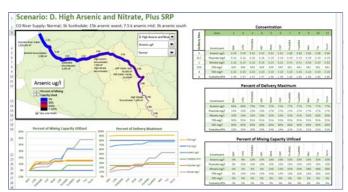


## Considerations for WQ Analysis

- Characteristics of the introduced non-Project Water supplies
  - Volumes
  - Timing
  - Location
  - Water quality "profile"
- Status of the Colorado River supply & recovery
  - Shortage reductions and direct recovery volumes
- Characteristics of the CAP system
  - Physical characteristics
  - Distribution of demands and associated flow rates

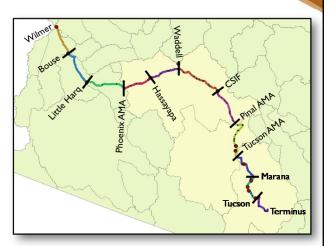
### Water Quality Concentration Model

- Goal was to develop a tool to analyze and visualize how introduced water supplies could affect water quality in the CAP system
  - Suitable for testing and comparing a wide range of scenarios, including CAP shortage
  - Appropriate for evaluating different policy options, including implementation of the proposal from the WQSTF stakeholder group
  - NOT suitable for detailed evaluation of an actual project, or for real-time operations



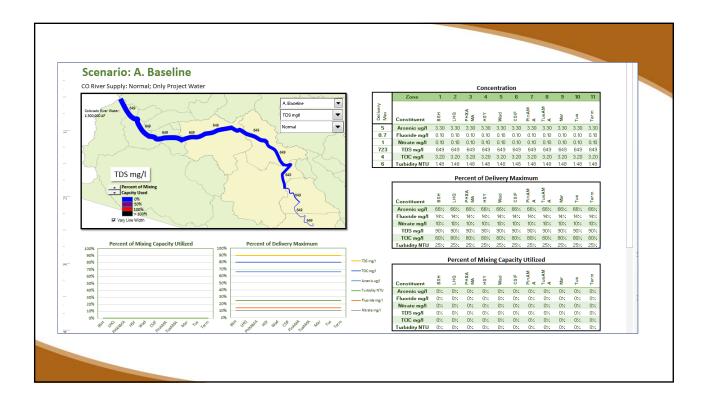
### Model Design & Assumptions

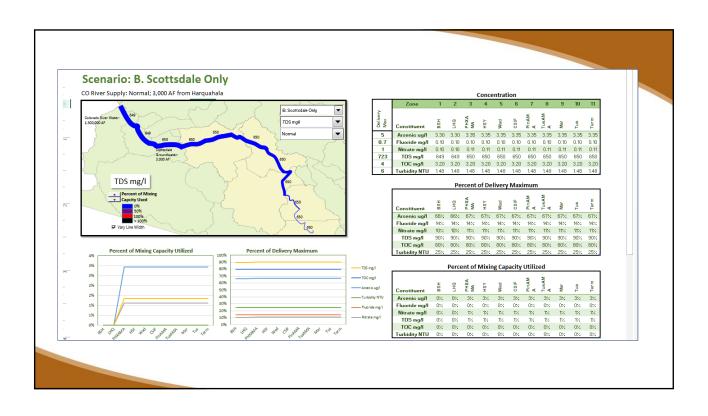
- Annual time step
- The CAP system is divided into 11 approximately equal zones
- Full mixing within a zone
- Assumes the relative distribution of future demands is similar to current demands
  - Alternate scenarios are possible
  - Supplies can "move" upstream through exchange

