



Recycled Water in Washington

Chehalis Basin Partnership

June 28, 2024

Gabriela Dunn, Hannah McDonough, Sarah Dymecki

Washington Water Trust

- Non-profit organization founded 1998
- **Improve and protect stream flows and water quality throughout Washington, benefitting fisheries, wildlife and agriculture.**
- Flow restoration projects



What is recycled water?

- Reclaimed water
- Class A+, Class A
- Potential uses:
 - Parks and golf course irrigation
 - Non-potable uses
 - Wetland restoration
 - Groundwater infiltration



Recycled Water Facility Map



Ecology Nutrient General Permit

Issuance Date: December 1, 2021
Effective Date: January 1, 2022
Expiration Date: December 31, 2026

PUGET SOUND NUTRIENT GENERAL PERMIT

A NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
AND STATE WASTE DISCHARGE GENERAL PERMIT

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

Until this permit expires, is modified or revoked, Permittees that have properly obtained coverage under this general permit are authorized to discharge nutrients in accordance with the conditions, which follow.




Vincent McGowan, P.E.
Water Quality Program Manager
Washington State Department of Ecology

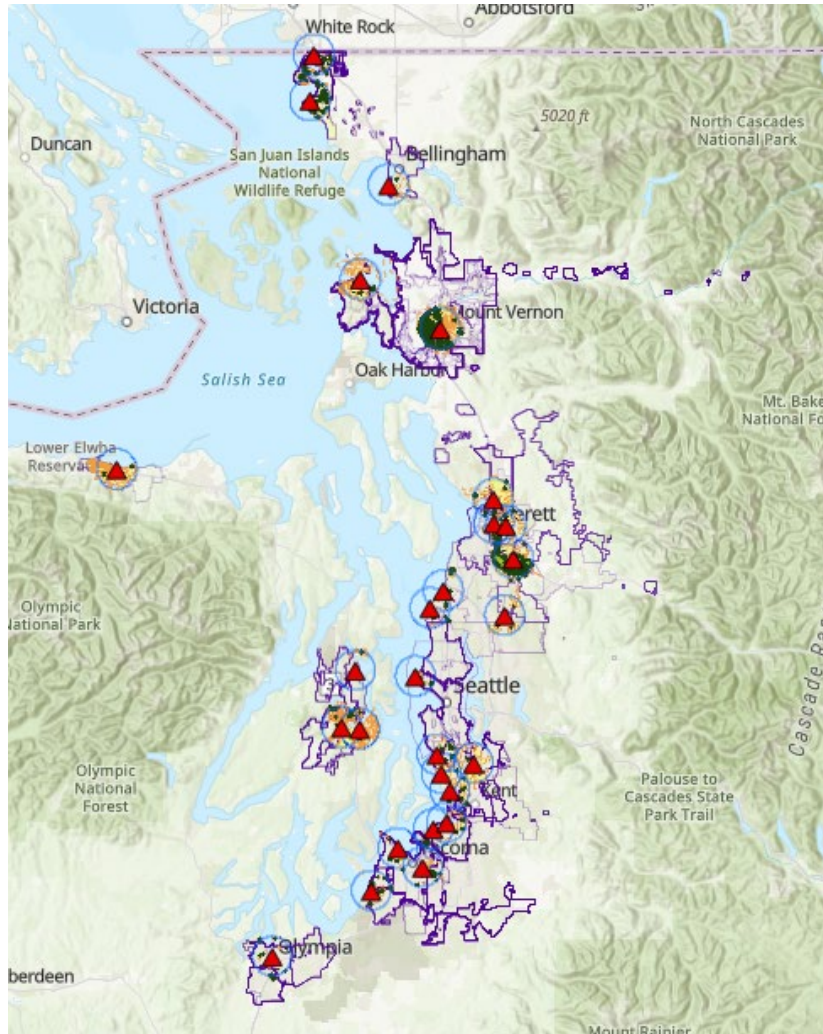
- Excess nutrients
- Low oxygen levels in Puget Sound
- 58 WWTP facilities
- Nutrient Reduction Evaluation
- Recycled water



