Overview of USGS study results in Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater subbasin: Implications for water quality and groundwater recharge

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In cooperation with: The Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater Banking Authority, Calaveras County Water District, and California Department of Water Resources



Scope of presentation

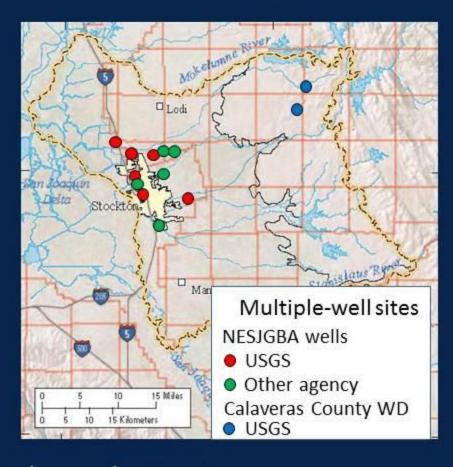
- Overview2003-2012
- Source and movement of high-chloride water
- Arsenic
- Groundwater recharge



U.S. Geological Survey drill rig, Sept. 2006, Victory Park, Stockton, CA



- 8 USGS multiple-well monitoring sites, total 13 sites with 41 wells
- Almost 40 electromagnetic (EM) induction logs coupled with more than 100 chloride samples
- Continuous water-level data collected from 35 wells
- Almost than 200 water samples collected from almost 100 wells



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Depth, in feet

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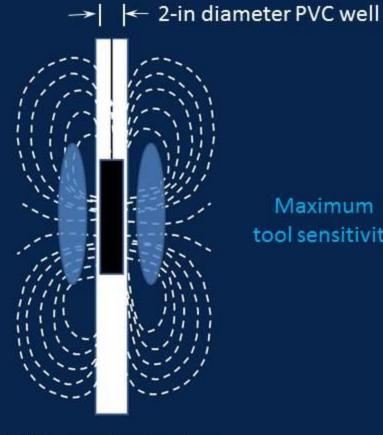
Geophysical logs

2N/5E-1A2-6 (STK-1, Oak Grove Park)

 Coupled well-bore flow and depth-dependent waterquality data collected from 12 production wells under unpumped and pumped conditions

1,000

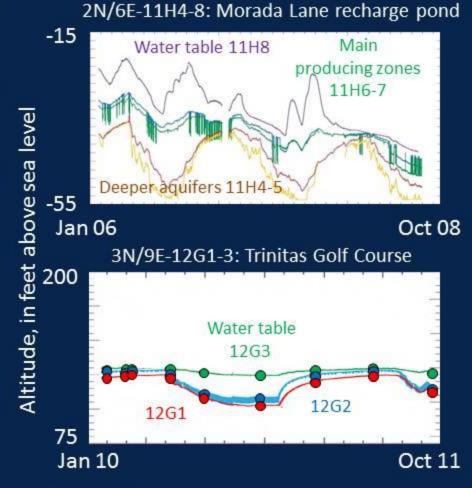
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Maximum tool sensitivity

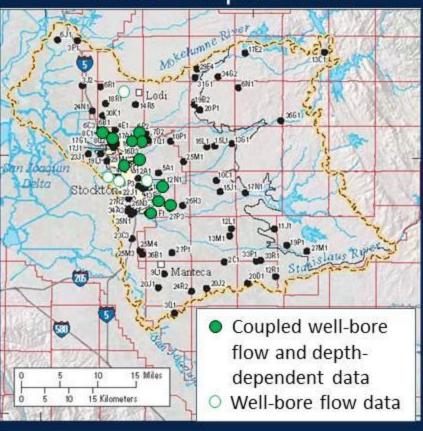
EM induction logging

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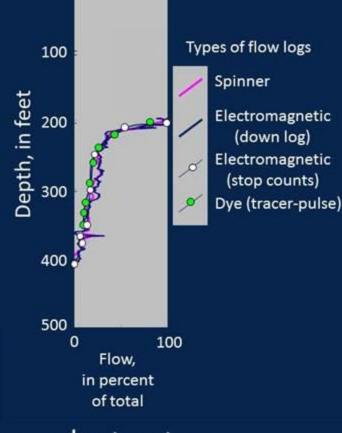


