



Well Electric Well Station Assessment

Evaluating Options for Increasing its Reliable
Production Capacity

AWWA-PNWS Annual Spring Conference

Spokane, WA

May 1-3, 2024





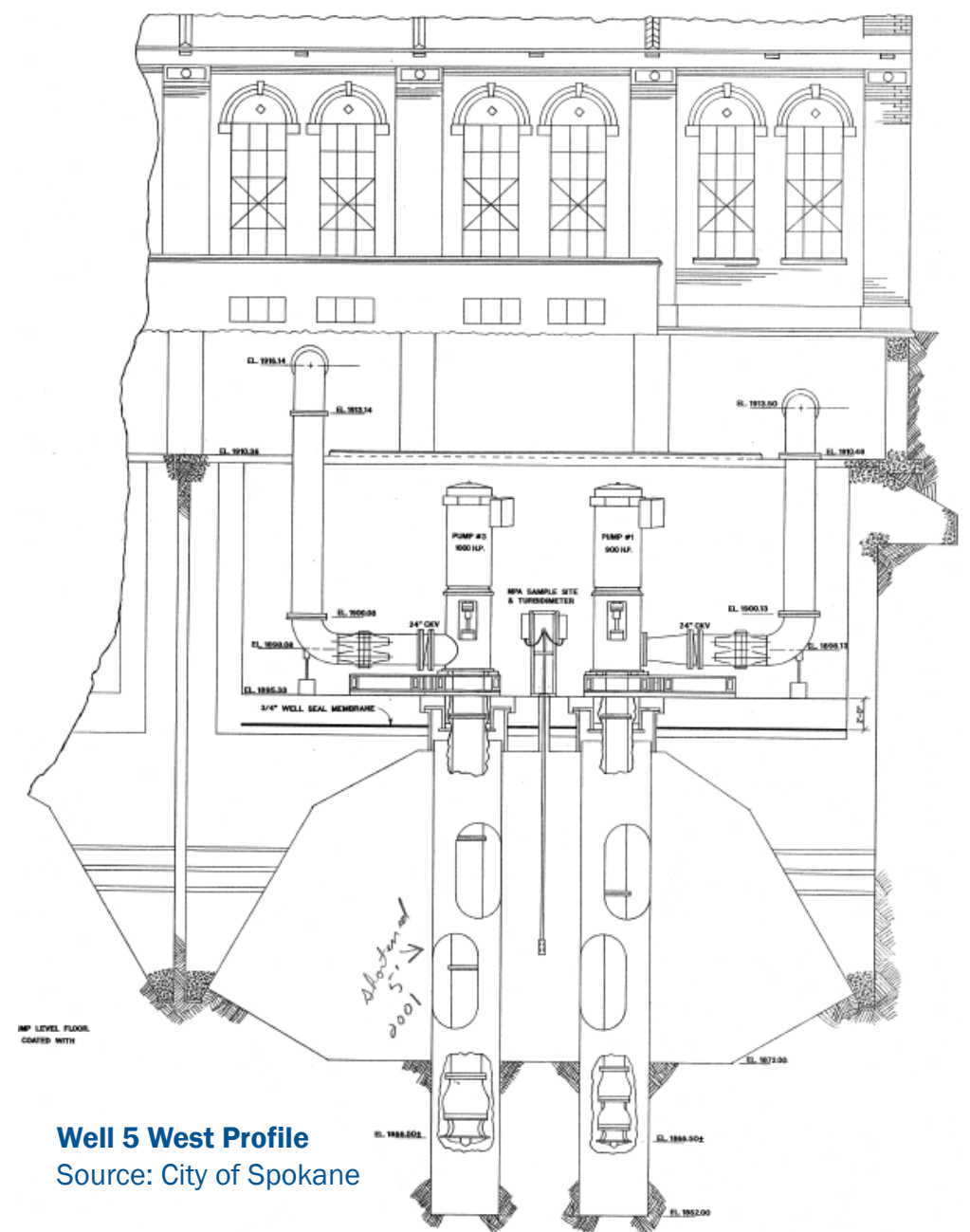
MARION SHOVEL-MODEL 21-GASOLIN

MARION

CITY
WATER

Well Electric Well Station Facility

- Five caisson wells constructed 1907-1925
- Wells 4 and 5 remain in operation today
 - Constructed 1921 (Well 4) and 1925 (Well 5)
 - 45 feet diameter
 - 40- to 45-feet-deep
 - Produce approximately 53 mgd (36,500 gpm)
 - Supplies the Low, Intermediate, and North Hill PZs
- Well 5 constructed with two 28- to 36-inch diameter steel casing pump chambers
- Hydraulically connected with the Spokane River

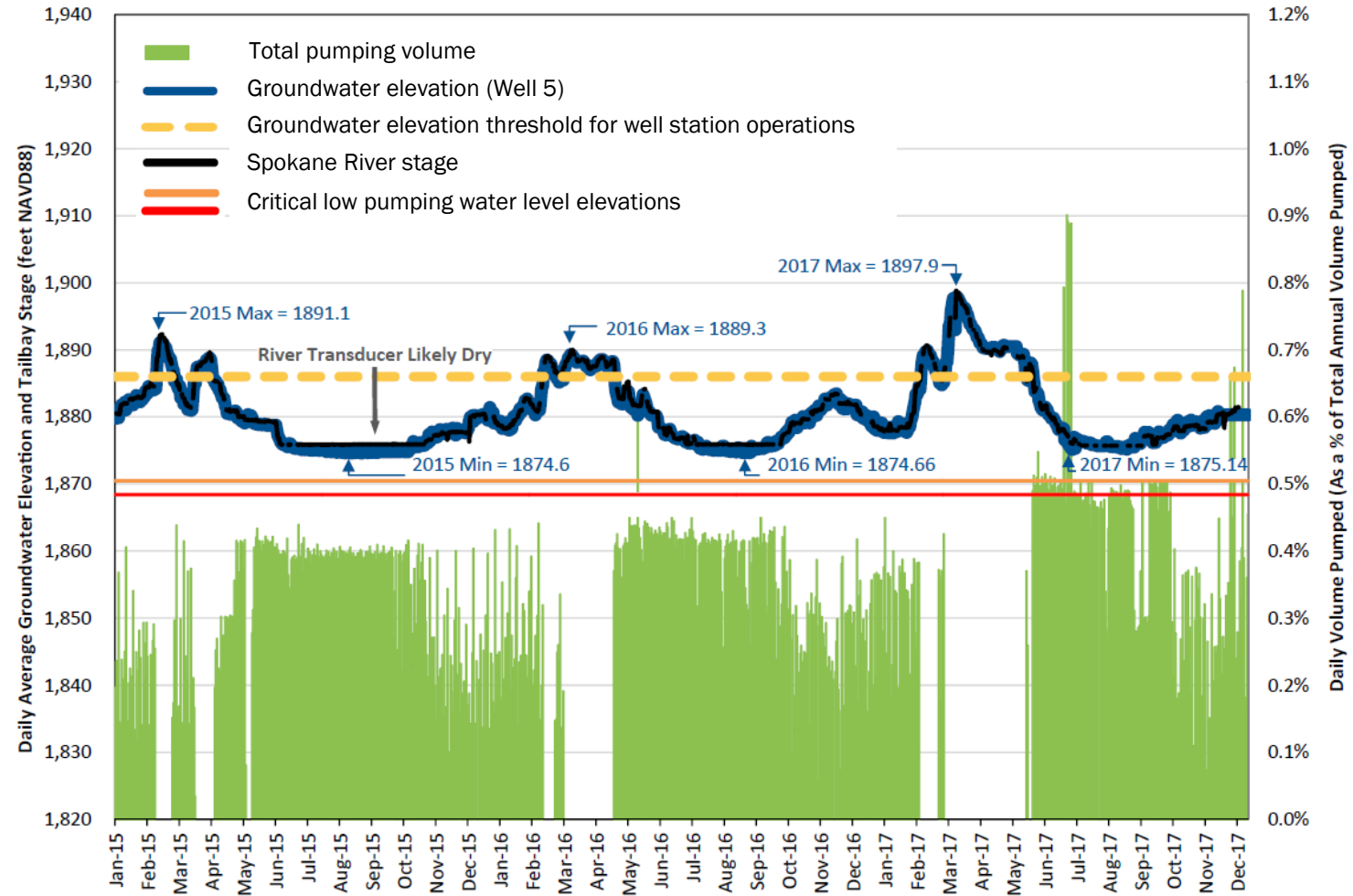


Well Electric Well Station Facility



Well Electric Well Station Facility

- Groundwater production capacity is adversely affected each year:
 - Dry years/low river stage → low groundwater level → reduced available drawdown
 - Spring runoff/high river stage → increased potential for surface water to enter caisson wells (GWI) → City shuts down the facility when flow in the river at Post Falls Dam exceeds 15,000 cfs



Well Electric Well Station Facility

- Only well station that supplies water to all three primary pressure zones
- Critical source needed to meet future water system demands

Future Supply Needs from Well Electric Well Station (millions of gallons per day)					
Demand Scenario	Non-Emergency	Parkwater Offline	Well Electric Offline	Parkwater and Well Electric Offline	Ray and Havana Offline
20-Year Demands	29	77	0	46	44
50-Year Demands (Medium)	33	98	0	61	54
50-Year Demands (High)	42	125	14	90	74

