



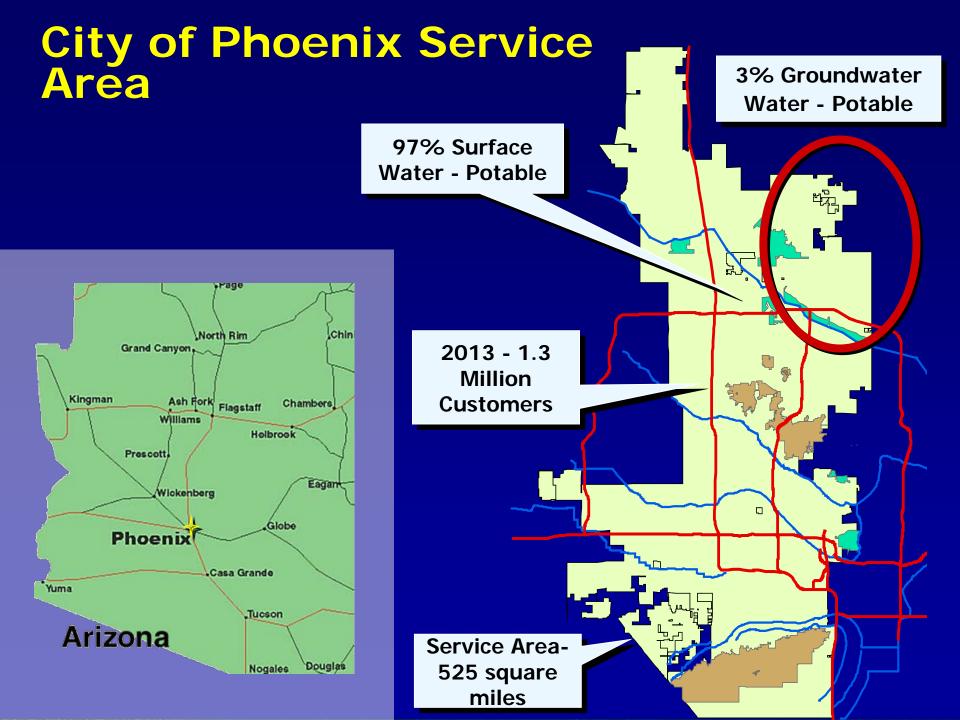




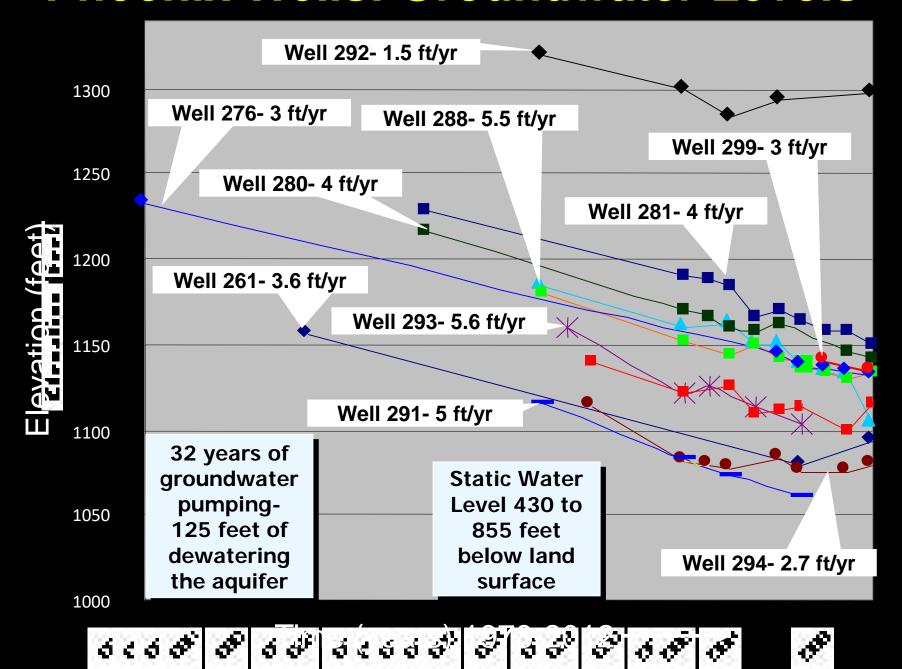
## Advancements in ASR Well Design and Operations- City of Phoenix Case Study

