

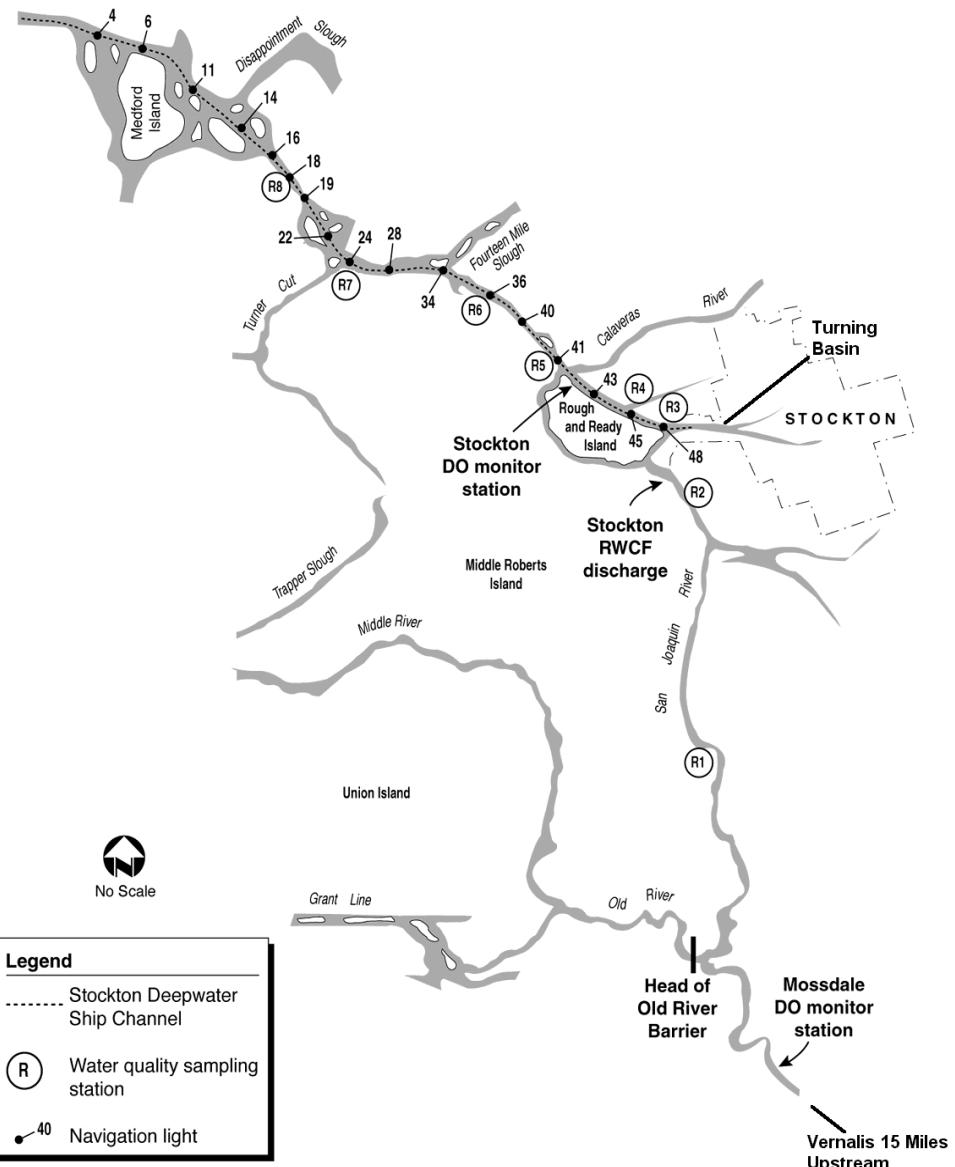
# Monitoring DO in the DWSC with the O<sub>2</sub> Injection Device: How will we know if its really working?

Russ Grimes & Russ Brown

Jones & Stokes

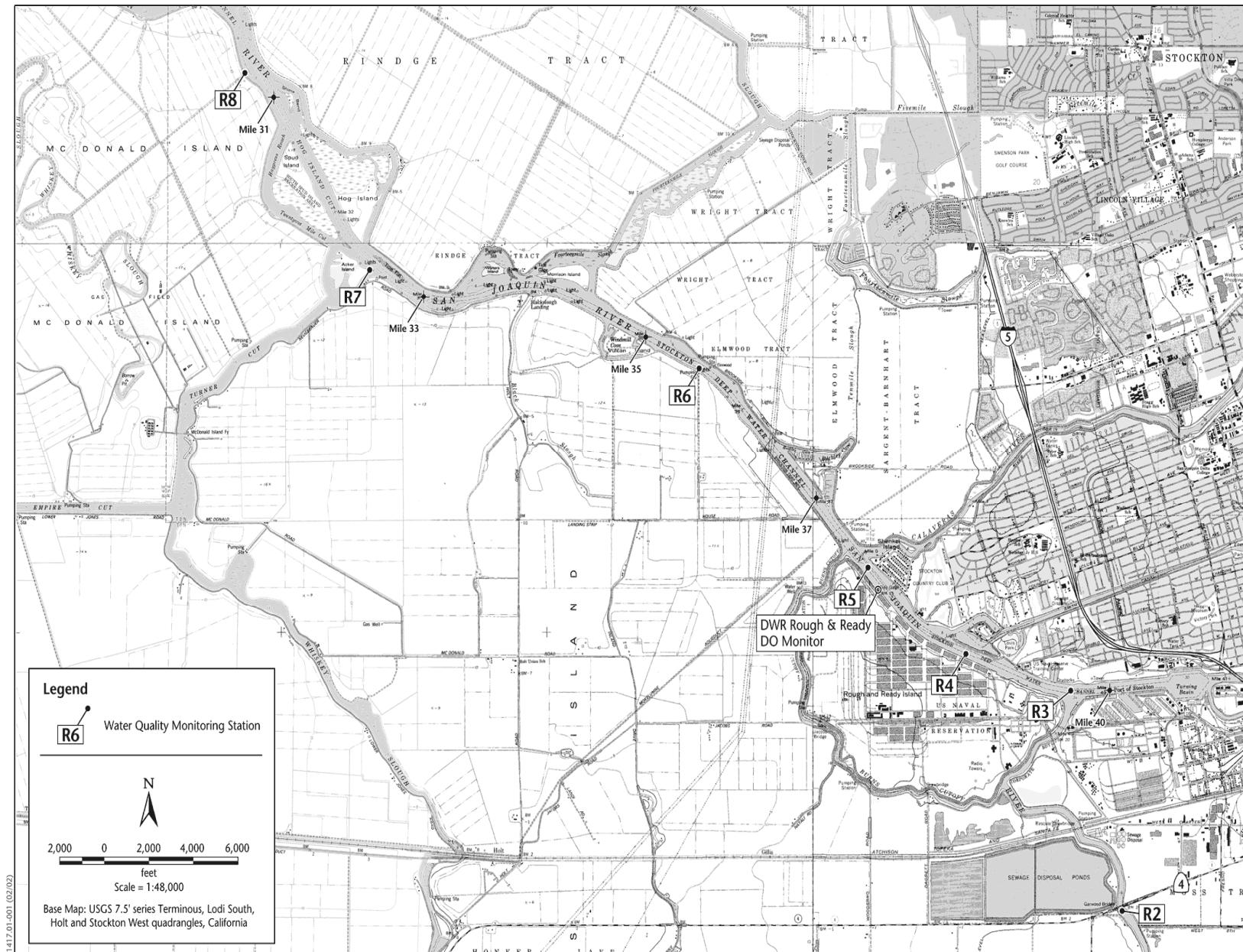
SJR DO-TMDL TWG Meeting

March 21, 2006



Jones & Stokes

**Figure 1**  
Location of Water Quality Stations and Navigation Lights  
on the San Joaquin River in the Vicinity of Stockton

