

Impacts of Wildfire on a California Reservoir: Water Quality Analysis

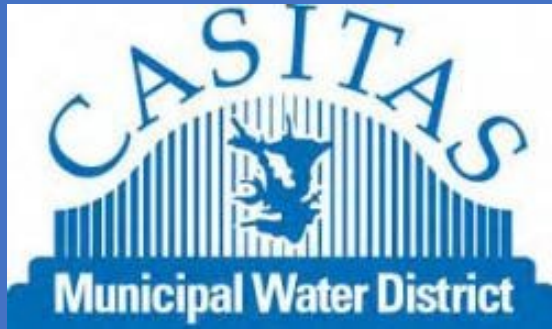
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11/17/2022



- **WILDFIRE EFFECTS**
- **LAKE CASITAS AND THOMAS FIRE**
- **WATER QUALITY**
 - **INFLOW**
 - **IN-RESERVOIR**
- **CONCLUSIONS**

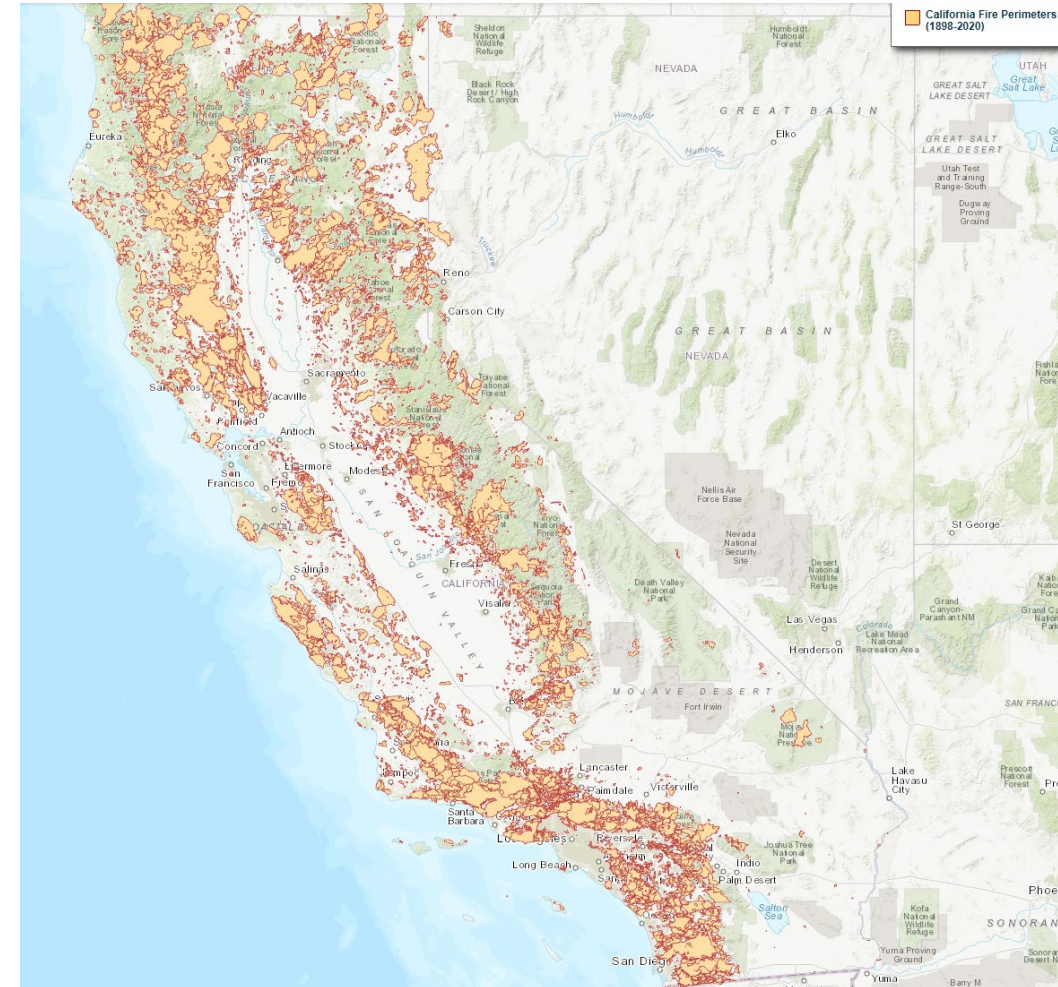
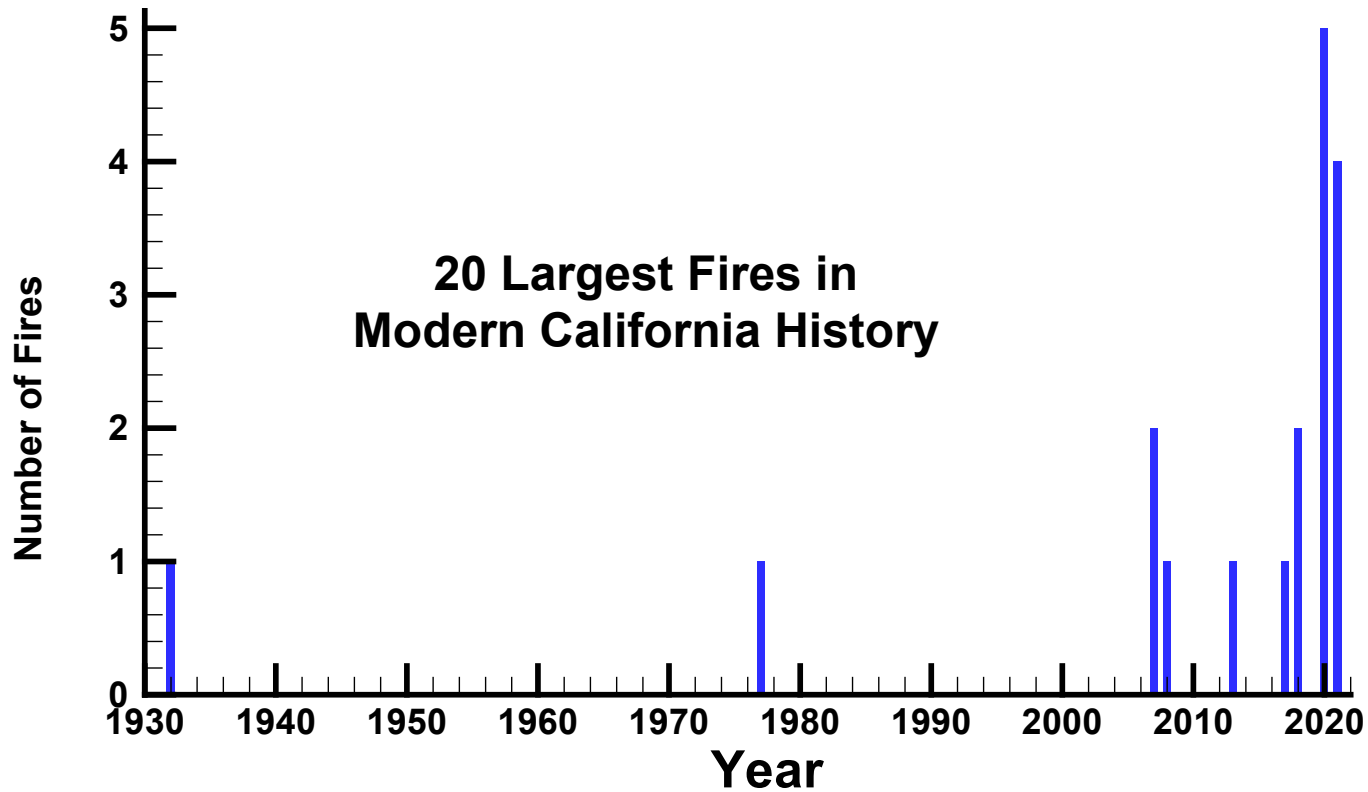
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WILDFIRES IN THE WEST

Wildfires Continue to Increase in Frequency and Severity

- Fire season extends later into year
- Megafires increasing significantly in last 20 years

