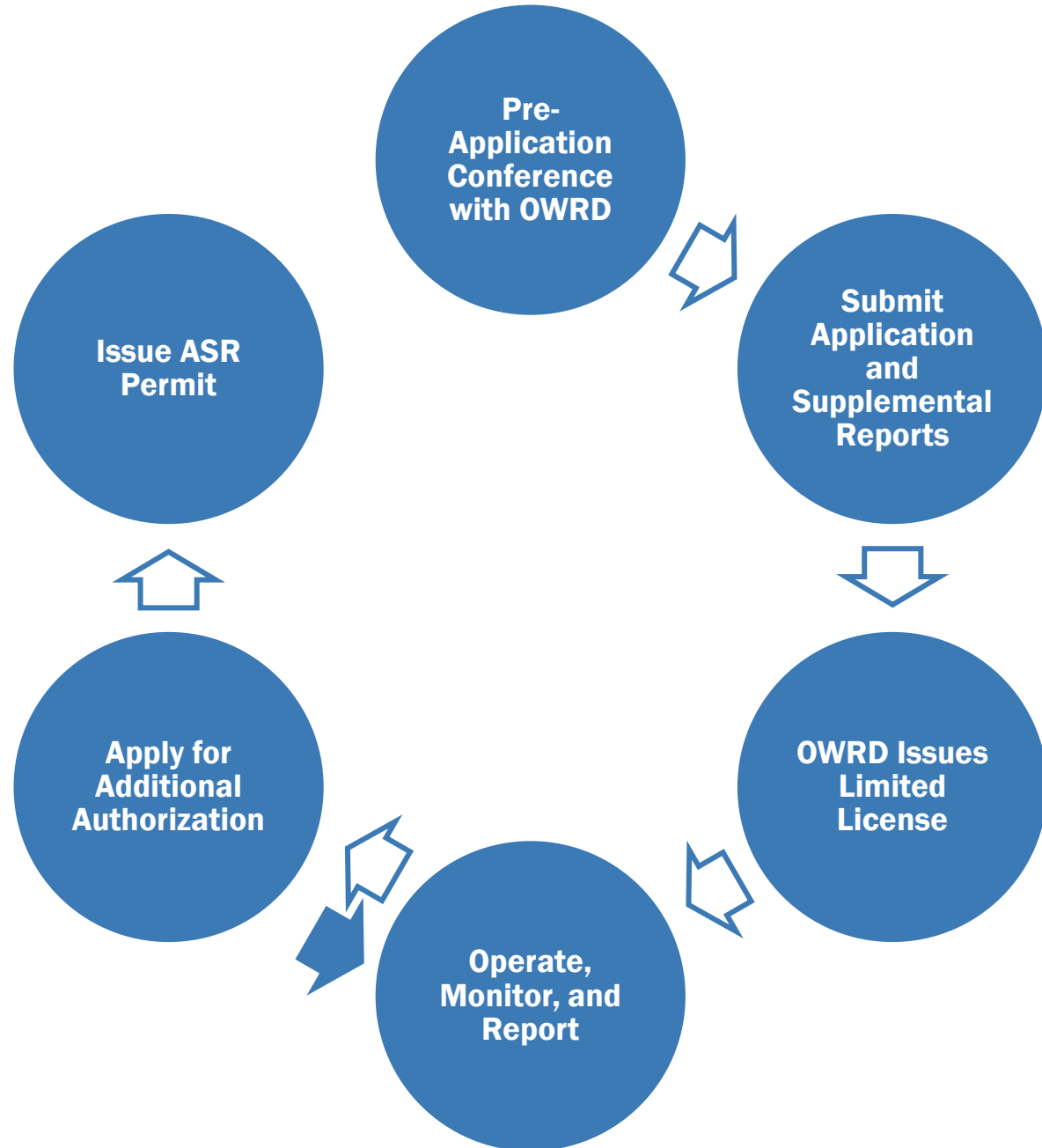
State Agencies Involved

- Permitting authority is OWRD, in coordination with ODEQ, OHA, and ODFW

Permitting Pathway

- ASR Limited License – available for 5 years and renewable
- Final ASR permit – Long-term permanent authorization available after project has grown into full rates/volumes