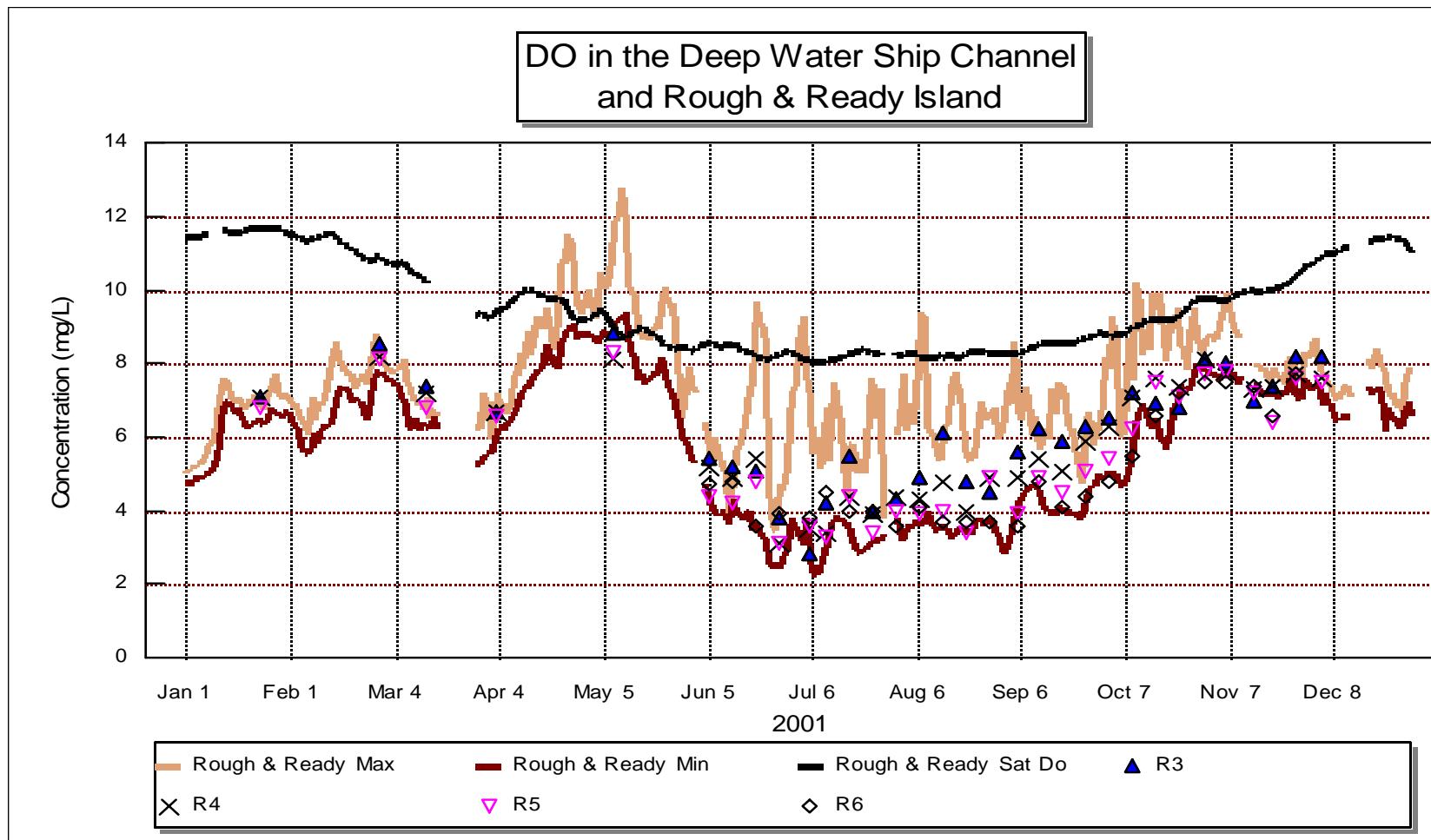


# The DWSC DO Monitoring Plan

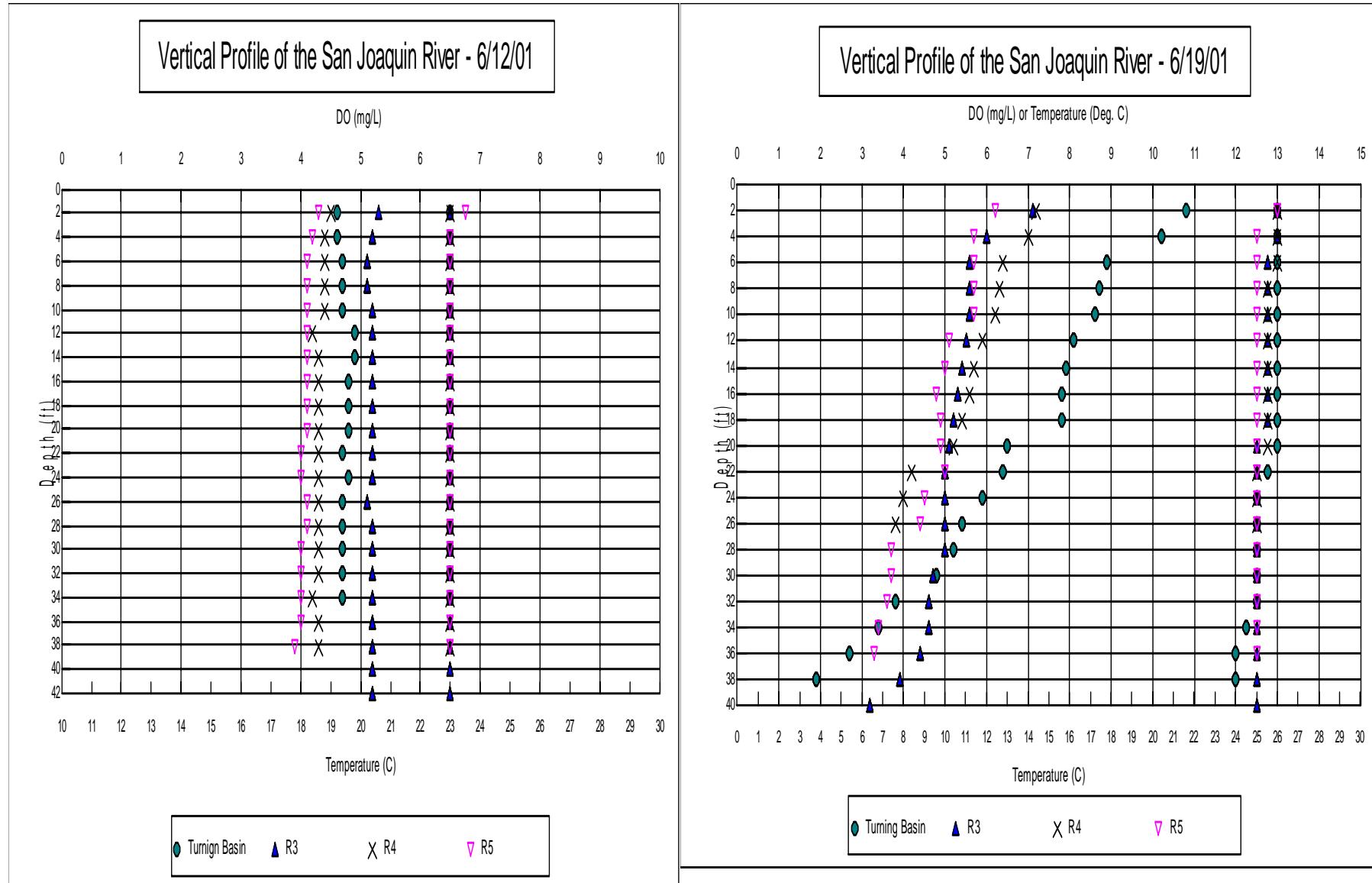
**Table 1.** Stations for Proposed Water Quality Monitoring

Station Name	Station Location	A. Continuous 15-Minute Monitoring*	B. Vertical Profiles (Weekly; Daily if Device Operating)*	C. Grab Samples (Weekly)*
R2a	On San Joaquin River, upstream of Channel Point at railroad bridge; SJR mile 40	X	—	X
Turning Basin (TB)		—	X	X
R3	River Mile 39.4 (light 48)	X	X	X
R4	River Mile 38.5 (light 43)	X	X	X
DWR Rough & Ready Island Station	River Mile 37.8	Existing	X	X
R5	River Mile 37.3 (light 41)	X	X	X
R6	River Mile 35.5 (light 40)	X	X	X

