



Desalination North of the Arctic Circle: Reverse Osmosis System in Remote Alaska

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Point Hope, Alaska

- North Slope Borough, above Arctic Circle
- Today's high = balmy 33 °F (0.5°C)
- Sunset today – 12:34 AM
- Near continuous occupation since 500 BC
- ±0 cars per household, 3.3 min walk to work
- Roughly 800 villagers
- Whaling, Whaling, Whaling!



Distances from Major Population Centers

Point Hope



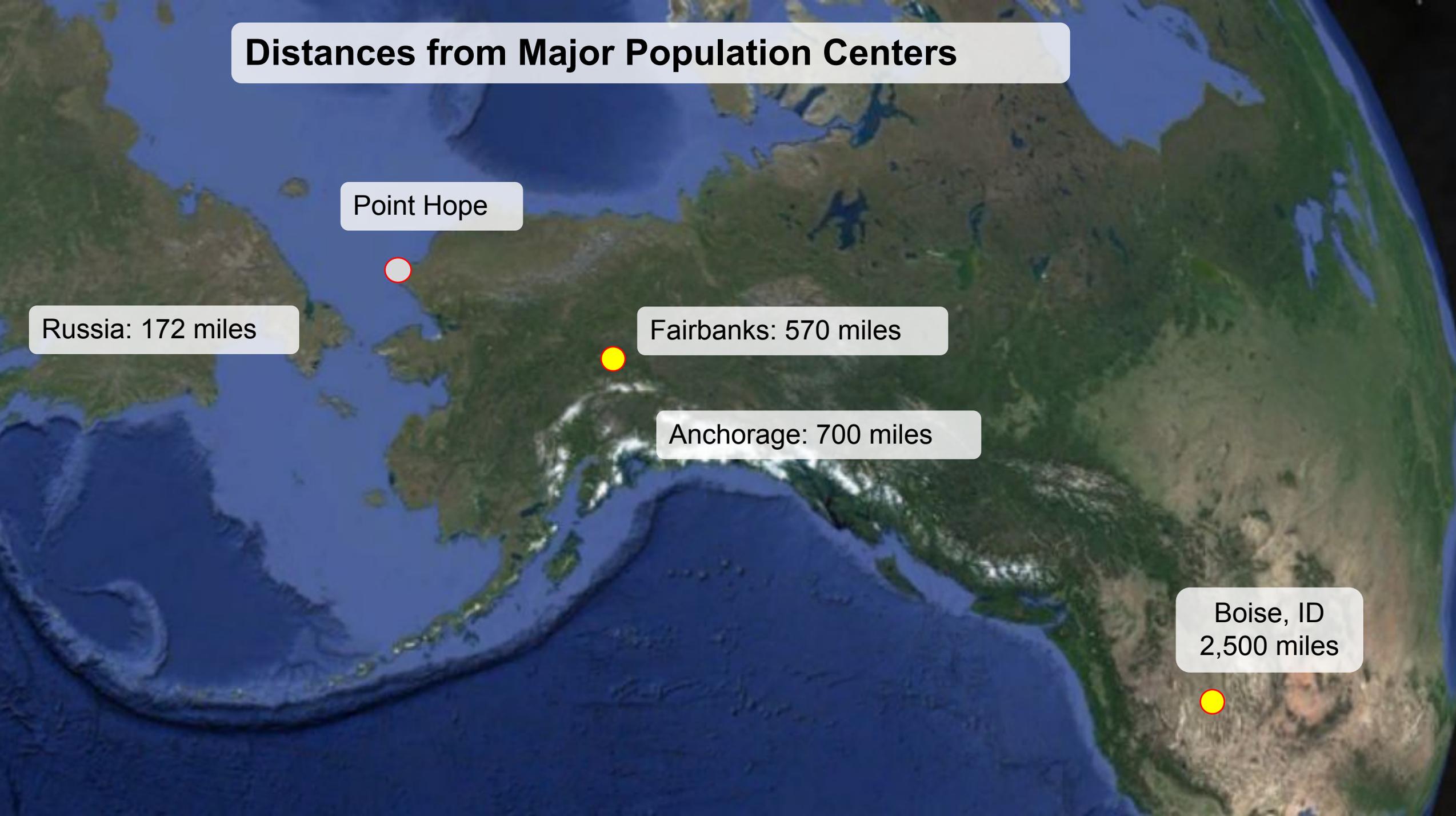
Russia: 172 miles

Fairbanks: 570 miles



Anchorage: 700 miles

Boise, ID
2,500 miles



Chukchi Sea

Marryat Inlet

Point Hope

Qagiaq Lake



Point Hope Water Supply

- Water thaws and ice damns form lakes from mid-summer to early fall
- 2 – 3 months/year of flowing water
- Water pumped from lakes and treated
- Multiple above ground, heated, recirculating storage tanks to supply 9 – 10 months
- Class II WTP



Point Hope Water Issues

- Operations vulnerable
 - Inability to resupply for most of the year
 - Any fire flow is risk of later water shortage
- Frequent risk of severe water rationing, prolonged water outages
 - Emergency bottled water flown in
 - Potential village evacuation
 - Extremely difficult in winter/continuous darkness
- Climate change
 - Qagiaq Lake in jeopardy
 - New well drilled for supply



Plant challenges

- If there are any issues, operators need to try and fix with the spare parts available at the plant.
- Extra boxes, hoses, piping.
- Temporary measures put in place
- Labor
- Keeping water circulating in the winter
- Equipment Maintenance

