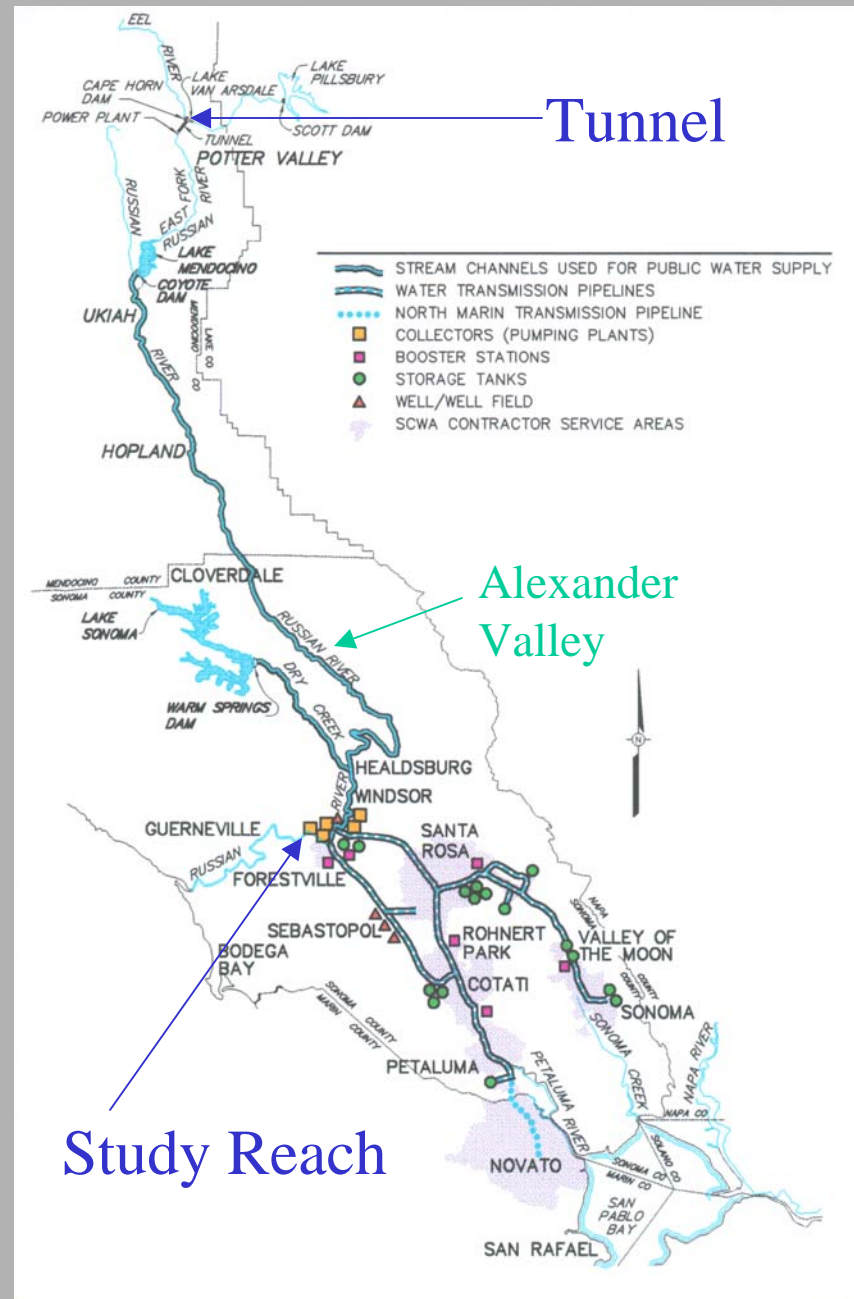


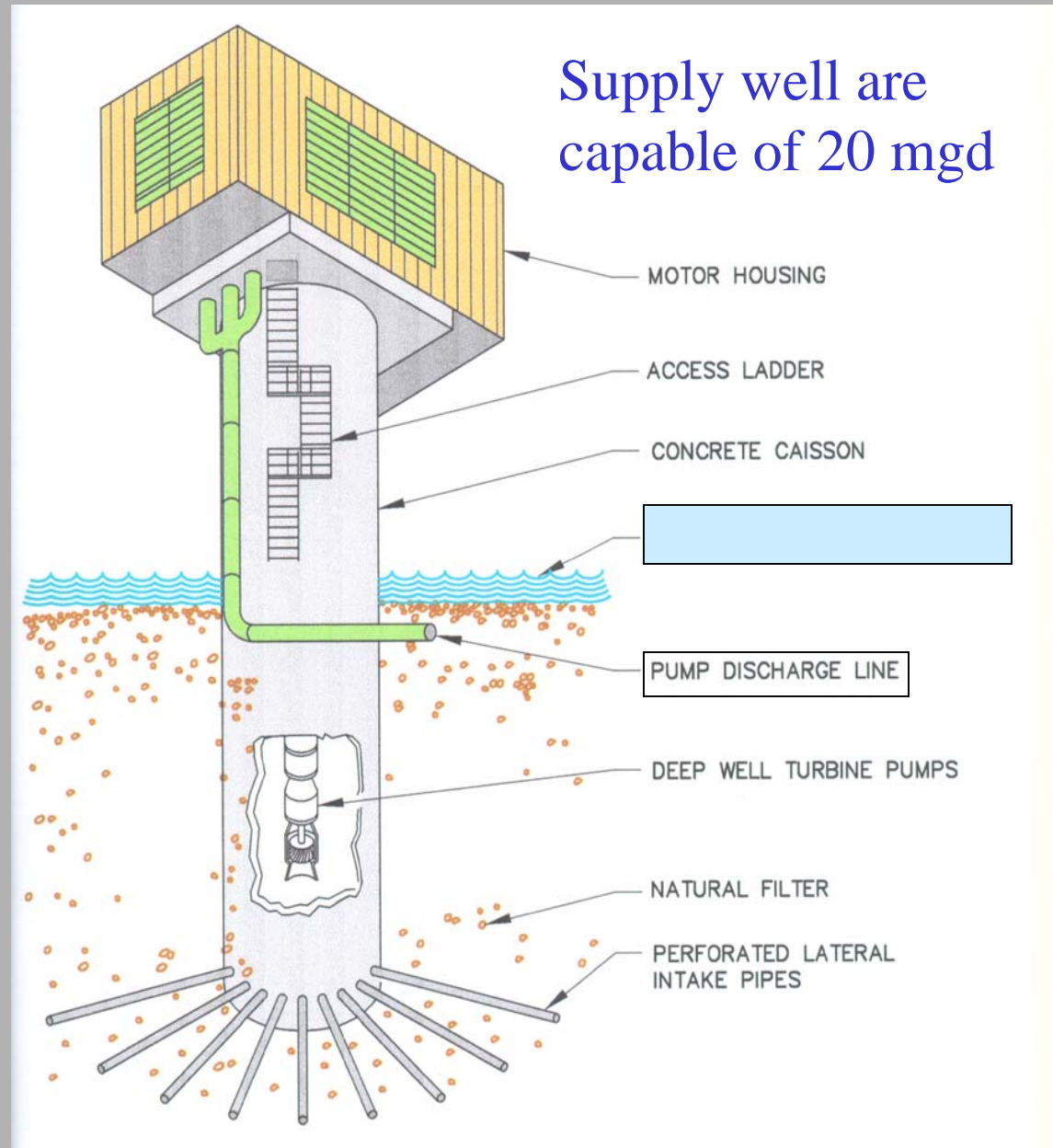
US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Characterization of the unsaturated zone  
beneath a bank filtration facility