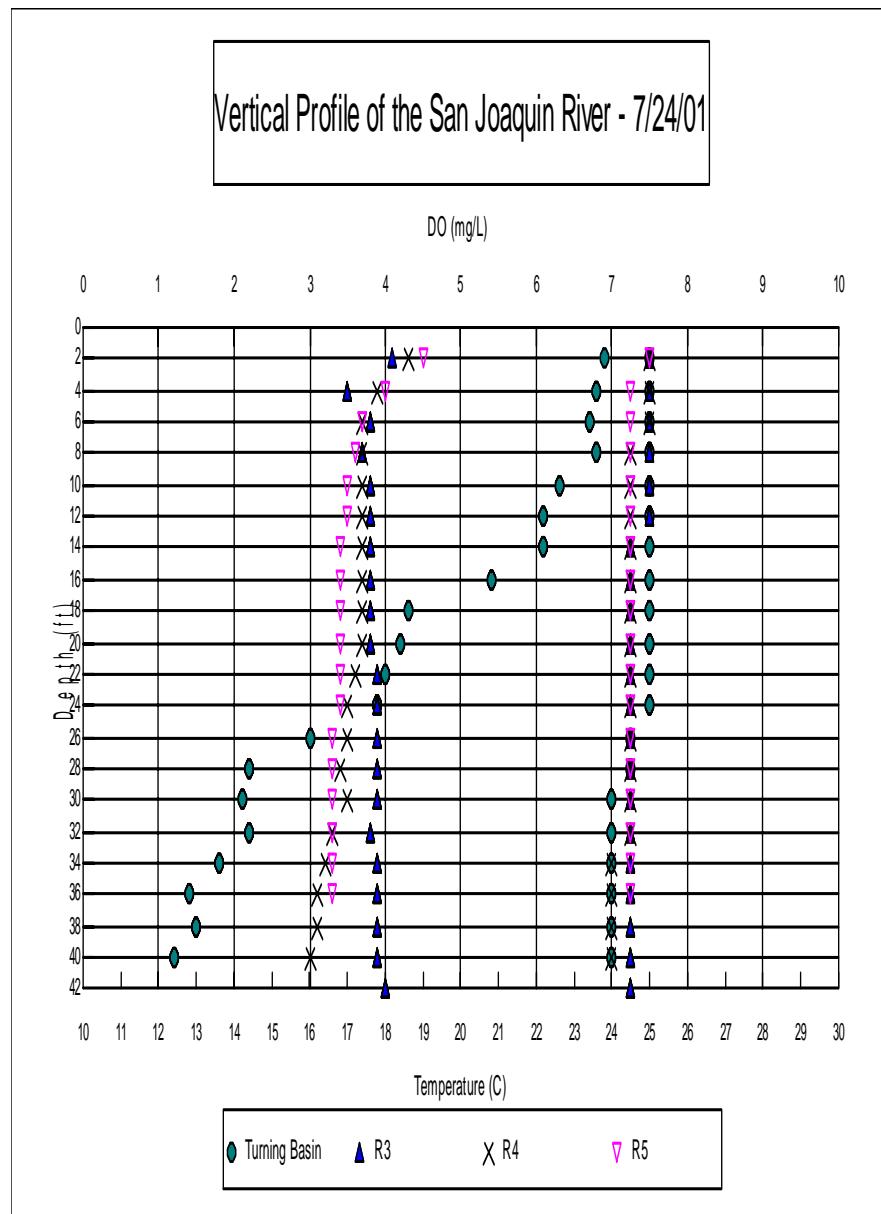
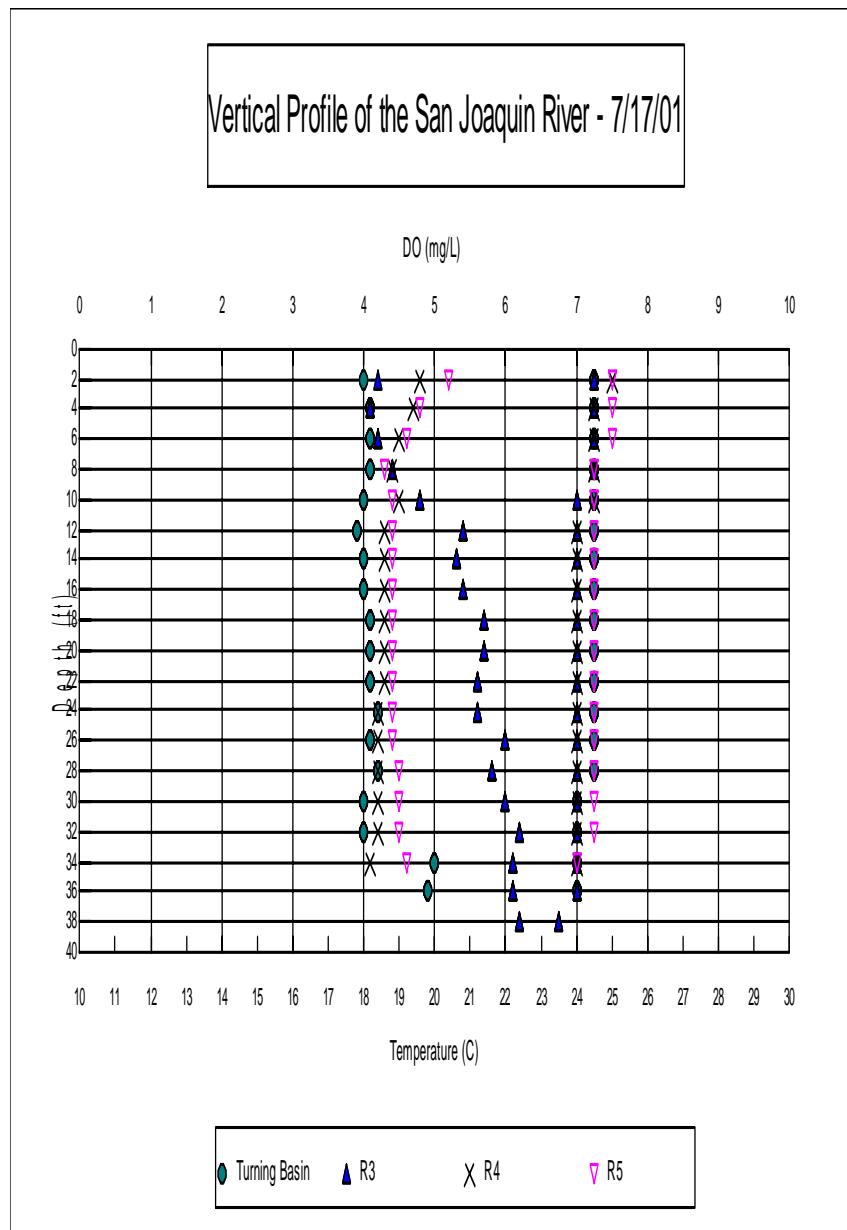
# Existing DO Measurements -2001