Project Objectives

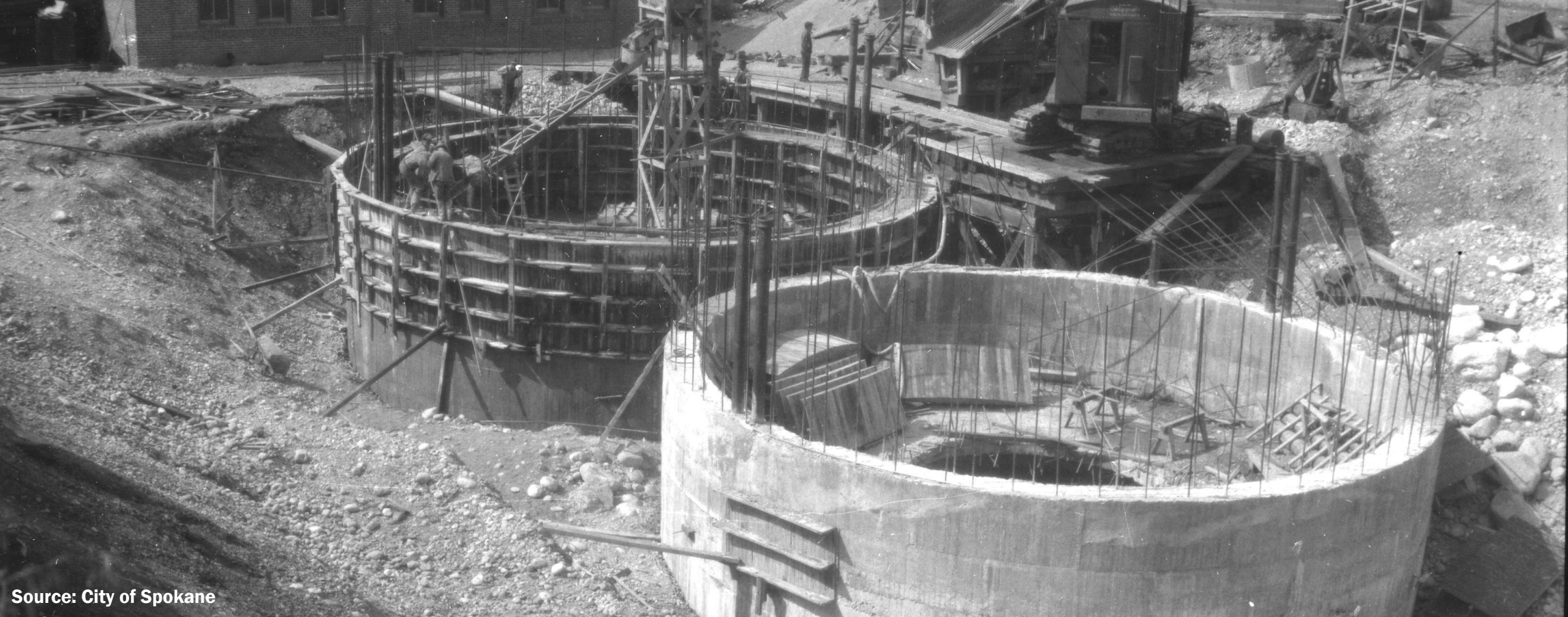
- Enhance resiliency against seasonal or emergency disruptions in operations
- Increase production capacity
- Protect water quality



Presentation Outline

- Background
- Alternatives Evaluated
- Concept for Selected Alternative
- Feasibility Study

