Santa Ana River Wasteload Allocation Model Update

May 13, 2020





WEI Comment (WEI Slide No. 8)





7,741

4,151

3,144

3,062 2,546

3,090

3,789

1,268 1,013

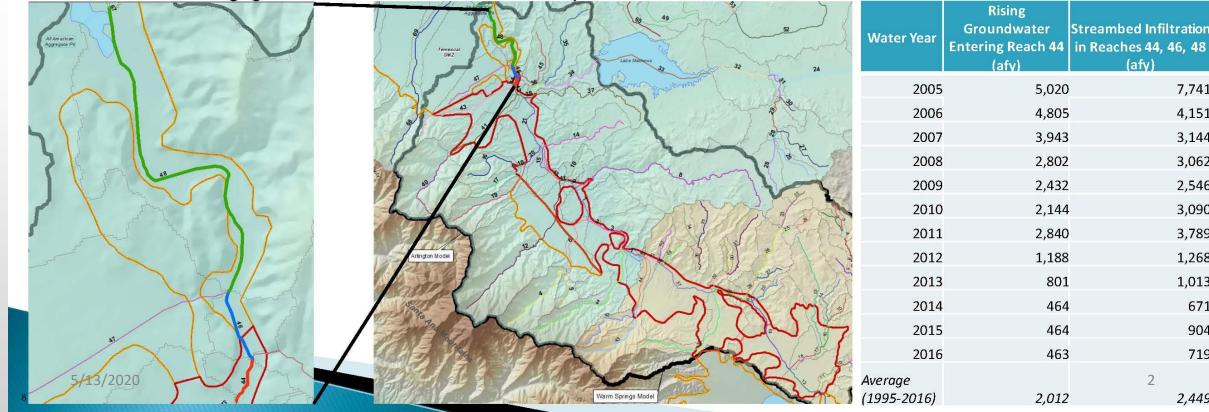
671

904 719

2,449

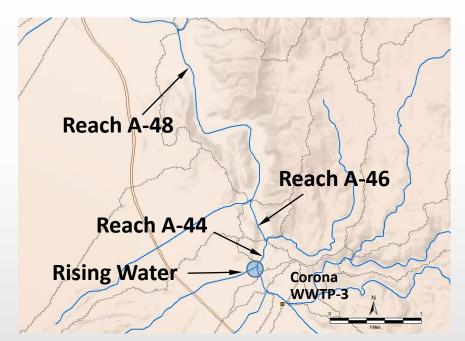
MODEL PARAMETERS

Reach 44 (location of rising groundwater), 46, and 48 \rightarrow The infiltration rate was increased in Reaches 44 and 46, which are within a bedrock narrows where it is not likely that (1) the infiltration rates are higher than other areas of the Temescal Wash or (2) there is the capacity in the underlying alluvium to accept the recharge. The volume of infiltration is nearly always greater than the rising groundwater volume that is input into Reach 44.