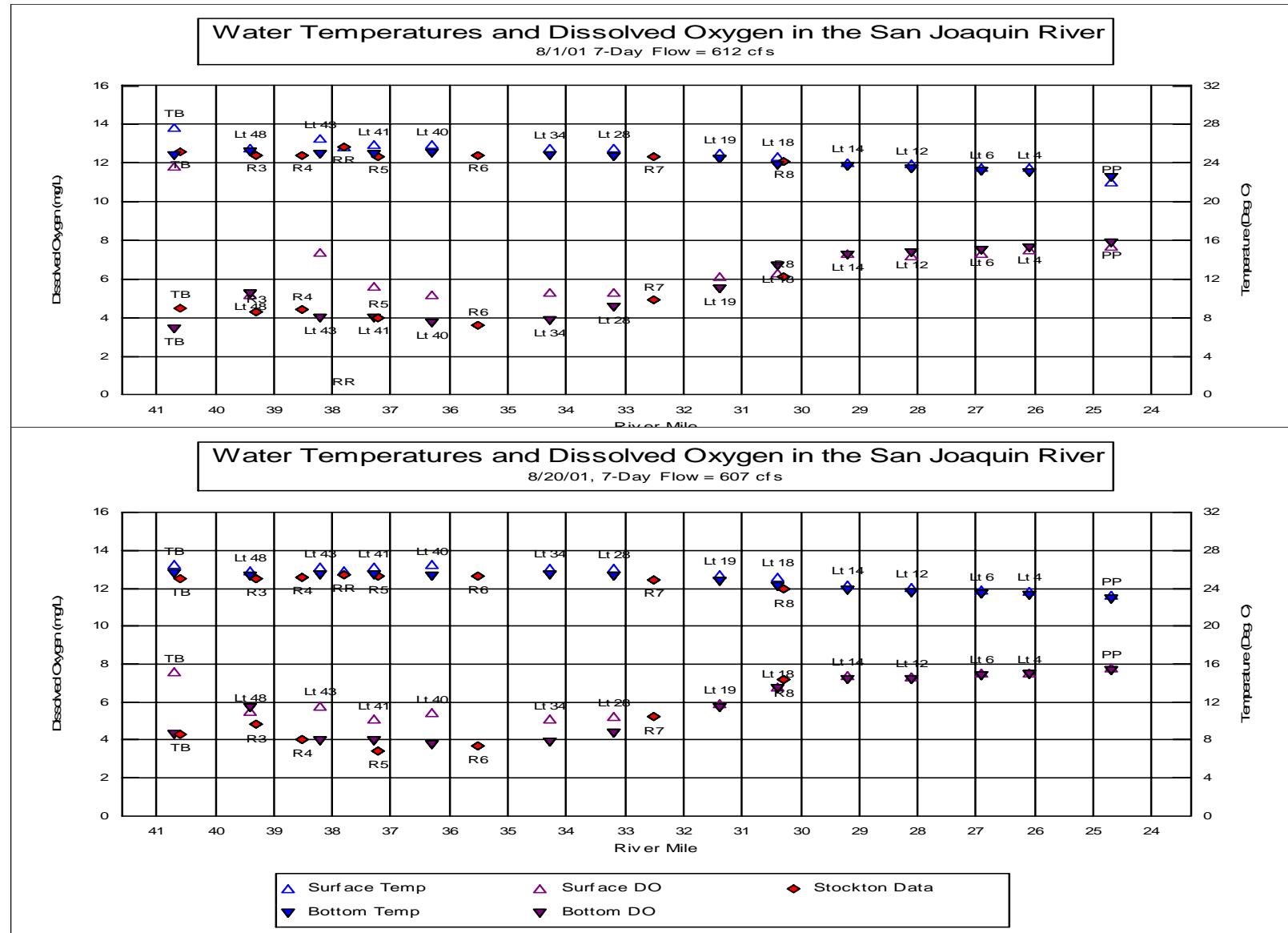
# Vertical Temp & DO Profiles



# Generally uniform, but not always; what are the causes of gradients?



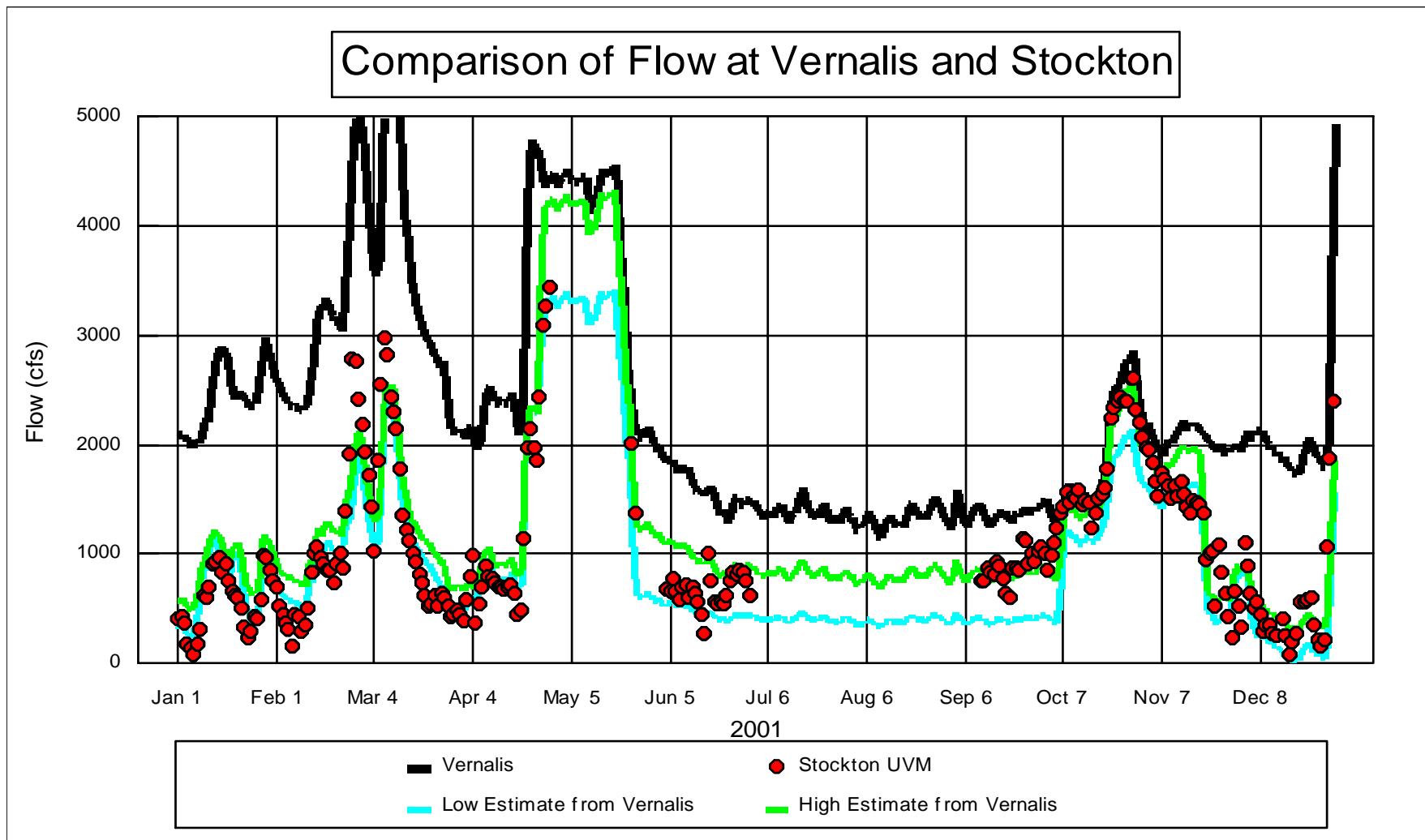
# DWSC Longitudinal Profiles



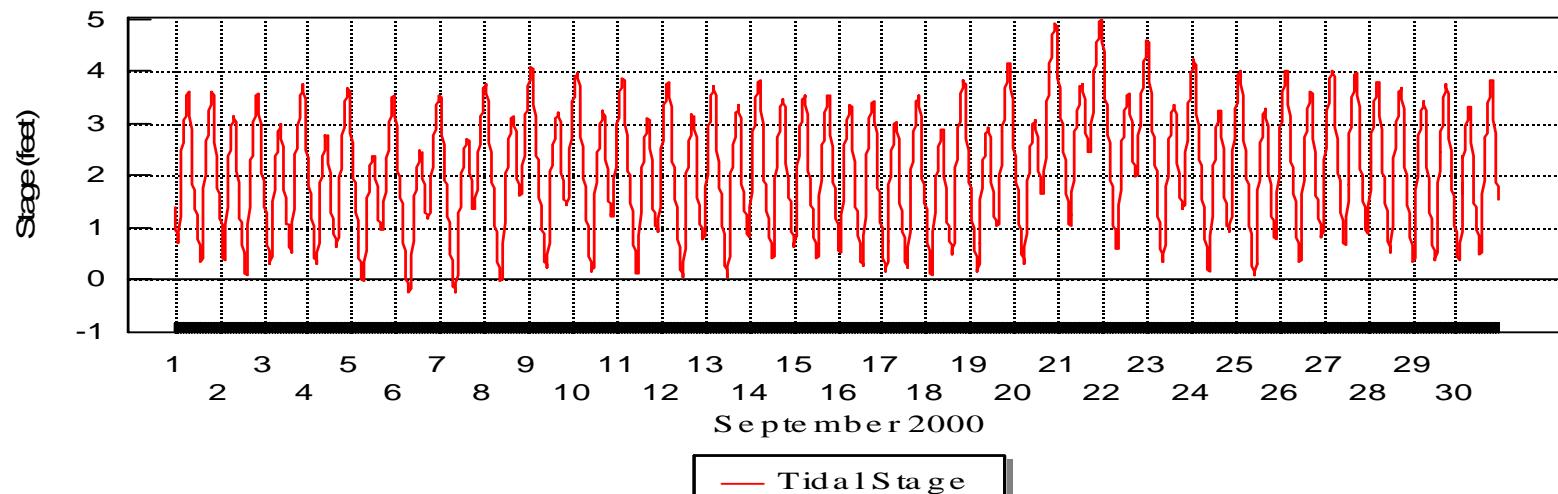
# Net Flow and Tidal Movement in the DWSC

- Net Flow =  $[0.5 - 0.05 * \text{Pumping}] * \text{Vernalis}$
- Net Flow = measured USGS tidal flow at Garwood
- Tidal volume = 850 (ac) \* stage change (ft)
- Tidal movement = tidal volume / cross-section
- Tidal volume = 2,500 acre-feet (for 3-ft tide)
- Tidal movement = 1.5 miles (for 3-ft tide)

