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# **Validation of DSM2 Volumetric Fingerprints Using Grab Sample Mineral Data**

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**CWEMF Annual Meeting**

**March 2006**

# Presentation Content

- Objective
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusions & Recommendations

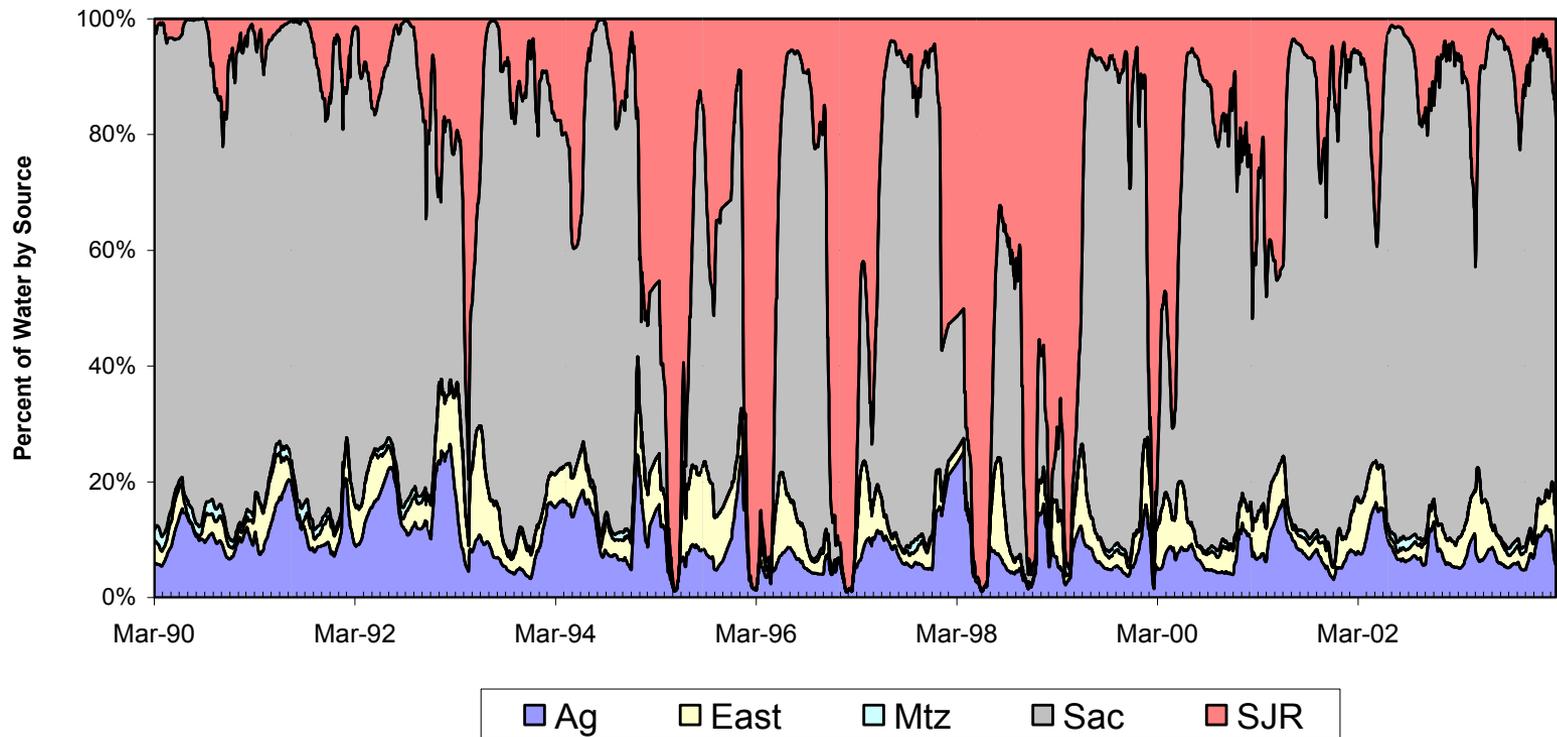
# Objective

*Develop an approach to validate volumetric fingerprinting results*

# **Validate – According to Webster**

***To support or corroborate on a sound or authoritative basis***

### Volumetric Fingerprint at Banks April 1990 - March 2004



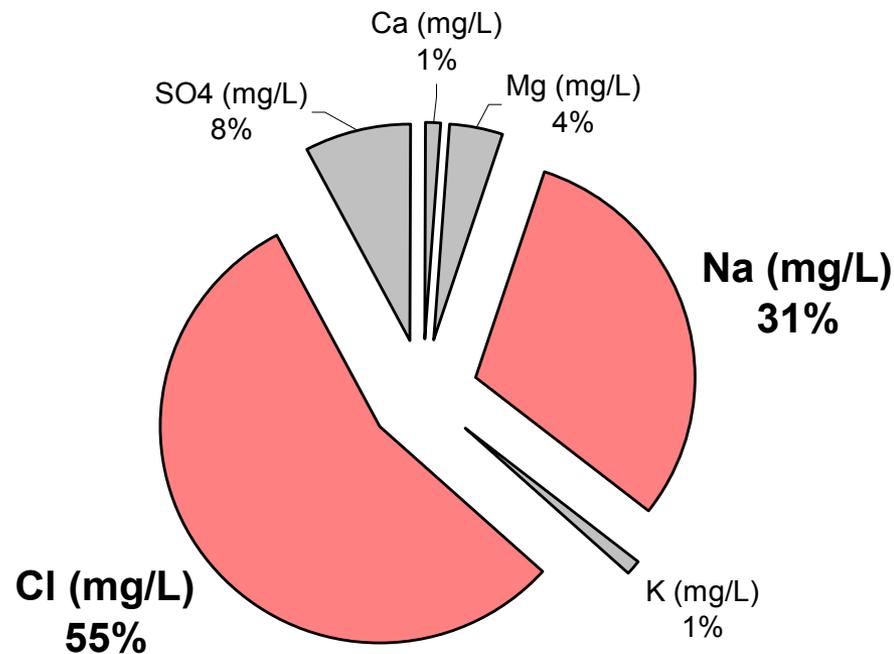
# Presentation Content

- Objective
- Methodology
  - Typical Mineral Composition of Source Waters
  - Promising Source Fingerprints
  - Data
- Results
- Conclusions & Recommendations

# Methodology

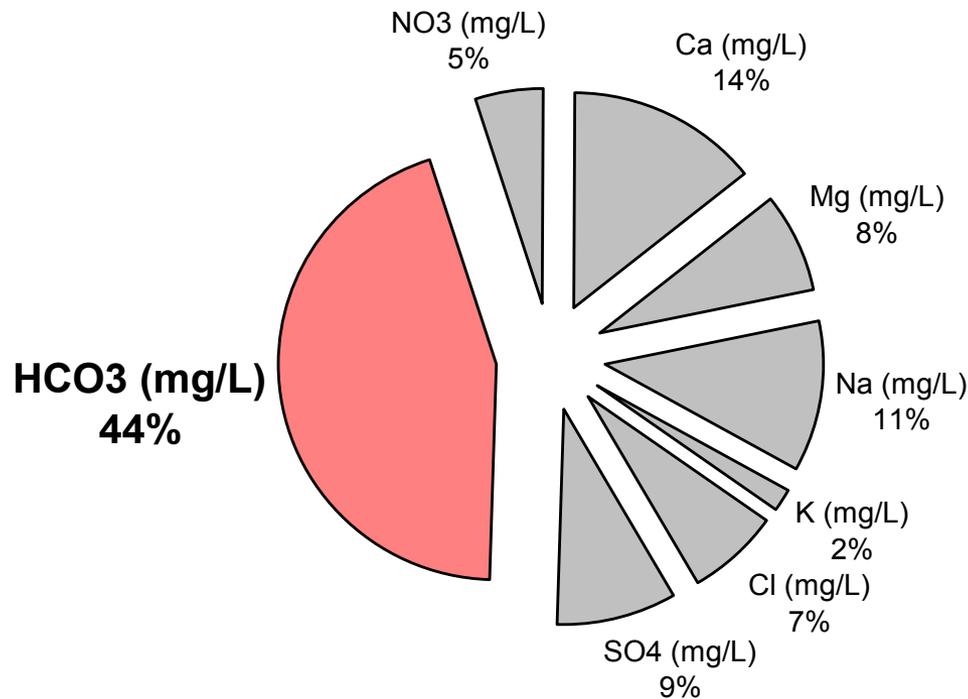
*Investigate the value of mineral data in fingerprinting source water contributions at various Delta locations*

# Typical Mineral Composition Seawater (TDS = 34,500 mg/L)



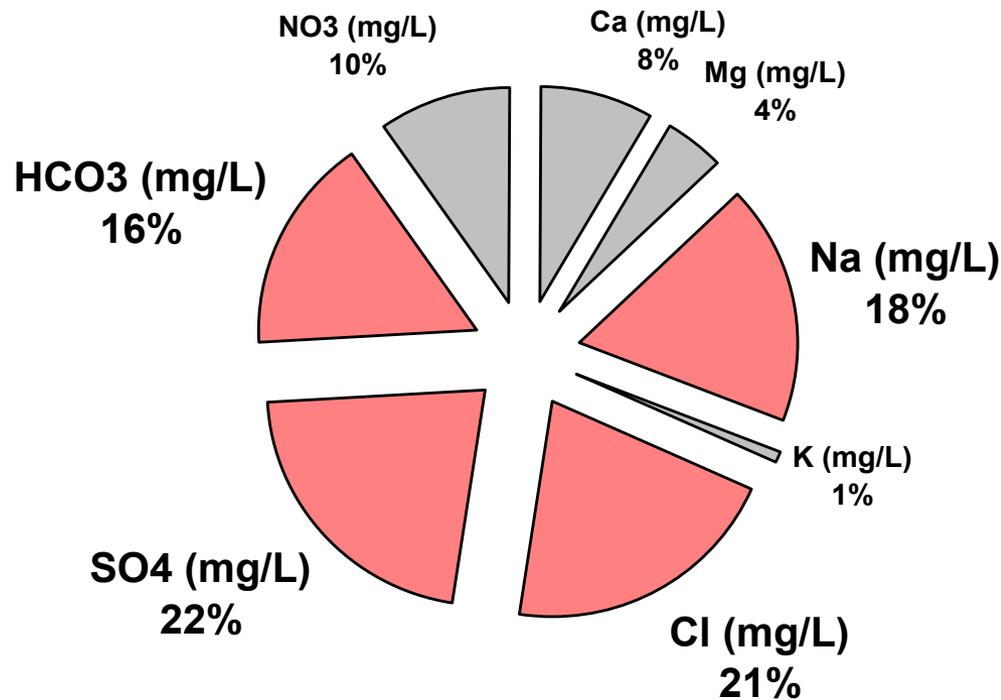
# Typical Mineral Composition

## Sacramento River at Greenes (TDS = 100 mg/L)



# Typical Mineral Composition

San Joaquin River at Vernalis (TDS = 300 mg/L)



# Methodology

## Promising Source Fingerprints

- **Seawater has a high chloride-to-sulfate ratio**
  - Seawater ~ 7
  - Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers ~ 1
- **San Joaquin River has a high proportion of sulfate relative to Sacramento River**
- **Sacramento River has a high proportion of bicarbonate relative to San Joaquin River**

# Methodology

## Data

Location	Observations	Period	Source(s)
Old River @ Bacon	156	Nov 1994 – Oct 2005	MWQI
Banks	261	Apr 1990 – Mar 2004	MWQI DWR O&M
Tracy	141	Apr 1990 – May 1999	MWQI

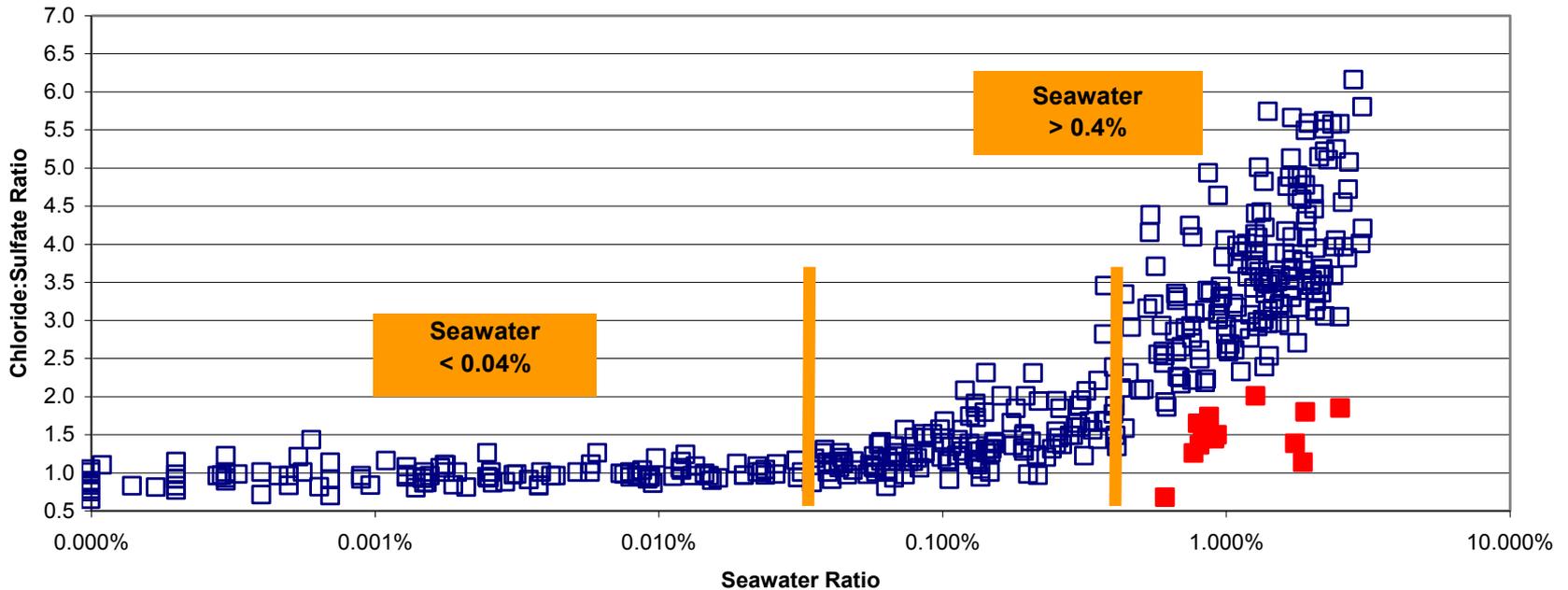
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  - Seawater Fingerprints
  - Riverine Fingerprints
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# Seawater Fingerprint

