

Session G2: Salinity

Room 308-310

09:00 - 10:30

Assessing Salinity Sources and Baseflow Constraints in the Pecos River Basin using SWAT+ *gwflow*

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Shane Walker,
Eric Bernard,
Texas Tech University

Ryan Bailey,
Colorado State University

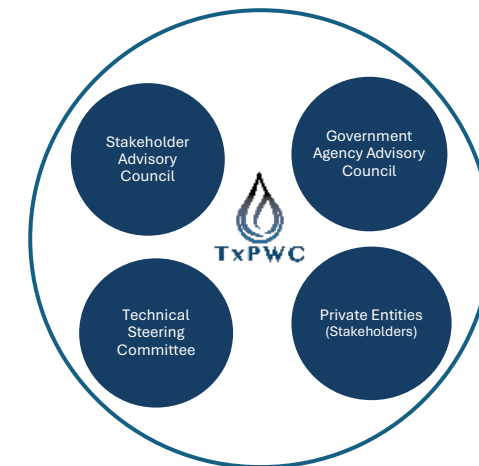
Celray James Chawanda,
Arun Bawa,
Jeff Arnold
Texas A&M AgriLife

- TxPWC Overview & Texas Water Challenges
- SWAT+ gwflow Modeling Approach
- Pecos River Case Study & Expected Results
- Conclusions & Next Steps

Texas Produced Water Consortium (TxPWC)

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- Established by SB601 (2021) to study technical and economic aspects of beneficial reuse of treated produced water
 - Leadership team at Texas Tech University
 - Legislative reports: 2022 ([link](#)), 2024 ([link](#))
 - Active and diverse stakeholder membership:
 - agriculture, landowners, O&G upstream, midstream, environmental, governmental, consultants, etc.



MEMBERS



Aris Water
Solutions LLC



Bechtel Leeds



BadWater Alchemy

Bar Lazy V



Carollo



Chemical Injection
Partners



Chevron



ConocoPhillips



Diamondback
Energy



Environmental
Defense Fund



Fasken Oil and
Ranch



Gulf Coast
Authority



Layne Water
Midstream



Meadows Center



NLB Water



Occidental Oil &
Gas Corporation



Permian Basin
Petroleum
Association



Resource West Inc.



Select Water
Solutions



Sierra Club Lone
Star Chapter



Texas American Water
Works Association



Texas Desalination
Association



Texas Pacific Water
Resources



TETRA



TETRA TECH



Texas Oil and Gas
Association



WaterBridge Operating
LLC

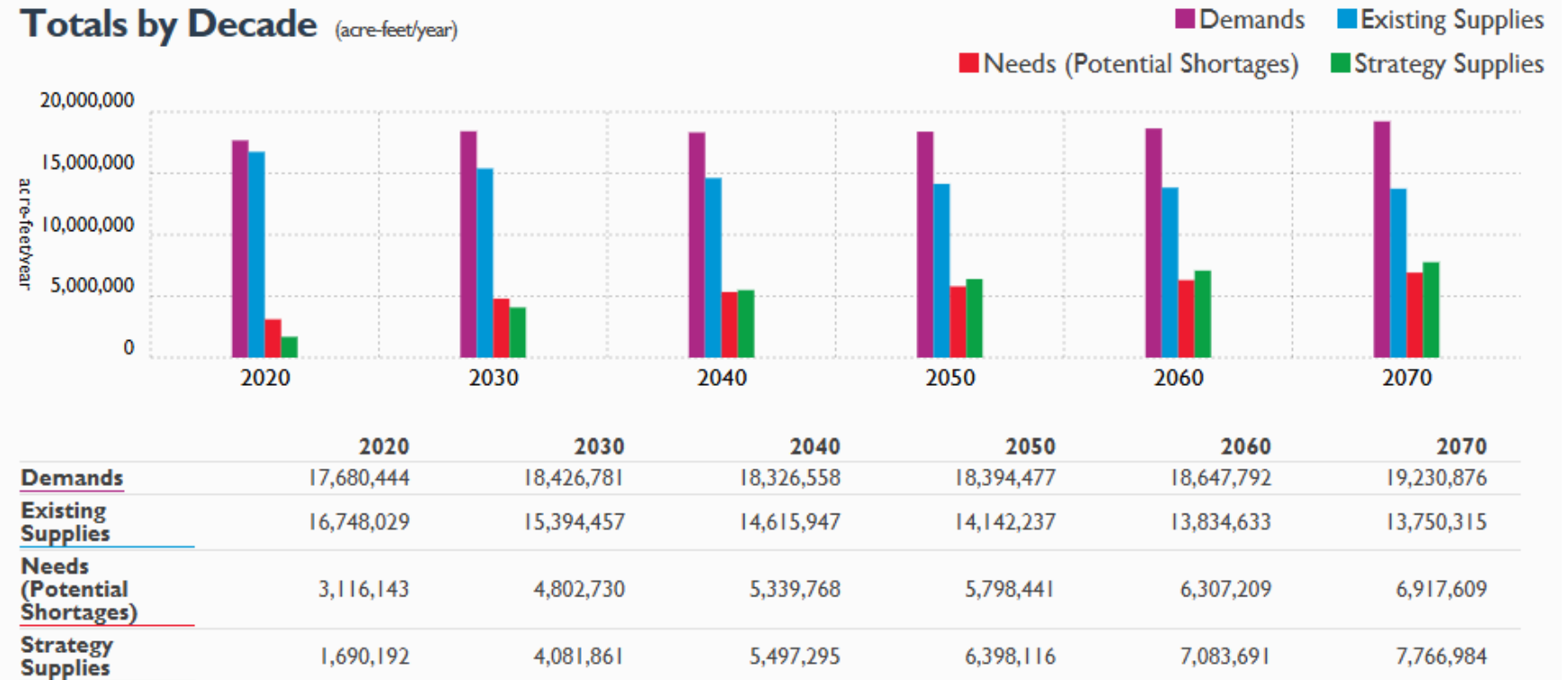
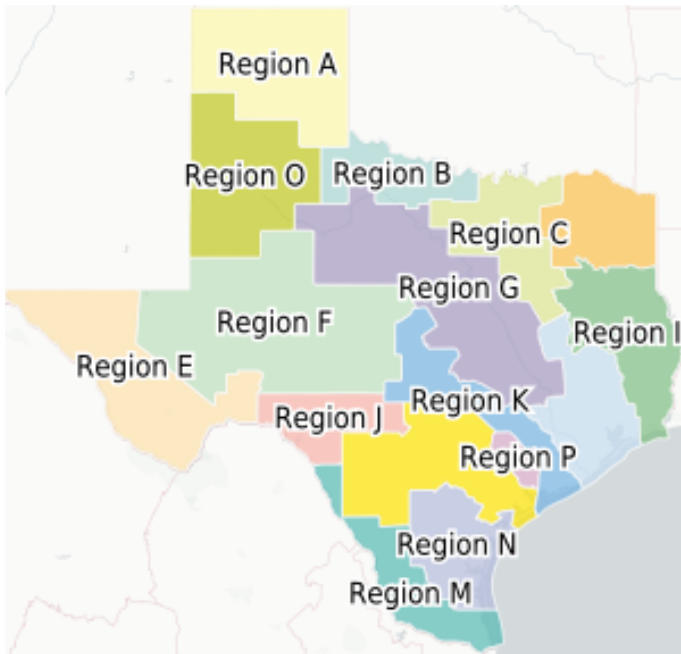


Western Midstream
Partners

Challenges: TWDB – State Water Plan

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- 2020-2030 statewide water demand: **~18M ac-ft/yr**
- Growing needs: **4.8M ac-ft/yr (2030)** to 6.9M ac-ft/yr (2070)