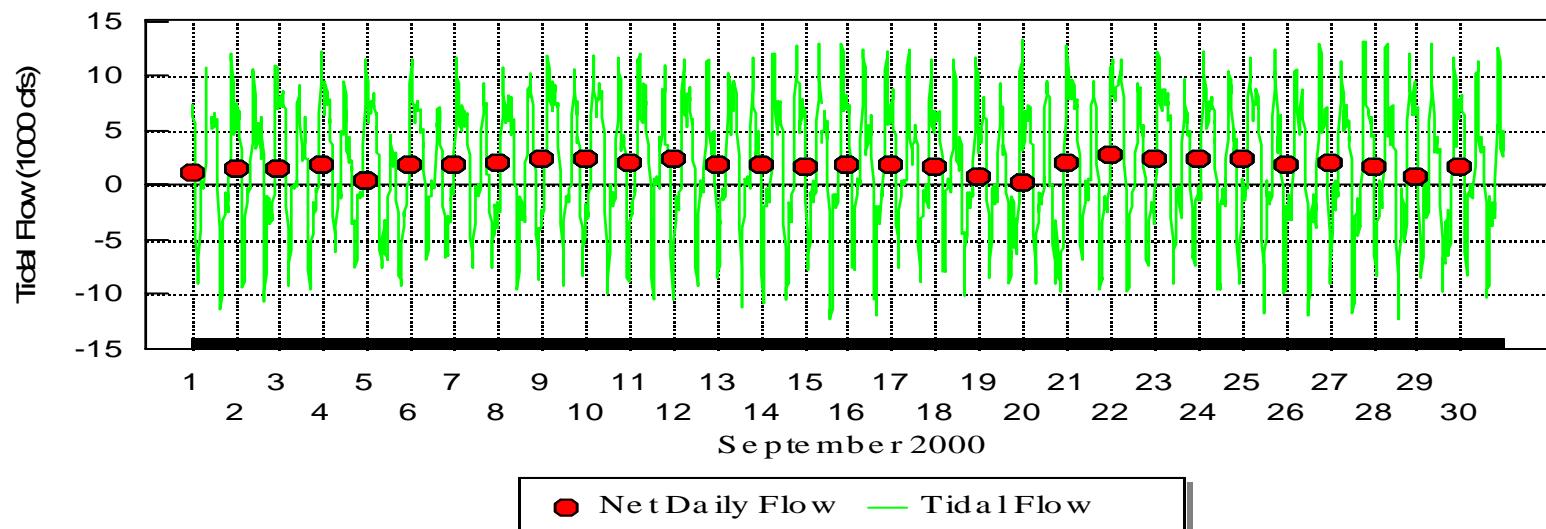
# DWSC Tidal and Net Flow

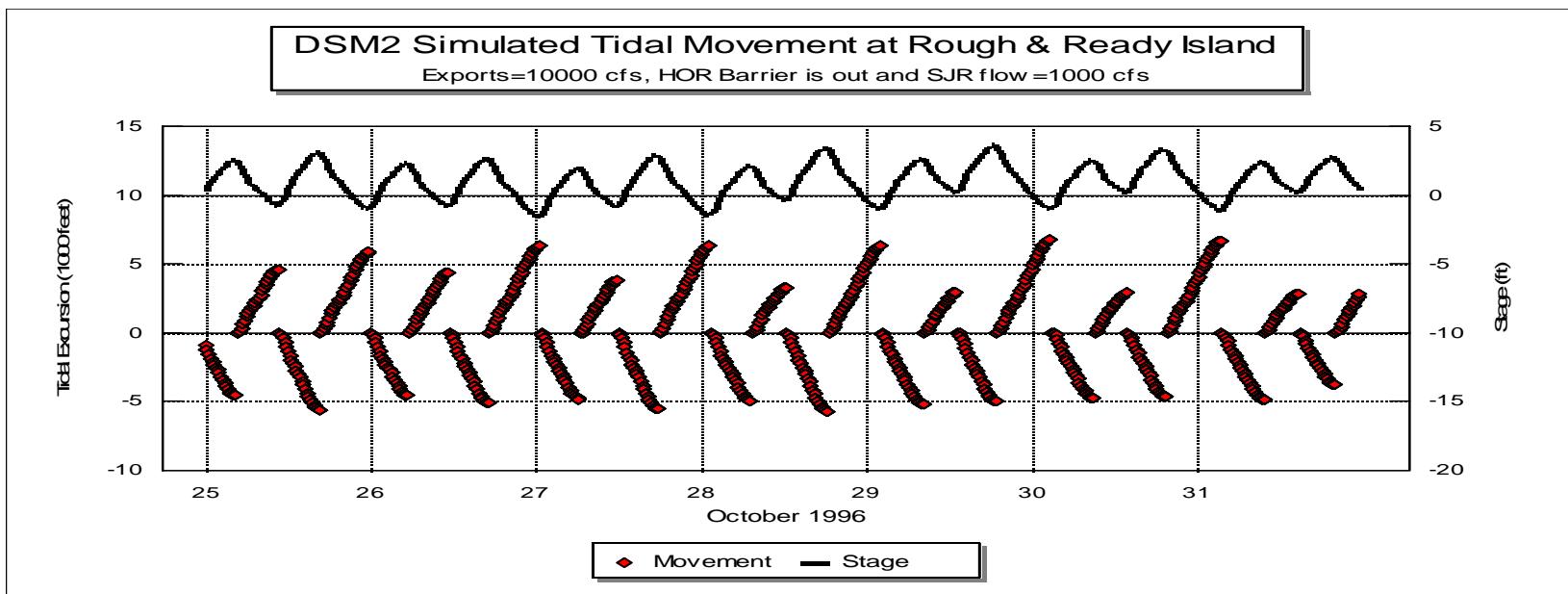
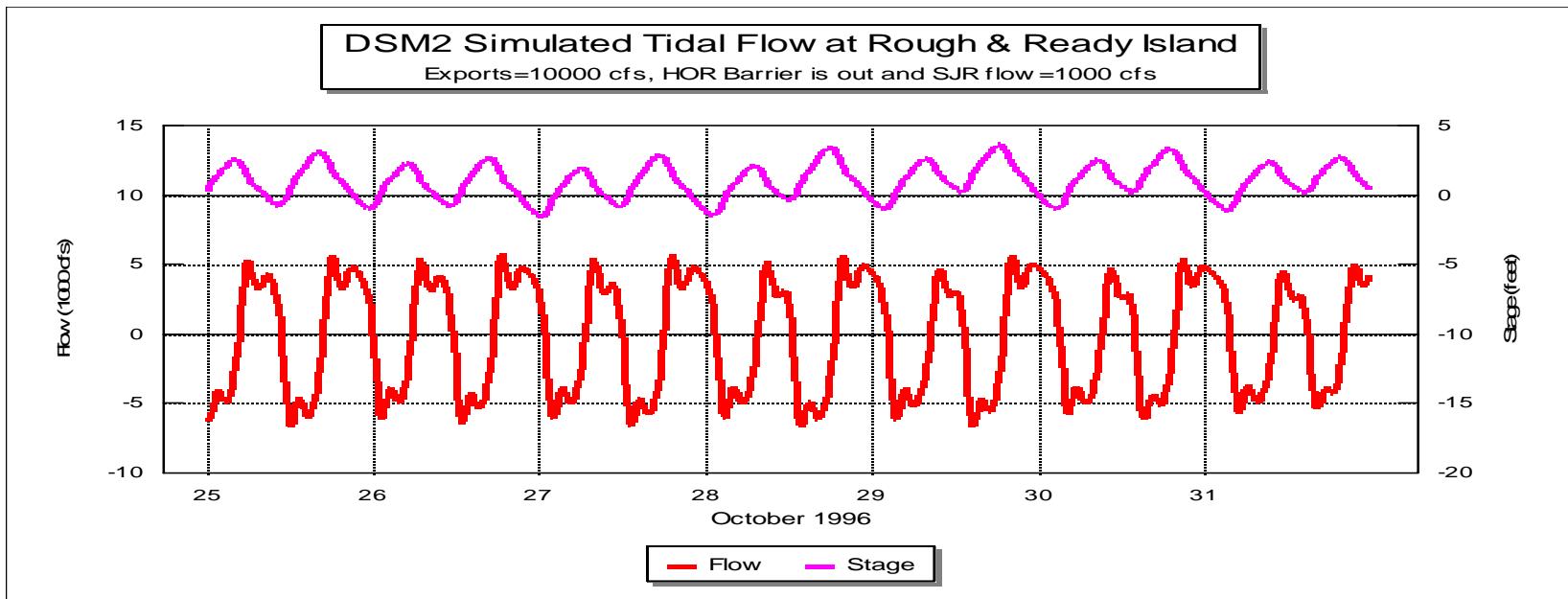


