



NGEST Effluent Recovery Scheme – tekopohjavettä jätevedestä

6.10.2010 / Suvi Niini

NGEST Effluent Recovery Scheme

- Part of a larger Northern Gaza Emergency Sewage Treatment Project (NGEST) with several donors
- Comprises the risk management facilities of the NGEST Project, funded by the World Bank
- Consultancy Services for Detail Design, Tender Documents, and Construction Supervision of Effluent Recovery & Irrigation Scheme
- Contracted with Center for Engineering and Planning (CEP) and FCG Finnish Consulting Group in June 2009
- Client is Palestinian Water Authority
- Contract value 685,230 USD (~500,000 EUR), FCG share 300,720 USD (~220,000 EUR)

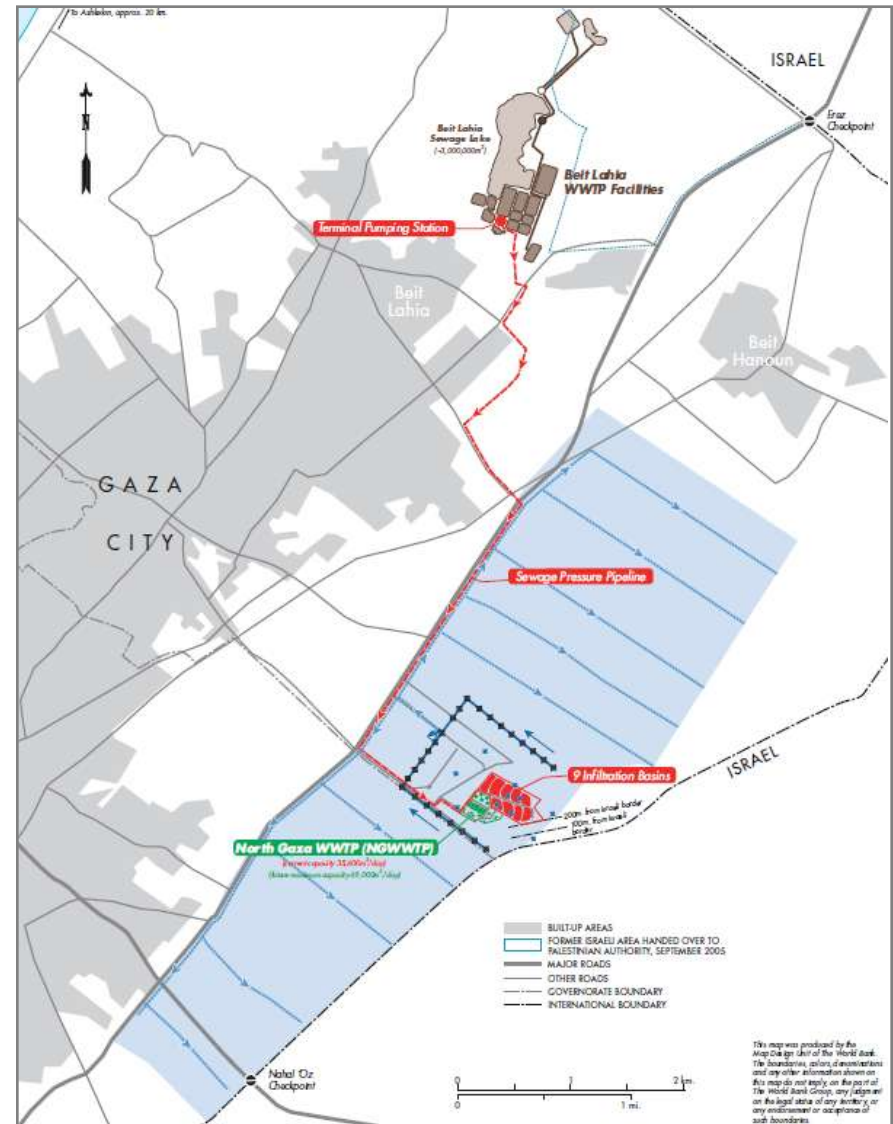


NGEST Project

- Immediate measures to prevent environmental disaster in Beit Lahia:
 - Terminal pumping station in Beit Lahia