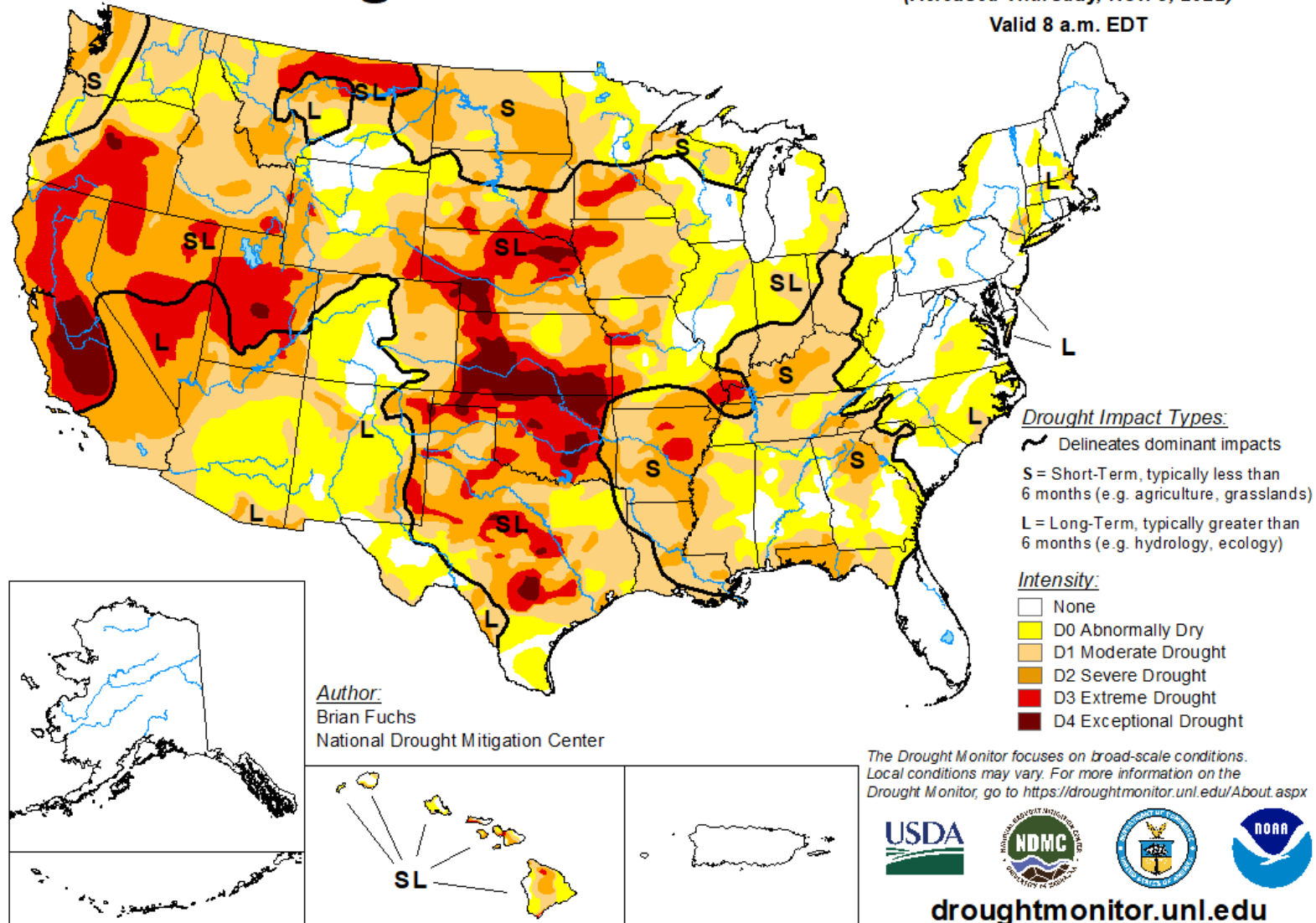
20 Largest Fires in Modern California History



DROUGHT CONTINUES IN WEST

U.S. Drought Monitor

November 1, 2022
(Released Thursday, Nov. 3, 2022)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



WILDFIRES AND WATER QUALITY: RIVERS AND STREAMS

Direct Effects

- Sediment loads
 - Anoxic inflows
 - Nutrient loading
 - Sedimentation
- High water temperatures
- Heavy metals

Lingering Effects

- Slope instability
- Continued nutrient loading



Ventura River March 2018

Photo Credit: Paul Jenkin

Venturariver.org

WILDFIRES AND WATER QUALITY: RESERVOIRS

Sediment Flows and Small Reservoirs

- Post-fire inflows can inundate reservoirs with sediment and nutrients
- Water can become untreatable

Medium and Large Reservoirs

- How does reservoir storage level and design effect post-fire water quality?

Wildfire and Drought

- Drought can exacerbate effects of wildfire on reservoirs
 - Low reservoir storage
 - Episodic inflows



Matilija Reservoir

Photo Credit: Paul Jenkin

Venturariver.org

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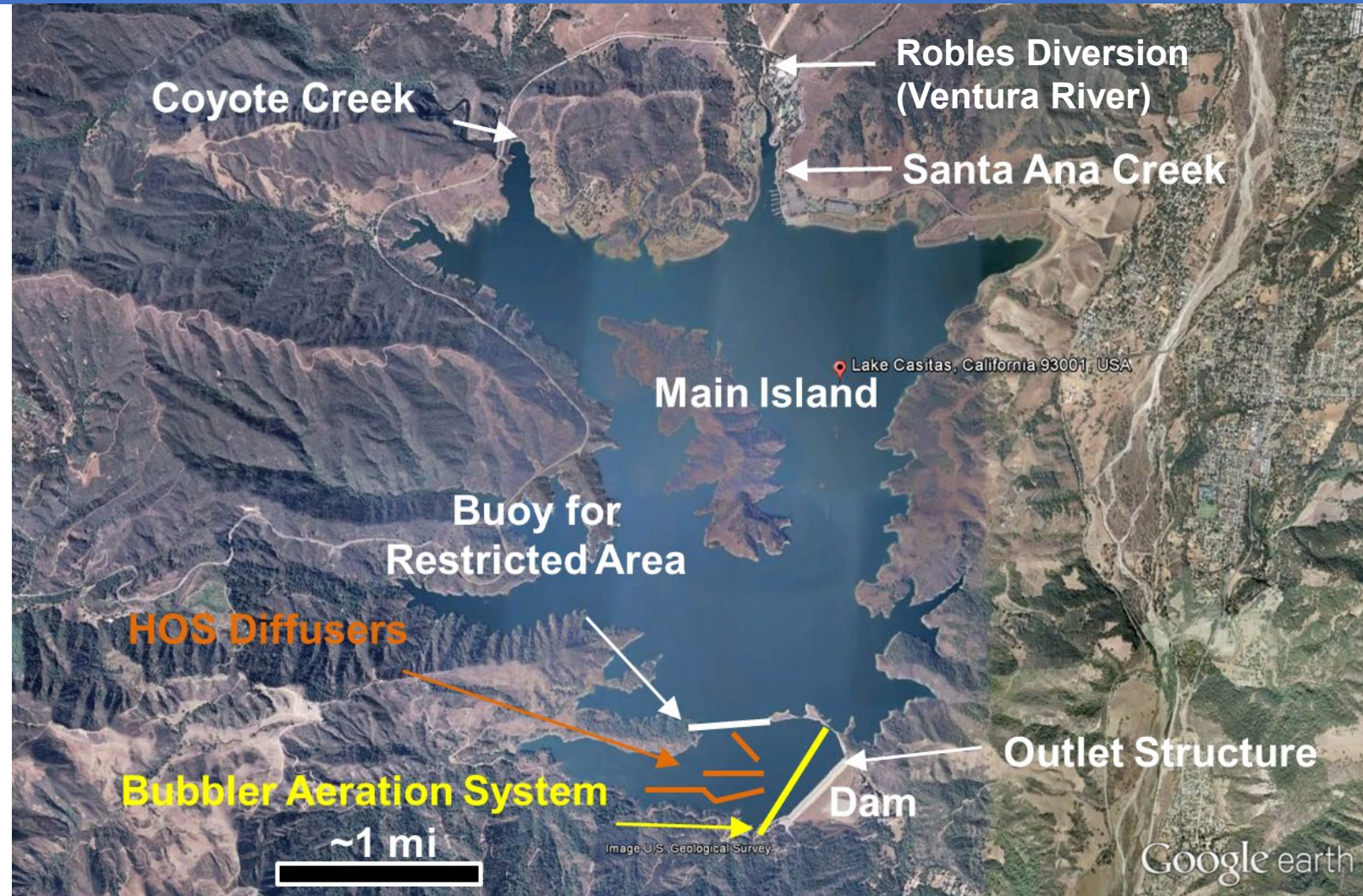
LAKE CASITAS