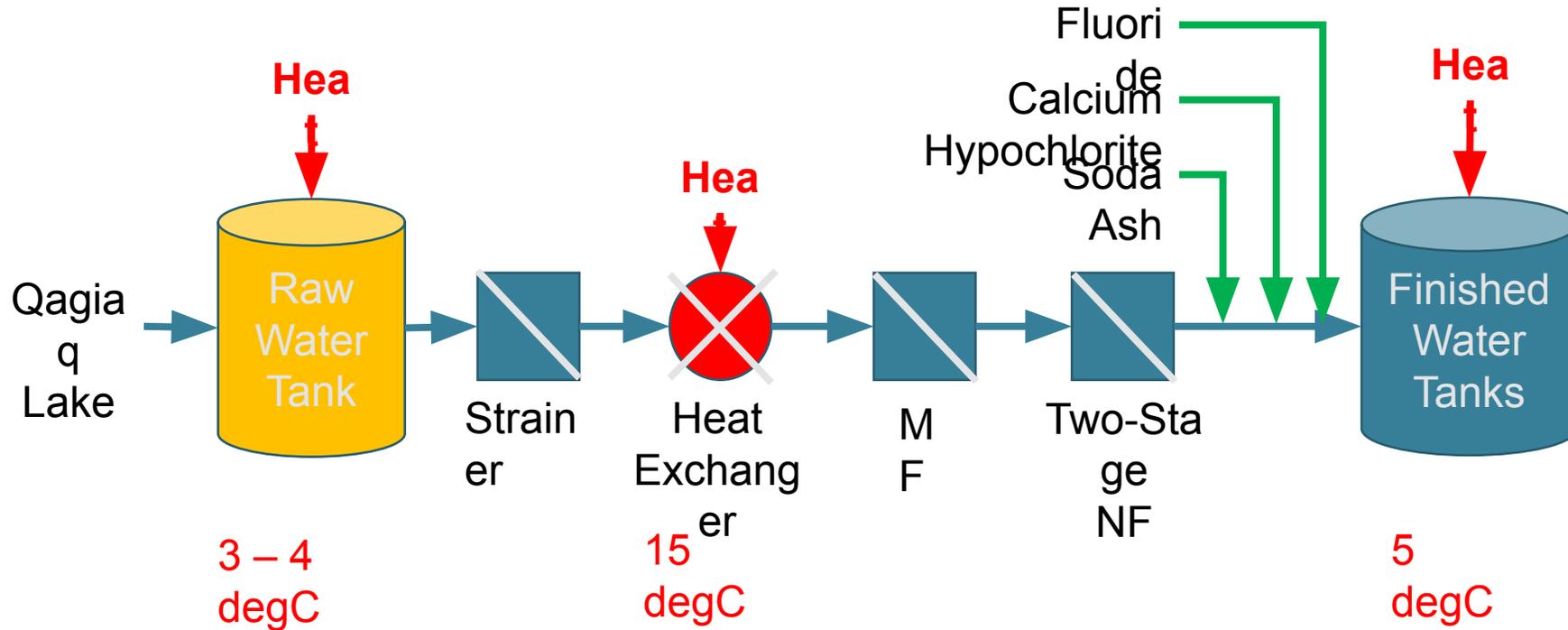


Current Water Treatment

- Built in 1999
- Raw water storage: 3.8 MG
- Two stage treatment:
 - Microfiltration
 - Nanofiltration – TOC removal
- Finished water storage: 5.9 MG
- Plant staffed with 2-3 operators' year round
- Max. production ~ 30,000 GPD



Current Water Treatment



Design Requirements

- Sampling June 2021 and May 2022
- Groundwater connected to an underground brine pool/lens
- Such pools common to the Arctic
- 58% more saline than typ. seawater
- Very cold water
- Salinity inhibits freezing in the well
- Flowable water even during spring/fall
 - Not certain about coldest winter

Parameter	Unit	2022 Value
TDS	mg/L	55,500
TSS	mg/L	96
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO ₃	11,000
Alkalinity	mg/L as CaCO ₃	322
pH	s.u.	7.0
Ammonia	mg/L	3.8
Iron	mg/L	21.7
Manganese	mg/L	2.44
Color	PCU	10
TOC	mg/L	5.9
Temp.	deg C	-3

Existing WTP Building

- Equipment must fit inside existing bldg
- Any work very expensive
 - Labor flown in
 - Equipment supplied by barge or airplane
 - Freezing temperatures most of the year
- Existing backwash/brine disposal is small on-site infiltration basin (not suited for year-round use)



Approach

- Replace heat exchanger
- Precipitate iron
- Increase MF cleaning capabilities
- Reverse osmosis
- Replace CIP pump, reuse rest of existing
- New ocean outfall