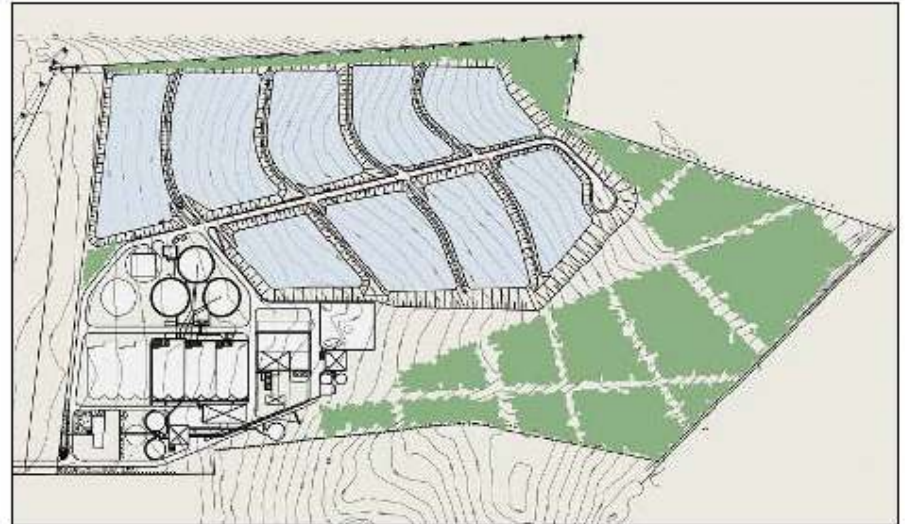


- Pressure pipeline
- Nine infiltration basins at the new site



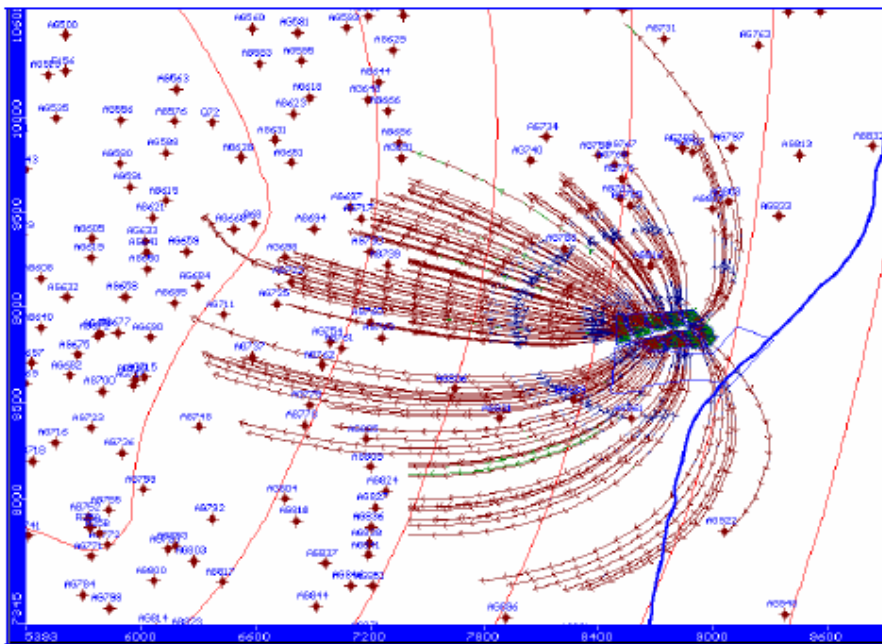
NGEST Project

- Beit Lahia WWTP to be replaced by a new North Gaza WWTP in 2015
- Infiltration basins already built and functioning at the site of the NGWWTP

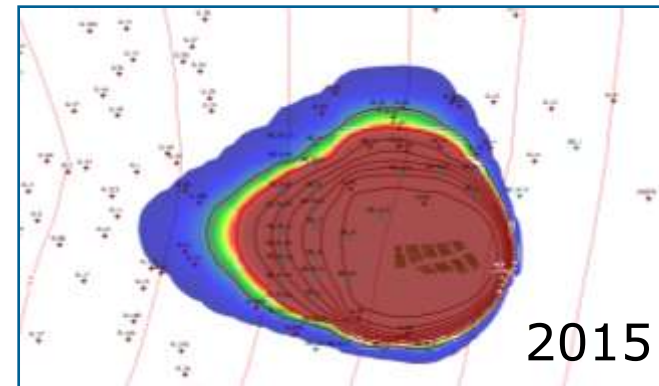


NGEST Project

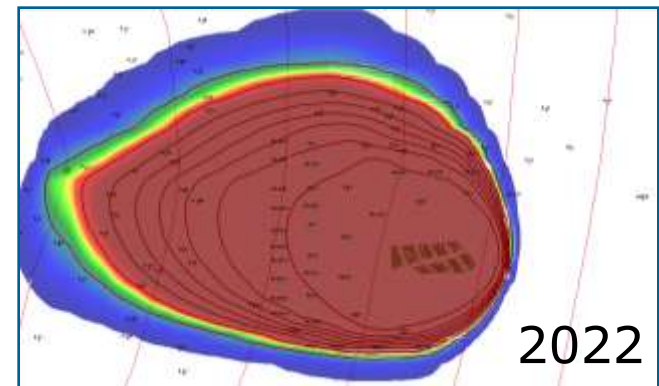
- Groundwater model was built by SWECO and EMCC in 2004 to study environmental impacts