Jim Constantz  
U.S. Geological Survey

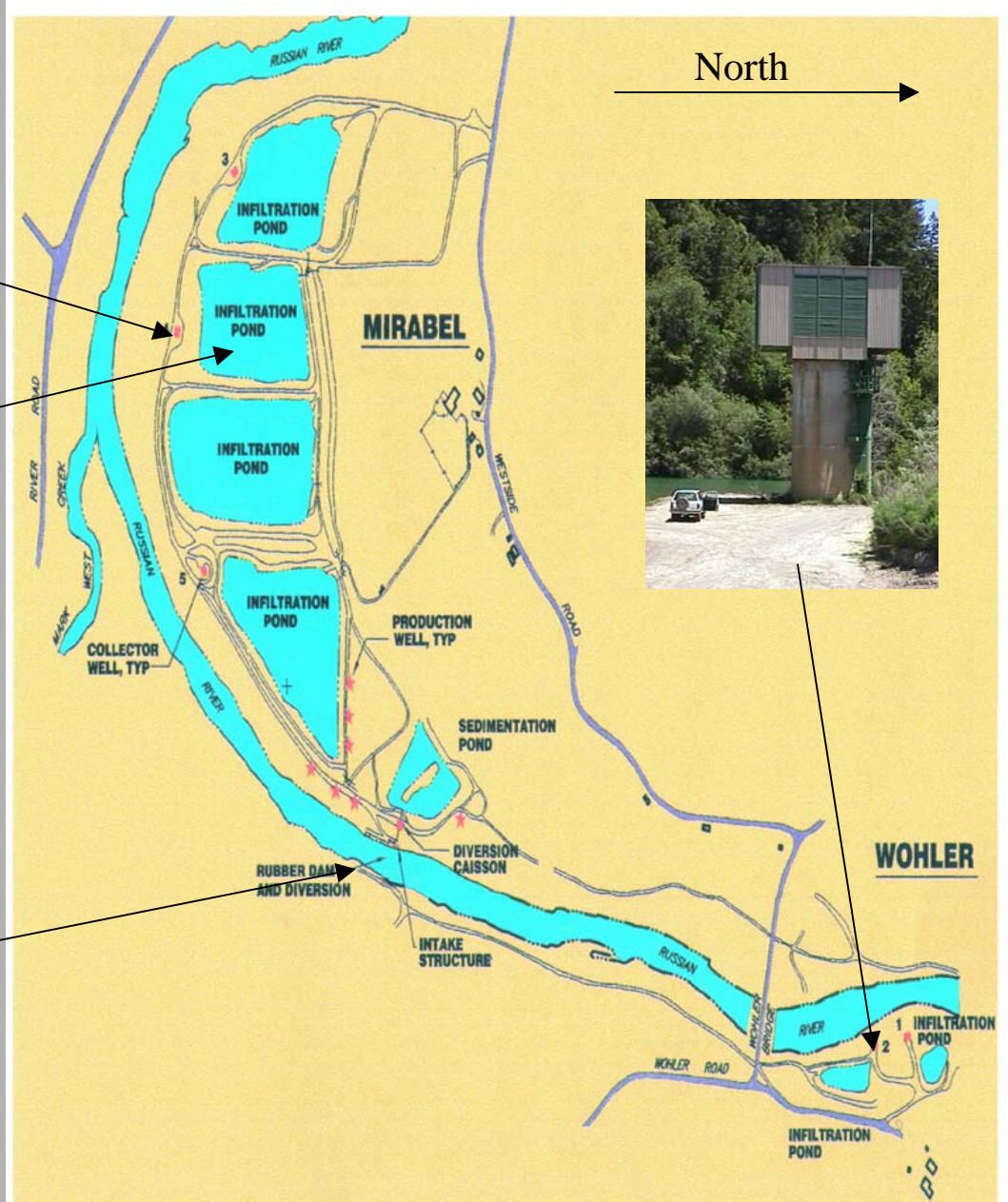


Sonoma County Water Agency operates the largest natural filtration system in the world. The streambed of the Russian River reduces the cost of water treatment by filtering out suspended sediment and colloidal materials.





The inflatable dam is erected, May – Nov.





