AQUIFER RECHARGE: A SHAKOPEE MDEWAKANTON SIOUX COMMUNITY PILOT



APIR20201ECT

MGWA Spring Conference

Ole Olmanson P.G.

SMSC Water Resources Scientist

Overview

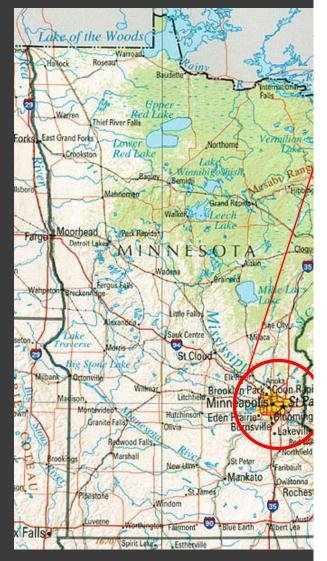
- Community profile
- Geologic setting
- Current water system
- Modeling
- Treatment tests
- Column tests
- System specifications

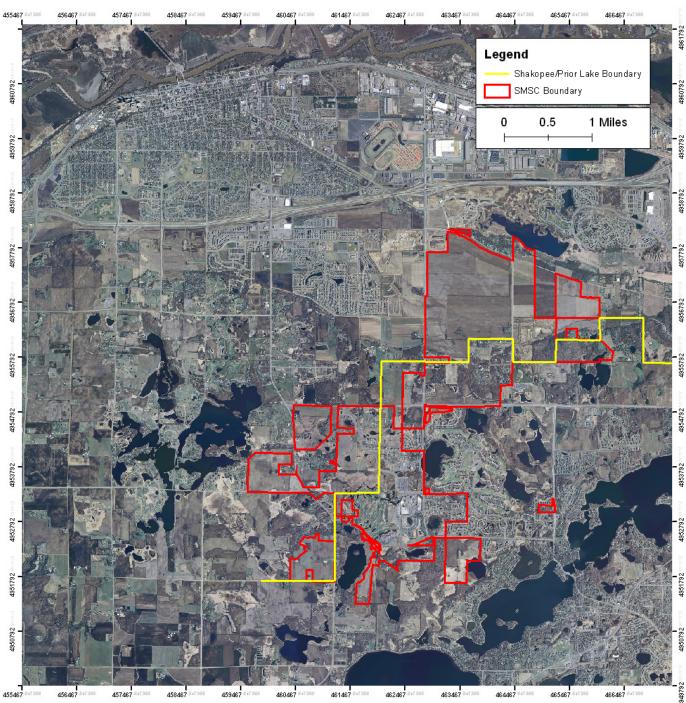


Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (SMSC) Specifics

- Federally recognized tribe
 - Not subject to MN authority
 - Population 325
- About 3900 acres
 - Geographically constrained
- Strives for self sufficiency
 - Enterprises/services
- Effective population of 15,000 people