Flow paths in 20 years



2015

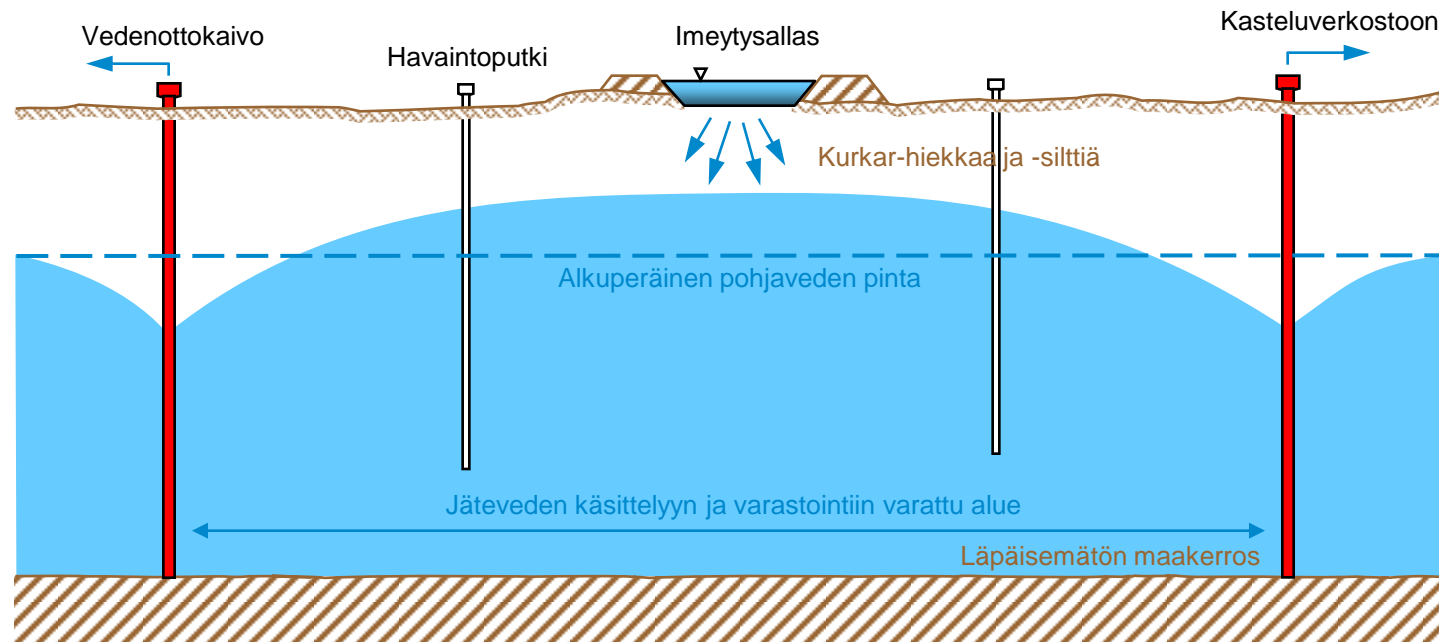


2022

Contaminant plume without mitigation

Principle of Effluent Recovery

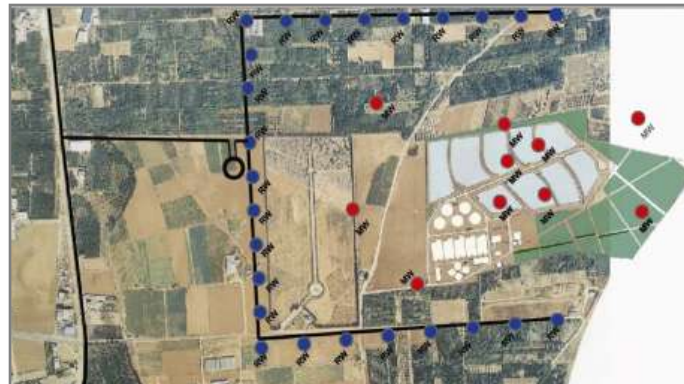
- Aquifer infiltration and pumping back to agriculture



Recharge-Recovery Scheme

NGEST Effluent Recovery Scheme

- Recovery wells around the infiltration basins
- Rehabilitation of the adjacent existing agricultural wells which will be included in the irrigation system
- Water storage tanks and booster pumping station
- Irrigation trunk lines
- Water quality and operational programme



Tentative location of the scheme

FCG/CEP Services

- Conceptual planning of recovery scheme by groundwater modeling
- Detail design of the recovery wells and irrigation scheme
- Complete set of bidding documents following World Bank procurement standards
- Support in Tender Procedure
- Construction supervision services