238,000 Acre-Foot Storage Volume

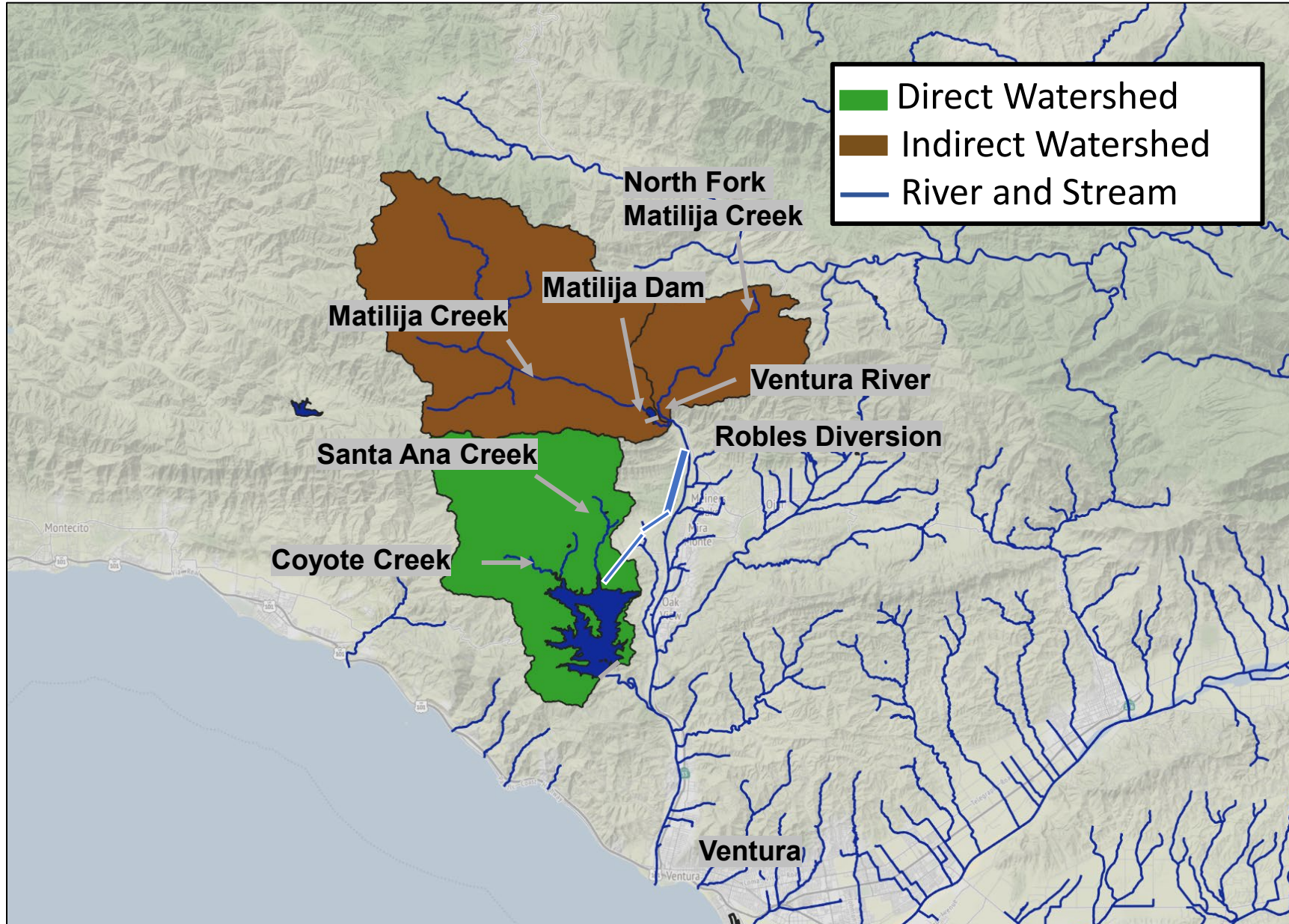
- Drinking water supply

Sustained Drought

- Reservoir level dropping since 2012
 - ~35% capacity before Thomas Fire
- Direct and indirect watershed
 - Direct
 - Coyote and Santa Ana Creeks
 - Direct rainfall and runoff
 - Indirect
 - Upper Ventura River
 - Matilija Creek
 - North Fork Matilija Creek
- All flows episodic
- Does not receive imported water



LAKE CASITAS INFLOWS



ROBLES DIVERSION AND FISH PASSAGE FACILITY

- Approximately two miles downstream of Matilija Reservoir
- Diverts water via 5.4-mile canal with 500 cfs capacity
- Modified in 2005 for passage of endangered Southern California Steelhead
- Majority of water enters reservoir through diversion structure
- Diversions typically occur following large storm events
- Diversion structure allows sediment to settle