Location

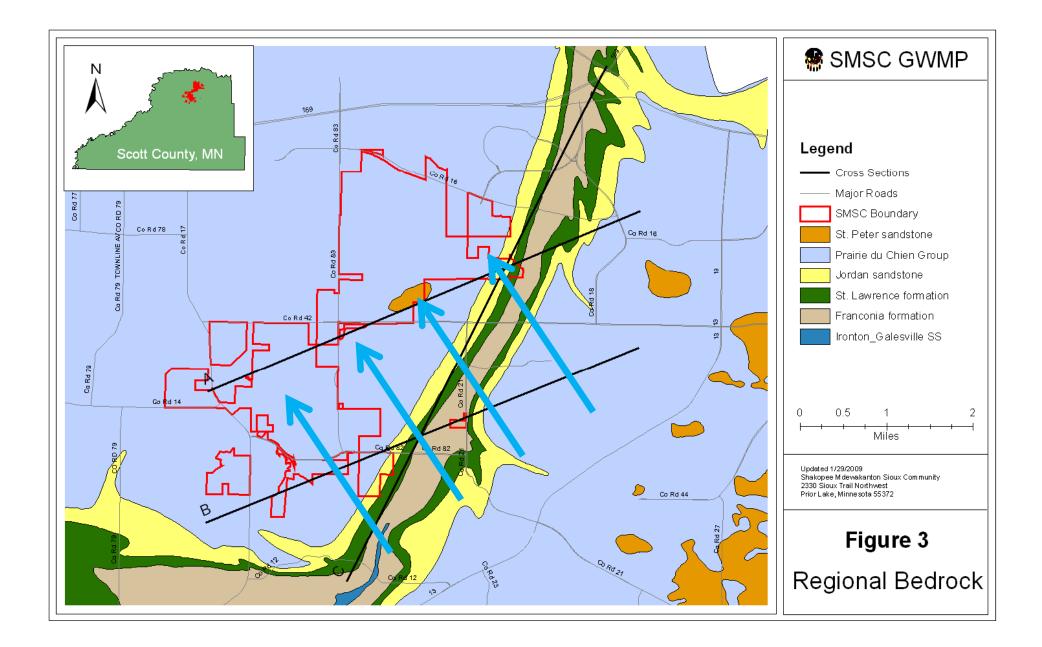




Water Supply and Treatment

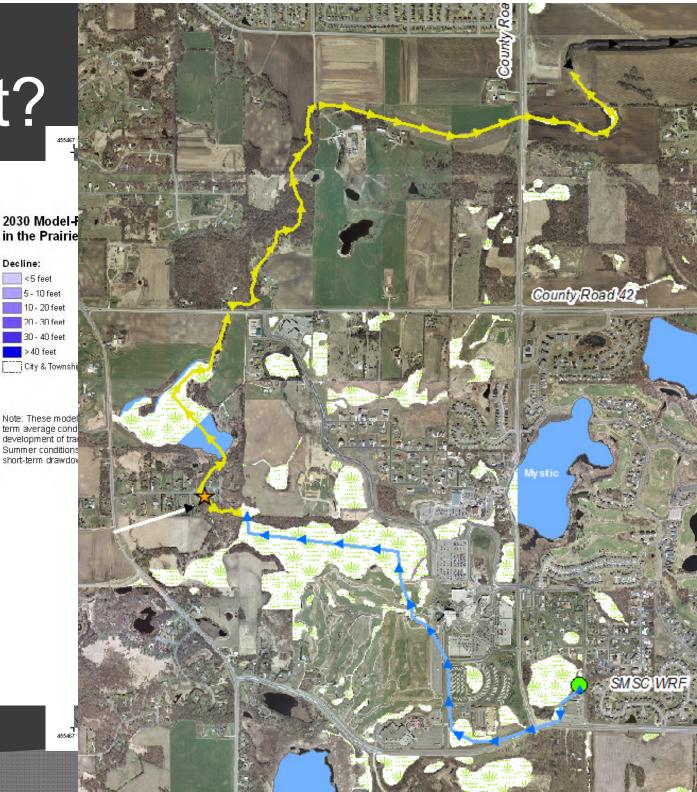
- - 190 million gallons per year
 - Drinking water treatment
 - Iron and manganese
 - Reverse osmosis
- Modern waste water treatment
 - 145 million gallons treated annually
 - Discharged to surface water
 - Capable of treating 900 million gallons/year