→ Project Start-up took place in November 2009

→ Design phase 1 year, then Supervision Phase 2,5 years



Design Phase Workplan

Project Organisation

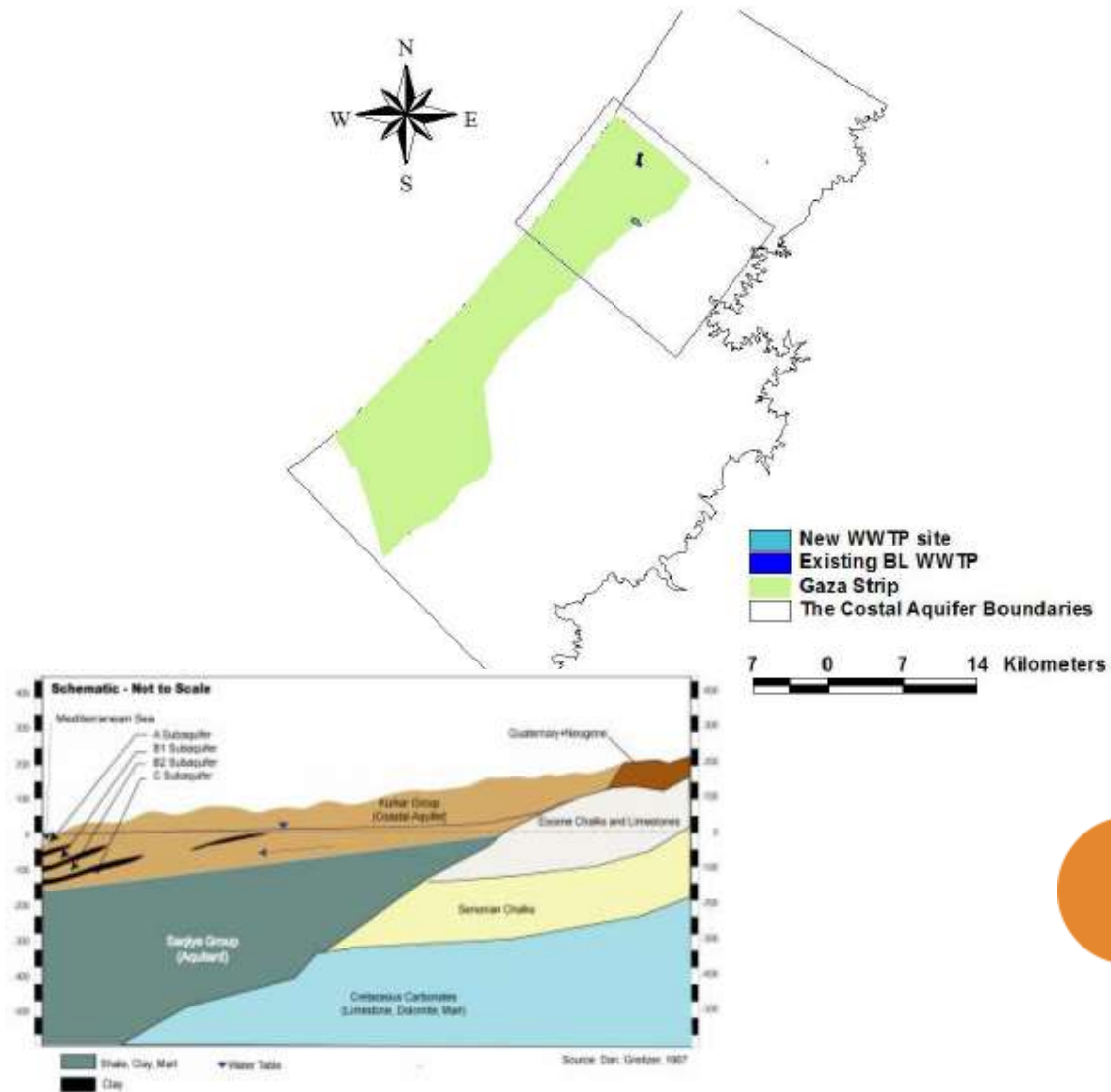


- FCG team:

Timo Koski, Team Leader
 Suvi Niini, PD /GW Modelling Expert
 Esa Kallio, Hydrogeologist
 Antti Auvinen, Hydraulic Engineer
 Antti Ala-Kurikka, Electrical Engineer
 Raine Rönberg, Mechanical Engineer