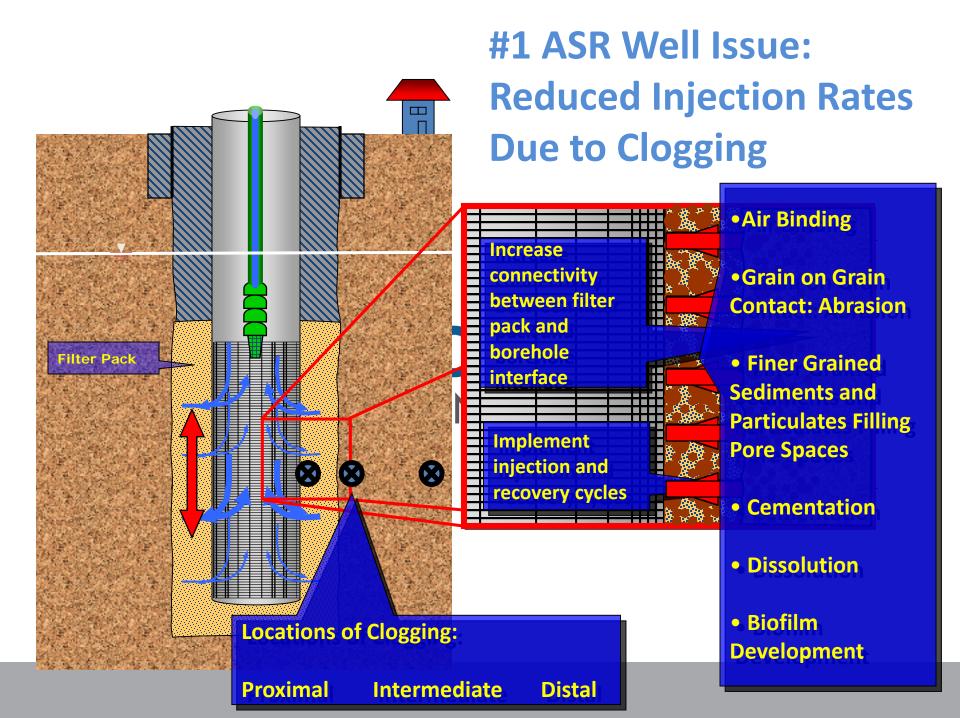
Presented By: Gary M. Gin, R.G., Vice President AZ Operations & Aimée Conroy, P.E., Deputy Water Services Director



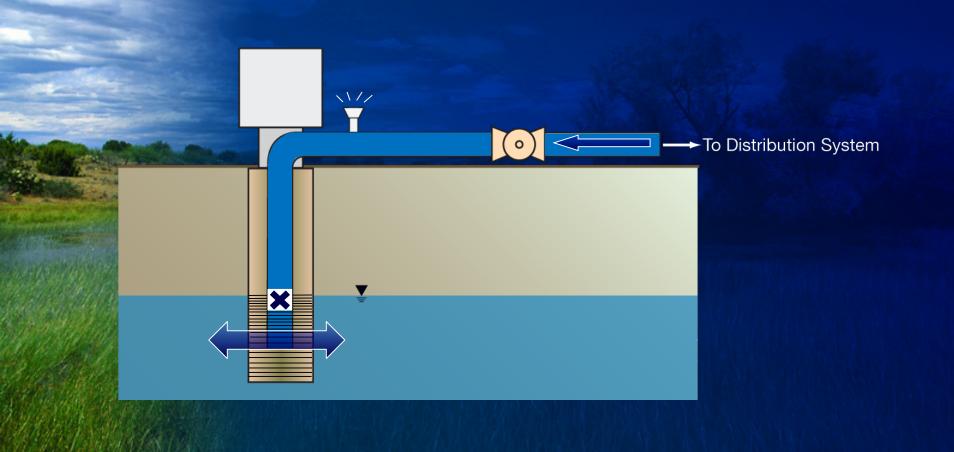


## **Phoenix Wells: Groundwater Levels**





## Down-Hole Flow Control Valve Concept



## Conventional Methods of Recharge





### Down-Hole Flow Control Valve

- Eliminate Air Entrainment
- Regulate Flow- Varied Supplies
- Down-Hole Flow Control Valve Issues
  - Not Operator Friendly
  - Valve Located Down-Well
  - Most Systems Cannot Determine Percent Opening
  - Valve has Potential to Leak
  - When Valve Fails- Requires the Valve and Pump to be Pull Out of Well- Extended Down Period.
  - Obtaining Manufacturer Replacement Parts
     May Require Long-Lead Time