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USGS sampled wells

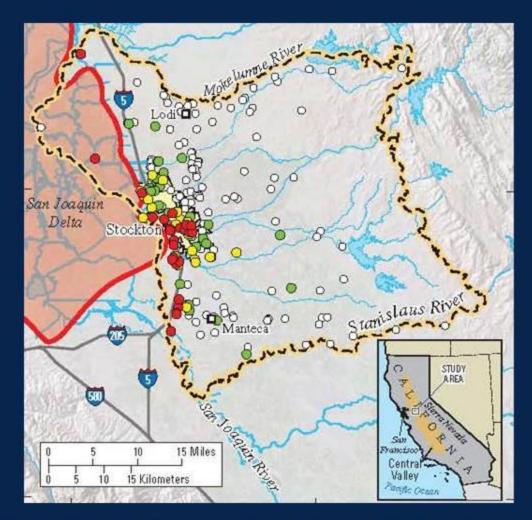


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1N/7E-31C1

- Potential sources
 - Irrigation return
 - Delta sediments
 - Deeper deposits
- Movement of highchloride water through alluvial deposits



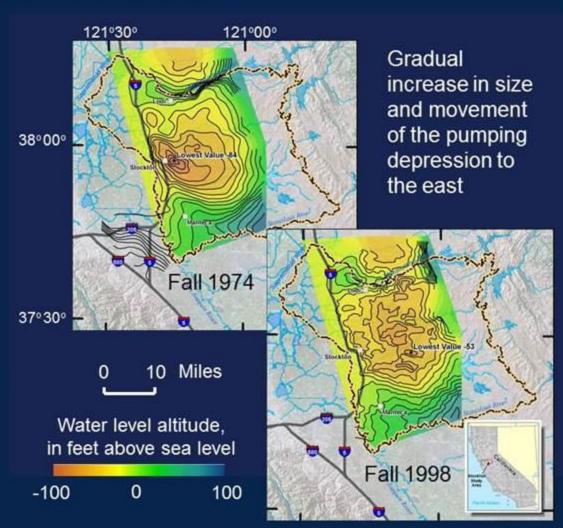


1931 extent of chloride greater than 1,000 mg/L in Delta surface water (Piper and others, 1939)

Chloride, in milligrams per liter

- Less than 5010
- 100 to 250
- 50 to 100
- Greater than 250

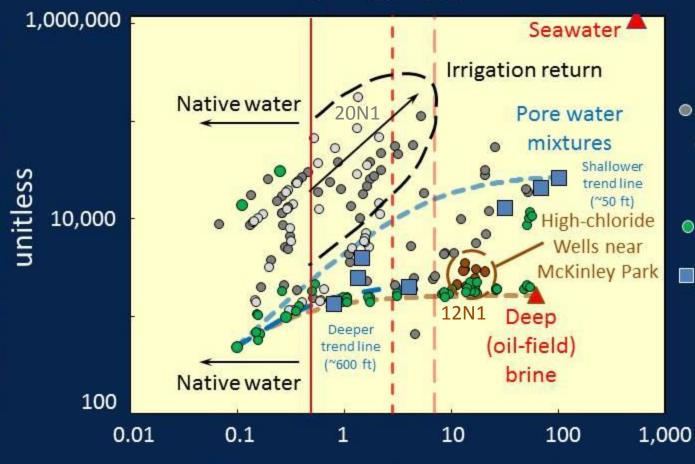
- Potential sources
 - Irrigation return
 - Delta sediments
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Chloride to iodide molar ratio,