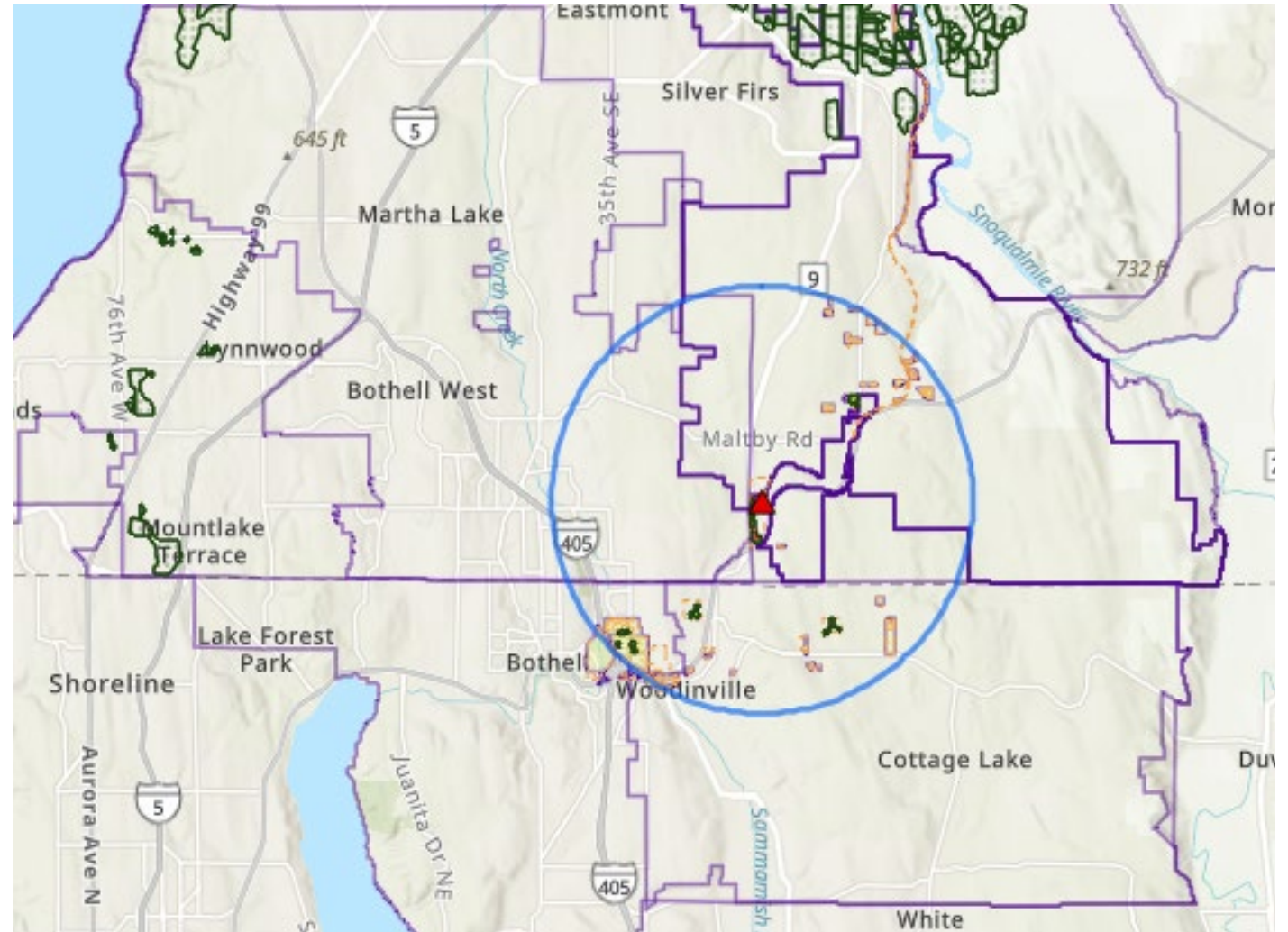
WWT Regional Recycled Water (RRW) Project

Are there opportunities to improve streamflows and reduce nutrients in the Puget Sound Region using recycled water?