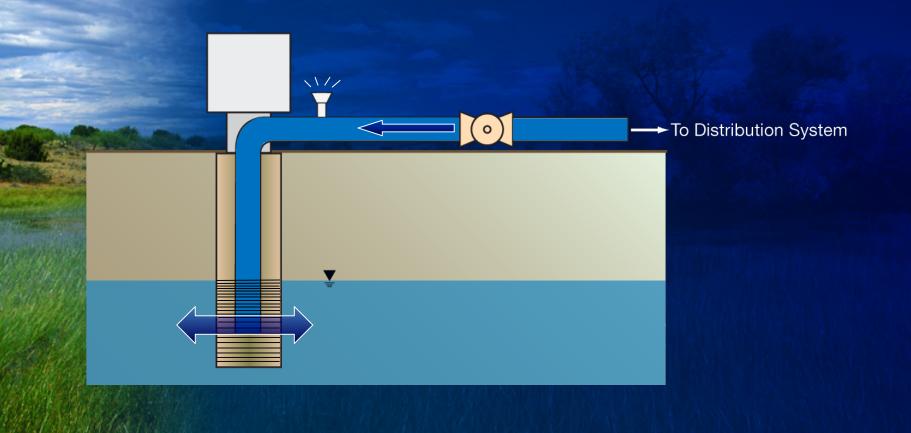


## **Reverse Siphon Method**

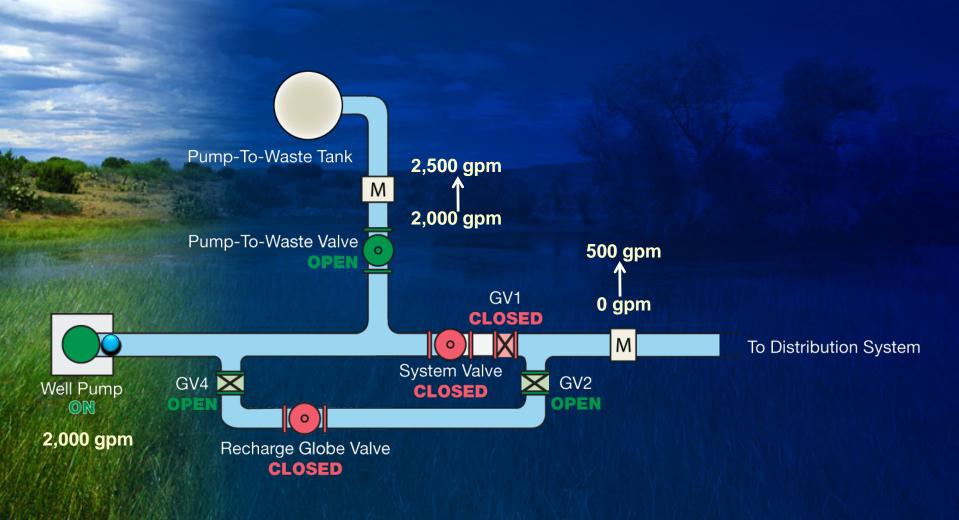
#### **Our Goals & Priorities**

- Reduce Air-Entrainment & Agents of Clogging
- All Equipment Serviceable & Not Exotic
- Fewer Mechanical Components =Lower O&M Costs
- Backwash Operations Achieved with Permanent Pump
- Automation-Reduce Labor Force Oversight
- Increase Recharge Utilization