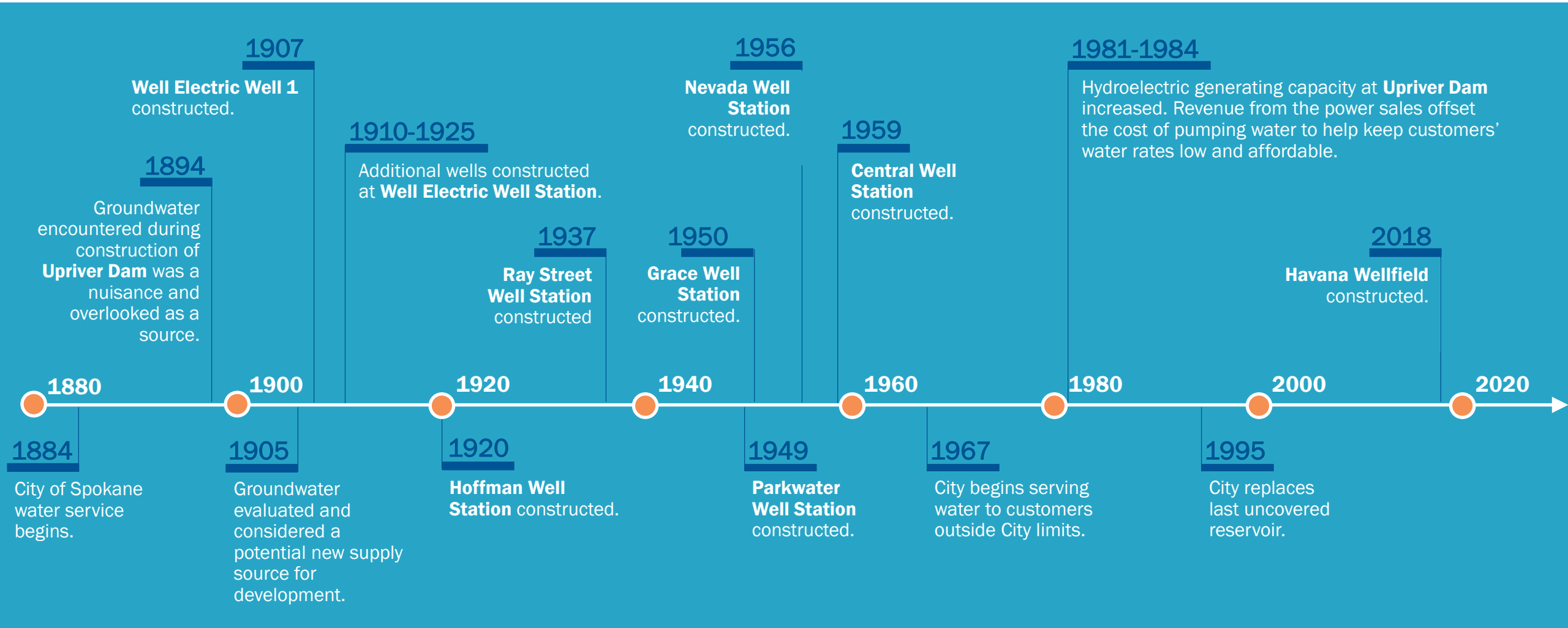




Source: City of Spokane

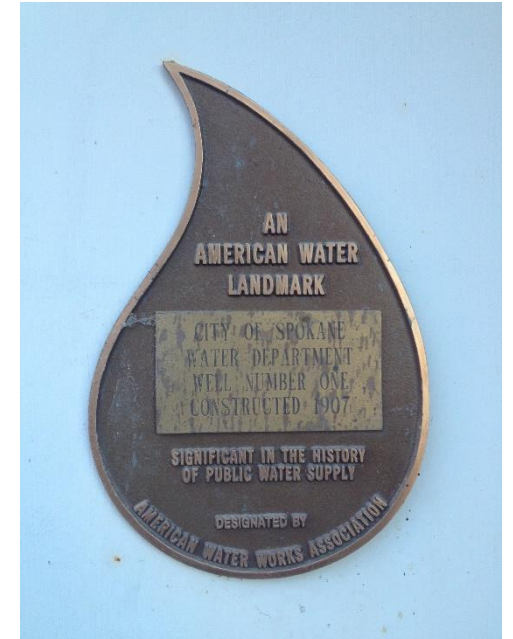
Background

History of the City's Water System



Well Electric Well Station - Well 1

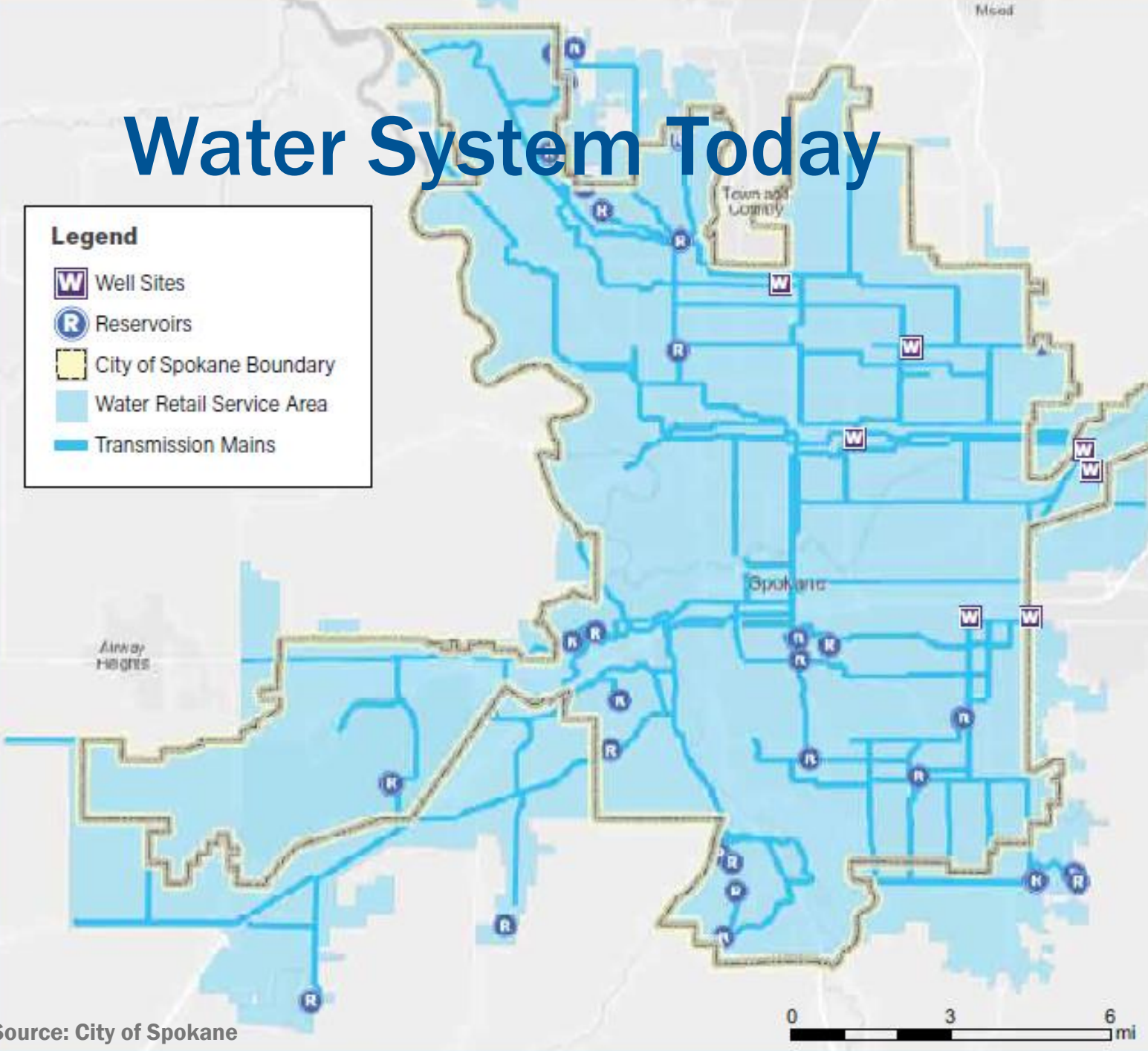
- Constructed 1907
- Currently offline and preserved as an educational/historical display
- Capacity = 56 mgd
- Performance = 10,600 gpm/foot of drawdown
- City permanently discontinued use of the Spokane River as its supply source



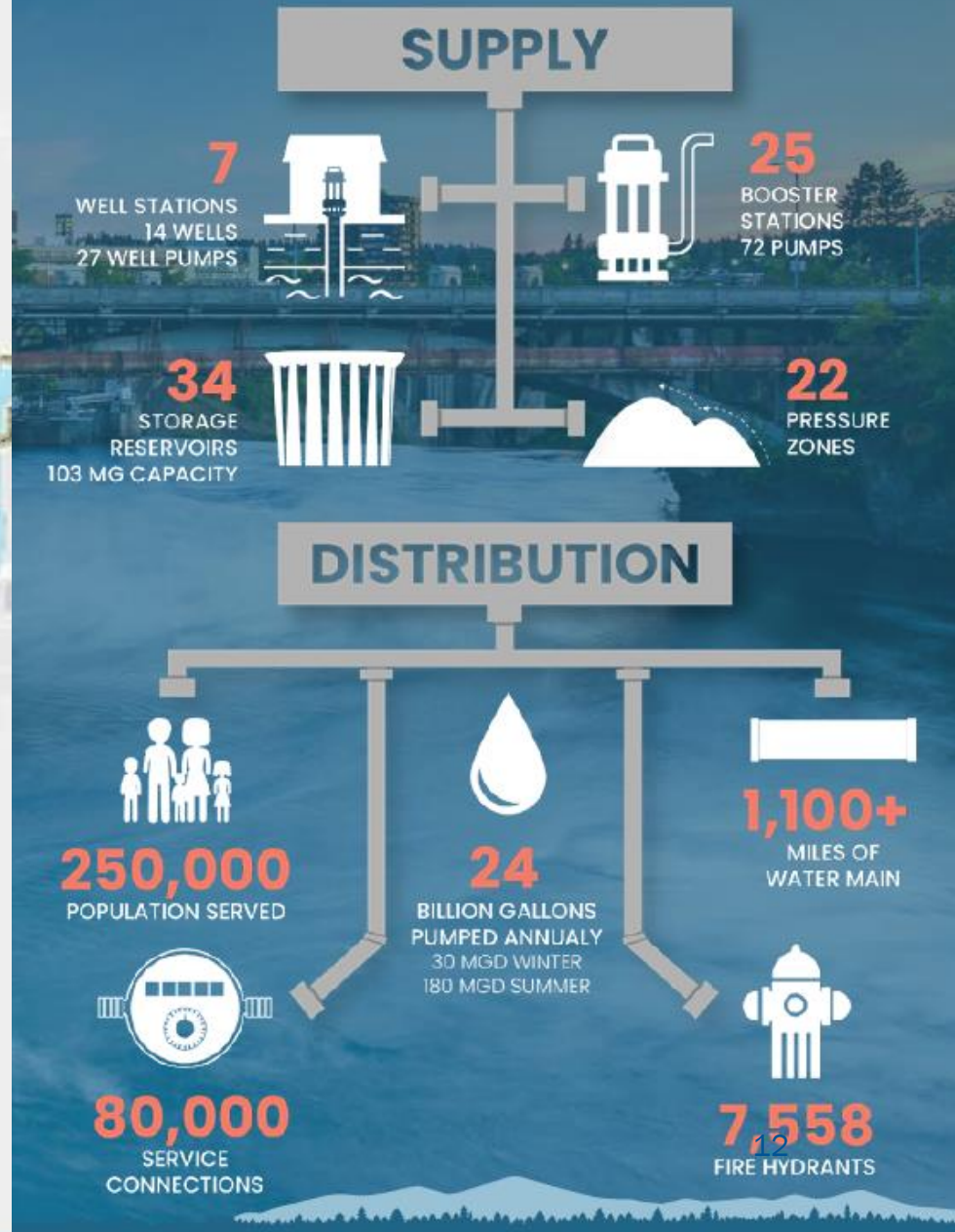
Water System Today

Legend

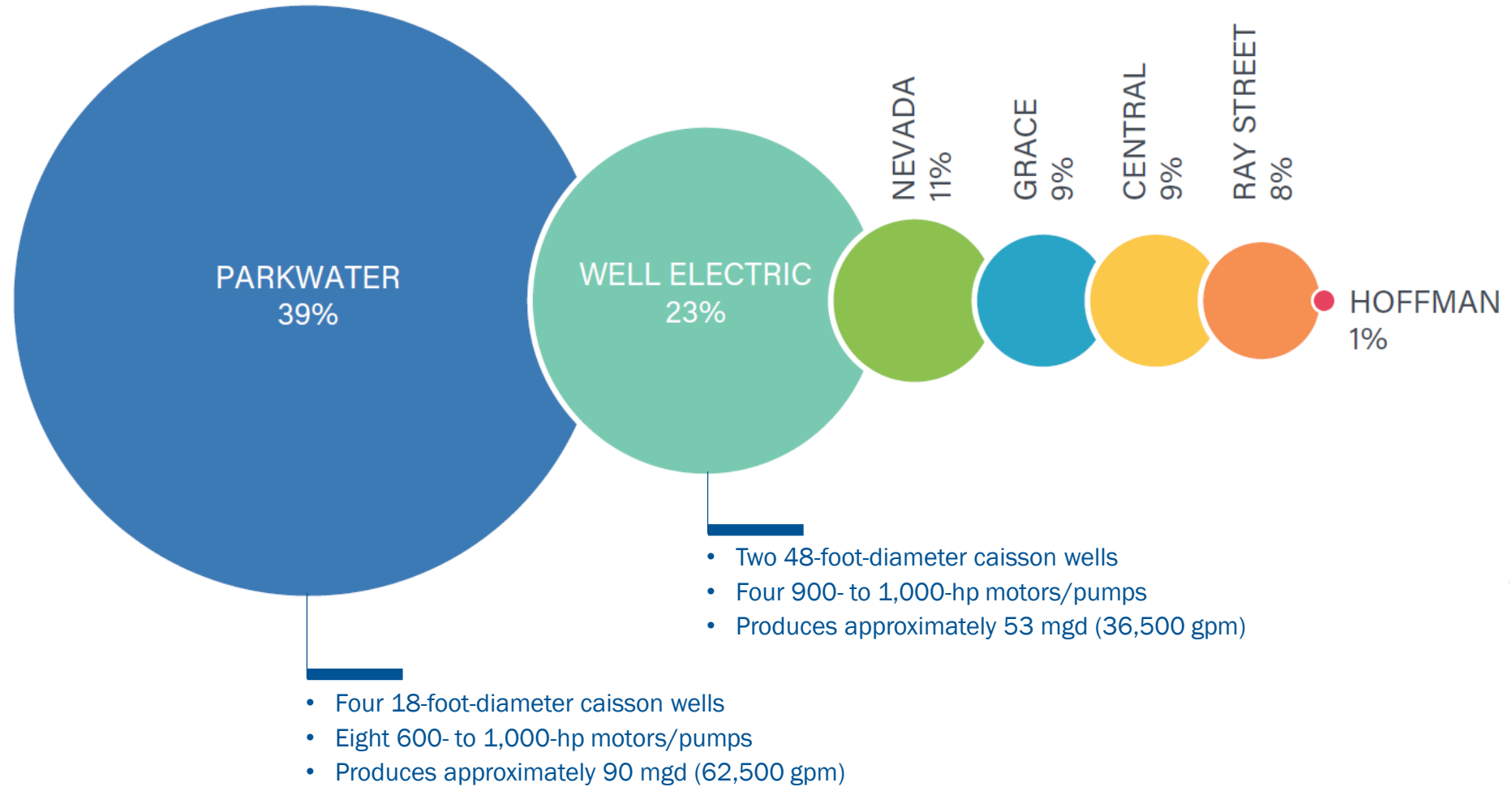
- Well Sites
- Reservoirs
- City of Spokane Boundary
- Water Retail Service Area
- Transmission Mains