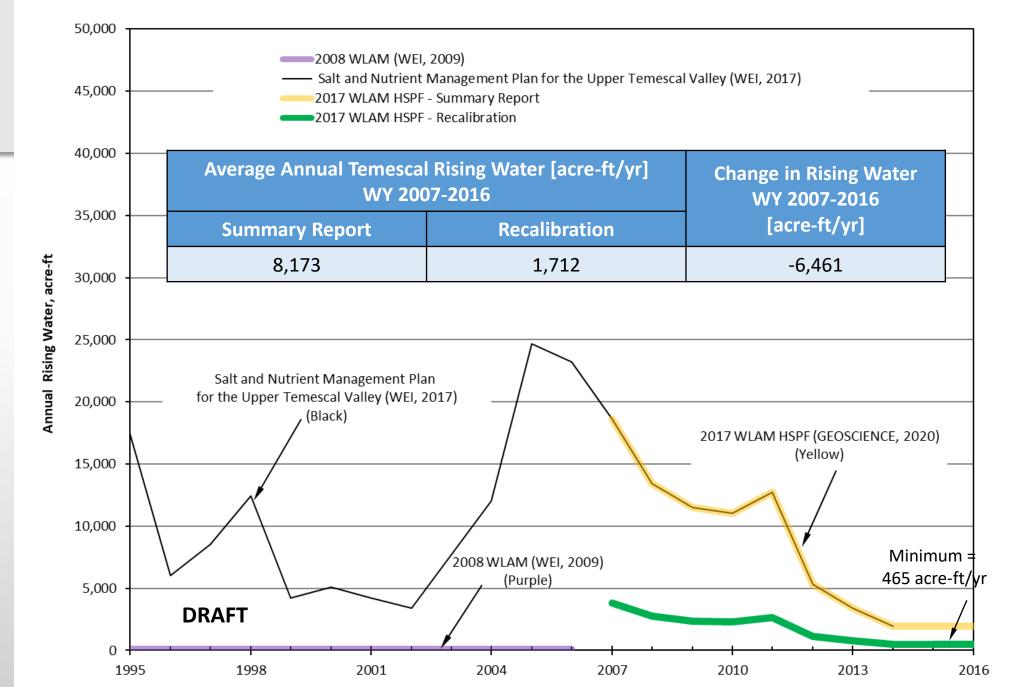


Geoscience Response: Infiltration Rate of Reaches A-44, A-46, and A-48

- Increased flow in reaches below the location of rising water supports higher infiltration rates because fines in the streambed surface would be removed.
- Higher infiltration rates are supported by model calibration.



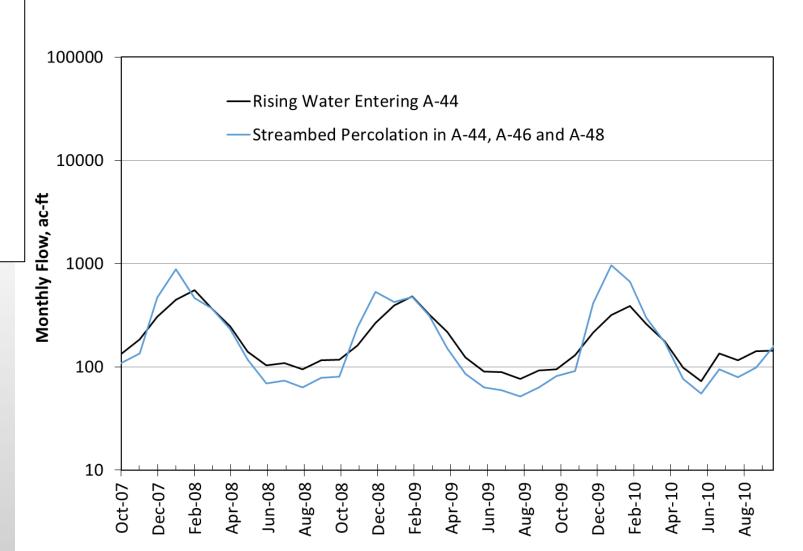
Annual Rising Water from Upper Temescal Valley to Temescal Creek

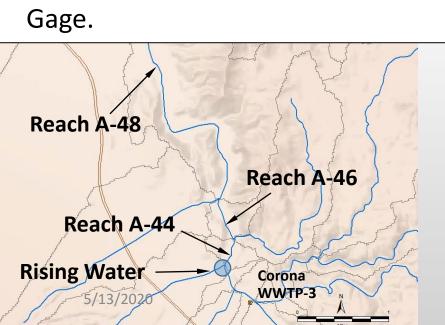


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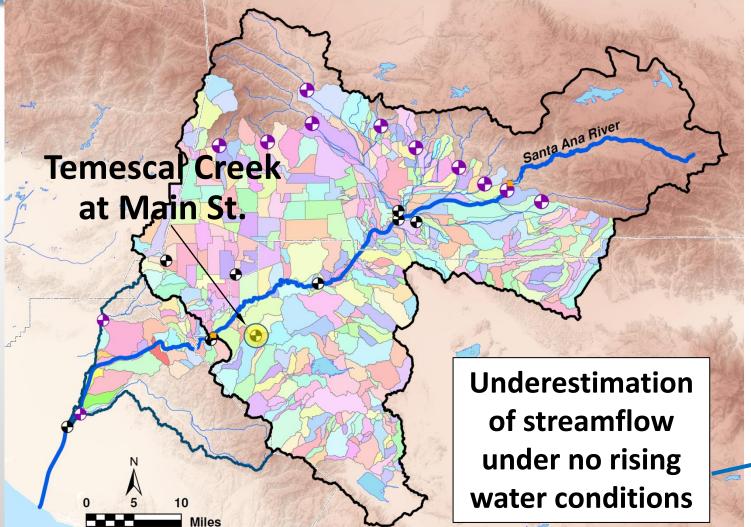
Geoscience Response: Rising Water Exceeds Streambed Percolation During Summer Months