3 meter inflatable dam

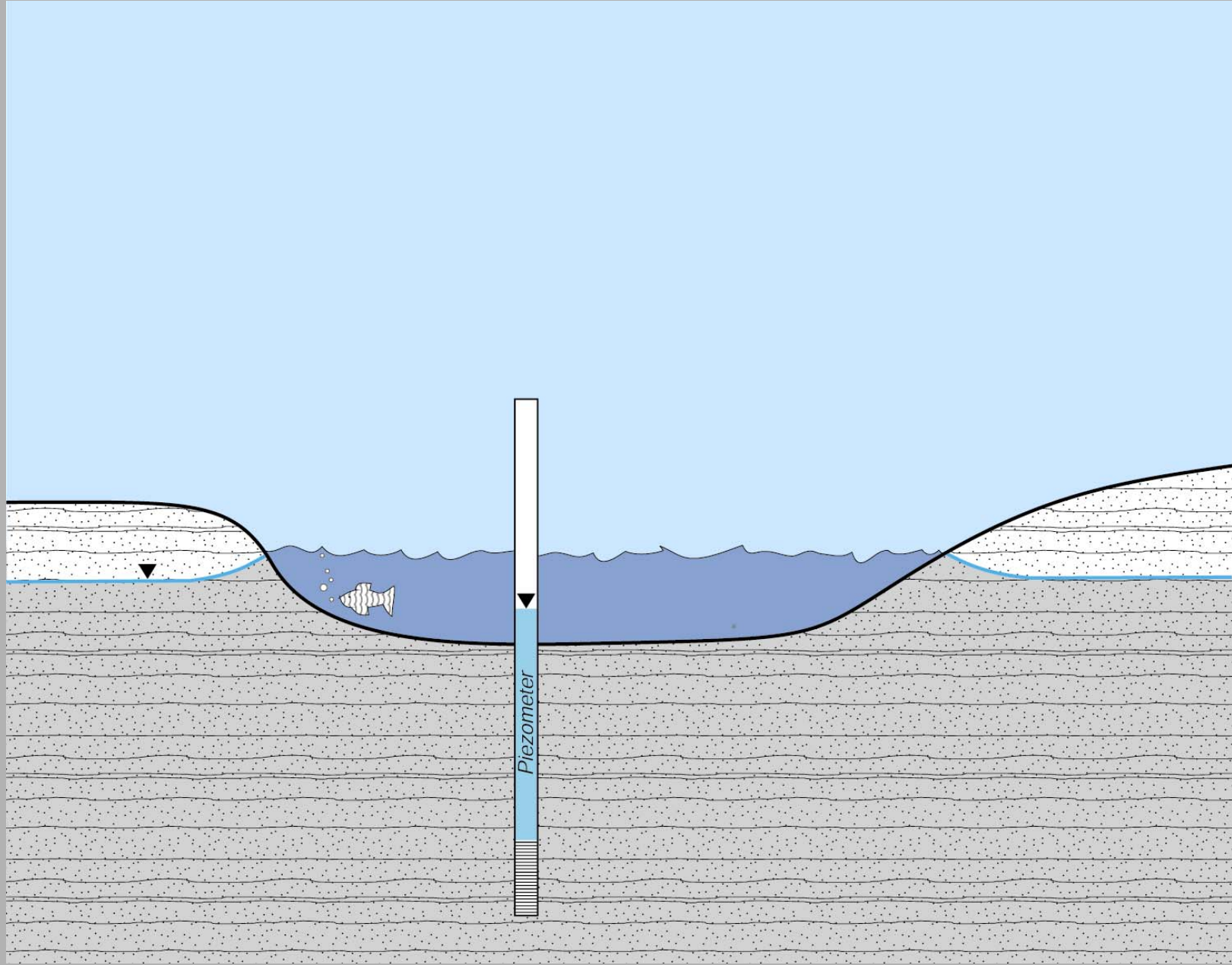
Fish ladder

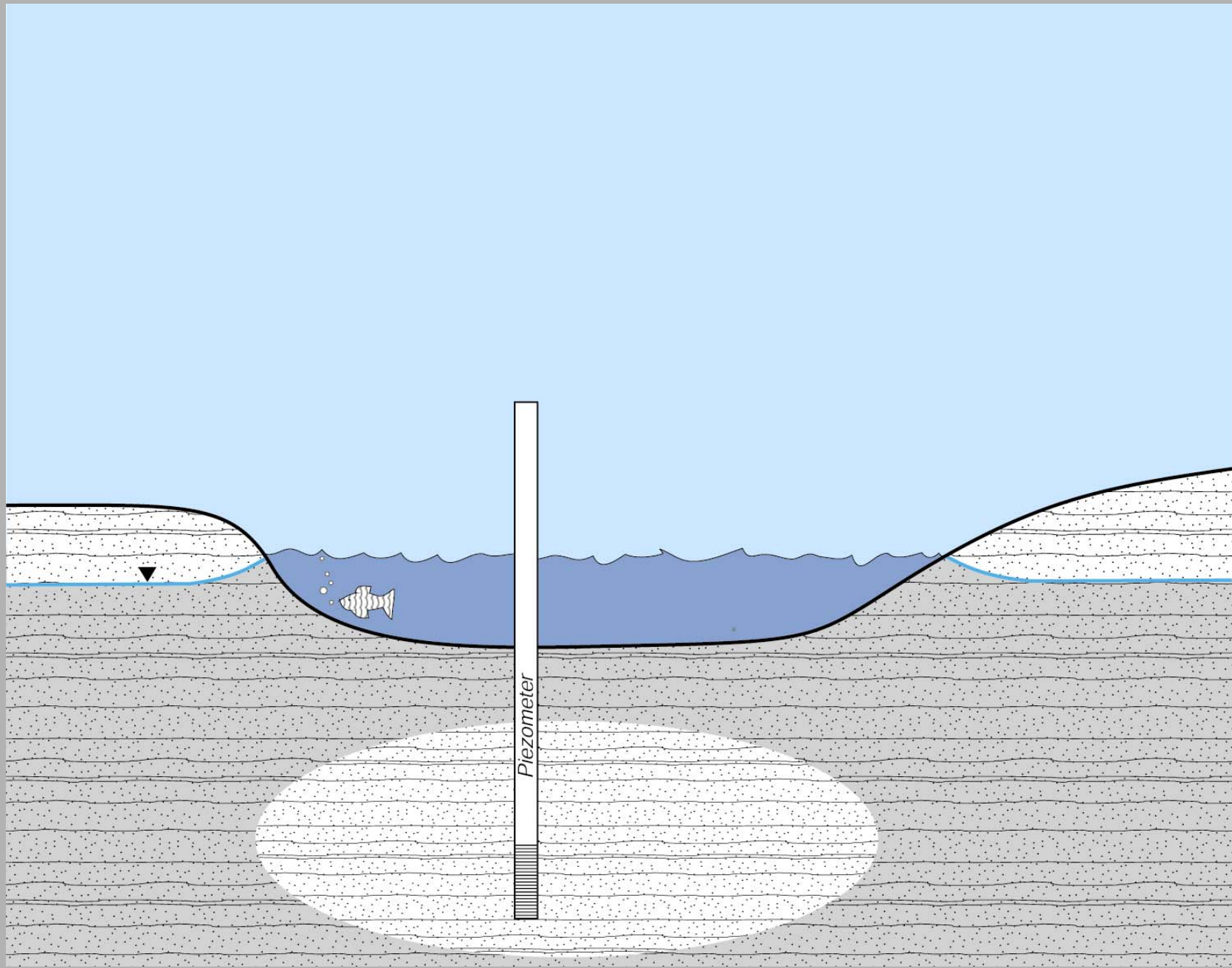


**In-stream sediment monitoring  
for determining seepage rates**