CITY OF SPOKANE WATER SYSTEM TODAY



Average percent of water supply produced by City well stations

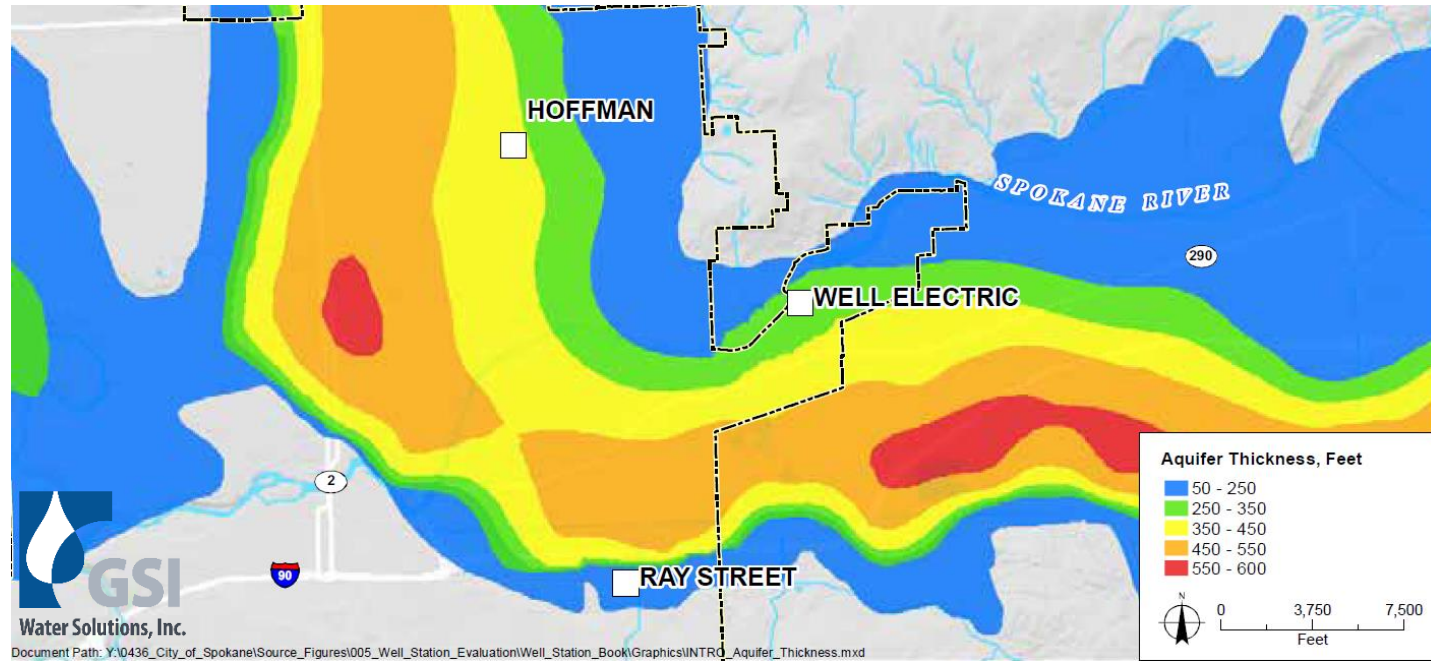


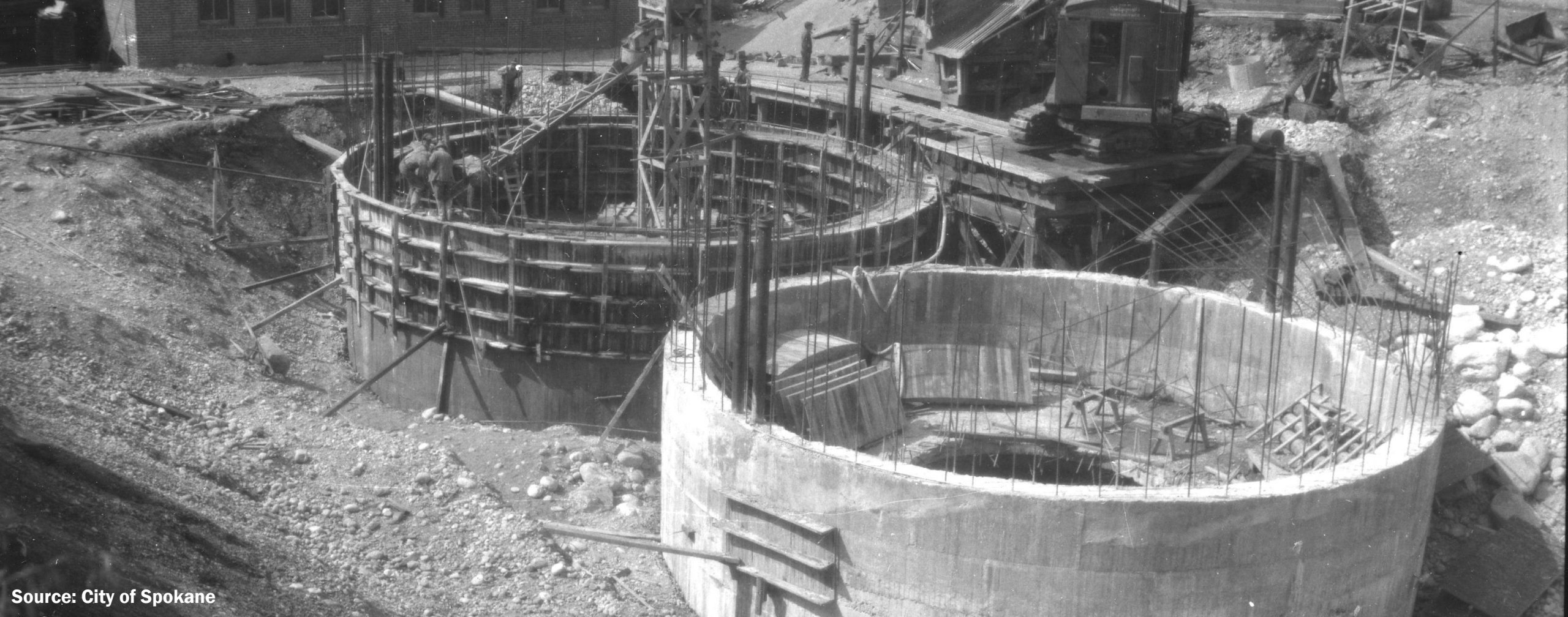
Source: City of Spokane



SVRP Aquifer

- Spokane Valley – Rathdrum Prairie (SVRP) Aquifer
- Exclusive source of water supply for City
- Unconfined, highly productive, and highly transmissive
- Underlain and laterally bounded by bedrock and low-permeability clay (Latah FM)
- Recharge primarily from infiltration of rainfall and snowmelt runoff and seepage from surface water bodies