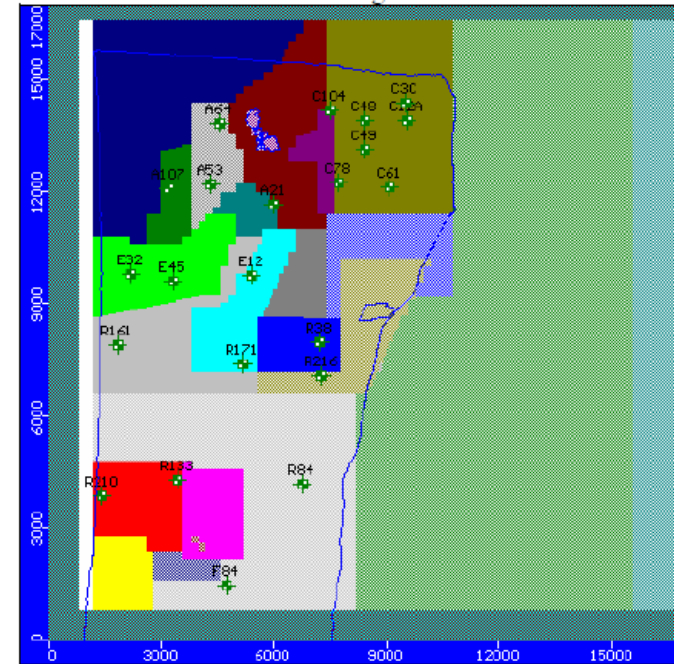
NGEST Groundwater Model

- Model domain 17 x 23 km²
- Part of the regional coastal aquifer
- Permeable layer in kurkar group 200...70 m thick
- Near Gaza border aquifer can be conceptualized as single layer unconfined aquifer
- Visual Modflow (v 4.2.015) tool
- Cell size 20x20 m² at NGWWTP site
- Boundary conditions
 - Constant head west
 - No flow north and south
 - General head east



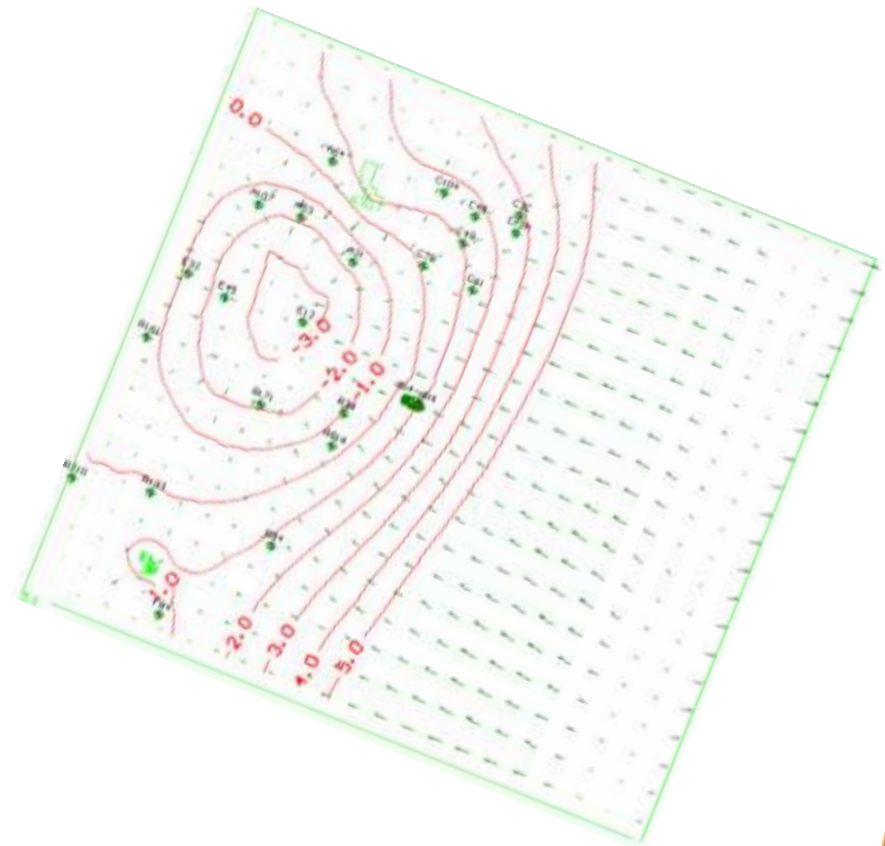
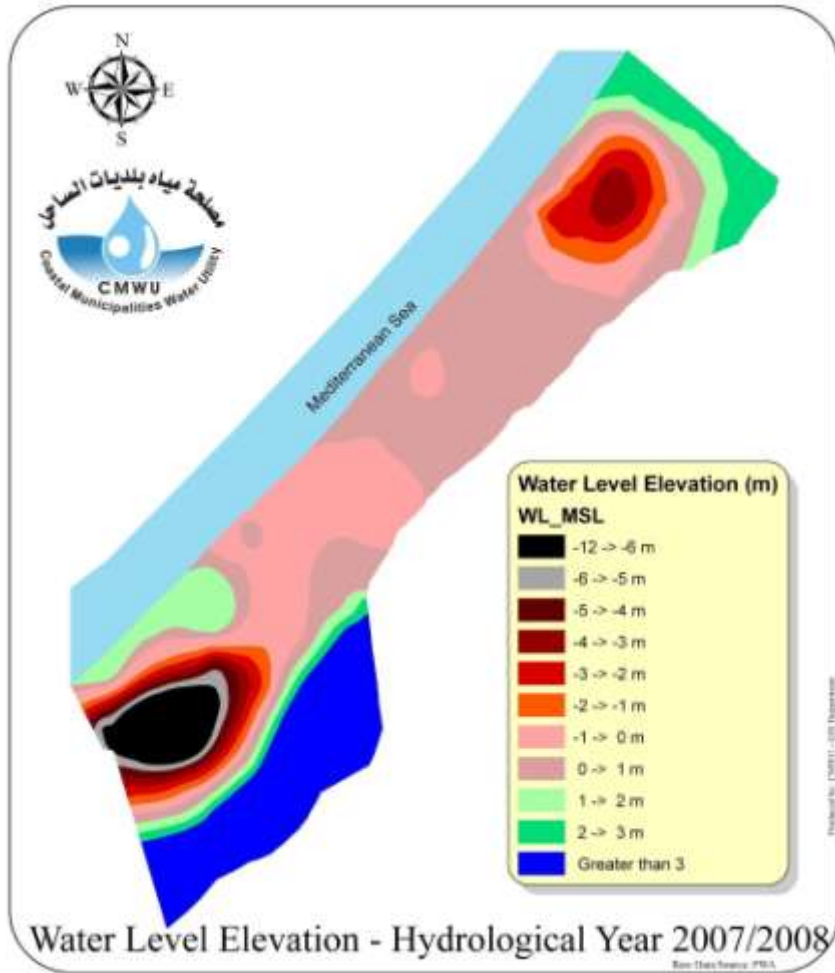
Model base data

