Water Quality Considerations for Integrating Desalinated Seawater from the Carlsbad SWRO Plant into Existing Regional Supplies

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February 8, 2018





Case Study of the City of Carlsbad and Surrounding Areas' Experience with Integrating Desalinated Seawater Supply in Municipal Distribution Systems

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WERF-15-06

Multi-State Salinity Coalition





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Research Team

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Arcadis

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Partner Agencies

Carlsbad Municipal Water District

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Olivenhain Municipal Water District

Otay Water District

Poseidon Water

Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District

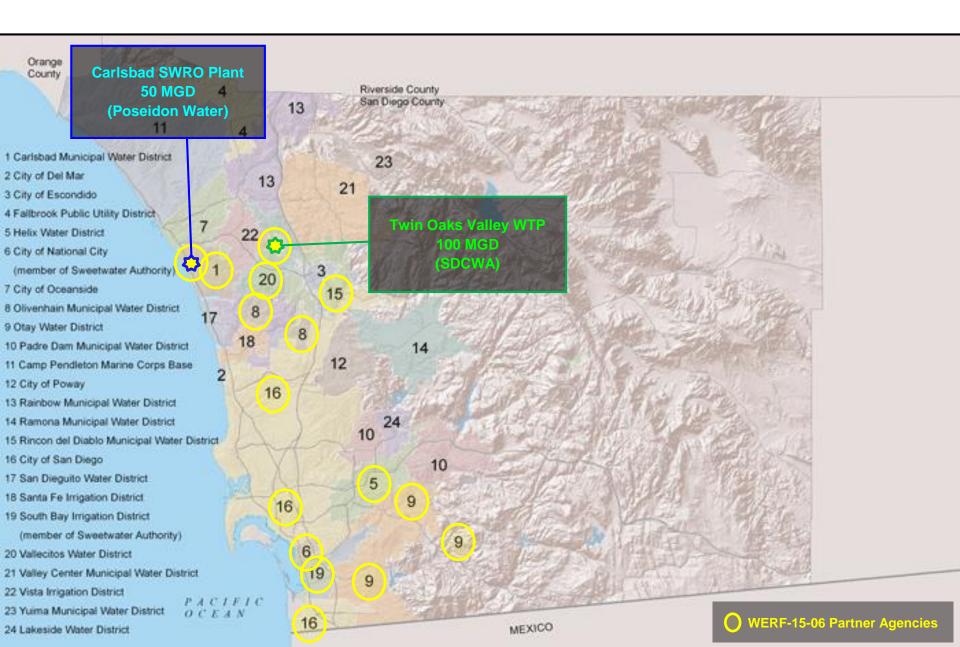
San Diego County Water Authority

Sweetwater Authority

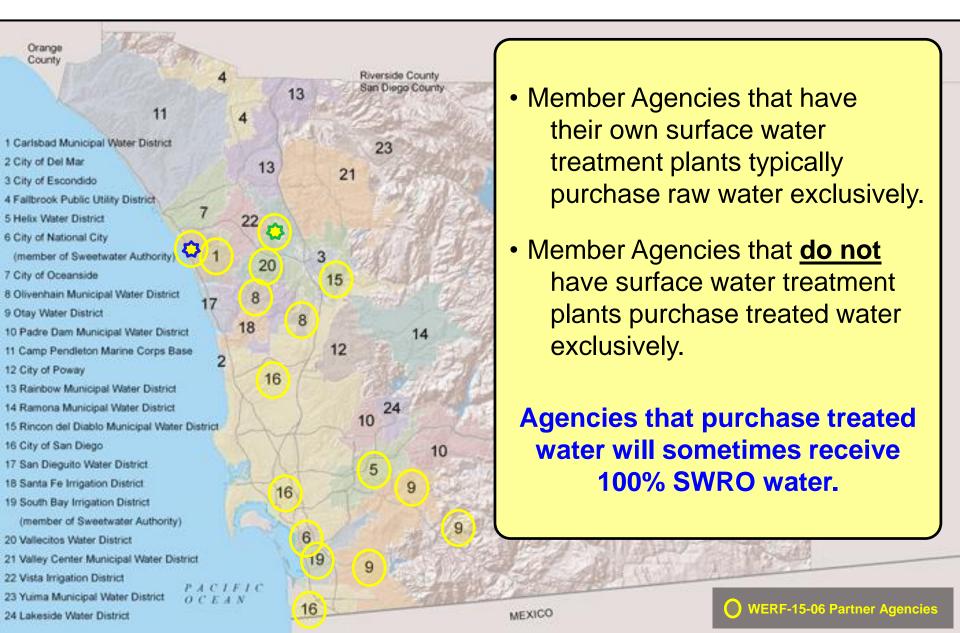
THANKS!

Vallecitos Water District

SDCWA Service Area



SDCWA Service Area



Flow Analysis: Key Points

- SWRO water constitutes a significant percentage of treated water purchased by SDCWA Member Agencies.
- The % contribution of SWRO water can vary widely.
- Member Agencies that purchase treated water may receive 100% SWRO water.

SWRO water will have a significant influence on blended water quality.

LESS SALT. MORE WATER.

Concentrate & Salinity Management Session, Part 1

Multi-State Salinity Coalition



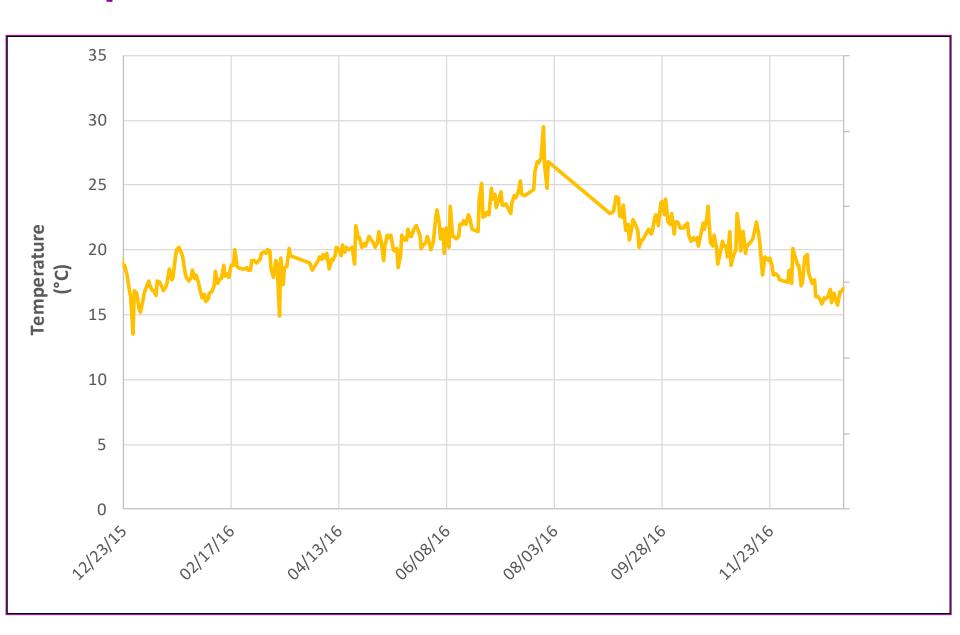
Concentrate & Salinity Management Session, Part 1