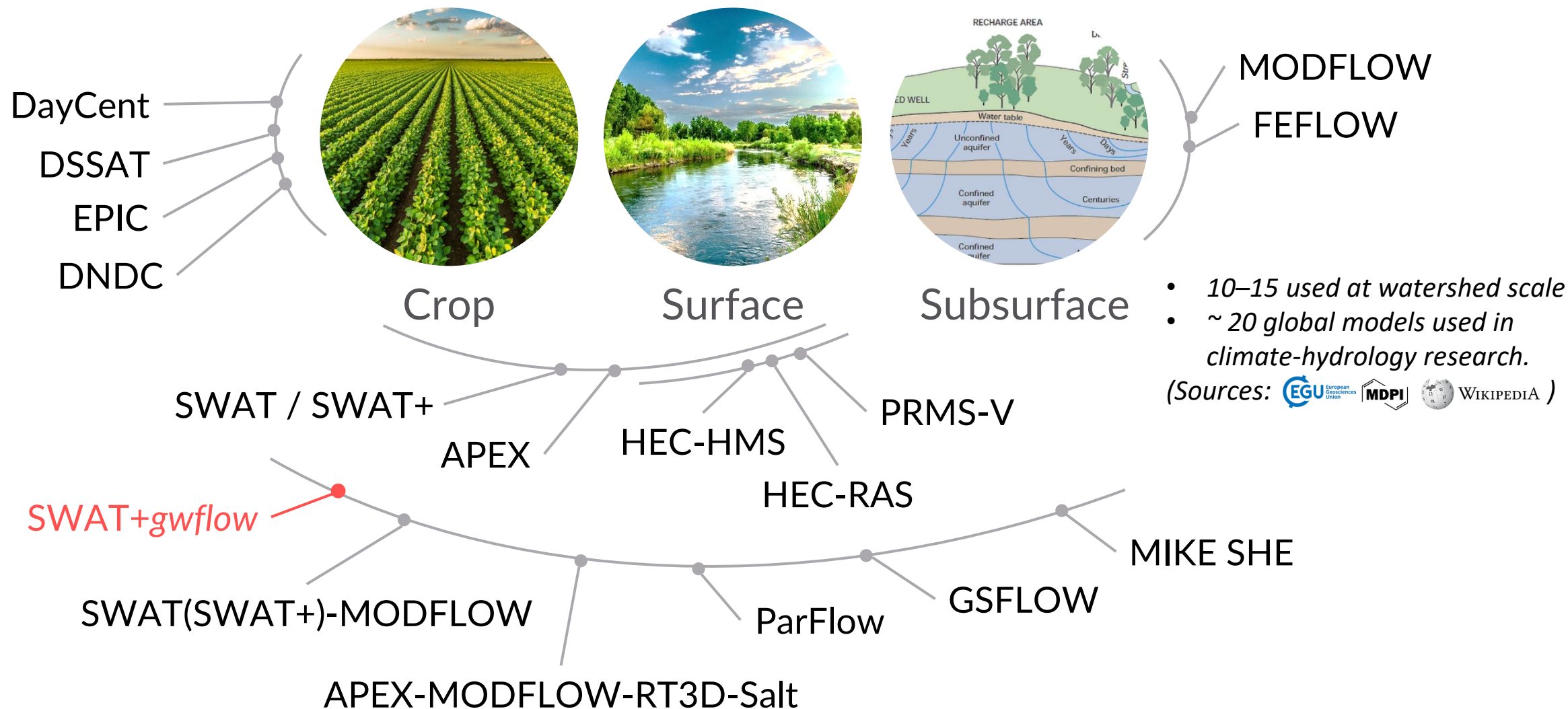


<https://2022.texasstatewaterplan.org/>, accessed 2025-MAR-02

- The overall objective of this project is to identify the major hydrological and ecological processes during and after the release of treated produced water.
 - To simulate key hydrological and ecological processes
 - To track the fate of released desalinated water
 - To assess impacts on streamflow and ecosystems
 - To capture spatial and temporal variability
 - To support safe and informed water reuse decisions

Why SWAT+gflow?

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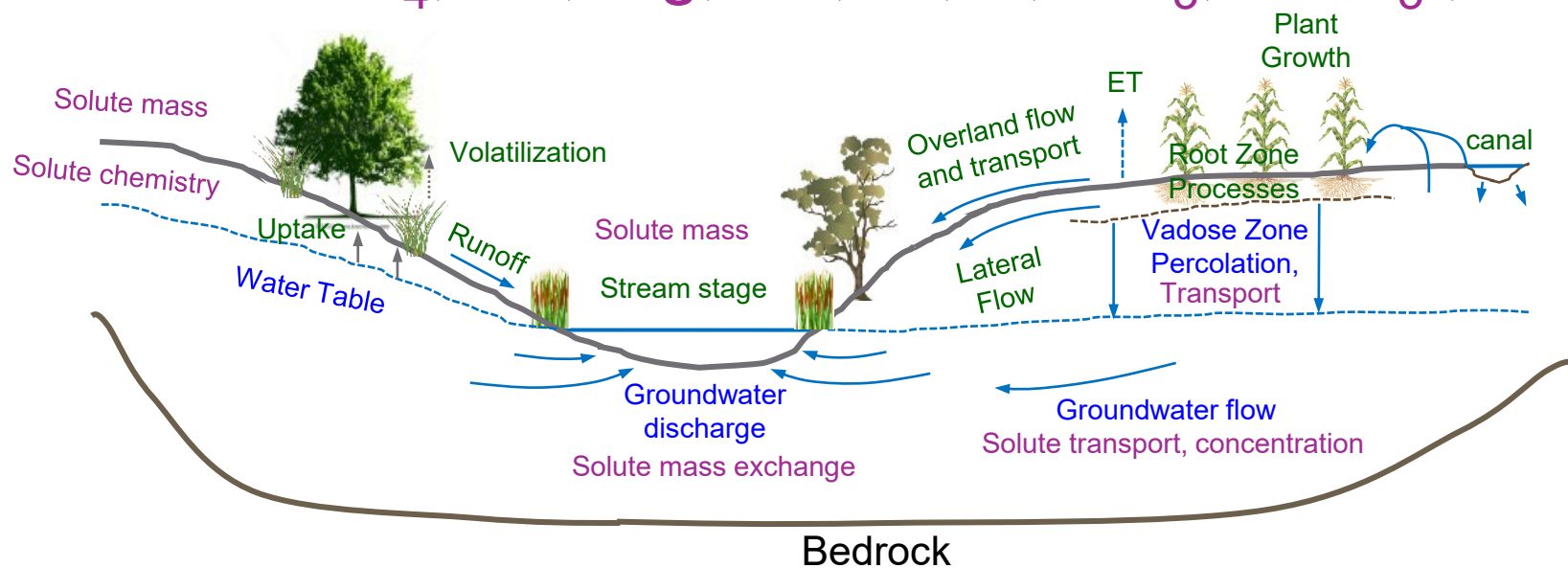


Why SWAT+gwflow?

Method: Enhanced SWAT+ (Salt and river dynamics) *gwflow*

Watershed Solute transport in Enhanced SWAT+*gwflow* (Bailey et al., 2020)

Solute = SO_4 , Ca, Mg, Na, Cl, K, CO_3 , HCO_3 , NO_3 , P, NH_4^+

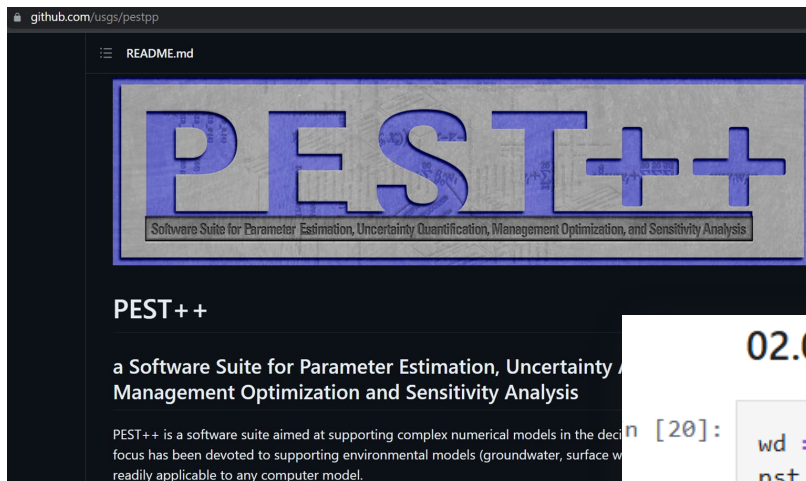


- Integrated Hydrologic Process
 - GW/SW interaction
 - Water Availability
- Management
 - Water Allocation
 - Land application (irrigation)
 - In stream

- Key Advantages
 - Comprehensive solute tracking (12+ constituents)
 - Explicit GW-SW coupling
 - Management scenario testing

