

Recycled Water

PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE

Contra Costa Taxpayers Association April 22, 2021

Jan Lee Assistant General Manager







DSRSD remains in charge of water in all its forms





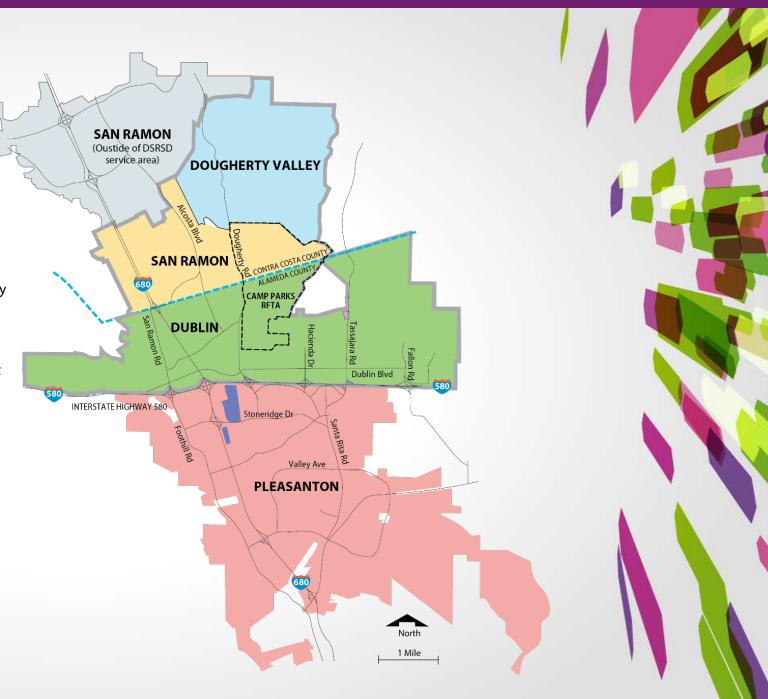


Areas we serve

Total water and wastewater customers served: 188,000

Map Legend

- DSRSD Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility
- DSRSD Water Only Service Area
- DSRSD Wastewater Only Service Area
- DSRSD Wastewater Treatment Under Contract
- DSRSD Water & Wastewater Service Area
- -- Alameda Contra Costa County Dividing Line
- DSRSD Boundary
- ---- Camp Parks (Parks RFTA) Boundary







Recycled water partnership

- ▶ A formal partnership between DSRSD and East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)
- San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program
- ► EBMUD provided financial support and strength for a partnership
- DSRSD provided wastewater, and land for a recycled water plant





Pleasanton joined in 2014

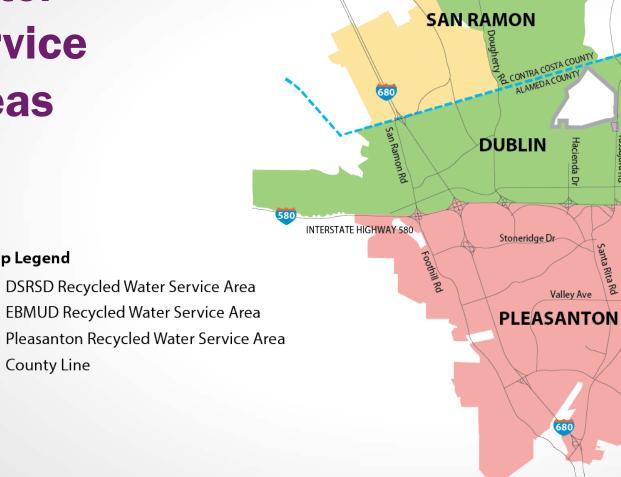
Pleasanton is the third agency receiving water from the San Ramon Valley Recycled Water Program