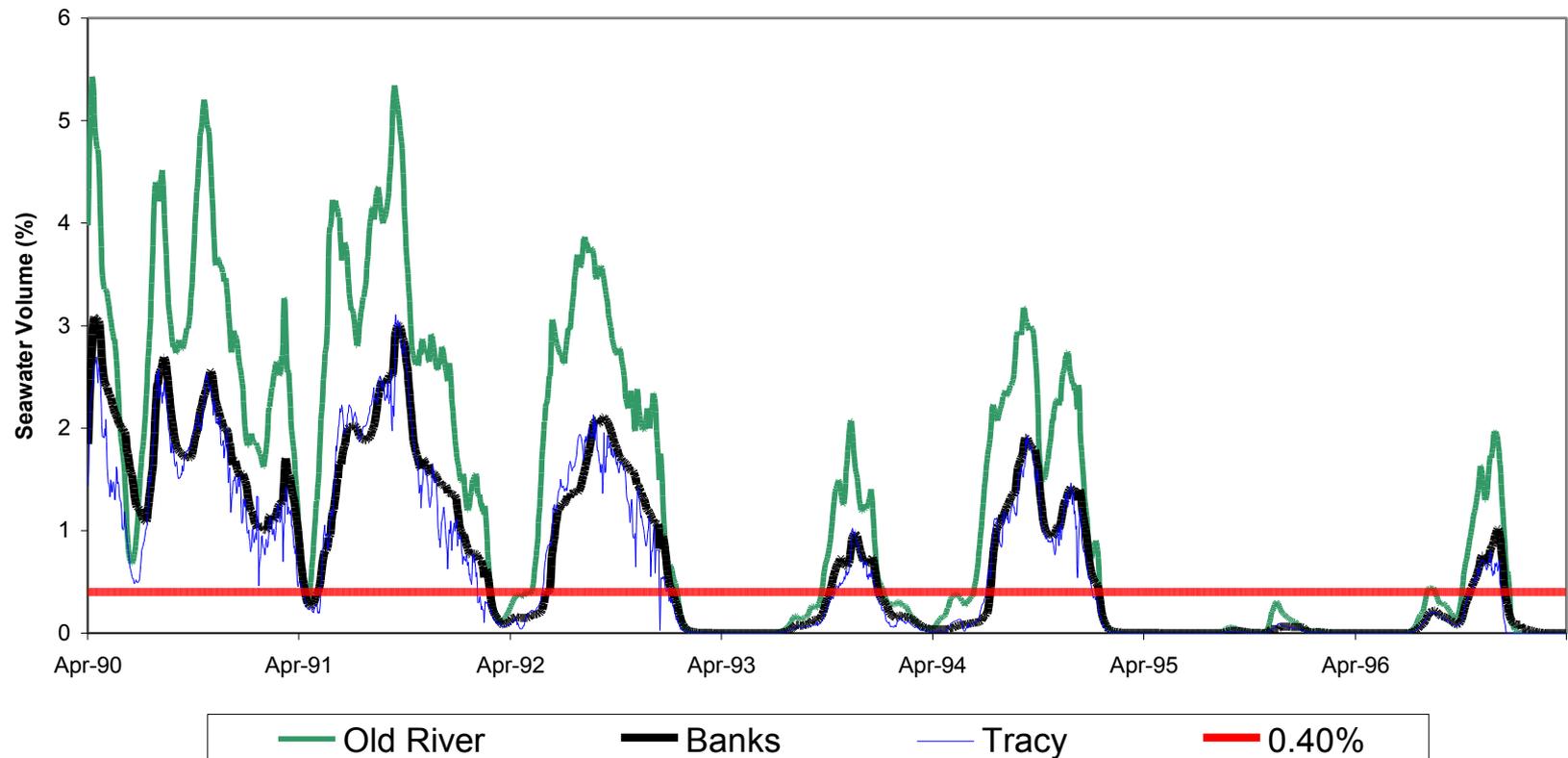
## Chloride-to-Sulfate Ratio

Observed Chloride:Sulfate Ratio  
as a Function of Modeled Seawater Ratio



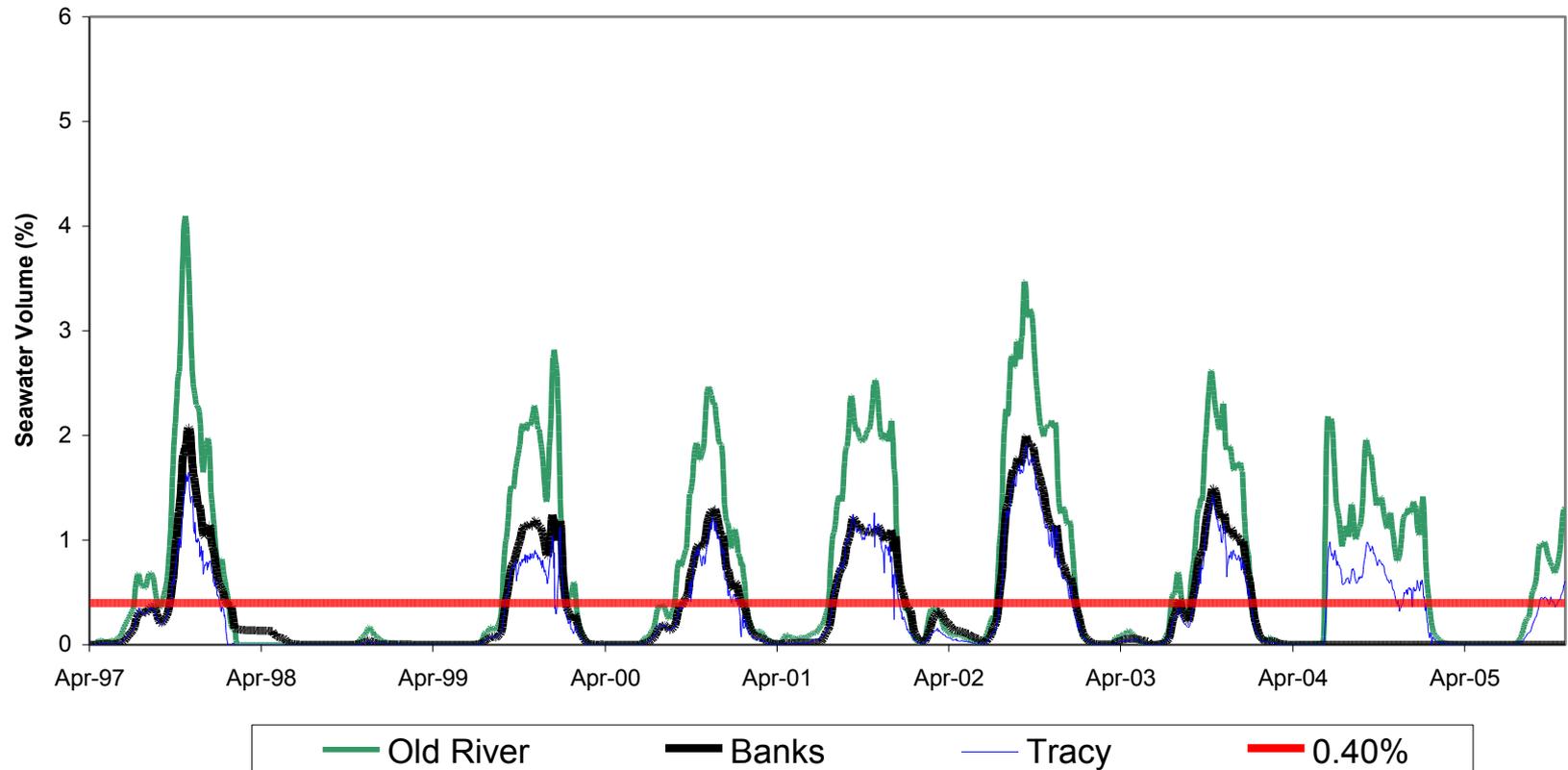
# Seawater Fingerprint

Apr 1990 – Mar 1997

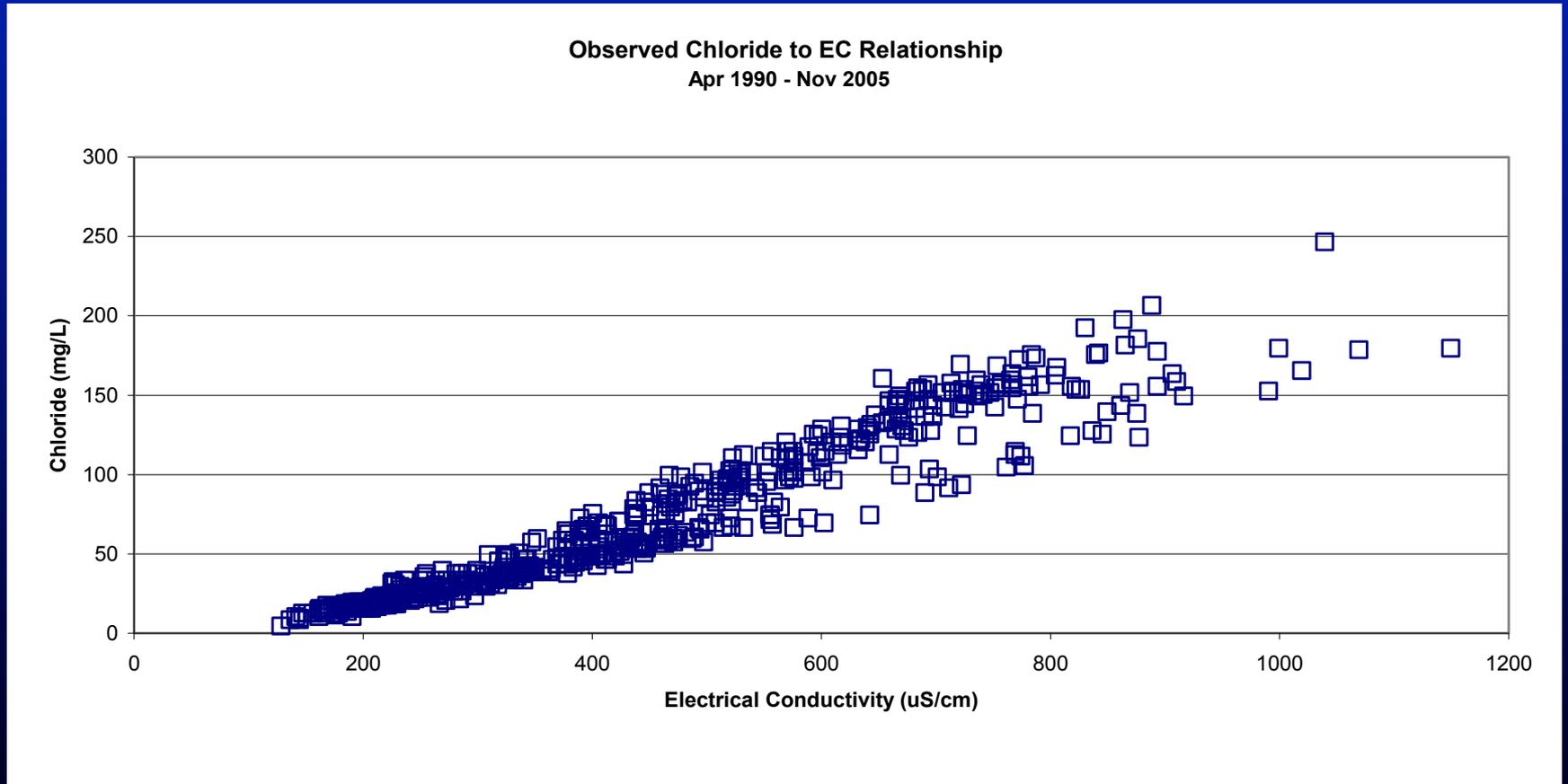


# Seawater Fingerprint

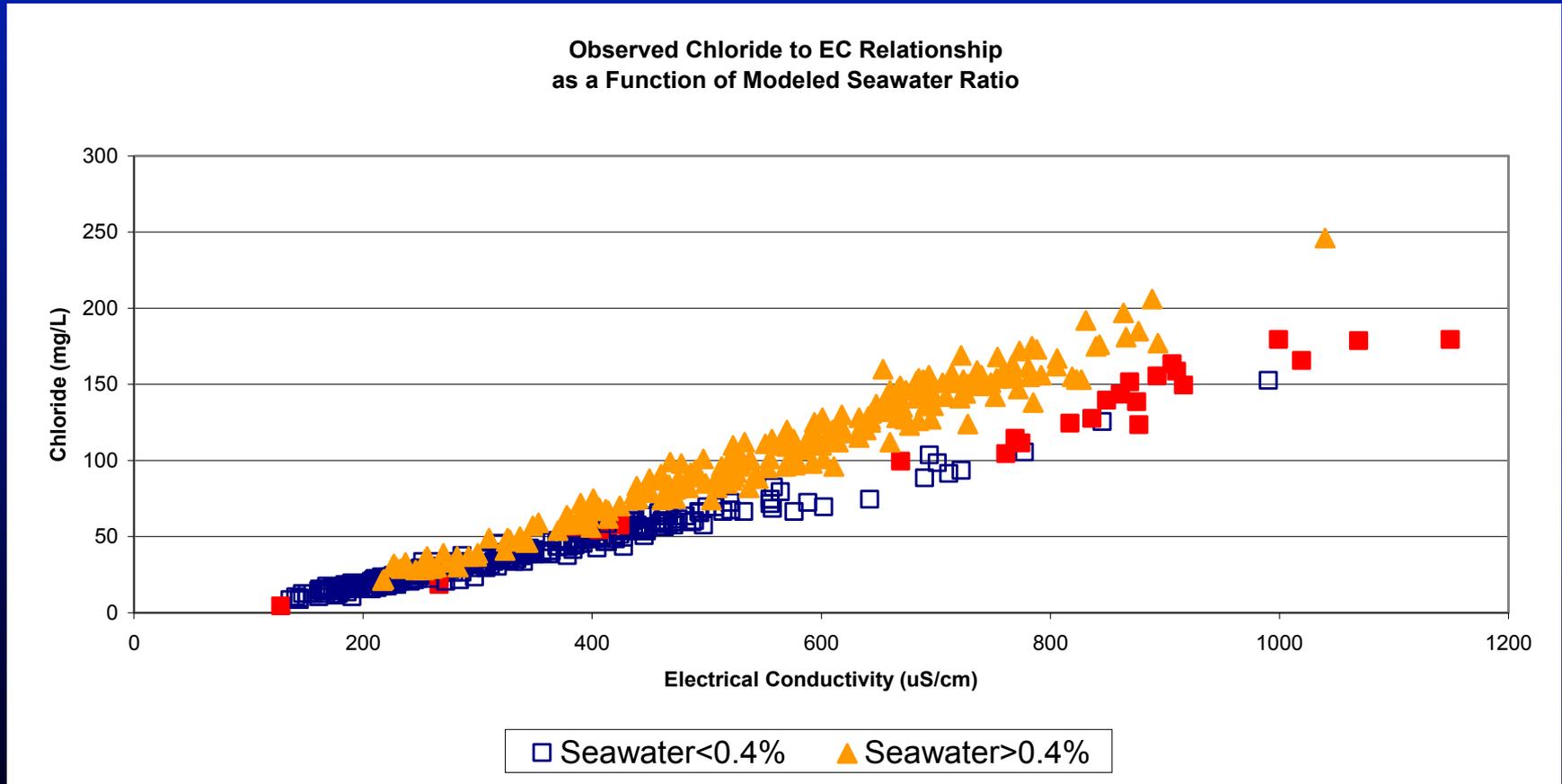
Apr 1997 – Oct 2005



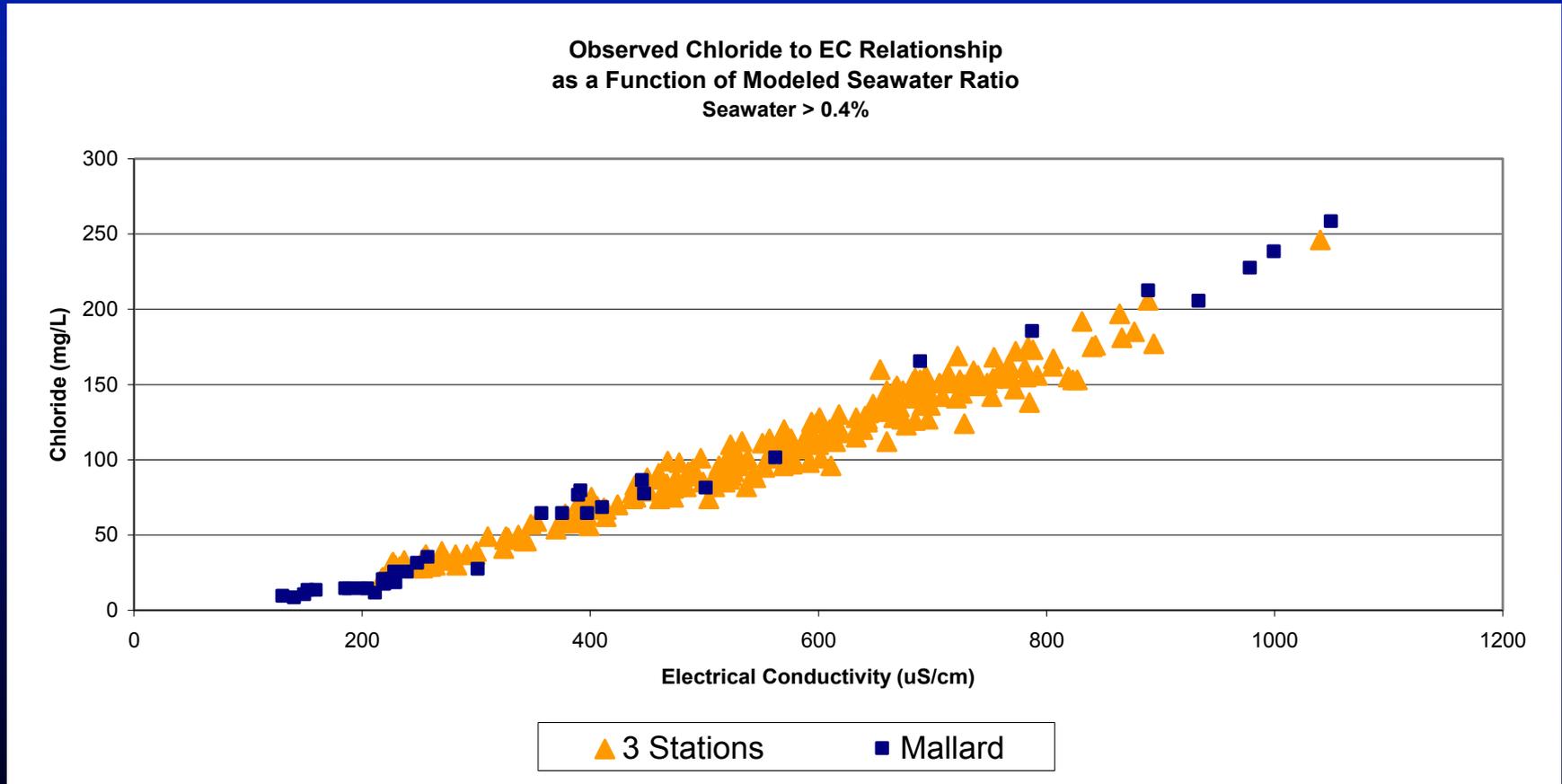
# Seawater Fingerprint Chloride



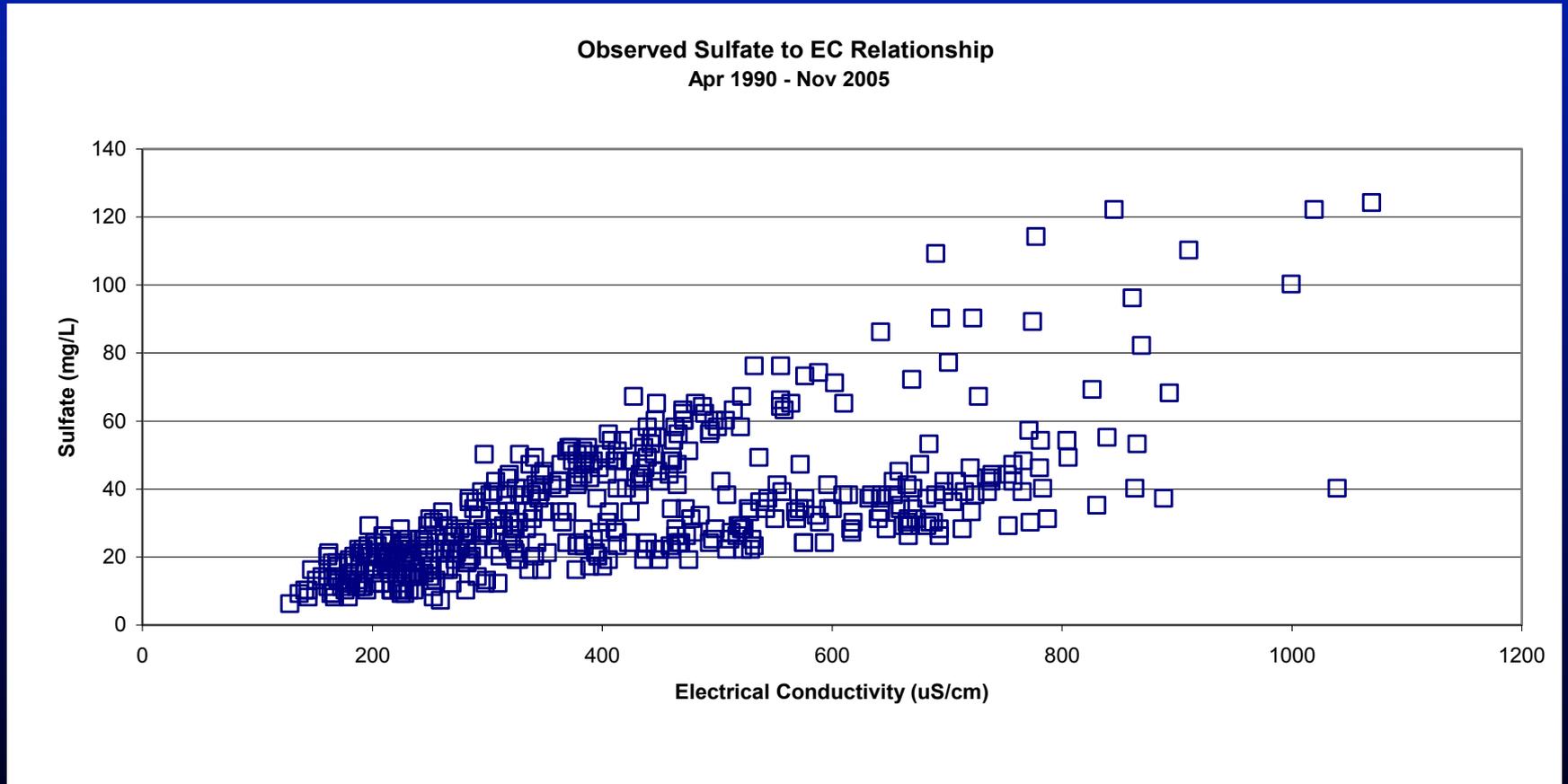
# Seawater Fingerprint Chloride



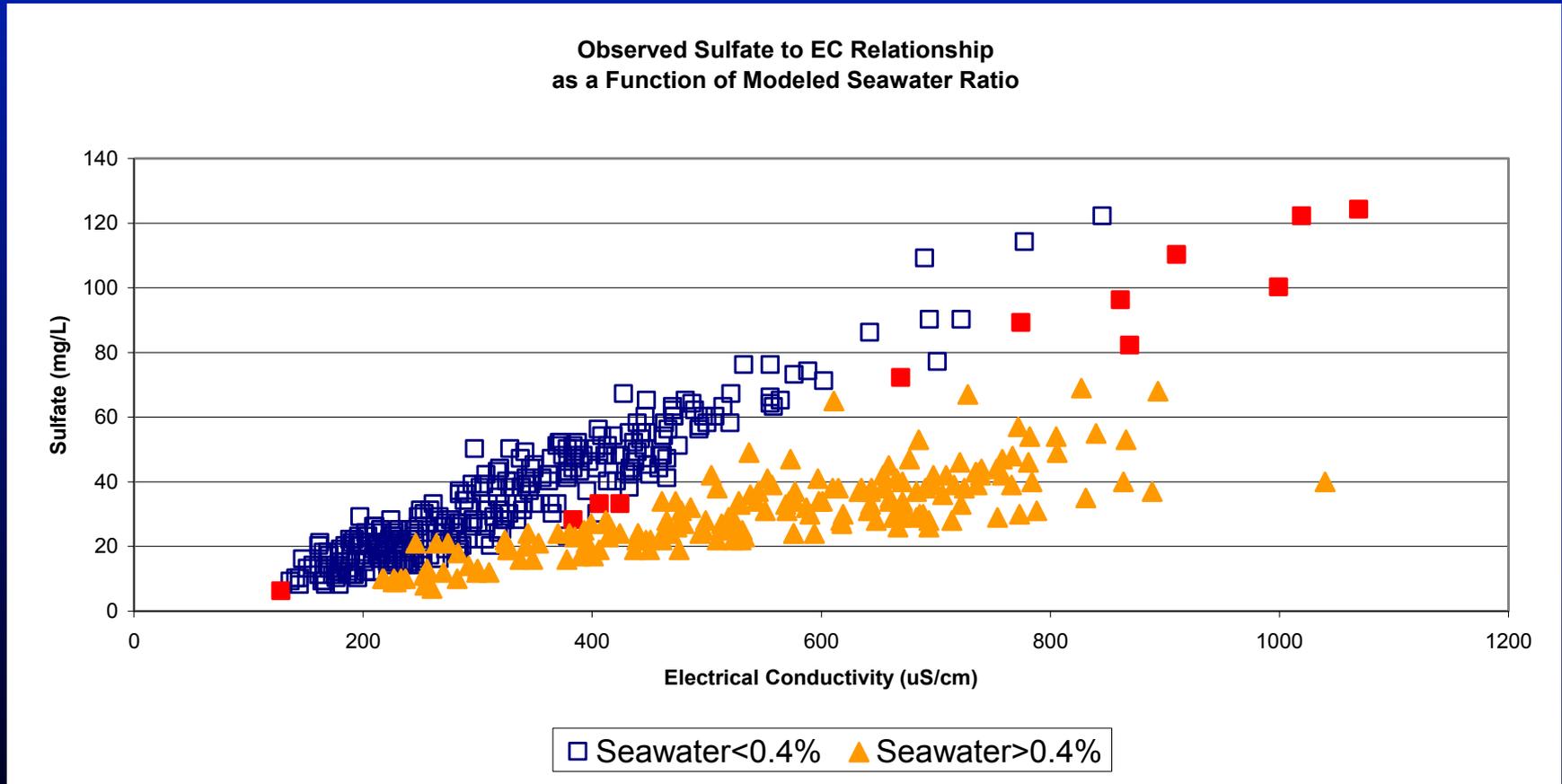
# Seawater Fingerprint Chloride



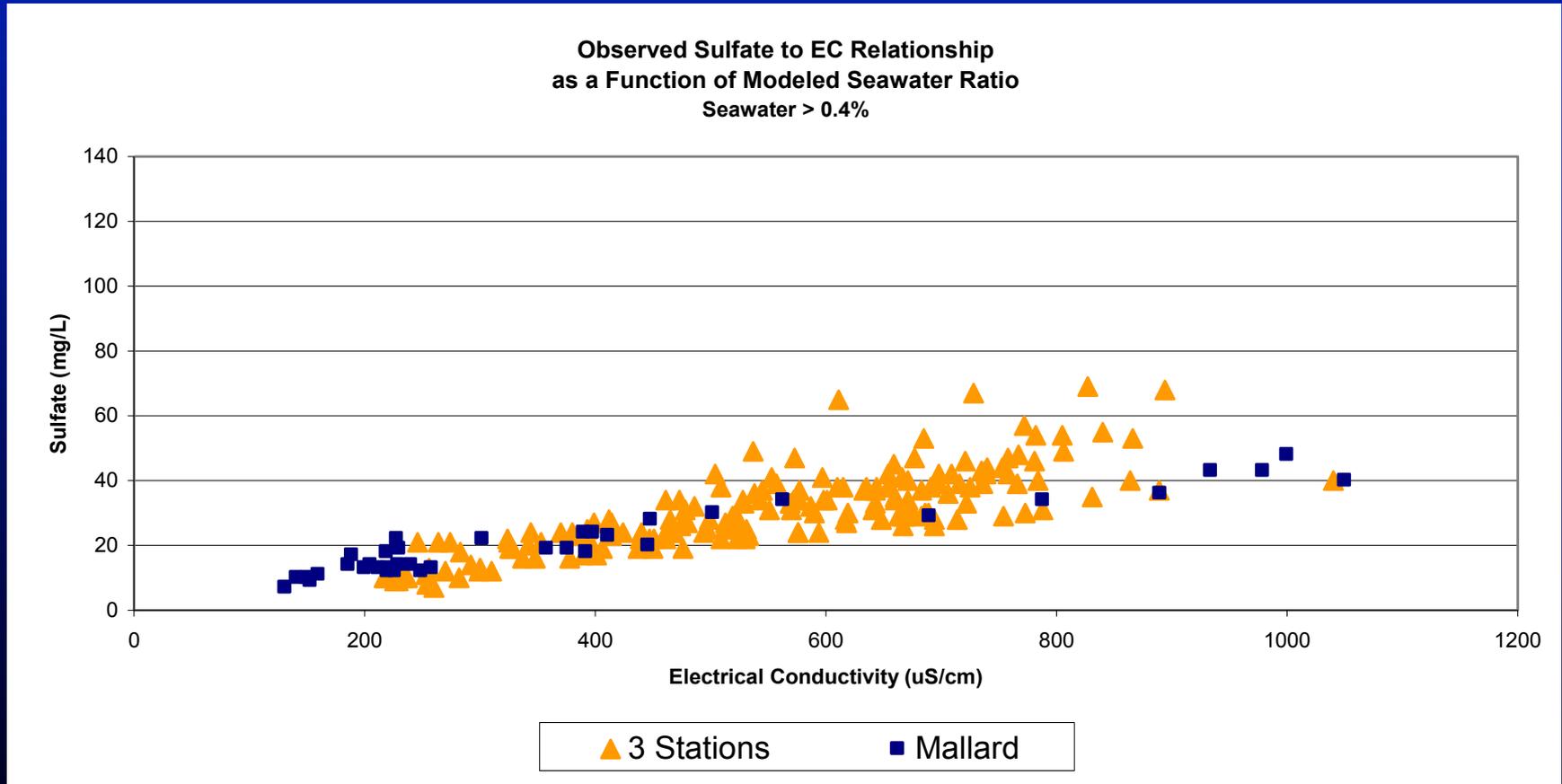