Source: City of Spokane

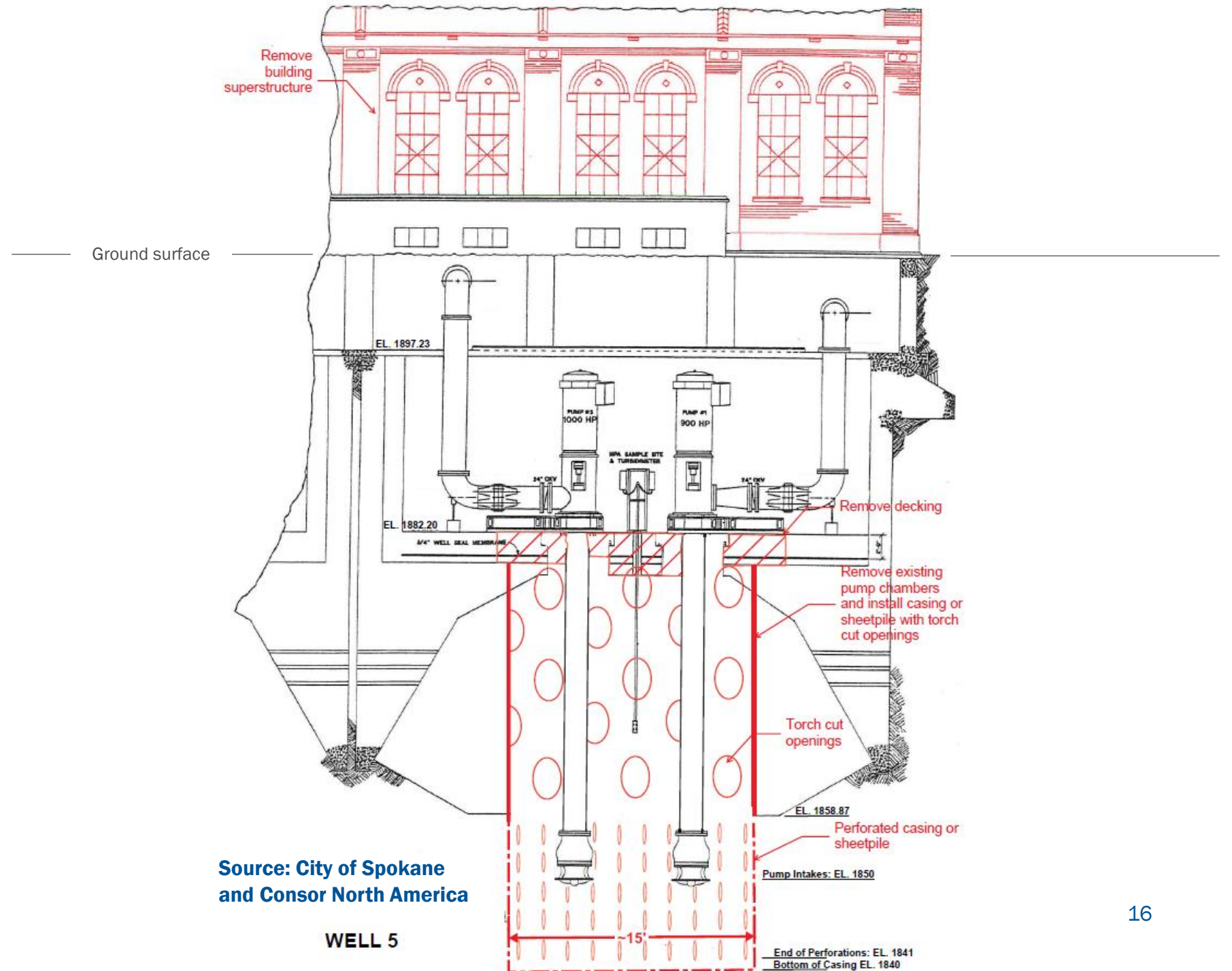
Alternatives Evaluated

Alternative No. 1 – Deepen Existing Caisson Wells

Estimated cost: \$11-23M

Estimated increase in yield: 6 mgd

Estimated cost: \$2-4M/mgd

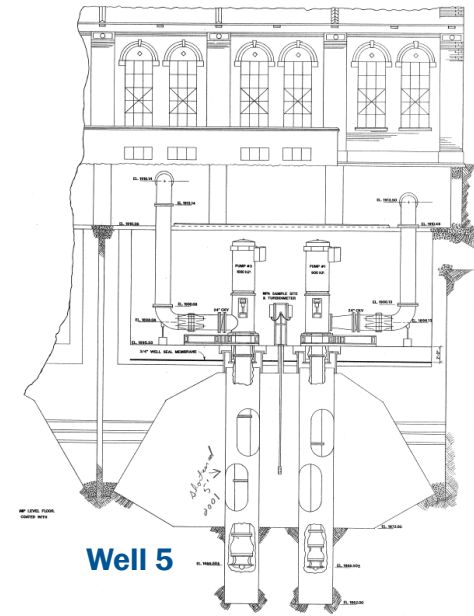
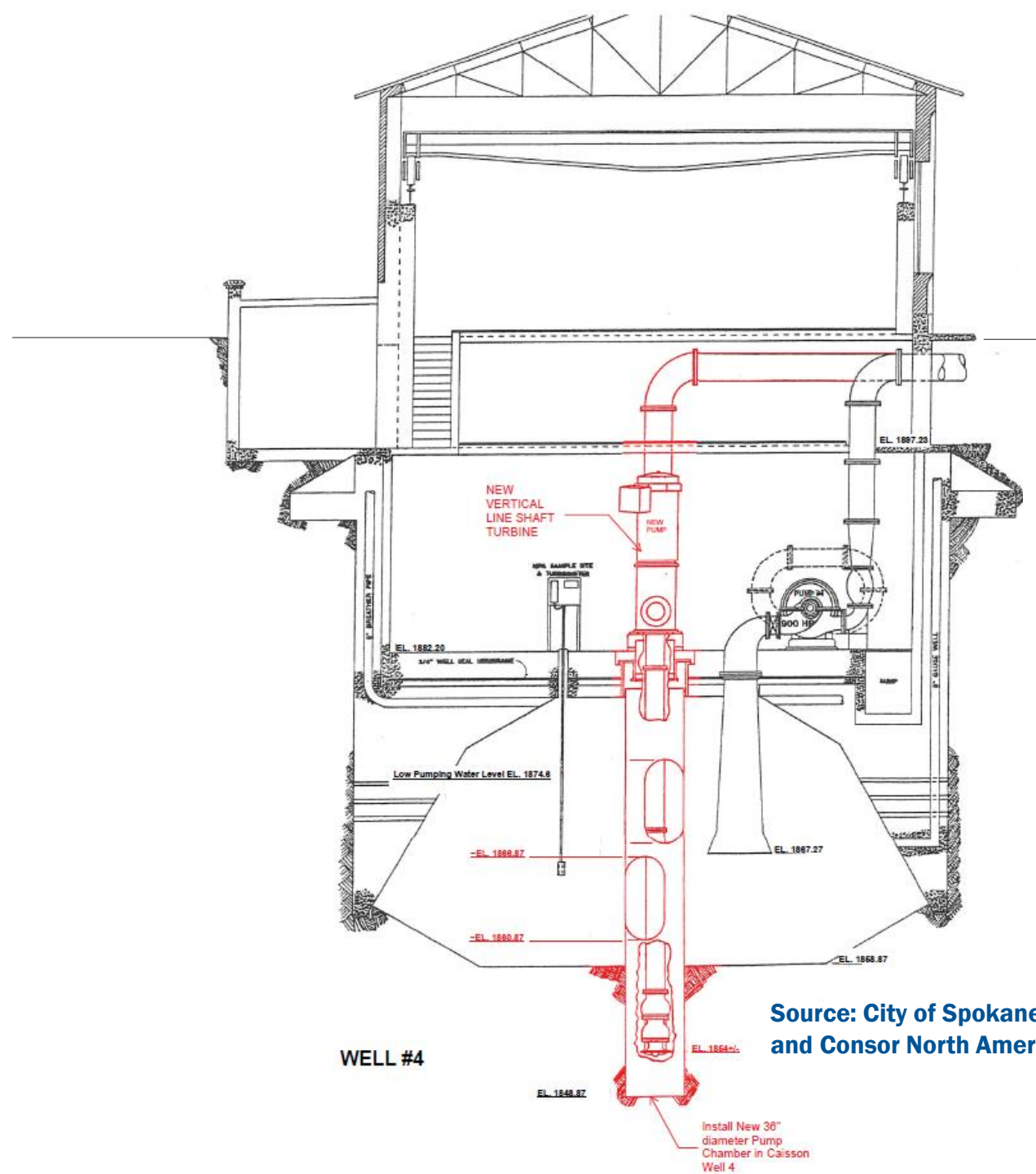