Recycled water service areas

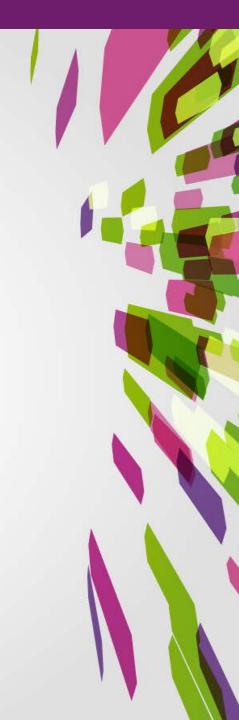
Map Legend

County Line

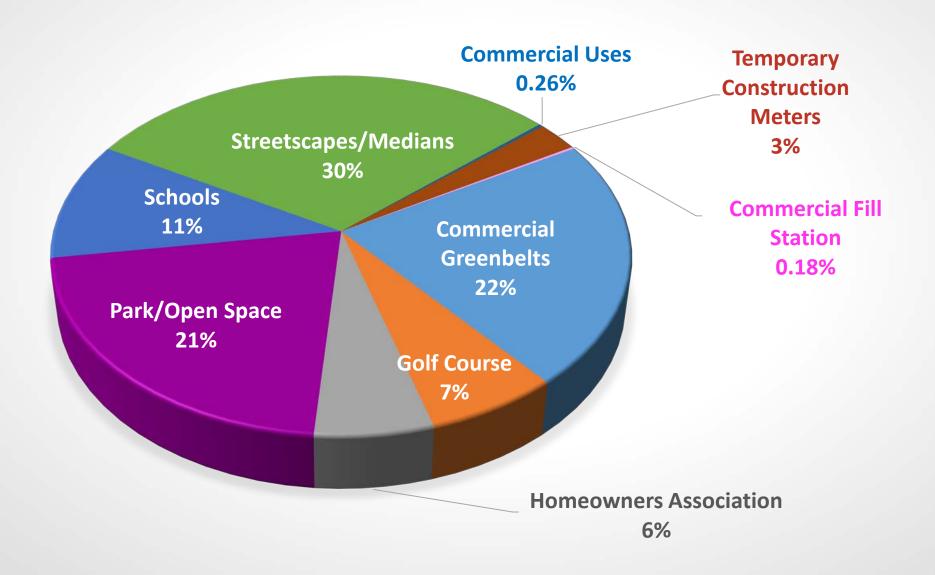


Dublin Blvd

North

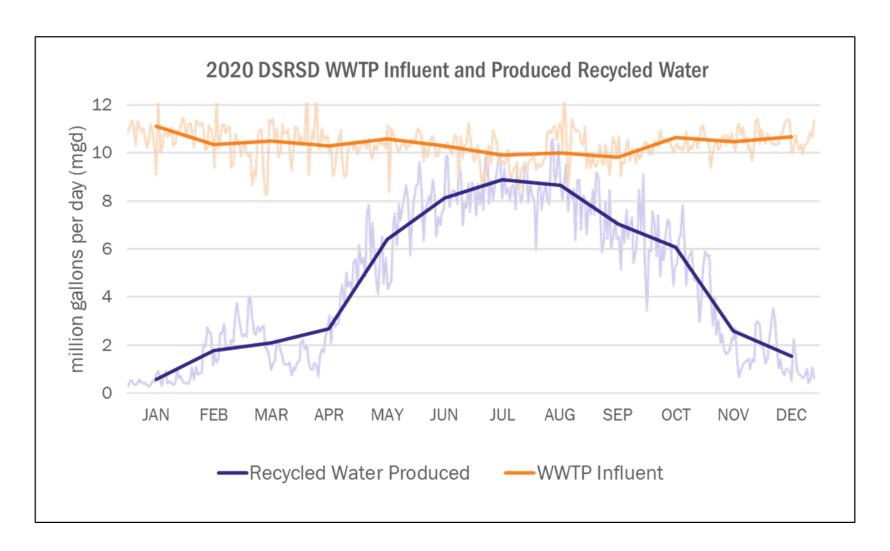


DSRSD recycled water uses



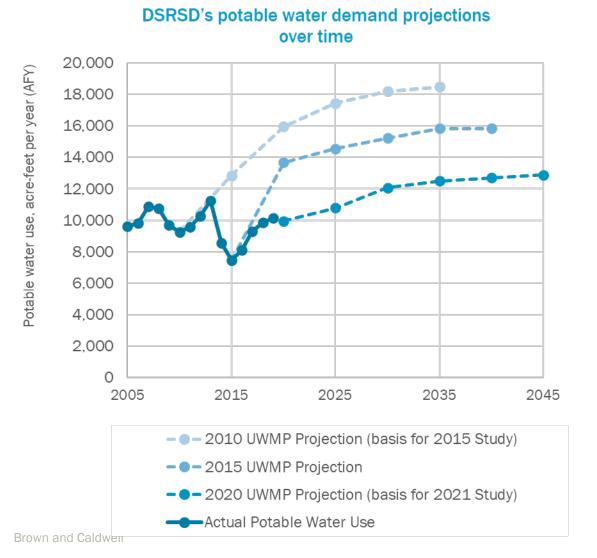
Growth of Recycled Water Demand (in Acre Feet) 3500 3000 2500 2000 1500 1000 500 0 **DSRSD EBMUD** Pleasanton 2006 & 2020 2006 & 2020 2006 & 2020