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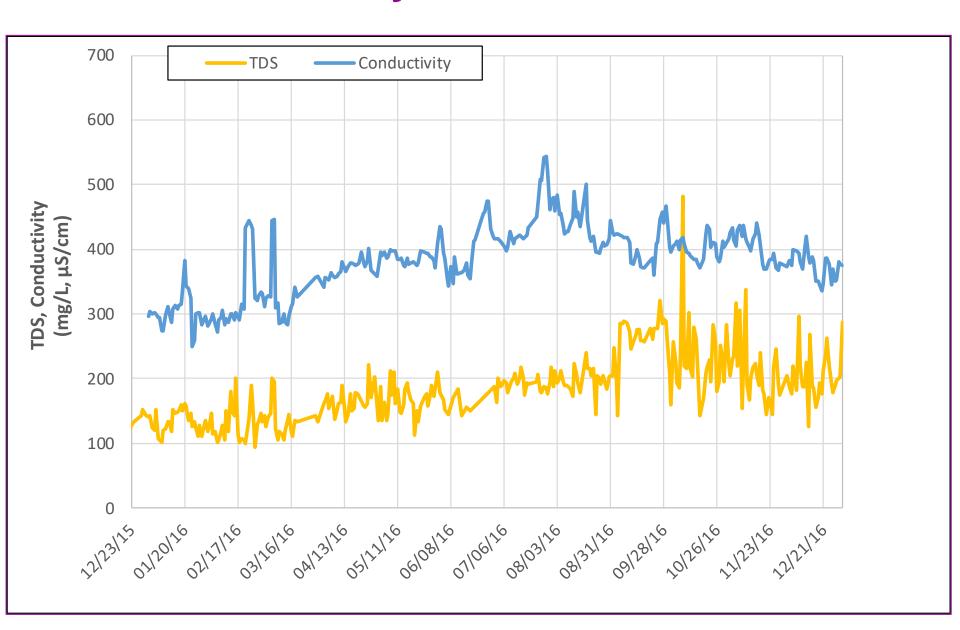
Preliminary Data