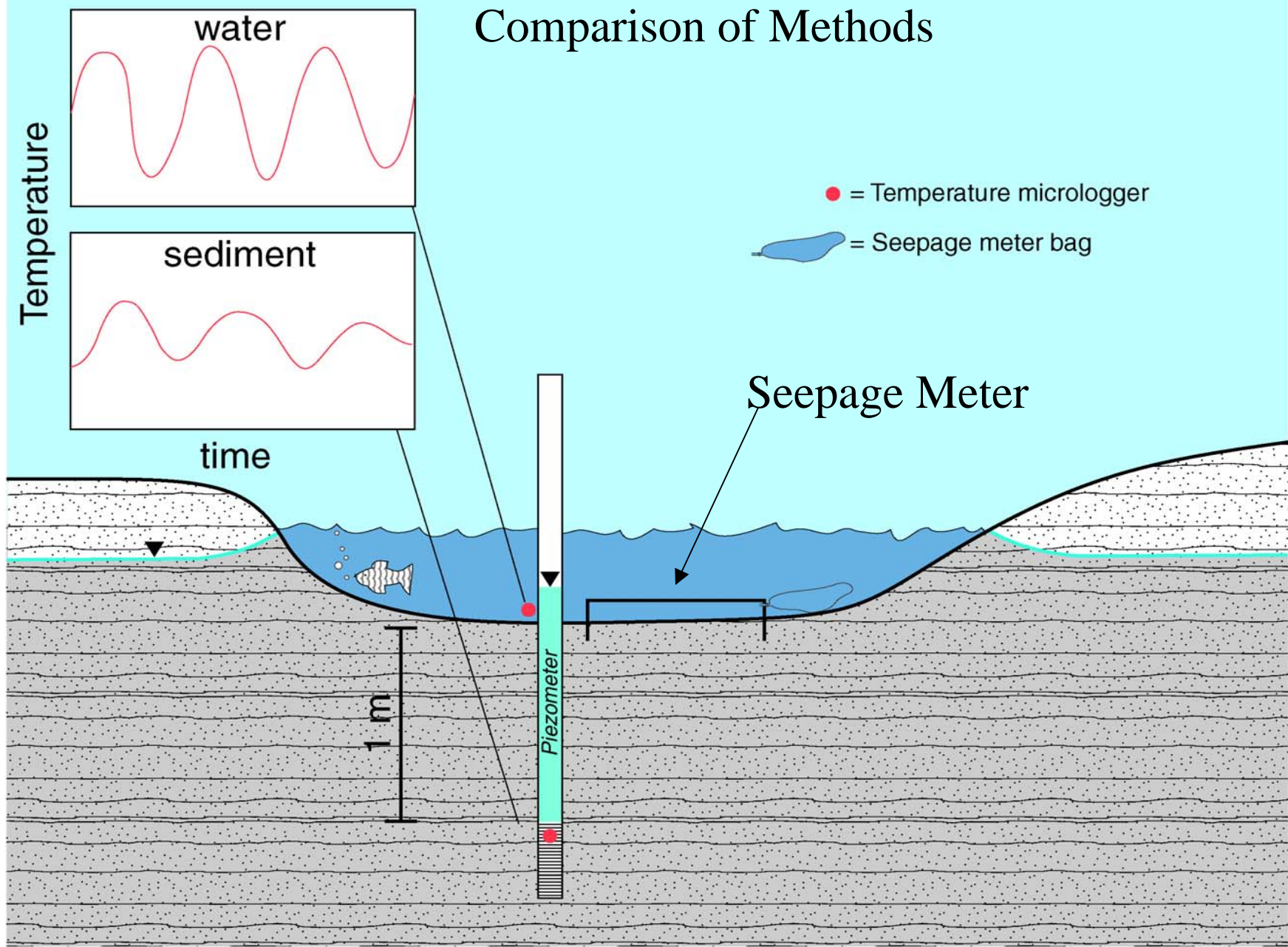




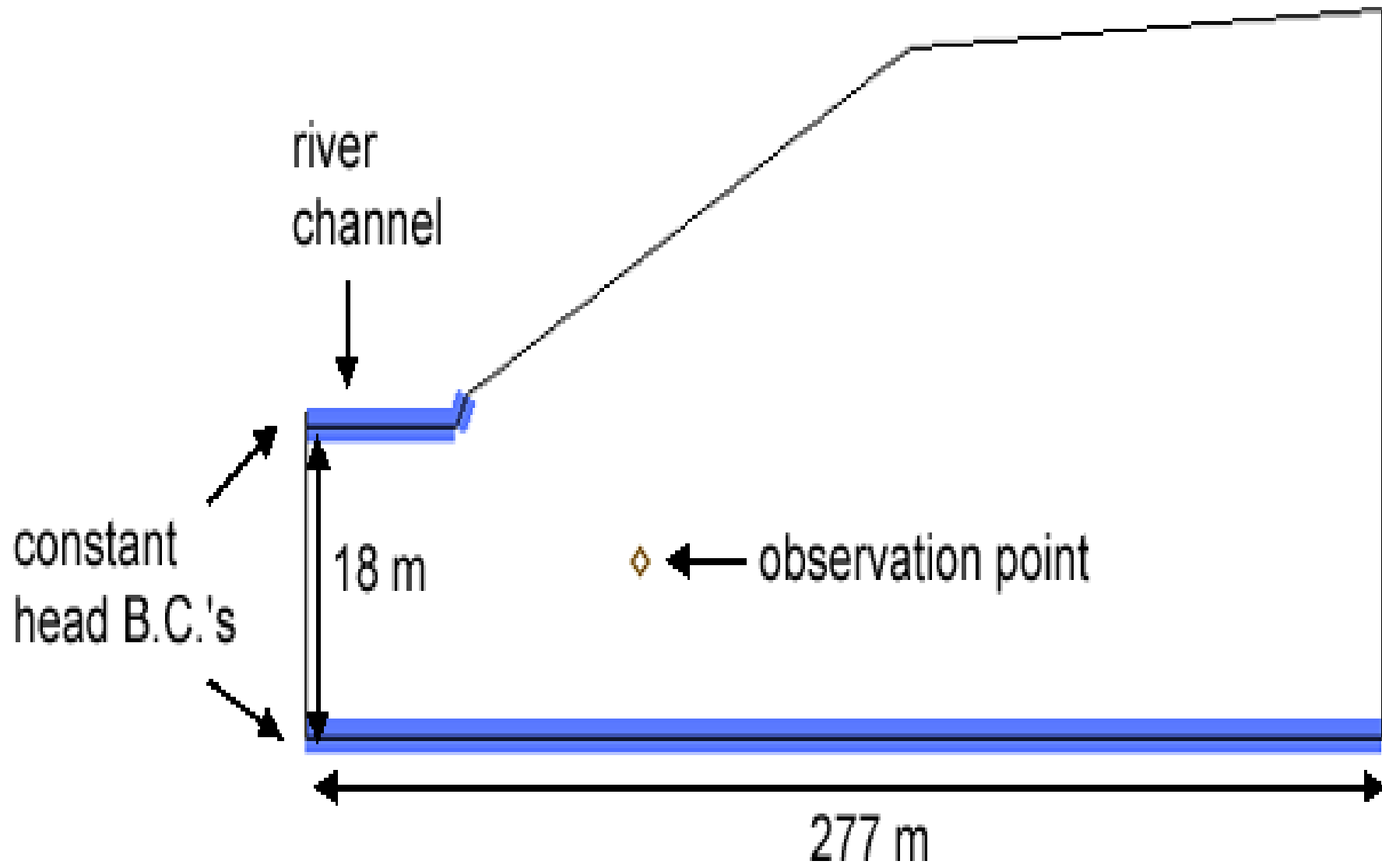




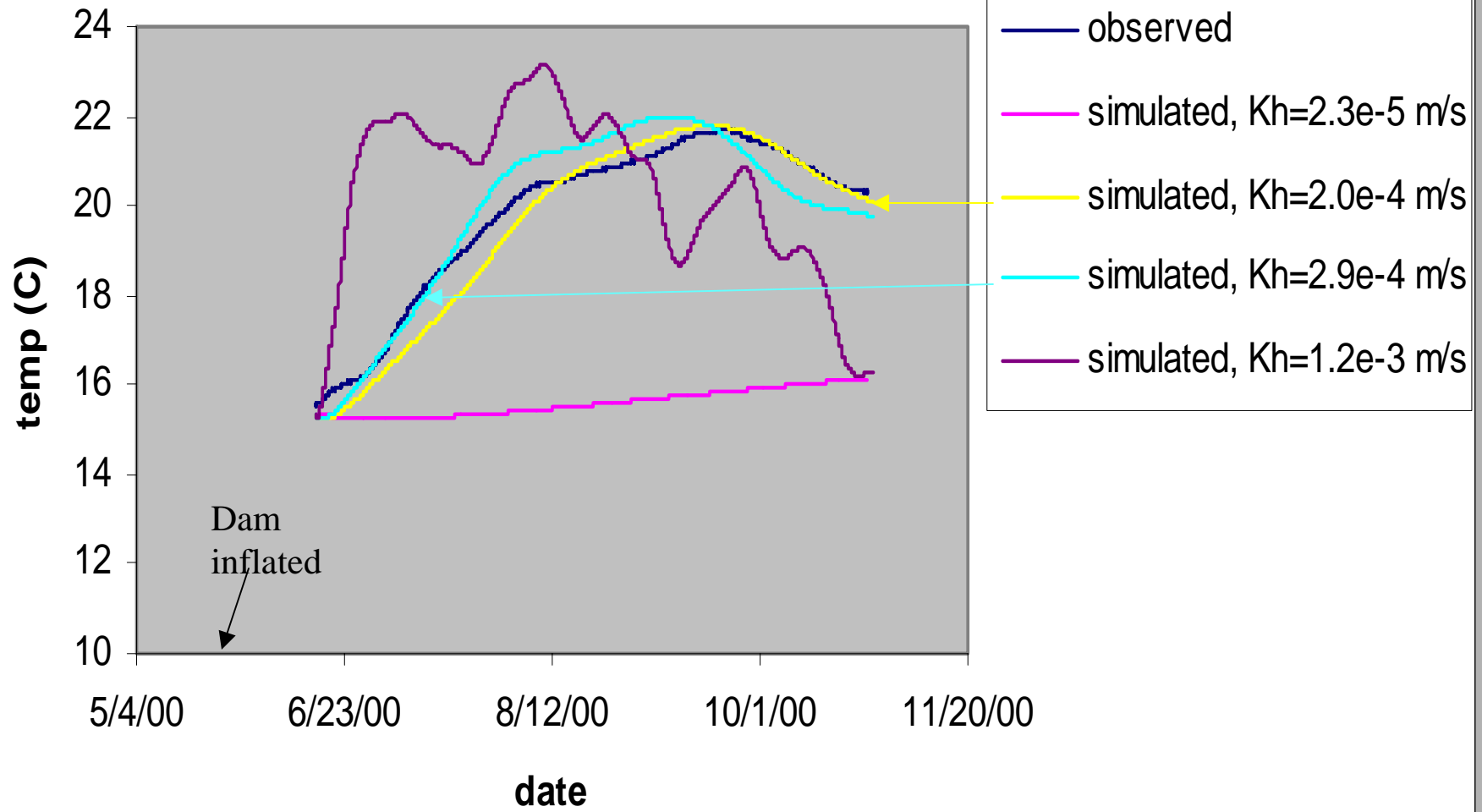
# Comparison of Methods



Deeper ground-water monitoring