Geologic Features

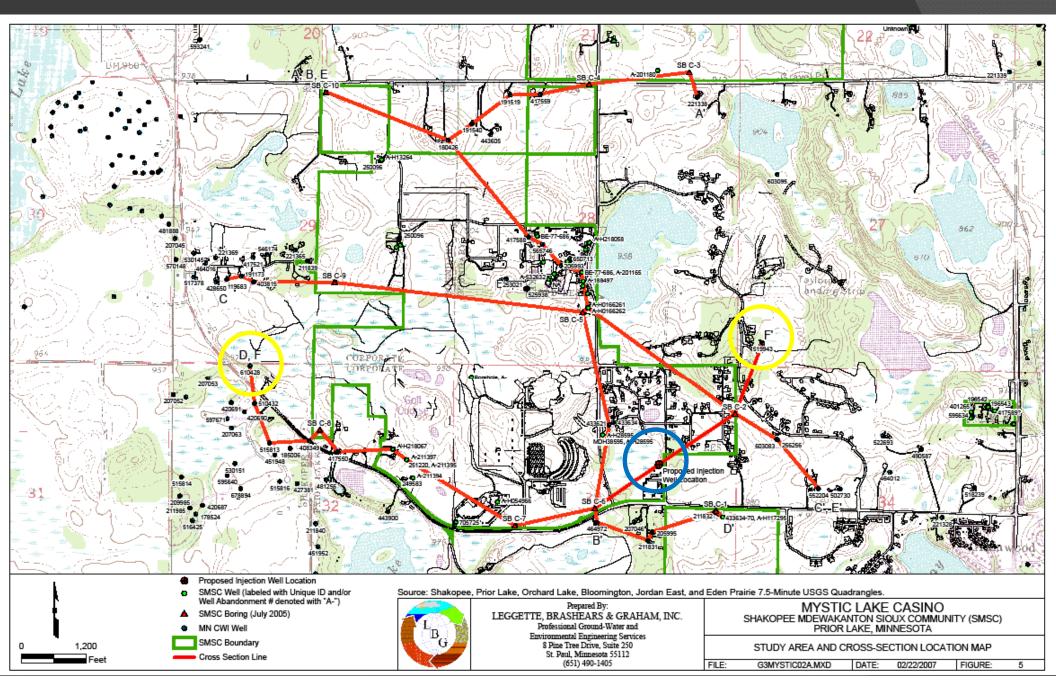


Why inject?

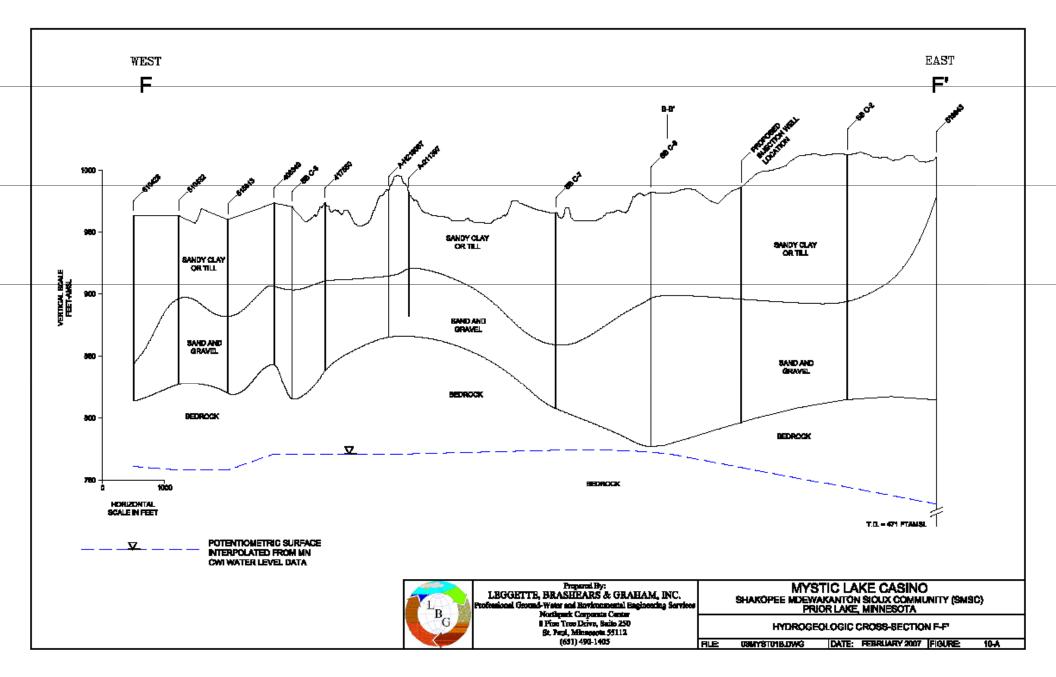
Growing population Increased pumping O Predicted drawdown • Higher elevation • Effluent is lost



Boreholes 2005



Cross Section F – F'