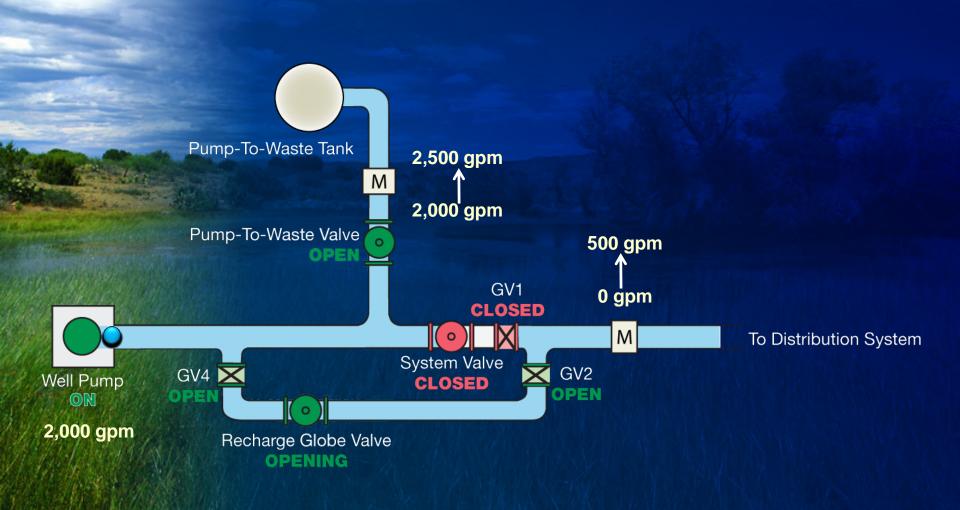
## **Reverse Siphon Concept**



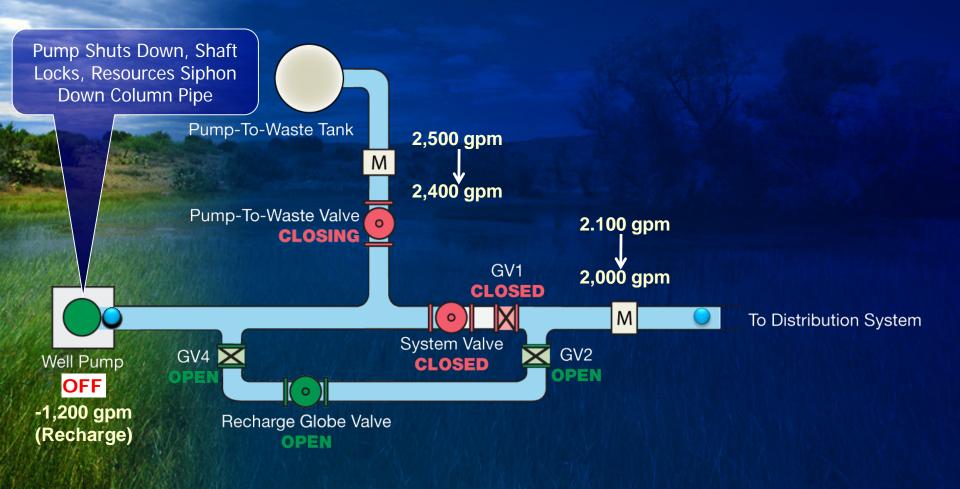
## **Recharge Start-Up**

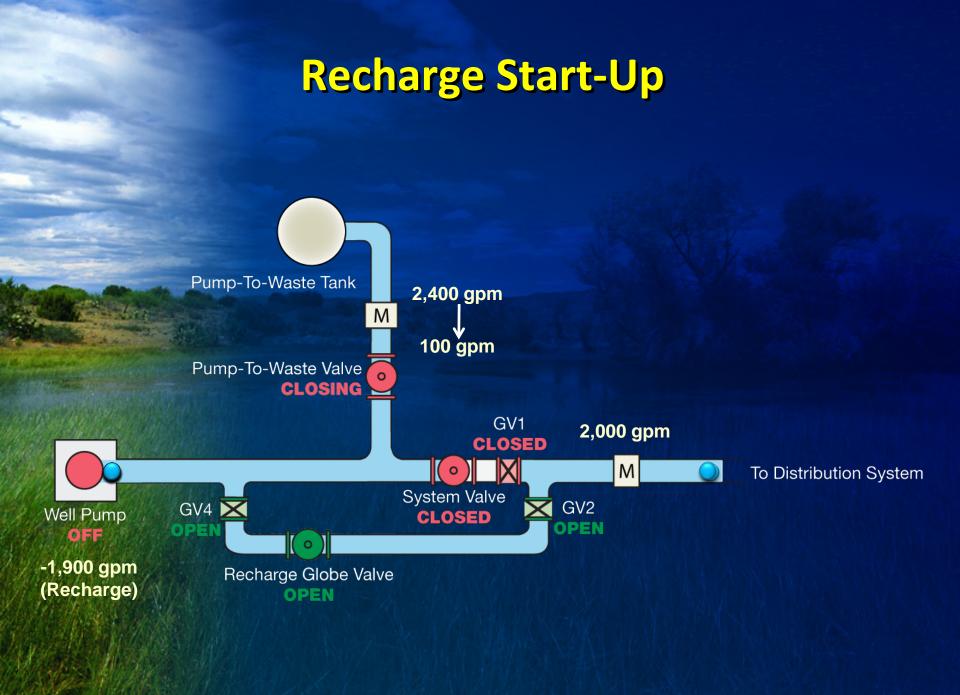


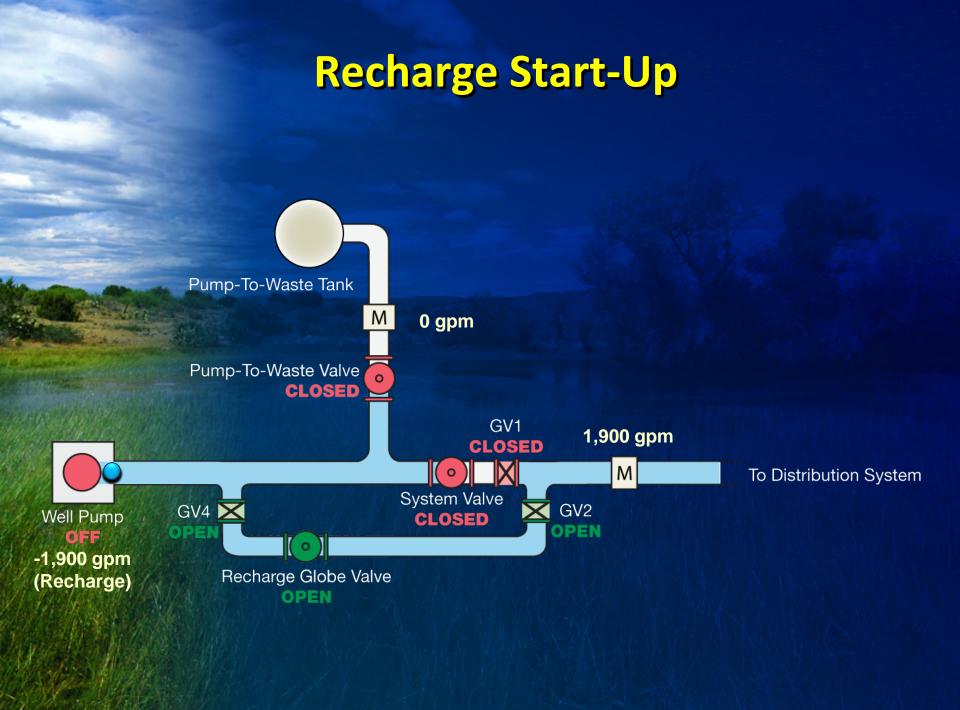
## **Recharge Start-Up**

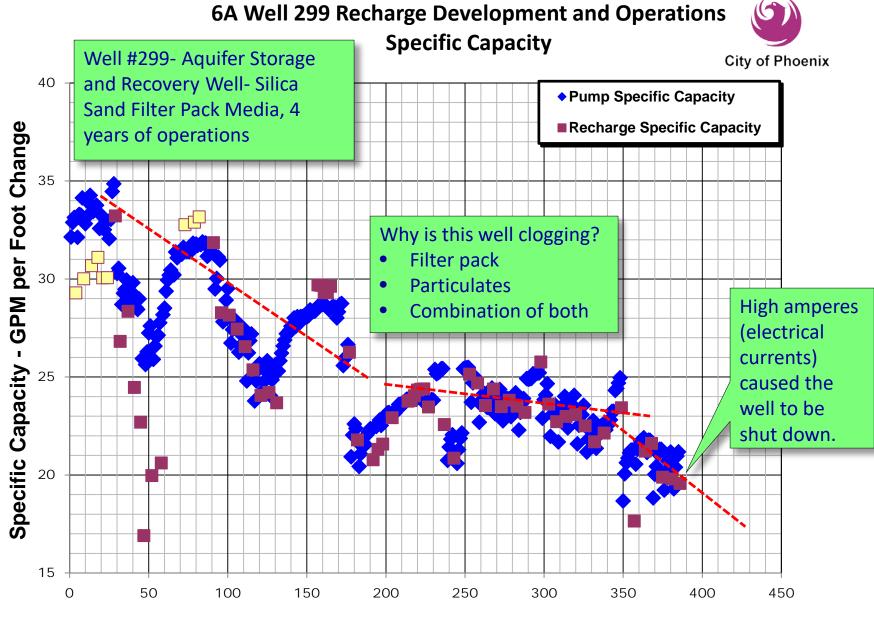


## **Recharge Start-Up**









Pumping and Recharge Cycle Sequences- (# of Cycles)



### What Caused the Failure?

Metallurgical & chemical reactions

Corrosion and pitting

 Chemical cementation on shaft assembly

Formation of iron/manganese encrustation



## **Optimizing Well Performance**

- Epoxy Coating:
  - Minimize clogging agents in well screens
  - Reduce chemical/biological reactions



