

Federal Examples of Water Reuse

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Body Shop:
Building
Strategies





- Recycle
 - the internal use of water by the original user before discharge
- Reuse
 - the use of untreated or slightly treated water in a different process or application
- Reclaim
 - water that is treated for use in a more pure environment

Federal Reuse Examples



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- Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida
- Fort Carson, Colorado
- Fort Bragg, North Carolina
- Department of Energy, Kansas City Plant
- Commercial-Size Laundry Reuse Project

Naval Air Station Jacksonville Wastewater Treatment Plant



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- Serves 23,000 people at the NAS Jacksonville, Naval Aviation Depot, Naval Hospital, etc.
- Owned by Navy-PWC, operated by Johnson Controls-Hill
- Permitted as a 3.0 MGD conventional activated sludge treatment plant
- Normal dry weather flow thru plant ~ 1.0 MGD
- Discharges to St. Johns River



Slides courtesy of Lee Merrill, Navy PWC from the 2002 FEMP Water Resource Management Workshop, Tampa, FL

Naval Air Station Jacksonville Golf Course Reuse Project

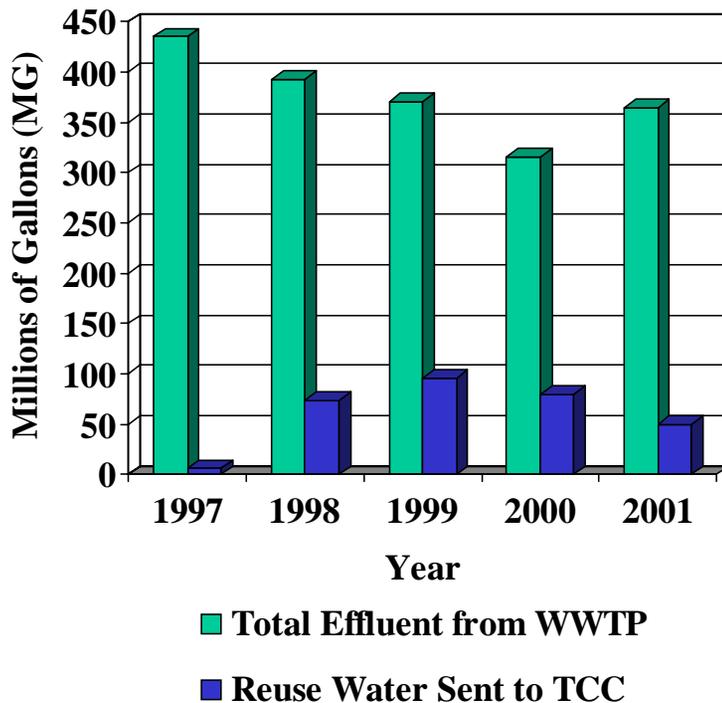


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- 80 acre adjacent Timuquana Country Club (TCC) currently irrigating from 1000' well from aquifer
- Basic project information
 - 12" gravity PVC pipeline (325' long)
 - tapped into plant outfall pipe
 - discharges to 2.0 acre holding pond on golf course
 - float valve detects when pond level drops and diverts all WWTP effluent to refill pond
- Permitted annual average usage 250 KGAL/day
- TCC paid \$250K for all project costs while the Navy agreed to provide reuse effluent at no cost



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- Project currently using only 25% of WWTP outfall (by permit)
- Other potential sources for reuse water:
 - NAS JAX golf course
 - City of JAX Westside Regional Park
 - NAS JAX runway grounds
 - NAS JAX athletic fields, common areas
 - NADEP aircraft washing/rinsing facilities, cooling towers

2006 Energy Fort Carson, Colorado Water Program



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- Golf course irrigation
- Vehicle wash stations
- Landscape irrigation



Slides courtesy of Richard Pilatzke, Water Programs Manager, Fort Carson, Colorado from the 2003 FEMP Water Resource Management Workshop, Denver, Colorado.



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- 80-110 millions gallons used annually to irrigate golf course
- Effluent reuse dates to 1971
- Annual avoided cost of \$150K - \$200K
- New water treatment plant in 1998 - Excellent quality of effluent.



Central Vehicle Wash Station



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Wash Station History



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- Primary purpose -- remove sediment from tactical vehicles.
- Serves the Army, Department of Transportation (DOT), and CO National Guard/Reserve vehicles
- Constructed in 1987
- Original cost: \$7 Million.