- Previous regional DYN model for southern part of the coastal aquifer
- Bottom of layer = saquia surface
- Groundwater observations at 26 points
- Drillholes at NGWWTP site and step drawdown pumping test at DB4 in 2002
- K-values of 30...35 m/d
- Effective porosity 0.25
- Recharge according to average seasonal rainfall with infiltration factor + assumptions of other components like irrigation and network leakages
- Abstraction from 46 municipal wells and ~1200 agricultural wells



Groundwater level

- Observed level 2007-2008



- Modelled steady state water level contours for 2007

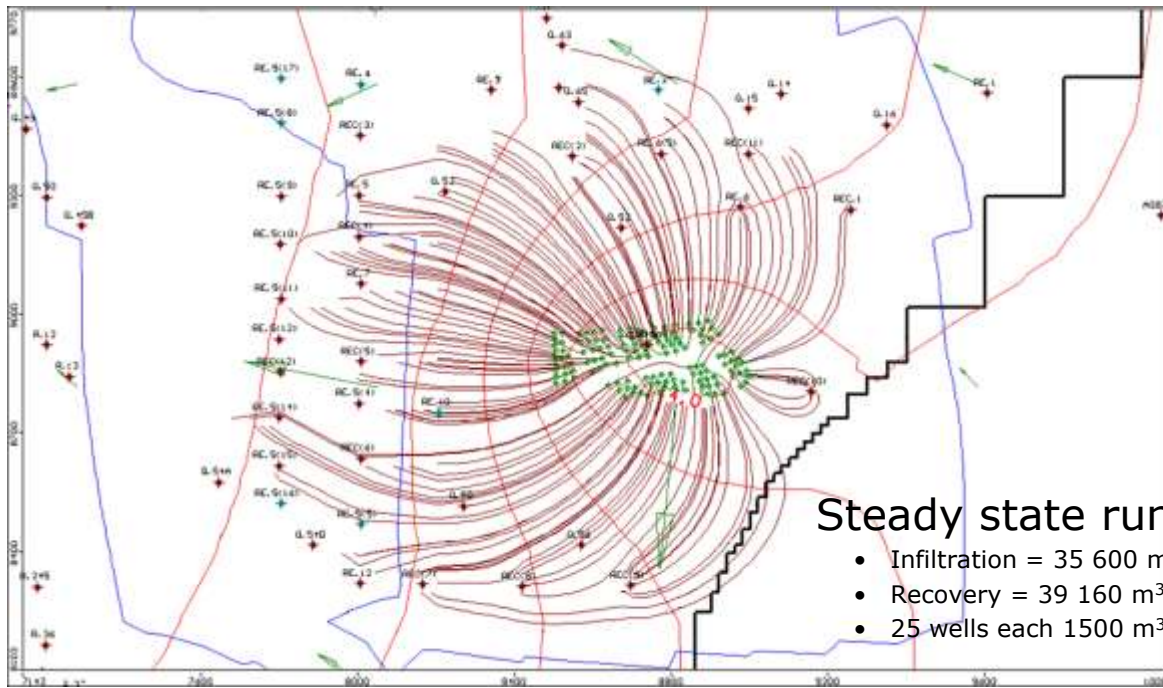
Studied scenario

