11 Years on the Road to (High) Recovery

The Chino Concentrate Reduction Story



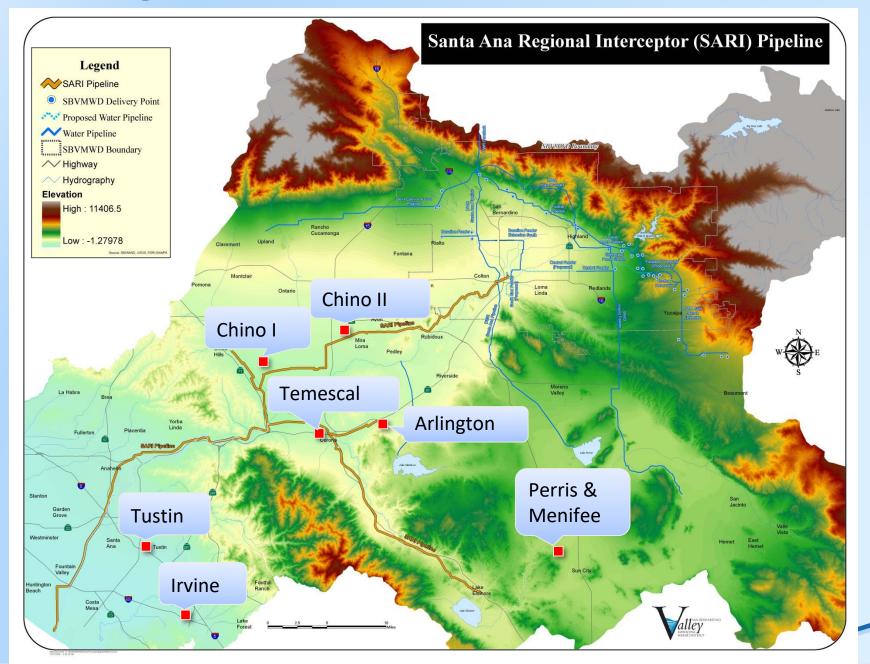


Project Background

- Chino Basin Desalter Authority (CDA) is a Joint Powers Authority consisting of 8 members
- The CDA owns the Chino Desalters (I and II)
- Chino II Desalter began operation in 2006 (10-mgd)
- Expanded to 20.5-mgd in 2011
- Brine disposal costs, coupled with construction-related grant funding, prompted the CDA to move forward with brine reduction process



The Brine Challenge





Brine Reduction and Mineral Recovery At the Chino II Concentrate Reduction Facility

Project Drivers

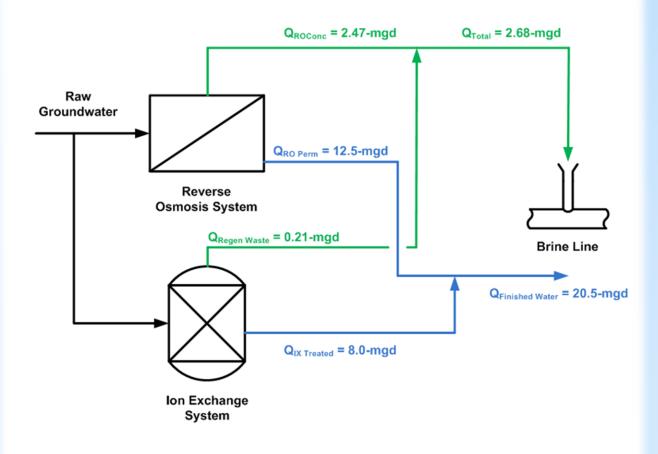
Reduce Discharge To Brine Line

- Allow for Expansion of Chino II Desalter
- Utilize Capital Project Specific Grant Funding

Resource Recovery and Sustainability

- Recover Additional Potable Water from Wellfield
- Produce Residuals That Have Beneficial Reuse (Economic and Environmental)
- Reduce Scaling Potential In Brine Line