Uncertainty & Scenario Analysis

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pyEMU + FloPy

- swatp_pst_wf
- swatmf
(<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1000000>)
- apexmf
(<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1000000>)

```
In [4]: # calibration period

In [10]: analyzer.plot_ts
# get obj values
print(analyzer.g

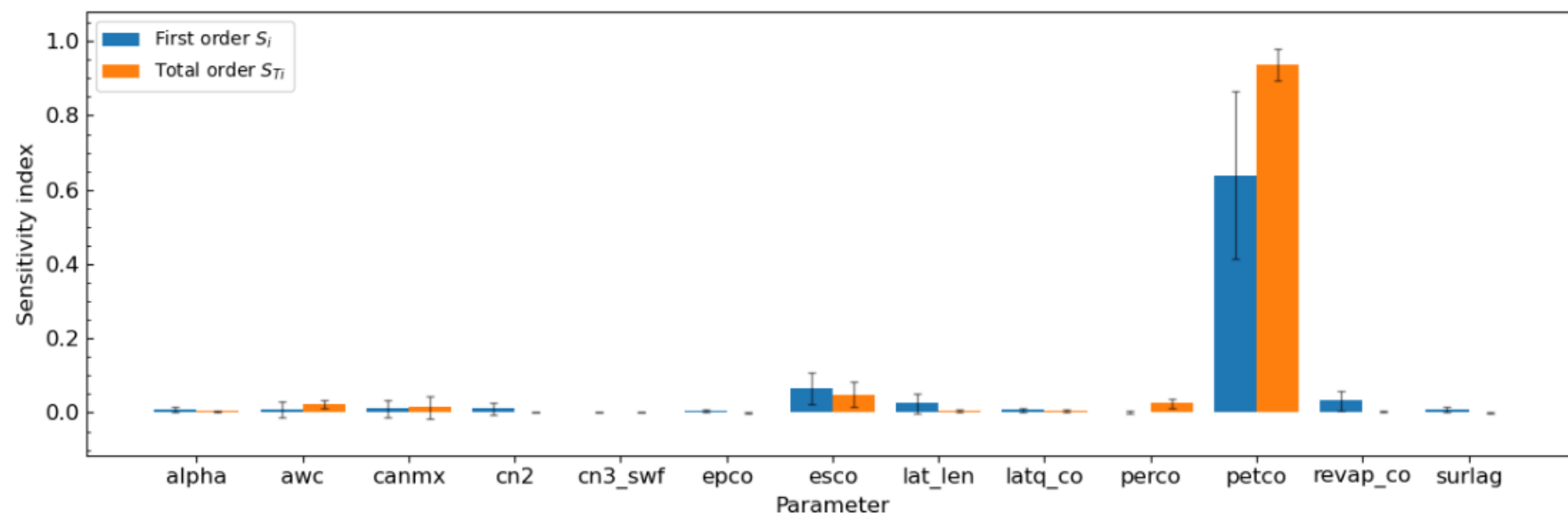
In [11]: analyzer.single_plot_fdc_added(
pst, df, "cha049", pr_oe=pr_oe, bstc=True,
width=7, height=6

In [16]: analyzer.plot_prior_posterior_par_hist(m_d, pst, prior_df, post_df, sel_pars, height=7)
```

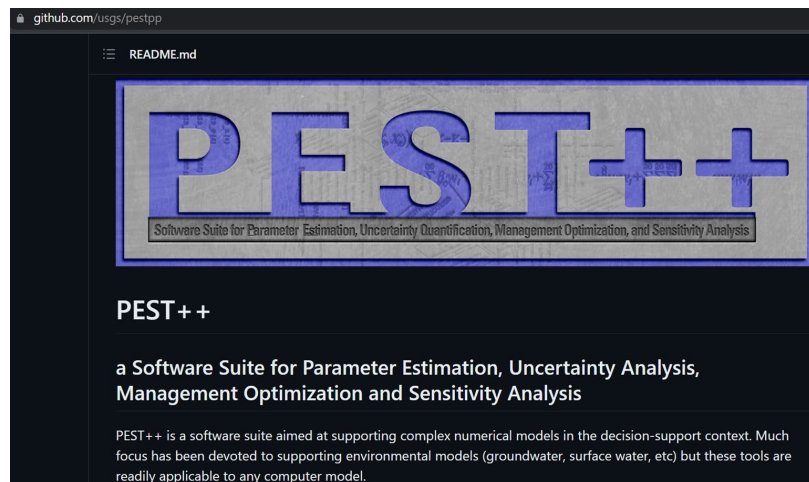


02.04 Sensitivity Analysis

```
In [20]: wd = "D:\\Projects\\Watersheds\\Albufera\\2nd\\alb_rw_sobol"
pst_file = "alb_rw_sobol.pst"
analyzer.plot_sen_sobol(wd, pst_file)
```

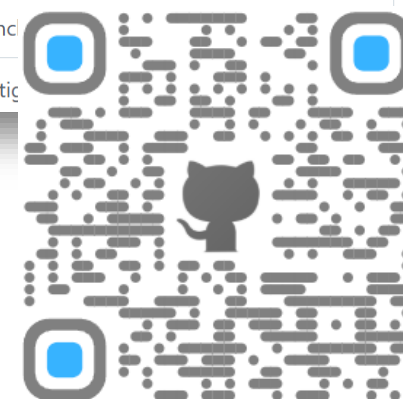
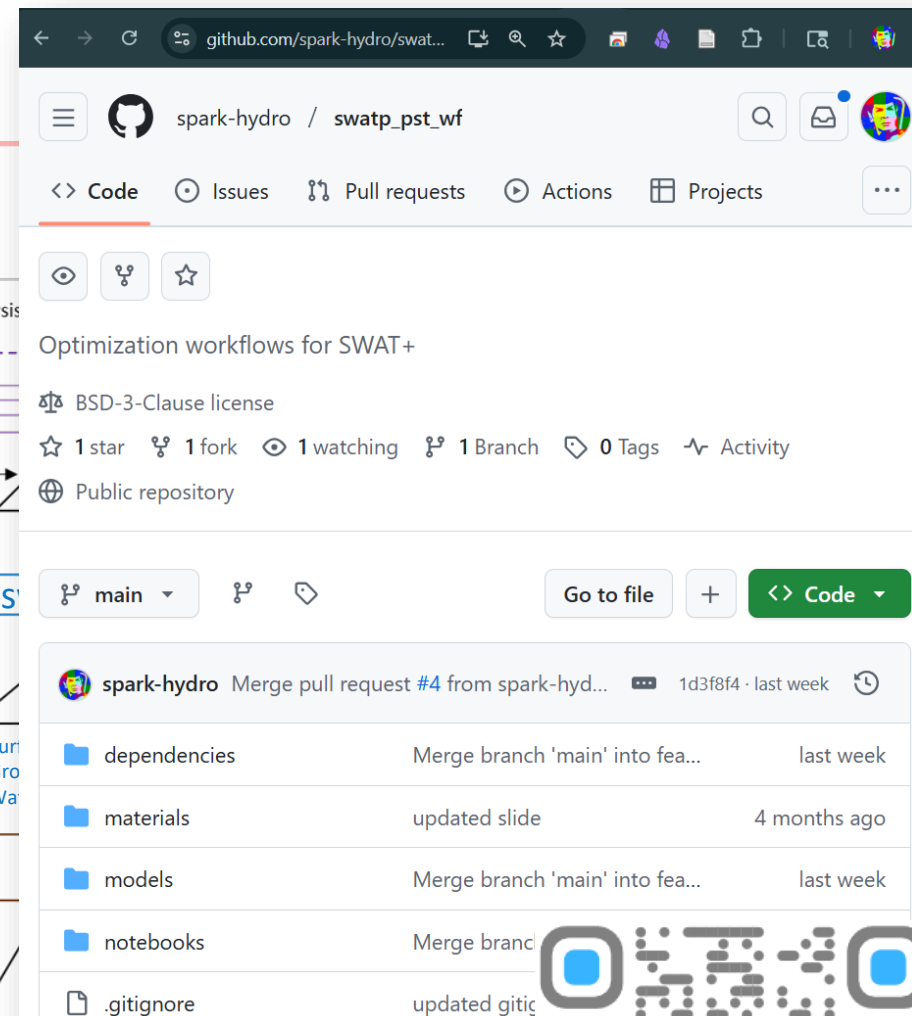
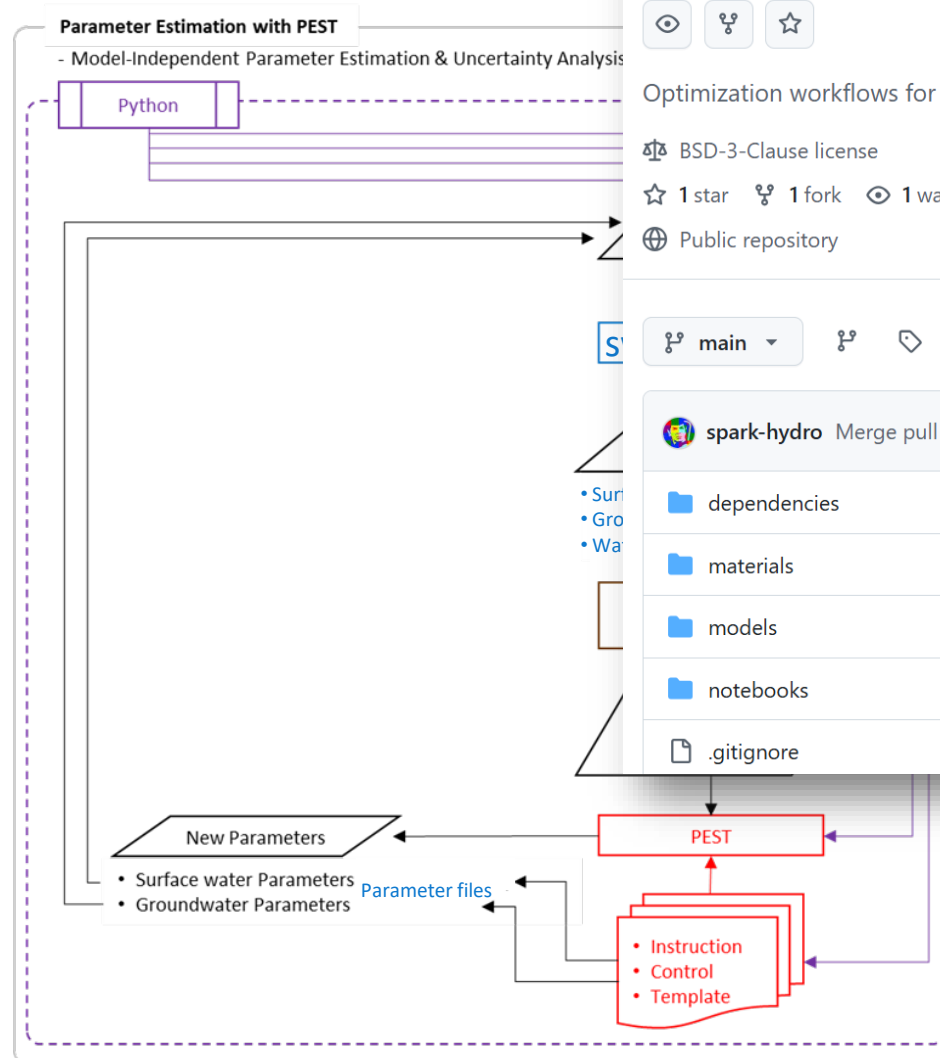