Carlsbad SWRO Plant

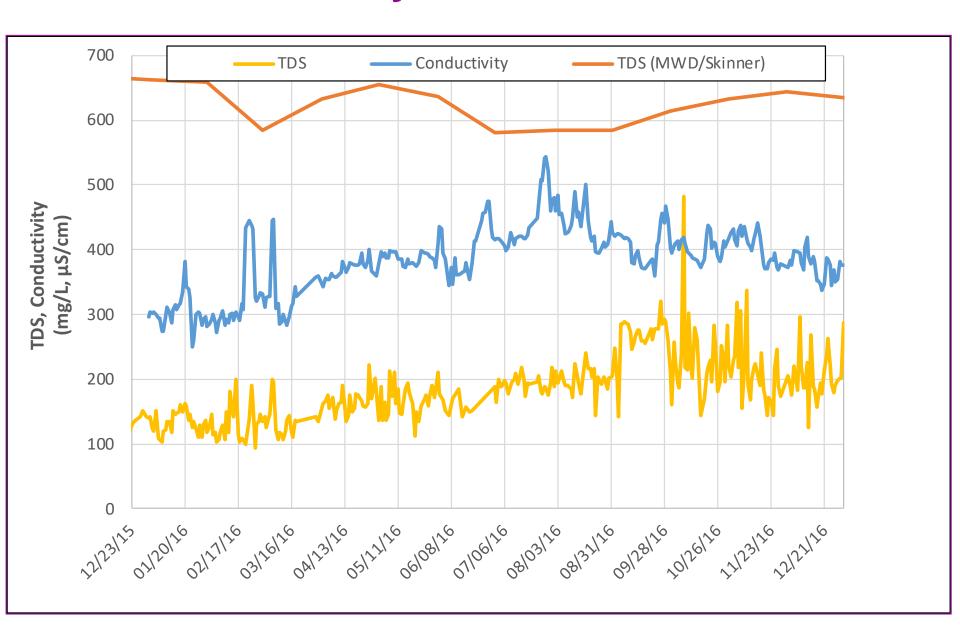
Temperature



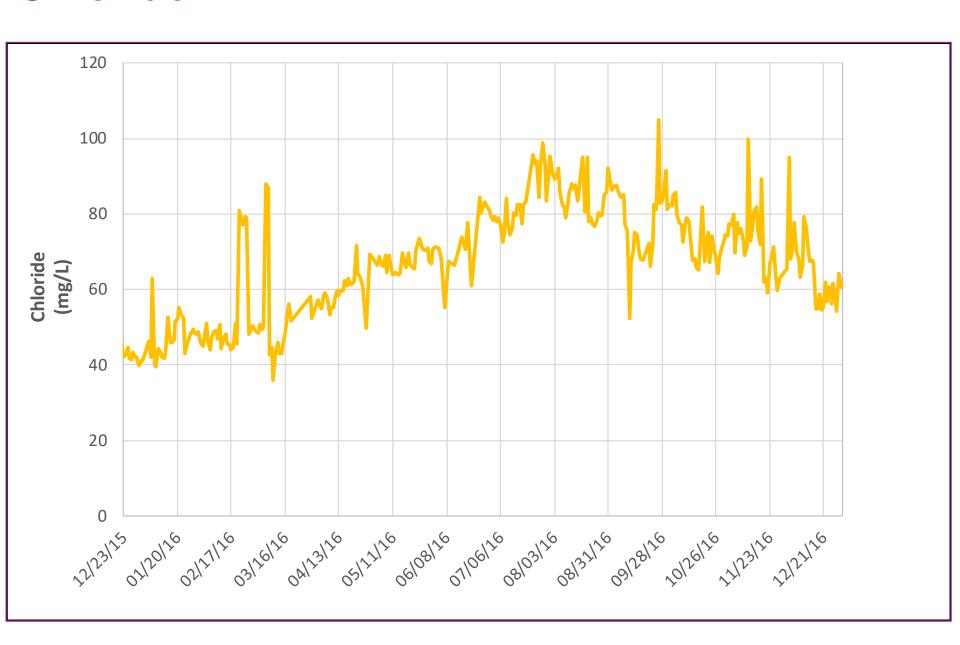
TDS & Conductivity



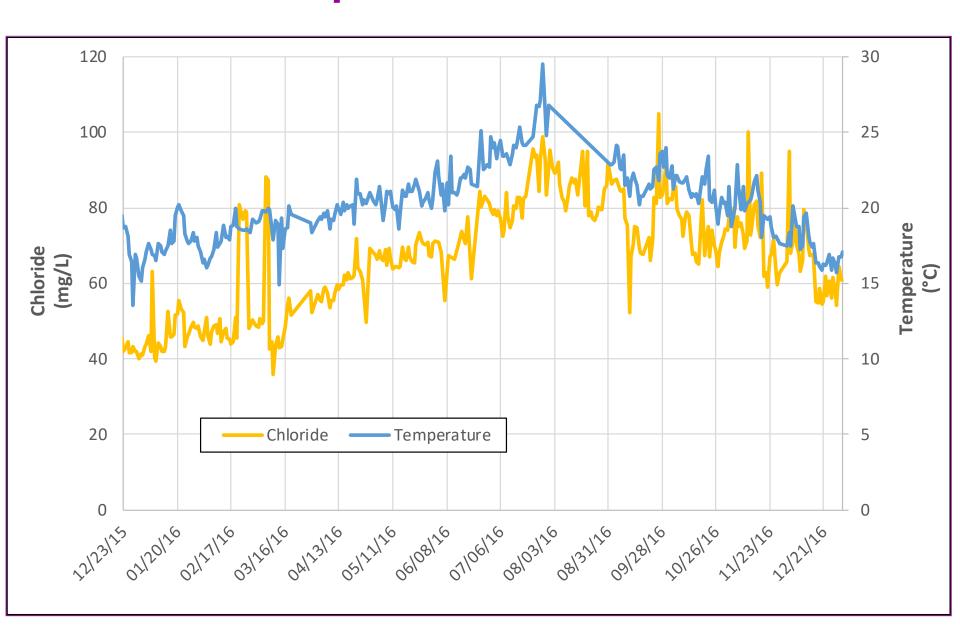
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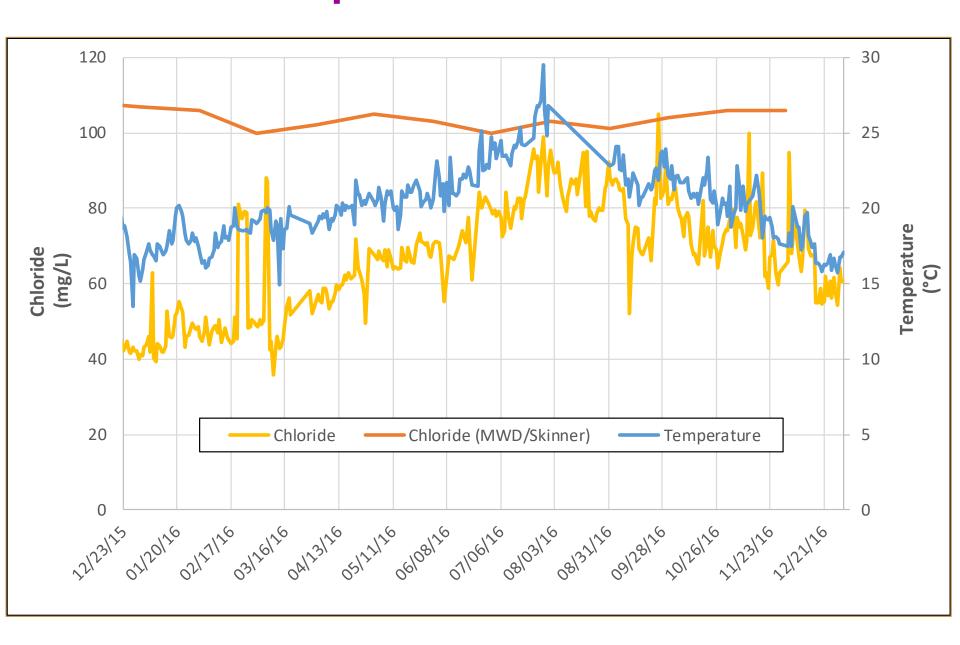
Chloride