Robles Diversion and Fish Passage Facility 2019

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

Hypolimnetic Oxygenation System

- Installed in 2015 to address water quality concerns

Other Infrastructure

- Multi-port outlet tower
- Robles Diversion

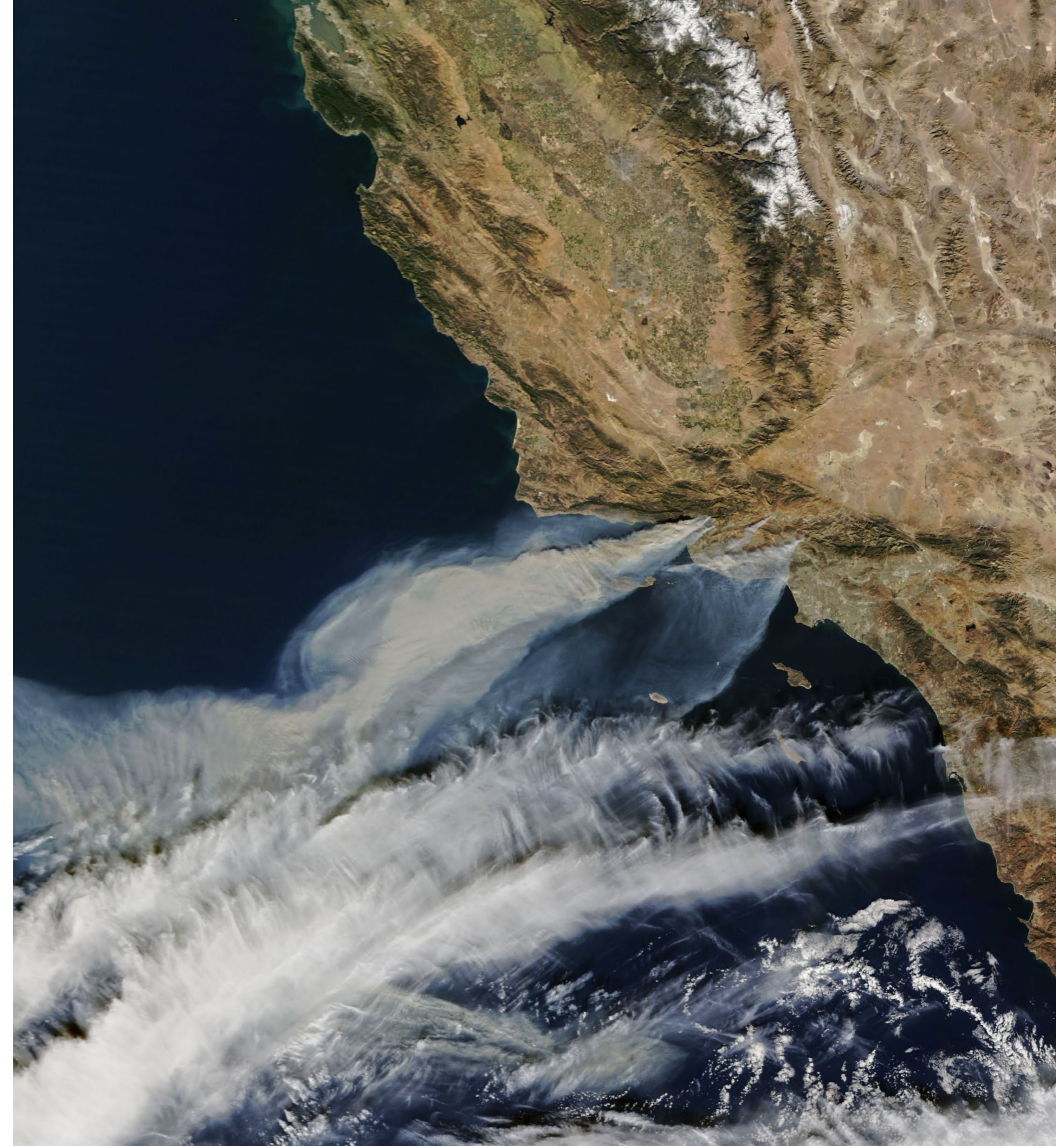


Mobley Engineering



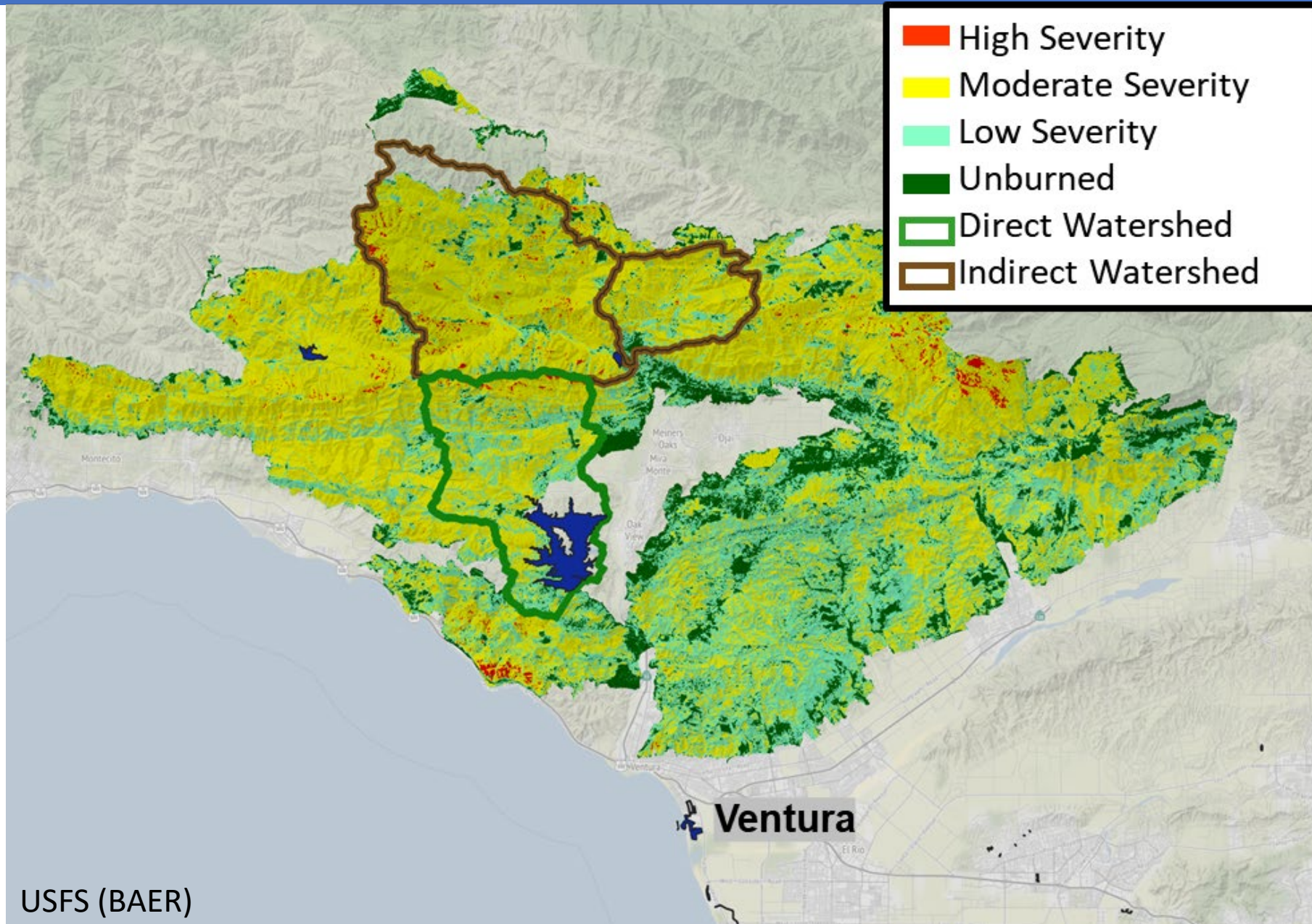
Largest Wildfire in Modern California History at the Time

- 282,000 acres
- Spread December 4 2017 – January 12 2018
- Burned majority of Lake Casitas direct and indirect watershed
- Immediately preceded typical winter rainfall season



Terra Satellite (December 5, 2017)

THOMAS FIRE BURN SEVERITY



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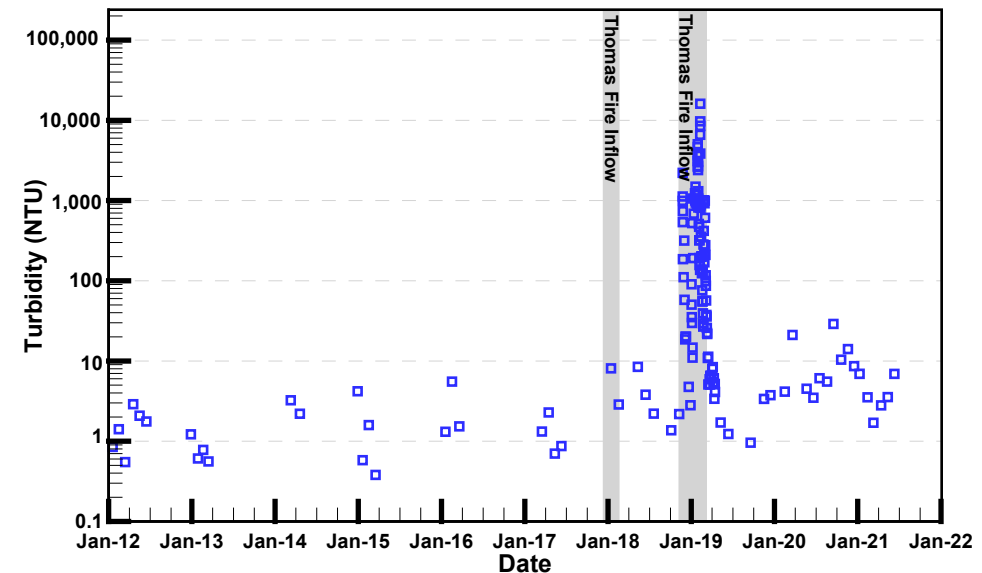
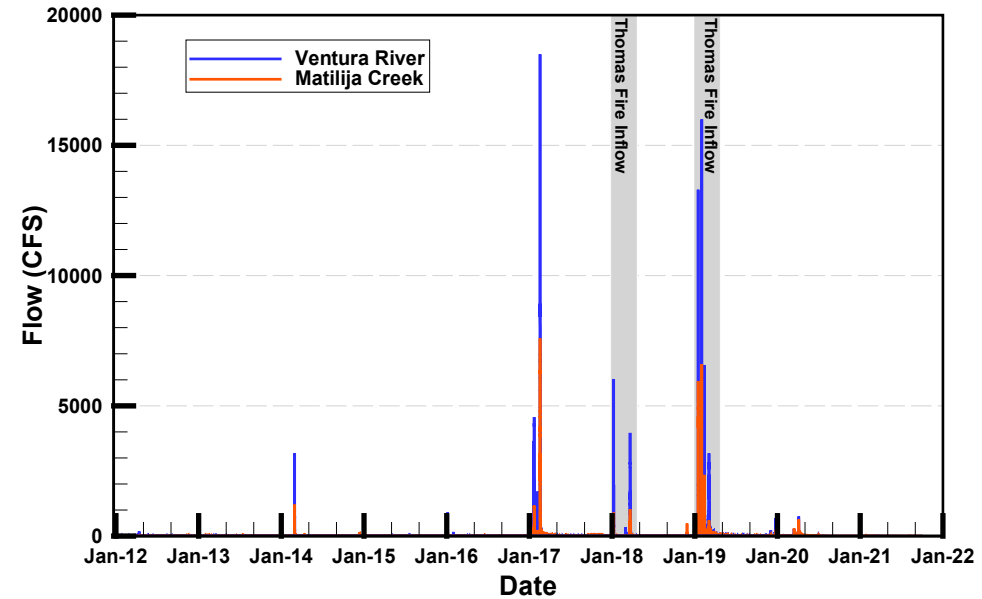
INFLOW WATER QUALITY: FLOW AND TURBIDITY

Inflows

- Lake Casitas receives winter inflows from direct and indirect watershed

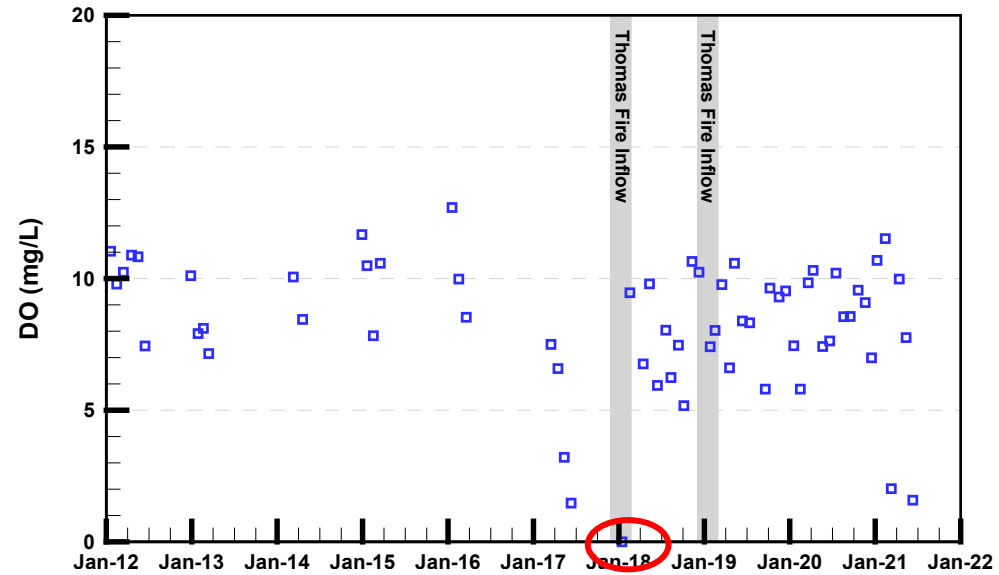
Sediment

- High turbidity and sediment load measured during winter 2018/2019
 - Lower turbidity since 2019