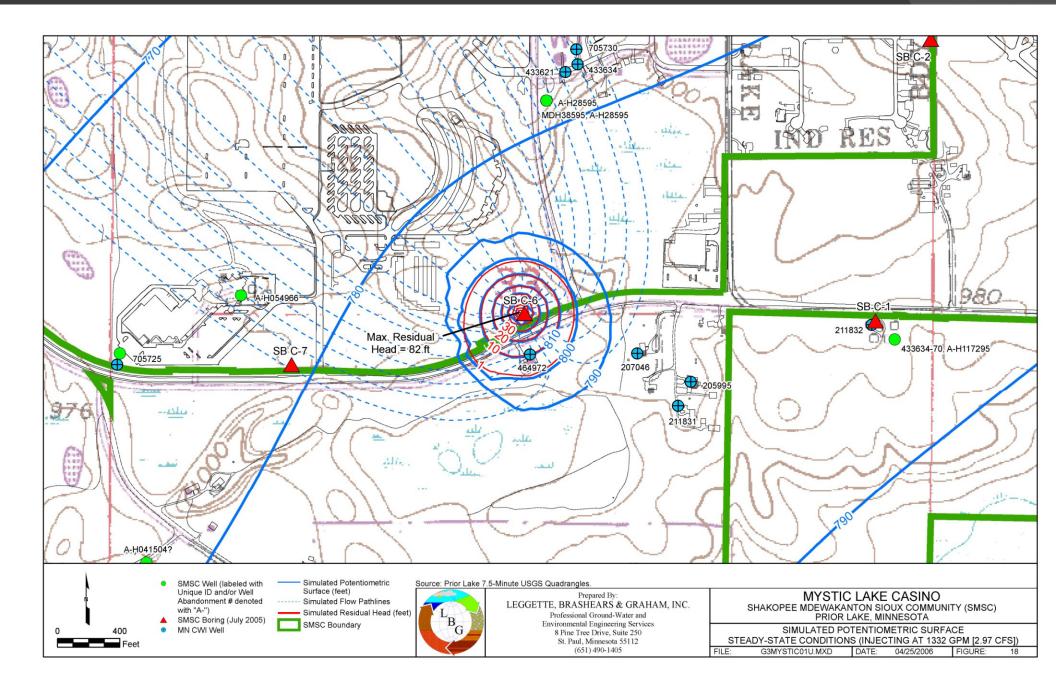
Injection specifications

- Well will be screened across the entire gravel layer directly above the aquifer
- Seasonal injection for 5 months during the fall, winter, and spring each year
- 100% of the fully treated stream injected
- Currently have about 300 gpm available (400k gpd)
- Can go as high as 1332 gpm (1.9M gpd)