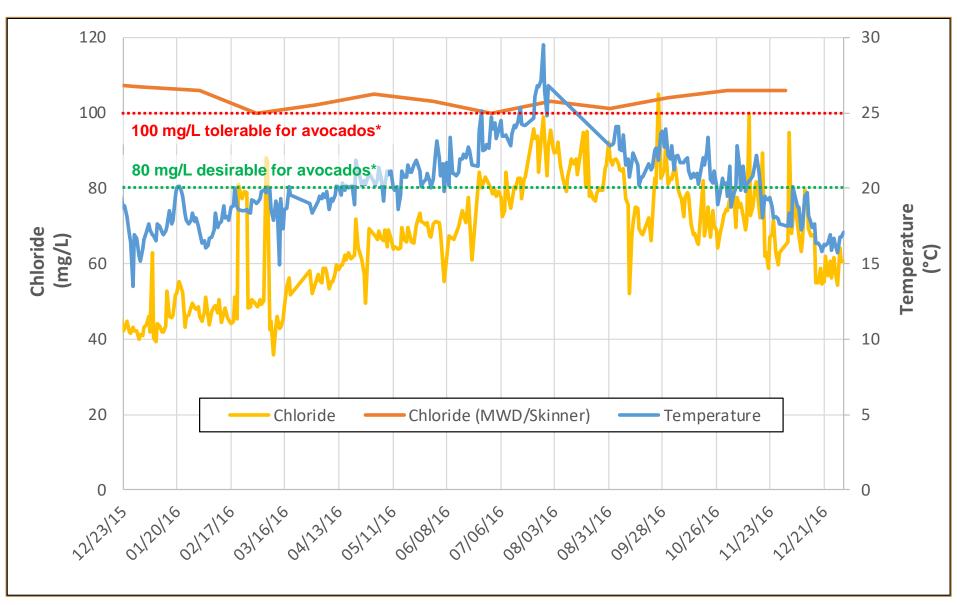
Chloride & Temperature



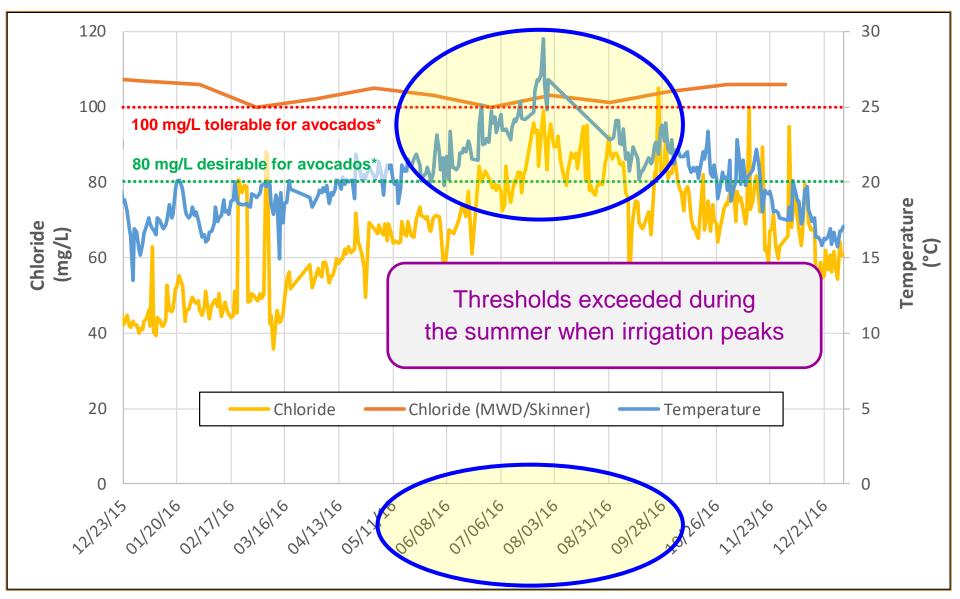
Chloride & Temperature: SWRO vs. MWD



Chloride & Temperature: SWRO vs. MWD



Chloride & Temperature: SWRO vs. MWD





About Boron



What You Need to Know

- Poorly rejected by RO membranes
- Adverse impact on irrigated plants

Reference Point		Boron Conc.	Notes	
Seawater		~ 4.5 mg/L		
California Standard		1 mg/L		
SWRO Permeate		varies	Best case rejection: 80-90% (ideal)	
Carlsbad WPA Limits	"Central Tendency"	0.75 mg/L	Acceptable in ≤ 50% of samples	
	"Extreme"	1.0 mg/L	Acceptable in ≤ 5% of samples	

Boron and Irrigated Plants



Local Impact

- San Diego area economy has a significant agriculture component
- Many valuable crops are among the most boron-sensitive, with adverse effects from concentrations in the 1-2 mg/L range

Cash Crop	Value ¹	Rank ¹	% of Total ¹
Ornamental trees and shrubs	\$425M	1	23%
Indoor flowering plants	\$329M	2	18%
Avocados	\$198M	4	11%
Lemons	\$80M	6	4%

^{1 2013} Crop Statistics and Annual Report. County of San Diego Dept. of Agriculture, Weights, and Measures

Boron and Irrigated Plants



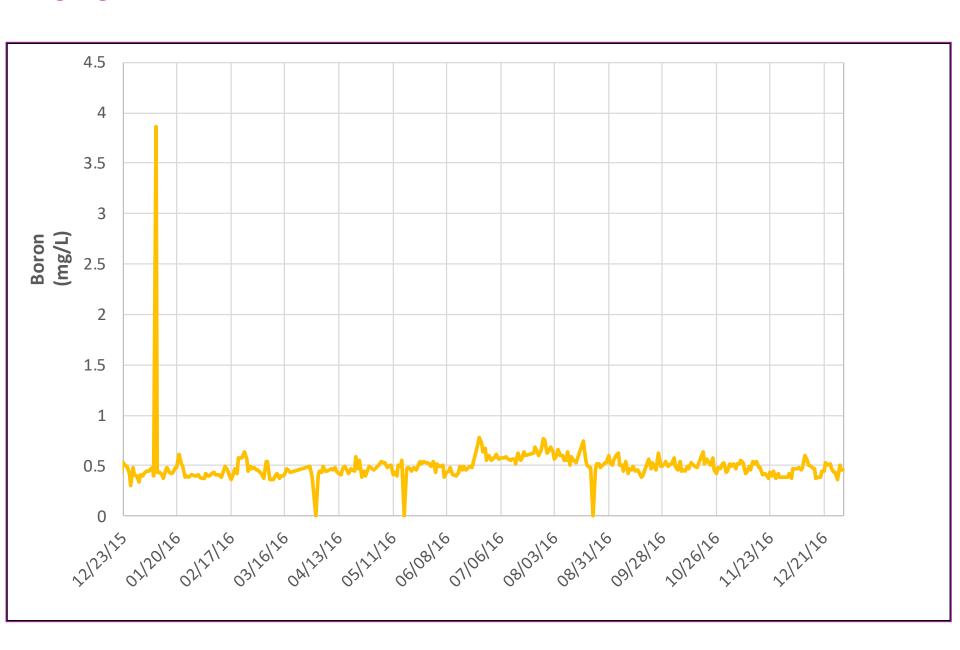
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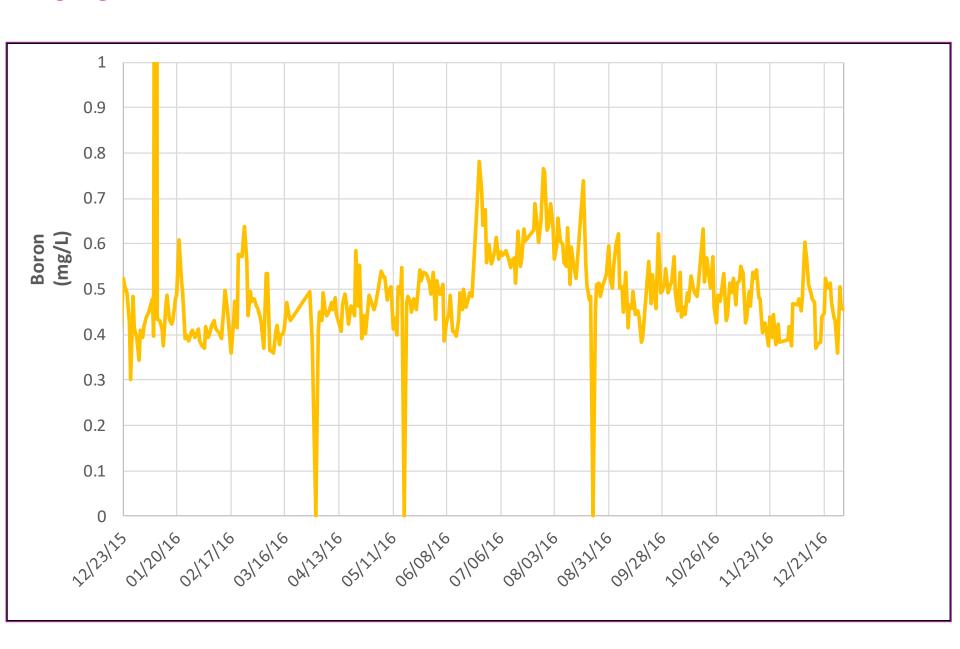
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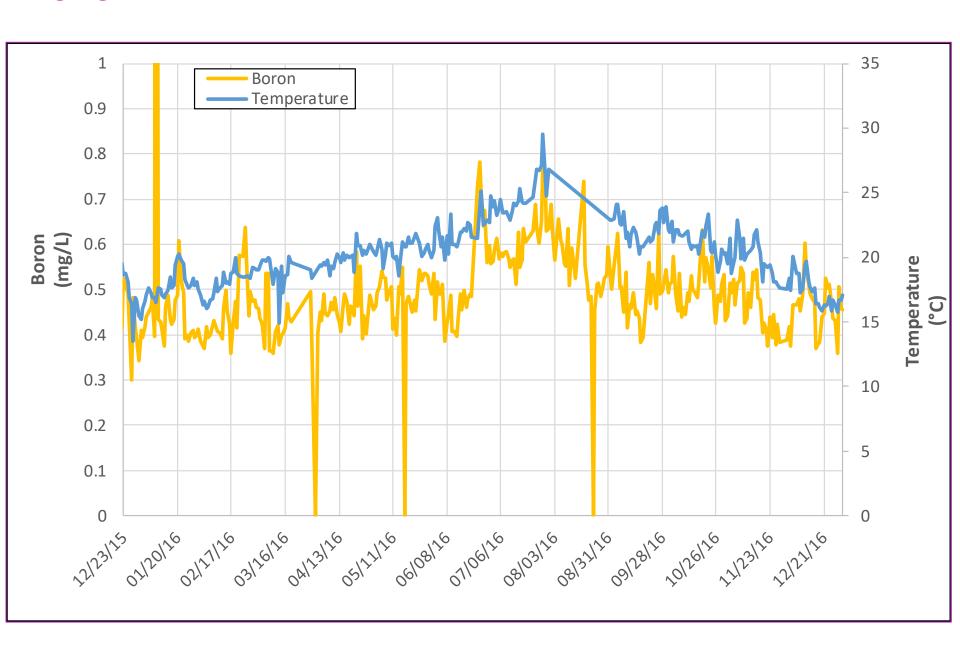
Boron