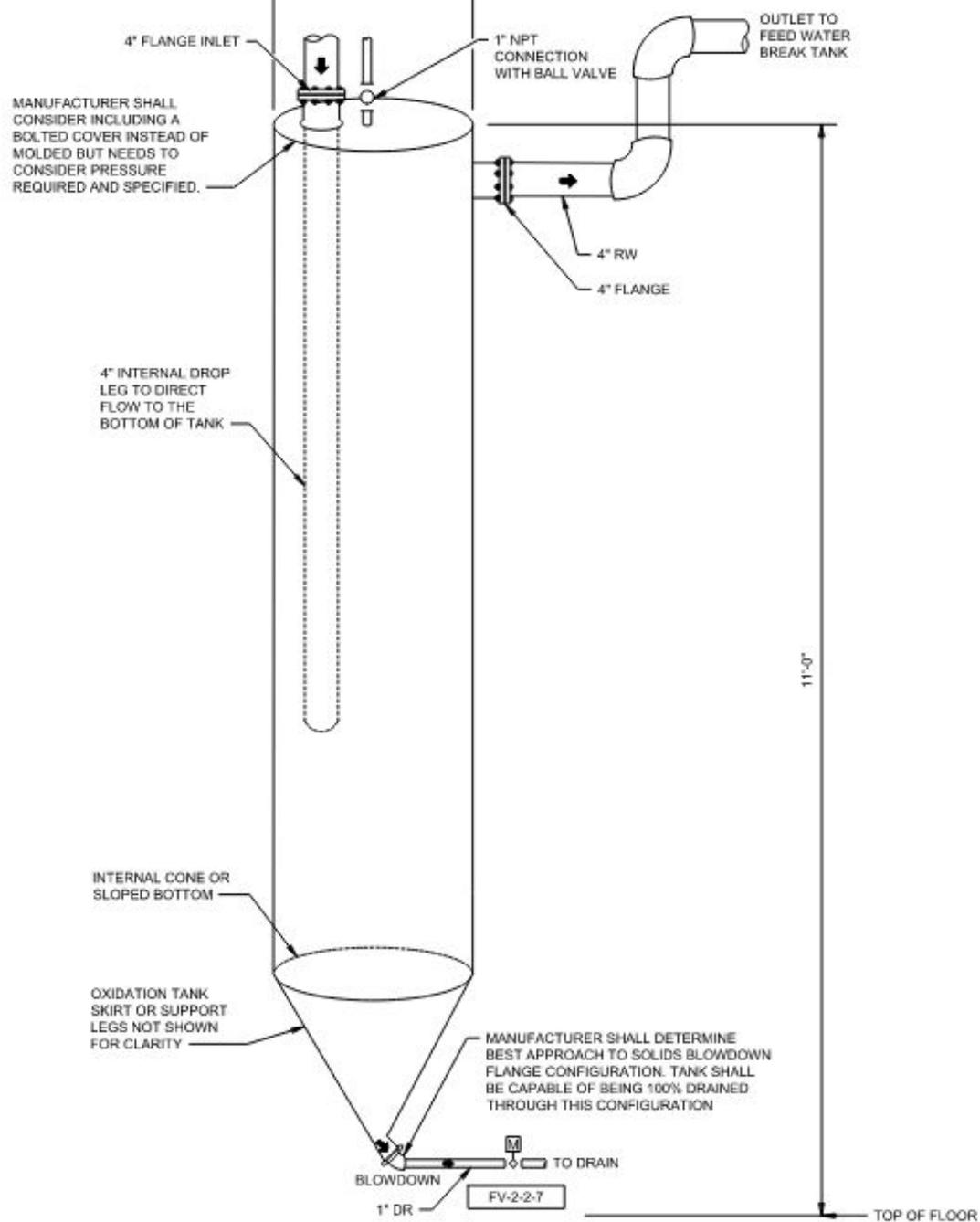




Proposed Treatment

- TDS (Lake vs Well)
 - Very different RW quality
 - Ability to treat either(2x 175 GPM Units)
 - 2 units on 1 skid
 - 1 unit nanofiltration
 - 1 unit reverse osmosis
- Precipitate Iron





Iron

- New chlorine dosing pump
- New oxidation tank
- Existing feed water tank
- MF filtration

NF Unit

- Limited to 3 months until lake is gone completely
- Designed to be converted to 2nd RO unit
- Continuous water production during summer window
- Incident response more of a challenge