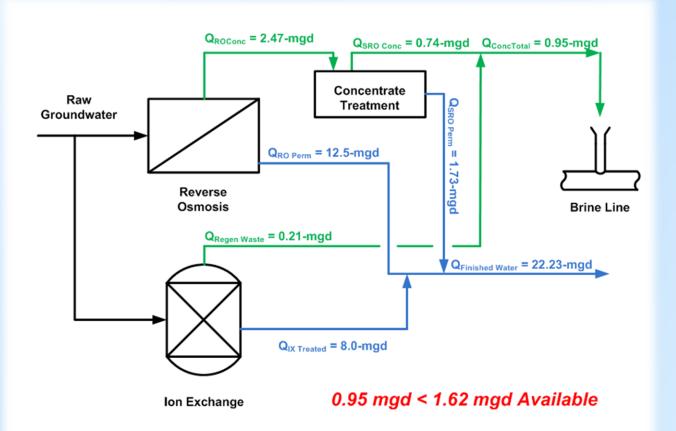
The Concentrate Reduction Facility (CRF) Provides an Option to Purchasing Additional Brine Line Capacity



Expanded brine volume of 2.68mgd exceeds current brine line capacity of 1.62-mgd.



The CRF allows Chino II to meet disposal goals and recover potable water



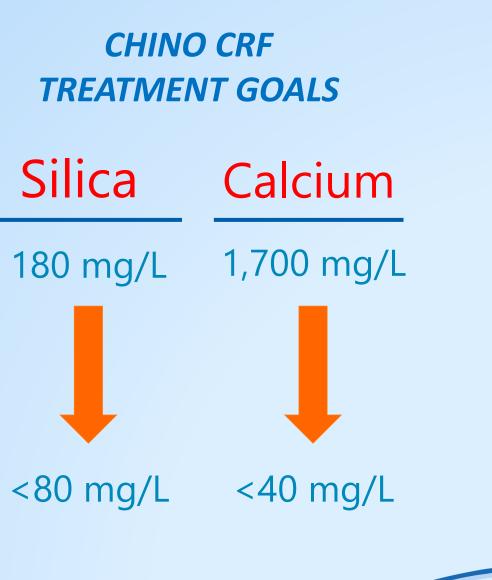
A large portion of solid residuals have beneficial use value.

Existing Chino II RO recovery is limited by hardness and silica concentrations

Flow Stream	Chino II Concentrate	CRF Secondary RO Feed
Ca ²⁺ (mg/L)	679	7
Mg ²⁺ (mg/L)	102	4
Alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	1,145	302
Ca Hardness (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	1,697	17
Mg Hardness (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	420	16
Total Hardness (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	2,116	33
TDS (mg/L)	3,319	2,718
Si (mg/L)	194.3	74.8
рН	7.61	9.47

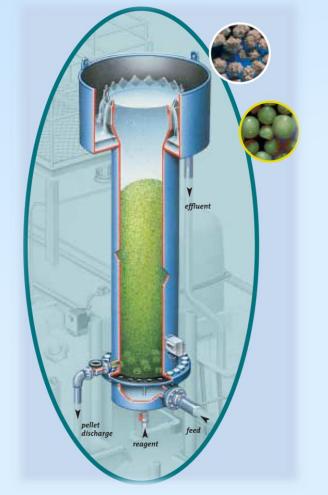
Chemical softening removes scaling precursors in the primary RO concentrate

- Secondary RO recovery of 66% (and higher) achieved through:
 - Calcium reduction
 - Magnesium reduction
 - Alkalinity reduction
 - Silica reduction



Pellet reactors were selected as the primary chemical softening configuration

- Basics
 - Upflow, fluidized bed
 - Lime and/or caustic is injected at bottom of bed
 - Seed (sand or CaCO₃) introduced to provide crystal growth sites
 - Pellet blowdown frequency determines size
- Benefits
 - High rate (small footprint)
 - Easily dewatered residuals