RRW Dashboard



RRW Dashboard Overview Snapshot



RRW Dashboard King County Brightwater WWTP Snapshot

RRW Goals

- Outreach to WWTPs
- Restore instream flow in fish critical basins
- Incentive Recycled Water production
- Identify source switch opportunities

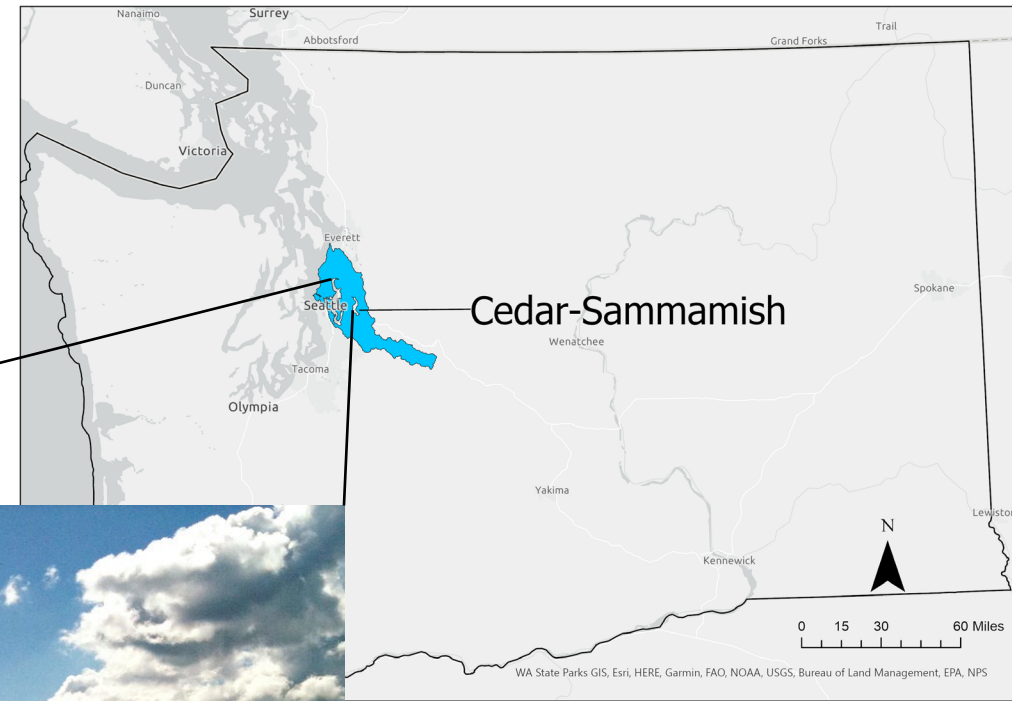




Sammamish River Recycled Water Project

Sammamish River Basin

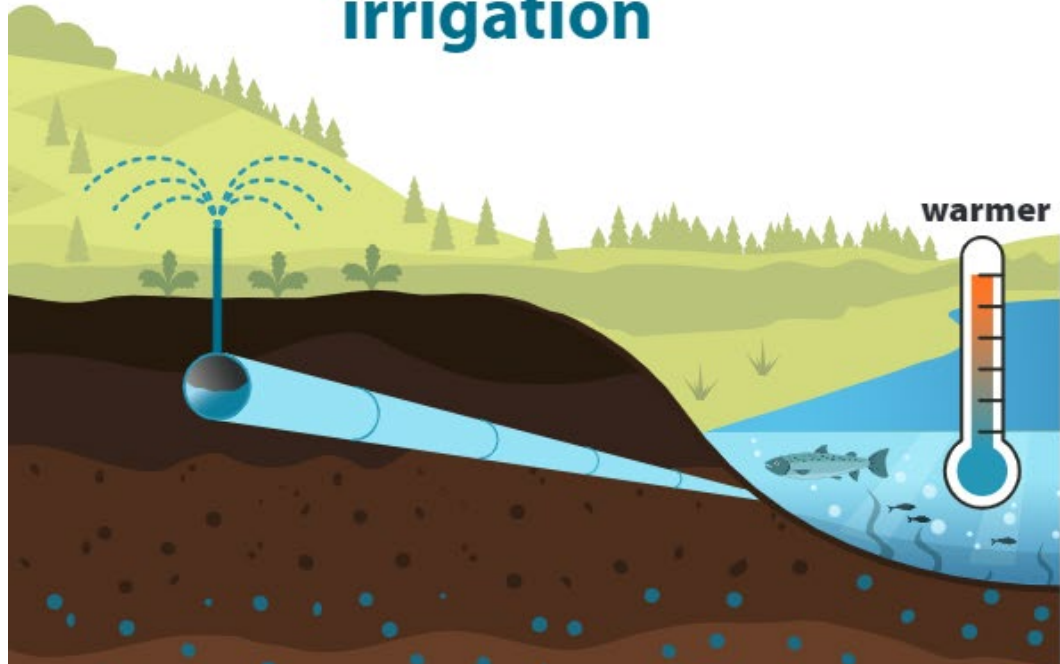
- Connects Lake Sammamish to Lake Washington
- Supports five species of salmon
- Agricultural Production District
- Poor fish habitat (channelized, minimal riparian zone, low flows)



