Item # 8 8/17/2016 EQAB Meeting

Salinity Report Recommendations (Submitted by Board Member Gimbel):

1. That the City Council for Scottsdale recognize that the increasing salinity of the waste water stream represents a threat to the City's ability to store and re-use recycled waste water.

2. That the City Council recognize that failure to address this issue will have significant financial consequences - the possible need for a desalinization plant - in the future.

3. That the City Council of Scottsdale recognize that the salinity issue is a Maricopa County wide problem and that the Council have City resources engage with other county entities to insure any programs or regulations that apply to the waste water stream be uniform throughout the County.

4. That the City Council - through the Water Resources Board or other City agency - make the general public aware of the threat increased salinity in the waste water stream represents to the future accessibility of ground water for the City.

5. That, as a first step, the City Council - through ordinance, or by creating incentive programs - encourage the public to change existing controllers for soft water systems from time based units to demand based units to minimize the unnecessary flushing of brine into the waste water stream.

6. That the City Council - through ordinance or by creating incentive programs - encourage builders, trades persons and residents to consider salt free systems to replace existing salt based systems for generating soft water; as outlined in the body of the report.

Salinity Report Recommendations (by Steve Schlosser):

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"SCOTTSDALE UNSALTED": A REVIEW OF ALTERNATIVE SALT-FREE WATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR EFFECTIVE SALINITY MANAGEMENT*

Executive Summary

Water conservation, supply management, sustainable water quality, and salinity reduction are inextricably linked challenges in Scottsdale's water future. Various sources and reports conclude that the Phoenix metropolitan region accumulates salts at an estimated net rate of 1.2 million tons annually. The accumulation ~~presence~~ of salts in the water supply significantly increases the cost of reclaiming water for irrigation and treating water for recharge. ~~threatens to taint sub-surface aquifers and limit the ability of the region to recycle water from both consumer and industrial sources.~~ Sustainability of the regional water supply~~ies~~ requires that the~~is~~ long-term net salts balance ~~must~~ be reduced. - Failure to do so will require municipalities within the region to adopt expensive treatment options. ~~so that there will be sufficient potable water supply to support increases in population and industry.~~

The City currently spends $ 3 Million annually to manage this salinity issue~~s~~. ~~related to recycling water for injection into existing aquifers and supply to irrigation users.~~ Should current methods fail to keep up with increasing salinity levels, the next option would be the construction of a desalinization plant for the City of Scottsdale which would cost an estimated ~~whose cost would be in excess of~~ $-90 mMillion and whose operation would add an additional $-2 mMillion to current water management expenses.

One of the significant contributors to the accumulation of salts for the ~~salinity issue facing the~~ City of Scottsdale water treatment is the use of home based water softeners. It is estimated that residential water softeners add between 15 to 20 percent to the salts load from supplies treated and delivered in the service area. ~~,~~

The purpose of this white paper is to provide a qualitative comparison of four ~~(4)~~ salt-free alternative technologies relative to typical residential salt-based water softening and recommend the city ban time-initiated water softeners. This paper provides a comparative evaluation of these alternative technologies.

The central conclusion of this report is that the technical and economic assessment of these technologies is evolving and a number of challenges remain to making direct quantitative comparisons between the four options that are currently available. However, one technology - Template Assisted Crystallization (TAC) - appears to be the most effective for those that are available at this time. Finally, the paper offers suggestions for follow up and policy recommendations.

Comment [1]: Is that right to refer to them as salts? Plural - because there is more than one type-- Ca & Mg.

It sounds wrong here

Comment [2]: Is this where a call to ban the time-initiated could go?

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Problem Statement and Paper Objective

Increasing salinity due to salt build up through continual importation of higher salt water sources (surface water) and advanced treatment of the City's wastewater stream (reclaimed water) for irrigation use and aquifer recharge is a rapidly emerging water management issue for Scottsdale. If salinity levels continue to rise and future salinity limits are imposed by regional jurisdictions, a standalone brine disposal facility could cost Scottsdale an estimated $90 million to construct and $2 million per year to operate (JLSC Strategy for Water Softener Salinity Control and Management, 2014).

Comment [3]: I don't like this phrase 'continual importation.' Suggestion for alternative?

Recent studies indicate that salt reduction at the ~~initial~~ source~~, reducing salinity~~ before it enters the municipal wastewater stream, is the most cost effective option.~~-~~ Sodium, much of it from residential and commercial water softening, is the single component projected to have the greatest impact on regional salinity. As a result of ~~this~~ increasing salinity, Scottsdale estimates it currently spends $3 million in annual operating costs to remove salinity from potable and reclaimed water supplies.

Comment [4]: Need citation(s)

Comment [5]: Citation needed

Addressing this salinity management concern, in 2008 the City developed an initial assessment of salinity impacts and recommendations for sodium reduction in Scottsdale's reclaimed water supplies.~~-~~ This internal report (referenced in the bibliography) was prepared by Water Resources staff and provided an overview of the salinity concern in the City's water sources~~.~~. This assessment became the foundation~~, together with more detailed research and analysis in water wastewater master plan updates,~~ for the City's two year pilot salinity reduction rebate program for residential water softening devices, implemented in July 2014.

~~The initial rebate program, designed to focus on customer-generated salt impacts of residential softener usage, comprises a two-year pilot program.~~ This pilot program tested the rebate approach and dollar amounts for three options ~~focused on three options to reduce residential water softer impacts, test the rebate approach including rebate amount for each option and measure the public's response~~ to mitigate the salinity issue.

This white paper provides a qualitative comparison of four (4) salt-free alternative technologies relative to residential salt-based water softening such as ion exchange. Each of these alternative technologies is typically referred to as water conditioning or treatment through physical or mechanical processes. Water is not chemically softened through these processes. No ion exchange occurs using these water conditioning alternatives to remove the hardness component. Rather, the~~se~~ scale forming components of hard water are modified through water treatment or conditioning such that scale does not build up on home plumbing and appliances.

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The goal of this report is to provide a comparative evaluation of these alternative technologies. With this information the City can provide background and input to residential and commercial customers allowing them to make informed decisions on replacing conventional water softeners. The results of this effort are not exhaustive and should be considered a work in progress. This is because the development of performance standards, device testing and certification of the technologies, by independent industry organizations, are themselves in progress and not complete in all cases. In addition, key operational parameters of interest, such as long-term reliability, annual operating costs and long-term (10 year) capital costs are not universally available .

Comment [6]: Couldn't we just say 'currently, there aren't industry standards available on water conditioning, as there are with water softening devices'

EQAB, however, feels that this assessment of initial information is useful to City decision makers, as well as residential and commercial water customers. This is the context in which this background and these recommendations are provided.

