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Evaluating the water treatment functionality of a retrofitted stormwater detention pond

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INTRODUCTION – THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN







INTRODUCTION – WATER IN THE CITY

CITY OF CAPE TOWN WATER STRATEGY – 5 COMMITMENTS

SAFE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION

The City of Cape Town

WISE USE

The City will promote the wise use of water by all water users. This will include promoting water conservation behaviour through

FIGURE 6: HOW CAPE TOWN'S WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM WILL CHANGE

SUFFICIENT, RELIABLE WATER FROM DIVERSE SOURCES

SHARED BENEFITS FROM REGIONAL WATER RESOURCES

The City will work with key

2

A WATER-SENSITIVE CITY⁵

The City will actively facilitate the transition of





Including groundwater from the Cape Flats Aquifer





INTRODUCTION – WATER IN THE CITY



5 A WATER-SENSITIVE CITY⁵

... optimal use of **stormwater** and urban waterways for the purposes of flood control, **aquifer**

recharge, ...



Water quality: a huge challenge





SITE SETTING



Study site: formal residential, low-income, Mitchell's Plain

The Cape Flats Aquifer





How can we increase infiltration?

Engagement and buy in from local communities

Activate the space Biodiversity Mural painting



What water treatment functionality does this system provide?



inspiring change

oogle Earth

278 stormwater ponds

Data supplied by CoCT

FIELDWORK







- Grab samples from stormwater inlet and pond outlet
- Measurement of pH, EC,
 DO and ORP on site
- Determination of TOC, TN, NO₃⁻, NO₂⁻, NH₄⁺, PO₄³⁻, Cl⁻ and Fe(II) in the laboratory









After infiltration trench

Berm Design: Craig Tanyanyiwa, PhD candidate, Future Water Institute, UCT



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DENMARK

Wetland

area

Nen

THE PARTY THE TTATE TA "" STAR AND " T" I ATT N Vertical scale (m) **5**S

outlet



Shallow GW

flow direction (May 2022)







5S

RESULTS – INFILTRATION AND WATER LEVELS





Cl⁻ concentration lower in SW than in GW used to calculate % infiltrated SW being sampled

Shallow and medium wells responded quicker to rainfall events while deep wells were slower





GROUNDWATER REDOX CONDITIONS

• Organic carbon in the subsurface is degraded by

microbial populations

- Available electron acceptors are utilized in this process
- The most energetically favourable, O₂, is consumed

first, followed by NO_3^{-1} and then Mn and Fe oxides in

the aquifer matrix





GROUNDWATER REDOX CONDITIONS





inspiring change

RESULTS – ORGANIC CARBON & NITRATE





MW1D:

• High background nitrate concentration

MW2S:

• Direct organic carbon input from

stormwater

 Actual nitrate lower than that predicted by dilution

MW3D:

Spike in TOC and corresponding

denitrification

MW4D:

• Apparent zero-order denitrification rate:

5.1 mg L⁻¹ year⁻¹

STORMWATER INLET AND OUTLET WATER QUALITY





	Stormwater inflow	Outlet	
TOC (mg/L)	33.5 ± 42	7.0 ± 3.7	
TN (mg/L)	2.19 ± 2.43	2.44 ± 3.00	
NH ₄ ⁺ -N (mg/L)	0.21 ±0.26	0.01 ± 0.01	
NO ₃ ⁻ -N (mg/L)	0.48 ±0.46	<0.3	
NO ₂ ⁻ -N (mg/L)	0.04 ± 0.03	<0.001	
Fe(II) (µg/L)	26	506 ± 767	

- Outlet seeps in spring and early summer
- Reduction in TOC and inorganic nitrogen
- Iron precipitates out in the outlet channel



CONCLUSIONS QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

How far do nitrate reducing conditions extend?

What information do we need to prioritize stormwater pond retrofits for water quality improvement?

What influences the availability of organic carbon in the subsurface?

Will other detention ponds behave similarly if retrofitted?

What happens where stormwater quality is "worse"?

Can this system be modelled?



FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF

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