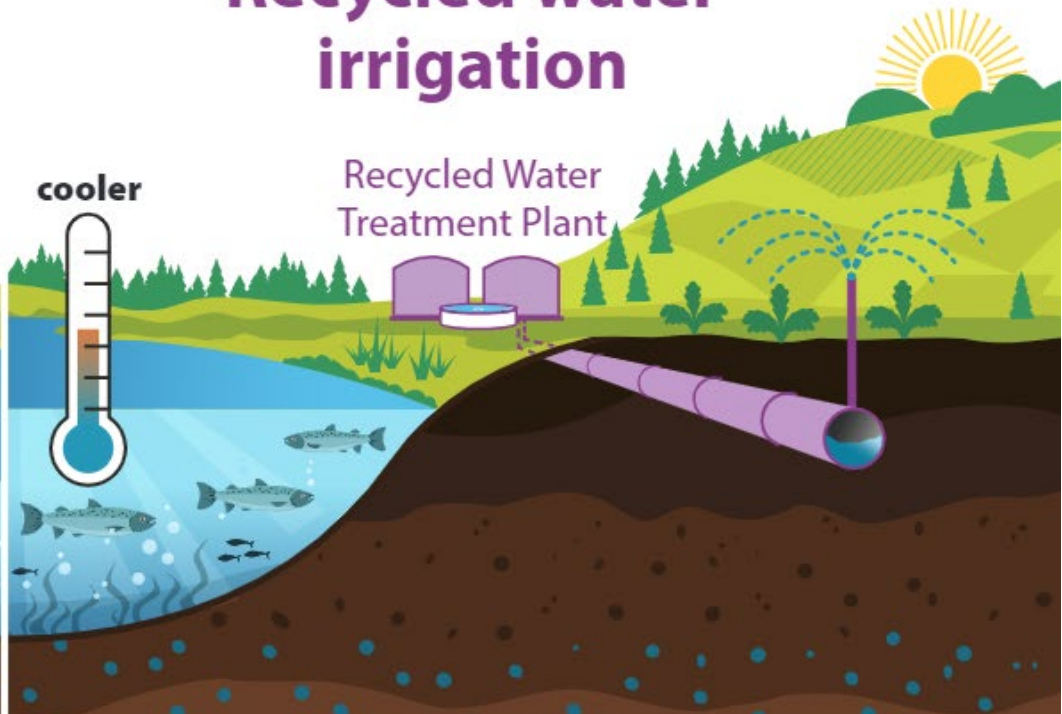
Restoring Sammamish River water to save salmon

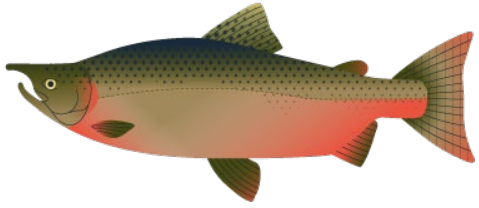
LEAVING
WATER IN THE
RIVER MEANS
BETTER HABITAT
FOR FISH

River water irrigation

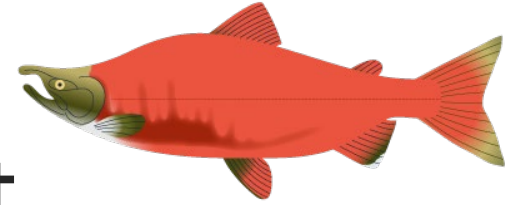


Recycled water irrigation





Sammamish Valley Recycled Water Project



PROJECT OBJECTIVES



Assess the impact of irrigating food crops with recycled water.



Identify and address perceptions and concerns of irrigating food crops with recycled water throughout the food supply chain.



Reduce irrigation diversions from the Sammamish River and improve instream habitat for salmon.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

- ✓ Conducted an in-basin research study that evaluated the impact of recycled water vs. Sammamish River water on soil and produce.

- ✓ Conducted producer and consumer outreach to identify concerns and perceptions related to the use of recycled water.