## Tidal Stage at Rough and Ready Island



## Tidal Flows at Rough and Ready Island

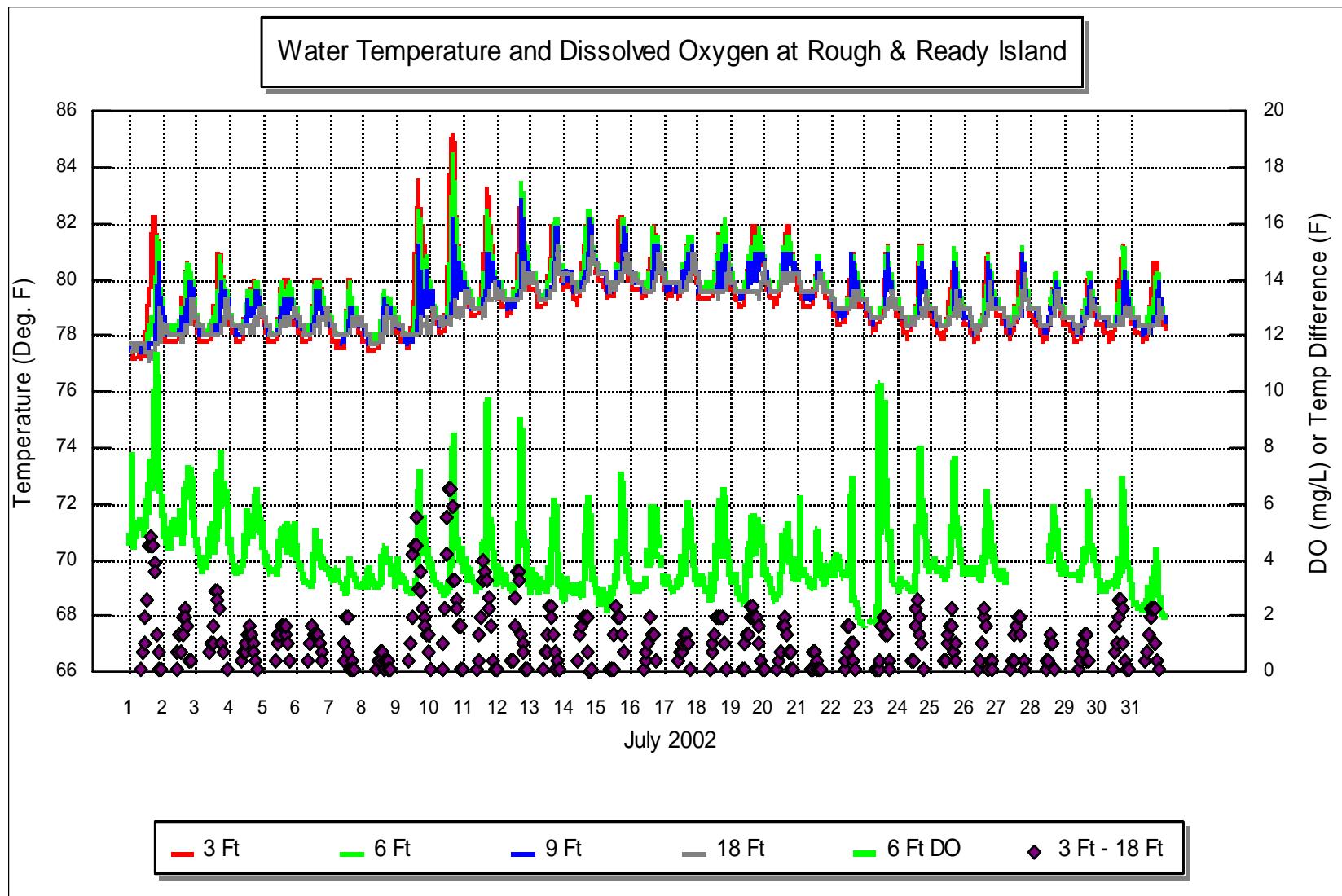




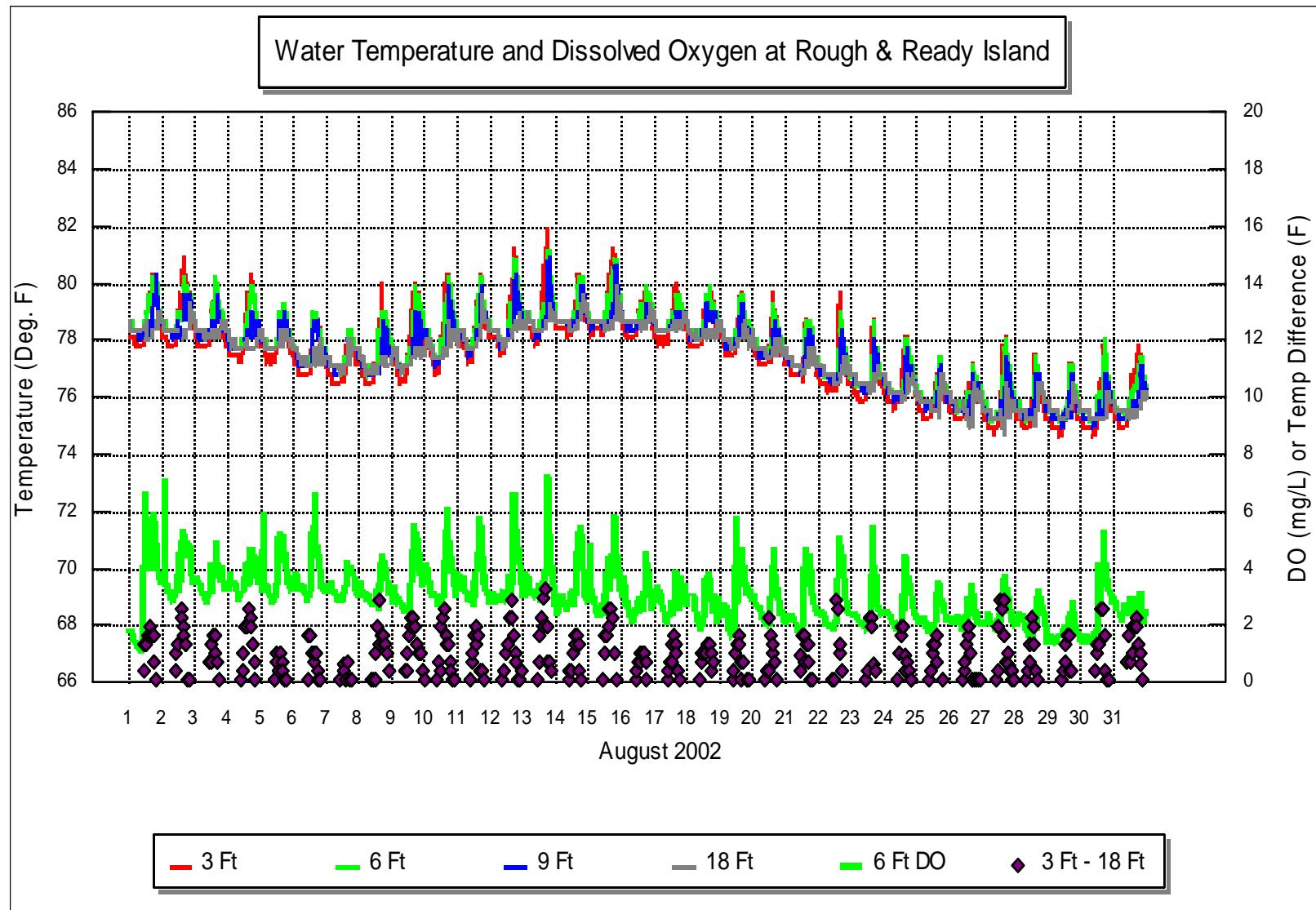
# Vertical Velocity Gradients and Stratification of Temperature and DO in the DWSC

- Temperature stratification and vertical DO gradients are measured during most days
- Stratification isolates the surface layer from mixing and allows more algal growth (light) in the surface layer, but prevents algal growth (no light) and limits re-aeration below the surface layer