OR ASR Permitting General Overview



ASR Permitting Process – WA and OR

Step	Washington	Oregon
Pre-Application Conference	Optional (highly recommended)	Required
Submit Application and Supplemental Reports	Required	
Authorization	Required – Preliminary and Temporary Permits	Required – Limited License
Operate, Monitor, and Report (<i>i.e.</i> , pilot testing)	Required	
Continued Authorization	Request additional Temporary Permit	Apply to extend Limited License
Report of Examination	WA-Specific	---
Permit	Reservoir	Final
Certificate	WA-Specific	---

Permitting Similarities

ASR Permitting Process – WA and OR

Permitting Differences

Step	Washington	Oregon
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Permit	Reservoir	Final
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ASR Application Requirements

Submittals and Supporting Information	Washington (Chapter 173-157 WAC)	Oregon (OAR 690-350-0020)
Application	Required – Reservoir Permit Application	Required – Limited License Application
<i>General Information</i>	<i>Applicant and Authorized Agent information</i>	
<i>Source Water</i>	<i>Type and availability • Legal access/authorization • Diversion/withdrawal rates, durations, and volumes • Water quality</i>	
<i>Groundwater System and Storage Aquifer</i>	<i>Hydrogeologic conceptual model • Groundwater characteristics • Estimated storage volume • Potential area affected by ASR activities</i>	
<i>Water Quality Standards</i>	<i>Source water compliance with antidegradation policy • Recovered water compliance with drinking water quality standards</i>	
<i>Geochemical Compatibility</i>	<i>Potential adverse geochemical impacts on water quality, aquifer performance, and ASR well performance</i>	
<i>Land Use, Environmental Assessment, Mitigation Plan</i>	<i>Potential adverse environmental impacts • Proposed actions</i>	
<i>Proposed System Design and Operations, Testing, and Monitoring Plans</i>	<i>Well construction • Pipes/valves • Recharge/recovery rates, volumes, and schedules • Water quality/quantity monitoring plans • Water level monitoring plan • Recovery percentage • Annual reporting</i>	

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Differences and Potential Challenges

Antidegradation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing and future beneficial uses of groundwater source Protect against degradation of groundwater quality 	
Washington	Oregon
<p>Contaminants reducing existing quality shall not be allowed, except where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPI will be served, and Contaminants provided with AKART prior to entry <p>Is AKART met? Do project benefits exceed potential risks?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ technically feasible, practical, and cost-effective methods to reduce concentrations OWRD may set specific limits between 50 and 100% of drinking water MCLs or groundwater quality MMLs Constituents having SMCLs may be injected up to drinking water standards Constituents associated with disinfection (e.g., DBPs) may be injected up to drinking water standards

AKART = All known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment

DBPs = Disinfection byproducts

MCLs = Maximum contaminant levels

MMLs = Maximum measurable levels

OPI = Overriding public interest

SMCLs = Secondary maximum contaminant levels

Differences and Potential Challenges

Recovery Percentage

- How much of the stored water can be withdrawn from an ASR system?
- Recovery percentage = total volume of water recovered from storage ÷ total volume of water recharged

Washington

- Applicant must provide an estimate of the recovery percentage
- Can be revised as additional data becomes available through multiple ASR cycles