Chloride, in milligrams per liter 15 100 250



Explanation

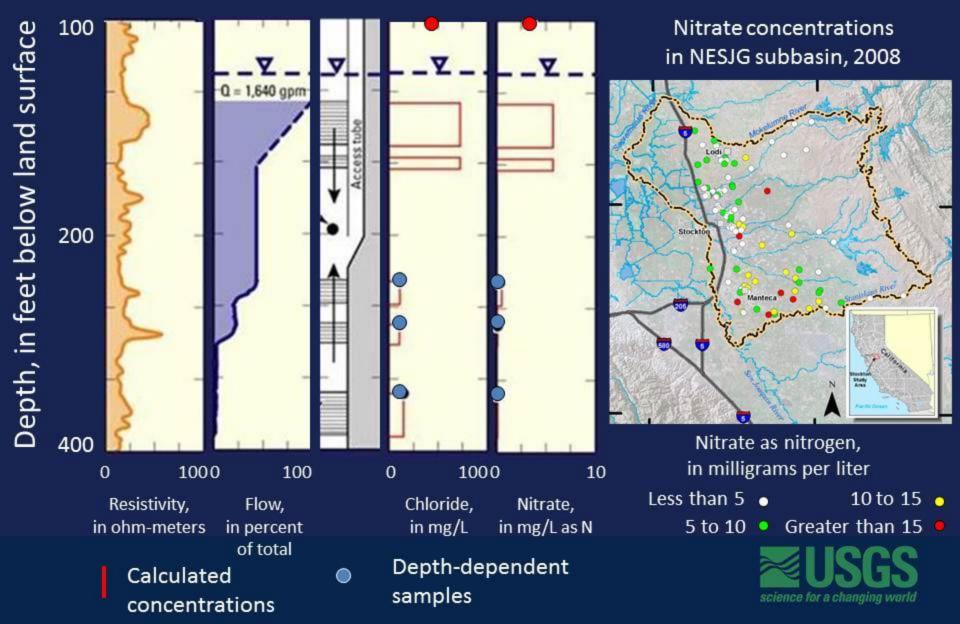
- Production wells
 - Depth-dependent samples
- Monitoring wells
- Pore water (pressure-extraction)

Chloride, in millimoles per liter

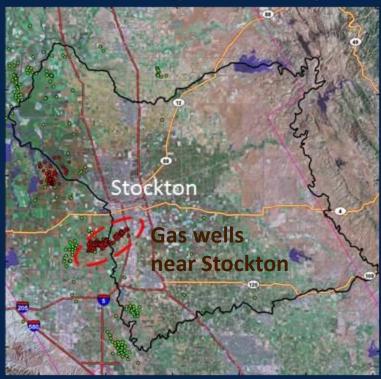


Chloride and nitrate data from well 1N/7E-20N1

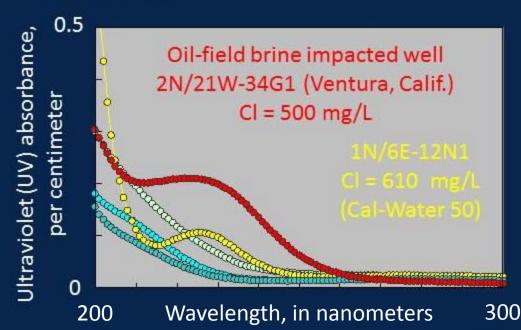
Surface discharge samples



San Joaquin County



California Department of Conservation,
Division of Oil and Gas



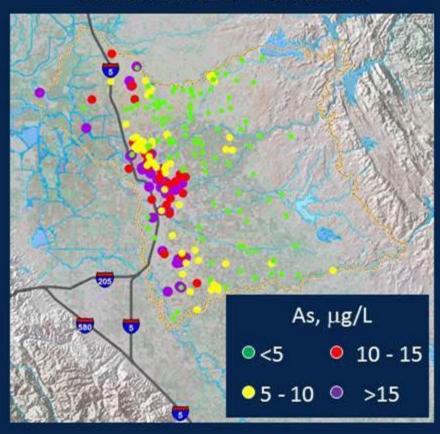




McKinley Park, Stockton, Calif. circa 1912

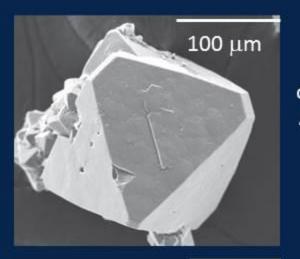
Geologic sources of arsenic

Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin

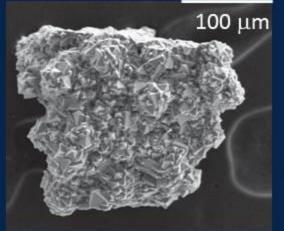


Changes in dissolved oxygen and redox affect spatial and depth distribution of trace elements