Introduction to Water Salinity and Impacts in Scottsdale

Hardness is caused by compounds of calcium and magnesium, and by a variety of other metals that readily dissolve in water. General guidelines for classification of waters are: 0 to 60 mg/L (milligrams per liter) as calcium carbonate is classified as soft; 61 to 120 mg/L as moderately hard; 121 to 180 mg/L as hard; and more than 180 mg/L as very hard. Most of Arizona has hard water. The minerals in hard water precipitate or interact with the materials in plumbing service lines, plumbing fixtures, dishwashers and other~~comparable pieces of~~ household appliances and commercial equipment. The impact of this chemical reaction is to eventually cause~~ing~~ blockage, mal-function and premature failure of these devices.

In addition, hard water reacts with soap and detergent. The resulting "soap scum", reduces the ability to achieve cleanliness; whether it be personal, related to clothing or related to surfaces such as sink tops, counters and floors.

The presence of hard water is normally addressed through the use of ion exchange water softening systems. These systems require the use of salt (Sodium Chloride) to replenish the ion exchange column once it gets saturated with the Calcium and Magnesium Ions from the water. The "back flushing " operation of these systems, which releases large amounts of salt into the waste water stream, is a major contributor to the salinity issue facing the City.

Comment [7]: Is this where we could insert something about time-initiated be demand-initiated ion exchange softeners?

Simply defined salinity is the total amount of both natural and inorganic minerals dissolved in water. Such dissolved minerals are commonly referred to as salts such as sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfate and chlorides measured as total dissolved solids (TDS) in milligrams per liter (mg/l).

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Reclaimed water is the only water supply that expands with increased municipal water use. Reclaimed water is also the source most directly and immediately impacted by high salinity. In 2014, the City treated and delivered an estimated 2.1 billion gallons (6,445 acre feet) of reclaimed water for turf irrigation and more than 1.3 billion gallons (3,990 acre feet) of advanced treated reclaimed water to underground storage through recharge. To make the most beneficial use of these reclaimed water supplies, they must be treated to reduce salinity to acceptable levels.

Comment [8]:
Do we have or can we get 2015 data? Needs citation.

In the Phoenix metropolitan region, various sources and reports conclude that the region accumulates salt at an estimated net rate of 1.2 million tons annually. The impact and costs of regional salinity are subtle and dispersed across all societal sectors with an estimated increased cost of more than $30 million for the Phoenix metropolitan region. Sustainability of future water supplies will require that this long-term net salt balance must be maintained ~~(and not increase)~~ In order to preserve quality of the existing groundwater and reclaimed water.

Scottsdale continually evaluates salinity loading in reclaimed water supplies and its impacts. Estimates indicate that nearly a third (32 %) of the total salinity is derived from residential and commercial softening diverted into the wastewater stream.

As salinity levels of reclaimed water increase at the same time as reuse of reclaimed water also increases, salinity will itself become an ever increasing management challenge. Therefore, over the long term the two resource issues have compounding impacts and salt sources must be diverted from the regional wastewater treatment stream and reuse cycle. One solution to the salinity issue that can be controlled is diversion of a portion of this contributing salt load from the regional wastewater stream. Water softening from all possible activities is one of those "point of diversion sources" that can be effectively managed through future water salinity policies.

Approach to Technology Assessment

This EQAB effort has been a collaborative endeavor. In addition to independent research, we engaged other informational sources. We invited and benefited from four briefings by City Water Resources staff focused exclusively on salinity management issues and reduction strategies, both before and following adoption of the 2014 salinity rebate program. The Board also hosted and participated in three presentations at monthly Board meetings made jointly by the Arizona Water Quality Association (a state-level non-profit trade organization) representatives and technical and regulatory policy staff of the national Water Quality Association, an international non-profit trade association of the water treatment industry. These sessions included periodic updates of the process for standard development, testing and certification of the salt-less scale reduction (water conditioning) technologies.

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In addition, a representative of the Board participated in meetings of the Arizona Joint Legislative Study (JLS) Committee's Technical Advisory Committee as the advisory committee developed its final report to the JLS, titled *Strategy for Water Softener Salinity Control and Management*, January 22, 2014. (This report is listed in the bibliography for reference.)

In 2013, the Board also reviewed and offered general comments on the draft Project Report titled *Evaluation of Alternatives to Domestic Ion Exchange Water Softeners.* (This final publication is available as a download or hard copy at: https://www.watereuse.org/watereuse-research/08-06-evaluation-of-alternatives-to-domestic-ion-exchange-water-softeners/.) This research study conducted for the WateReuse Research Foundation was a laboratory bench test of four alternative scale reduction treatment devices compared to conventional ion exchange.

Overview of Salt-Free Alternative Technologies

With advances in water softening and conditioning, consumers now have alternatives to traditional salt-based ion exchange softeners. This section provides an overview and comparison of currently available salt-free technologies. These water treatment technologies are commonly referred to as either: 1) salt-based ion exchange water softening or 2) alternative technology salt-free water conditioning through physical and mechanical processes. Each of these technologies is described more completely and summarized in **Appendix A** and **Table 1.**

The four salt-less alternatives evaluated include: capacitive deionization (CDI); electrically induced precipitation (EIP); magnetic water treatment (MWT); and template assisted crystallization (TAC).

Salt-free technologies do not require any drain discharge or special back washing of media in order to function. These technologies function by changing the nature of the dissolved solids so they will not precipitate out of solution as water moves through supply lines and fixtures. Thus salt-free technologies reduce scale build-up of dissolved minerals that cause hardness forming scale but do not chemically soften water. In addition, these technologies do not require the use of additional water to purge their system as opposed to conventional salt based systems which use fresh water as part of their back flush operation.

A fifth alternative is actually an in-home portable exchange tank (PET) service that uses conventional ion exchange water softening in a portable tank for exchange. This option provides an in-home service to the residential user by periodically replacing exhausted ion exchange tanks. Though using ion exchange (IEX) as the softening process, this in-home service is in effect a salt-free alternative at the residential level, since it diverts the self-regeneration brine stream from the municipal wastewater stream to a centralized commercial facility.

Evaluation Criteria

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To compare and make qualitative assessments among the alternative technologies relative to ion exchange softening (IEX), a matrix of the most relevant criteria was developed. These criteria are represented in **Table 1.** The seven key criteria selected include: a salt requirement if any, maximum power requirement to operate the system, the backwash requirement if any, scale removal efficiency, estimated 10-year life cycle capital costs, and two key operational parameters of reliability and annual operating costs. Whenever quantifiable data were available and could be documented, specific data were used for comparisons.

Information on -long-term operational reliability was not often available. Furthermore, in some cases annual operating cost data were incomplete or otherwise not well defined. Therefore estimates and only relative comparisons were used. As such data becomes more readily available rankings based on those criteria be updated. Ongoing development of testing standards, performance test results and certification of specific devices by certifying organizations will be a reliable source for such updated information and improved comparisons.