Uncertainty & Scenario Analysis



pyEMU + FloPy

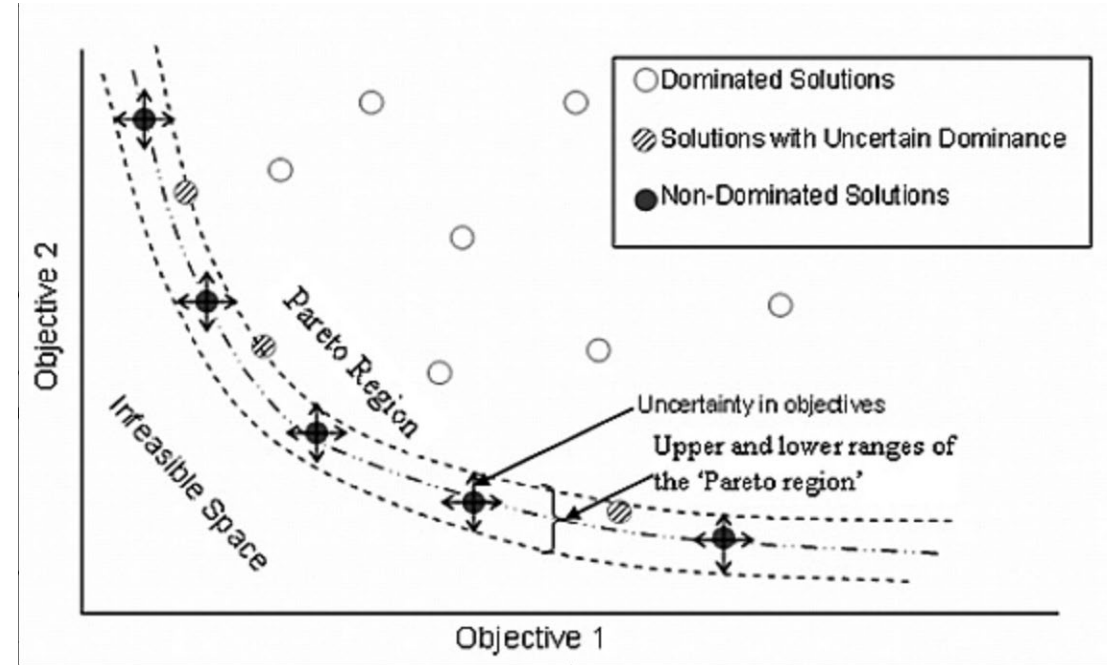
- `swatp_pst_wf`
- `swatmf`
(<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6000645>)
- `apexmf`
(<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8071033>)



https://github.com/spark-hydro/swatp_pst_wf

Uncertainty & Scenario Analysis

- PESTPP-MOU
Constrained multi-objective optimization
evolutionary/genetic global algorithms
Chance constraints
FOSM and stacks
- PESTPP-SEN
 - Morris (local) or Sobal (global)
- PESTPP-IES:
 - Optimization under uncertainty analysis
- PESTPP-SWP
 - Perform scenario analysis based on pre-determined parameter sets or input sets.



Pecos River Watershed



Pecos River Watershed

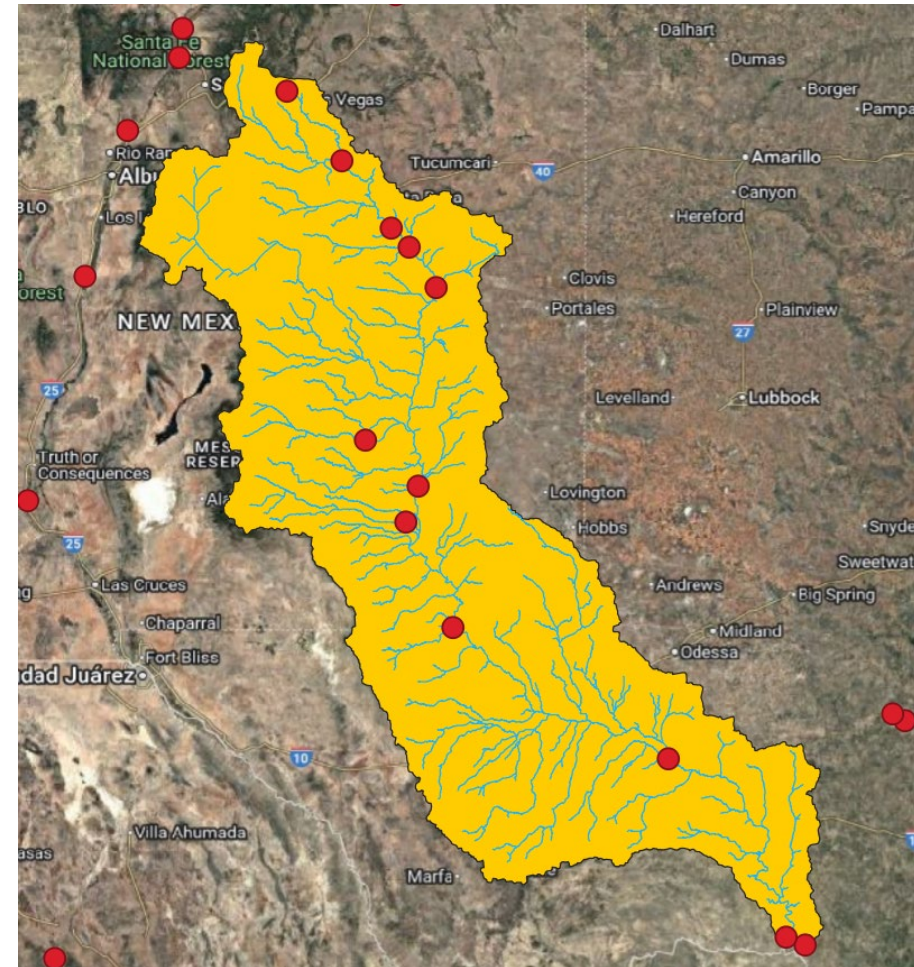


- CoSWAT-Framework (Chawanda et al., 2025)