- ✓ Identify potential source switch opportunities which could restore up to **5 CFS** with Irrigation Water Rights

Project Team

Washington Water Trust

Jason Hatch, Hannah
McDonough, Nicole Gutierrez

Washington State University

Doug Collins
Nathan Stacey

University of Washington- Tacoma/Seattle

Ed Kolodziej

King County

Richard Jack
Jacque Klug
Erika Kinno
Drew Thompson
Kristina Westbrook



Human Exposure

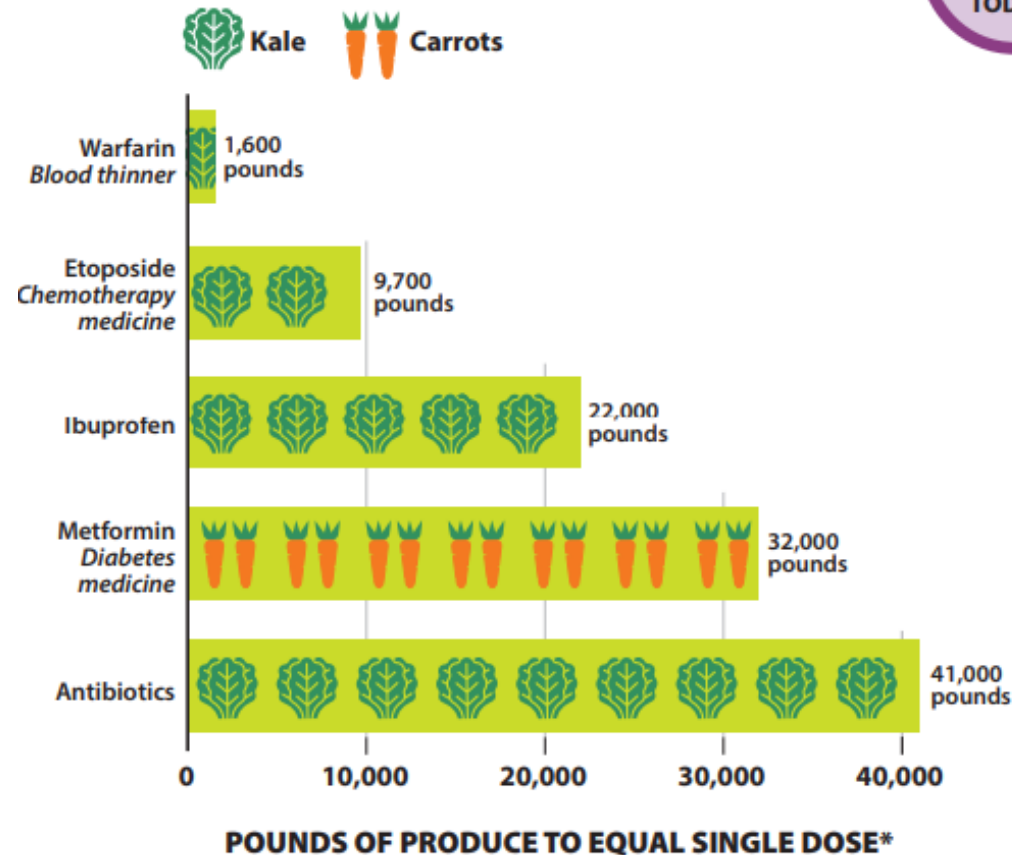
Thousands Of Pounds Of Produce

=

A Single Dose Of Pharmaceutical Chemicals of Emerging Concern (CECs)

Pharmaceuticals in recycled water

You would need to eat this much produce every day to be exposed to a single dose of a drug



* Dosage from drugs.com

211130 DCE12731w

Based on 2020 Plant Concentrations

SAMMAMISH RESEARCH CEC INITIAL CONCLUSIONS



CECs are everywhere, come from multiple sources



CEC detections align with other recycled water research; Brightwater recycled water tends to have low concentrations (relatively)



CEC compositions in natural waters correlate with land use



Irrigating with recycled water provides many benefits and is a low risk exposure pathway for CECs. "Generally accepted as safe"