Summary

The EAQB has determined that there are effective salt-free alternative technologies to salt-based ion exchange water softening. While these technologies do not soften water by direct removal of hardness per se, they do

- provide many of the other benefits of salt-based softening; particularly effective scale prevention. A major benefit to these salt-free water conditioners is that they retain all essential minerals for healthier drinking water.

As illustrated in **Table 1** most alternative technologies require no chemicals or salt, electricity or back flushing for brine discharge and disposal. Furthermore, no additional water is required for their operation. This translates into minimal maintenance compared to softening processes.

Of the technologies under review, TAC performs substantially better than other technologies against the evaluation criteria and demonstrated the most significant potential as an effective option to salt-based softening.

Results and Recommendations

A central conclusion of this effort is that assessment of these technologies is evolving and a number of significant data challenges remain to thoroughly and effectively compare them. The most important unknowns identified by this study are:

1. Verifiable information on life-time operational reliability
2. Long term capital investment and,

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3. Annual operational costs.
4. A lack of accepted standards for evaluating these technologies, resulting in
5. The absence of a certification process that could be conducted by recognized testing organizations.

In some cases there are the standards that are evolving, but actual testing of devices against these performance standards has not yet been started by certifying organizations.

The following conclusions, proposed follow up and policy recommendations are submitted:

1. With no endorsement of brand, manufacturer or vendor, the TAC conditioning technology appears to be both the most advanced and effective based on current testing and verifiable results.
2. Other alternative technologies with some but limited promise ranked in relative order of highest scale removal efficiency and residential application include: 1) capacitive deionization (CDI); 2) electrical induced precipitation (EIP); and 3) magnetic water treatment (MWT);
3. City and EQAB should continue to monitor and interact with WQA and other accredited testing and certification bodies for progress and updates for each of the above technologies as well as new technologies that might develop.

Given the potential impact of increasing salinity on the City's ability to meet the needs of current and future residents, the EAQB strongly recommends that Scottsdale continue a proactive focus on consumer education regarding the use of salt-free versus salt based water conditioners-. Ultimately, the City may need to adopt stronger positive, and negative, incentives to get the public to move from using salt based water conditioning systems to those that are more environmentally friendly or it will pay the price of having to build sophisticated - and costly- municipal systems to extract salt from the existing waste stream system. We suggest the council ban the installation of time-initiated ion exchange water softeners because of the inordinate burden they put on our municipal system for treating reclaimed water.

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Appendix A - Descriptive Summary of Alternative Salt-Free Technologies Relative to Traditional Ion Exchange Water Softening

- Ion Exchange Softening (IEX): An ion exchange water softener (IEX) is the conventional salt-based system. This technology chemically removes hardness ions and softening hard water by exchanging sodium (or potassium) ions for the calcium and magnesium ions of hard water as the water passes through a bed of negatively charged resin beads of sodium ions. This exchange process removes the positively charged hardness particles into a brine solution. The calcium and magnesium ions essentially trade places with the sodium ions and the water is softened. When all the available sodium ions are used producing softened water, the media must be back flushed with salt brine. In contrast to salt-less systems, an ion exchange system produces truly softened water, since the hardness is removed. The major disadvantage to this process is significant salinity is added to the wastewater stream as the media is back flushed of hardness minerals and regenerated. In addition to using salt in the exchange, this process also requires additional water (estimated at 50-100 gallons per regeneration) to continue the next softening cycle.

- Capacitive Deionization Conditioning (CDI): CDI is an electro-chemical treatment process similar to typical water softening requiring regeneration of the media and brine back flushing. In this process, the hardness ions of opposite charges adsorb to charged electrodes. A solution is flushed between negative and positive charged electrodes, and the respective ions move towards their opposite charge. These electrodes acting as ion capacitors become saturated and then reverse their polarity, trapping the ions between the membranes during regeneration. After this, the cell is flushed and clean, ready to be used again. However, CDI does not use salt in this process, making it an eco-friendly choice for water conditioning. The process has high initial capital costs and operating costs due to higher energy requirements and is not a well suited technology for residential uses.

- Electrically Induced Precipitation Conditioning (EIP): This conditioning method physically reduces scale in hard water using an electric field produced by a direct electrical current, which dissolves and precipitates scale forming particles such as calcium and magnesium. Passing through an electric field formed by a series of wires or magnets wrapped around the exterior of a pipe, alters the hardness ions so they precipitate in the water flow and eventually adhere onto an electrode as opposed to on metal surfaces of the plumbing or typical household devices. The special electrode which collects the scale particles requires frequent cleaning to ensure this physical removal process operates efficiently. This technology requires relatively high electrical power input to produce the necessary electric field with relatively low scale removal efficiency. These considerations limit EIP for typical residential applications.

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- Magnetic Water Treatment (MWT): In the magnetic water treatment system, water is flushed through a magnetic field created by a signal cable externally wrapped around a water pipe, which neutralizes the hard minerals in the water for 2-3 hours; hence, the conditioning process is only temporary as the original hardness returns with time and scale from the hardness particles reform and depositing on surfaces. The magnetic field alters the crystals from high to low density particles that keep scale from forming. This unique form of water conditioning is becoming more available to residential customers, but questionable claims and mixed reviews detract from its effectiveness in scale reduction.

- Template Assisted Crystallization Conditioning (TAC): Much like a conventional water softener, TAC methods employ a surface-treated resin bead medium to convert hardness ions to scale-resistant forms. The water passes through the treatment medium which attracts excess dissolved hardness ions (calcium and magnesium) removing them from solution by converting them into harmless, inactive crystals that stay in suspension. These free flowing crystals continue to grow in size while in suspension. The inert particles remain indefinitely suspended without forming scale. However, while an ion exchange softener requires regeneration with addition of salt, TAC methods do not. No maintenance, salt, or even electricity is needed. While ion softeners remove magnesium and calcium ions from water through chemical exchange, TAC systems simply alter the ionic forms of the hardness minerals into a crystalline structure resulting in suspended insoluble particles to reduce scale formation. These particles remain in suspension indefinitely and will not form scale on plumbing surfaces. In addition, taste of TAC conditioned water remains the same.

- Portable Exchange Tank Service (PET): The Portable Exchange Tank (PET) option is actually a form of ion exchange softening but based on in-home service to replace the brine collection tank. This alternative provides soft water to homes and businesses using conventional ion exchange without discharging salt to the wastewater stream at the home or business. When replaced the exhausted portable tanks are regenerated at centralized treatment facilities in a controlled environment with brine reclaimed and reused, reducing the potential for salt discharge. Centralized plant regeneration from portable tanks results in no salt or water discharges to the municipal sewer system. This in-home service in addition to high monthly cost, however, can be intrusive and inconvenient to the customer.