# Seawater Fingerprint Sulfate



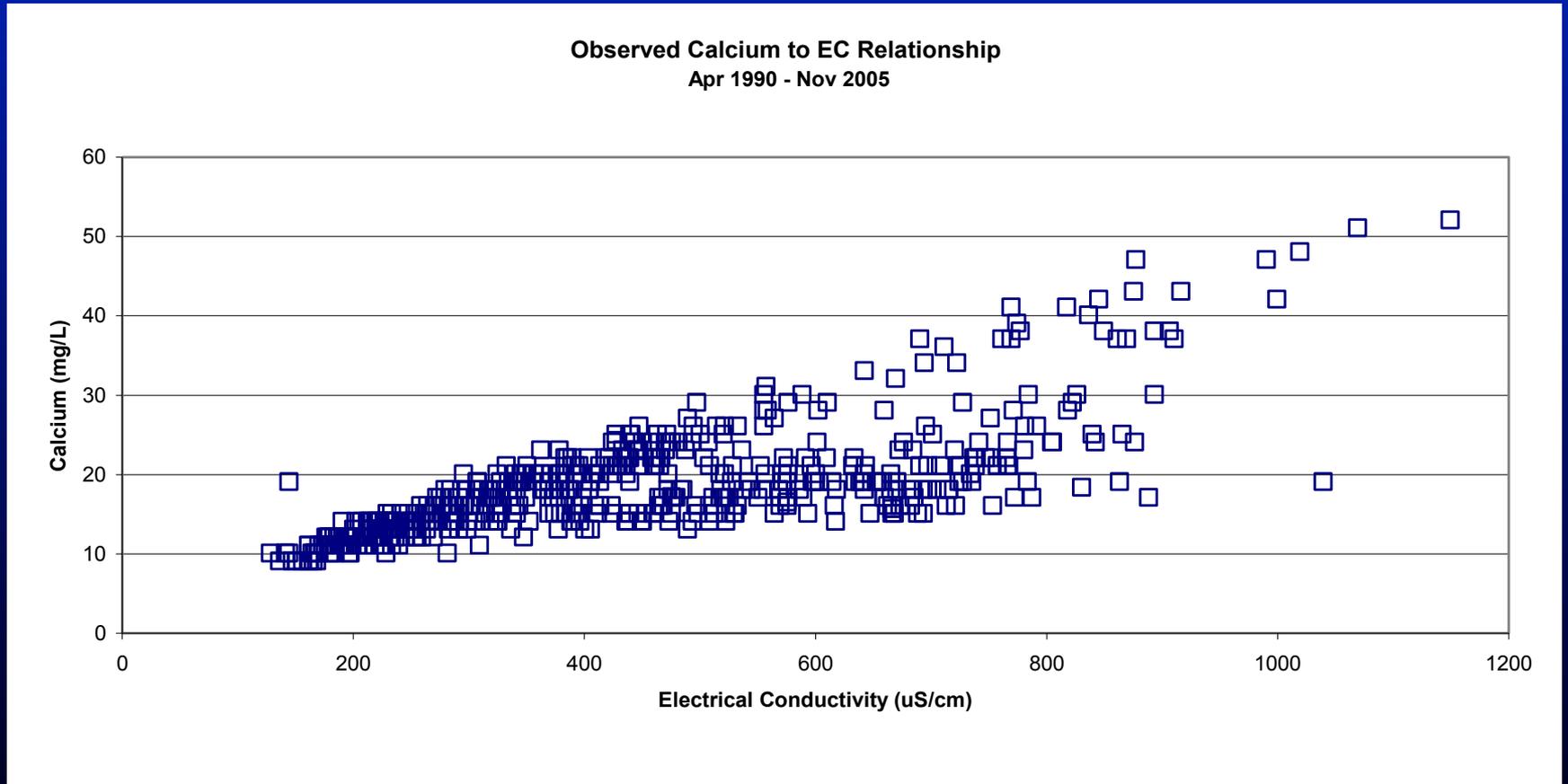
# Seawater Fingerprint Sulfate



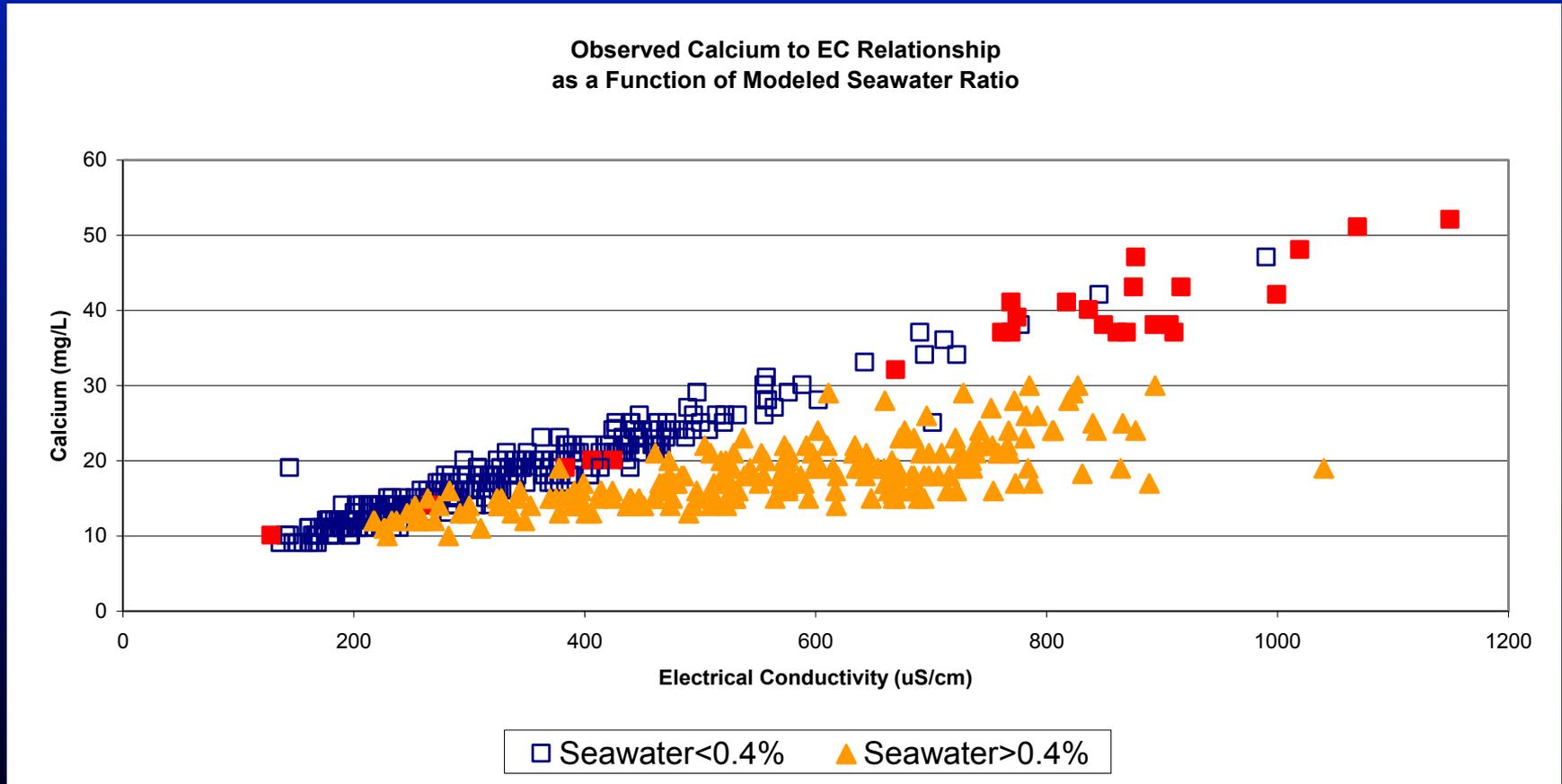
# Seawater Fingerprint Sulfate



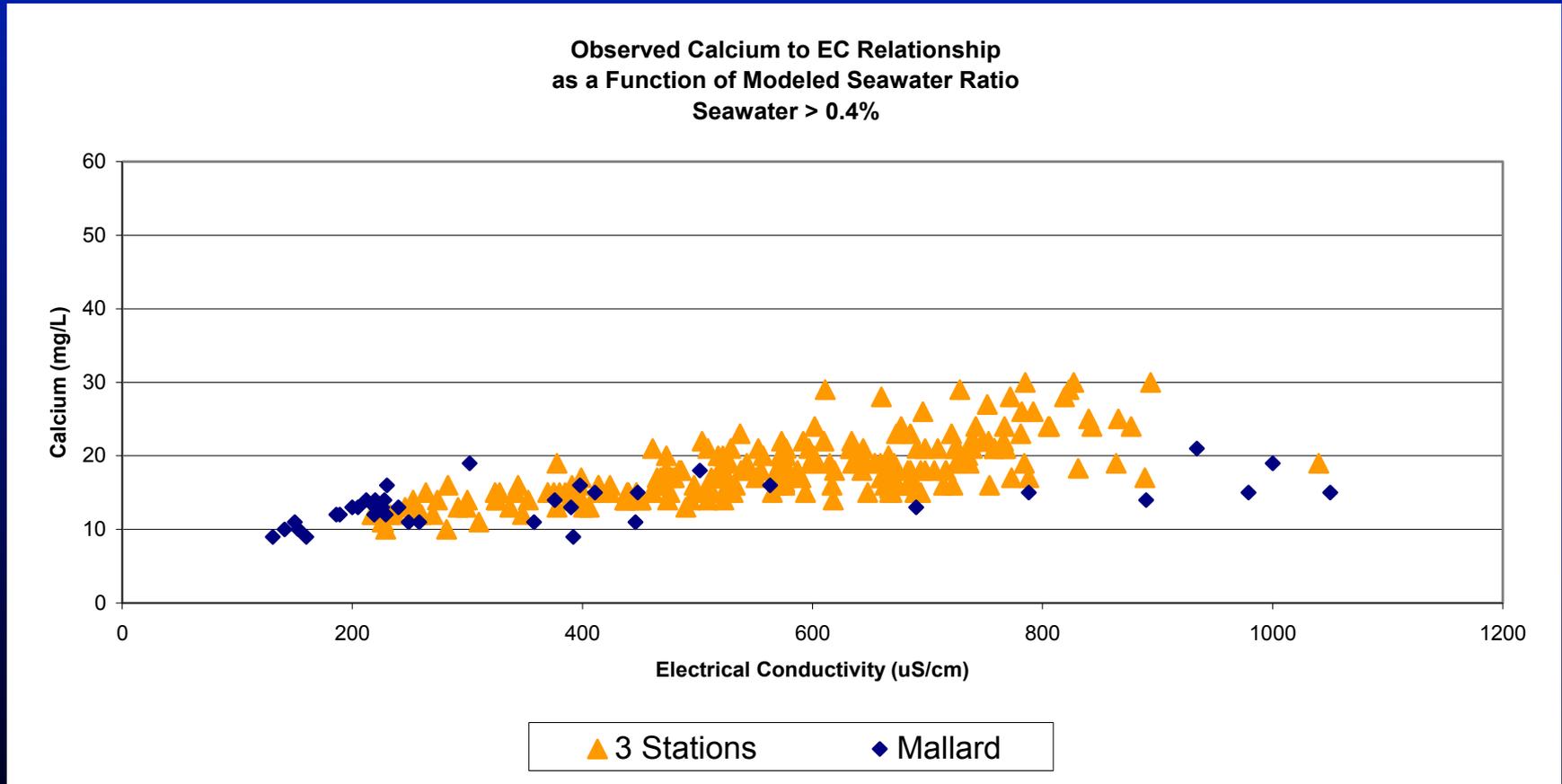
# Seawater Fingerprint Calcium



# Seawater Fingerprint Calcium



# Seawater Fingerprint Calcium



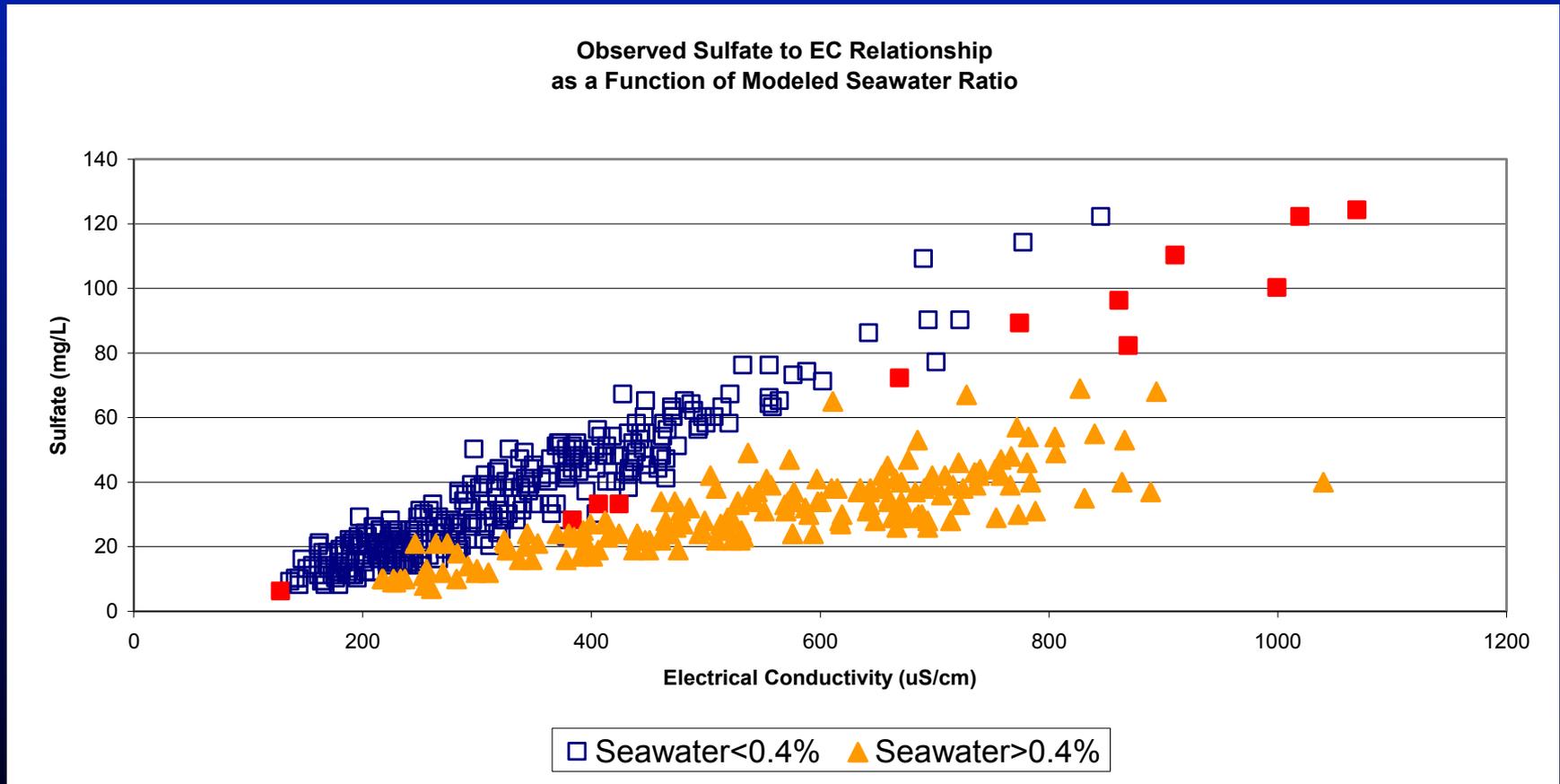
# Riverine Fingerprints

## ■ Classification

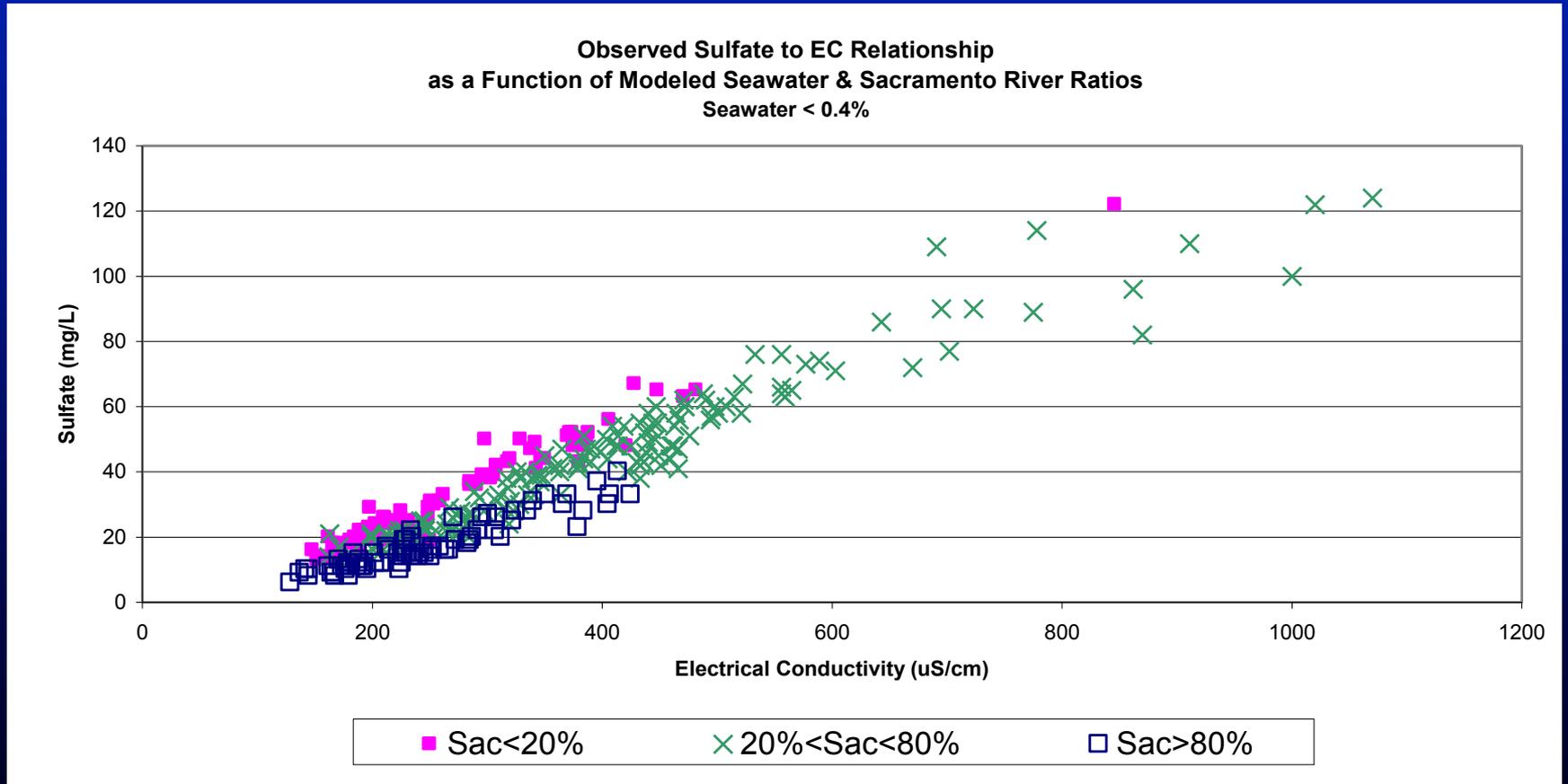
- Sac volume fingerprint  $< 20\%$  (dominated by San Joaquin River and agricultural drainage)
- Sac volume fingerprint 20-80%