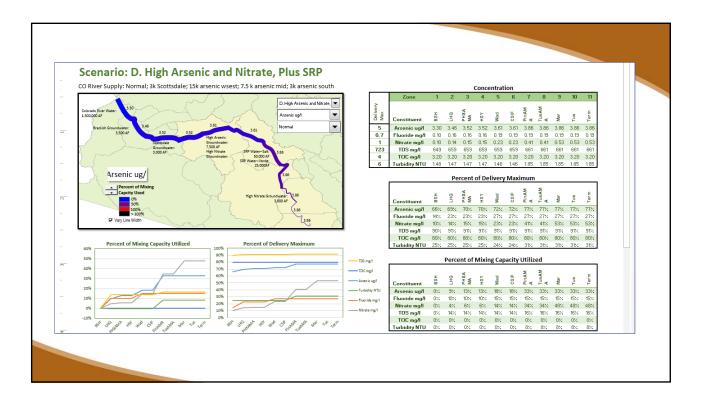


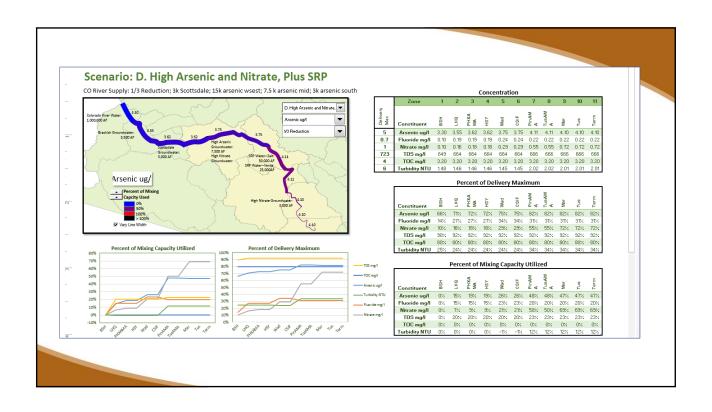
# **Modeling Steps**

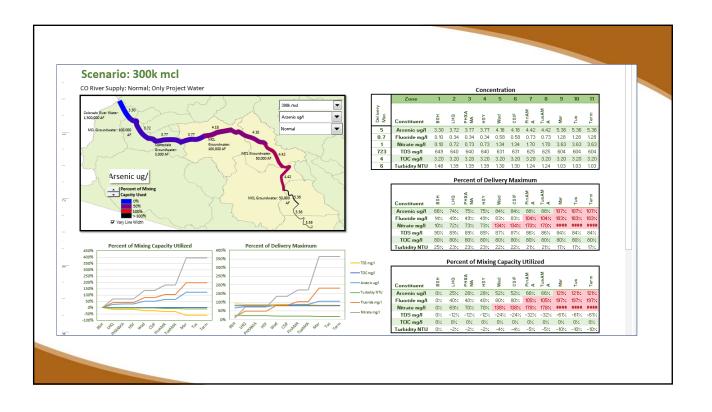
- Define water quality parameters for introduced supplies
  - Can be based on known or speculative supply types
- Create non-Project water supply scenarios
  - Volume, by supply type, by zone
- Select CAP supply volume
- · Select specific constituent for mapping





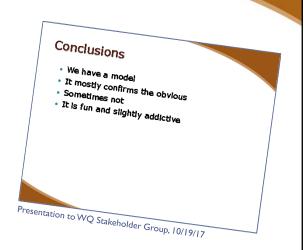


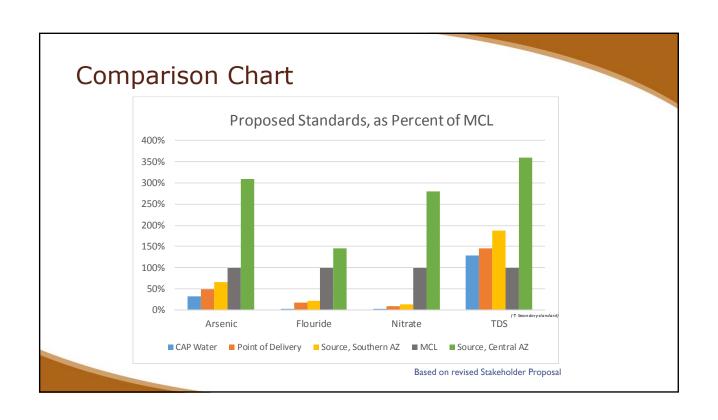




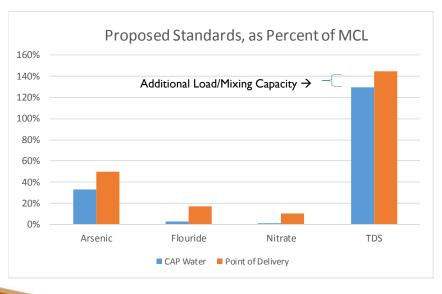
### Role of the Model

- The model is a helpful <u>tool</u> for evaluating future scenarios and policy options
- It can provide insights into the policy choices, but does not determine policy choices
  - The policy choices themselves have many other dimensions (e.g., equity, risk, etc.)
  - One potentially useful insight has to do with the relationship between the current water quality and the "point of delivery" standards from the Stakeholder proposal







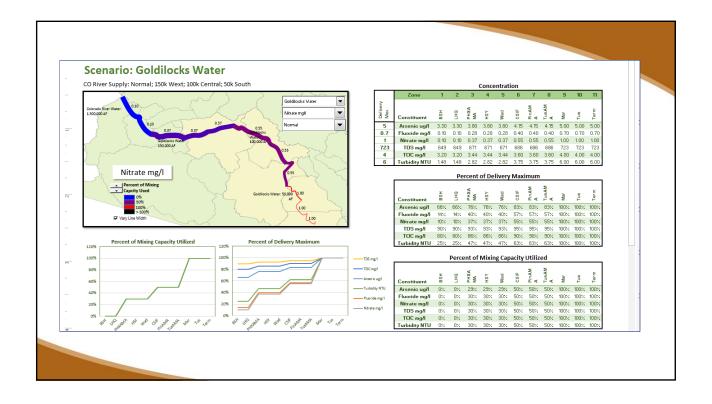


# Mixing Capacity

- Ideally, water quality standards/program would sustainably manage that mixing capacity
  - Allow benefits of mixing (i.e., cost savings for reduced treatment)
  - Ensure that mixing capacity is available for later projects
- Is there an analytical way to determine the "sweet spot"?
  - One approach is to consider a "buildout" scenario

#### **Buildout Scenario**

- What "composite" supply results in 100% of the mixing capacity being used when the last non-Project supply is introduced?
- This can be determined analytically, provided the following two questions are addressed:
  - What is the maximum realistic volume of introduced supplies?
  - How are those supplies distributed along the CAP system?



### **Buildout Scenario**

- The primary insight that is gained has to do with how tight or loose each of the parameters is
- By themselves, the numbers are not suitable for direct translation into introduction standards, but they can help inform the discussion of tradeoffs