Recycled water is limited by wastewater availability

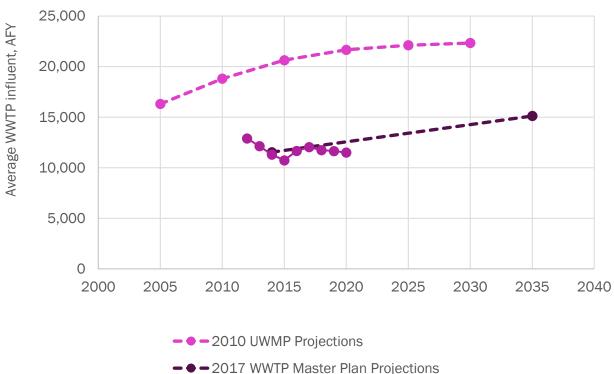




Conservation has had a major effect on wastewater flows



DSRSD WWTP influent projections over time



---- Actual WWTP influent

DSRSD future demand for recycled and potable water

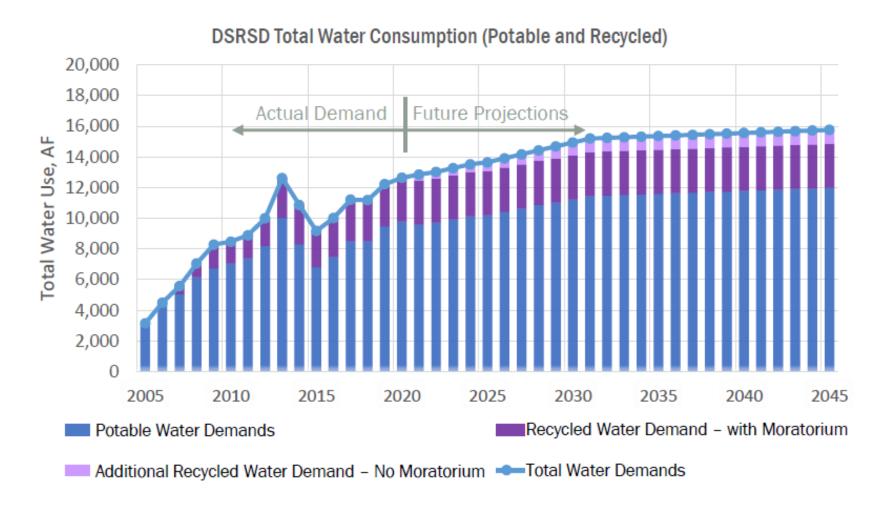
Projected water demand in 2045

Total: ~16,000 AFY

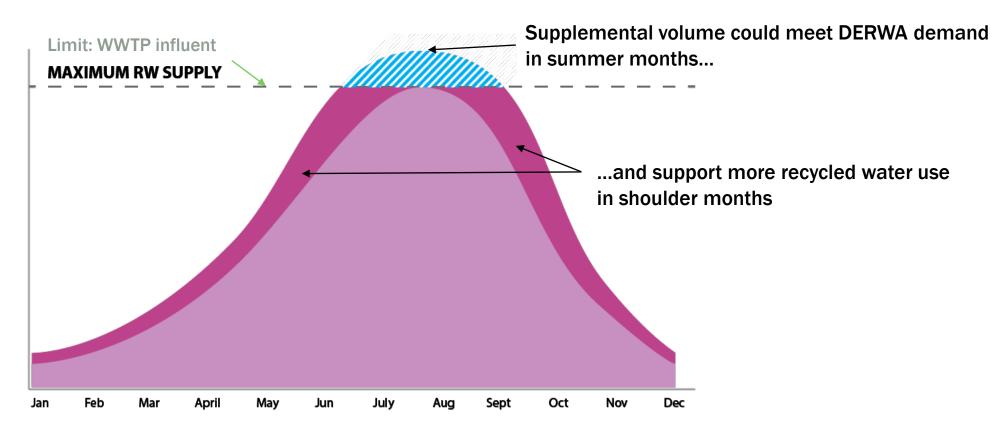
Increase: ~2,900 AFY

Recycled water

- Potential to offset ~30% of demand increase