Arsenic in pyrite



Primary octahedral crystal 4 percent arsenic

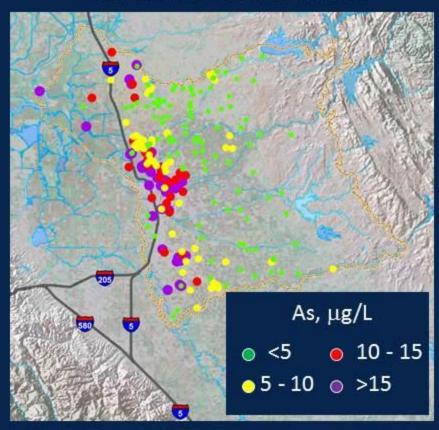


Secondary twinnedpyritohedron crystal 0 percent arsenic

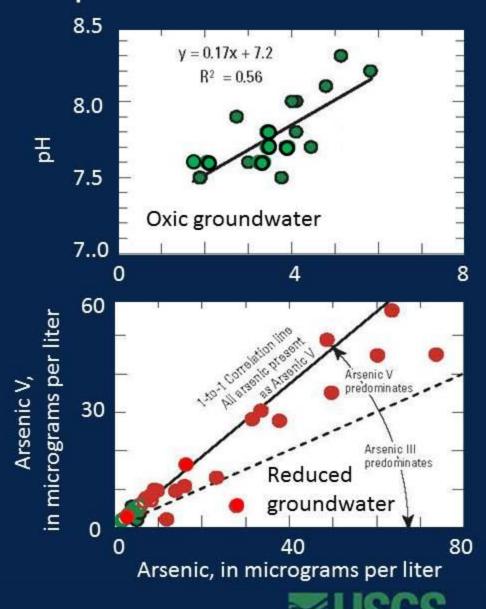


Groundwater flow, redox, and pH

Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin

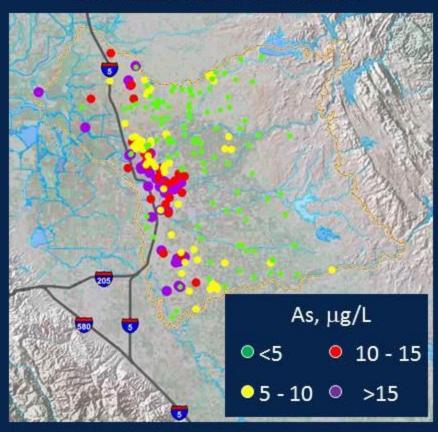


Changes in dissolved oxygen and redox affect spatial and depth distribution of trace elements

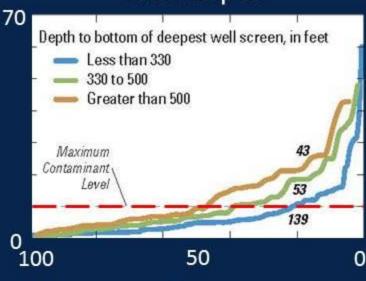


Groundwater flow, redox, and pH

Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin



Changes in dissolved oxygen and redox affect spatial and depth distribution of trace elements Arsenic concentrations with depth