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Appendix B – List of Tables and Figure

Tables:

Table 1 – Qualitative Comparison of Alternative Conditioning Technologies Relative to Traditional Salt-based Ion Exchange Water Softening.

Table 2 –Estimated Annual and Comparative O & M and 10-year Life Cycle Costs by Alternative Technology (as adapted from Reference 3 in General Bibliography).

Figure:

Figure 1—Average Estimated and Comparative Capital and O & M Costs by Alternative Technology (as adapted from Reference 3 in General Bibliography).

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Appendix C – General Bibliography of Literature Reviewed or Cited

1. Bureau of Reclamation, 2003, *Central Arizona Salinity Study, Phase I.*
2. Bureau of Reclamation, 2006, *Central Arizona Salinity Study, Phase II.*
3. WateReuse Research Foundation, 2014, *Evaluation of Alternatives to Domestic Ion Exchange Water Softeners, Project Report 08-06*, Fox, et. al. authors.
4. City of Scottsdale, 2014, *Proposed Program for Salinity and Sodium Reduction in Scottsdale's Reclaimed Water*, Internal Water Resources Department Staff Memo.
5. Technical Advisory Committee to Arizona Joint Legislative Committee on Water Salinity Issues, January 22, 2014, *Strategy for Water Softener Salinity Control & Management*, Committee Report.
6. *Water Quality for Dummies, Special Edition* produced by Water Quality Association, 2014.

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Table 1 – Qualitative Comparison of Alternative Treatment Technologies Relative to Traditional Salt-based Ion Exchange Water Softening (1)

Water Treatment Technology	Salt Required	Maximum Power Required (in watts)	Backwash Required	Scale Removal Efficiency	10-Year Life Cycle Cap. Costs*	Operational Parameters**	
						Reliability	Annual Costs
Ion Exchange (IEX)	Yes	50 W	Yes	65 -70 %	Moderate to High	High-salt/water use efficiency improving	Moderate
Capacitive Deionization (CDI)	No	220 W	Yes	83 %	High	ND	High
Electrically Induced Precipitation (EIP)	No	100 W	Yes, to clean electrode	54 %	High	ND	High
Magnetic Water Treatment (MAT)	No	8 W	No	53 %	Low	ND	Low
Template Assisted Crystallization (TAC)	No	None	No	99 %	Low	High, but dependent on water chemistry	Low
Portable Exchange Tank Service (PET)	Yes, portable IEX exchange tank	In central facility only	No, media regenerated at central facility	65 -70 %	High	High	High

(1) Relative comparisons with specific data taken primarily from *Evaluation of Alternatives to Domestic Ion Exchange Water Softeners,* Project Report 08-06, by Fox et.al, prepared for WateReuse Research Foundation, Alexandria, VA, published 2014, supplemented by other independent sources. Relative data and "yes/no" responses are intended for illustrating qualitative comparisons only.

* Responses are expressed as relative range due to limited quantitative data. ** Operational data are incomplete and taken from various sources. (ND = no verifiable data currently available).

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TABLE 2 ANNUAL ESTIMATED O&M, CAPITAL, AND 10-YEAR LIFE CYCLE COSTS BY TECHNOLOGY

Treatment Technology	System ID	Total Annual O&M Costs	Capital Cost	10-year Life Cycle Cost
Electrically Induced Precipitation	EIP 1	$236	$3,000	$5,522
	EIP 2	$184	$4,150	$5,716
	EIP 3	$88	$850	$1,597
	EIP 4	$266	$1,500	$3,768
	Averages	$194	$2,375	**$4,151**
Magnetic water Treatment	MWT 1	$7	$500	$560
	MWT 2	$4	$500	$537
	MWT 3	$7	$750	$810
	MWT 4	$31	$1,299	$1,561
	MWT 5	$7	$750	$810
	Averages	$11	$760	**$855**
Capacitive Deionization	CDI 1	$102	$4,000	**$4,873**
Template Assisted Crystallization	TAC 1	$80	$1,750	$2,432
	TAC 2	$0	$795	$795
	TAC 3	$0	$750	$750
	Averages	$27	$1,098	**$1,326**
Ion Exchange	IEX 1	$168	$1,700	$3,130
	IEX 2	$168	$949	$2,379
	IEX 3	$168	$3,495	$4,925
	Averages	$168	$2,048	**$3,478**

Adapted from Figure 1 – See Figure 1 for detailed notations

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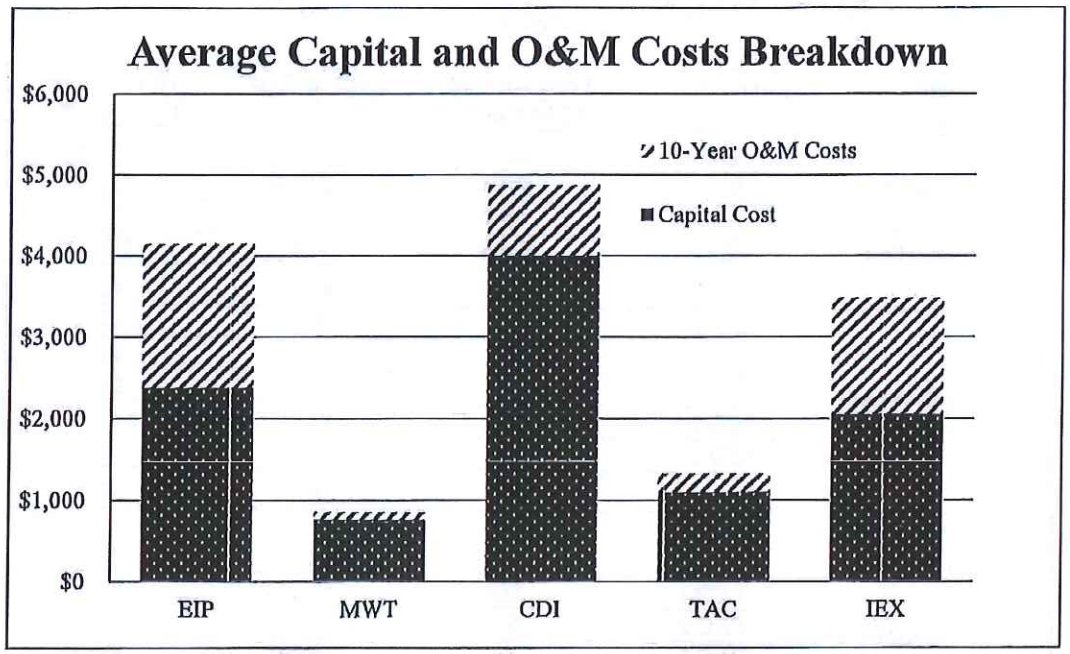
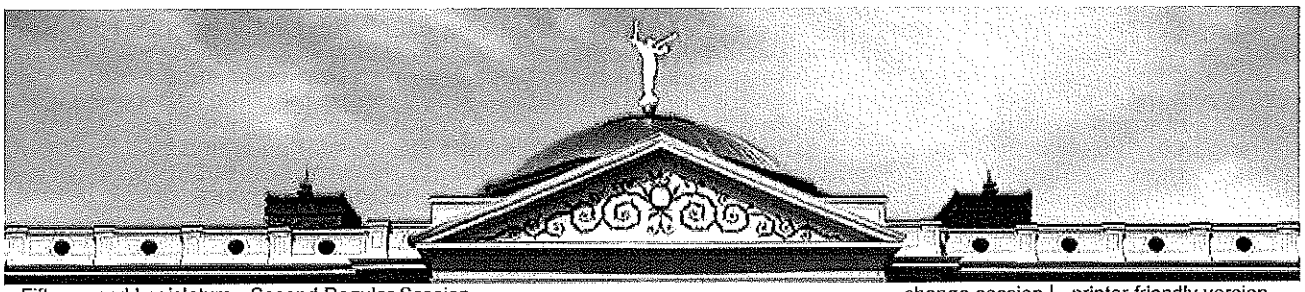