### Wholer TW-01: Kh/Kv=1



# Wholer Well TW-01

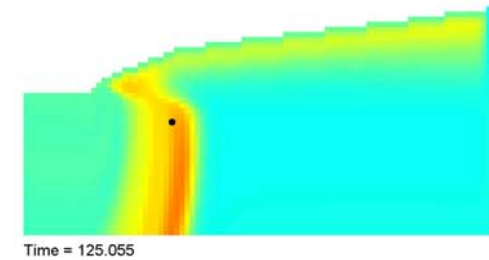
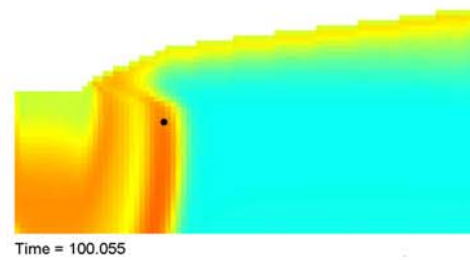
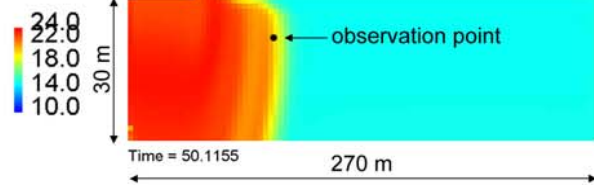
$Kh=2.0E-4$  m/s