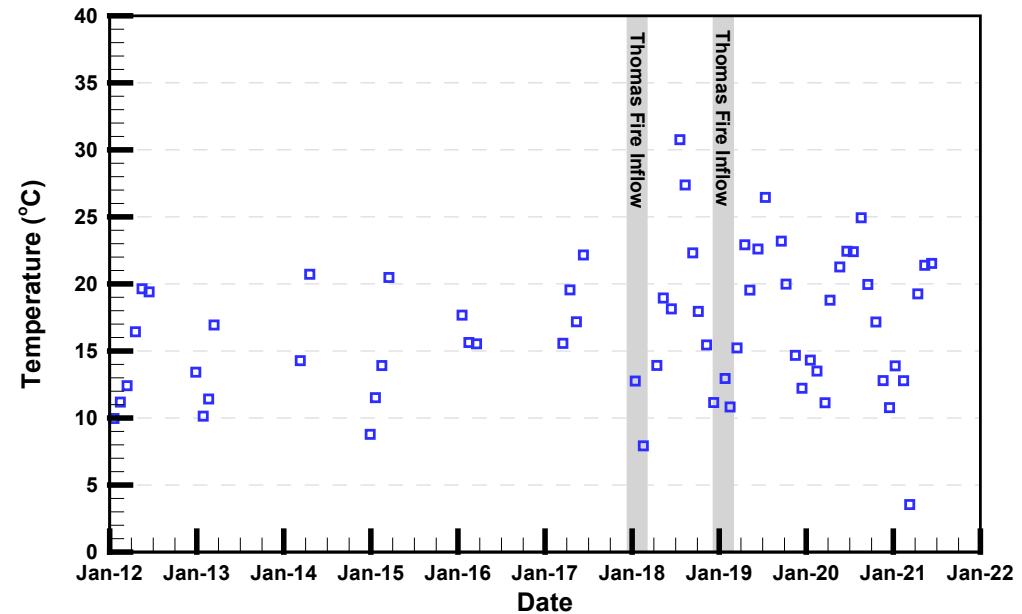


INFLOW WATER QUALITY: DO AND TEMPERATURE

Dissolved Oxygen Lower



Inflow Temperature Not Clearly Impacted



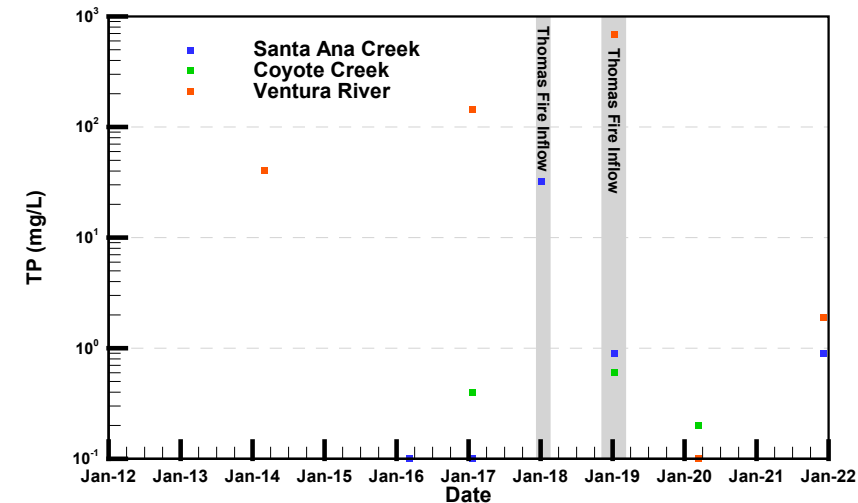
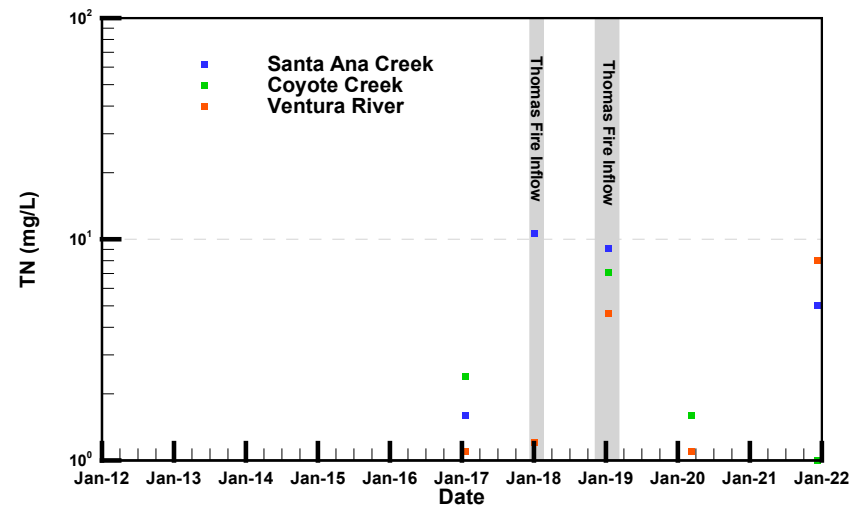
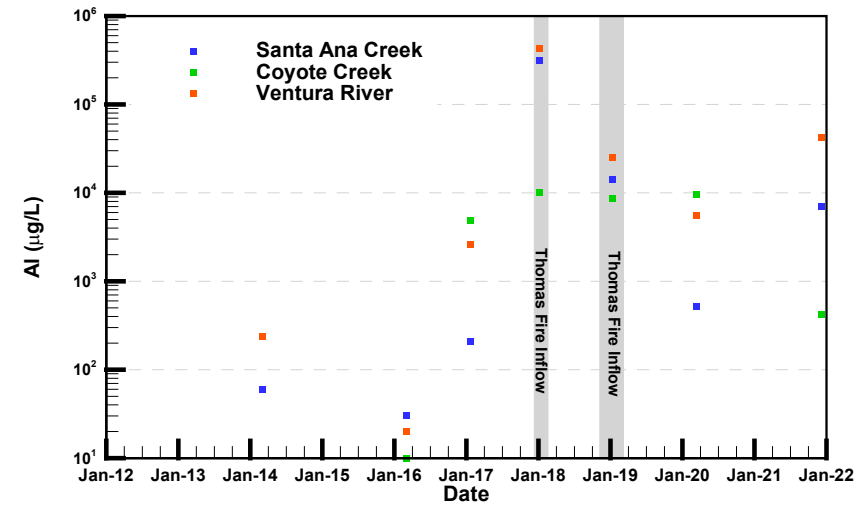
INFLOW WATER QUALITY: METALS AND NUTRIENTS

Metal Concentrations

- Several orders of magnitude increase in concentrations of many metals

Nutrient Loads

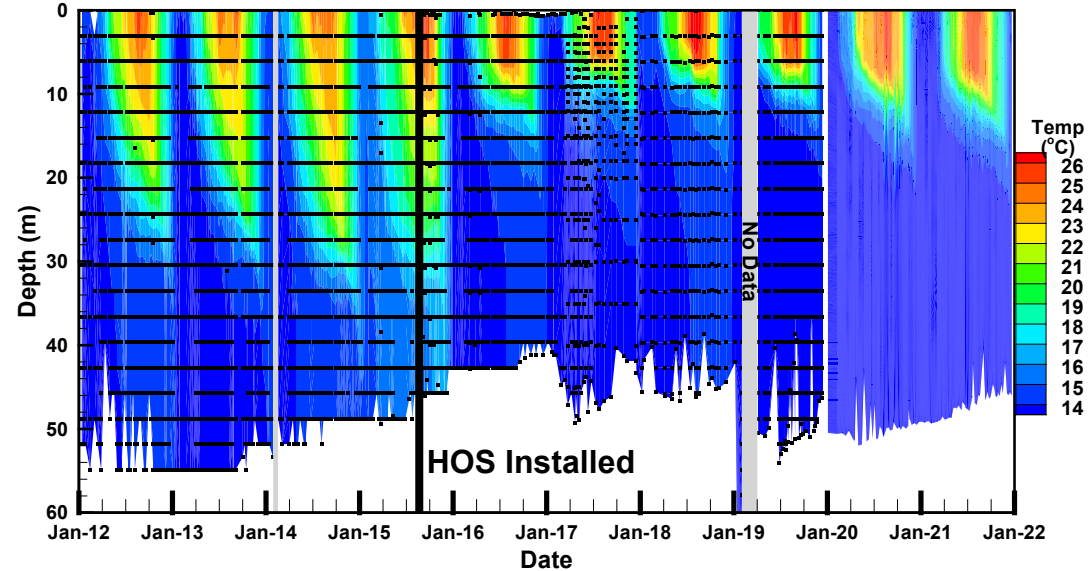
- Nutrient concentrations increase by an order of magnitude following wildfire