Year	Infiltration m ³ /d	BOD Conc. mg/l	Recovery m ³ /d
2009	15 000	70-100	
2010	15 000	70-100	16500
2011	15 000	70-100	16500
2012	15 000	70-100	16500
2013	15 000	70-100	16500
2014	15 000	70-100	16500
2015	35 600	10	39160
2020	35 600	10	39160
2025	35 600	10	39160
2030	35 600	10	39160

- Performance of recovery wells was simulated using Modpath particle tracking and MT3D contaminant transport modules

Model indications

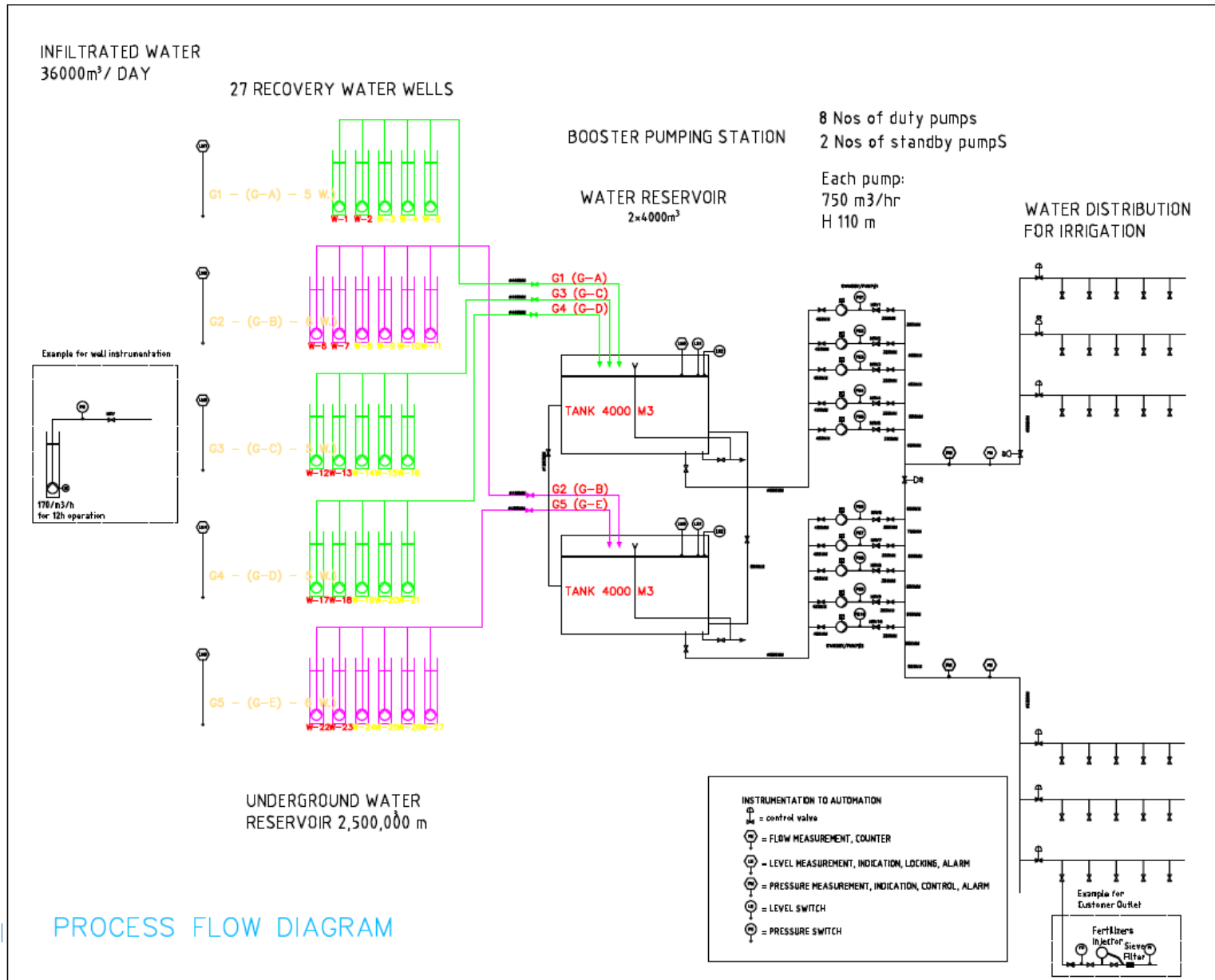
- Infiltrated water can be well captured by the planned wells
- Retention times to the nearest wells are about 1.3 years
- Aquifer allows for bigger daily well yields, say 2000...3000 m³/d
- Groundwaters of Gaza keep depleting...