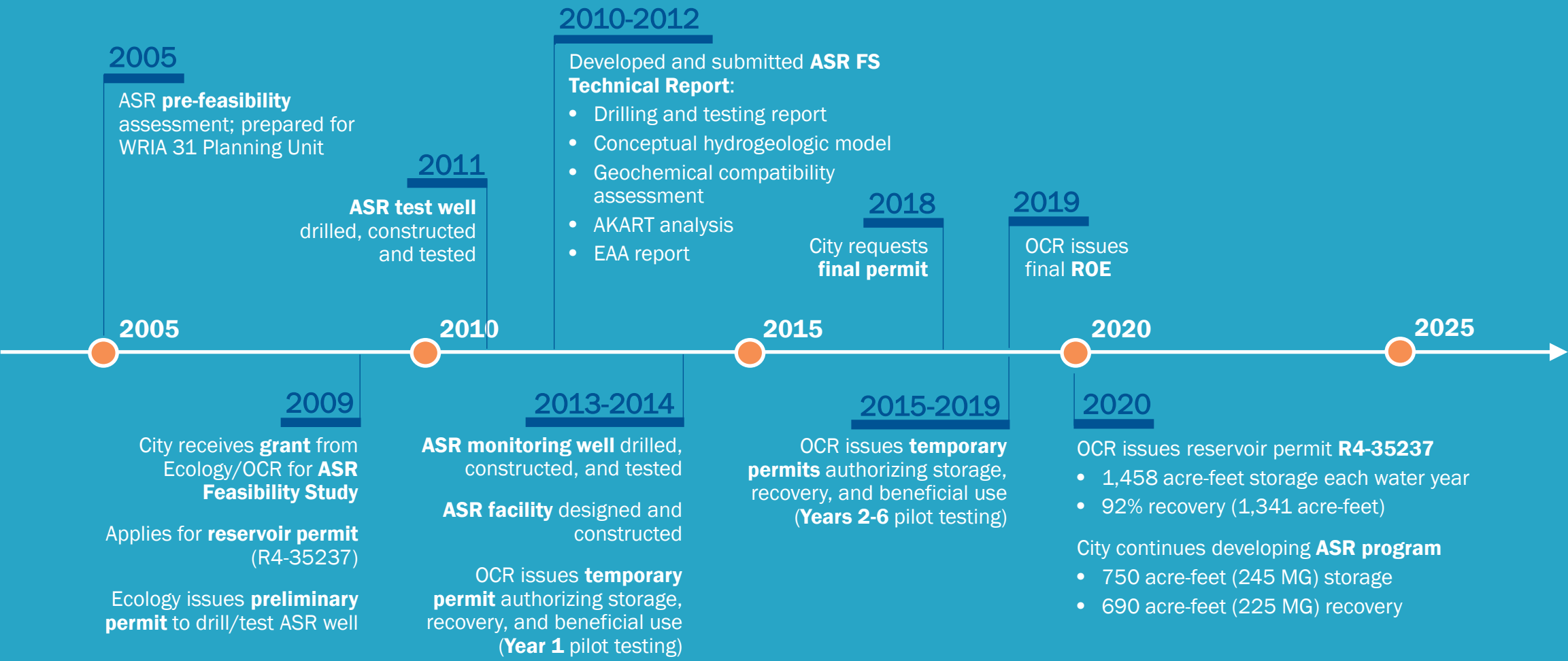
Oregon

- Establishes 95 percent recovery percentage
- Allows pilot testing to demonstrate achievability (e.g., no injury to existing water users and no net change in storage)



Case Study – City of Kennewick WA

Kennewick ASR-1 Program Development History



R4-35237 Permit Summary

Provision	Description
Recharge / Recovery rate	1,800 gpm / 2,080 gpm
Recharge / Recovery volume	1,458 acre-feet / 1,341 acre-feet (475 MG / 437 MG)
General Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recharge: October thru May • Storage: ~1 month • Recovery: May thru October
Source water rights	3897-A, S4-25479C, S4-30976P
Annual recovery percentage	92%
Carryover storage	Allowed. Reduced by 8% each successive year that residual recharge water remains as carryover storage
Development schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete project: 12/31/2038 • Put water to full beneficial use: 12/31/2039 • Options to extend permit; not to exceed 50 years

City of Kennewick ASR-1 Program

R4-35237 Permit Summary

City of Kennewick ASR-1 Program

Provision	Enforcement Limits
Source Water Quality (POC is ASR-1 prior to recharge)	Notify Ecology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >50% MCL THM (>0.040 mg/L) • >50% MCL HAA5 (>0.030 mg/L)
Groundwater Quality (POC is ASR-MW-1)	Notify Ecology and collect confirmation samples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >75% MCL THM (>0.060 mg/L) • >75% MCL HAA5 (>0.045 mg/L) Two consecutive confirmation samples >75% MCL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease recharge and not resume until plan in place to reduce concentrations

ASR-1 = City's ASR injection/recovery well

ASR-MW-1 = City's ASR monitoring well

HAA5 = Total haloacetic acids

mg/L = milligrams per liter

POC = Point of compliance

THM = Total trihalomethanes

City of Kennewick ASR-1 Program

- Operational Scale Results
 - No observed net negative change in storage from year-to-year
 - DBPs below detectable limits in water recovered from storage
 - No DBPs generated during storage
 - No observed hydraulic, well performance, or thermal storage zone development limitations
 - ASR continues to be a key component in managing and optimizing the City's water supply resources
- Benefits
 - Uses an otherwise unfavorable aquifer for municipal storage/supply
 - Background groundwater temperature > 80°F
 - Water recovered from storage < 65°F
 - Favorably shifts water withdrawals from the Columbia River
 - Adds redundancy to the City's existing water supply sources

Thank you! Questions?

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