FIGURE 1: AVERAGE LIFE CYCLE COSTS WITH O&M AND CAPITAL COST BREAKDOWN

Based on the data presented in Table 2 and Figure 1, the highest 10-year life-cycle cost of the alternatives reviewed for CDI, and MWT is the lowest. It should be noted that CDI is not currently as readily available to homeowners as other technologies, and the capital cost may decrease as competition is introduced.

Adapted from: Water Reuse Research Foundation 2014, Evaluation of Alternatives to Domestic Ion Exchange Water Softeners, Project Report (3)

Item #8 - 8/17/2016
EQAB Meeting



44-1375. Definitions

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Automatic commercial icemaker" means a factory made assembly that is shipped in one or more packages, that consists of a condensing unit and icemaking section operating as an integrated unit, that makes and harvests ice cubes and that may store or dispense ice. Automatic commercial icemaker includes machines with capacities between fifty and two thousand five hundred pounds per twenty-four hours.
2. "Ballast" means a device used with an electric discharge lamp to obtain necessary circuit conditions such as voltage, current and waveform for starting and operating the lamp.
3. "Commercial clothes washer" means a soft mount horizontal or vertical axis clothes washer that both:
(a) Has a clothes container compartment no greater than three and one-half cubic feet in the case of a horizontal axis product or no greater than four cubic feet in the case of a vertical axis product.
(b) Is designed for use by more than one household, such as in multifamily housing, apartments or coin laundries.
4. "Commercial prerinse spray valve" means a handheld device designed to spray water on dishes, flatware and other food service items for the purpose of removing food residue prior to cleaning.
5. "Commercial refrigerator, freezer and refrigerator freezer" means self-contained refrigeration equipment that:
(a) Is not a consumer product as regulated pursuant to 42 United States Code chapter 77.
(b) Operates at a chilled, frozen, combination chilled-frozen or variable temperature for the purpose of storing or merchandising food, beverages or ice.
(c) May have transparent or solid or both transparent and solid hinged doors, sliding doors or a combination of hinged and sliding doors.
(d) Incorporates most components involved in the vapor-compression cycle and the refrigerated compartment in a single cabinet.
(e) Does not include:
(i) Units with eighty-five cubic feet or more of internal volume.
(ii) Walk-in refrigerators or freezers.
(iii) Units with no doors.
(iv) Freezers specifically designed for ice cream.
6. "High-intensity discharge lamp" means a lamp in which light is produced by the passage of an electric current through a vapor or gas and in which the light producing arc is stabilized by bulb wall temperature and the arc tube has a bulb wall loading in excess of three watts per square centimeter.
7. "Illuminated exit sign" means an internally illuminated sign that is designed to be permanently fixed in place to identify a building exit and that consists of an electrically powered integral light source that both illuminates the legend "exit" and any directional indicators and provides contrast between the legend, any directional indicators and the background.
8. "Large packaged air conditioning equipment" means electrically operated, air cooled air conditioning and air conditioning heat pump equipment that has cooling capacity greater than or equal to two hundred forty thousand BTU per hour but less than seven hundred sixty thousand BTU per hour and that is built as a package and shipped as a whole to end user sites.
9. "Low voltage dry type distribution transformer" means a transformer to which all of the following apply:
(a) Has an input voltage of six hundred volts or less.
(b) Is air cooled.
(c) Does not use oil as a coolant.
(d) Is rated for operation at a frequency of sixty hertz.

10. "Metal halide lamp" means a high intensity discharge lamp in which the major portion of the light is produced by radiation of metal halides and their products of dissociation, possibly in combination with metallic vapors.
11. "Metal halide lamp fixture" means a light fixture designed to be operated with a metal halide lamp and a ballast for a metal halide lamp.
12. "Portable electric spa" means a factory-built electric spa or hot tub that is supplied with equipment for heating and circulating water.
13. "Probe start metal halide ballast" means a ballast used to operate metal halide lamps that does not contain an ignitor and which instead starts lamps by using a third starting electrode probe in the arc tube.
14. "Pulldown refrigerator" means a commercial refrigerator specifically designed to rapidly reduce all integrated product temperatures from ninety degrees fahrenheit to thirty-eight degrees fahrenheit over a twelve hour period when fully loaded with beverage containers.
15. "Residential pool pump" means a pump that is used to circulate and filter residential swimming pool water in order to maintain clarity and sanitation and that consists, in part, of a motor and an impeller and housing.
16. "Residential pool pump motor" means a definite purpose motor designed for use in a residential pool pump.
17. "Single voltage external AC to DC power supply" means a device that:
(a) Is designed to convert line voltage AC input into lower voltage DC output.
(b) Is able to convert to only one DC output voltage at a time.
(c) Is sold with, or intended to be used with, a separate end use product that constitutes the primary power load.
(d) Is contained within a separate physical enclosure from the end use product.
(e) Is connected to the end use product via a removable or hard wired male/female electrical connection, cable, cord or other wiring.
(f) Does not have batteries or battery packs, including those that are removable and that physically attach directly to the power supply unit.
(g) Does not have a battery chemistry or type selector switch and indicator light or does not have a battery chemistry or type selector switch and a state of charge meter.
(h) Has a nameplate output power less than or equal to two hundred fifty watts.
18. "Torchiere" means a portable electric lighting fixture with a reflective bowl that directs light upward onto a ceiling so as to produce indirect illumination on the surfaces below. A torchiere may include downward directed lamps in addition to the upward, indirect illumination.
19. "Traffic signal module" means a standard eight inch or twelve inch traffic signal indication, consisting of a light source, a lens and all other parts necessary for operation.
20. "Transformer" means a device that consists of two or more coils of insulated wire and that is designed to transfer alternating current by electromagnetic induction from one coil to another to change the original voltage or current value. Transformer does not include:
(a) Transformers with multiple voltage taps, with the highest voltage tap equaling at least twenty per cent more than the lowest voltage tap.
(b) Transformers, such as those commonly known as drive transformers, rectifier transformers, auto transformers, uninterruptible power system transformers, impedance transformers, regulating transformers, sealed and nonventilating transformers, machine tool transformers, welding transformers, grounding transformers or testing transformers, that are designed to be used in a special purpose application and that are unlikely to be used in general purpose applications.
21. "Unit heater" means a self-contained, vented fan type commercial space heater that uses natural gas or propane and that is designed to be installed without ducts within a heated space, except that unit heater does not include any products covered by federal standards established pursuant to 42 United States Code chapter 77 or any product that is a direct vent, forced flue heater with a sealed combustion burner.