RO Unit

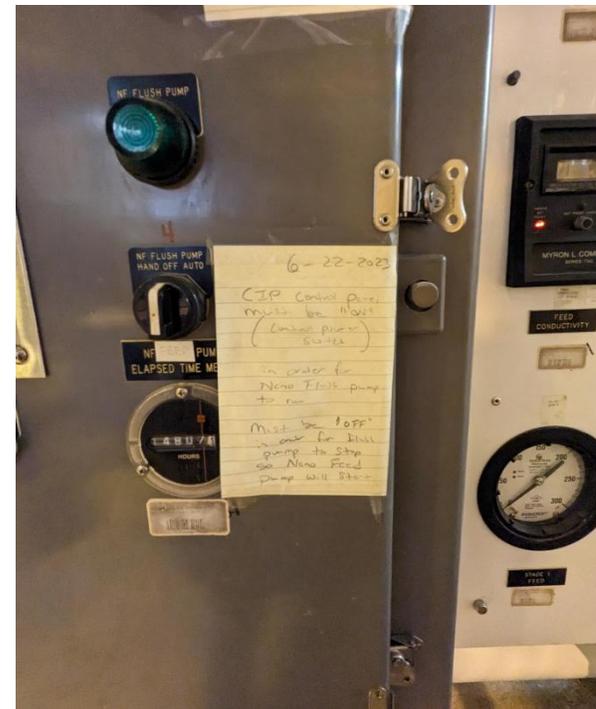
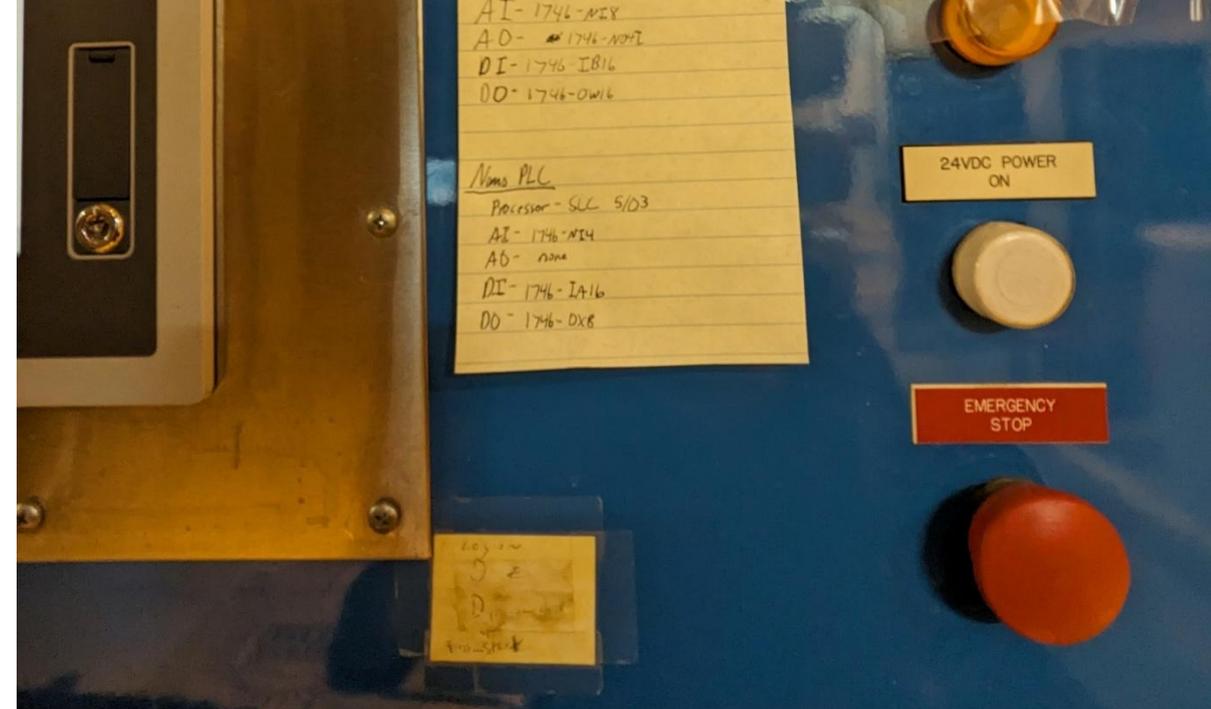
- Well frozen is not frozen as long, thus water production window is close to year round
- Plant can operate 8-10 hours a day
- Incident response is easier
- 100 HP maximum design requirement. Using energy recover on feed pumps

Projections

	Lake Source	Well Source
Pressure vessels	8	8
Elements per vessel	4	4
Feed flow (gpm)	290	175
Permeate flow (gpm)	130	53
Recovery (%)	45	30
Feed Pressure (psi)	75	1,000
Booster Pump HP	20	20
Energy Recovery	Bypass	Yes
Feed Pump HP	Bypass	100

Training

- Operators will receive training on new system.
- Older equipment is replaced and will be under warranty





Installation

- Limited footprint available
- Constrained by size of door
- Single skid is split for entry then reassembled
- Make sure everything is available
- Demolish in winter / clear a path
- Get done by spring





Cost Estimate

- Rates
 - 60 hours / week
 - 20% premium time
 - Subcontractors markup 35%
 - 3 Months to complete
- Equipment = \$1.3M
- Contingency = \$500K
- Total = \$4M



Schedule

- ROM design of skid - summer 2025
- Equipment fabrication and shipping – 1 year
- Delivery to Point Hope – after ice, summer 2026
- Construction – winter 2026
- Startup – Spring 2027

Questions?