Alternative No. 2 – Install Pump Chamber

Estimated cost: \$2-3M

Estimated increase in yield: 6 mgd

Estimated cost: \$250-500K/mgd



Source: City of Spokane and Consor North America

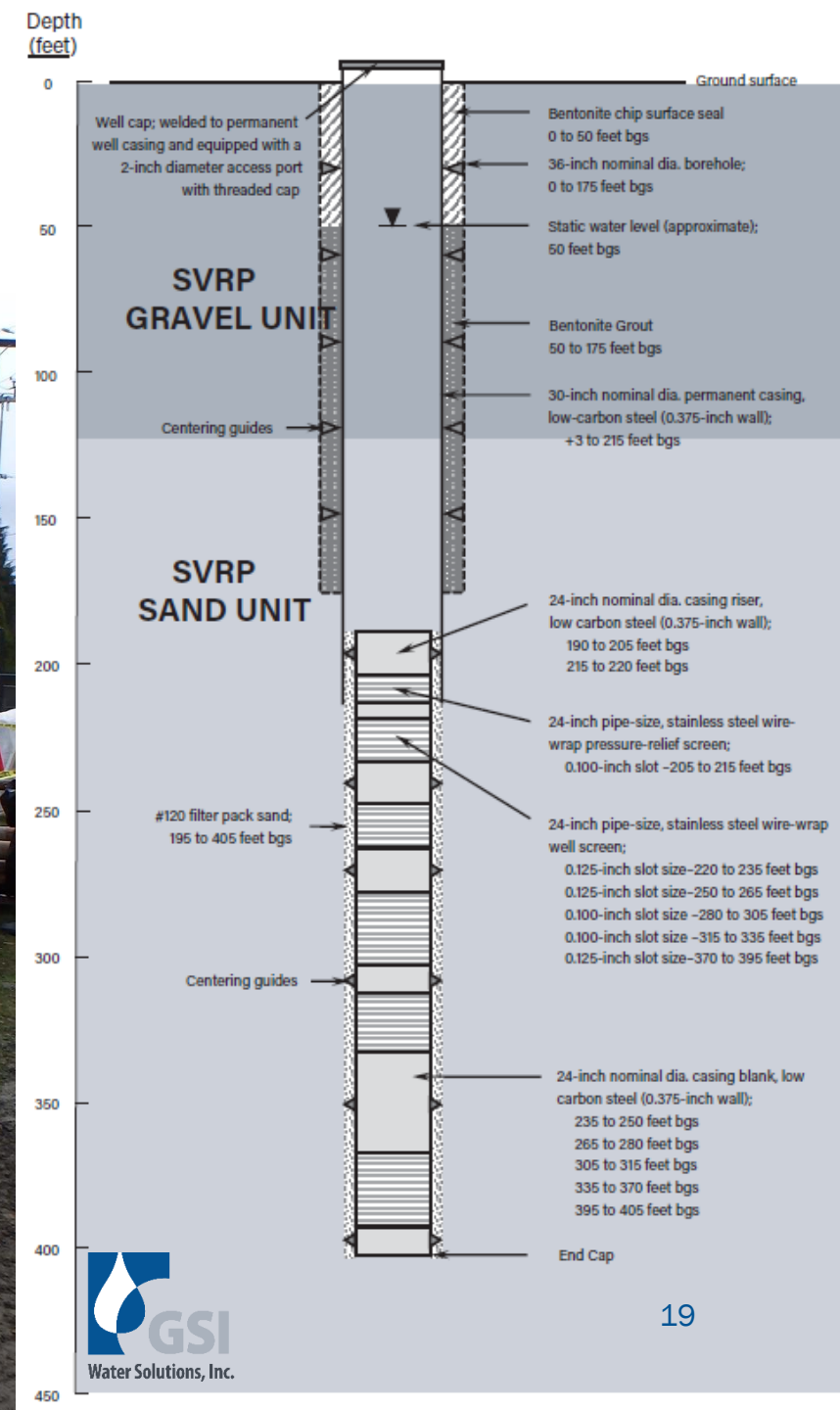


Alternative No. 3 – New Wellfield



- Evaluated setback requirements for municipal production wells
- Drilled exploratory borehole and converted to monitoring well
- Collected and analyzed drill cuttings and water quality samples

Alternative No. 3 – New Wellfield

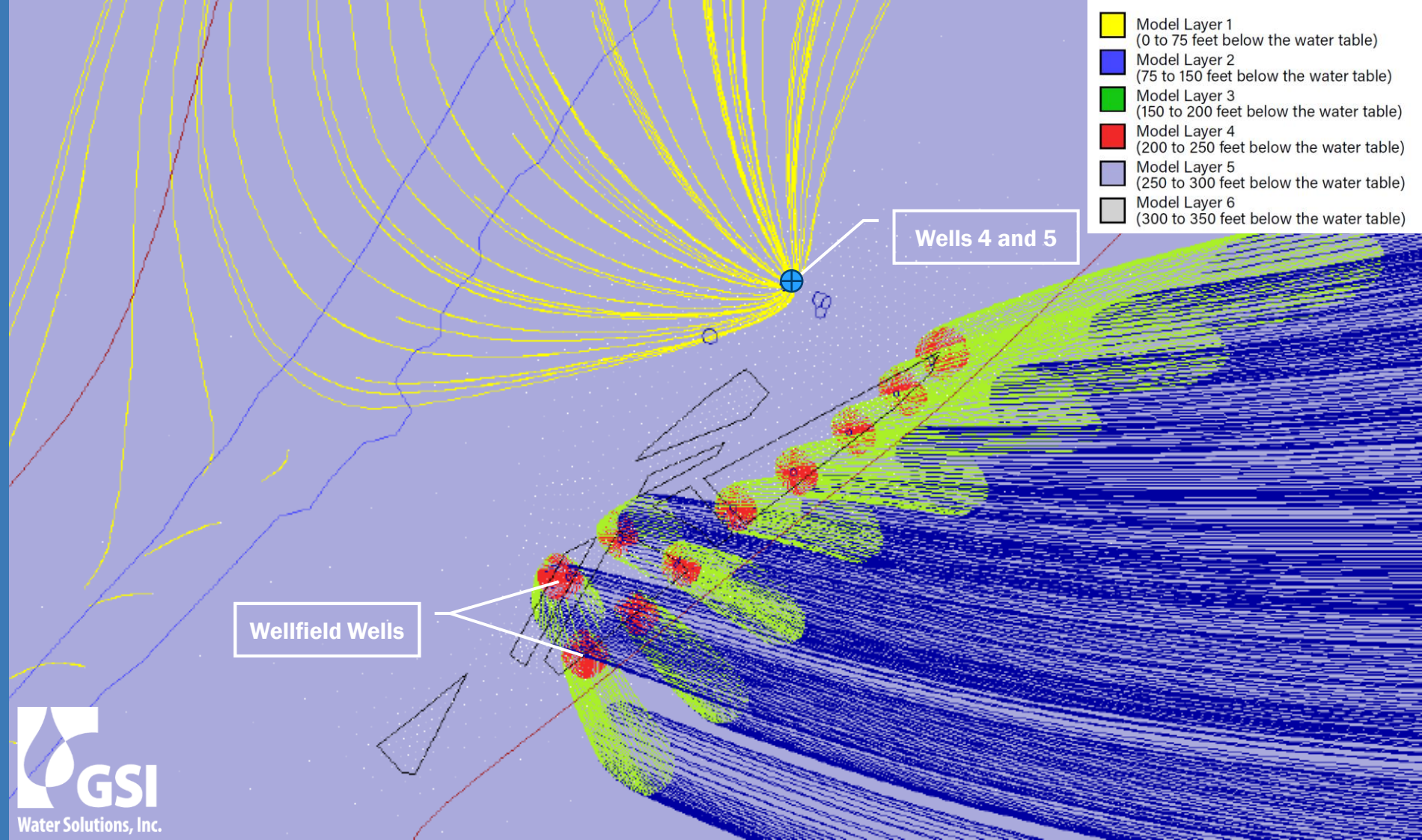


Alternative No. 3 – New Wellfield

Estimated cost: \$20-42M

Estimated increase in yield: 115 mgd

Estimated cost: \$175-375K/mgd



- Wellfield Layout and Estimated Capacity
 - 16, 400-foot-deep, high-capacity production wells completed in the deep sand unit
 - 80,000 gpm (115 mgd)
- Groundwater captured from areas east of the wellfield rather than the shallow gravel unit adjacent to the river when pumping the caisson wells



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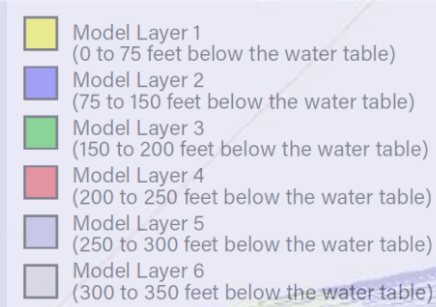
Reduces influence of surface water during seasonally high river flows