- Sac volume fingerprint  $> 80\%$  (dominated by Sacramento and Mokelumne Rivers)

- Riverine fingerprints are not detected when seawater  $> 0.4\%$

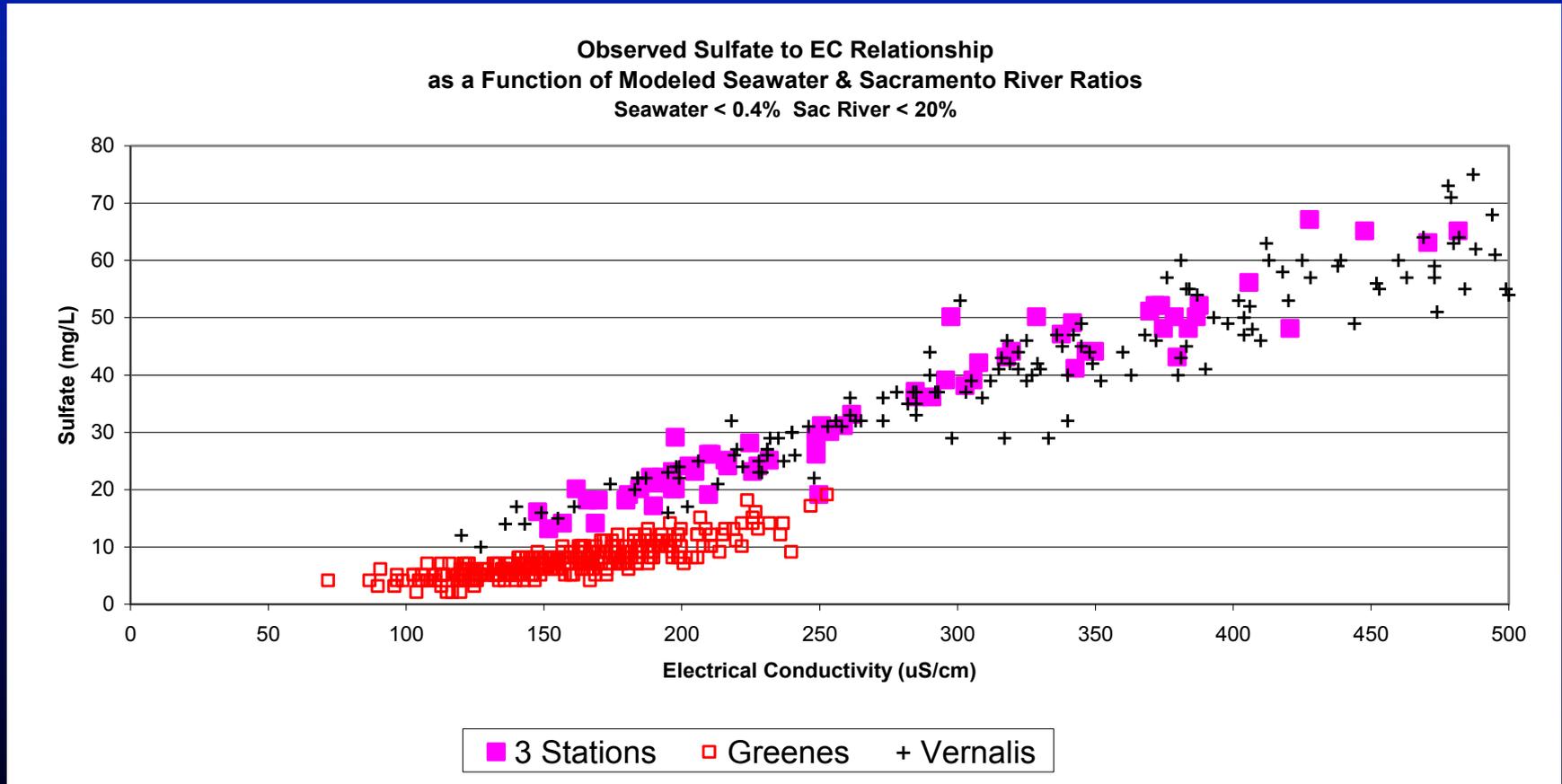
# Riverine Fingerprint Sulfate



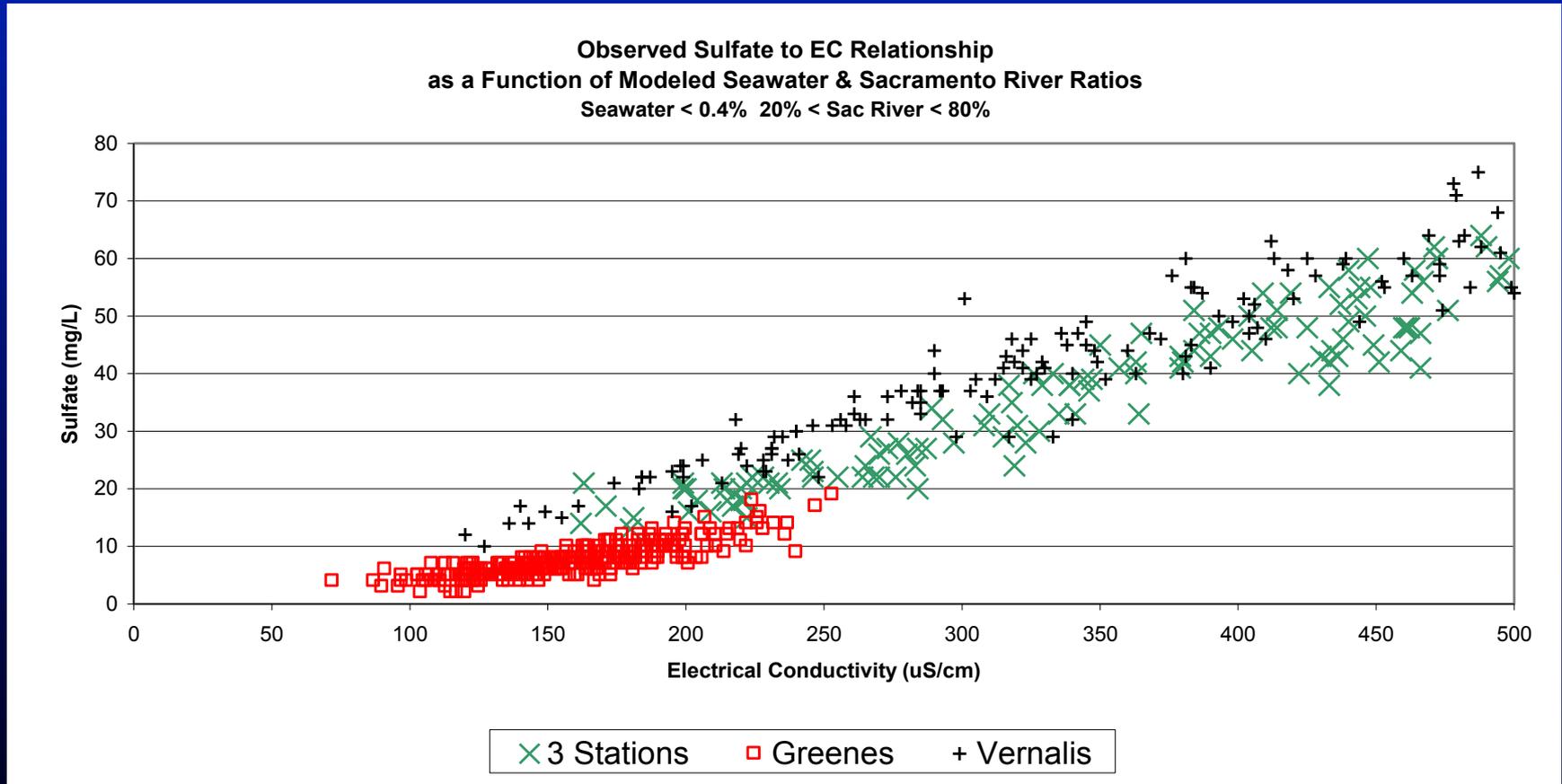
# Riverine Fingerprint Sulfate



# Riverine Fingerprint Sulfate

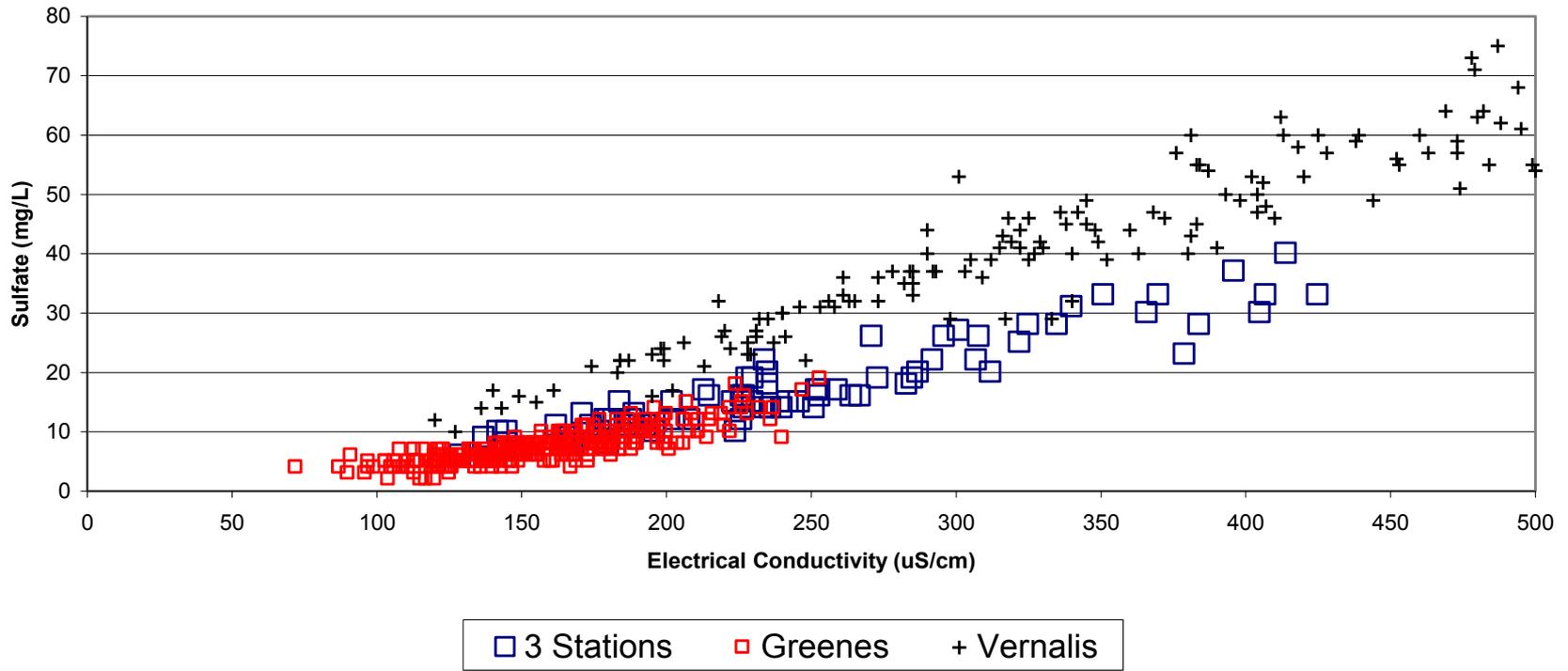


# Riverine Fingerprint Sulfate



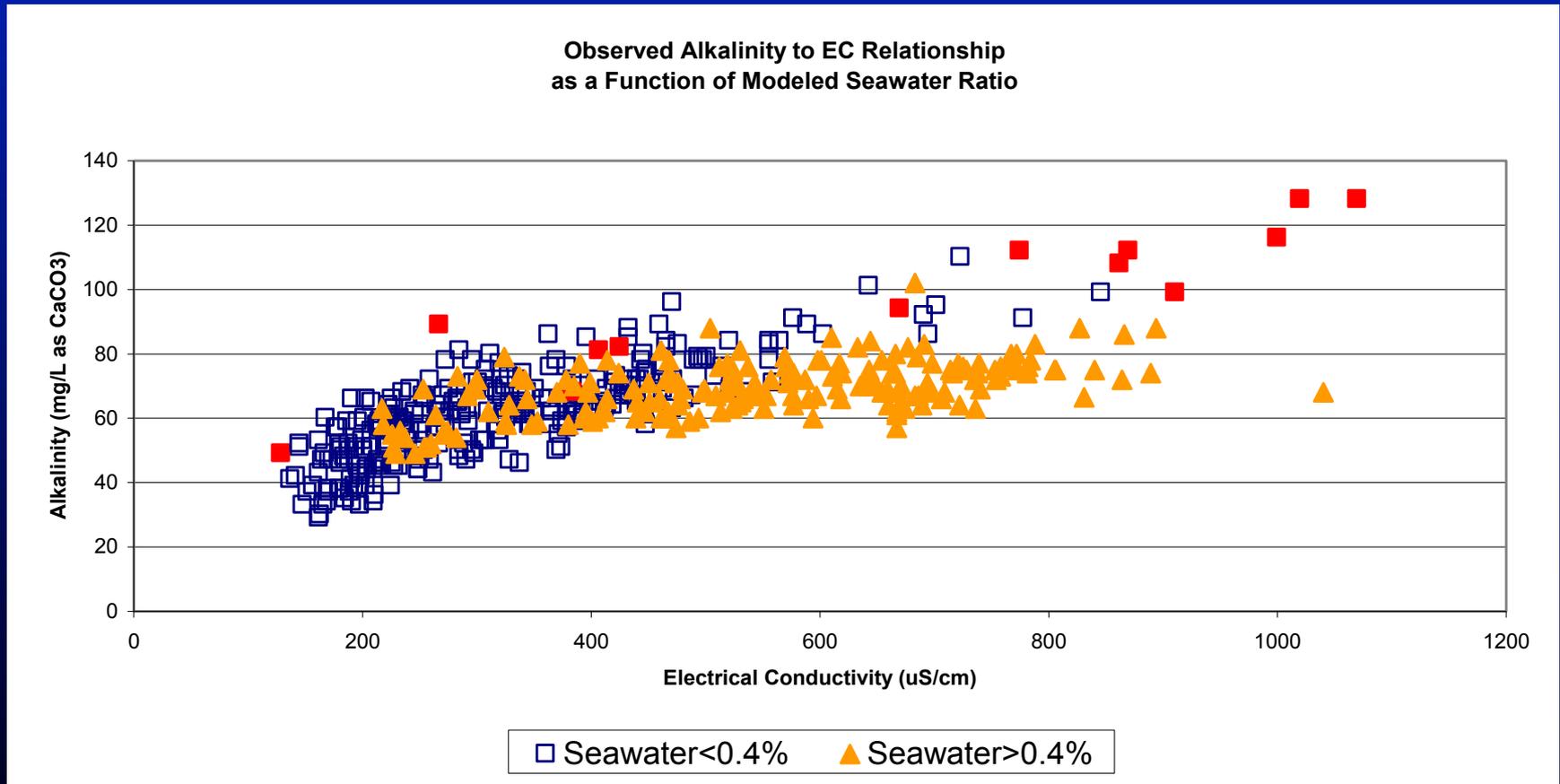
# Riverine Fingerprint Sulfate

Observed Sulfate to EC Relationship  
as a Function of Modeled Seawater & Sacramento River Ratios  
Seawater < 0.4% Sac River > 80%