Boron



Boron



Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)



Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)

What You Need to Know

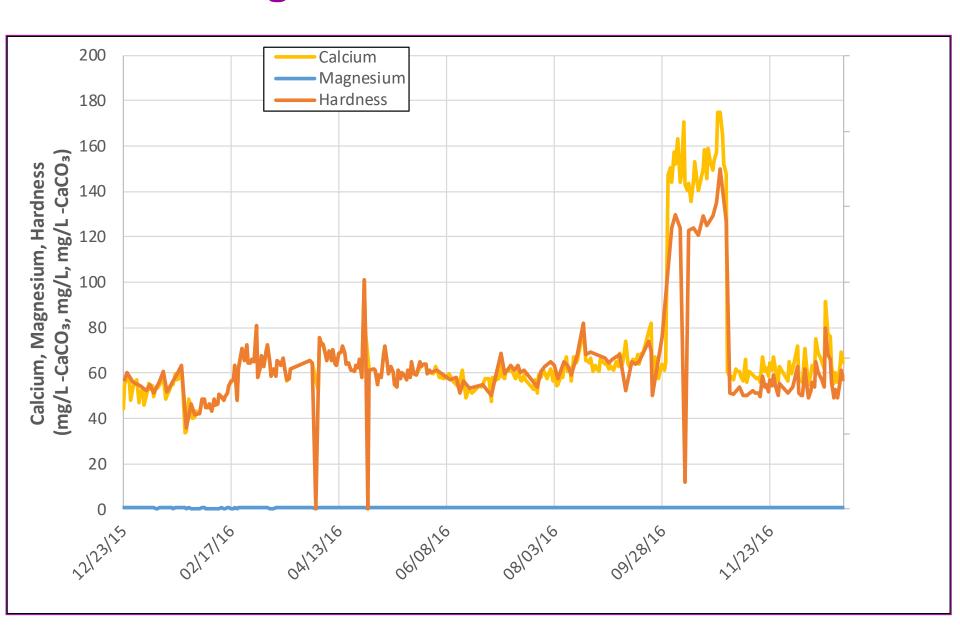
- Quantifies the suitability of irrigated water relative to sodium
- Lower values are desirable
- Many boron-sensitive plants are also susceptible to sodium effects

$$SAR = \frac{[Na^{+}]}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}([Ca^{+2}] + [Mg^{+2}])}}$$
 • [Ca] > 40 mg/L in 10% of samples

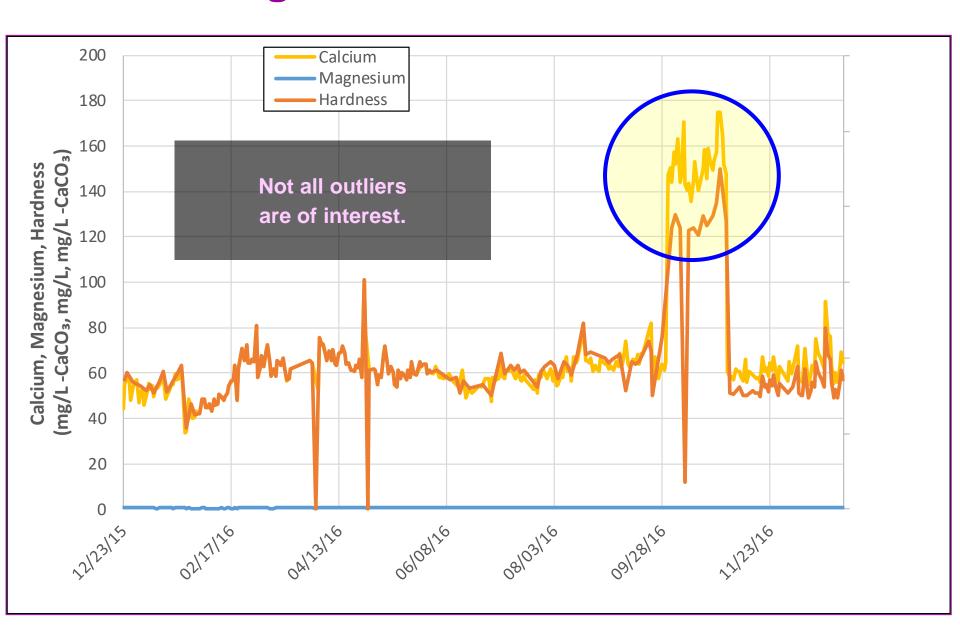
Carlsbad SWRO Requirements

- No specification for [Mg] or [Na]