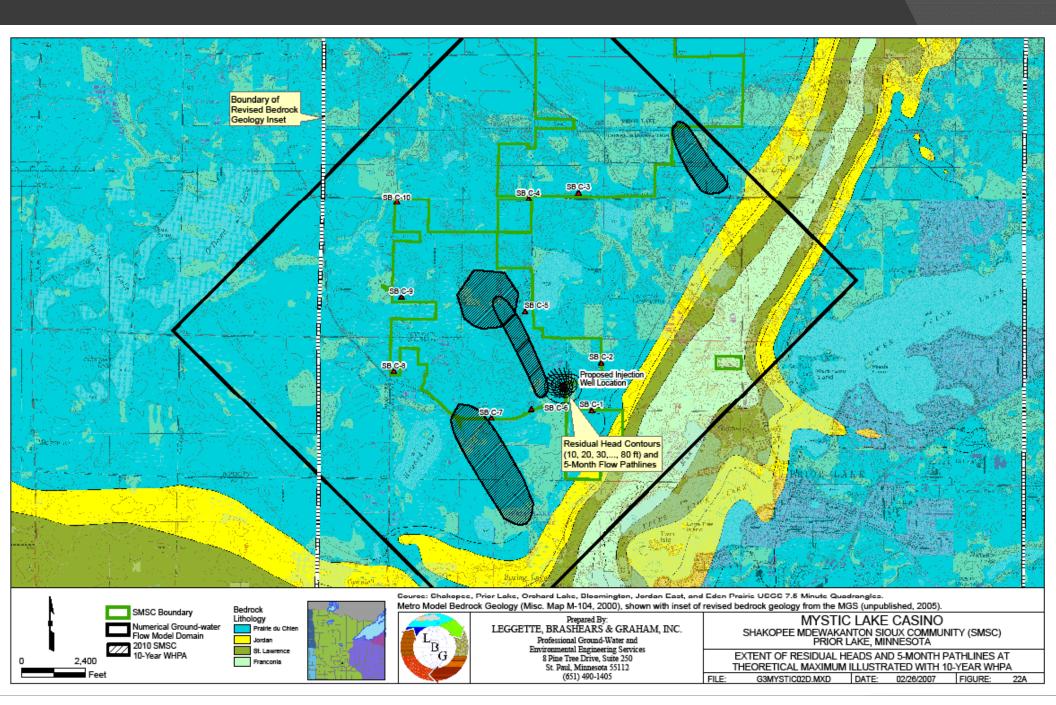
Modeling 2006

Simulation	Injection rate gpm	Layer 1 Hydraulic conductivity (ft/day)		Layer 2 Hydraulic conductivity (ft/day)	
		K _h	K _z	K _h	K _z
1	450	25	2.5	40	4
2	900	25	2.5	40	4
3	1332	25	2.5	40	4
4	1332	25	2.5	40	0.04
		Water table elevation at injection well			
Simulation	Injection rate gpm			Change in head (ft)	Head space
Simulation					
Simulation 1		injectio	on well Post-		space
	rate gpm	injection Pre-injection	on well Post- injection	head (ft)	space remaining
1	rate gpm 450	injection Pre-injection 783	on well Post- injection 834	head (ft) 51	space remaining 149