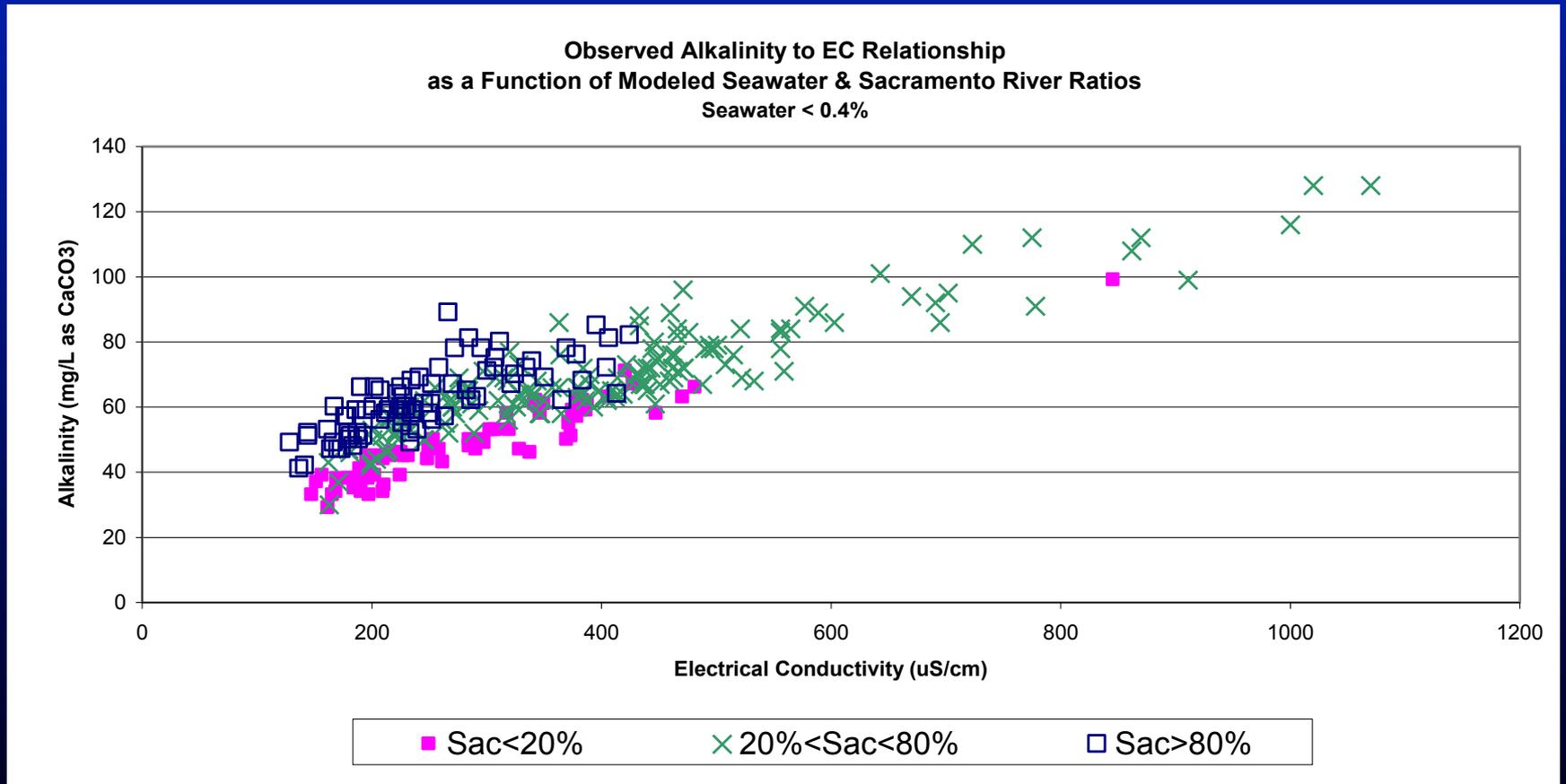


# Riverine Fingerprint

## Bicarbonate

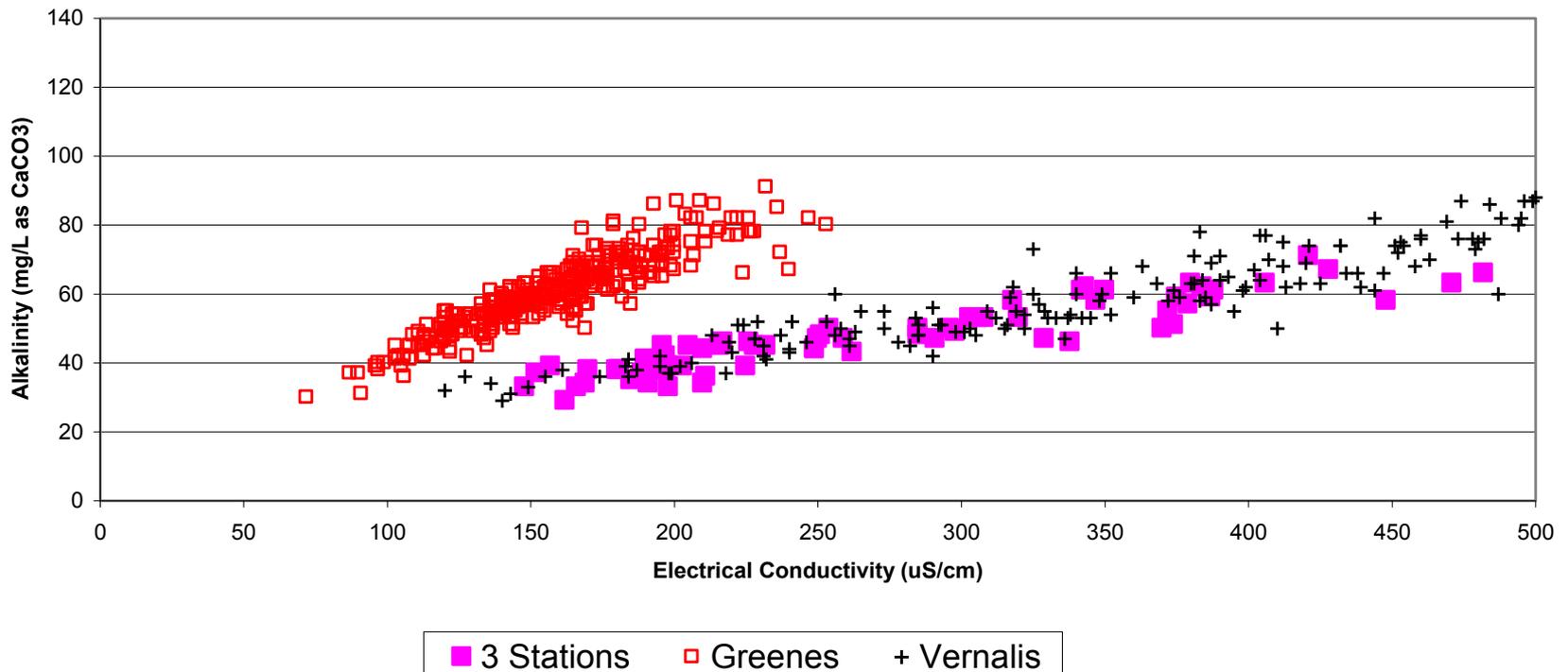


# Riverine Fingerprint Bicarbonate

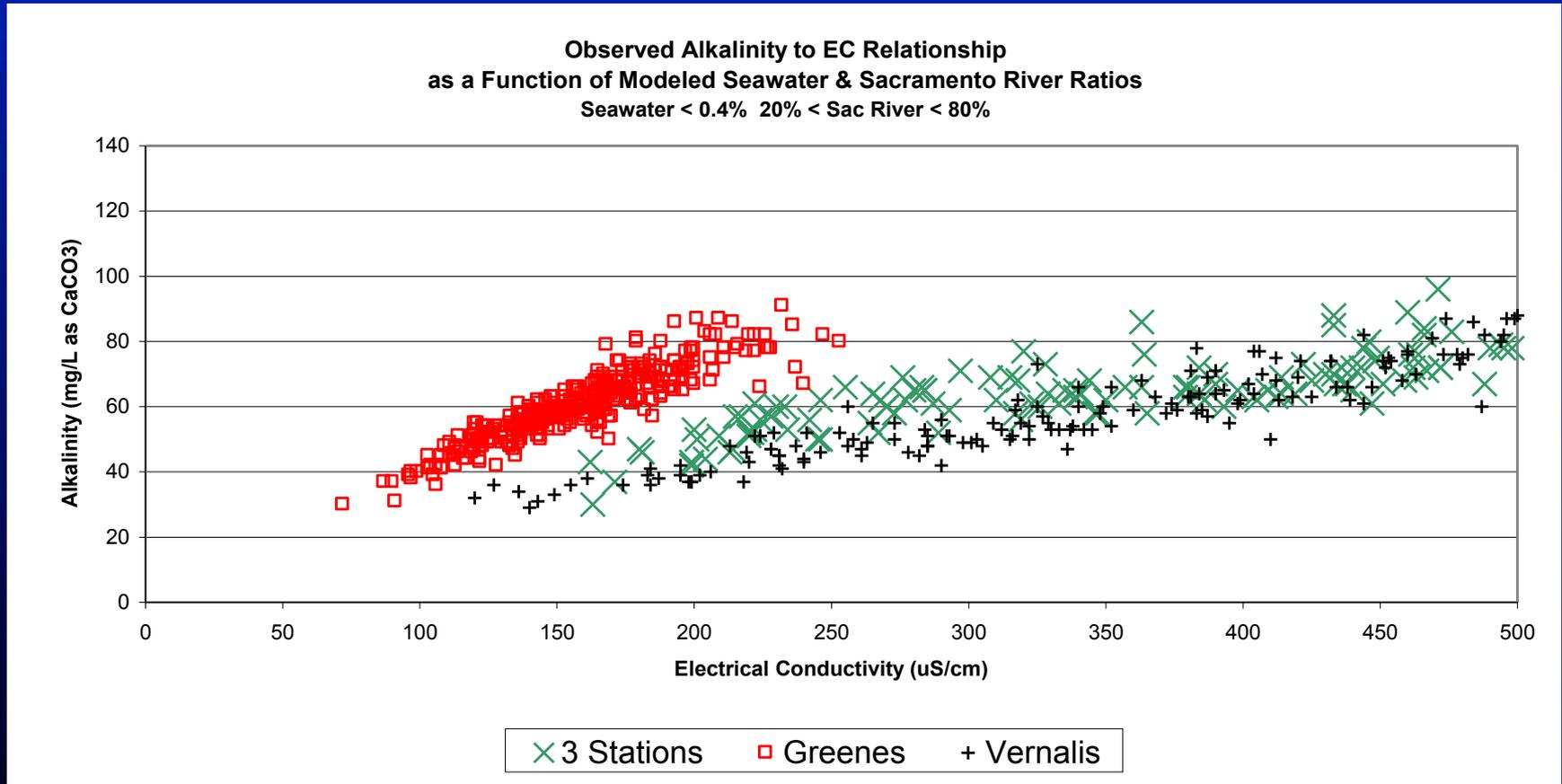


# Riverine Fingerprint Bicarbonate

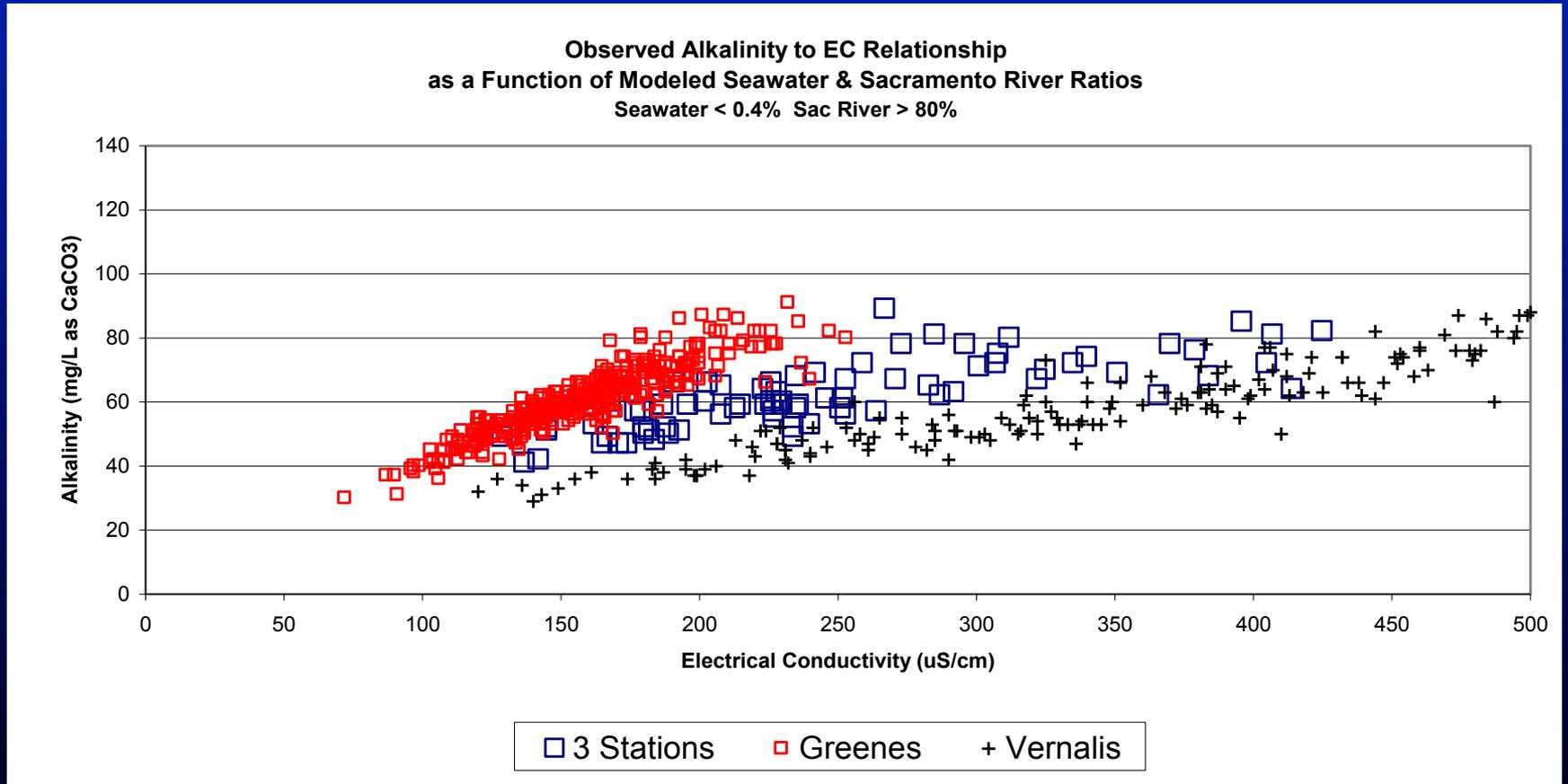
Observed Old River @ Bacon Alkalinity to EC Relationship  
as a Function of Modeled Seawater & Sacramento River Ratios  
Seawater < 0.4% Sac River < 20%



# Riverine Fingerprint Bicarbonate



# Riverine Fingerprint Bicarbonate



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# Conclusions

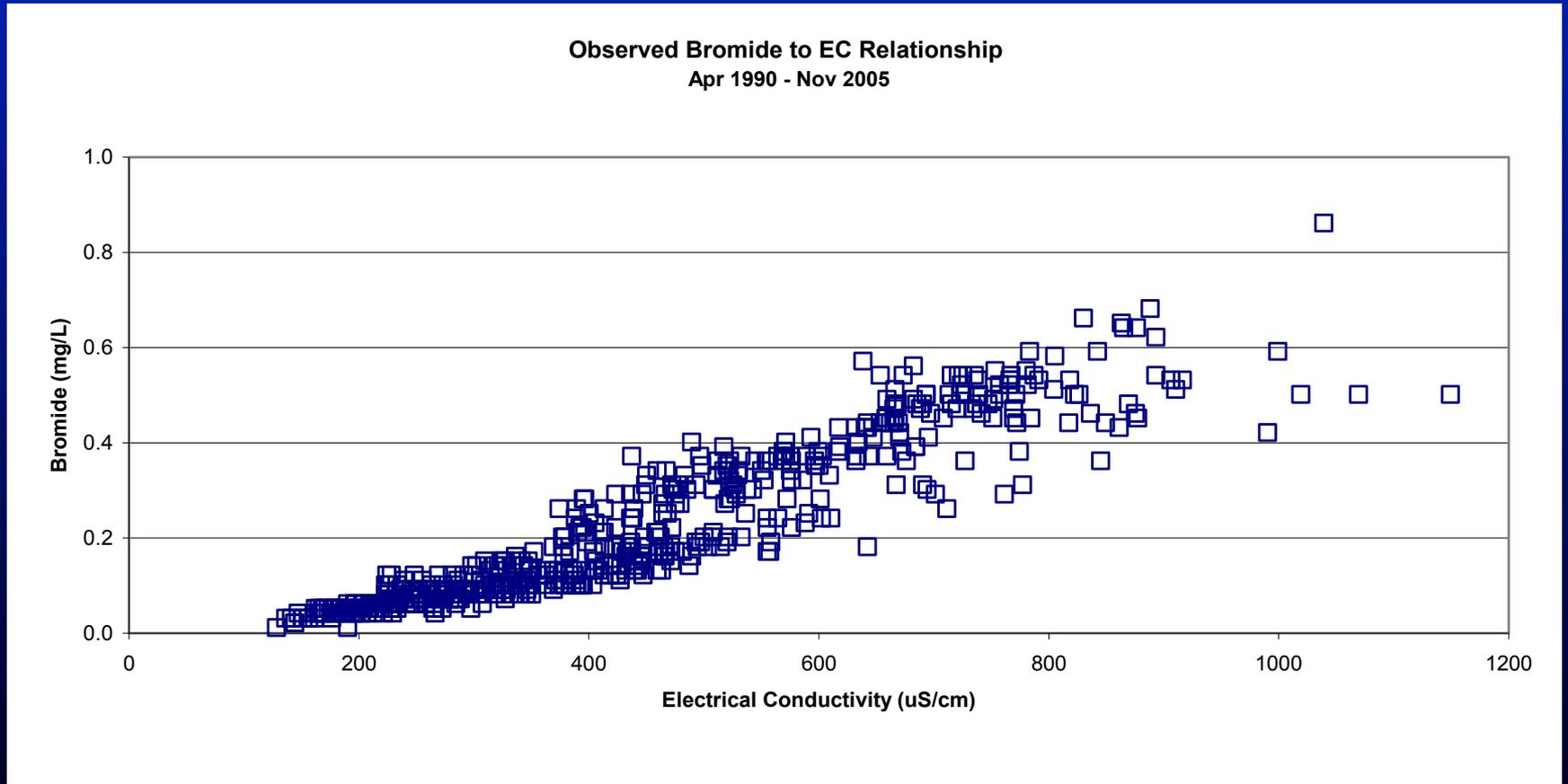
- **Observed relationships between mineral concentrations and electrical conductivity correspond to modeled seawater influence. Anion data provide the most obvious fingerprints of seawater influence.**
- **Observed relationships between sulfate / bicarbonate concentrations and electrical conductivity correspond to modeled Sacramento and San Joaquin River influences.**
- **Mineral data provide an indirect means to validate DSM2 volumetric fingerprints.**