50 days

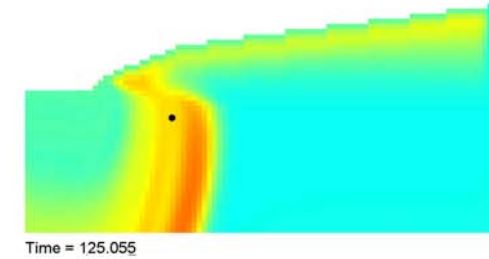
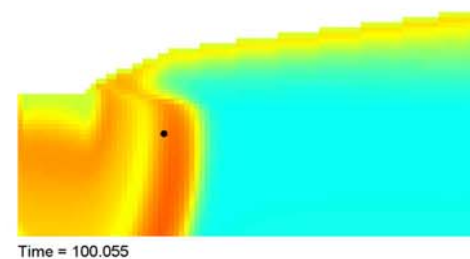
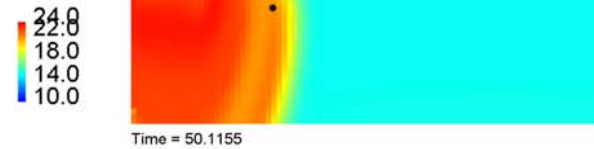
100 days

125 days

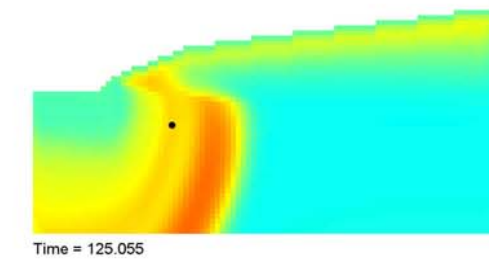
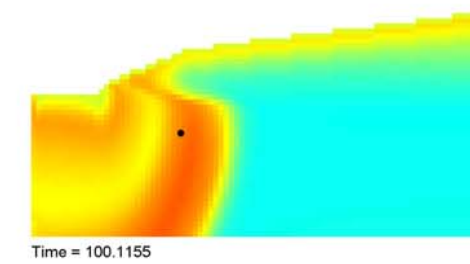
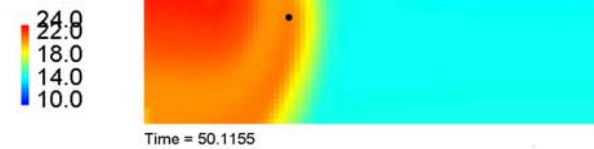
$Kh/Kv=1$




$Kh/Kv=2$



$Kh/Kv=5$





New Horizons in the use of  
heat as a ground-water tracer  
in the stream environment?

The use of temperature measurements to calibrate 3-D heat, solute, and water transport models