Levels at max pumping

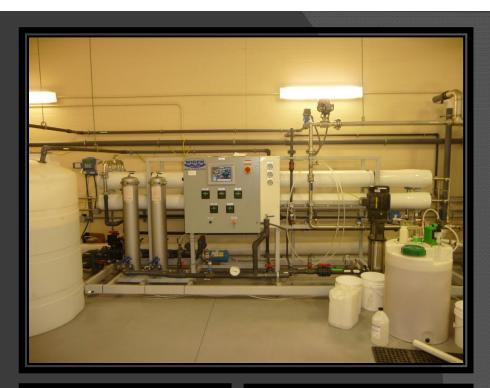


Interaction with public wells



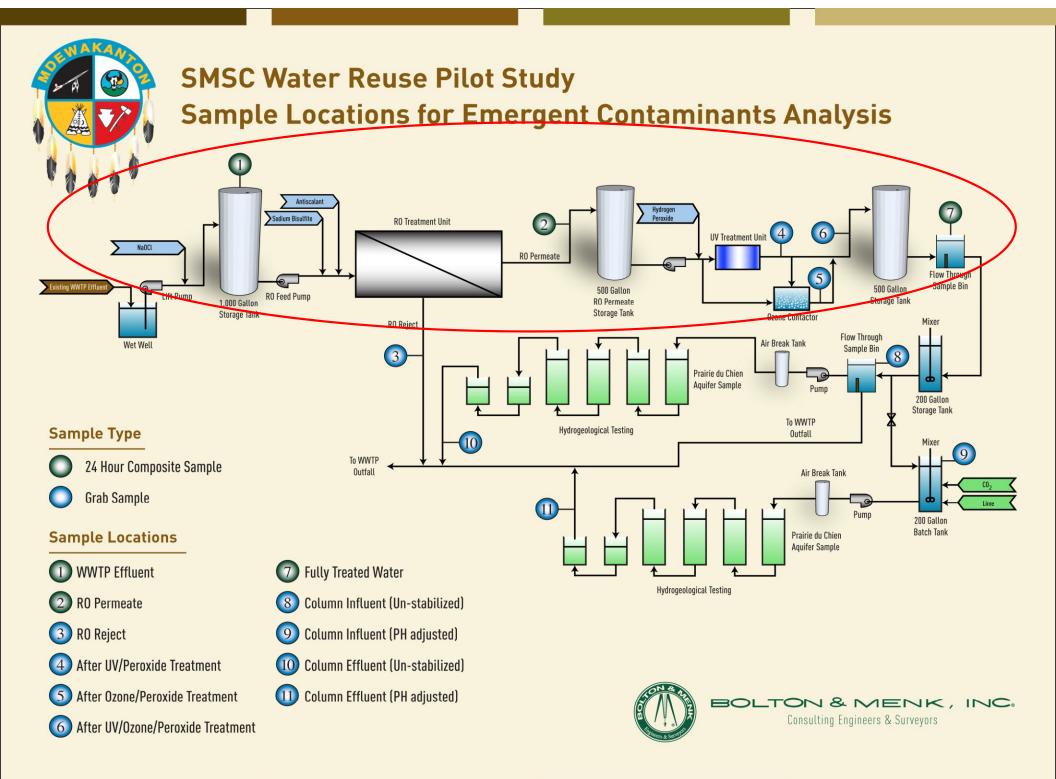
Pilot Project 2007

- Additional treatment
 - RO
 - UV
 - Ozone









Water Quality Goals

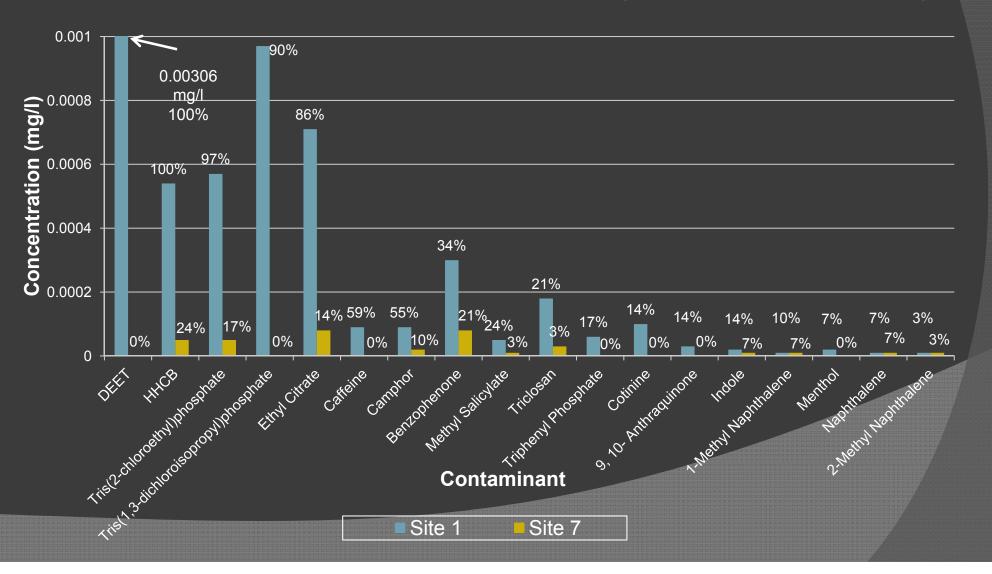
- Return water in as good or better condition
- EPA
 - National Primary Drinking Water Standards
 - National Secondary Drinking Water Standards
 - Contaminant Candidate List (CCL3)
- MDH Human Health-Based Water Guidance Table
- California Drinking Water Notification Levels
- Additional contaminants

Final List

- 52 contaminants that represent
 - Particular classes e.g. pharmaceutical, personal care products, or industrial chemicals
 - Diverse properties
 - Common and affordable measurement
 - Expected to be found locally
 - Health or environmental risk

Test Results

Most Common Contaminants Detected (June – September 2010)



Removal Summary

- Pilot treatment removed
 - 61% mass of all measured contaminants
 - Many below detectable limits
- Remaining contaminants far below health based risk levels

Ready to Inject?

- Great results
- Clean, drinkable water
- Turn on the pumps
- Not quite
- Need to consider properties of receiving body
 - pH hardness mineral types
- Need more tests

Batch Testing

- What happens when treated water contacts the geologic units?
 - Iron oxidation could plug screen
 - PDC could dissolve
 - Mobilization of arsenic, lead, mercury etc.