# Recommendations

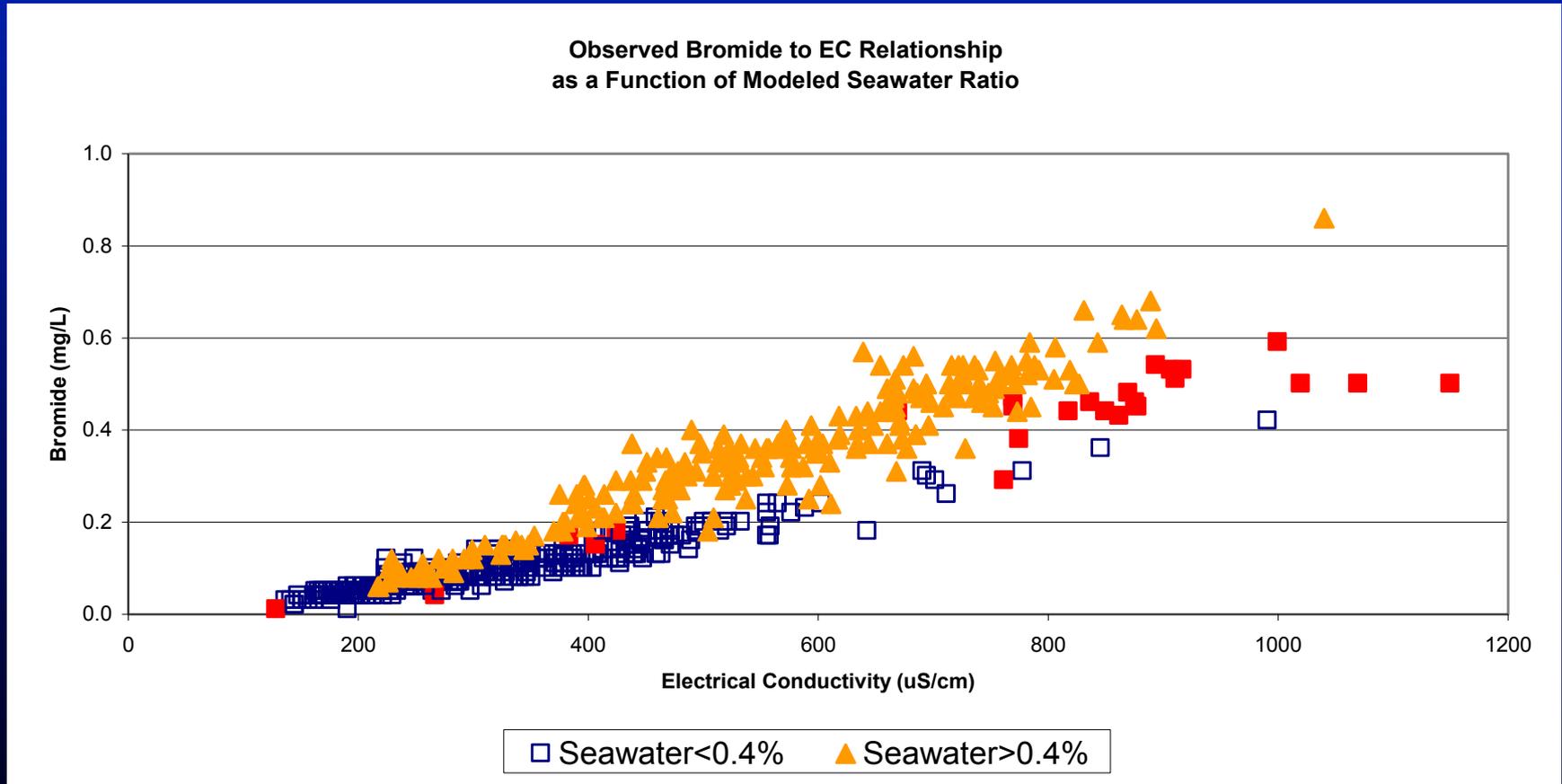
- **Refine regression relationships between electrical conductivity and mineral concentrations at various Delta locations.**
  - **Potential use in water quality forecasts and planning studies**
  - **Potential use in DSM2 validation**
- **Investigate outlier data (Tracy 1990-92)**
- **Collect more mineral data in the Delta. Anion data is particularly valuable.**