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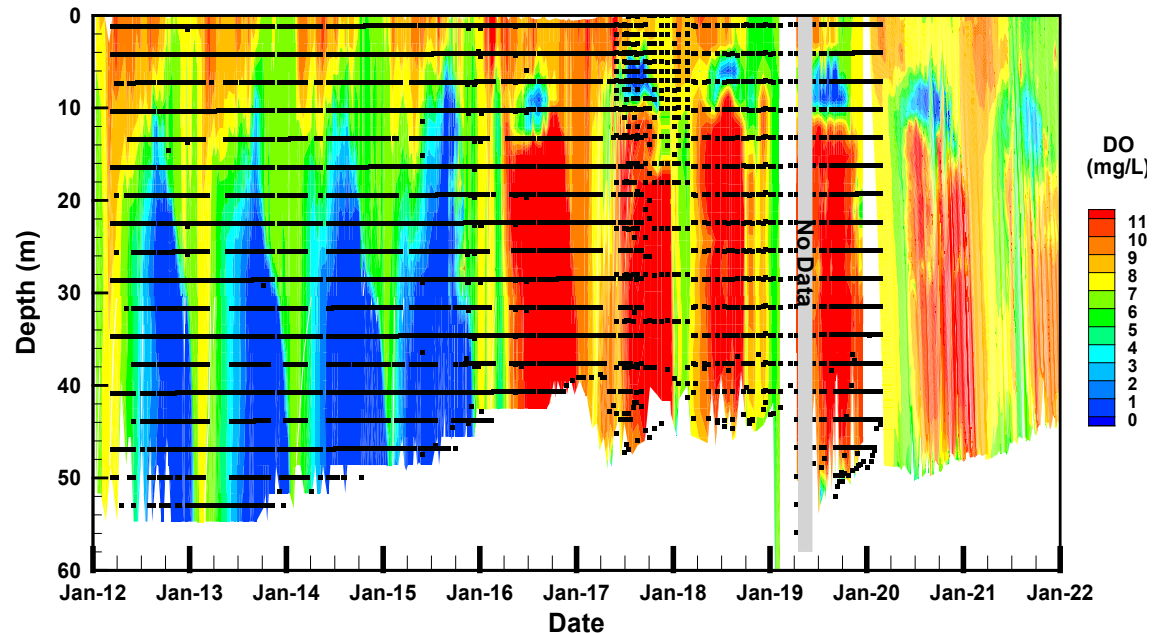
IN-RESERVOIR WATER QUALITY: TEMPERATURE AND DO

Reservoir Temperature Unaffected

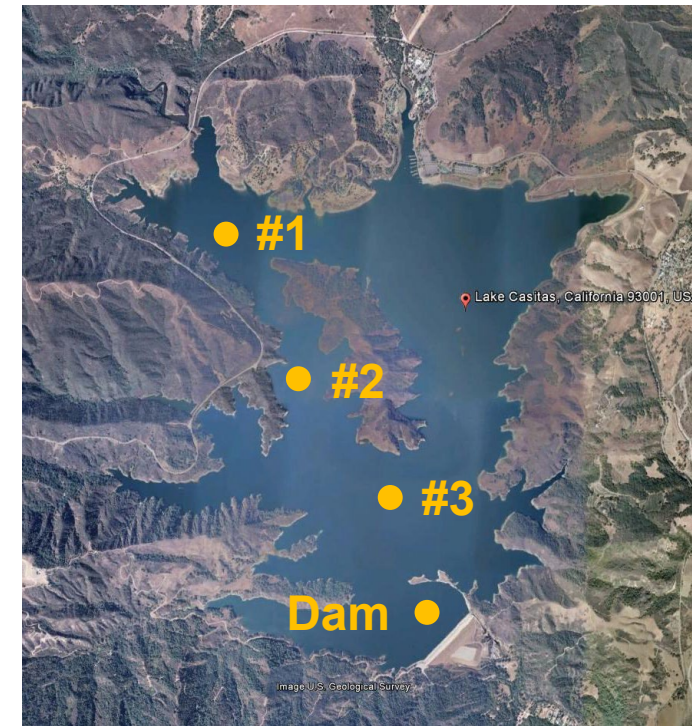
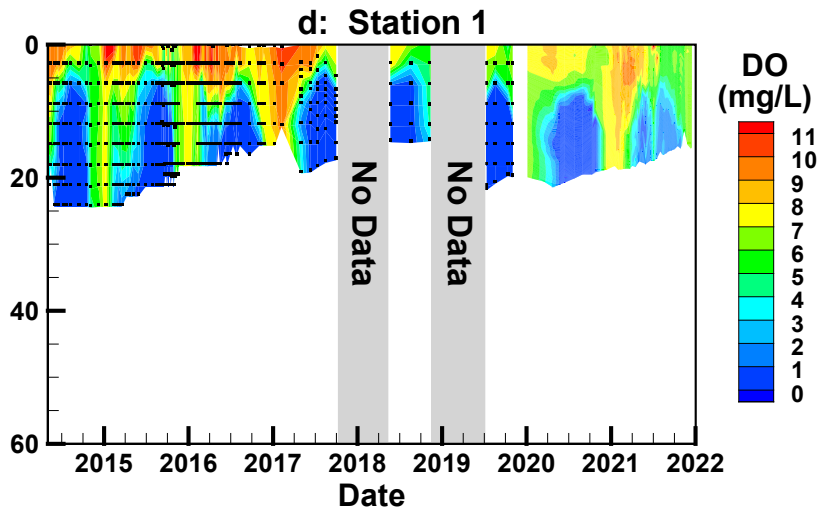
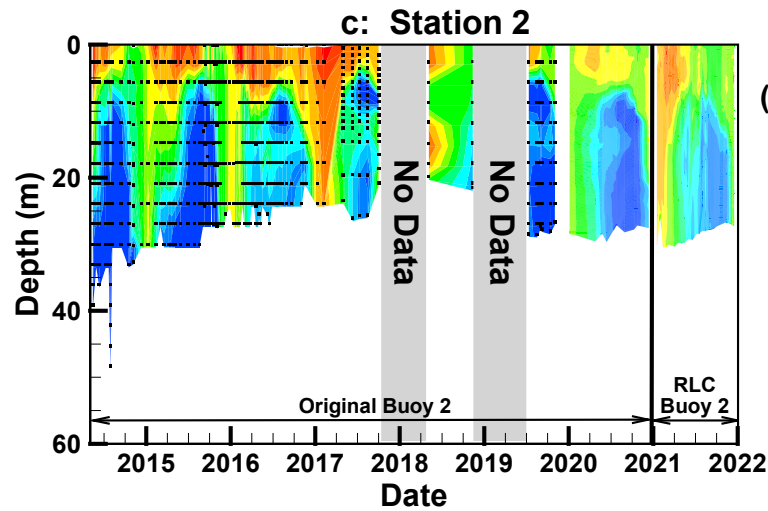
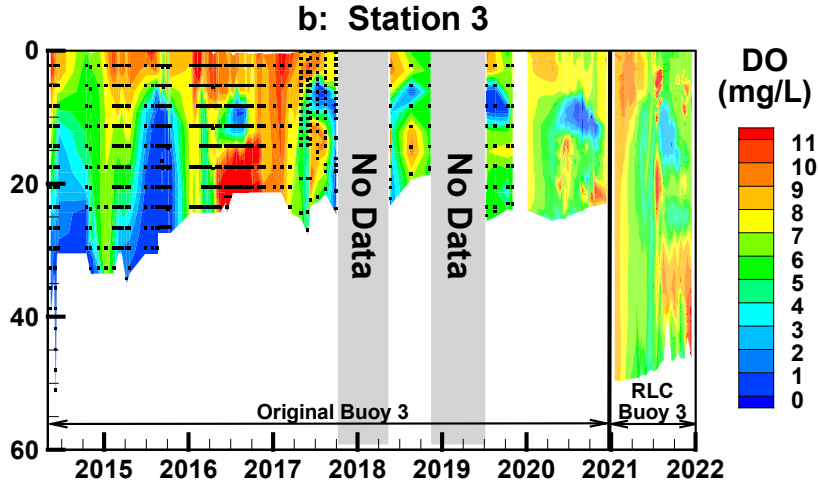
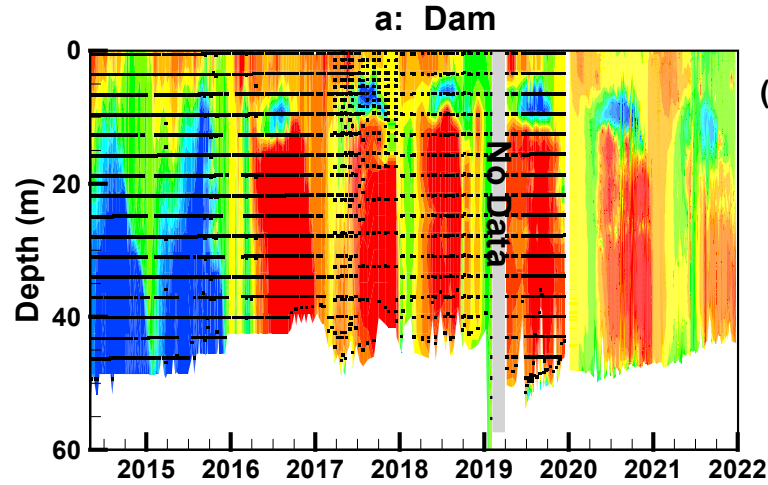