- Contingent on wastewater availability



Expanding recycled water increases potable supply reliability

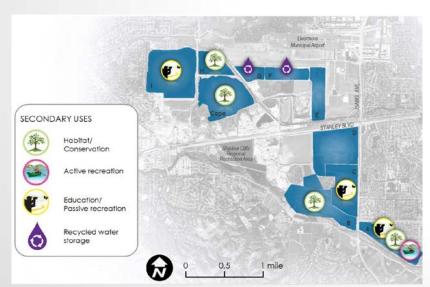


Benefits

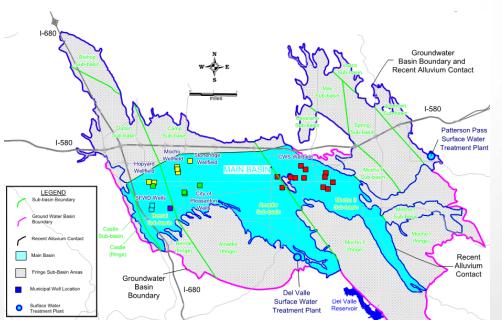
Maximizes recycled water supply
Leverages existing infrastructure
Reduces peak potable demands
Offsets the need for new supplemental potable supply

Supplemental recycled water sources

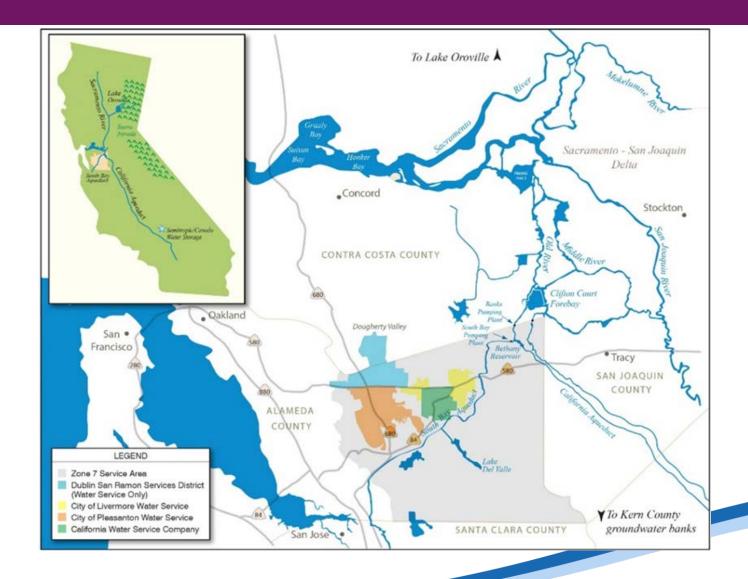
- Seasonal storage
- Groundwater
- Supplemental wastewater from a neighboring agency



