



MILLENNIUM
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Treatment of Saline Water

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Objectives

- Investigation of feasibility of treating saline water to a freshwater criterion for storage in earthen reservoirs for transportation via overland pipelines
- Development of risk-based treatment criteria
- Focus on Pipestone and Gordondale areas



Project Rationale

- Alternatives to freshwater
- Proactive water management planning
- Potential environmental risks with saline water
- Use of saline water with minimal risk



Project Scope

- Phase I: Regulatory Review
 - Review of guidelines for saline water storage and transport
 - Review of groundwater quality data (Pipestone & Gordondale)
 - Development of risk-based criteria
- Phase II: Liability Assessment

Regulatory Review (Key Findings)

- Saline water: >4,000 mg/L TDS (Alberta, BC, Saskatchewan, Manitoba)
- TDS, sodium and chloride guidelines published for water uses (drinking, livestock, irrigation, aquatic life)
- Saline water storage regulated by AER (ESRD, ERCB), Alberta Infrastructure & Transportation (road salt only)
- Freshwater storage licensed under Water Act



Regulatory Review (Key Findings)

Guidelines for Saline Water Storage	
Regulatory Body or Guideline	Guideline
Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation	<p>Pond lining and secondary containment is required.</p> <p>Storage and freeboard requirements are to be based on normal storm events.</p> <p>Discharge from ponds is not allowed.</p>
ERCB Directive 050	<p>Site must be secure.</p> <p>Water must be tied to original source.</p> <p>Cannot be within 100 m of a water body.</p>
ERCB Directive 058	<p>30 m delineation from DUA, 10 m delineation from fractured bedrock.</p> <p>Cannot be within a recharge area of an unconfined aquifer.</p> <p>Must be Further than 300 m from a surface water body.</p> <p>Must remain 1.5 m above seasonal high water table.</p> <p>TDS must be less than 2,000 mg/L in groundwater.</p>
ERCB Directive 055	<p>Excavation must be lined with secondary containment.</p> <p>Cannot be within 100 m of high water mark for surface water or wells.</p> <p>Some limitations on storage duration.</p>
BC OGC	<p>Excavations used for storage must be lined with material of at least 30 mil.</p> <p>Minimum 1 m freeboard.</p> <p>Registration of storage site with OGC is required.</p>

Groundwater Quality Review

- Data available for Pipestone (~20 wells)
- Only 1 well identified in Gordondale
 - Below base of groundwater protection
 - → Pipestone applied for entire area
- Bedrock wells ~29 to 159 m
 - TDS 1081 mg/L, Na 390 mg/L, Cl 14 mg/L (mean)
- Drift material wells ~ 9 to 61 m
 - TDS 1451 mg/L (mean)
- Groundwater generally considered potable