CoSWAT

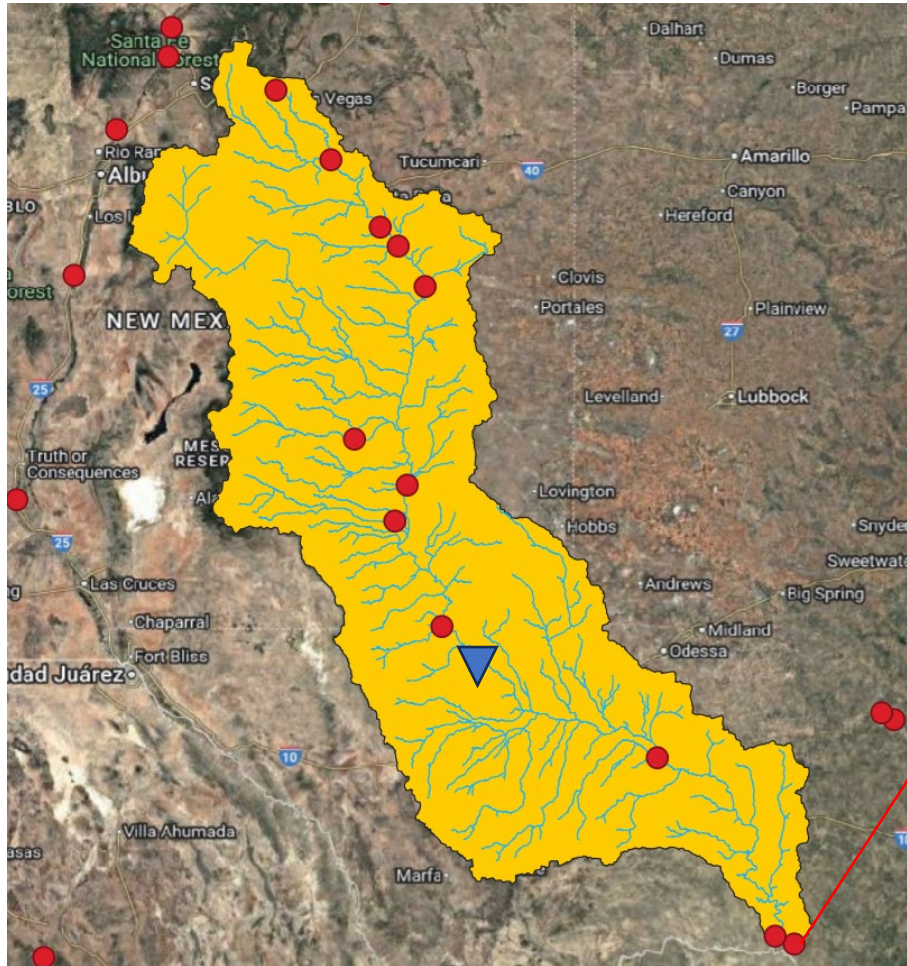
- DEM: The Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) global DEM (Abrams, 2016)
- Land: European Space Agency (ESA, 2017)
- Soil: FAO soil data (Fischer et al., 2008)
- Weather: Reanalysis dataset (Lange and Büchner, 2020) through the InterSectoral Impact Model Intercomparison (ISIMIP) project.
- QSWAT+ → 3.0.6
- Editor → 3.0.8
- Run SWAT+ → 61.0.2
- Evaluation
- Prepare for Server

Pecos River Watershed

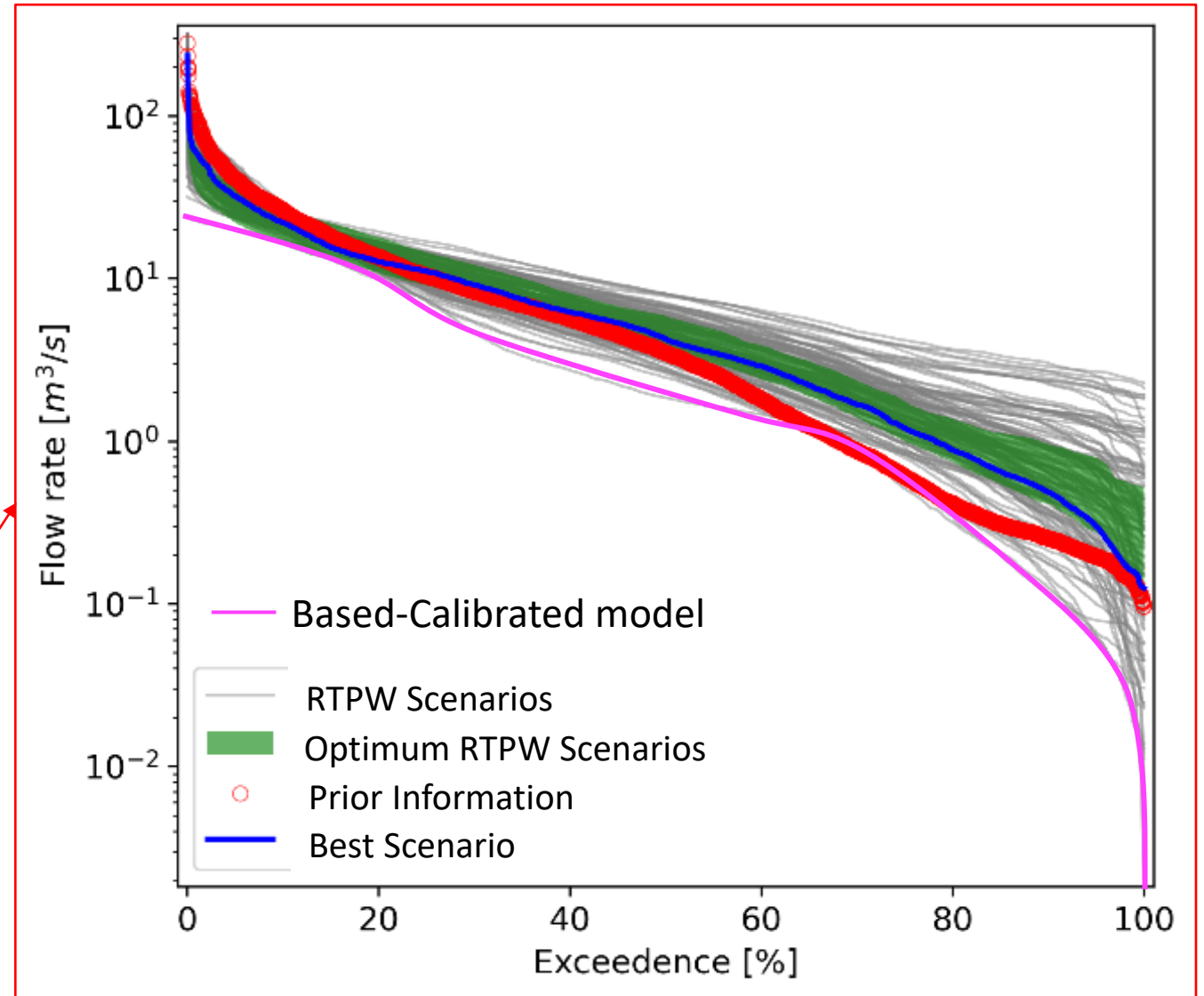


- Size: 161,070 km²
- HRUs: 2,874
- Subbasin: 460

Pecos River Watershed

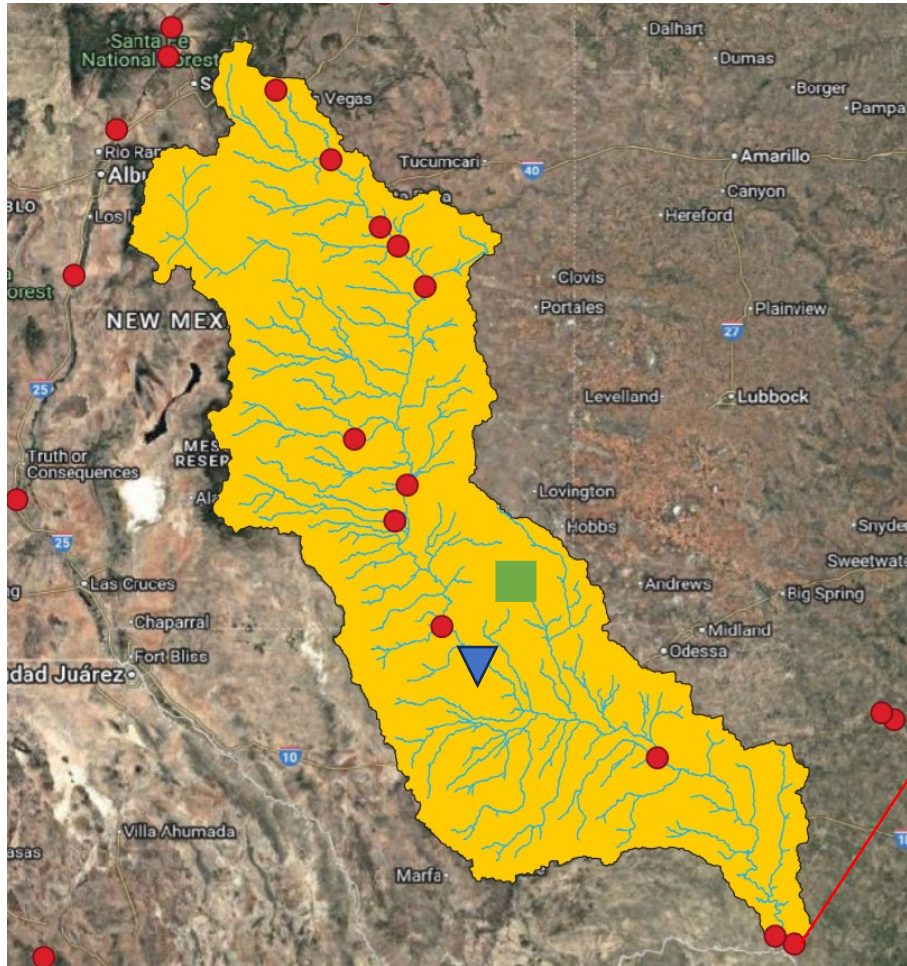


▼ NGL Water Solutions: up to 16.9 million gpd
Texas Pacific Water Resources: up to 840,000 gpd