# Diurnal Stratification & DO in the DWSC



# Diurnal Stratification & DO in the DWSC



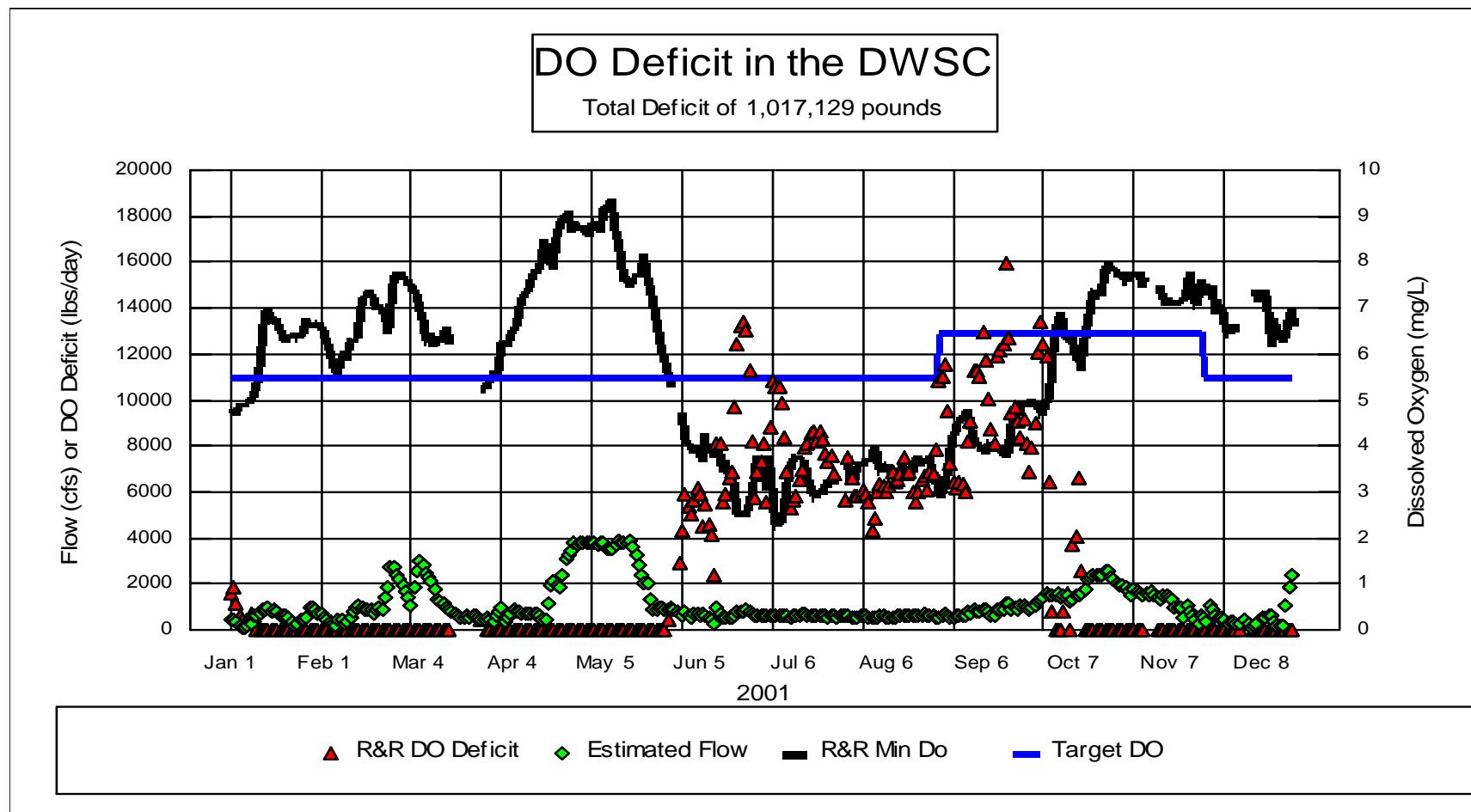
# Expected DO Change in the DWSC from the O2 Device

DO increment (mg/l) = 10,000 pounds /  
[ 2.7 \* 2,500 af]