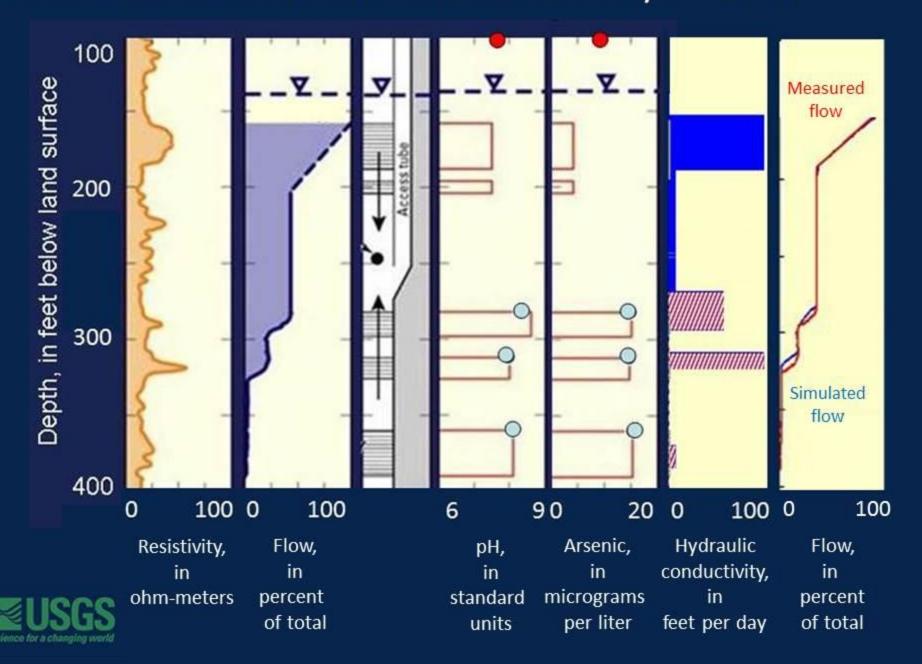
in micrograms per litte

Arsenic,

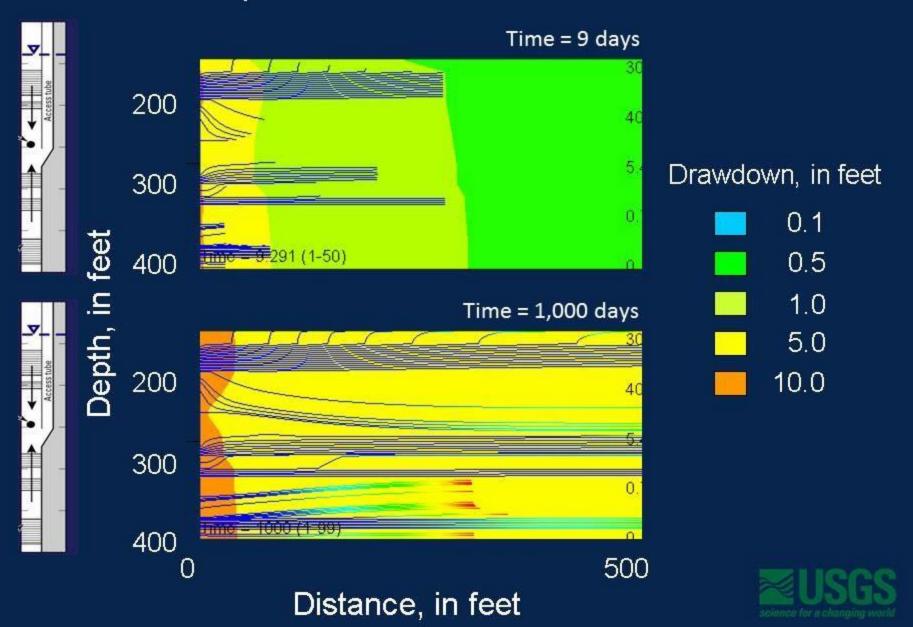
Percent equal to or greater than



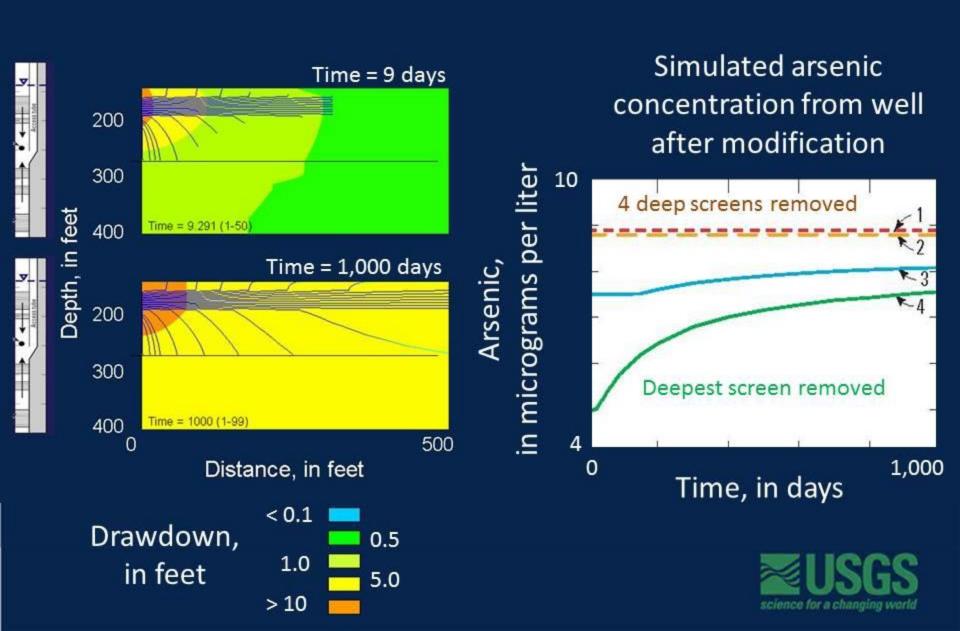
Well-bore flow and arsenic in well 1N/7E-20N1