Dried pellets have marketable value and are easier to store and transport

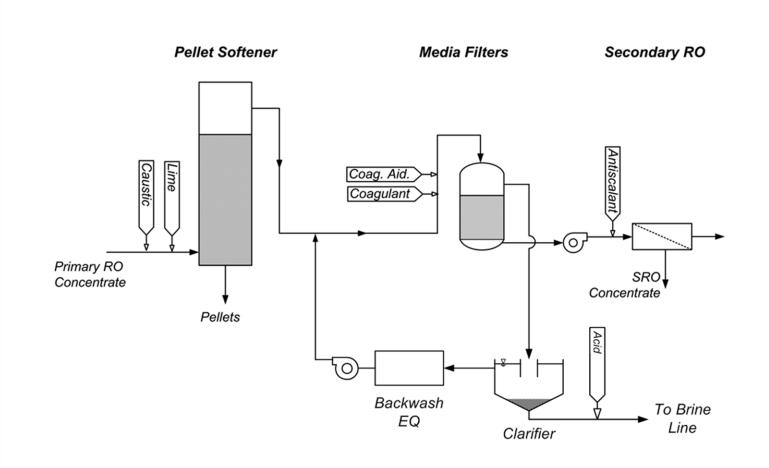




- Pellets are value-added products
 - Industrial applications: concrete block manufacturers, specialty mineral suppliers
- Convert waste stream to usable commodity



Based on past pilot data, the preliminary process was established



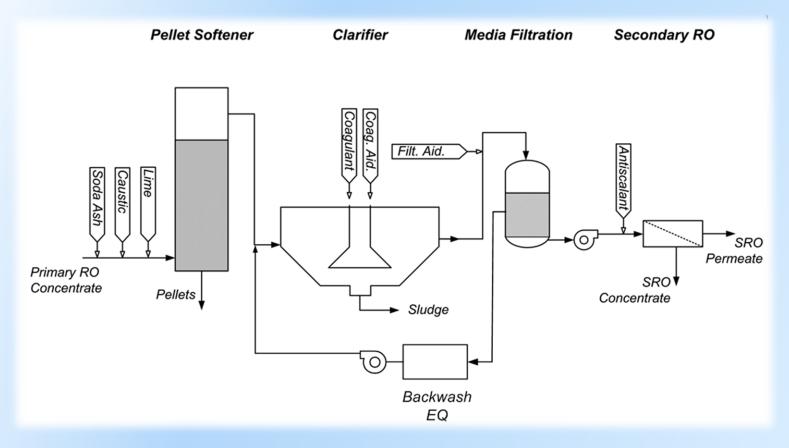
Data from Arlington Desalter showed good silica removal and filterable softener effluent Chino II Desalter pilot study revealed treatment challenges not previously experienced





- High turbidity carryover from Ca-Mg-Si precipitate
- Poor filterability
- Did not meet Ca, Si removal goals

Clarification step moved from backwash treatment to pellet reactor effluent



- Allows for magnesium precipitation aftet the pellet reactor
- Process reaches equilibrium before media filters
- Dewatering added for nonpellet residuals



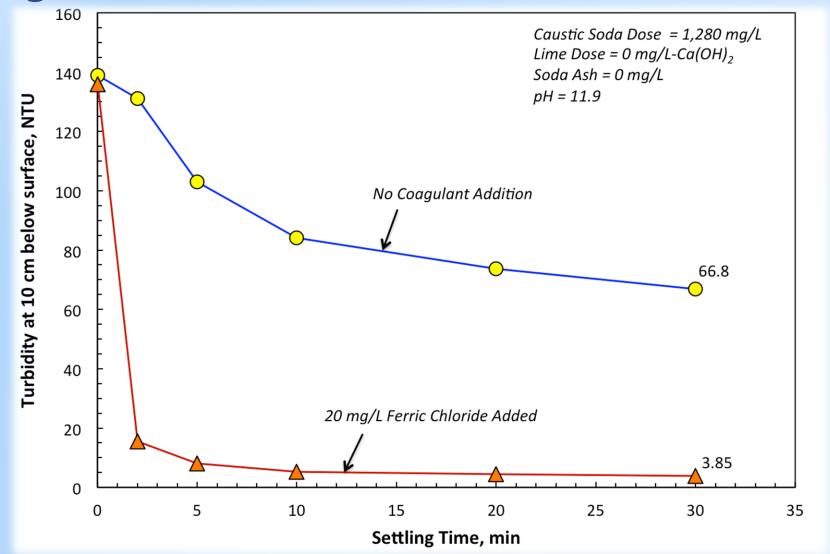
High rate solids contact clarifiers are used to treat pellet reactor effluent and backwash waste