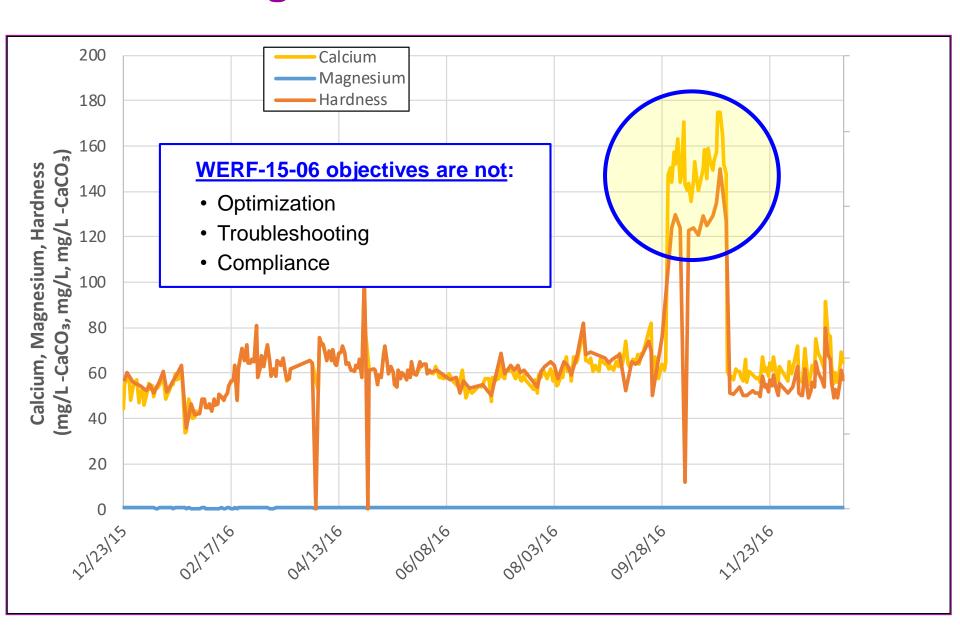
Calcium, Magnesium, & Hardness



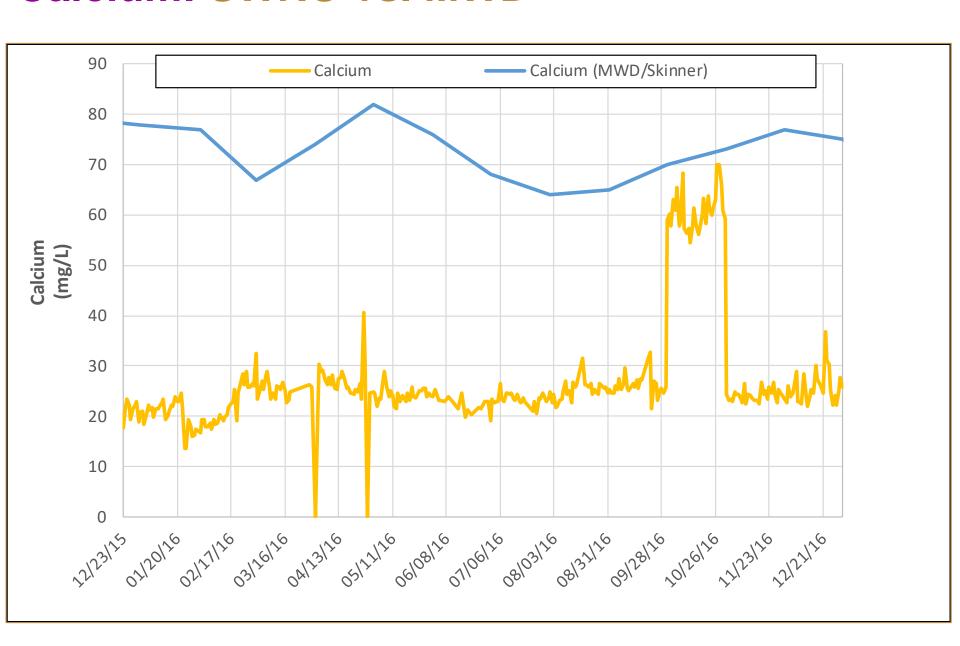
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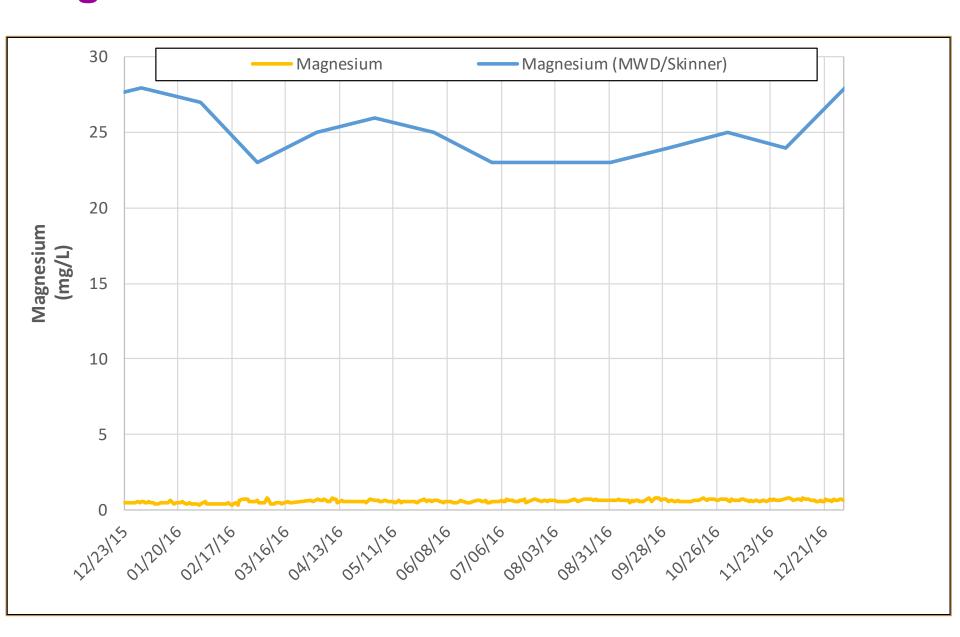
Calcium, Magnesium, & Hardness