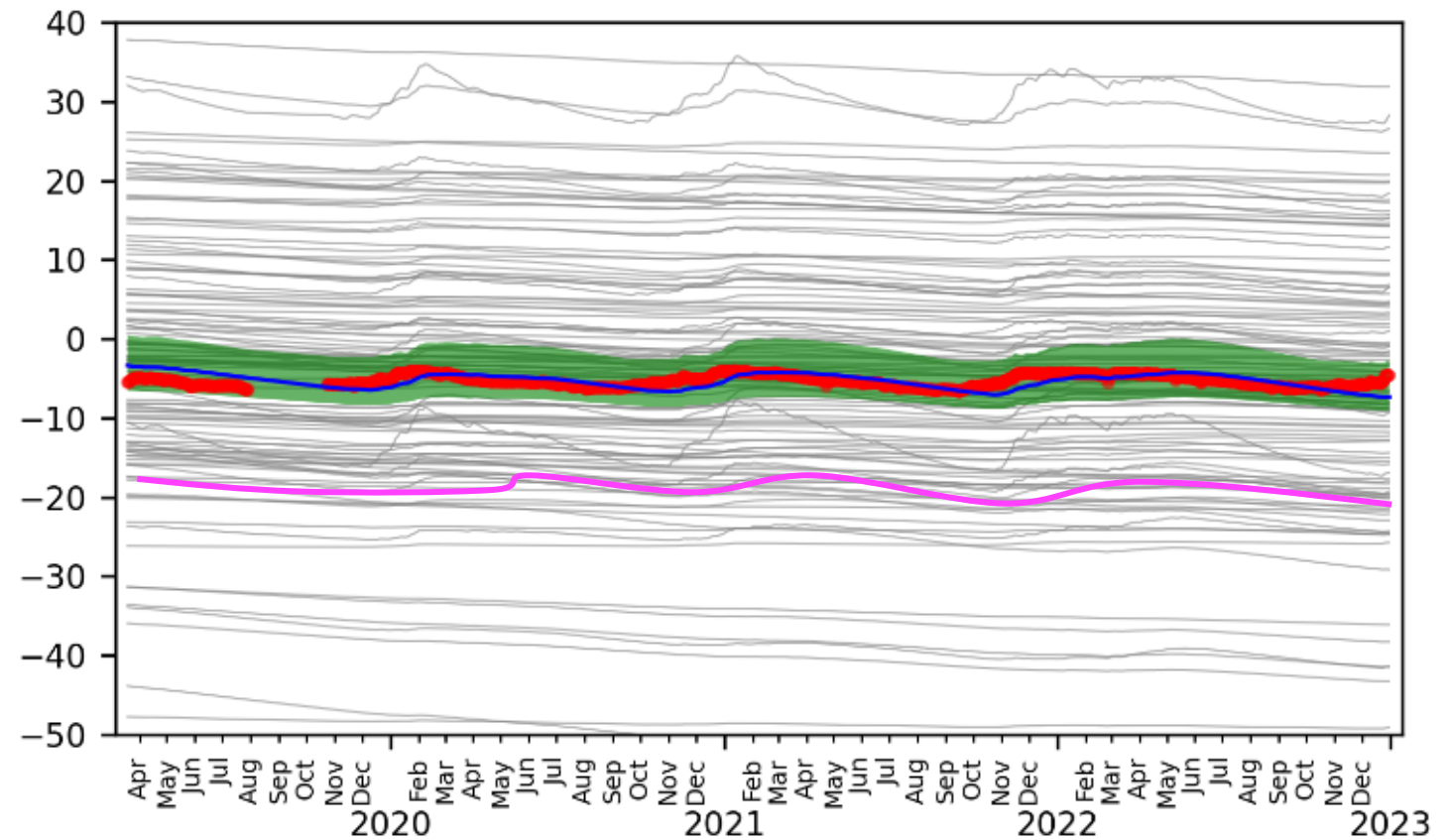


Pecos River Watershed

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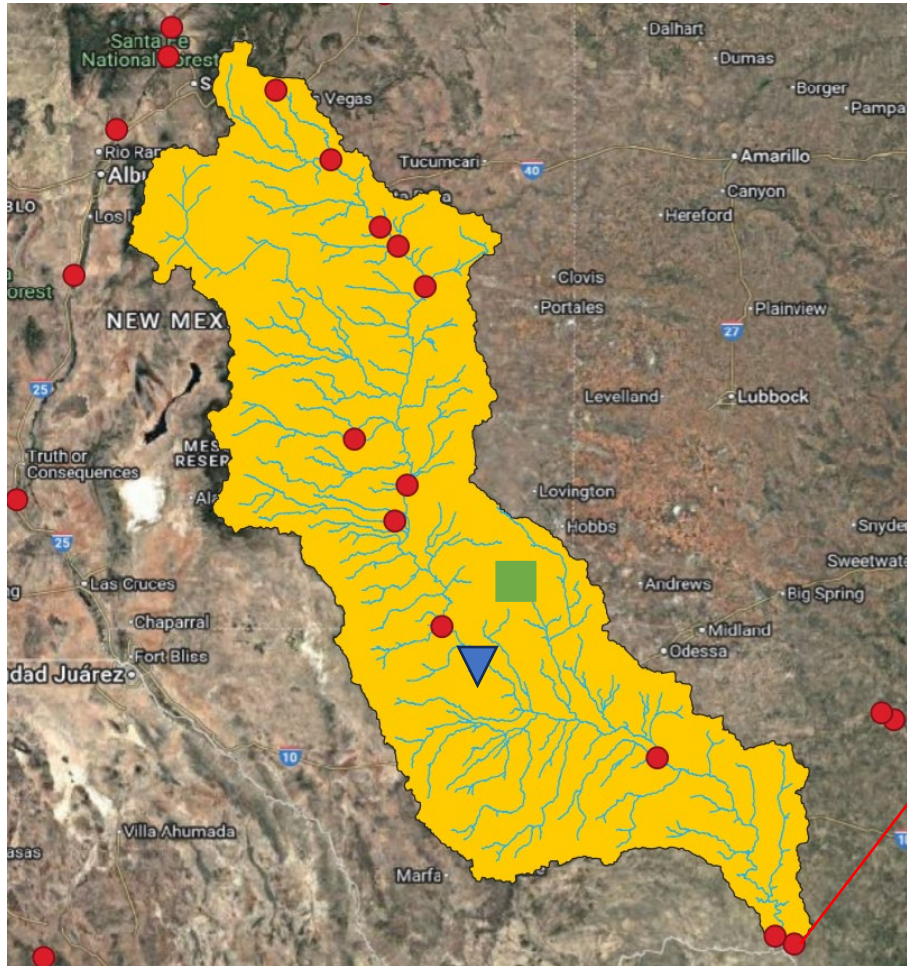


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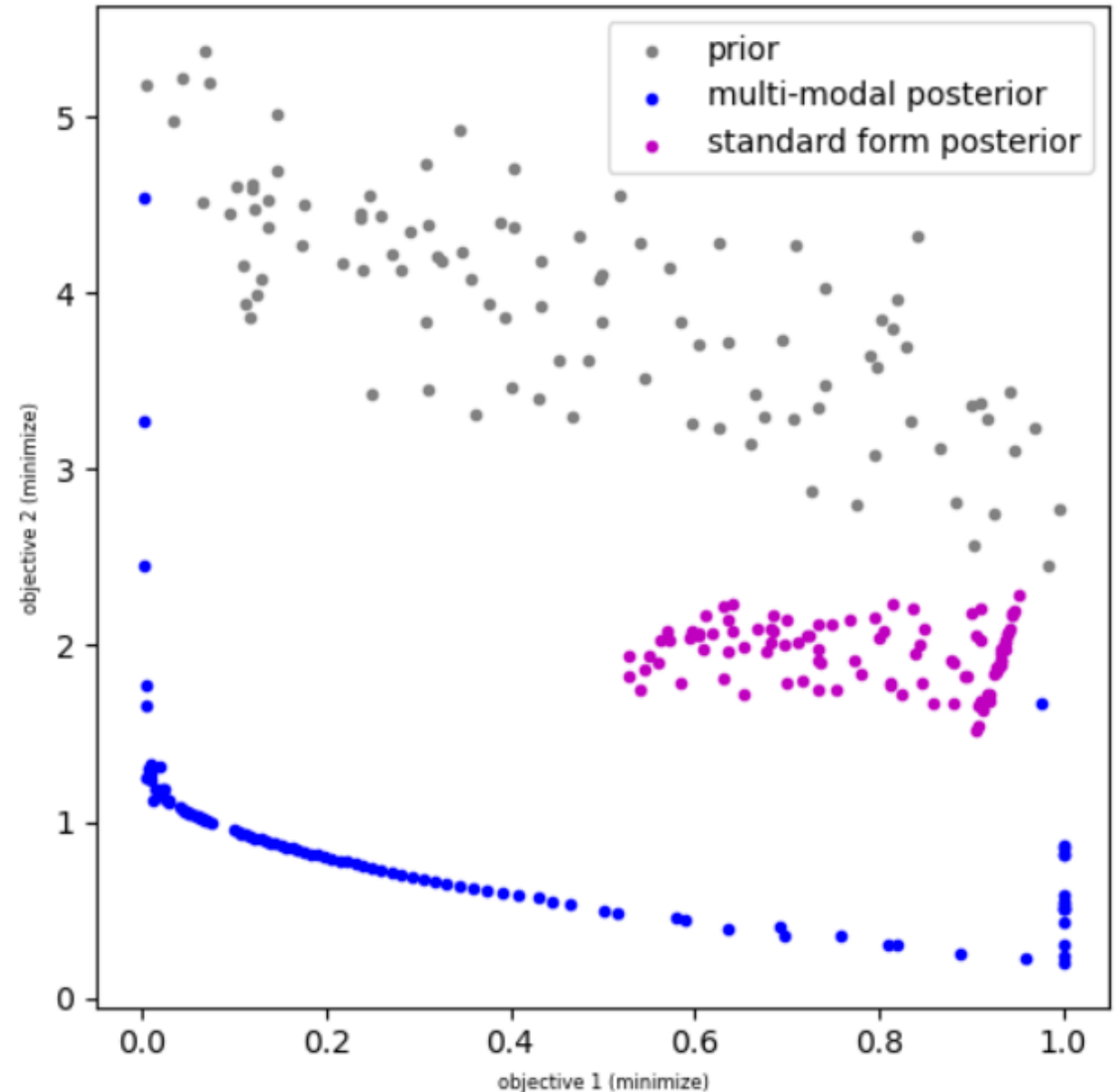