SUTRA

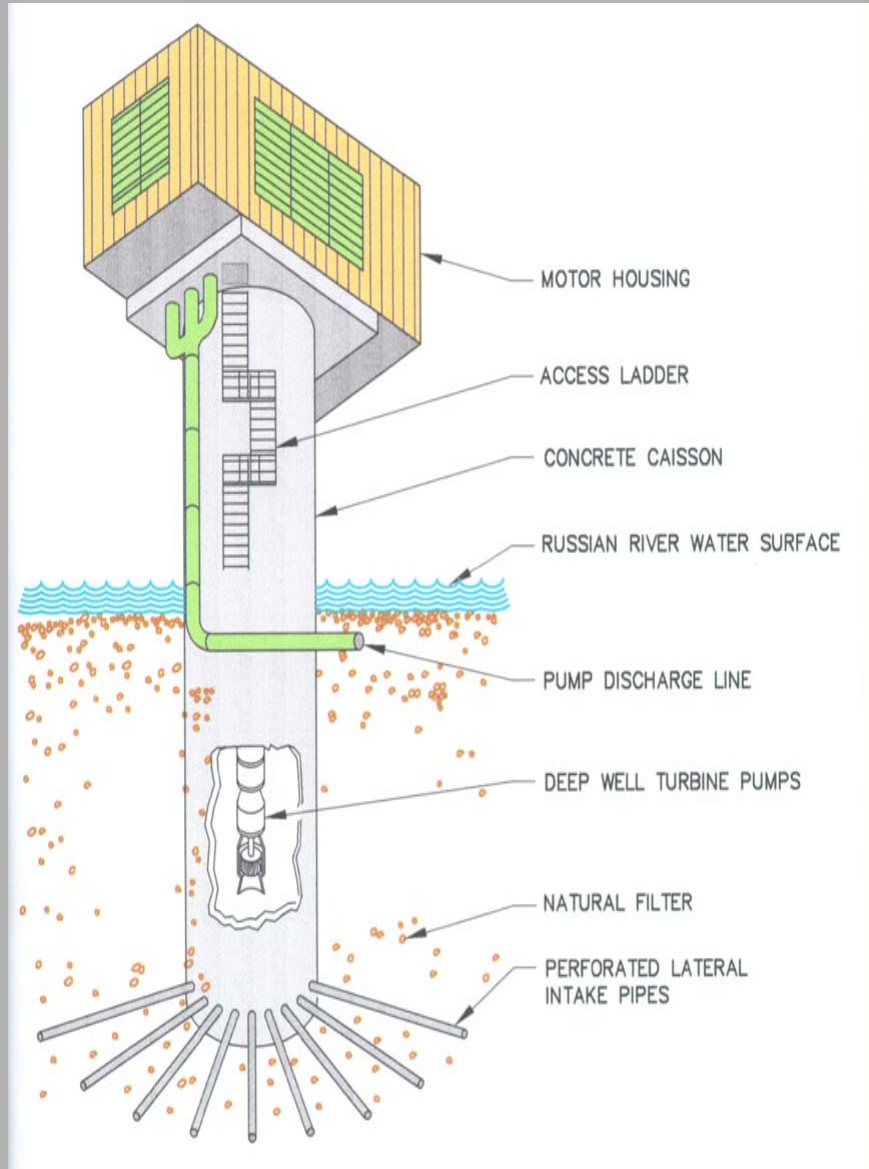


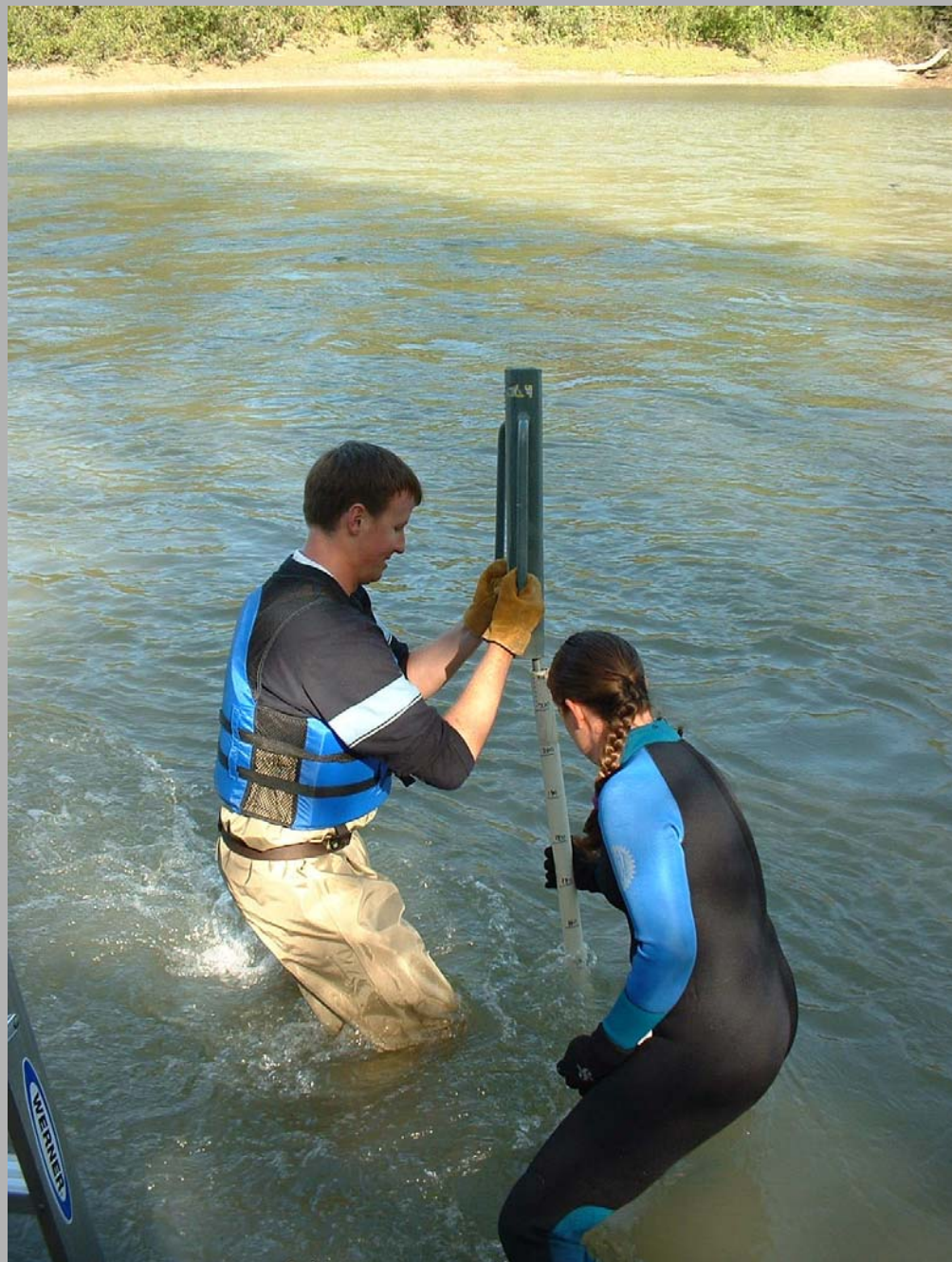
TOUGH2

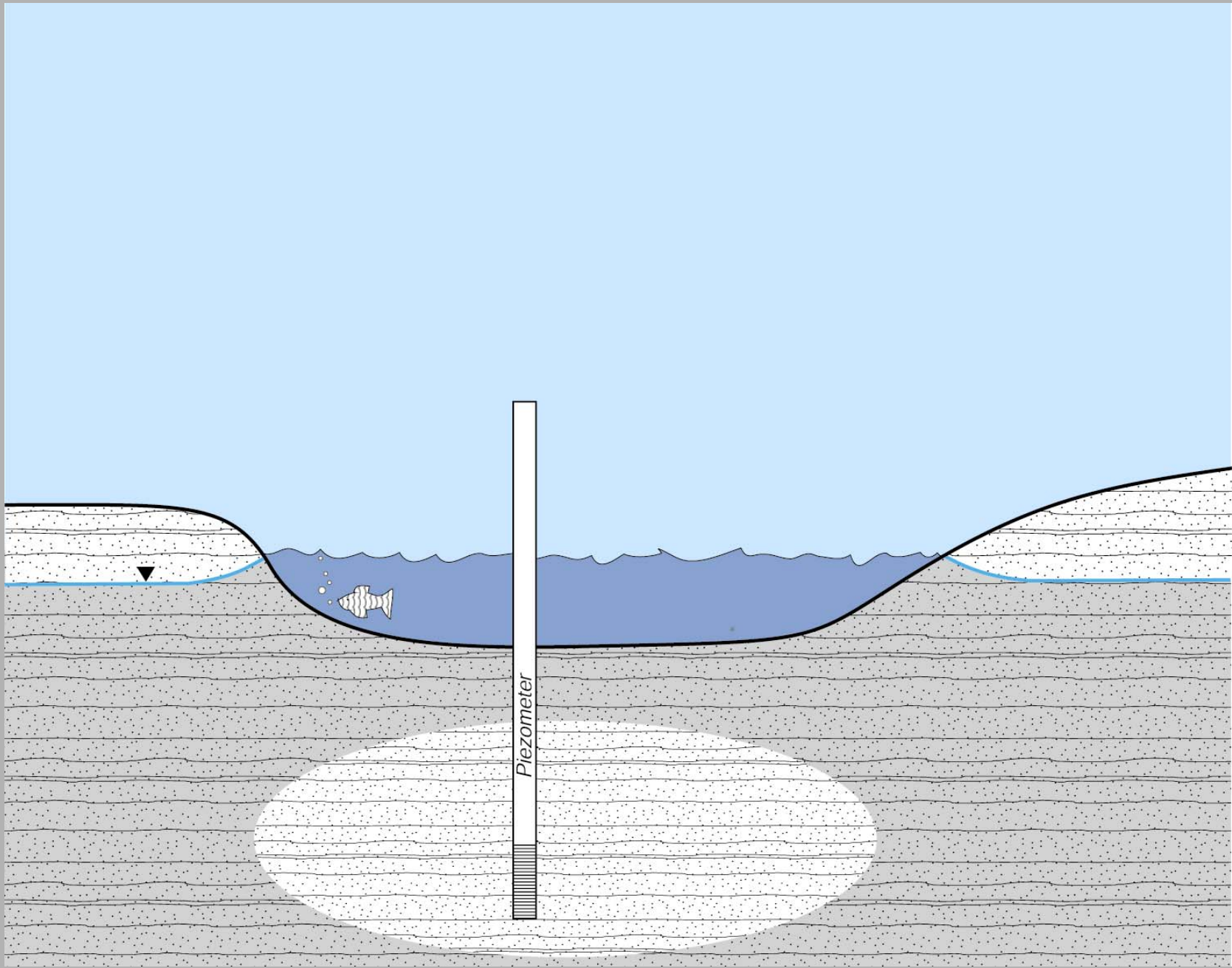




Supply wells cause the streambed to desaturate in the summer

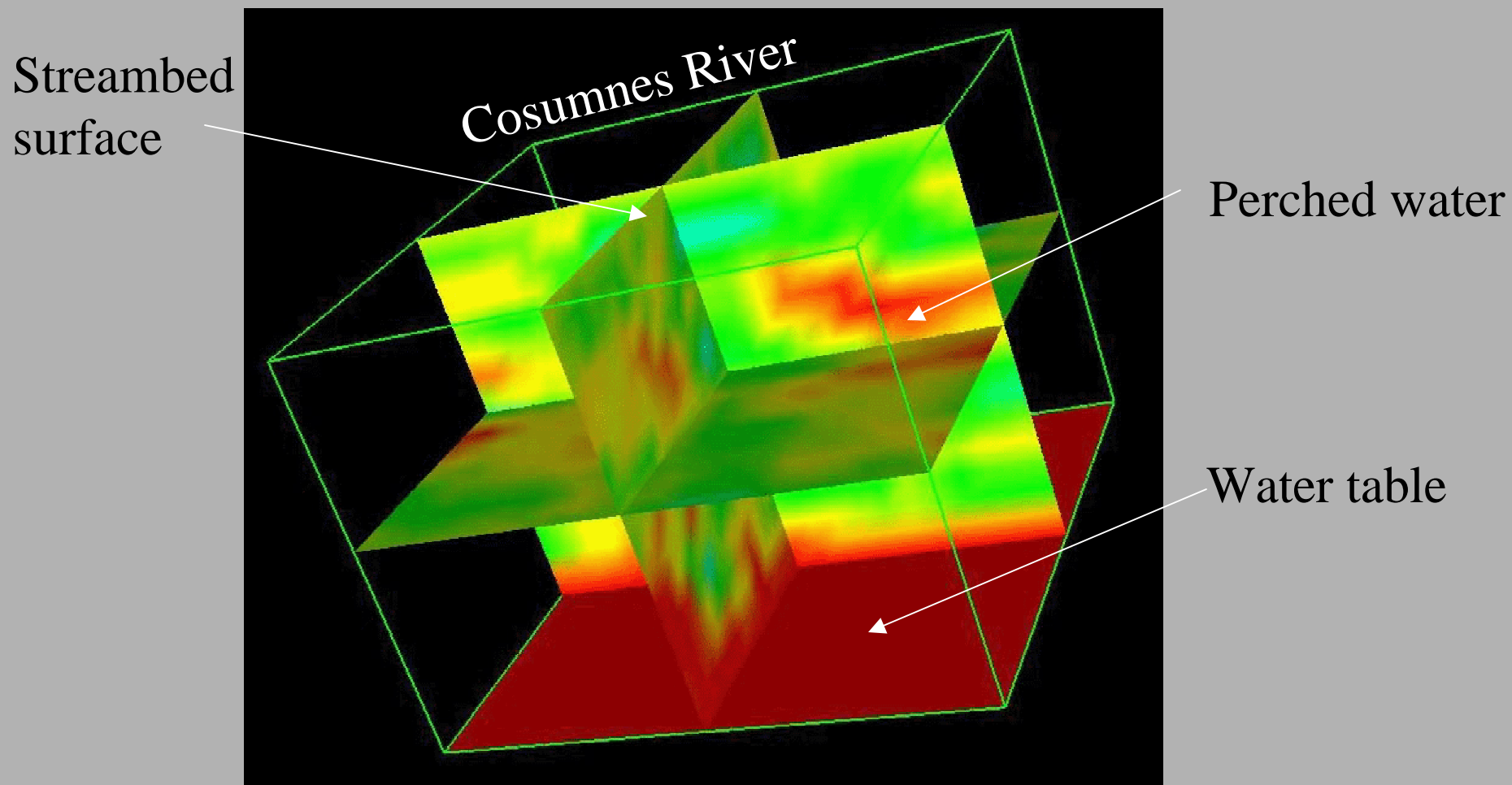






### 3-D GW modeling using TOUGH2 and SUTRA

Observed sediment temperature used to calibrate the model



TOUGH2 contour plot of sediment water content below the river three months after flow ceased. Red color represents saturated sediments and blue is driest sediments. Horizontal plane spans 100 m in both directions.