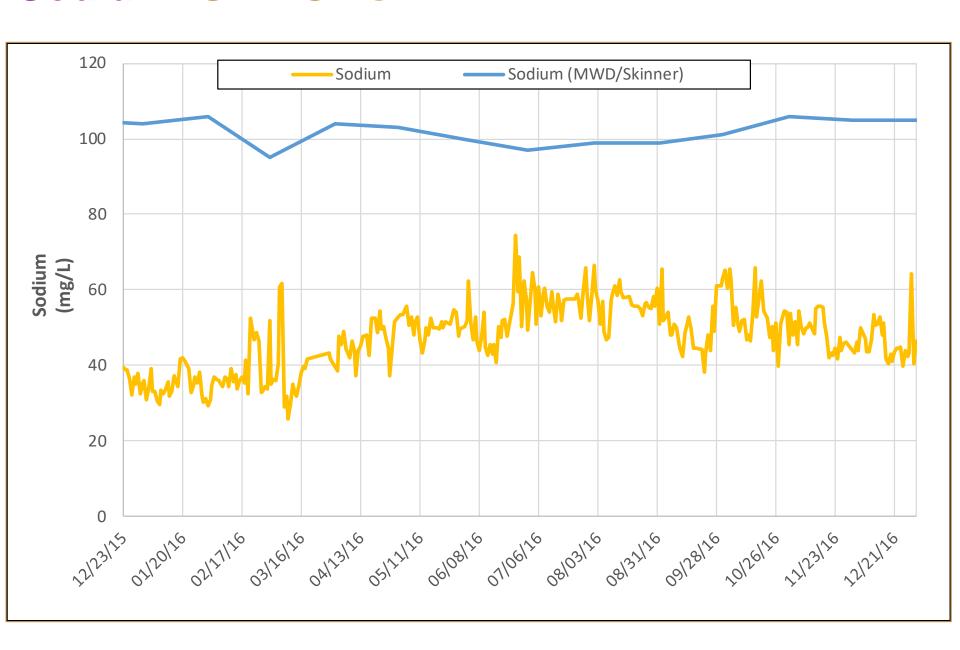
Calcium: SWRO vs. MWD



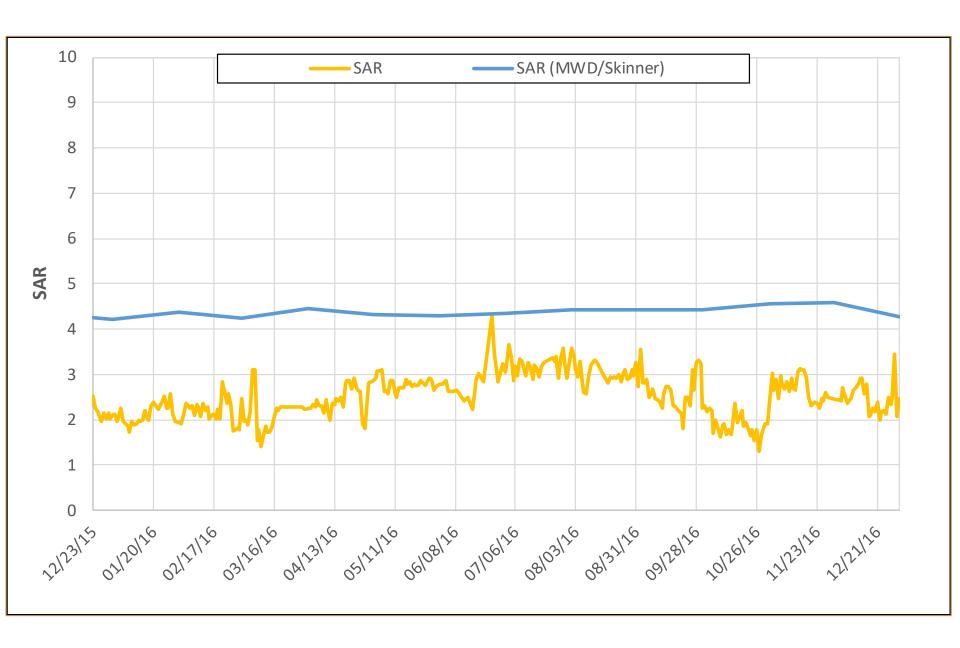
Magnesium: SWRO vs. MWD



Sodium: SWRO vs. MWD



SAR: SWRO vs. MWD





Concentrate & Salinity Management Session, Part 1

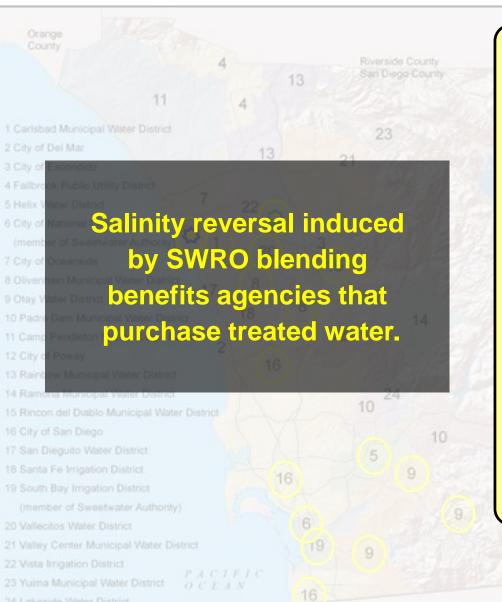
Multi-State Salinity Coalition

LESS SALT. MORE WATER.