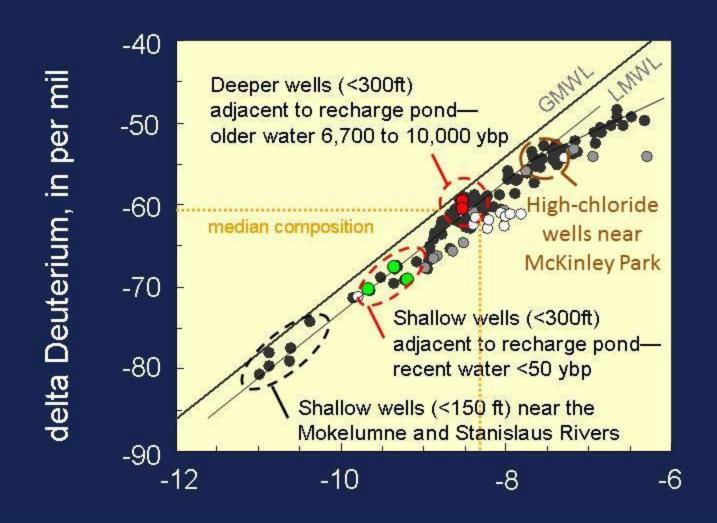
Drawdown and particle movement to well 1N/7E-20N1