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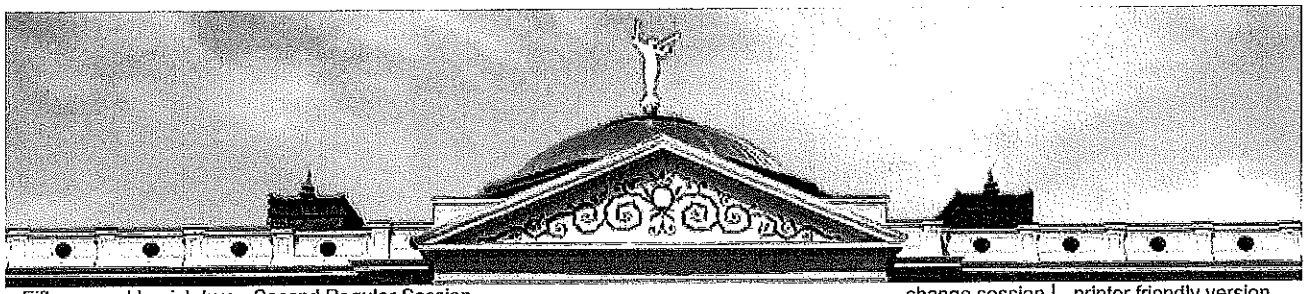

44-1375.01. Applicability

A. This article applies to the following types of new products sold, offered for sale or installed in this state:

1. Automatic commercial icemakers.
2. Commercial clothes washers.
3. Commercial prerinse spray valves.
4. Commercial refrigerators, freezers and refrigerator freezers.
5. Illuminated exit signs.
6. Large packaged air conditioning equipment.
7. Low voltage dry type distribution transformers.
8. Metal halide lamp fixtures.
9. Single voltage external AC to DC power supplies.
10. Torchieres.
11. Traffic signal modules.
12. Unit heaters.
13. Portable electric spas.
14. Residential pool pumps and residential pool pump motors.

B. This article does not apply to:

1. New products manufactured in this state and sold outside this state.
2. New products manufactured outside this state and sold at wholesale inside this state for final retail sale and installation outside this state.
3. Products installed in mobile manufactured homes at the time of construction.
4. Products designed expressly for installation and use in recreational vehicles.
5. Products installed in a laundry facility located within an apartment complex or mobile home park at the time of construction or replacement. For the purposes of this paragraph, "apartment complex" means any real property that has one or more structures and that contains four or more dwelling units for rent or lease that are subject to the Arizona residential landlord and tenant act prescribed by title 33, chapter 10.

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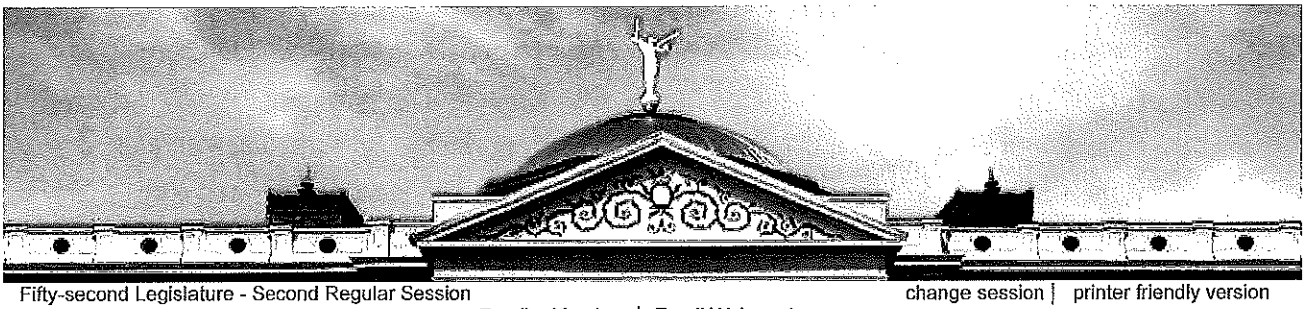


44-1375.02. Standards

A. Except as provided in subsection C, the following standards apply beginning January 1, 2008:

1. Automatic commercial icemakers shall meet the requirements of section 1605.3 of the California Code of Regulations, title 20: division 2, chapter 4, article 4, in effect on August 12, 2005.

2. Commercial clothes washers shall meet the requirements of section 1605.3 of the California Code of Regulations, title 20: division 2, chapter 4, article 4, in effect on August 12, 2005.

3. Commercial prerinse spray valves shall have a flow rate equal to or less than 1.6 gallons per minute.

4. Commercial refrigerators, freezers and refrigerator freezers shall meet the requirements of section 1605.3 of the California Code of Regulations, title 20: division 2, chapter 4, article 4, in effect on August 12, 2005, except that pulldown refrigerators with transparent doors shall meet a requirement five per cent less stringent than shown in the California regulations.

5. Illuminated exit signs shall have an input power demand of five watts or less per illuminated face and shall either have a power factor of at least 0.70 or meet the power factor product specification of the energy star program requirements, whichever is higher.

6. Large packaged air conditioning equipment shall meet a minimum energy efficiency ratio of 10.0 for air conditioning without an integrated heating component or with electric resistance heating integrated into the unit, 9.8 for air conditioning with heating other than electric resistance integrated into the unit, 9.5 for air conditioning heat pumps without an integrated heating component or with electric resistance heating integrated into the unit and 9.3 for air conditioning heat pump equipment with heating other than electric resistance integrated into the unit. Large packaged air conditioning heat pumps shall meet a minimum coefficient of performance in the heating mode of 3.2 measured at a high temperature rating of forty-seven degrees Fahrenheit.