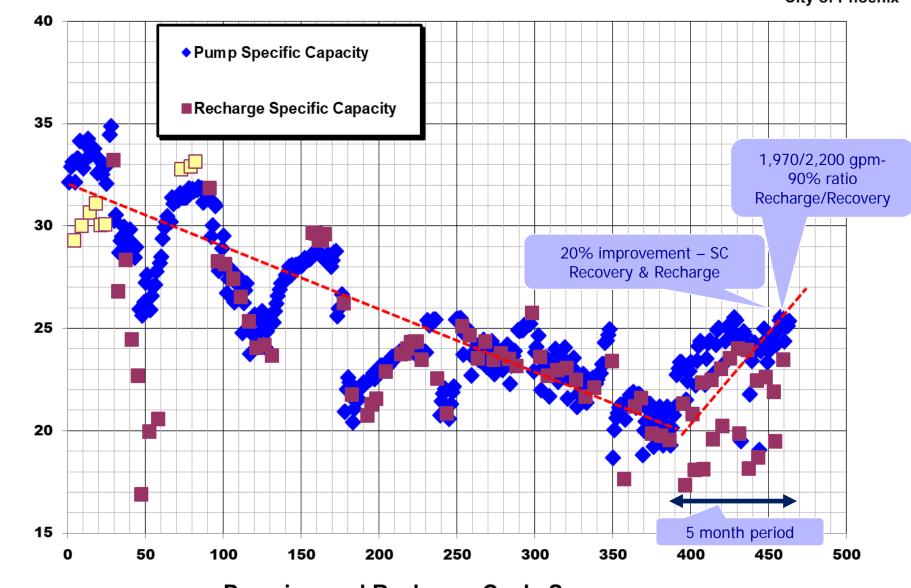




# **GPM** per Foot Change Capacity -Specific

### Phoenix 6A Well 299 Recharge Development and Ops Specific Capacity Changes





**Pumping and Recharge Cycle Sequence** 



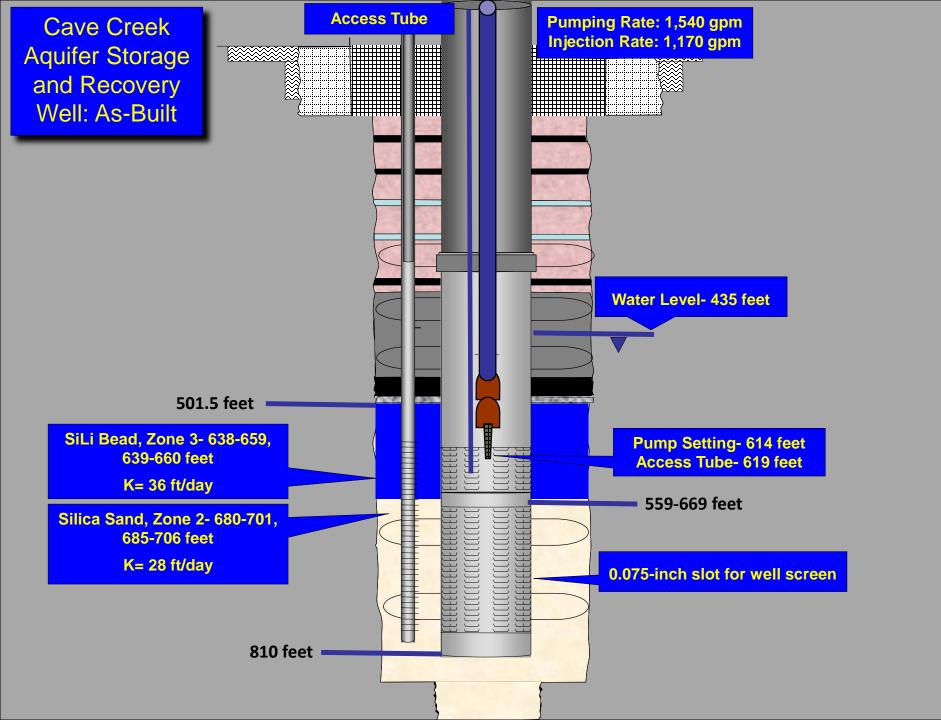