Agronomic Results

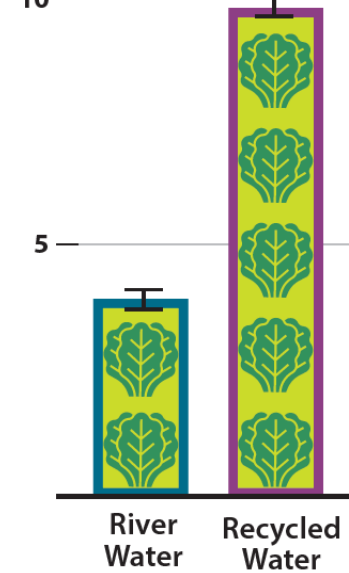


Recycled water test garden: Year 1 crop yield and soil health results

Kale

POUNDS PER
GARDEN BED

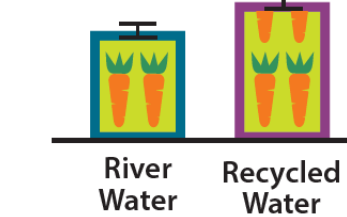
10



Carrots

POUNDS PER
GARDEN BED

3



NUTRIENTS
IN RECYCLED
WATER MEANS
MORE CROP
YIELD

Recycled water
supports healthy
soil and plants

- ✓ Soil pH
- ✓ Salts
- ✓ Conductivity



211130 DCE12731w



Food Supply Chain Outreach

Farmers

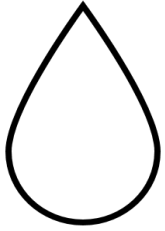
- Structured Interviews
- Field Days
- Technical Presentations

Consumers

- Tabled at 7 farmers markets
- Consumer Surveys
- Focus Groups

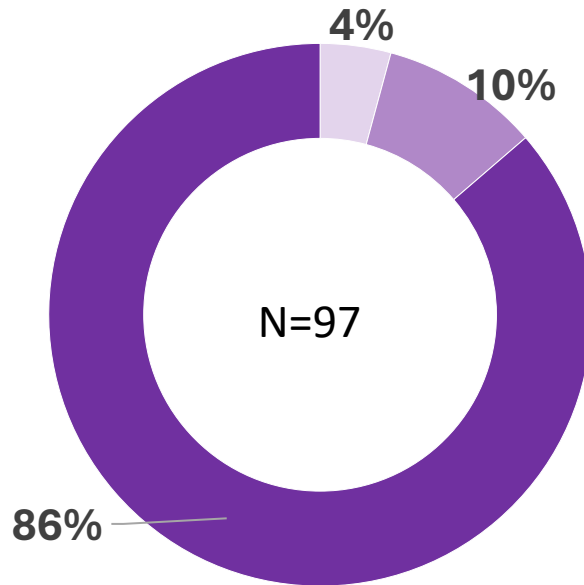
“If those farmers that I trust are on board with this and feel like this is the best solution, and they feel safe and it meets their needs, then that would be really important information for me.”

Consumer Survey Results

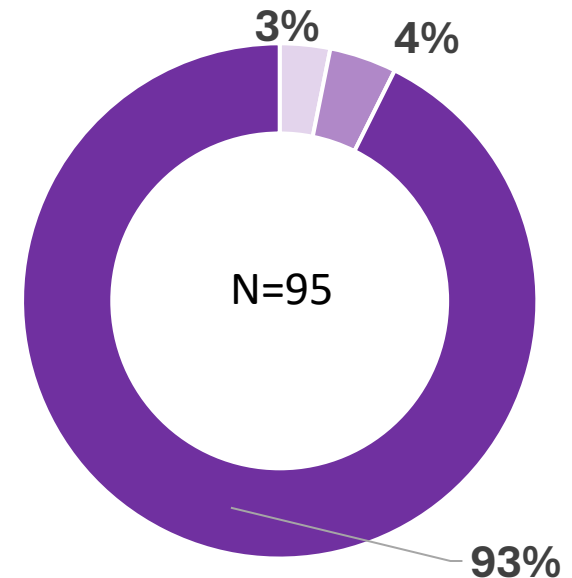


2021 Baseline Survey

Would you eat crops grown with recycled water?



Would you eat crops grown with recycled water if it helped protect endangered salmon?



■ No ■ Not Sure ■ Yes

Next Steps

Phase 1

- Finalize Technical and Social Science Reports

Phase 2

- Continue Outreach along the Food Supply Chain
- Establish Four On-Farm Demonstration Projects
- Continue to assess potential source switch opportunities in the Sammamish and beyond!



Connect with us!

Gabriela Dunn: Gabriela@WashingtonWaterTrust.org

Sarah Dymecki: Sarah@WashingtonWaterTrust.org

Hannah McDonough: Hannah@WashingtonWaterTrust.org



Thank You To Our Project Funders:



Burning Foundation



The Russell Family Foundation



P. Wayne and Jane B.
Goode Foundation