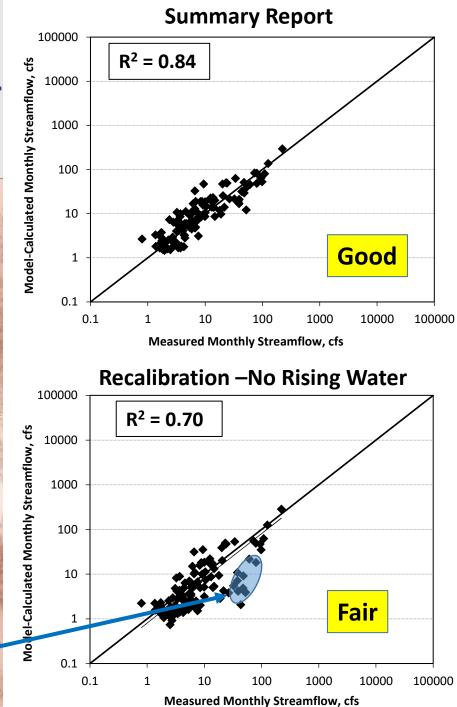
- Streambed percolation includes rising water, stormflow/runoff, and wastewater discharge.
- Additional flow from rising water in summer months helps improve model undersimulation at Main St. Gage.



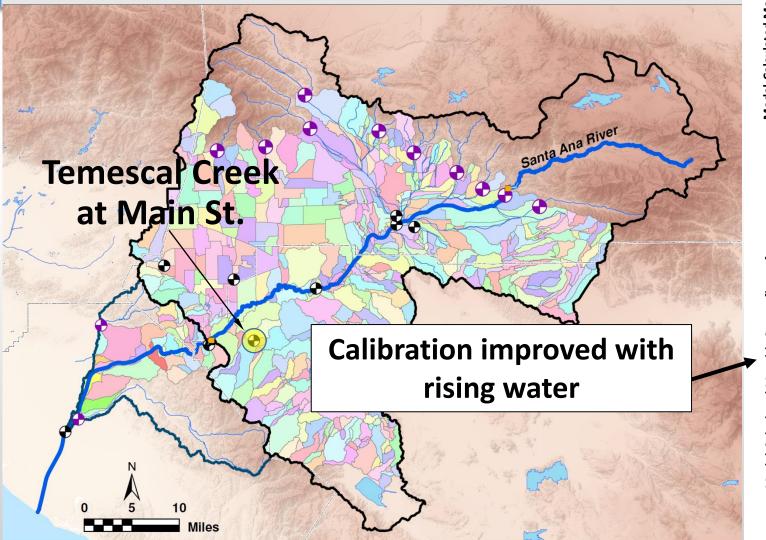


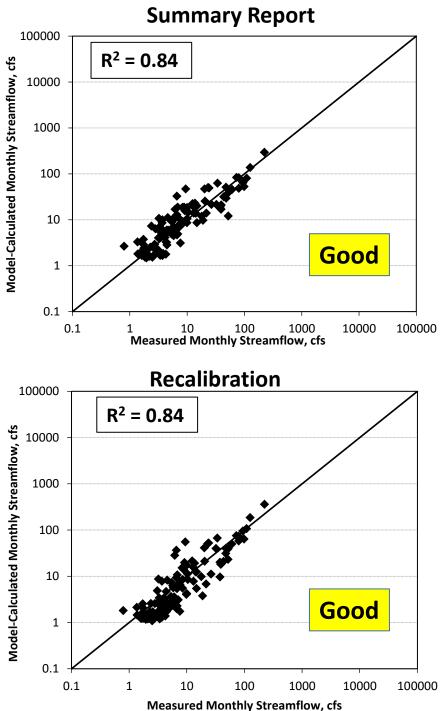
2017 WLAM HSPF Summary Report (Nov, 2019) vs. Recalibration Scenario 1 - No Temescal Rising Water Monthly Streamflow





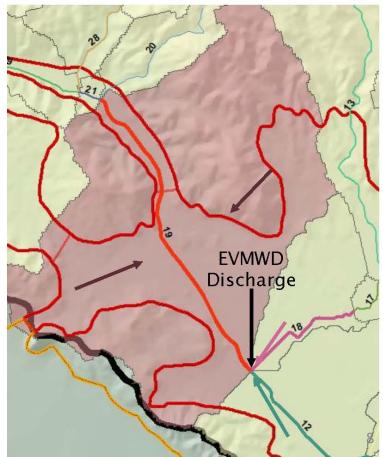
XY Scatter Plot of Monthly Streamflow –WY 2007-2016 Temescal Creek at Main St.