7. Through December 31, 2010, low voltage dry type distribution transformers shall meet the class 1 efficiency levels for low voltage distribution transformers specified in table 4-2 of the guide for determining energy efficiency for distribution transformers, published by the national electrical manufacturers association (NEMA standard TP-1-2002), in effect on August 12, 2005.

8. Metal halide lamp fixtures designed to be operated with lamps rated greater than or equal to one hundred fifty watts but less than or equal to five hundred watts shall not contain a probe start metal halide lamp ballast.

9. Single voltage external AC to DC power supplies shall meet the tier one energy efficiency requirements of section 1605.3 of the California Code of Regulations, title 20: division 2, chapter 4, article 4, in effect on August 12, 2005. This standard applies to single voltage AC to DC power supplies that are sold individually and to those that are sold as a component of or in conjunction with another product.

10. Torchieres shall not use more than one hundred ninety watts. A torchiere shall be deemed to use more than one hundred ninety watts if any commercially available lamp or combination of lamps can be inserted in its socket and cause the torchiere to draw more than one hundred ninety watts when operated at full brightness.

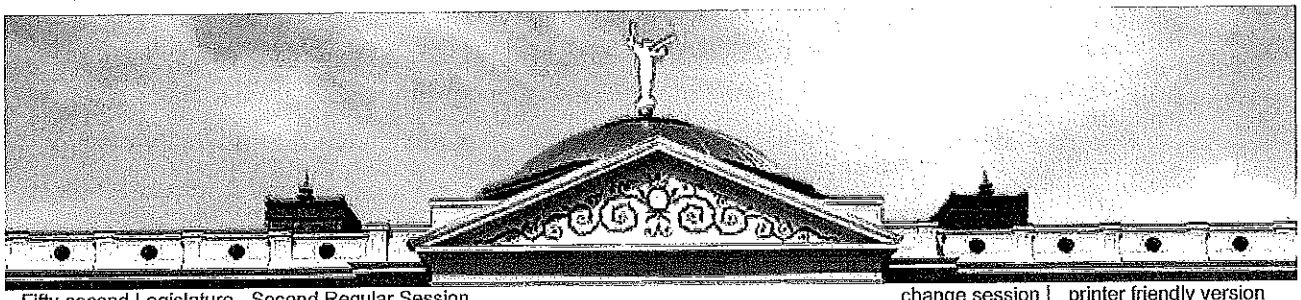
11. Traffic signal modules shall meet the product specification of the energy star program requirements for traffic signals developed by the United States environmental protection agency that took effect in February 2001, shall have a power factor of at least 0.90 and shall be installed with compatible, electrically connected signal control interface devices and conflict monitoring systems.

12. Unit heaters shall be equipped with an intermittent ignition device and shall have either power venting or an automatic flue damper.

B. Beginning January 1, 2012, the following standards apply:

Arizona State Legislature

Bill Number Search:



Fifty-second Legislature - Second Regular Session

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44-1375.03. Certification and compliance; violation; civil penalty

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, beginning January 1, 2008:

1. A person engages in a deceptive trade practice when, in the course of the person's business, vocation or occupation, the person knowingly sells or installs a product that does not meet or exceed an applicable energy efficiency standard set forth in section 44-1375.02.

2. Manufacturers shall certify in writing to the governor's energy office that products sold in this state meet efficiency standards of this article. Certification to other states with like standards that publish databases of compliant products shall be permitted as an alternative to certifying to the energy office.

B. The requirements prescribed by subsection A of this section apply beginning January 1, 2010, if the product is a commercial refrigerator, freezer or refrigerator freezer or large packaged air conditioning equipment.

C. A deceptive trade practice pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section is an unlawful practice under section 44-1522 and subject to enforcement by the attorney general. The attorney general may investigate and take appropriate action as prescribed by chapter 10, article 7 of this title. Notwithstanding section 44-1531, the penalty for violation of this section shall be a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars per violation. All monies collected as civil penalties pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the state general fund.

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1. Portable electric spas shall not have a normalized standby power greater than five times the spa's fill volume in gallons raised to the two-thirds power.
2. Residential pool pumps and residential pool pump motors shall comply with both of the following:
(a) Motors shall not be split-phase or capacitor start-induction run type motors, except for the following:
(i) The low-speed section of two-speed motors may be capacitor start-induction run type.
(ii) Forty-eight-frame motors designed for use with aboveground pools are exempt from this requirement.
(b) Motors with a total horsepower capacity of one or more shall have the capability of operating at two or more speeds with a low speed having a rotation rate that is no more than one-half of the motor's maximum rotation rate and shall be operated with a pump control with the capability of operating the pump at two or more speeds. Residential pool pump motor controls that are sold for use with a two or more speed motor shall have a default circulation speed setting no more than one-half of the motor's maximum rotation rate. Any high speed override capability shall be for a temporary period not to exceed one twenty-four hour cycle without resetting to the default setting.
C. The standards prescribed by subsection A apply beginning January 1, 2010, if the product is a commercial refrigerator, freezer or refrigerator freezer or large packaged air conditioning equipment.
D. Beginning on May 31, 2008, and every three years thereafter, the governor's energy office shall conduct a comparative review and assessment of the standards prescribed by subsection A and energy efficiency standards adopted in other states. The energy office shall:
1. Submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the speaker of the house of representatives and president of the senate.
2. Provide a copy of the report to the secretary of state.

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AMWUA Salinity Survey

May 6, 2016

Dear AMWUA Member,

Scottsdale's Environmental Quality Advisory Board (EQAB) has been considering the salinity problem.

In 2014, House Bill 2117 was introduced in the Arizona legislature. It passed in the House, but was killed in the Senate. It has not been reintroduced and I am not aware of any legislative or other statewide efforts to address the salinity problem.

In 2014, Scottsdale instituted a two-year Salinity Rebate Pilot Program. The program included three options: a) replace with a more efficient ion exchange softener, b) replace with a subscription to a portable exchange service and c) remove without replacement.

EQAB has discussed the possibility of a city ordinance requiring performance standards for residential ion exchange water softeners sold and installed in Scottsdale. However, EQAB recognizes the practical challenges of one city in the Valley adopting such an ordinance.

Given the unlikelihood of statewide action and the pitfalls of city action, is there a path forward via regional or valley-wide measures? What are other AMWUA members doing and thinking about doing? Your ideas and plans would be much appreciated.

Thank you,

Alisa McMahon, Chair
City of Scottsdale Environmental Quality Advisory Board
mcmahon.a@cox.net
480.488.0288

No response from:

Avondale

Chandler

Gilbert

Scottsdale (no response required)

Tempe

Glendale

I was forwarded your email about what AMWUA members are doing about salinity.

The City of Glendale doesn't incentivize the removal of water softeners or installation of salt-efficient water softeners.