Utilize Glass Beads as a Filter Pack Media:

Enhance recharge and recovery efficiencies

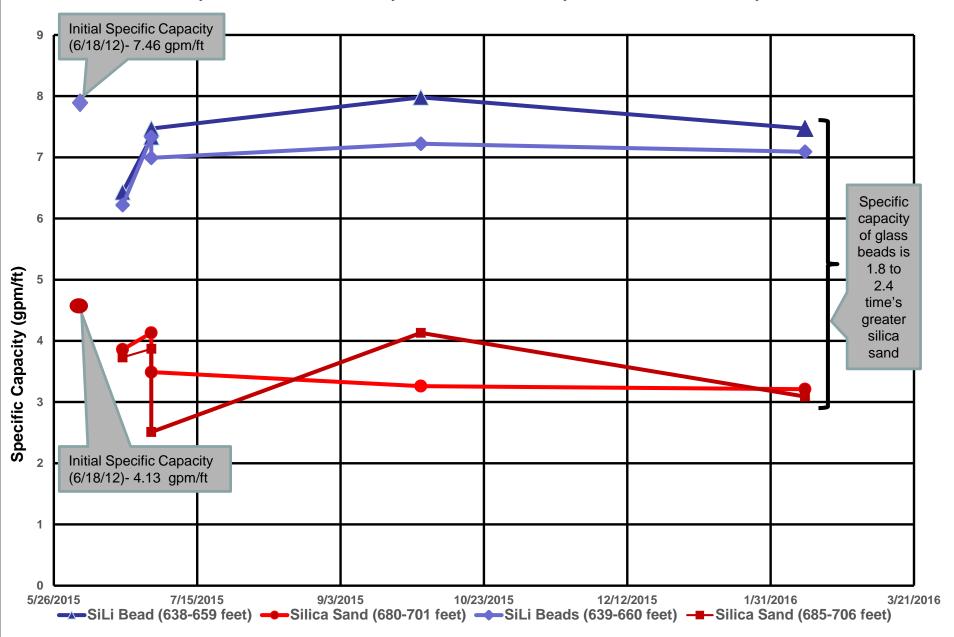
Compared SiLi Beads 2.4-2.9mm
 versus Silica Sand 6 x 9

 Direct Relation Between Sorting and Porosity (Beard and Weyl, 1973 & Nagtegaal, 1978)