Creates resiliency against seasonally low groundwater/pumping levels



Increases capacity

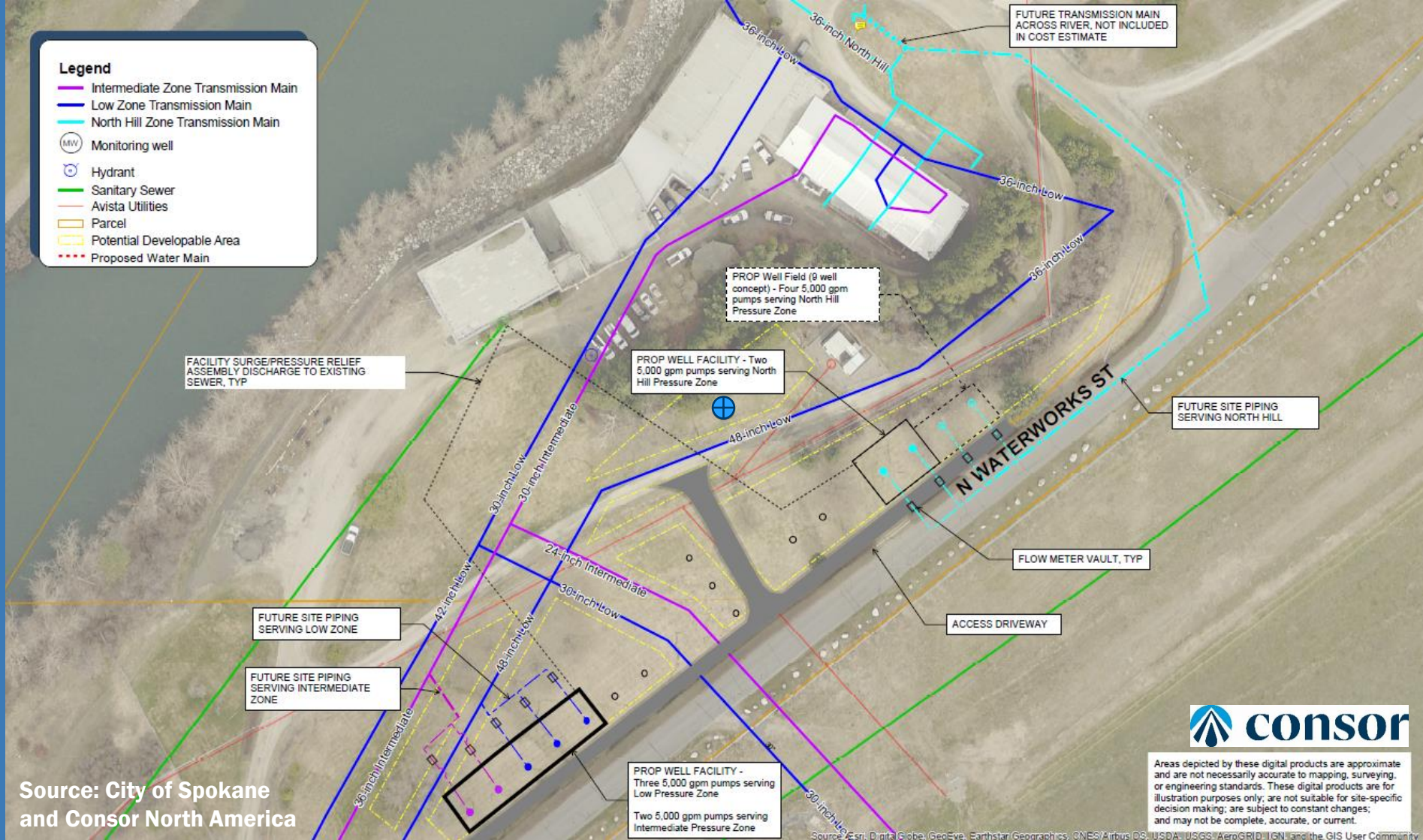




Source: City of Spokane

Concept for Selected Alternative

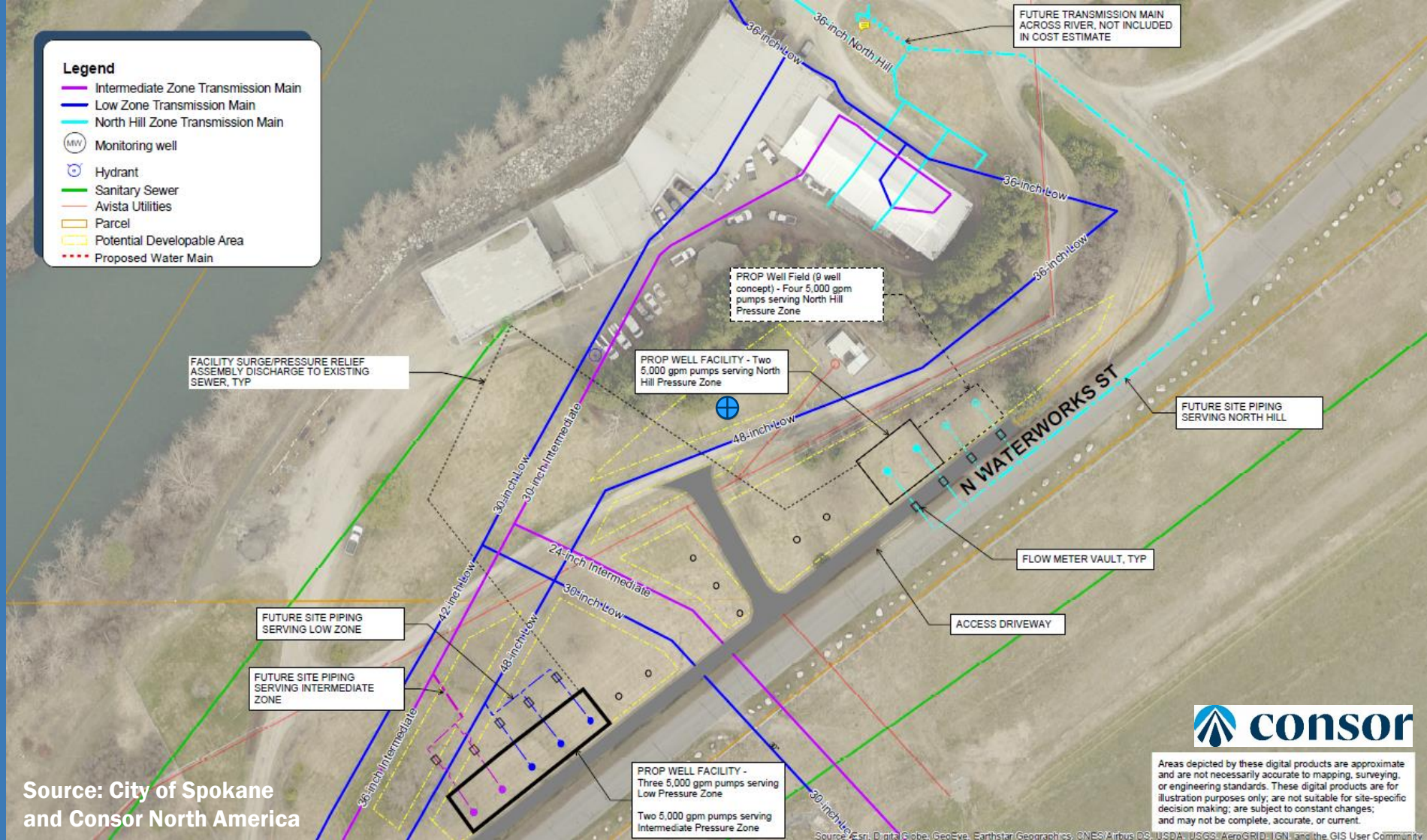
New Wellfield Concept



- Phase I – Four 5,000 gpm wells to serve North Hill PZ
- Phase II – Five 5,000 gpm wells (3 wells to serve Low PZ and 2 for Intermediate PZ)
- Future Phases: Full wellfield buildout (80,000 gpm, or 115 mgd)
 - Current facility produces approximately 36,500 gpm (56 mgd)



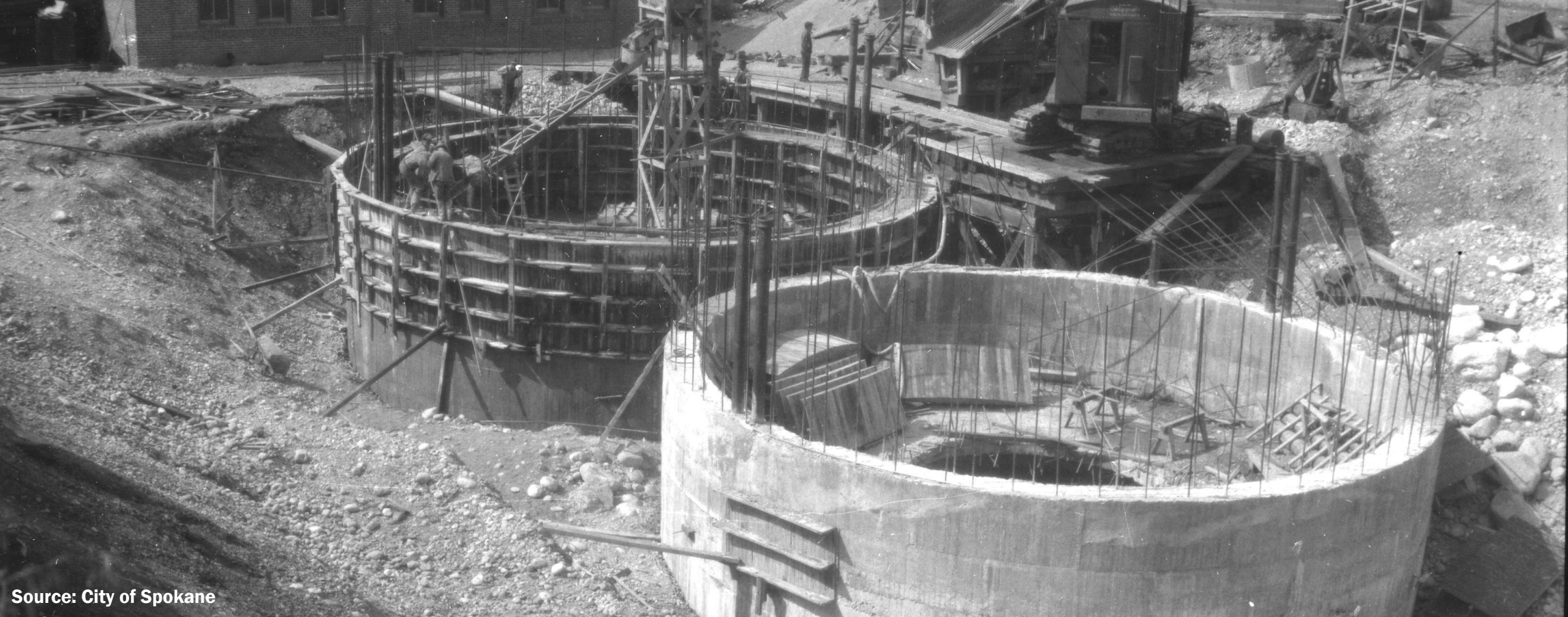
New Wellfield Concept



• Limitations and Uncertainties

- Spatial variability of deep sand unit (only one exploratory borehole)
- Hydraulic characteristics of deep sand unit (no deep wells or high-stress pumping)
- Will need new transmission main across river to serve NHPZ