Dissolved Oxygen Remains High

- Hypolimnetic Oxygen System (HOS) installed in 2015 to improve water quality
- HOS used extensively in 2018 and 2019
- Decreased oxygenation in 2021 correlated to lower HOS flow rates



IN-RESERVOIR WATER QUALITY: DO SPATIAL VARIATION

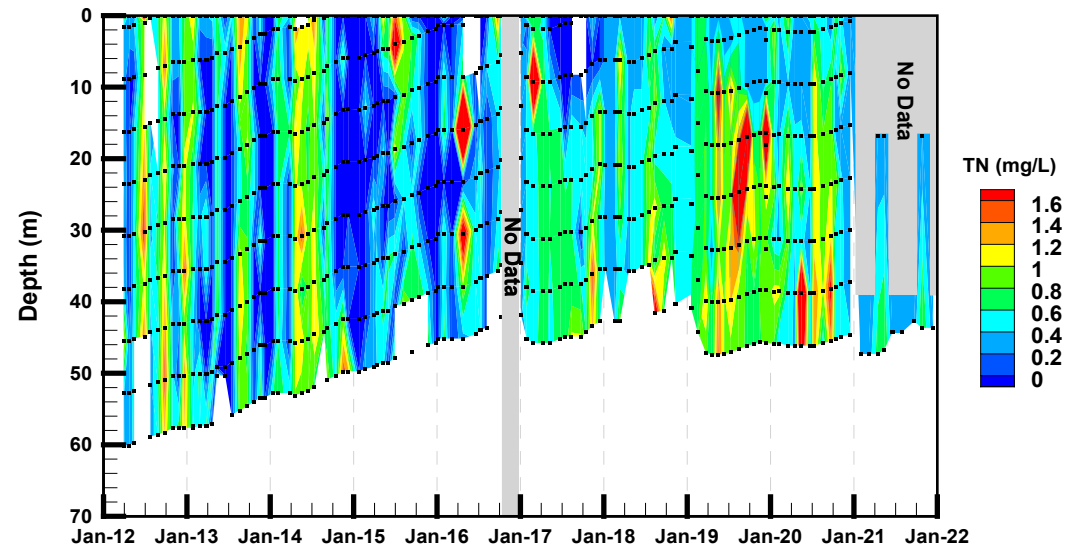


Approximate sampling locations 2014-2020

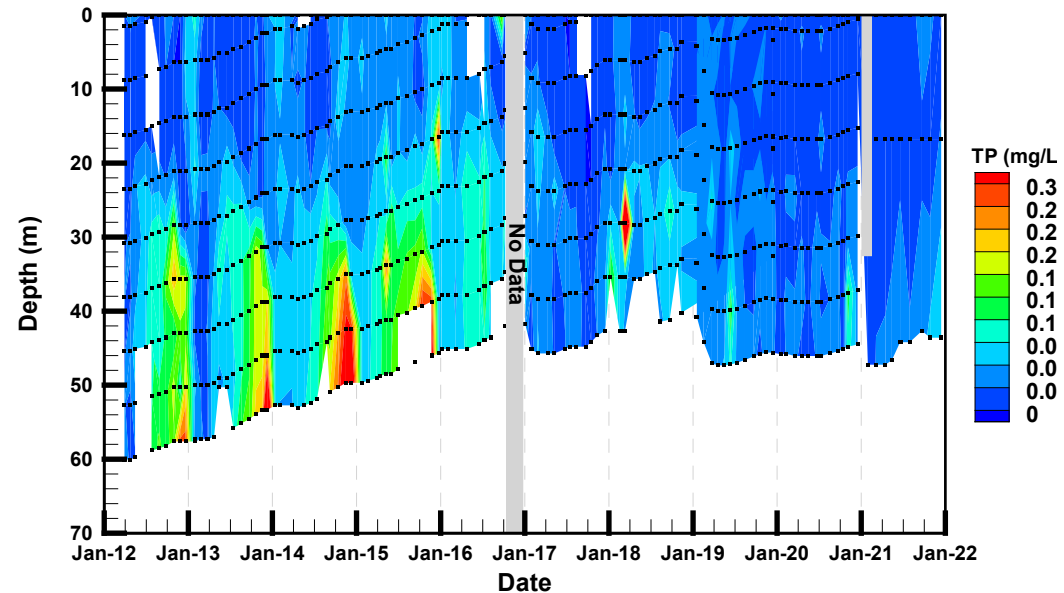
IN-RESERVOIR WATER QUALITY: NUTRIENTS

Nitrogen Increased One Year Post-Fire

- Little increase immediately following wildfire



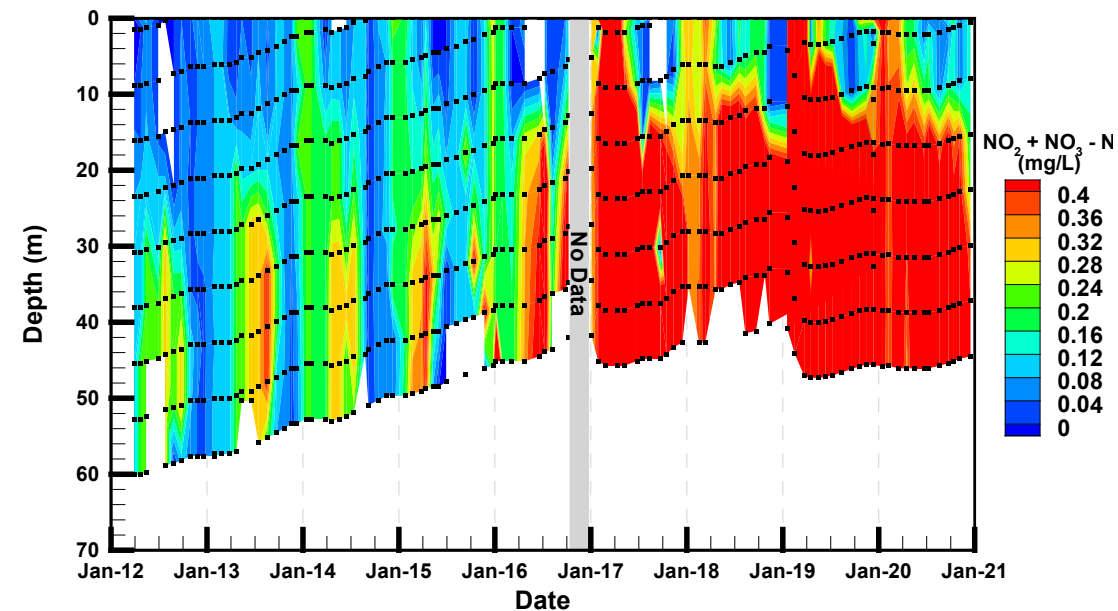
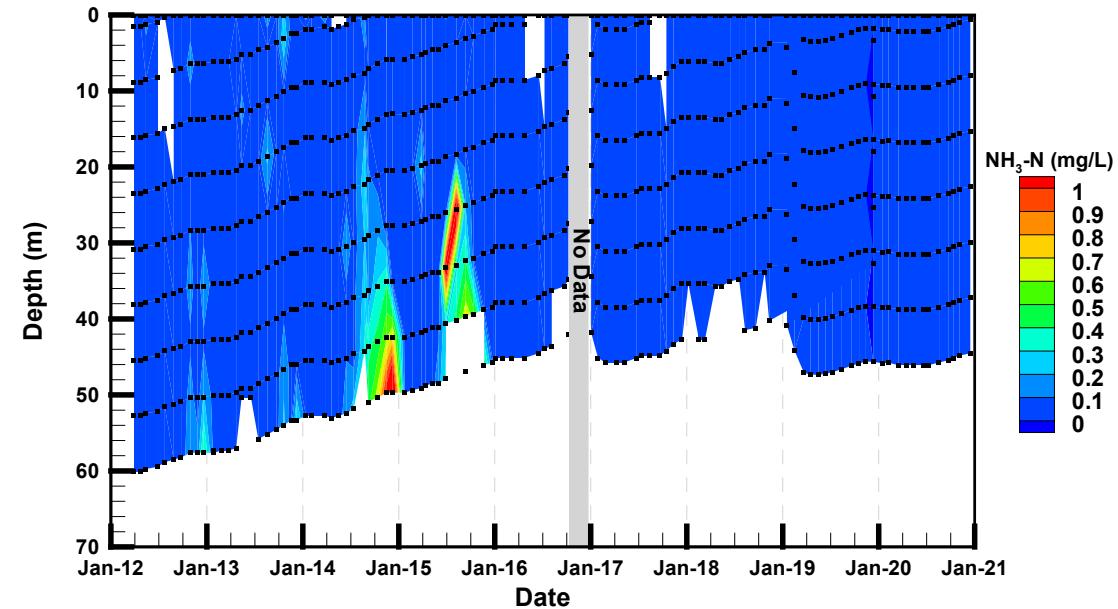
Phosphorus Concentrations Remain Low