# Extra Slides

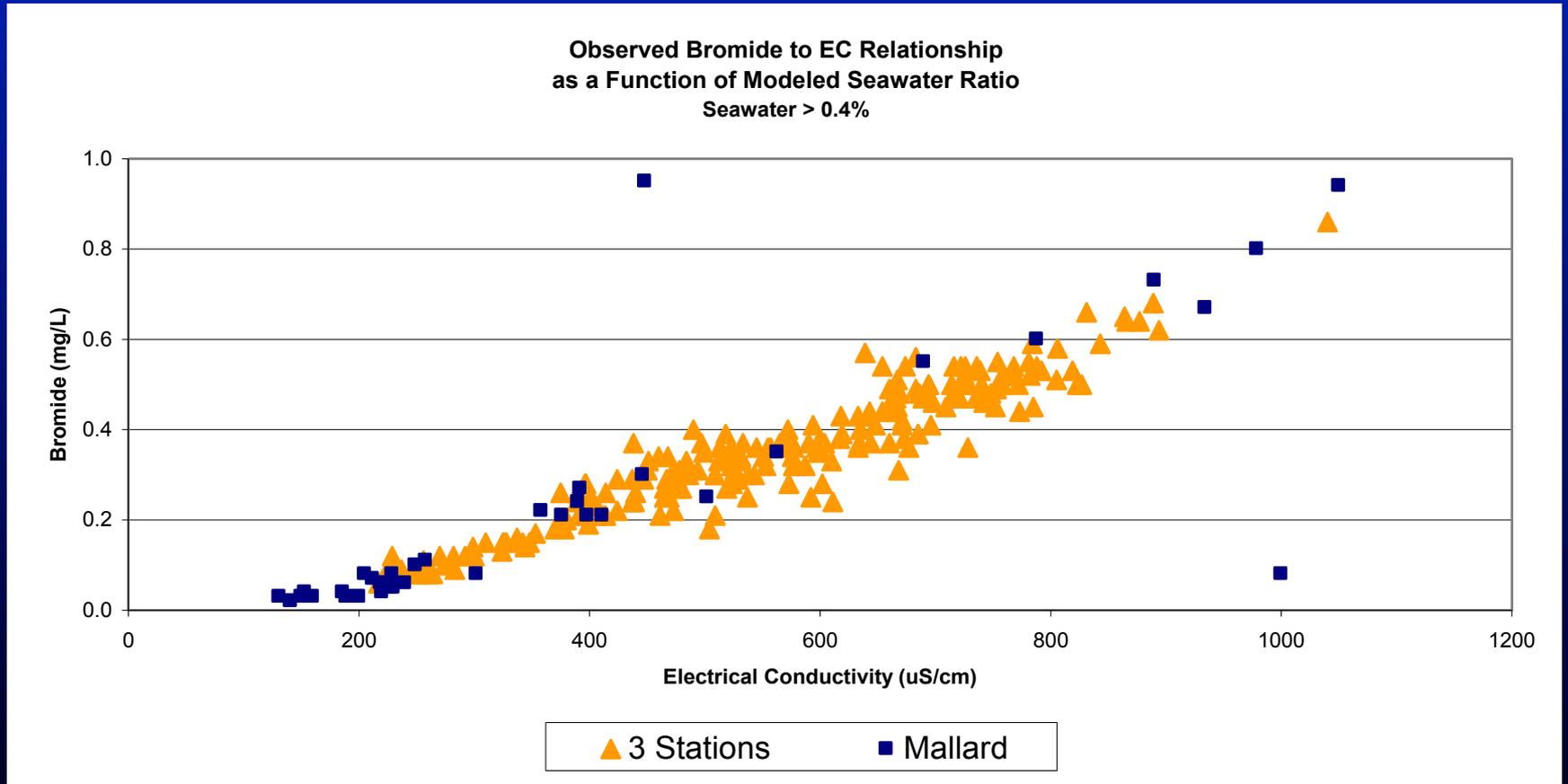
# Seawater Fingerprint Bromide



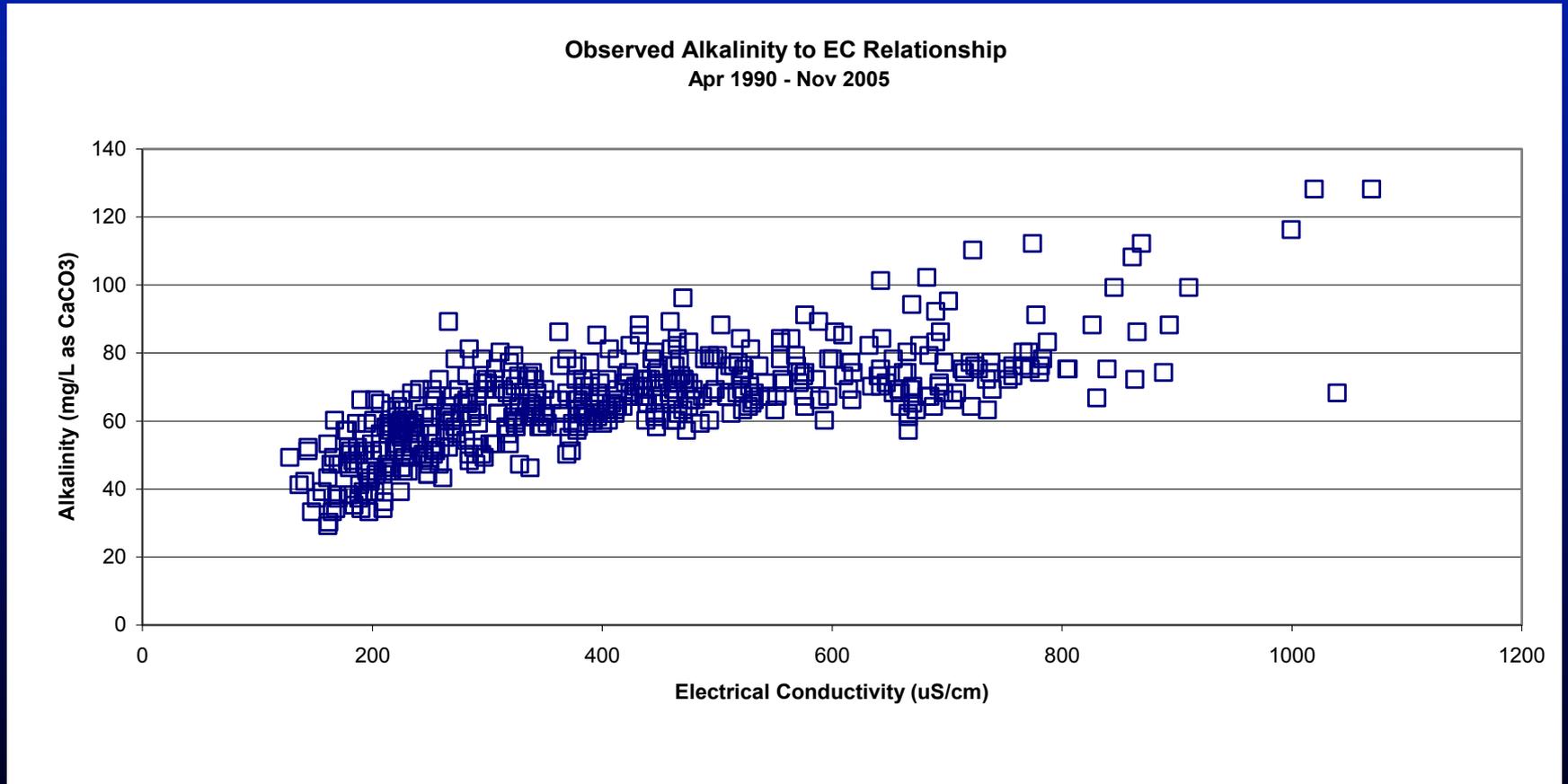
# Seawater Fingerprint Bromide



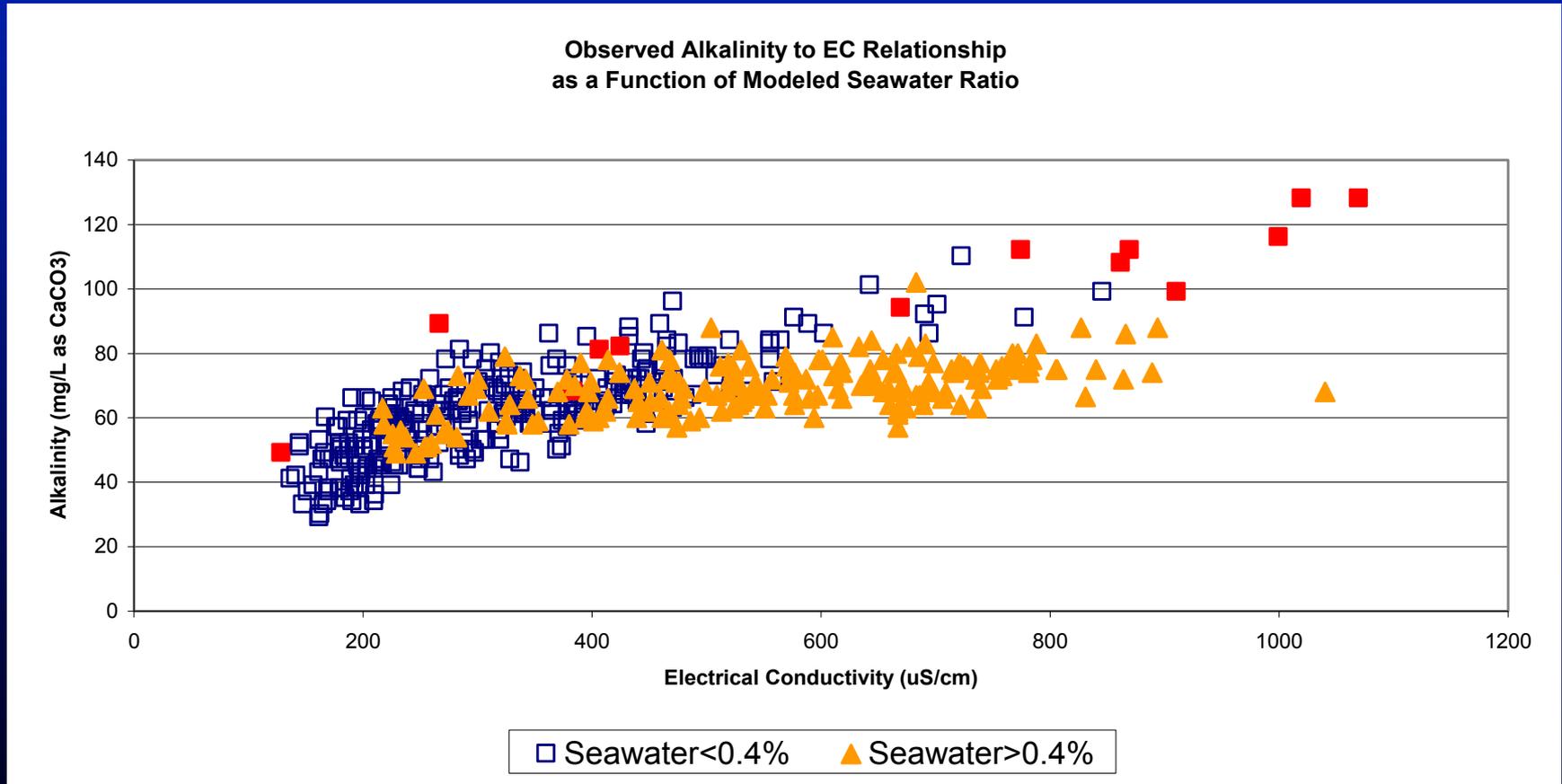
# Seawater Fingerprint Bromide



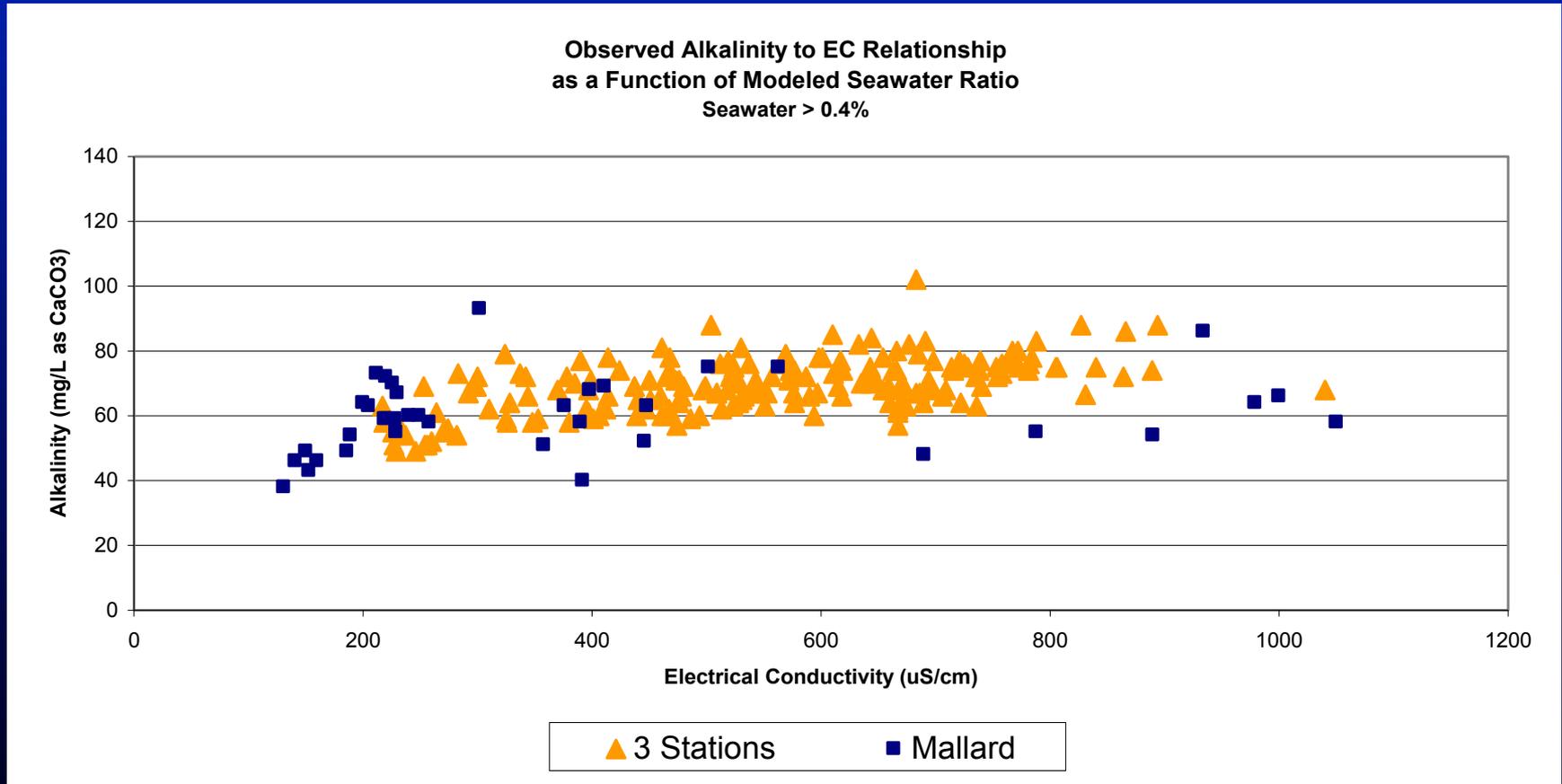
# Seawater Fingerprint Bicarbonate



# Seawater Fingerprint Bicarbonate

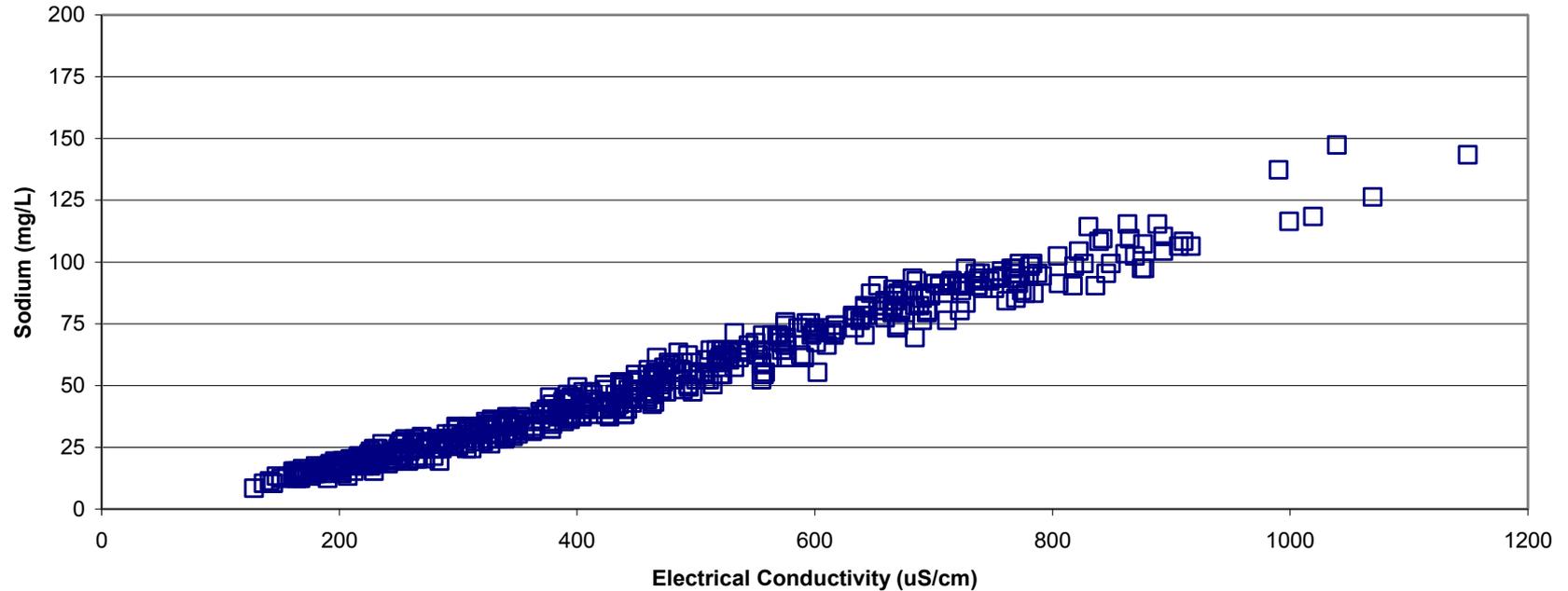


# Seawater Fingerprint Bicarbonate

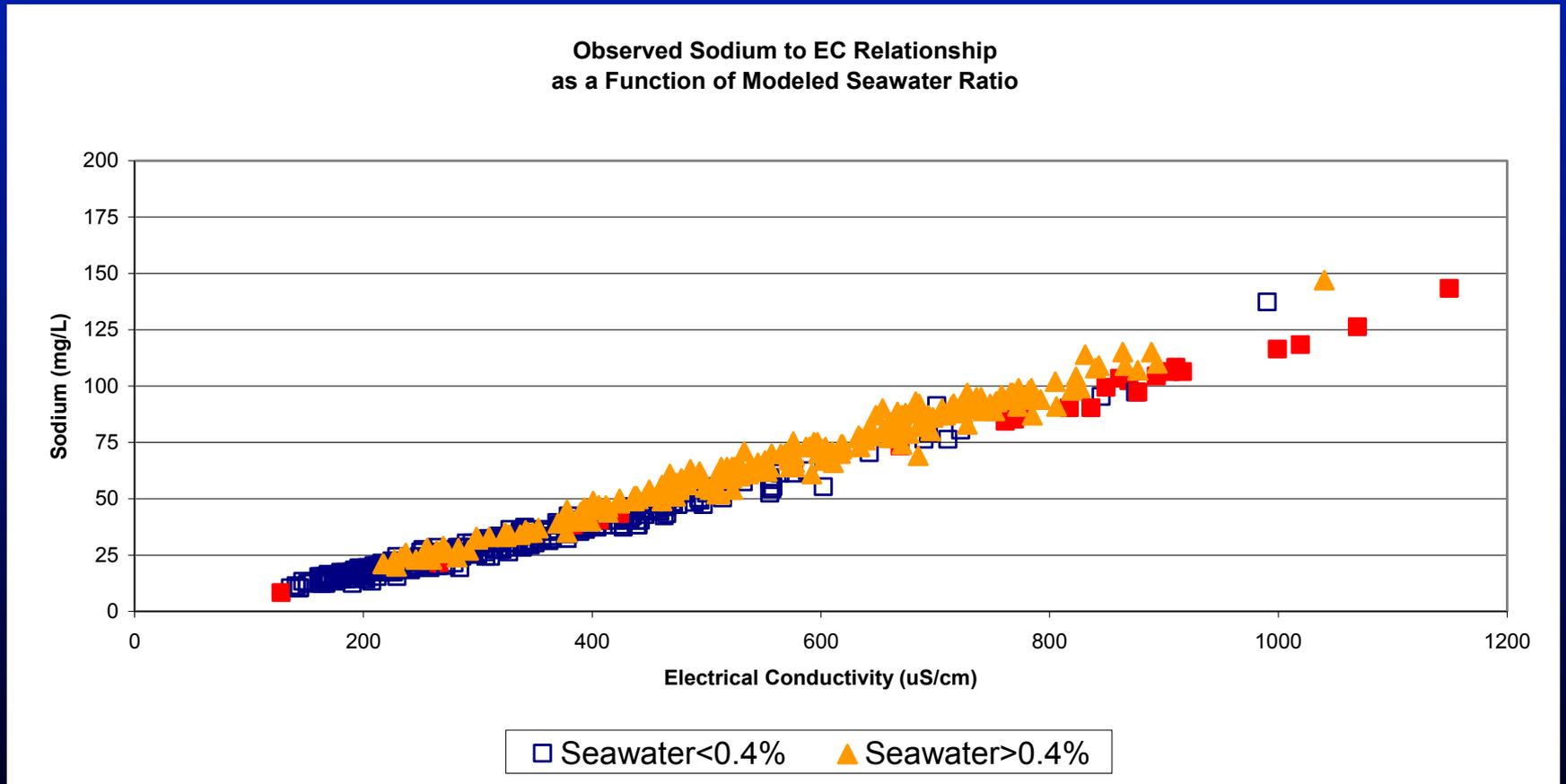


# Seawater Fingerprint Sodium

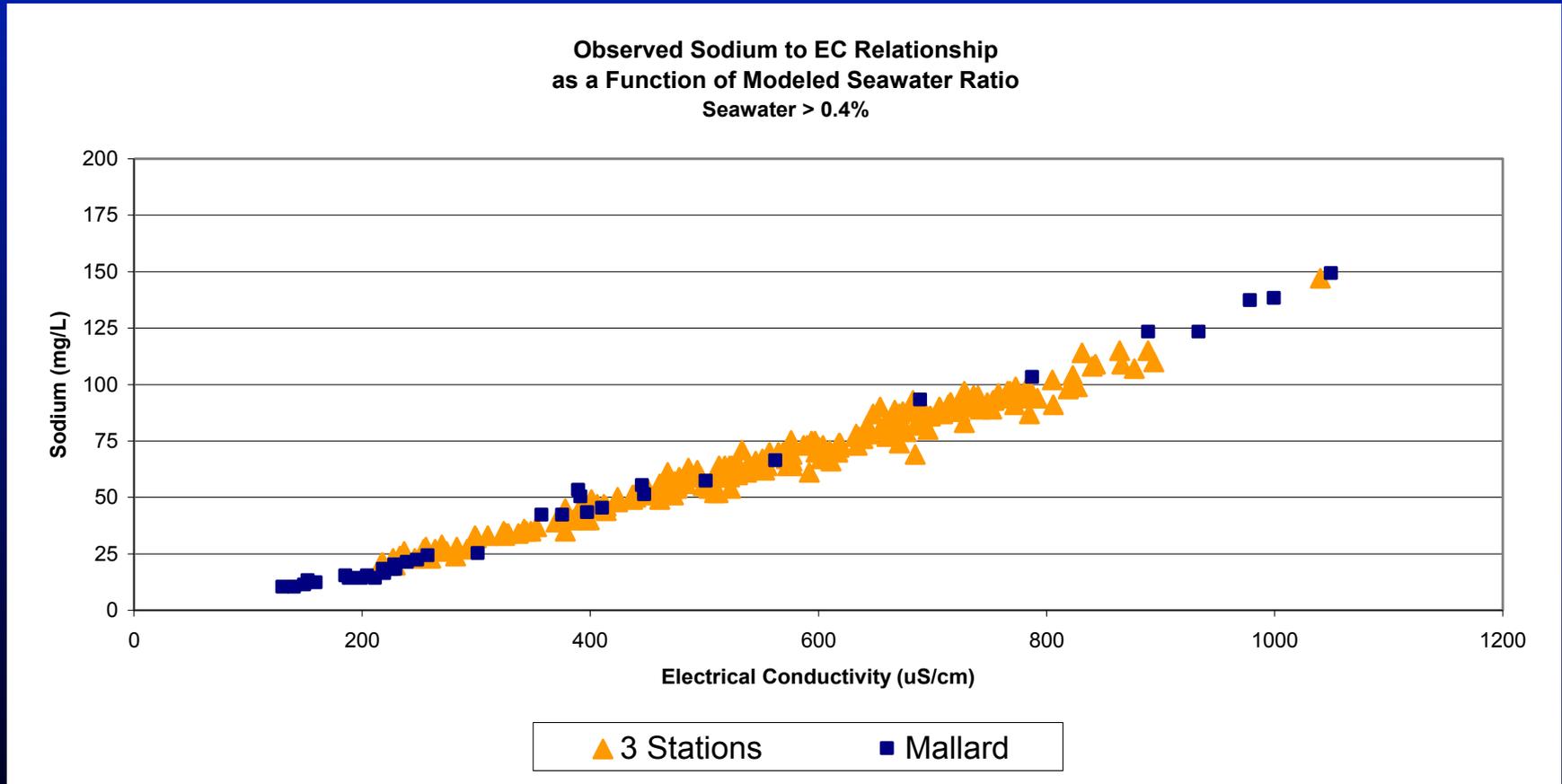
Observed Sodium to EC Relationship  
Apr 1990 - Nov 2005