Source: City of Spokane

Feasibility Study

New Wellfield Feasibility Study



**EAST UPRIVER
DRIVE SITE**

**Shallow and deep
exploratory boreholes**

**WELL ELECTRIC
FACILITY SITE**

**Deep exploratory
borehole (2023)**

**Deep exploratory
borehole (2018)**

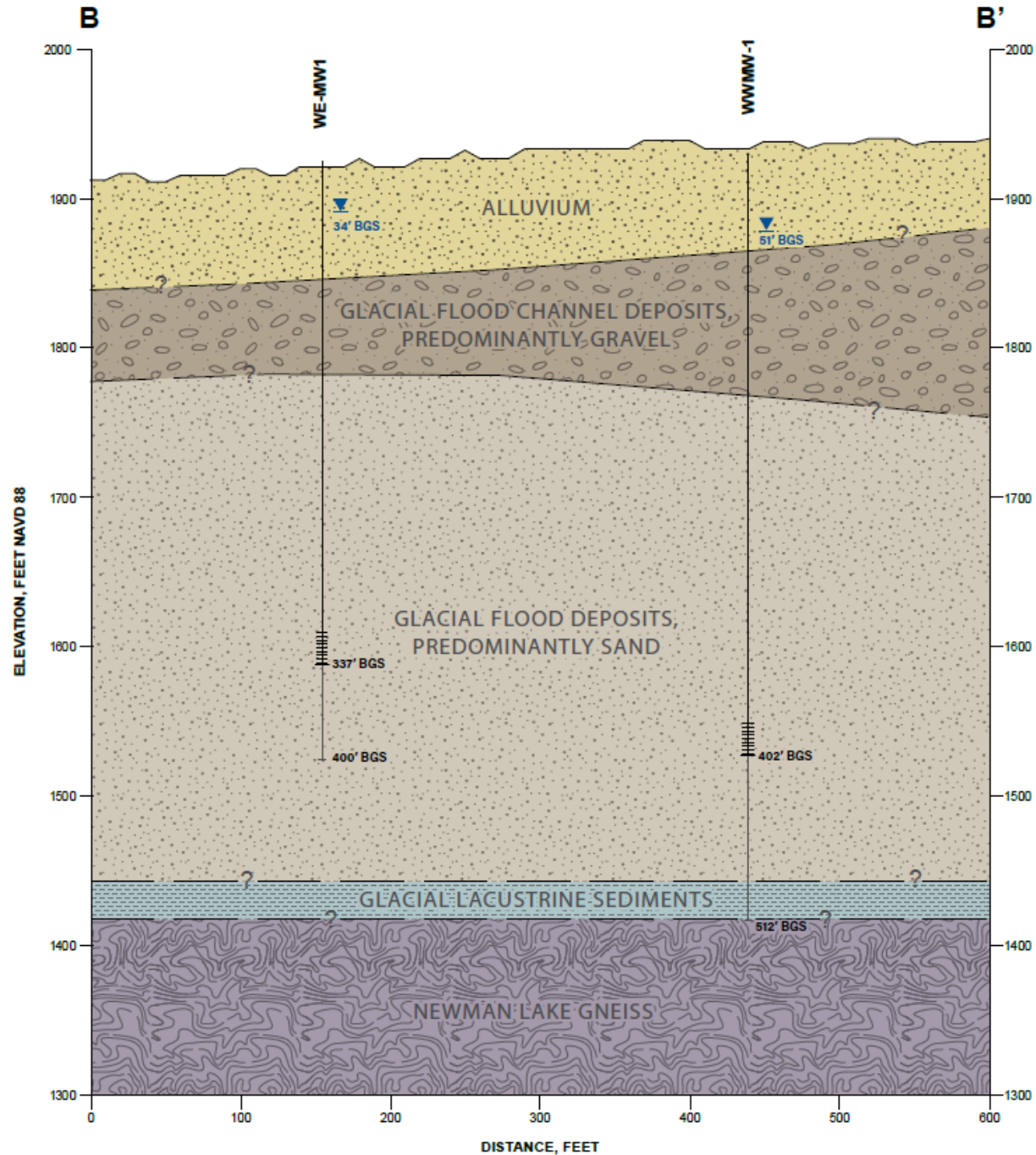
New Wellfield Feasibility Study

COMPLETED:

- Drilled exploratory boreholes
- Converted to monitoring wells
- Collected and analyzed drill cuttings and water quality samples
- Began developing conceptual test well design options

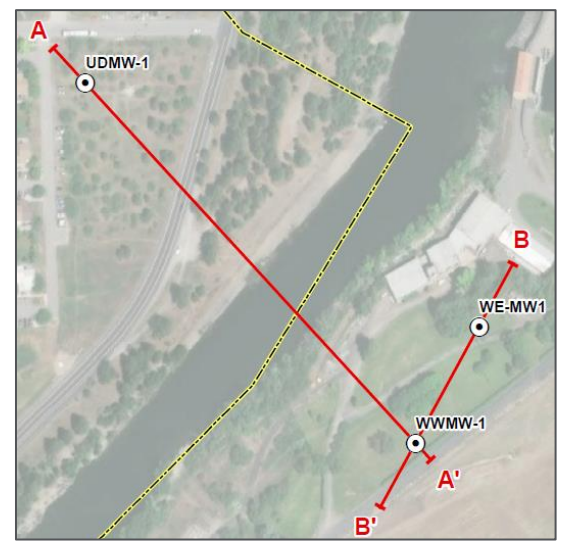


New Wellfield Feasibility Study








- LEGEND**
- Qal - Alluvium
 - Qfcg - Glacial Flood Channel Deposits, Predominantly Gravel
 - Qfs - Glacial Flood Deposits, Predominantly Sand
 - Qgl - Glacial Lacustrine Sediments
 - Kog - Newman Lake Gneiss

- WELL LEGEND**
- Static Water Level
 - Screen
 - Explored Depth
 - Well
 - Cross Section Line






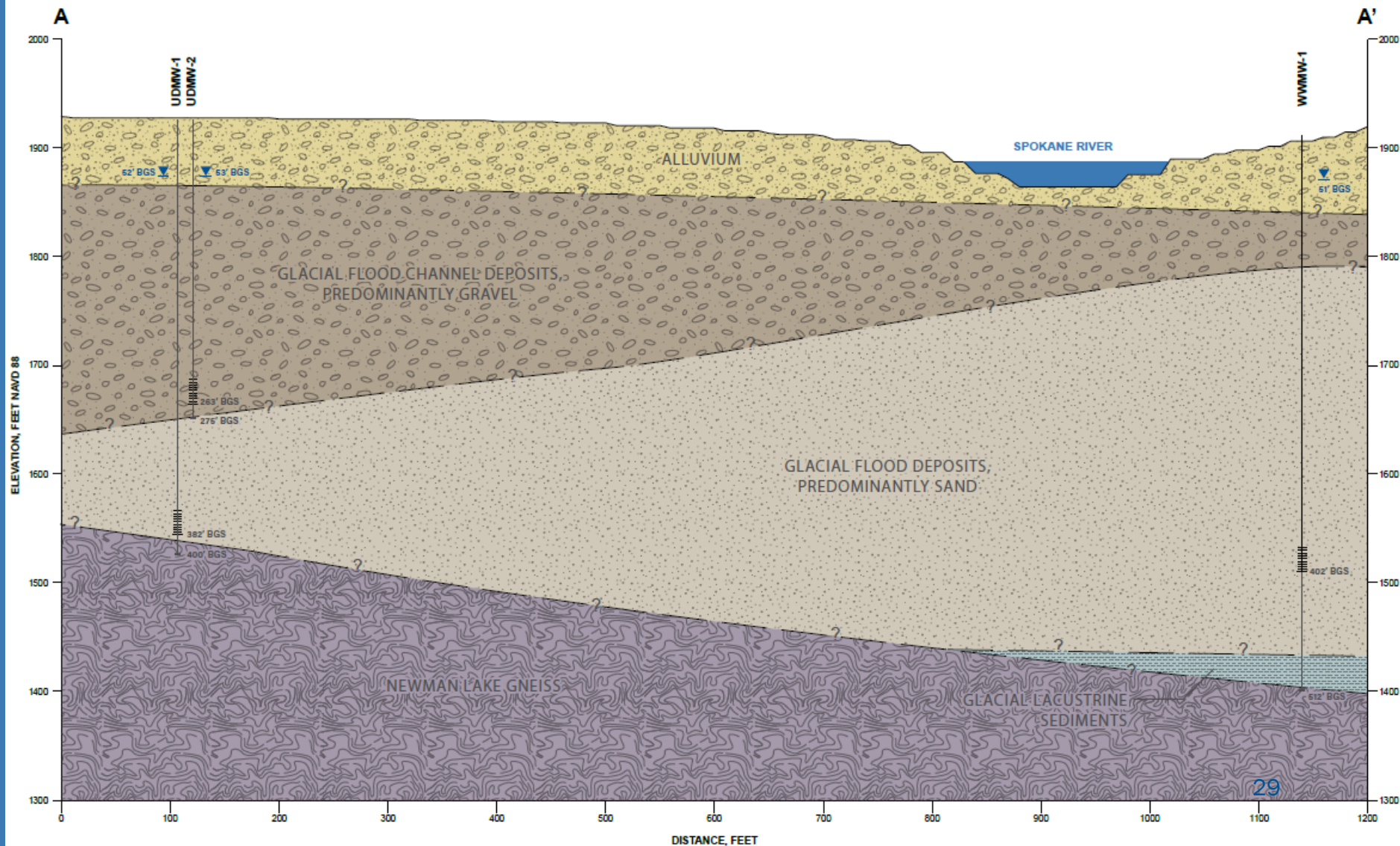
New Wellfield Feasibility Study

LEGEND

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WELL LEGEND

-  Static Water Level
-  Screen
-  Explored Depth



New Wellfield Feasibility Study

NEXT STEPS:

- Collect wet-season MPA samples
- Model wellfield pumping scenarios at alternative site
- Recommend a site for the test well
- Drill and test a test production well



Acknowledgements



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Questions?

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