- Based-Calibrated model
- RTPW Scenarios
- Optimum RTPW Scenarios
- Prior Information
- Best Scenario

Pecos River Watershed

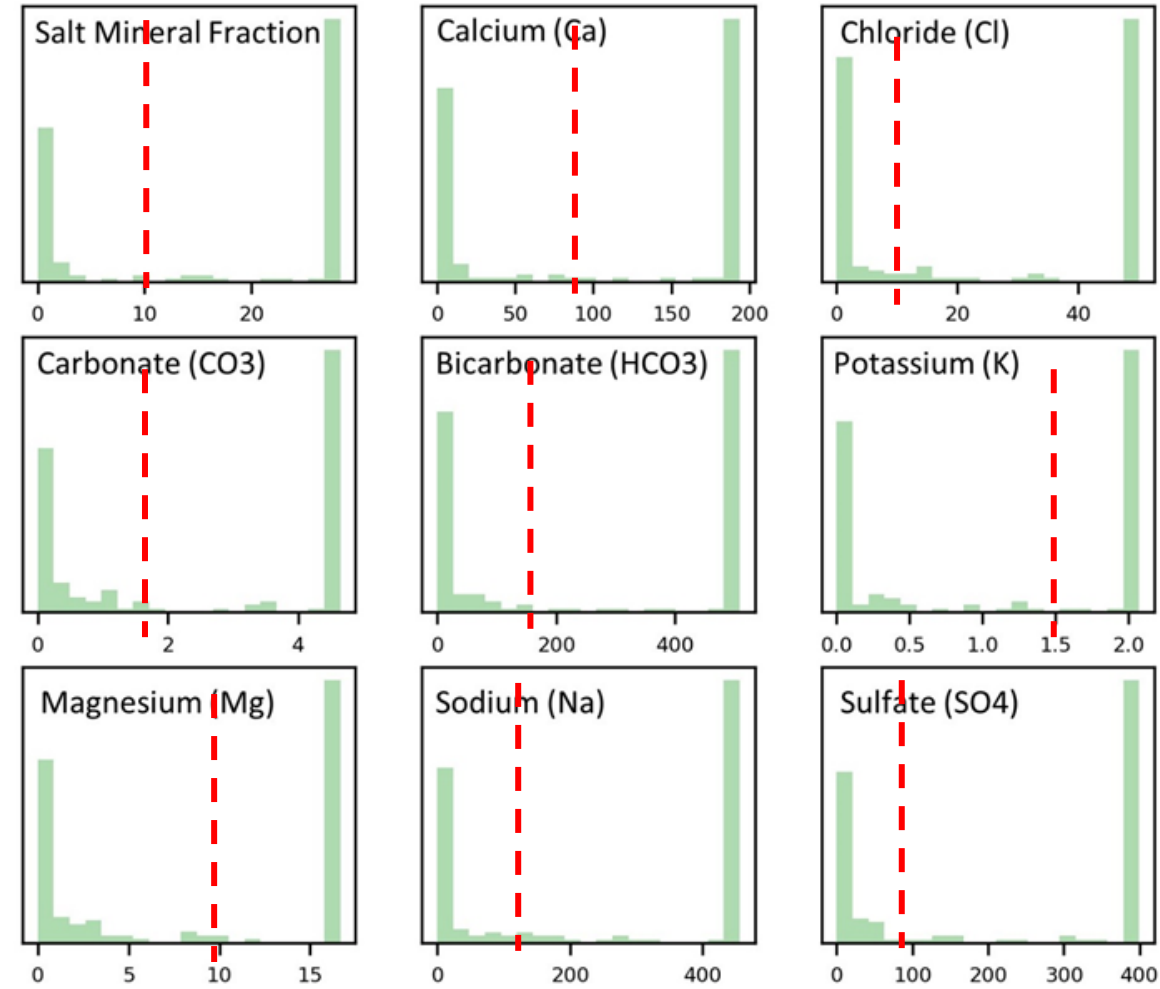
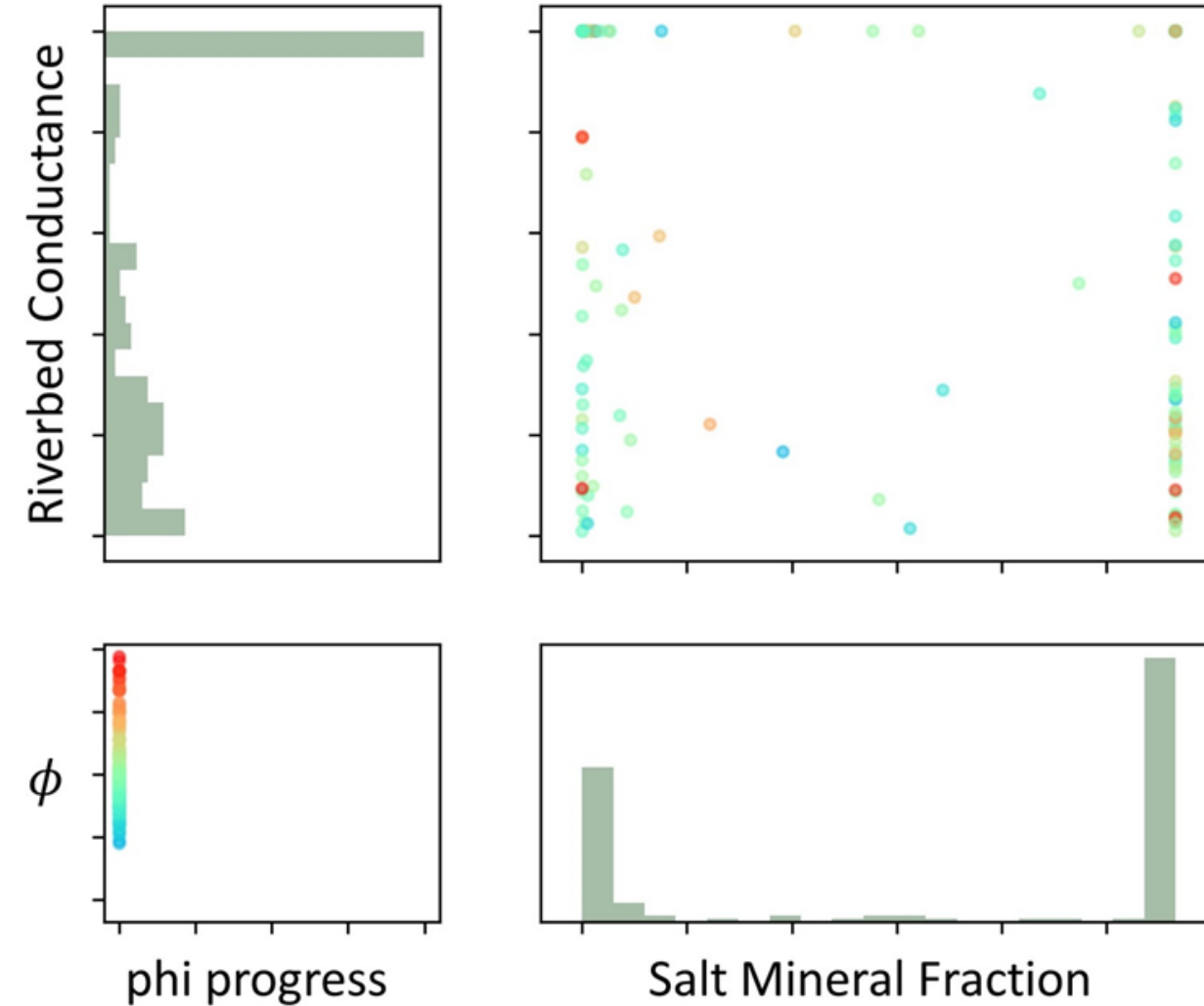