Source: Zone 7 Preliminary Chain of Lakes Evaluation Update, 2020



Source: Zone 7 Groundwater Management Plan, 2005



Joint Tri-Valley Potable Reuse Technical Feasibility Study



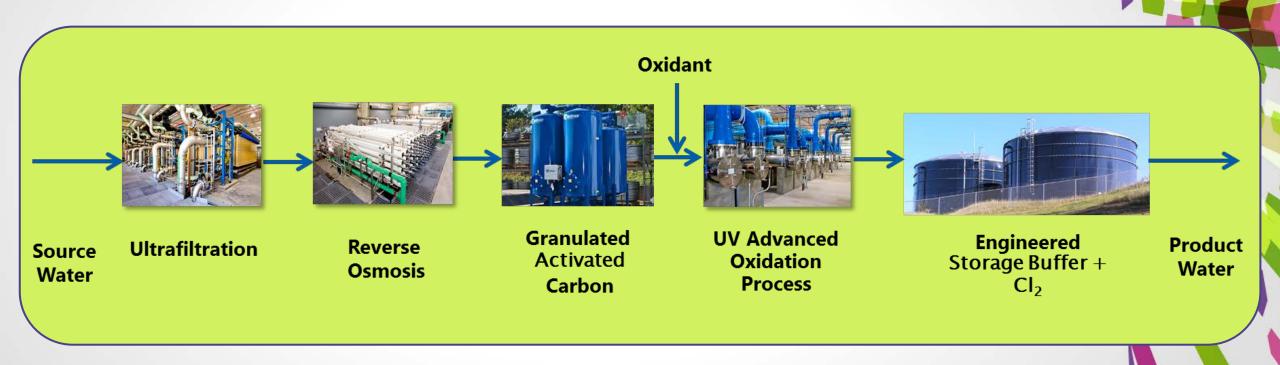




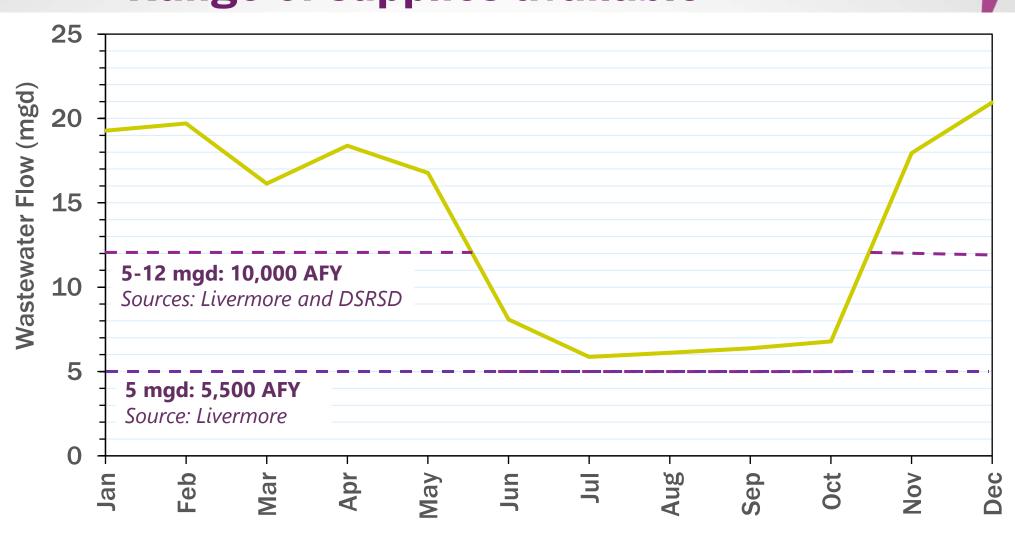




Potable reuse uses multiple barriers for reliable purification to assure protection of public health