Drawdown and particle movement to modified well 1N/7E-20N1

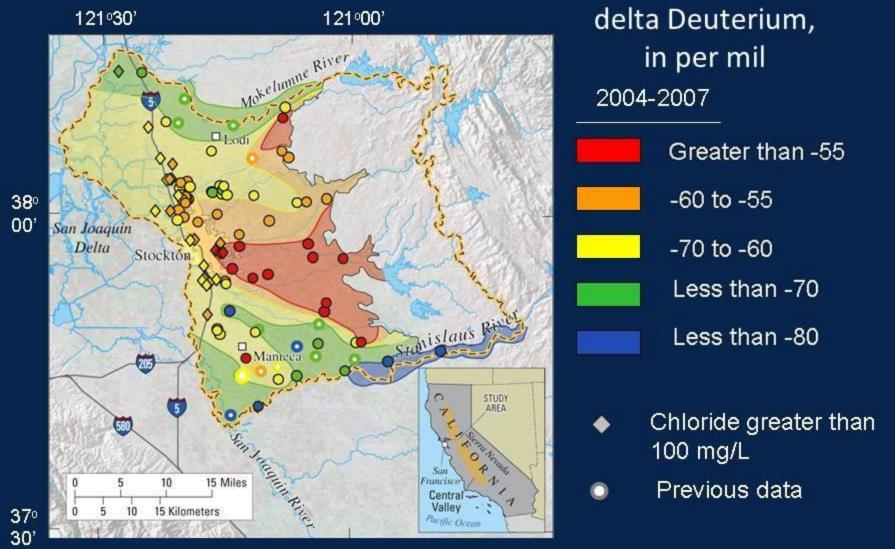


Stable oxygen and hydrogen isotopic composition of water from wells





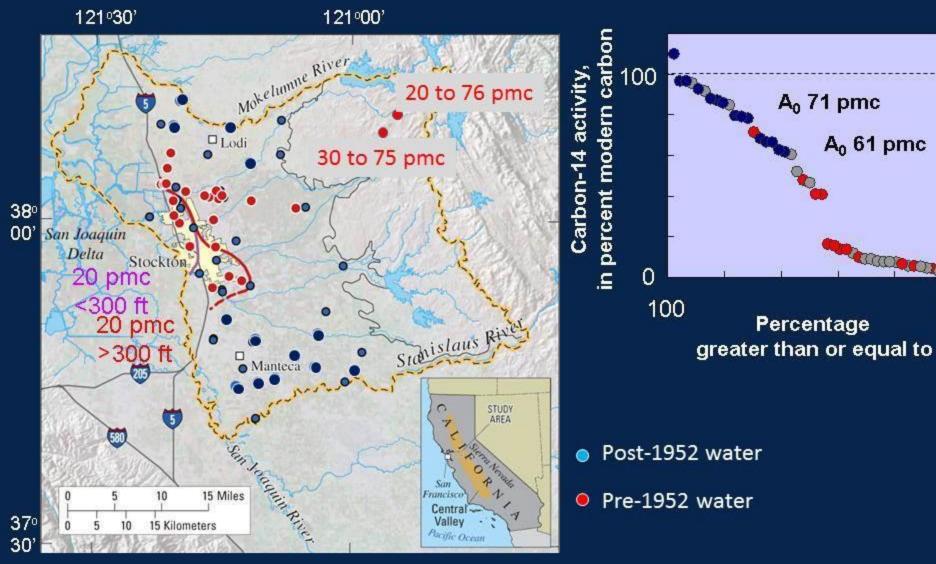
Distribution of delta Deuterium data







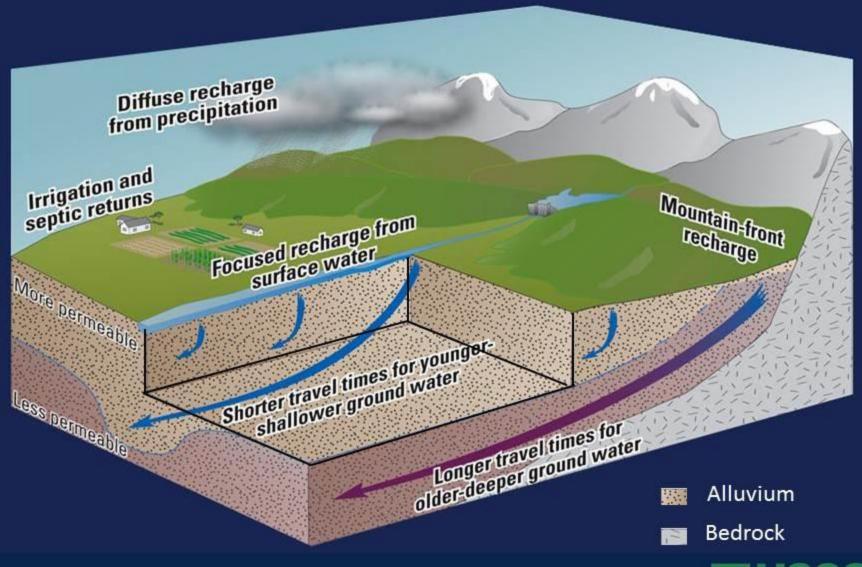
Distribution of Tritium and Carbon-14 data



Includes USGS GAMA data

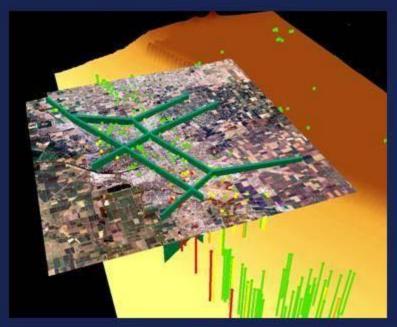


Recharge sources and movement

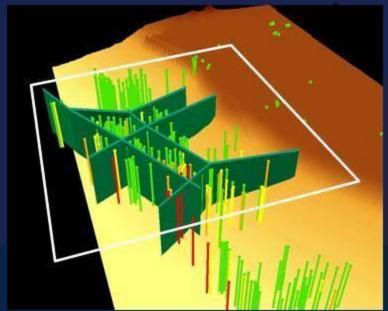




ARC-Scene and Earth-Vision Modeling



- Tool to assemble geologic, geophysical, and geochemical data
- Framework to use these data as tools to interpret layers and develop concepts and water movement