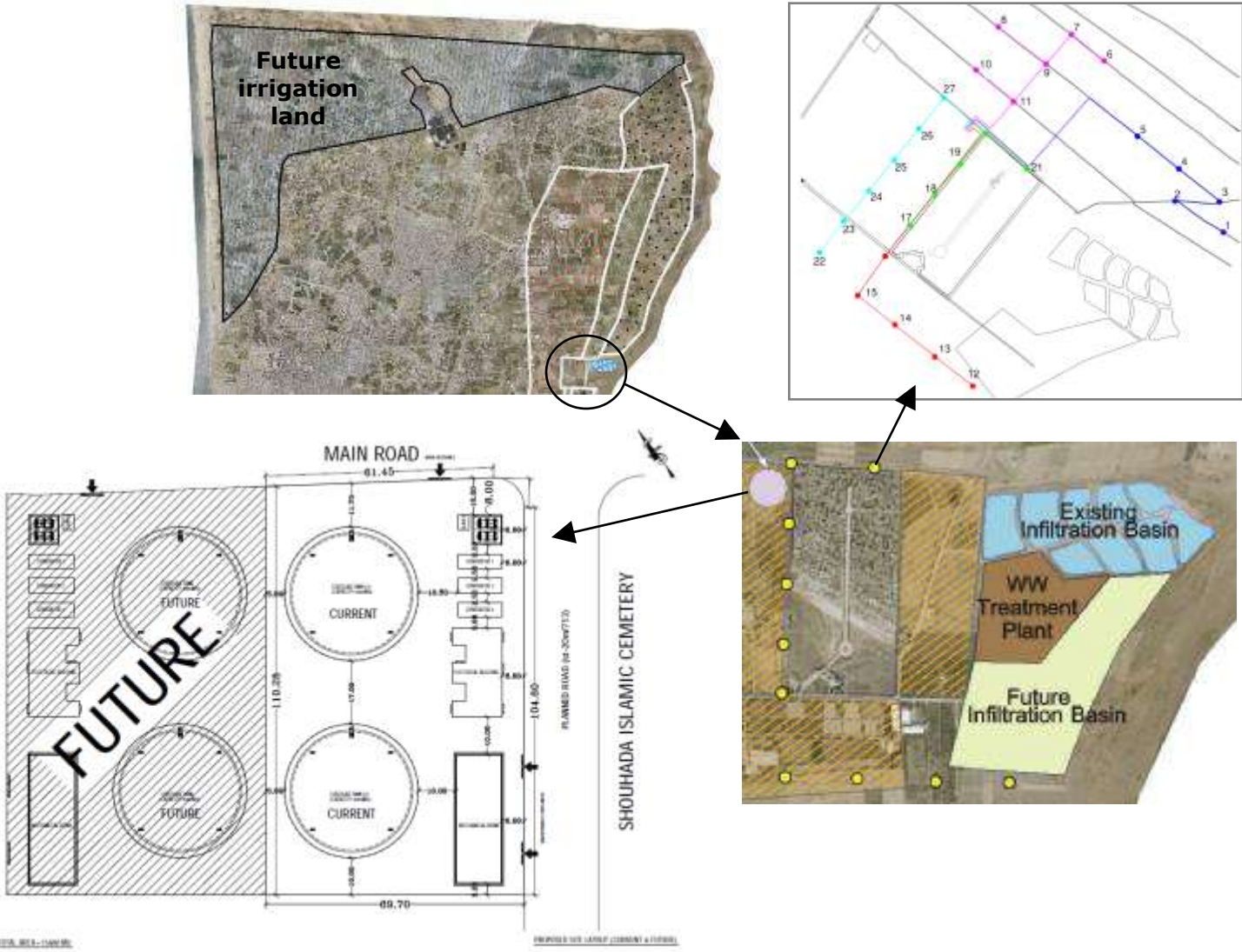
Steady state run for 2. step

- Infiltration = 35 600 m³/d
- Recovery = 39 160 m³/d
- 25 wells each 1500 m³/d screened at -30...-10

Effluent Recovery Scheme



Scheme area and future extensions



Irrigation trunk lines