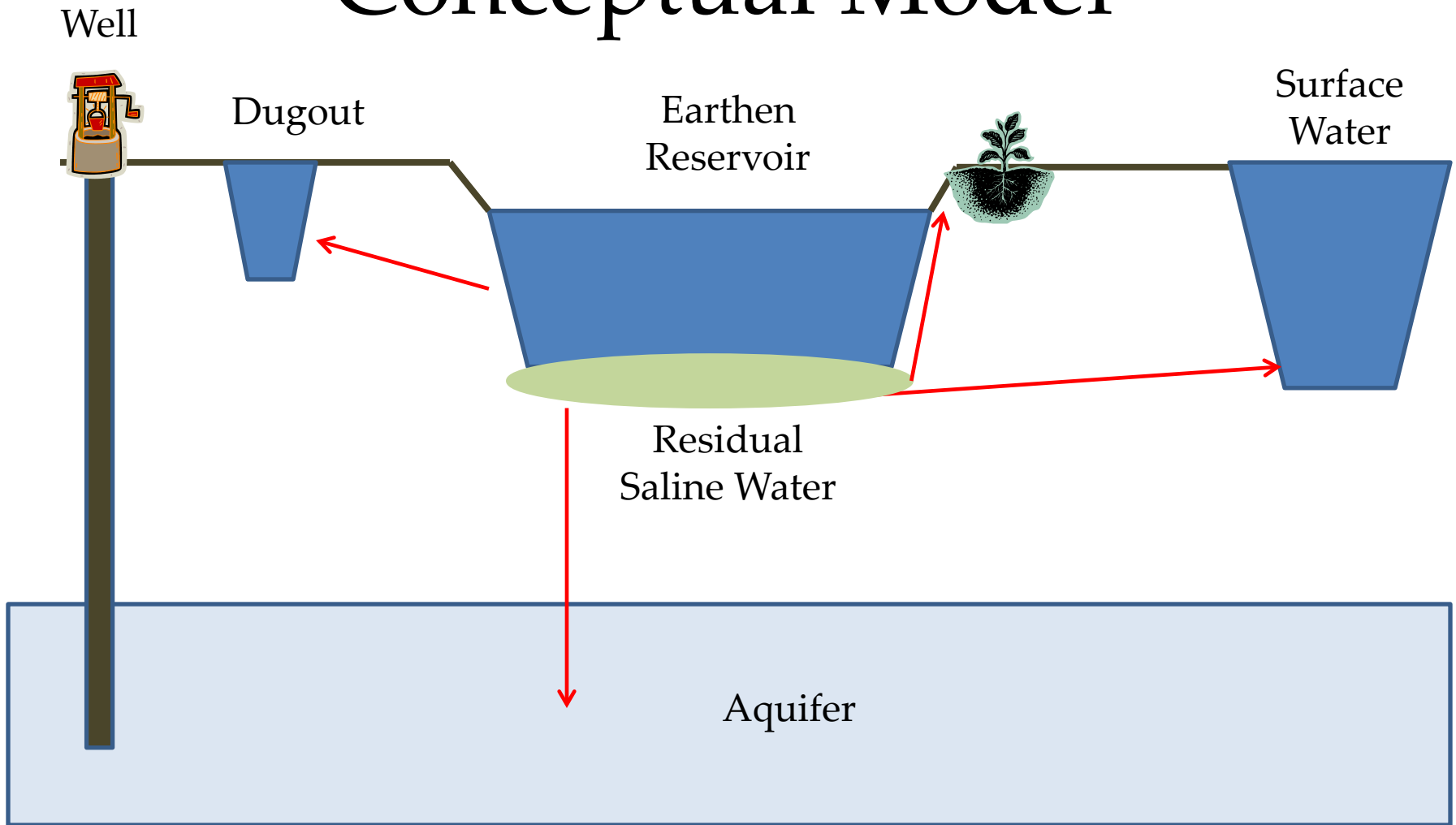


Development of Risk Based Criteria

- Two scenarios defined:
- Gordondale – up to 50,000 m³ water stored; untreated TDS 20,000 ppm
- Pipestone – up to 15,000 m³ water stored; untreated TDS 2,000 ppm
- Unlined reservoir, depth 5 m
- Clay soils (Hydraulic conductivity 1×10^{-8} m/s or lower)



Conceptual Model



Conceptual Model

Conceptual Model Assumptions	
Parameter	Value
Pond Volume	50,000 m ³
Pond Length	100 m
Pond Width	100 m
Pond Depth	5 m
Hydraulic Conductivity of Native Material	1×10^{-8} m/s
Climate Moisture Index	2 scenarios: moist and dry
Soil porosity, bulk density, moisture	ESRD (2010) fine grained defaults
Water table	2 scenarios: 1.5 m and 10 m
DUA Depth	30 m



Modelling Approach

- No existing models identified that would apply for the scenarios
- Combination of Subsoil Salinity Tool and groundwater mixing/dilution model applied
- Mass balance model used to adjust for evaporation
- Sensitivity analysis performed reflecting range of potential conditions



Modelling Results

- 5th percentile of all runs in sensitivity analysis: 5000 mg/L TDS
- Scenarios modelled did not result in a lower guideline
- This value deemed appropriate for screening
- Site-specific value could be higher
 - Dry climate, deep DUA favourable



Liability Assessment

- Fault tree approach
 - Possible release scenarios, likelihood and consequence of each
- Four components:
 - Release or failure scenario
 - Nature and magnitude of spill
 - Extent of impact and media impacted
 - Remedial and/or risk management response
- Probabilities obtained from literature, empirical data, proprietary information



Liability Assessment

Table 12 Liability Scenario Matrix

Liability Scenario		Failure Scenario			Cost Calculation	
Description	Overall Probability of Failure	Description	Probability of Scenario	Overall Probability for Scenario	By Failure Scenario	By Method
Pipeline	0.25	Catastrophic Failure	0.11	0.03	\$29,179.21	\$265,265.50
		Gradual Release	0.89	0.22	\$236,086.30	
Lined Pond	0.23	Catastrophic Failure	0.85	0.20	\$859,916.53	\$1,131,607.48
		Gradual Release	0.15	0.03	\$271,690.95	
Unlined Pond	1	Catastrophic Failure	0.20	0.20	\$198,546.00	\$1,606,791.00
		Gradual Release	0.8	0.8	\$1,408,245.00	

Conclusions

- 5000 mg/L TDS not expected to result in adverse environmental effects
- Potential liability higher with unlined pond than lined pond
- Further discussion with regulators needed before proceeding



Next steps

- External peer review underway
- Phase 3 funding approved by PTAC
 - field-scale research
 - detailed scope of work in progress
- Further discussions with regulators