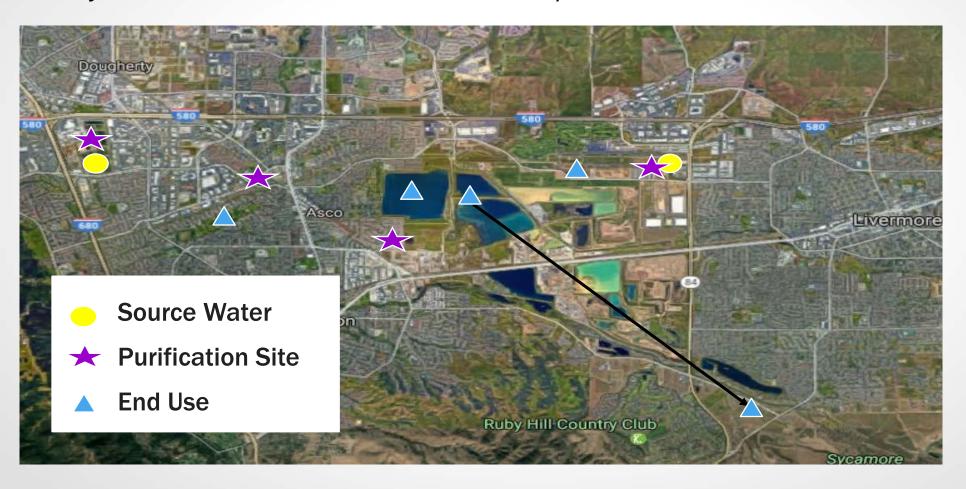


Range of supplies available



Short-listed alternatives

Two sources (DSRSD WWTP and Livermore WRP), four Advanced Water Purification Facility sites, and four end uses (destination of purified water)





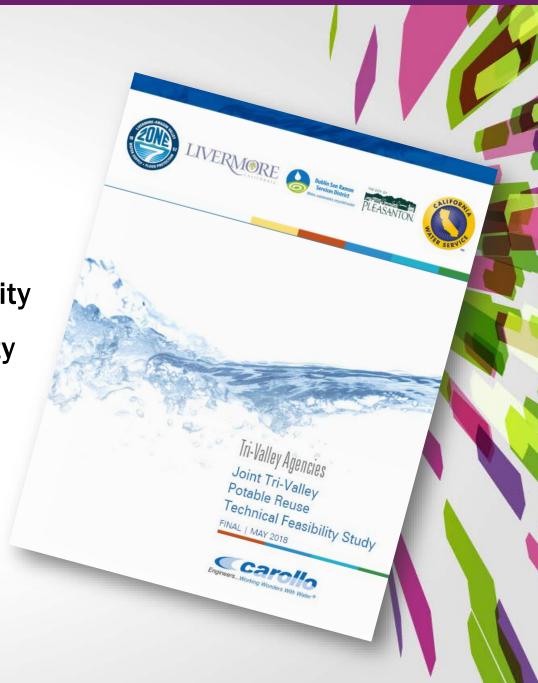
Summary of study findings

► Potable reuse for the Tri Valley is technically feasible

► All alternatives increase water supply reliability

► All alternatives improve drinking water quality and some improve the overall groundwater basin quality

► There are good options available to site the AWPF facility



Next steps

- ► Explore opportunities to expand recycled water in partnership with other agencies
- Evaluate potable reuse as one potential option for increasing overall water supply reliability for the Tri-Valley







Questions?

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