Wash Station Operation



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- Closed-loop system
- Averages 10,000 vehicle washes per year
- Can wash up to 500 vehicles per day
- Operators are water treatment plant trained
- Can operate with no water addition for extended periods
- Most use during highest water rate period
- Total water savings since inception: 3 billion gallons

Non-potable Groundwater for Landscape Irrigation



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- 180 irrigated acres.
- Main operation (demand) is highest rate period.
- Storage required to meet peak demand.
- Up to 110 mg per year
- Total savings more than 2 billion gallons since inception
- Cost: \$0.60 vs. \$1.25 per Kgal





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- During recent drought, Fort Bragg reduced water consumption 35% through voluntary restrictions and has maintained that reduction over time.
- Mitigation Actions
 - Turf irrigation restrictions
 - Closed once-through car washes, only use post's main vehicle wash facility
 - Rain barrel landscape irrigation (120)
 - Waste water effluent for golf course (planned)
 - Sustainable Fort Bragg promotes Xeriscaping for LEED credits

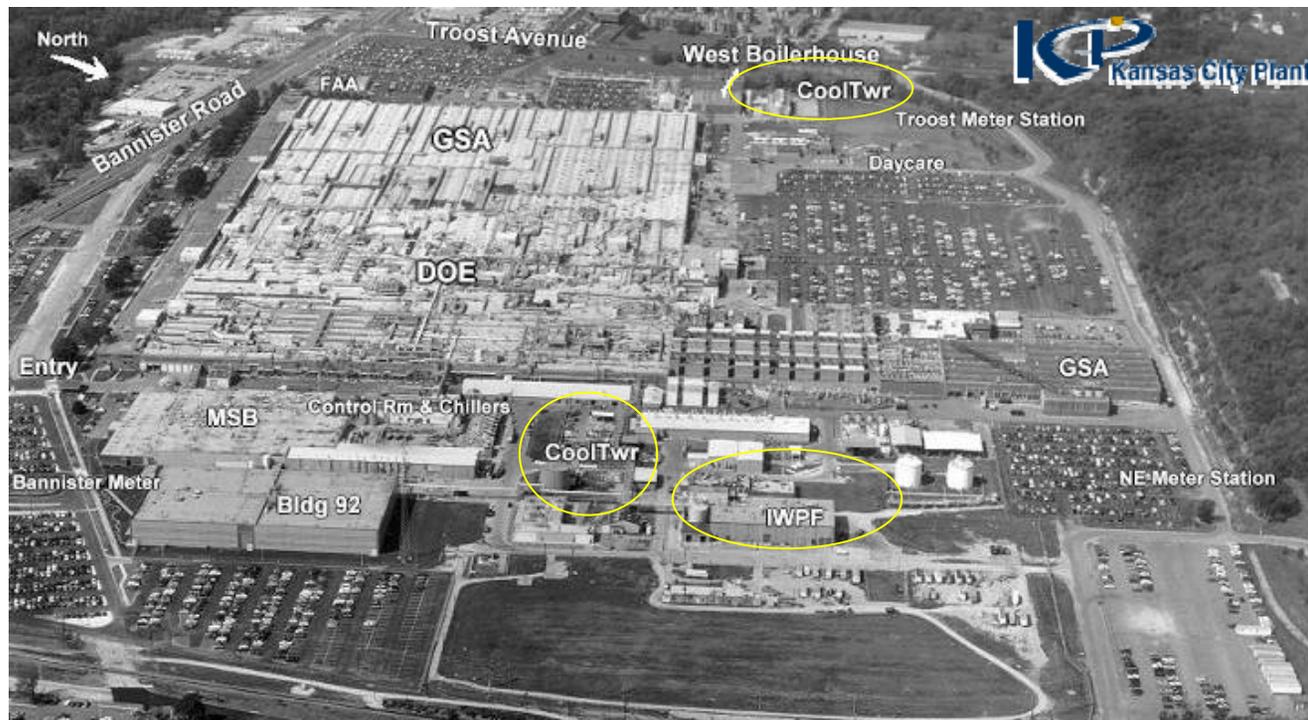


DOE Kansas City Plant

- Large industrial complex employing 2,800 staff with over 3 million square feet
- Industrial wastewater treated at industrial waste pretreatment facility (IWPF) before released in sanitary sewer



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Kansas City Plant Reverse Osmosis Treatment



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- Reverse osmosis provides de-ionized water and reuse water from industrial wastewater
- 40,000 gallons per day treated
- Economics-driven process: RO treatment cost is \$3.10/Kgal, while IWPF cost is \$15/Kgal
- RO process is 66% efficient at reclaiming water (better quality than city potable water), which is sent to the east cooling tower
- Reject water sent to IWPF is more concentrated, which is better for that process



Slides courtesy of DOE Kansas City Plant,
“Department of Energy Kansas City Plant: Water
Resource Management Plan,” 2003.