Salinity Reversal Session, Part 1

But not uniformly across the region

SDCWA Service Area

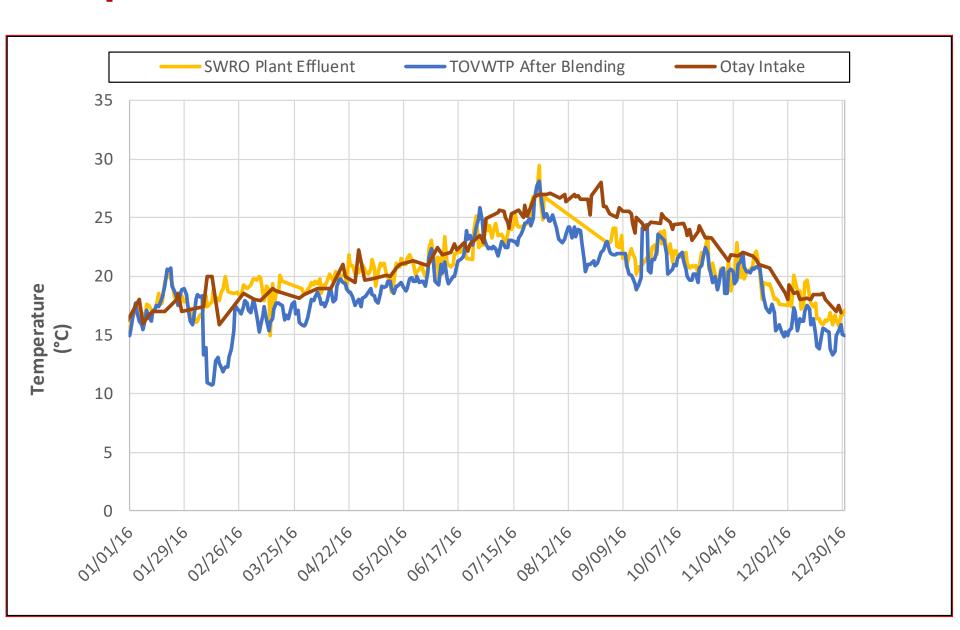


- Member Agencies that have their own surface water treatment plants typically purchase raw water exclusively.
- Member Agencies that <u>do not</u>
 have surface water treatment
 plants purchase treated water
 exclusively.

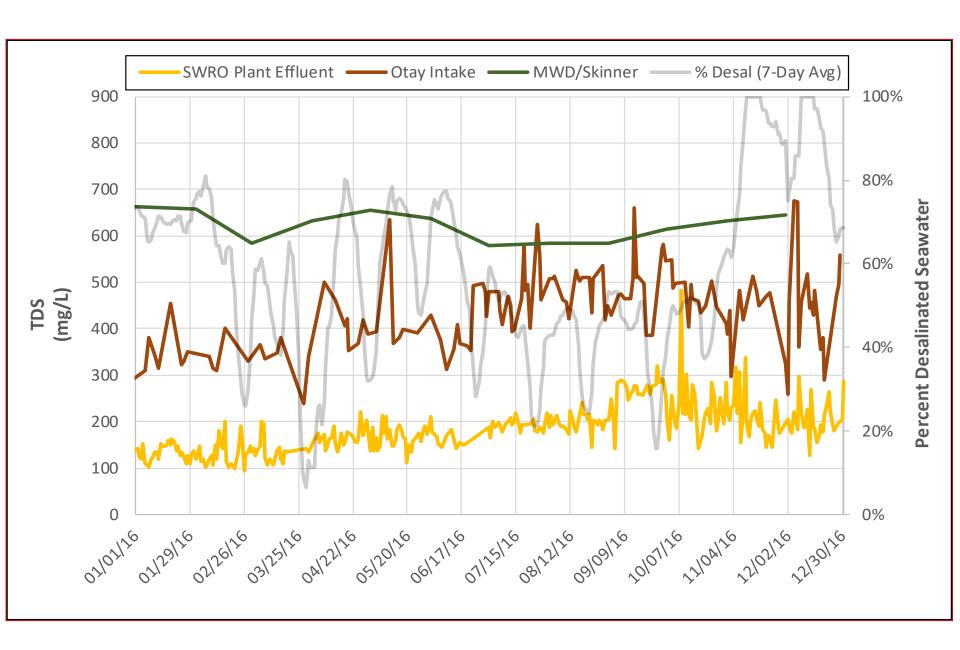
Agencies that purchase treated water will sometimes receive 100% SWRO water.

San Diego County Water Authority

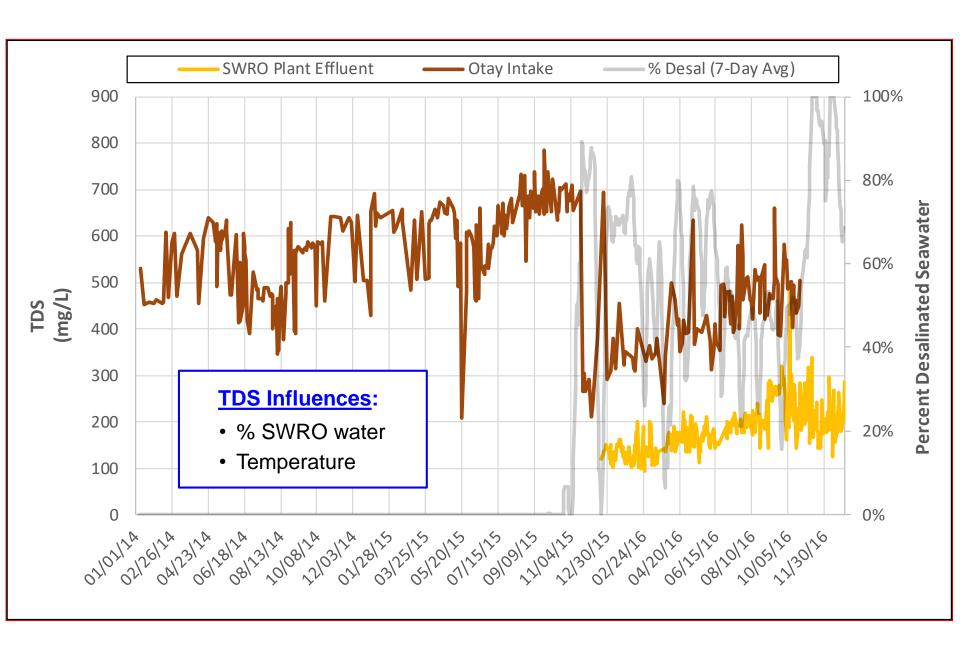
Temperature



TDS



TDS



Key Points

...from this brief presentation

Key Points

- Water temperature can affect the ability of a SWRO process to achieve finished water quality objectives.
- The components of salinity are also important:
 - Chloride
 - Boron
 - Calcium, magnesium, sodium (via SAR)
- The use of SWRO as a means of salinity management may not benefit an entire service area evenly.
- Salinity reversal can have unintended benefits (e.g., demand reduction)