WEI Comment (WEI Slide No. 9) STREAMBED INFILTRATION TDS ESTIMATES

- We do not agree with the proposed methodology used to assign TDS concentration to the streambed infiltration when reaches "dry up" and the model assumes a zero TDS concentration.
- ▶ Recommended methodology → Use the volume-weighted TDS concentration of the inputs to the surface flow of each reach that's drying up for that specific day. For example, for Reach 19 use:
 - Inflow from Reaches 12 and 18
 - Runoff from Watershed 19
 - EVMWD discharge



Geoscience Response: Streambed Infiltration TDS/TIN Estimates

• Geoscience will use WEI's proposed methodology to update estimates of TDS/TIN in streambed percolation.

2017 WLAM HSPF Model Updates

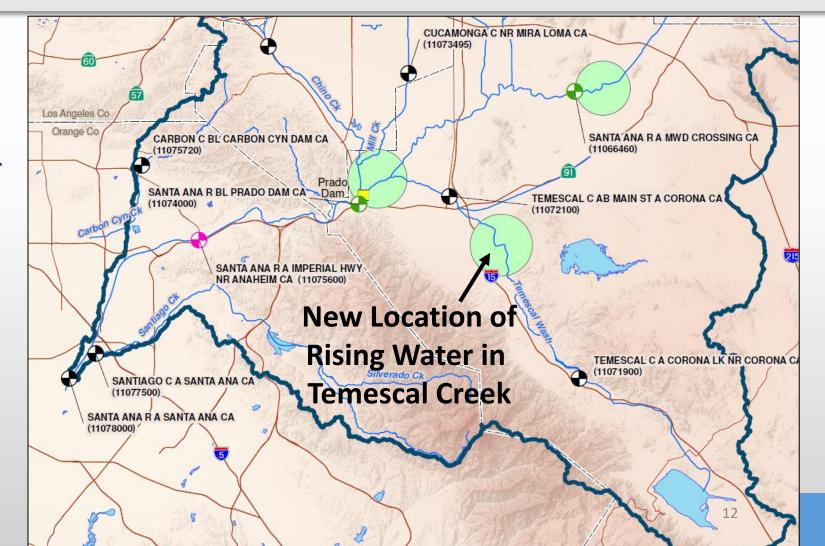
• Updated Model Code

2004/2008 WLAM	2017 WLAM HSPF
 RUNOFF and ROUTER (proprietary software) 	 Hydrologic Simulation Program – Fortran (HSPF)
	 Supported and maintained by USEPA and USGS
	 Heavily peer reviewed and industry standard
	 Established standard and guideline for model calibration
	Publicly available

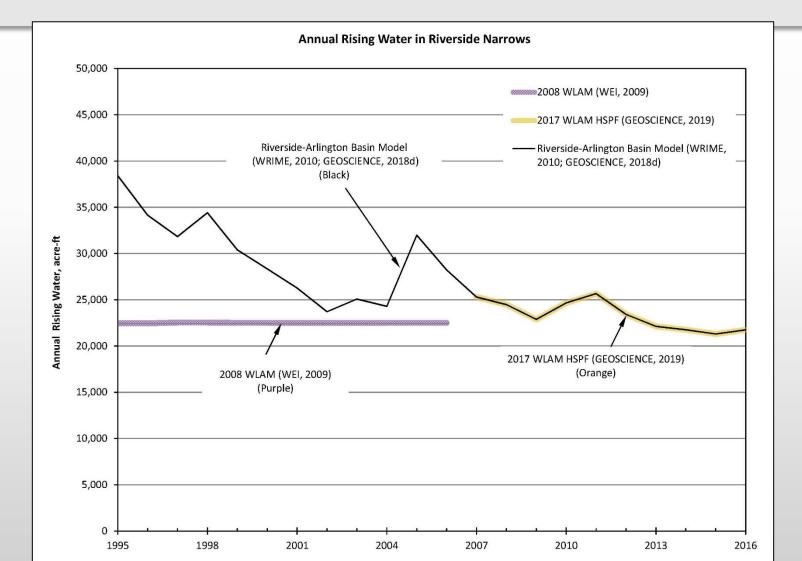
Quantitative TDS/TIN and Flow Calibration Criteria

2008 WLAM	2017 WLAM HSPF
Qualitative TDS/TIN calibrationQuantitative monthly flow calibration	 Daily and monthly flow and TDS/TIN calibration evaluated in terms of:
	Average Residual
	 Average Residual Percentage of Observed
	Standard Deviation
	RMSE

- Rising Water Assumptions
 - Additional rising water added in Temescal Creek upstream of Main St. Gage, based on recent studies



- Rising Water Assumptions (cont.)
 - Rising water volumes varied based on groundwater flow modeling to reflect hydrology



5/13/2020

 Corrected location of Corona WWTP #1 discharge