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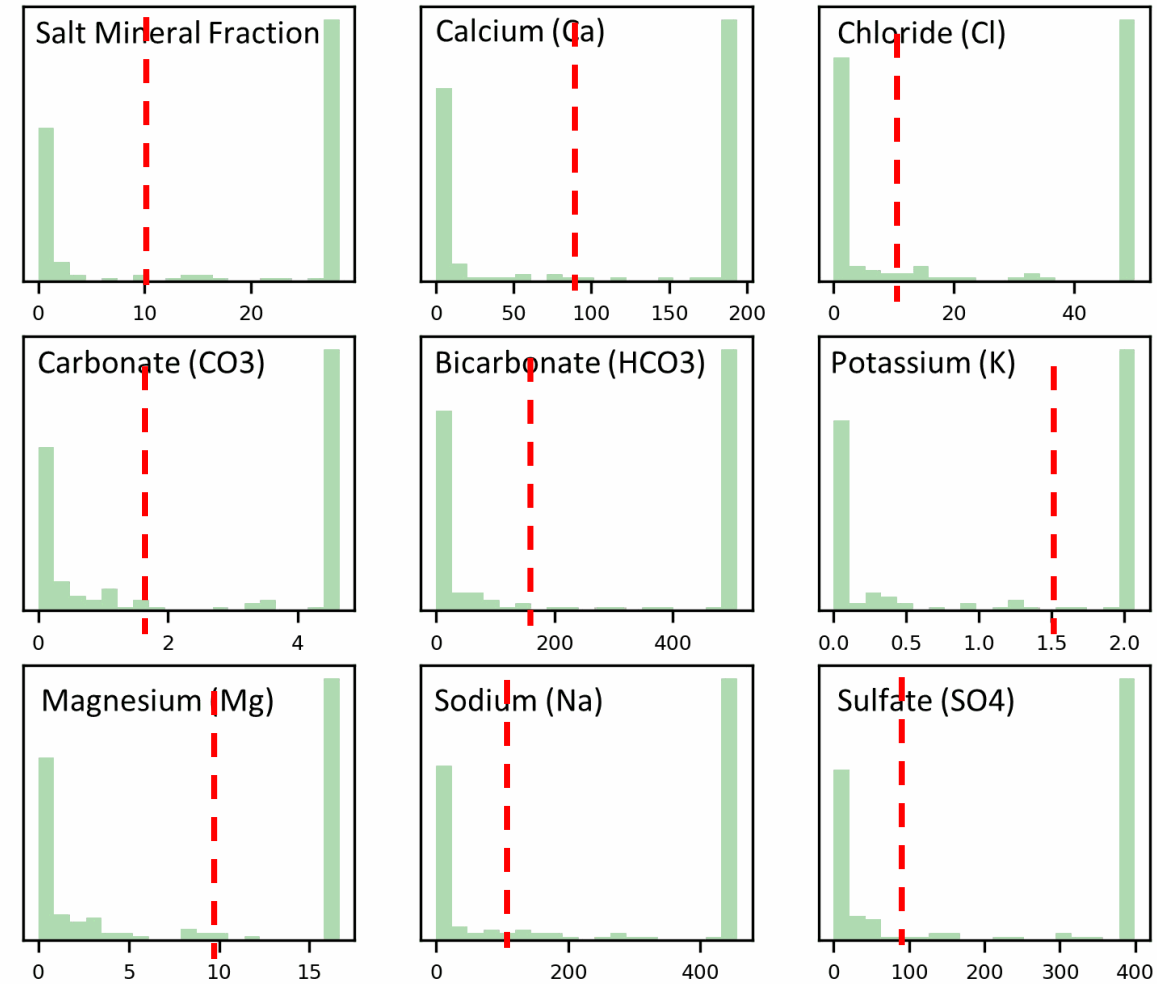
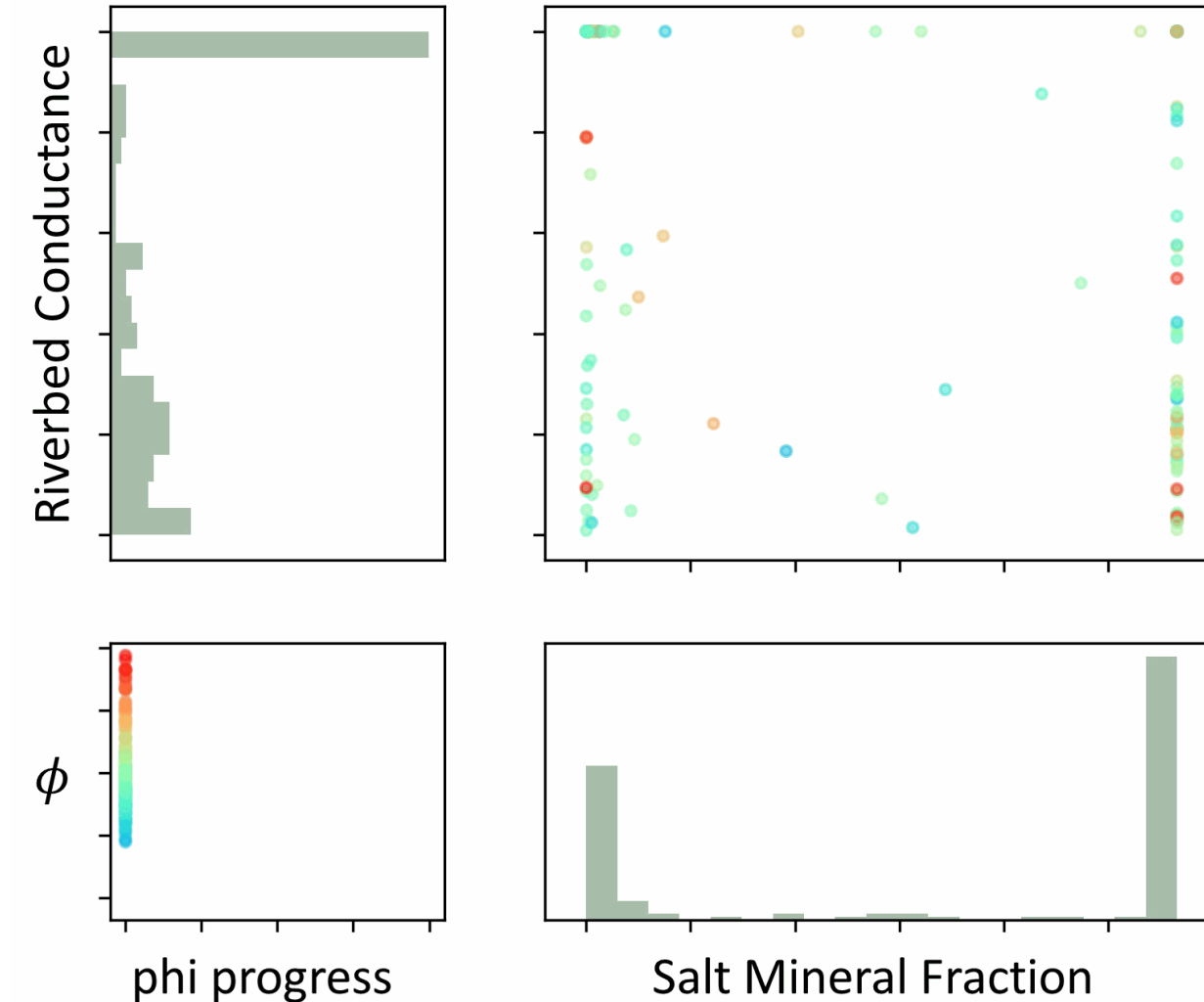
Pecos River Watershed

Initial parameter values



Pecos River Watershed

Initial parameter values



Conclusions and Key Takeaways

- ✓ SWAT+ gwflow provides integrated framework for produced water reuse assessment
- ✓ Model capabilities:
 - Coupled surface-groundwater-solute transport
 - Multiple application scenarios (stream discharge, irrigation)
 - Uncertainty quantification for decision support
- ✓ Pecos River case study evaluates real permit applications
- ✓ Full results expected 2026



Thanks!

questions ?

Contact information

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