IN-RESERVOIR WATER QUALITY: NITROGEN

Shift Towards $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NO}_3$ Post-HOS

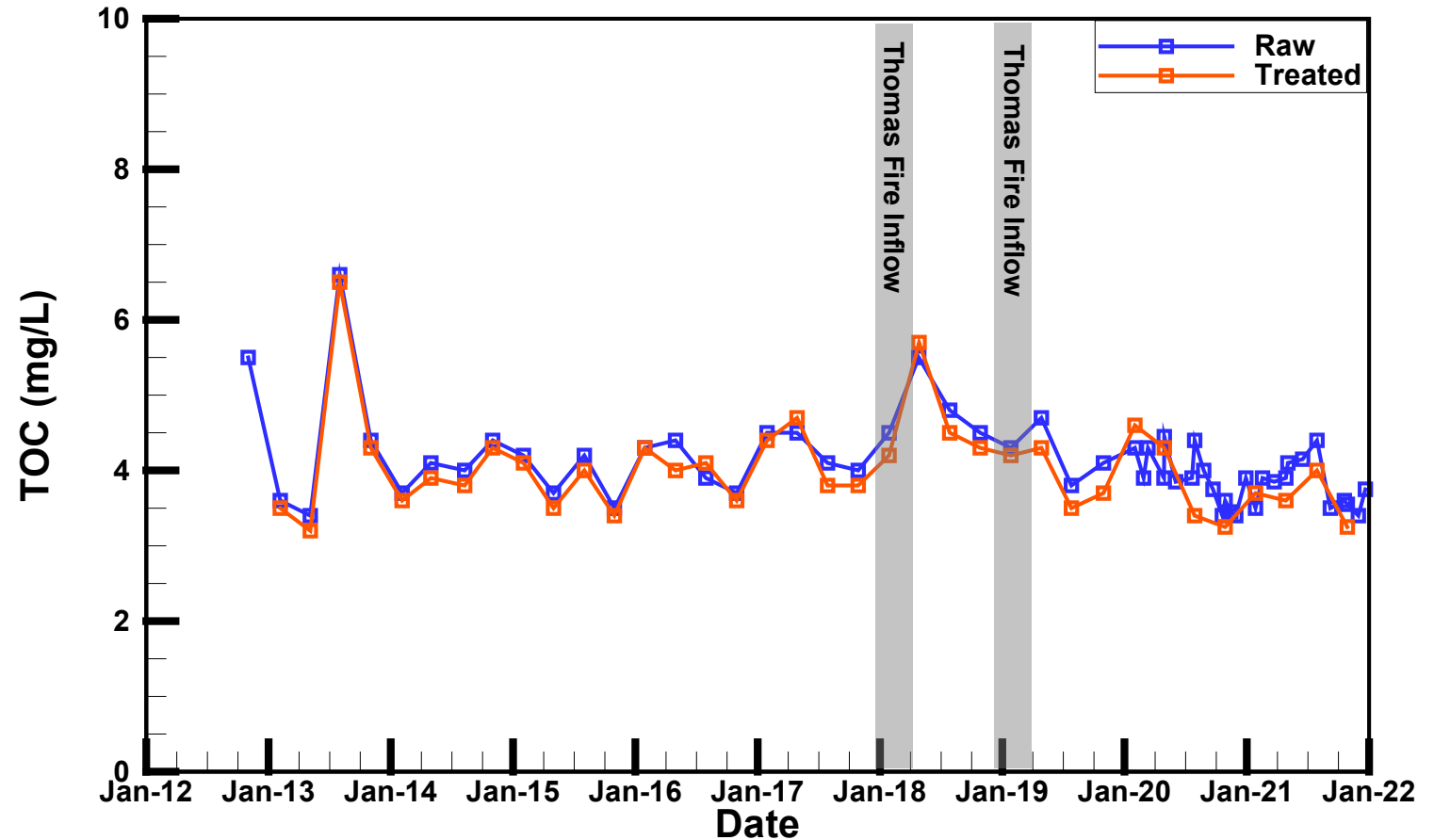
- No NH_3 observed at dam since HOS installation, including post-fire



IN-RESERVOIR WATER QUALITY: CARBON

TOC Increased Following Wildfire

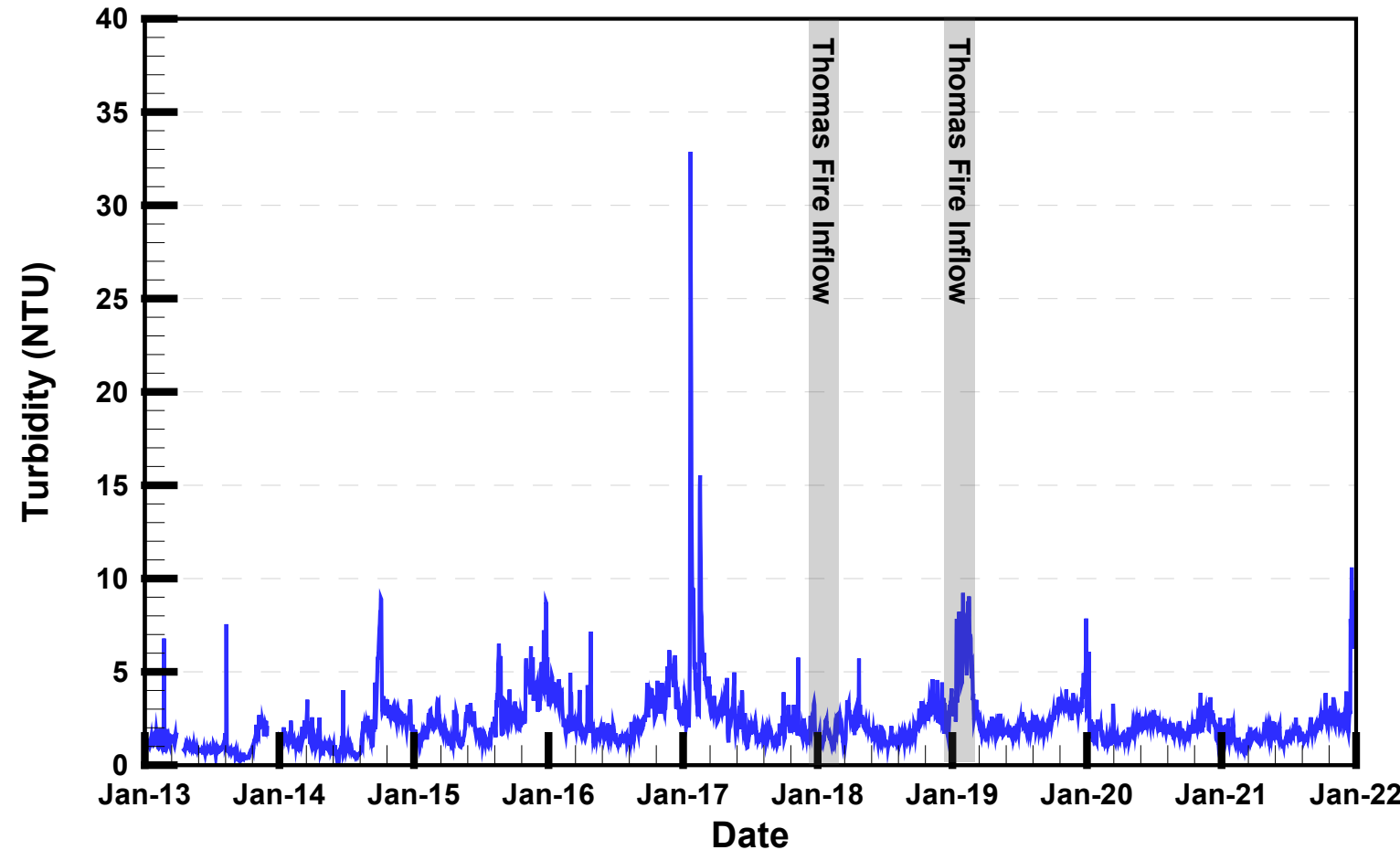
- High Total Organic Carbon (TOC) can lead to concerns about disinfection byproducts in potable water
- TOC Increases in early 2018
 - Concentrations within 2012-2017 range
 - Water remains treatable
 - TOC has since decreased



IN-RESERVOIR WATER QUALITY: OUTLET TURBIDITY

Reservoir Outlet Turbidity Remains Low

- Outlet port changed several times post-fire to select water with best treatability and lowest turbidity



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CONCLUSIONS

Significant Impacts to Inflow

- High inflow turbidity
- Increased nutrient loading

Minimal Impacts to In-Reservoir Water Quality

- Water quality remained similar to pre-fire
- Dissolved oxygen remained high
- Nutrient concentrations similar to pre-fire levels

Mitigating Factors

- Large storage volume, with multi-year retention time
 - Distance from inlet to outlet (~3 miles)
- Robles Diversion
- HOS
- Multi-port outlet tower



Casitas Water

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