- High rate sludge thickening clarifier/softener in single unit (small footprint)
- Combines internal and external sludge recirculation and tube settling clarification
- Footprint is 25-50% smaller than a conventional clarifier
- Loading rate up to 11 gpm/sq.ft
- Sludge concentration up to 20% solids



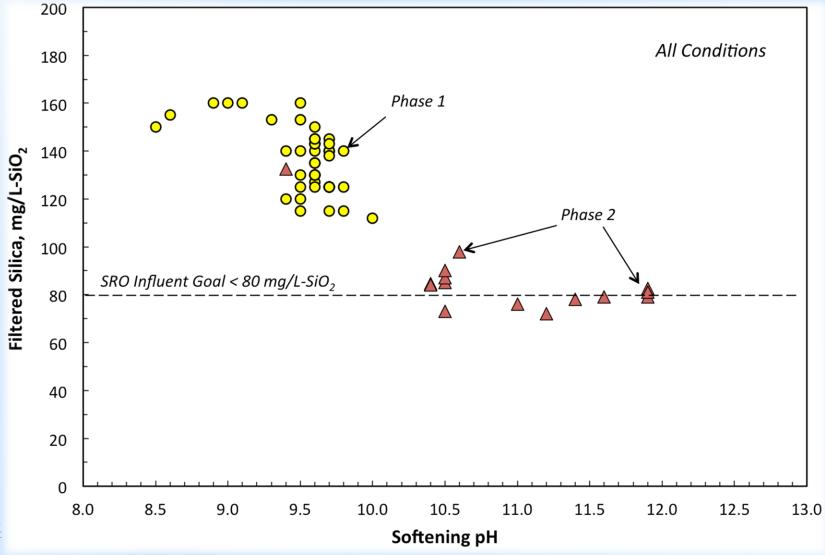


The addition of the clarifier dramatically improved filterability and solids loading on the filters



llename.ppt/1

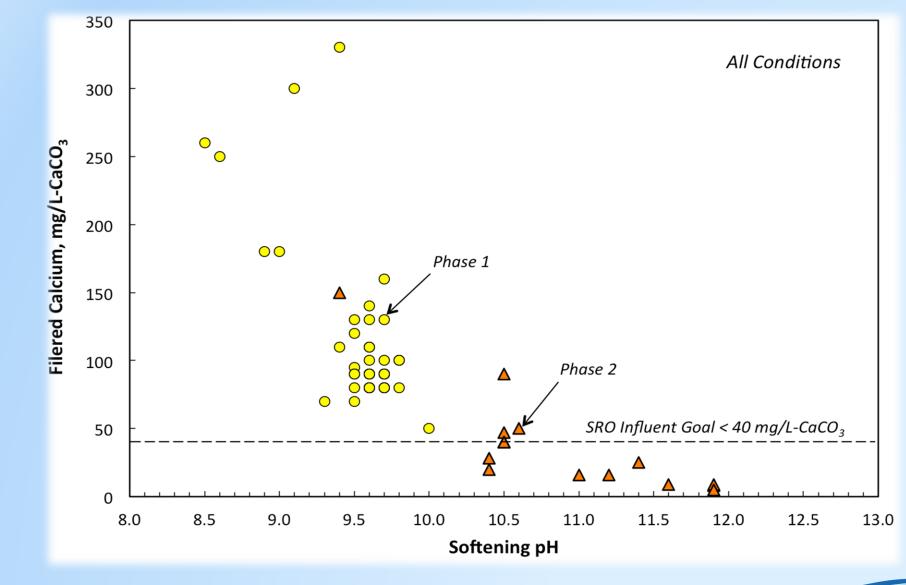
Silica removal goals achieved via magnesium co-precipitation