Currently, there are no plans to address levels of salinity in our wastewater through a rebate program or city code changes.

Sincerely,

Joanne Toms
City of Glendale Water Services Department
623.930.3596

Goodyear

Goodyear has no plans for these types of measures.

We are exploring means to handle brine waste from water production, a different salinity problem.

Sandra Rode
City of Goodyear
Water Conservation Specialist

I would be happy to discuss the major salinity issues facing the City of Goodyear. I am also on the Board of Directors for the Multi-State Salinity Coalition (MSSC), which is currently planning is annual conference held in Las Vegas. I am aware of your rebate program in Scottsdale, of which I will be discussing with a newly forming water conservation committee to address outdoor water use but as part of this will be looking at salinity issues in our region.

I would be very happy to discuss salinity with you.

Cheers,

Mark Holmes, P.G.
Water Resources Manager
Public Works Department
(623) 882-7608 Office

Mesa

The City of Mesa is not planning to invoke any mitigation measures for salinity. The City was approached a couple years ago by Rayne Water Inc. to invoke ordinances that would favor their softening technology. The City determined that such a policy was not beneficial to the needs of our community. It is my understanding that Scottsdale is the only community in the Phoenix metro area to invoke a rebate program. It would be interesting to determine if the Scottsdale program has reduced the concentrations of salinity measured at the treatment plant. Without a program that targets commercial facilities I would venture to say that the levels of salinity will not be reduced. Let me know if you need additional information.

Brian Draper
Water Resources Advisor
City of Mesa, Water Resources Department
480.644.3246

Following the repeal of HB 2593 in 2012, the City of Mesa was approached by Rayne Water to discuss the possibility of sole source ordinances. It was around this time that Rayne approached Scottsdale and other valley cities. The company representatives used a "Utility Cost Calculator" to show how residential and commercial uses of water increase salinity and operational costs. We compared their claims against studies conducted by the Central Arizona Salinity Study workgroup (BOR and member of SROG) and various other valley cities. What Mesa concluded was that 73% of the valley's salinity load is associated with the source water and only 16% of the load originating from commercial/domestic uses. Even though industrial uses of water gets the most attention, it only attributed 11% of the total salinity loadings. Therefore, Mesa did not foresee a need to embark on a rebate program or changes to city ordinances. At this time, Mesa still has no plans to address salinity. Please let me know if you need additional information. Thanks

Brian Draper

Alisa's Note: HB 2593 established an 18-member committee comprising of legislative, state agency, and public members. The committee was tasked with studying water salinity problems in the United States and other countries; water salinity effects on groundwater conservation; reclaimed water and its use on golf courses; effects on tourism; financial impacts of water treatment for salinity; sources of excess salinity; and possible responses. The Committee was required to report by December 31, 2011. The Committee never got off the ground and repealed on Sept 30, 2012.

Peoria

Due likely to the differences in our water supply source ratios as well as perhaps our demographics, Peoria does not have a need to reduce salinity in our reclaimed water.

Robin E. Bain, P.E., BCEE, PWLF
Environmental Resources Manager, Public Works-Utilities Department
623.773.7213

In response to your question about measures other cities in the Valley are taking to control salinity, I will tell you that the City of Peoria has no salinity measures in place or under consideration that might be similar to those that Scottsdale is discussing. This does not mean that Peoria has no concerns with increasing salinity. We have heard anecdotally from turf managers (golf courses, common areas, etc.) of their concerns with increasing salinity in water purchased from the City and its impacts on turf. While this may not seem like a major concern in a drought, managers have seen deterioration in their turf that they ascribe to accumulating salts. This potentially has an adverse economic impact on their businesses.

We have not heard such concerns from individual homeowners, even though many unconsciously practice avoidance measures such as buying bottled water or water softeners.

In the regulatory area, we are concerned that increasing salinity has negative consequences for whole effluent toxicity tests in water that is discharged under Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) permits. These bioassay tests utilize various species to evaluate acute and chronic effects of salts in effluent. As chloride concentrations rise, tests have shown potential toxicity for the aquatic insect species used in the test. This is likely the case for many cities. Peoria is committed to delivering the best quality water that we can, even reclaimed water, and rising salinity levels thus are seen as an emerging issue.

Regionally, Peoria and other cities are aware of the results of the Central Arizona Salinity Study. Central Arizona imports 1.75 million tons of salts each year from the Colorado River and the Salt-Verde River system. Managing salinity on a regional level remains a major long-term challenge for Arizona's water future.

Alan R. Dulaney
Water Policy Administrator
City of Peoria, Public Works-Utilities Department
(623) 773-7357

Phoenix

The City of Phoenix supported the state legislation in 2014, but since its defeat has done nothing with regard to salinity issues. Right now there are no plans to address the issue on the City level.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Cynthia S. Campbell
Water Resources Management Advisor, City of Phoenix
(602) 261-8532

House Engrossed

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Fifty-first Legislature
Second Regular Session
2014

HOUSE BILL 2117

AN ACT

AMENDING TITLE 44, CHAPTER 9, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING ARTICLE 26; RELATING TO WATER SOFTENERS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Title 44, chapter 9, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding article 26, to read:

ARTICLE 26. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR WATER SOFTENERS

44-1382. Residential water softeners; sale; installation; salinity

A. BEGINNING FROM AND AFTER JANUARY 31, 2016, FOR RESIDENTIAL WATER SOFTENERS:

1. ALL REGENERATED ION EXCHANGE WATER SOFTENERS INSTALLED IN THIS STATE SHALL BE INSTALLED TO OPERATE AT MAXIMUM LEVELS OF EFFICIENCY FOR THEIR DESIGN.

2. THE SALE OR INSTALLATION OF TIME-CLOCK REGENERATED ION EXCHANGE WATER SOFTENERS IS PROHIBITED.

3. A PERSON MAY NOT INSTALL AN ION EXCHANGE WATER SOFTENER IN THIS STATE THAT IS CONNECTED TO A WATER SUPPLY THAT HAS TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS OF SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OR LESS UNLESS THE WATER SOFTENER MEETS THE FOLLOWING SALINITY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS:

(a) THE WATER SOFTENER REMOVES AT LEAST FOUR THOUSAND GRAINS OF HARDNESS PER POUND OF SALT USED.

(b) THE WATER SOFTENER USES A MAXIMUM OF FIVE GALLONS OF WATER PER ONE THOUSAND GRAINS OF HARDNESS REMOVED.

B. THIS SECTION DOES NOT PROHIBIT A CITY, TOWN OR COUNTY FROM ADOPTING AND ENFORCING SALINITY AND WATER EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR RESIDENTIAL ION EXCHANGE WATER SOFTENERS THAT ARE MORE RESTRICTIVE THAN THOSE PRESCRIBED IN THIS SECTION.