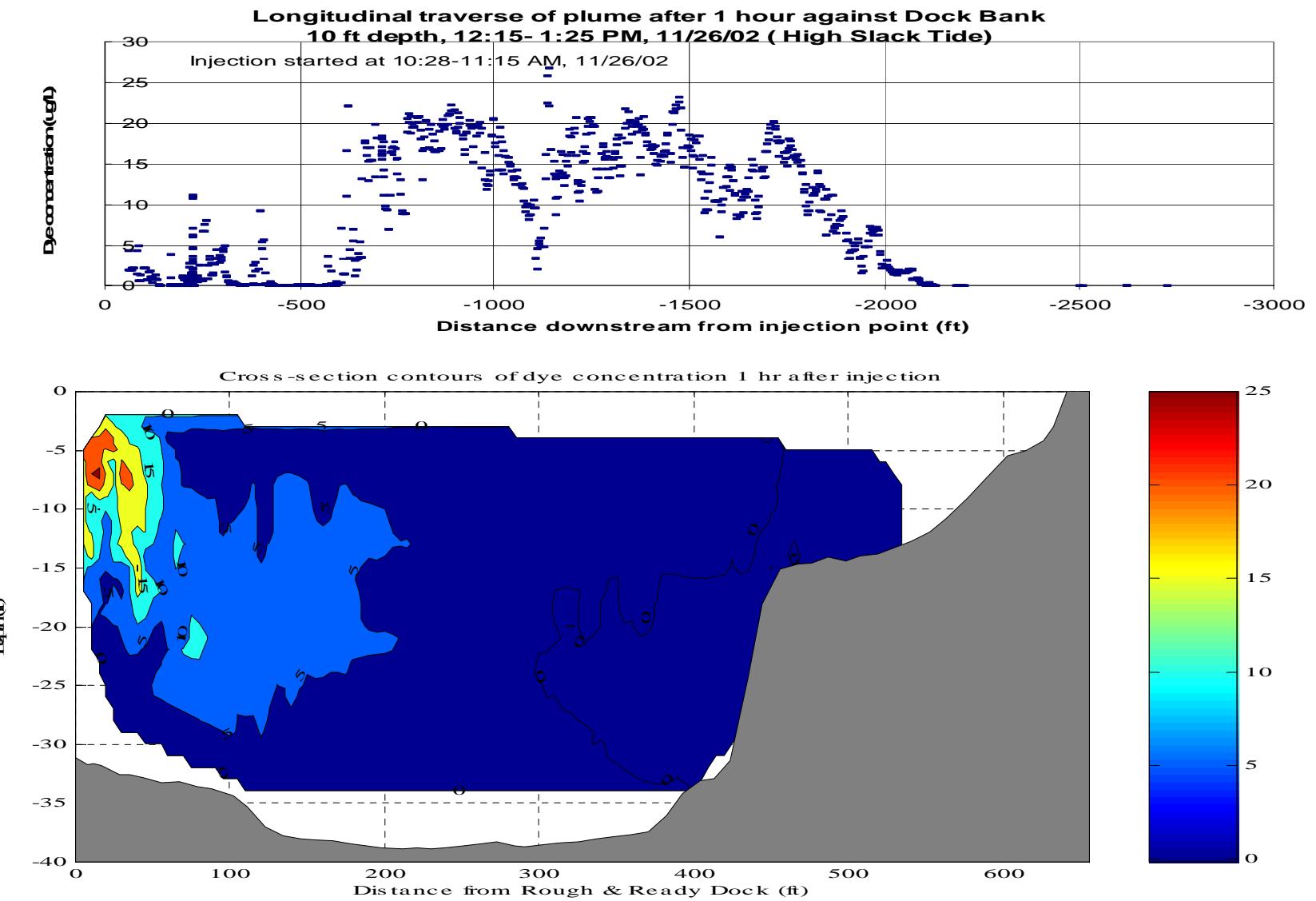
= 1.5 mg/l per day

-But some oxygen may spread out beyond the  
2,500 acre-feet tidal mixing zone

# Operating the O<sub>2</sub> Device

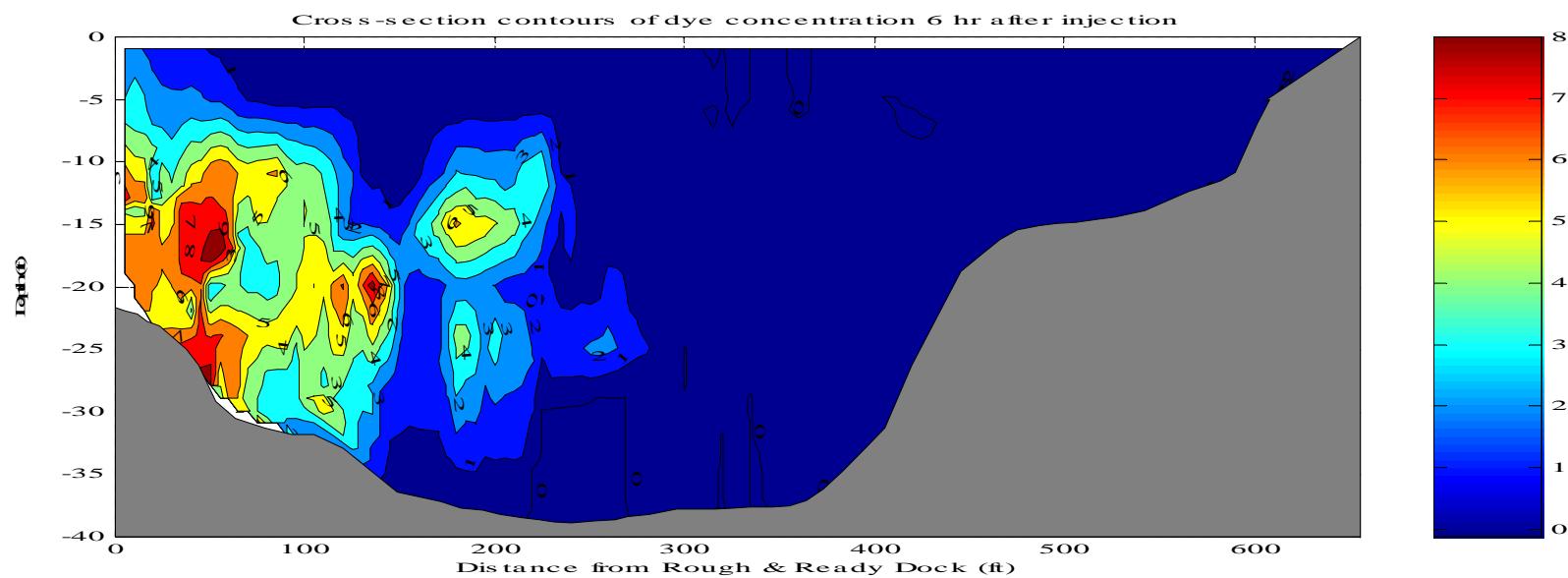
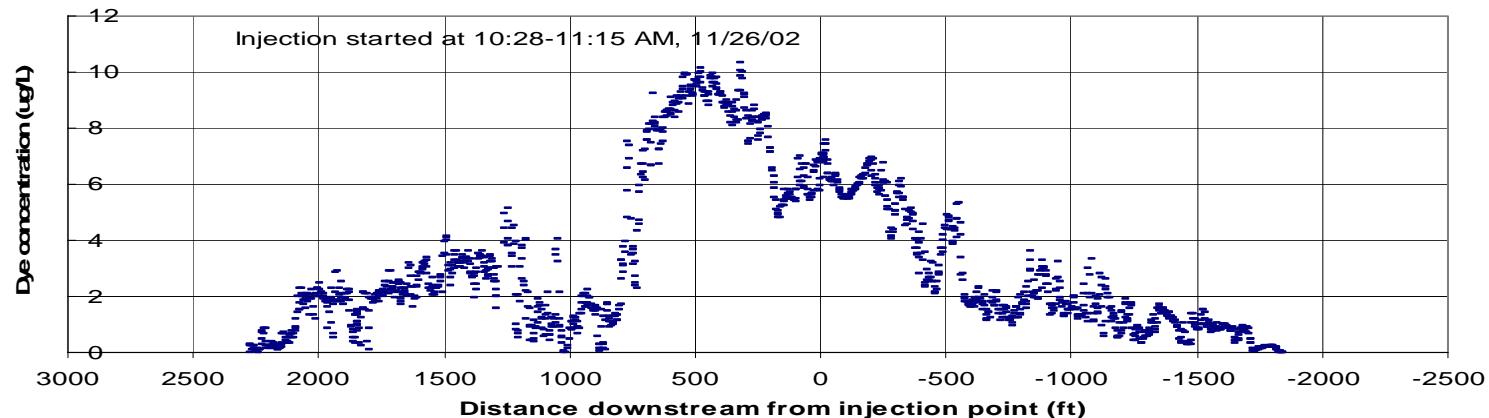


# Vertical and Lateral Mixing in the DWSC

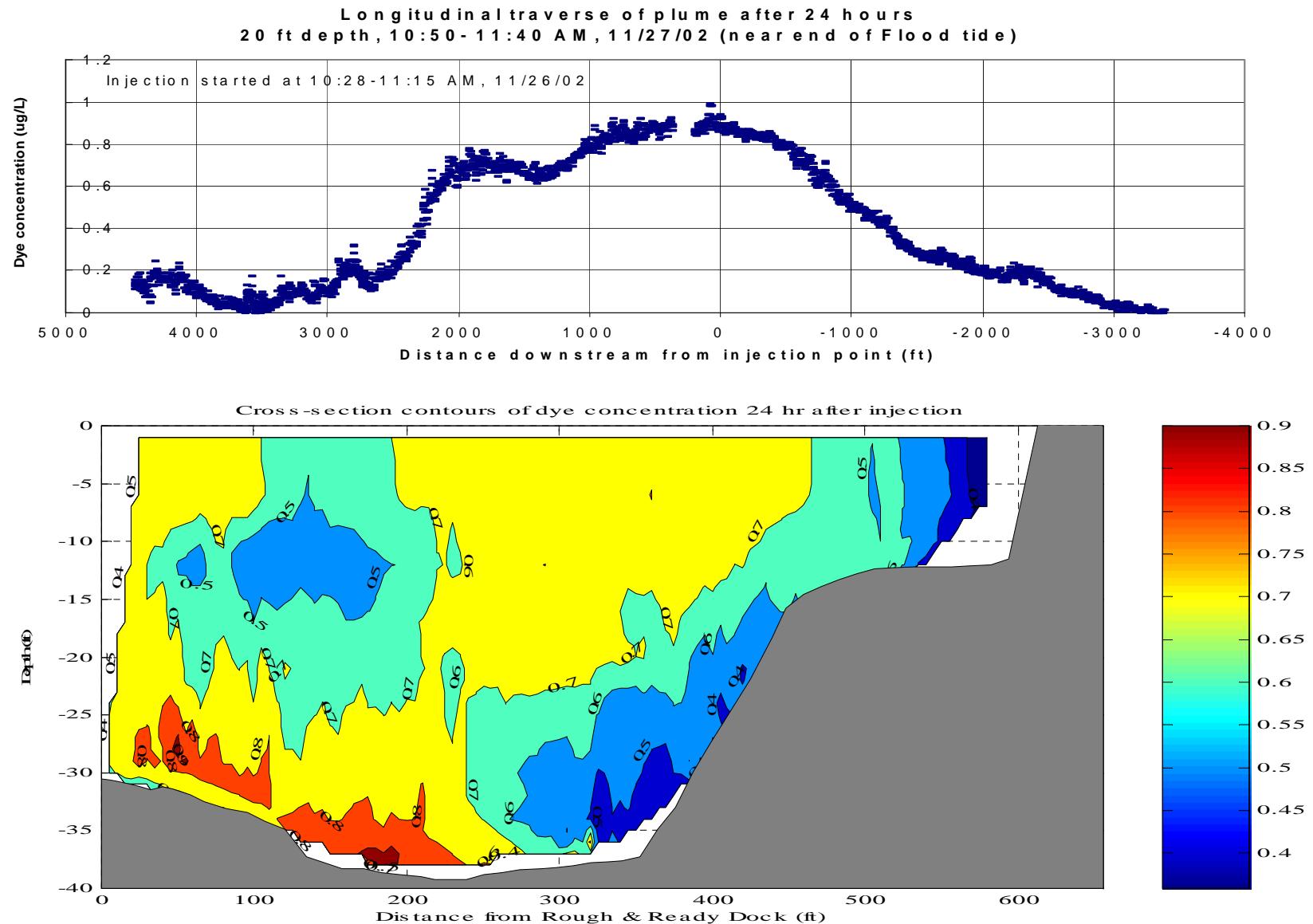


# Vertical and Lateral Mixing in the DWSC

Longitudinal traverse of plume after 5 hours against Dock bank  
11 ft depth, 4:15- 4:45 PM, 11/26/02 ( Ebb tide)



# Vertical and Lateral Mixing in the DWSC



# DWSC DO Monitoring Strategy

- Grab samples for WQ- City of Stockton
- Continuous DO Monitoring at mid-depth
- Boat Surveys of longitudinal DO profiles
- Vertical Temperature and DO profiles
- Special studies of near-field DO & ORP
- Special diffuser dye-spreading studies
- Special measurements of R&RI interference

# Operations for Performance Testing

- Use “on-off” cycle to detect the effects of the O<sub>2</sub> device in the DO monitoring records
- The DO should increase by 1.5 mg/l within the 2,500 acre-feet tidal mixing volume for each day of O<sub>2</sub> device operations
- The on-off cycle should dominate the natural DO variations within the DWSC
- Do you think this will work?

# Existing DO Measurements -2001