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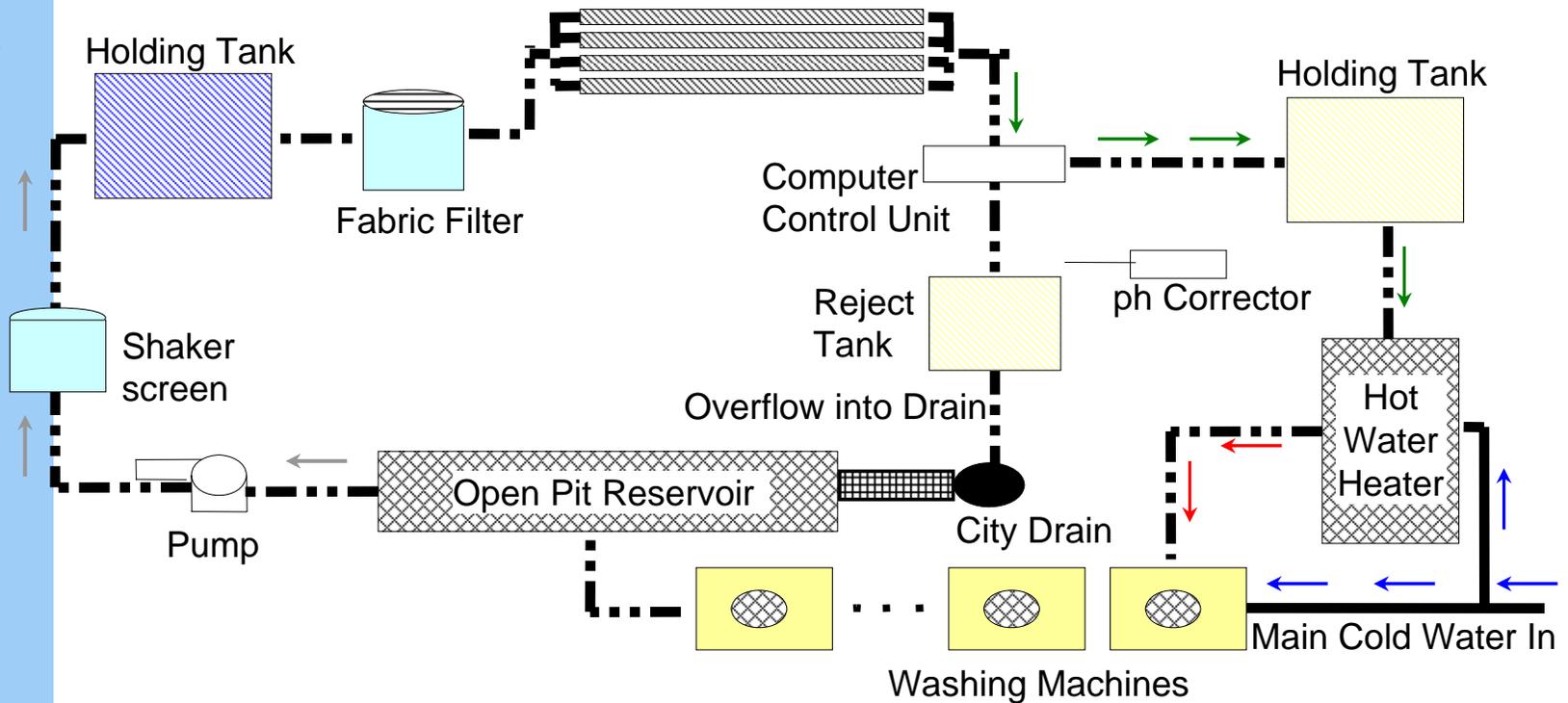
- Commercial-size laundry operations (e.g. hotel/lodging) and larger
- Escalation of sewage treatment cost, prime driver for water recovery systems
- Additional savings on water, energy and chemicals





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Water Reclamation System for Commercial Laundries



Commercial-Size Laundry Reuse Project



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- Average input to the H₂O heater = 52°F
 - Average 55,000 gals/day
 - 2.46 gals/pound
 - 1,300 kBTU/h for wash
- Average input to the H₂O heater = 97°F
 - Average 32,000 gals/day
 - 1.6 gals/pound
 - 700 kBTU/h for wash