Test A

- Combined sand and gravel unit and PDC
- Treated water and various treatments of lime and CO2
- No problematic constituents were mobilized

Batch Testing

Test B

- Water treated with 55 mg/L lime and used CO2 to adjust pH to 7.5
- Test environments representative of various depths
- Arsenic reported in low concentrations for 25% of samples

Column Tests

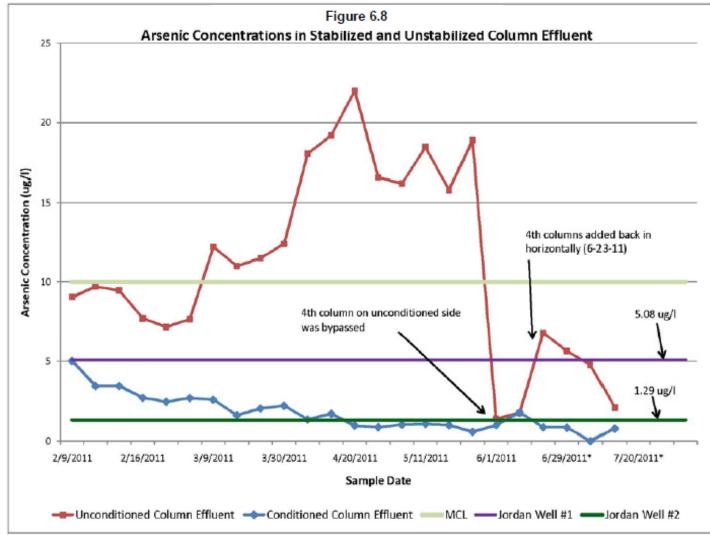
- Determine effects of treated water moving through aquifer
- Original borehole cores saved
- Treated water run through
- Two tests
 - pH adjusted with CO2
 + lime
 - No pH adjustment



SMSC Water Reuse Pilot Study **Sample Locations for Emergent Contaminants Analysis** Antiscalant Hydrogen Peroxide Sodium Bisulfite **RO Treatment Unit** 2 UV Treatment Unit 6 NaOCL **RO** Permeate Flow Through Sample Bin Existing WWTP Efflu 500 Gallon 500 Gallon Lift Pump **RO Feed Pump** Storage Tank **RO** Permeate 1.000 Gallon Storage Tank Ozone Co Mixe **RO** Reject Flow Through Air Break Tank Wet Well Sample Bin 3 8 Prairie du Chien Aquifer Sample Pump 200 Gallon Storage Tank To WWTP Sample Type Hydrogeological Testing Outfall 10 9 To WWTP 24 Hour Composite Sample Outfall Air Break Tank Grab Sample 11 Pum 200 Gallon **Batch Tank Sample Locations** Prairie du Chien Aquifer Sample 7 Fully Treated Water 1 WWTP Effluent Hydrogeological Testing Column Influent (Un-stabilized) 2 **RO** Permeate (8)(3) RO Reject Column Influent (PH adjusted) (9) After UV/Peroxide Treatment (10) Column Effluent (Un-stabilized) (4)(5) After Ozone/Peroxide Treatment (11) Column Effluent (PH adjusted) BOLTON & MENK, INC. Consulting Engineers & Surveyors 6 After UV/Ozone/Peroxide Treatment

Column Test Results:

Arsenic



Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community – C12.039866 Summary Report – Pilot Treatment Study – November 2011 Page 50 Prepared by Bolton & Menk, Inc.

Column Test Results

Stabilized water

- Calcium similar influent/effluent
- Total Dissolved Solids slight increase
- Magnesium, Silicon, Strontium increase less than unstabilized
- Sodium, Potassium, Aluminum, Barium increase similar to unstabilized

Proposed System

- Orill 3 wells
- 2 in operation at any time
- Solution States Stat

Status

- On hold indefinitely
- Installed irrigation reuse system

Summary

- Area has adequate water
- Predicted future drawdown
- SMSC has
 - Geologic advantage
 - Existing facilities
- Testing shows that water quality can be assured



Sioux Community

ole.olmanson@shakopeedakota.org