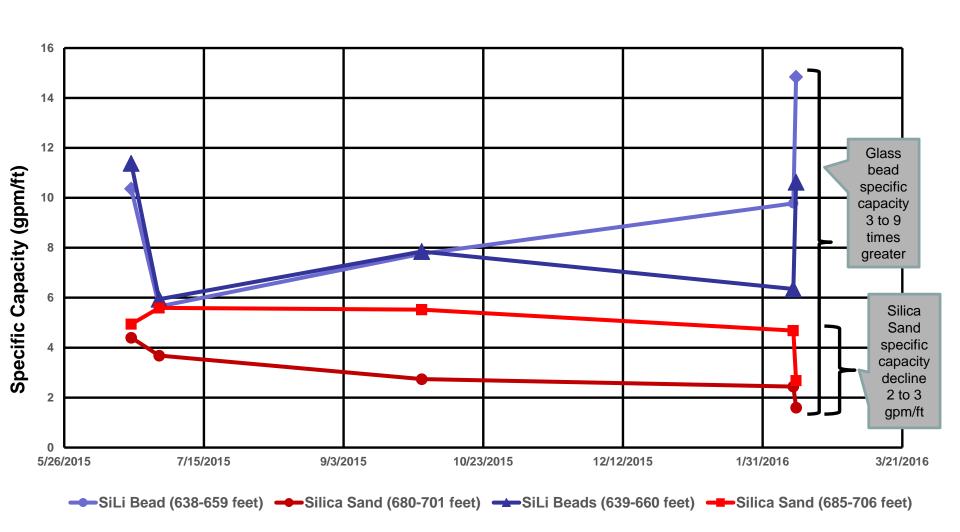




Recovery: Formation Yield: Specific Capacity (gpm/ft): SiLi Beads (638-659, 639-660 ft) vs. Silica Sand (680-701, 685-706 ft)

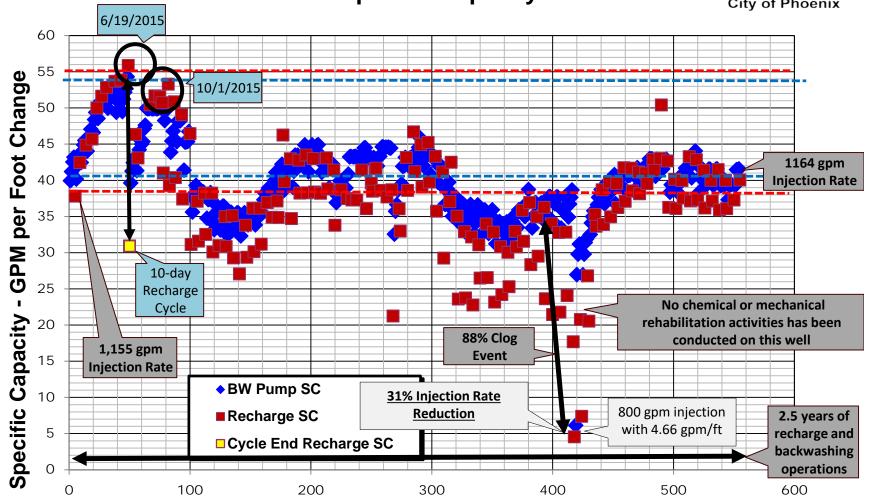


## Recharge: Formation Yield: Specific Capacity (gpm/ft): SiLi Beads (638-659, 639-660 ft) vs. Silica Sand (680-701, 685-706 ft)



### Cave Creek Water Reclamation Plant ASR Well-1 Specific Capacity





Pumping and Recharge Cycle Sequence (# of Cycles)

## Clogging Agents- Recharge Source Line





### Conclusions







- Improved Hydraulics
- More Efficient Backwashing Operations
- Increase Efficiency 50-60 % for Recharge **Operations**

## **Epoxy Coating**

- Reduced clogging potential
- Extended Life-Cycle of Column Pipe and Tube **Assembly**
- Lowered O&M Costs
- Less Expensive than Stainless Steel



### Conclusions

- Reverse Siphon- Alternative Recharge Method
  - Operator Friendly
  - Efficient Backwashing Operations through Automation
  - Eliminates Air Entrainment and Reduces Clogging Agents
  - Well Development through the Permanent Pump Assembly
  - Capital Cost for the Surface Recharge Valve is less than Conventional Flow Controls Valves
  - Lower O&M Costs
  - Cost Effective (Well Rehabilitation Savings \$110K to \$150K/year per well)
  - Reliable and Stable Recharge Operations







### Questions

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