# Seawater Fingerprint Sodium



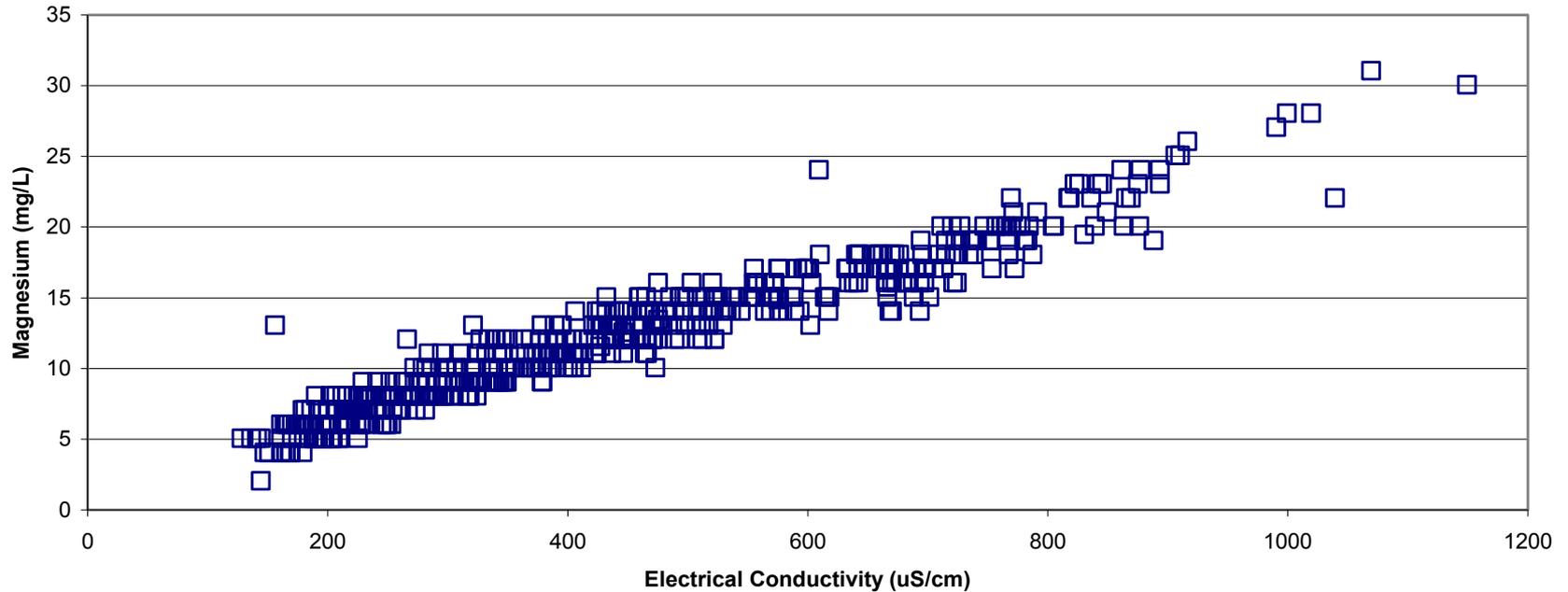
# Seawater Fingerprint Sodium



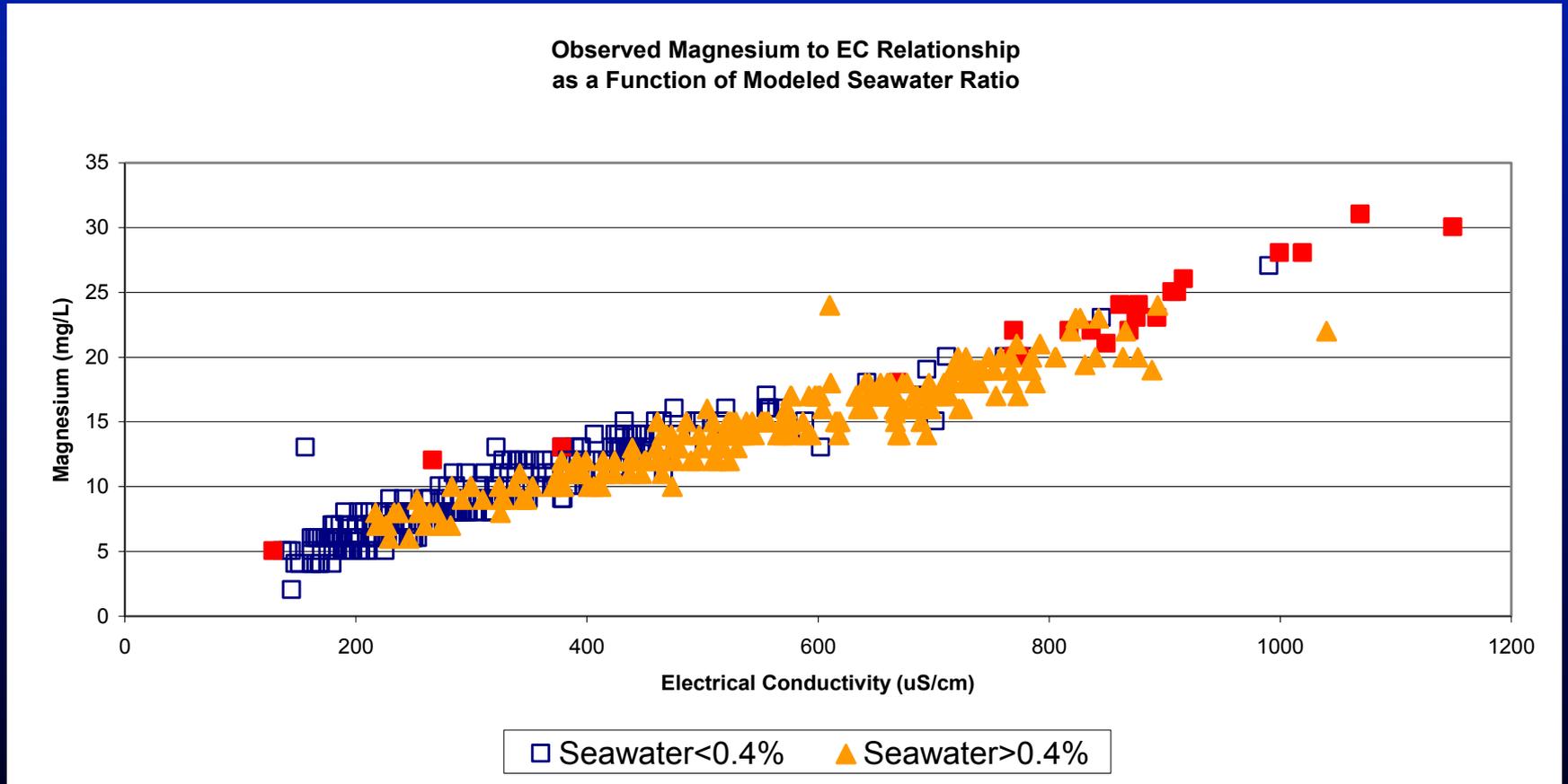
# Seawater Fingerprint

## Magnesium

Observed Magnesium to EC Relationship  
Apr 1990 - Nov 2005

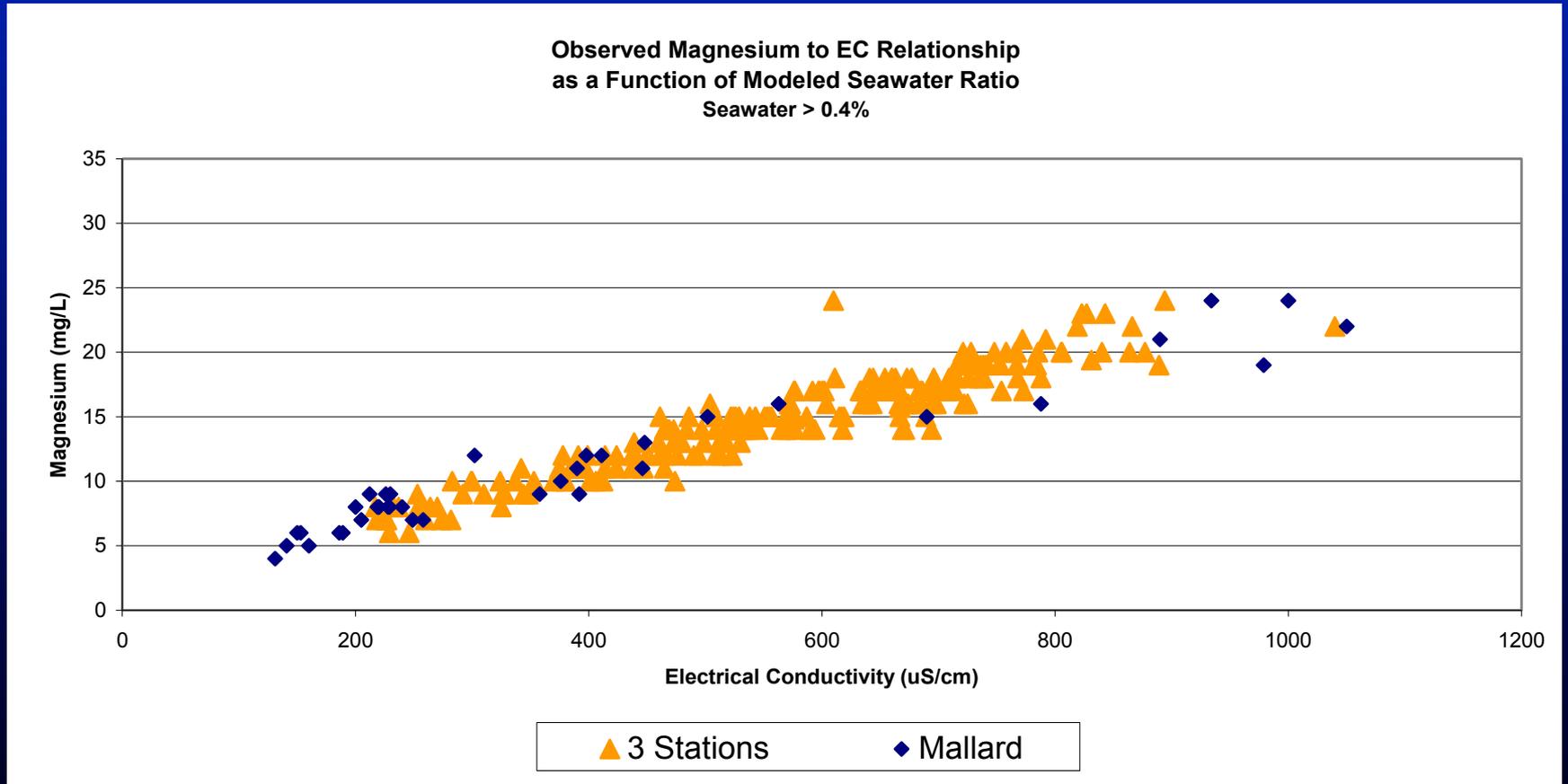


# Seawater Fingerprint Magnesium

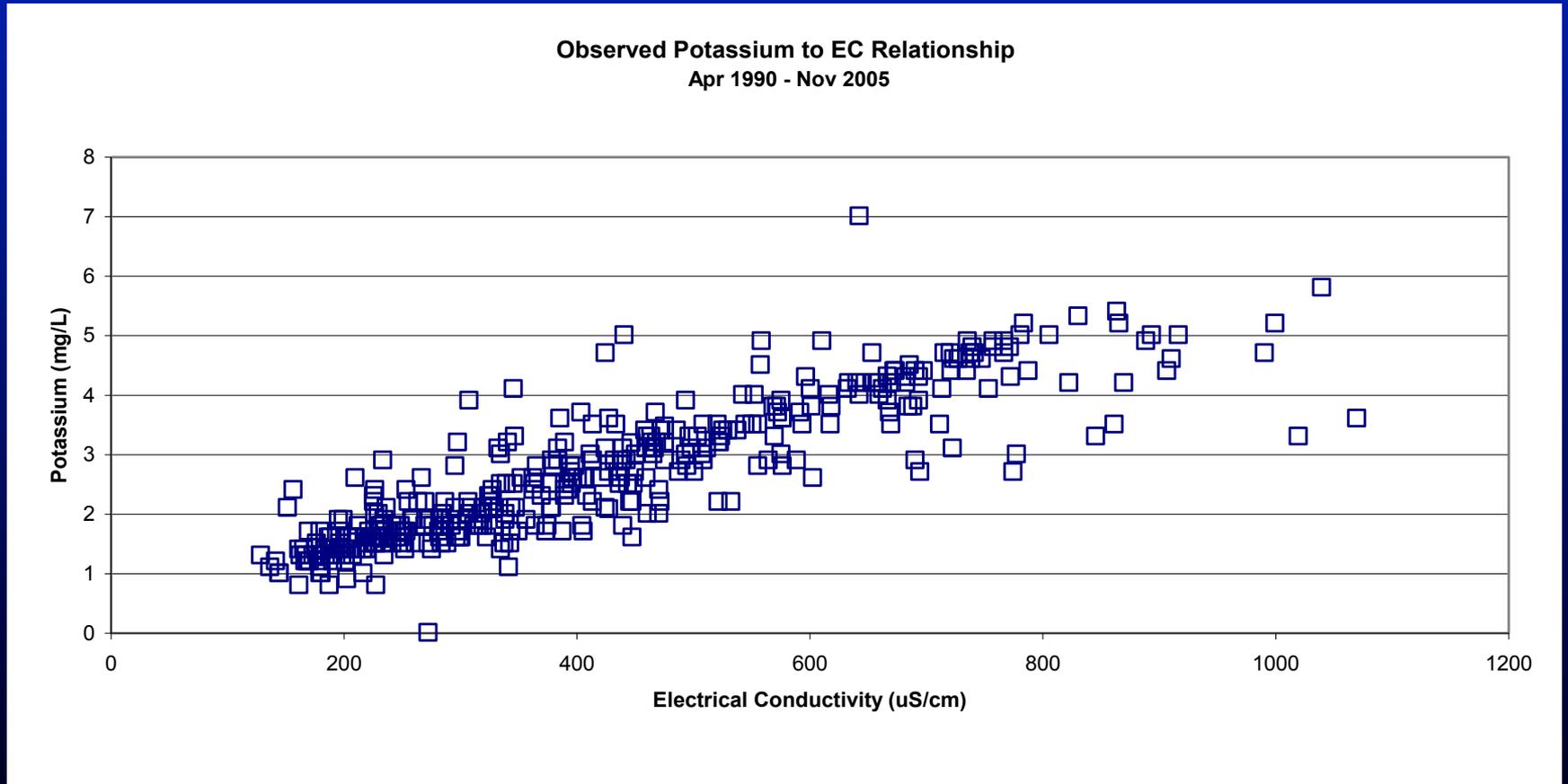


# Seawater Fingerprint

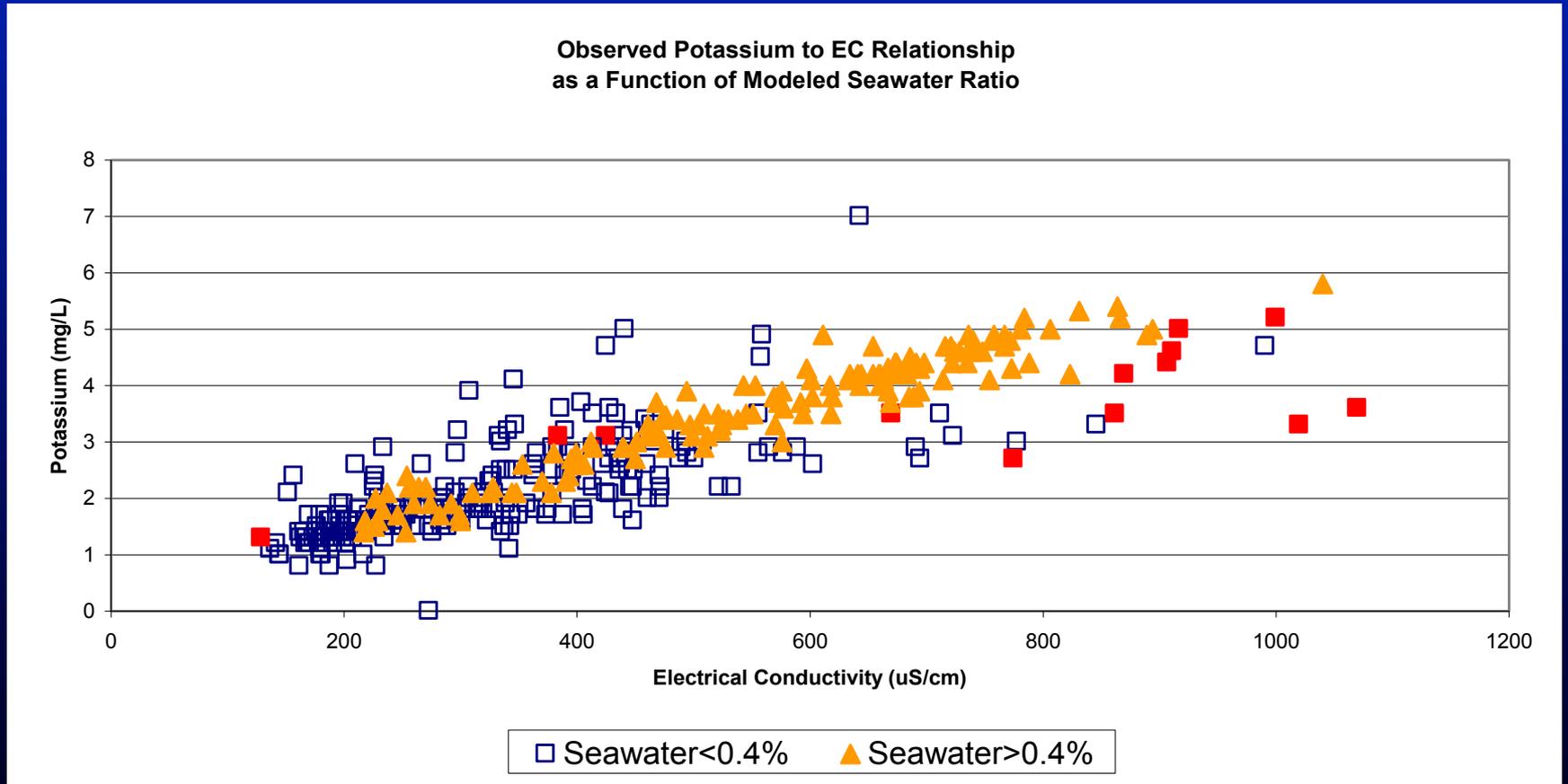
## Magnesium



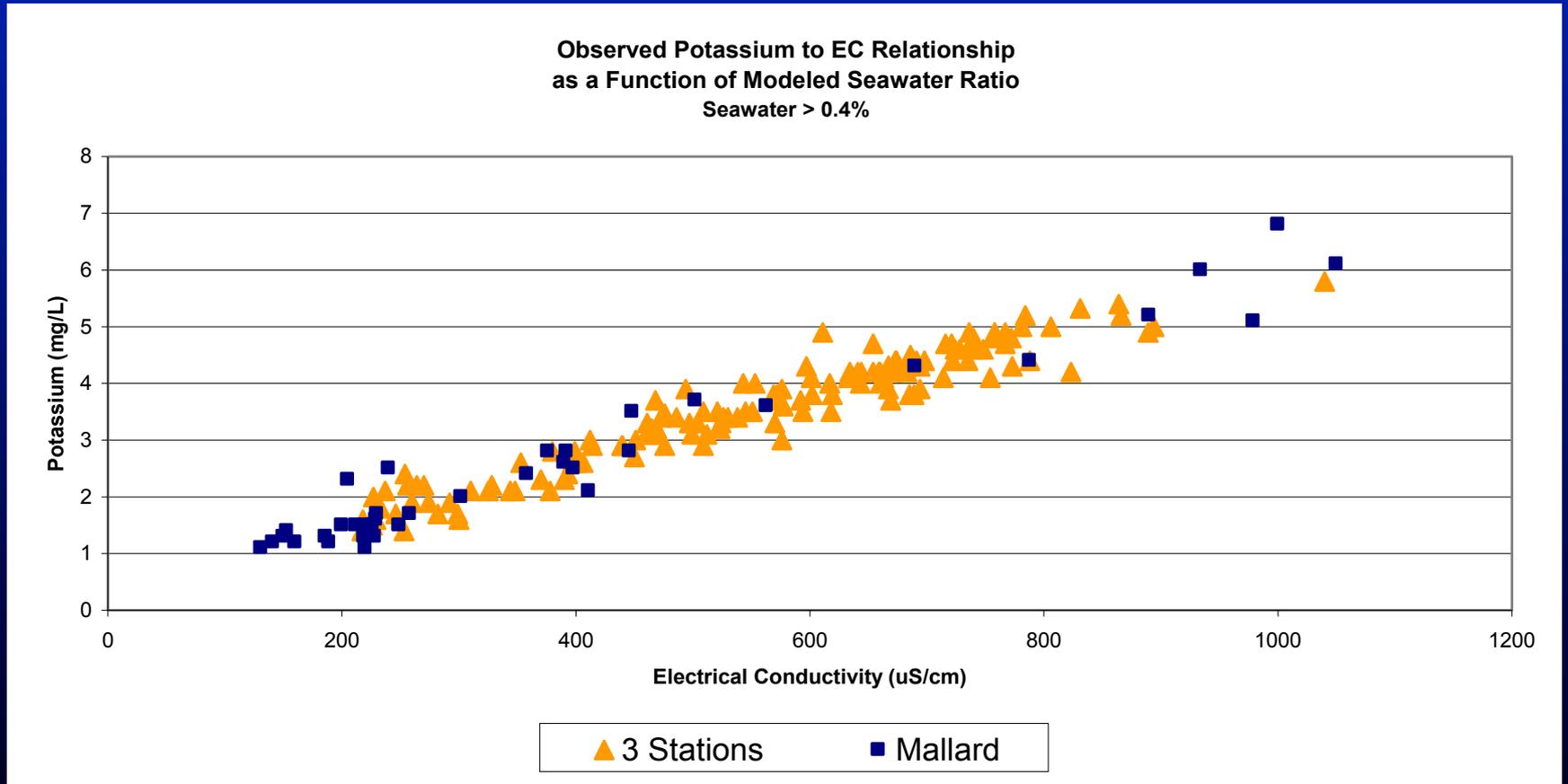
# Seawater Fingerprint Potassium



# Seawater Fingerprint Potassium

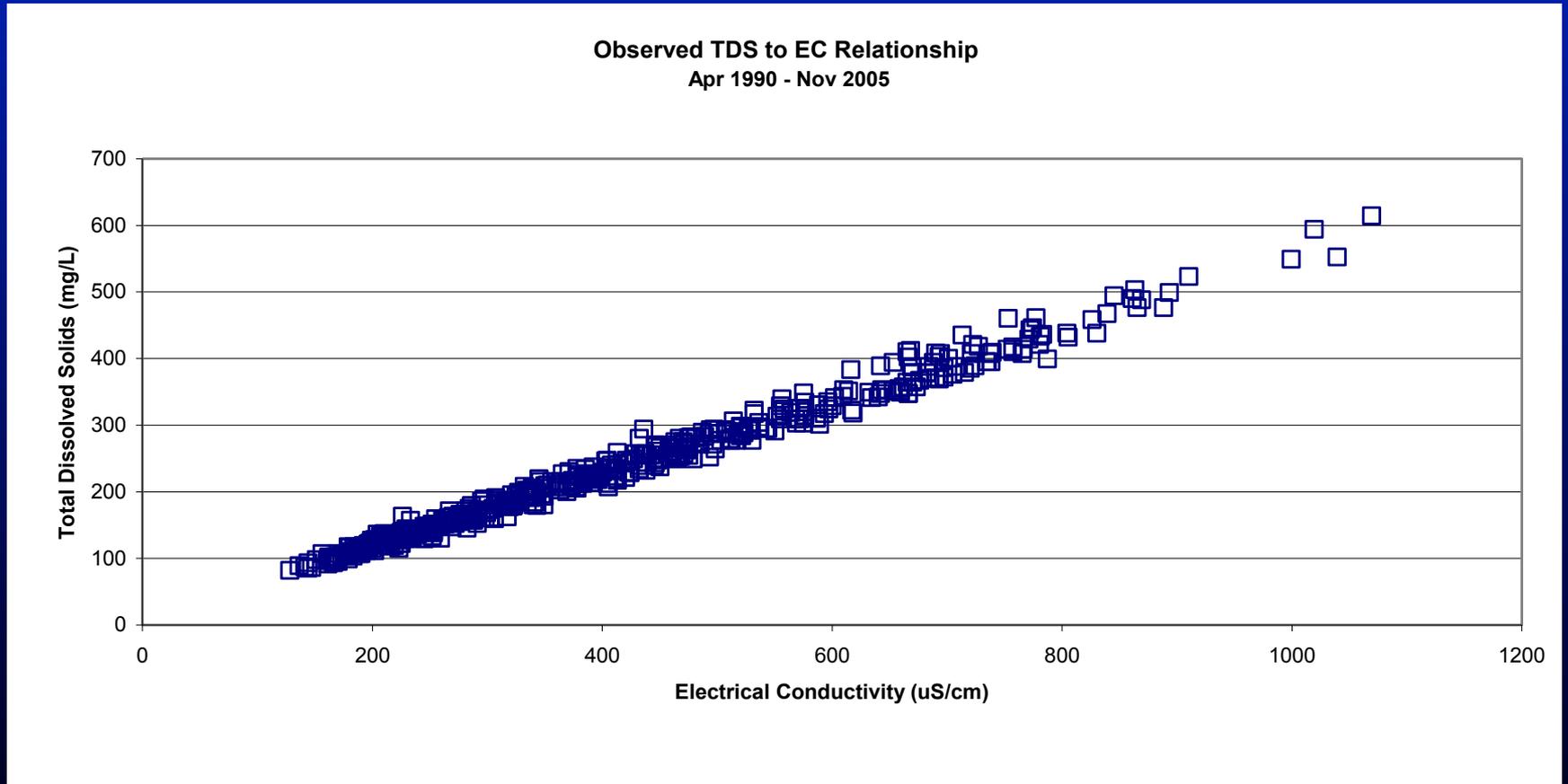


# Seawater Fingerprint Potassium



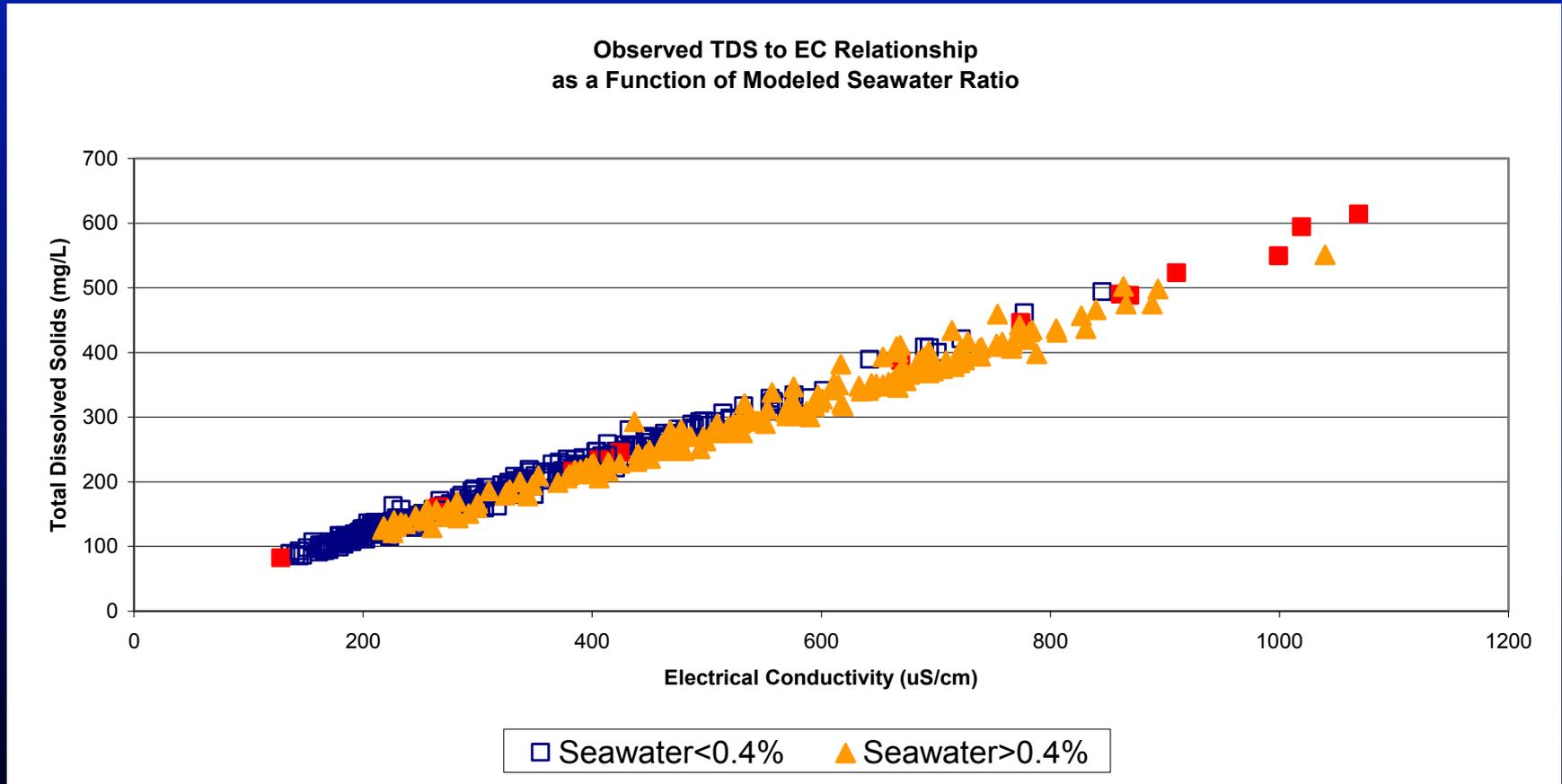
# Seawater Fingerprint

## Total Dissolved Solids



# Seawater Fingerprint

## Total Dissolved Solids



# Seawater Fingerprint

## Total Dissolved Solids