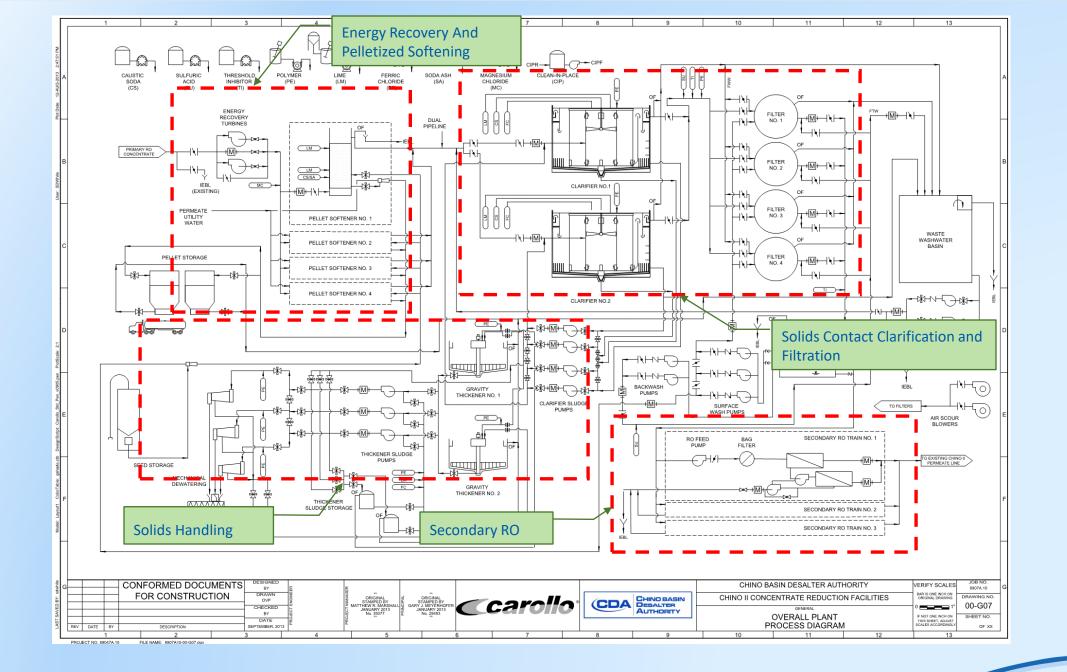


Magnesium chloride system included to increase silica removal, if required.

ime.ppt/17

Calcium removal goals exceeded when softening at pH >11 was allowed

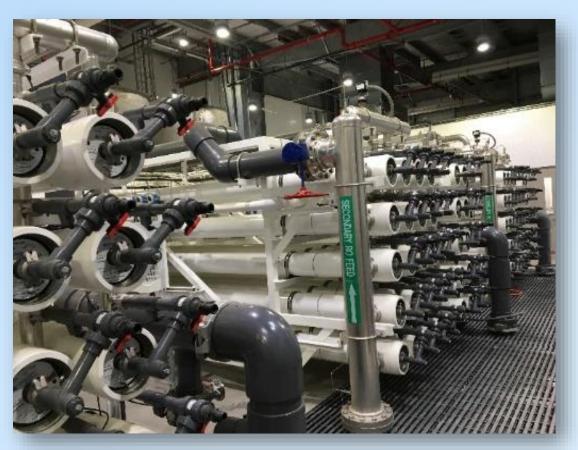




Filename.ppt/1

Facility Facts and Features

- Capacity:
 - Influent: Up to 2.47 mgd of primary RO concentrate
 - RO Permeate: >1.73 mgd
 - Brine and IX Waste: < 0.94-mgd</p>
- Influent Energy Recovery, pelletized softening, solids contact clarification and media filtration
- Secondary RO Recovery: 66-85 Percent
- Overall Facility Recovery: >94 Percent
- Solid Residual Disposal:
 - Pellets: Sold to local specialty minerals distributer
 - Dewatered solids: Landfill with option for composting
- Product Water Use: Potable



Completed 7-Day Performance Testing in May 2017





Acknowledgments

- CDA
 - Curtis Paxton and Todd Minten
- JCSD
 - Ben Armel, Moustafa Aly, and the Chino II Ops Staff
- Jack Safely (Formerly of Western Municipal Water District)
- Issam Najm and Alex R. (WQTS)