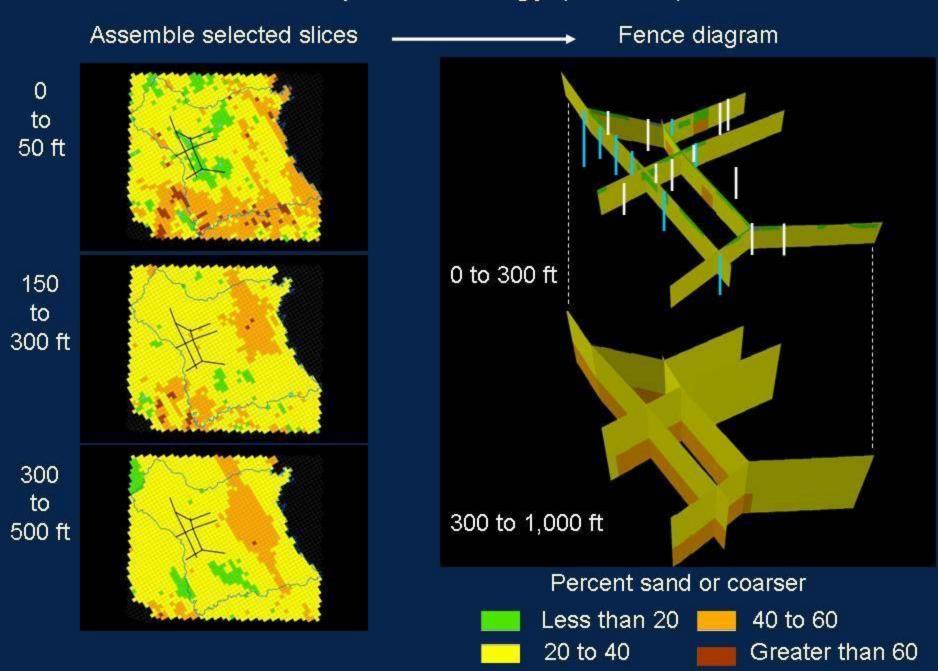


Wells and chloride concentration, in mg/L

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Less than 100
100 to 250
250 to 500
Greater than 500
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3-D Visualization of Aquifer Lithology (Texture) Data



Conclusions

- Chloride from delta sediments and deeper deposits driven by groundwater pumping
 - Lower chloride but high nitrate from irrigation return
 - Higher chloride from delta sediments and deeper deposits

Continued need for high-quality, basic hydrologic data collection

2N/6E-11H4-8: Morada Lane recharge pond



- Deeper groundwater contains arsenic at greater than the Maximum Contaminant Level of 10 micrograms per liter
- Groundwater recharge can circulate to deeper depths within aquifers

Reports (data available on-line at http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis)

- Clark, D.A., Izbicki, J.A., Metzger, L.F., Everett, R.R., Smith, G.A., O'Leary, David, Teague, N.F., and Burgess, M.K., 2012, Groundwater Data for Selected Wells within the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin, California, 2003–8: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 696, 154 p.
- Izbicki, J.A., Stamos, C.L., Metzger, L.F., Halford, K.J., Kulp, T.R., Bennett, G.L., 2008, Source, Distribution, and Management of Arsenic in Water from Wells, Eastern San Joaquin Ground-Water Subbasin, California. USGS Open-File Report: 2008-1272, 8 p.
- Izbicki, J.A., Metzger, L.F., McPherson, K.R., Everett, R.R., Bennett, G.L., V., 2006, Sources of High-Chloride Water to Wells, Eastern San Joaquin Ground-Water Subbasin, California. USGS Open-File Report: 2006-1309, 8 p.
- Metzger, L.F., Izbicki, J.A., and Nawikas, J.M., 2012, Test drilling and data collection in the Calaveras County portion of the Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin, California, December 2009–June 2011: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2012-1049, 26 p.
- Metzger, L.F., and Izbicki, J.A., 2012, Electromagnetic-induction logging to monitor changing chloride concentrations. Ground Water, Vol. 5, no. 1 pp. 108-121. doi: 10.1111/j.1745-6584.2012.00944.x
- O'Leary, D.R., Izbicki, J.A., Moran, J.E., Meeth, T., Nakagawa, B., Metzger, L.F., Bonds, C.; Singleton, M.J., 2012, Movement of water infiltrated from a recharge basin to wells. Ground Water, Vol. 50, pp. 242 255.
- O'Leary, D.R., Izbicki, J.A., and Metzger, L.F., in review, An updated assessment of sources of high-chloride water to wells, Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Subbasin, California.

