Non-tidal Chloride Monitoring 2021-2023



Joint STAC-MACC Meeting

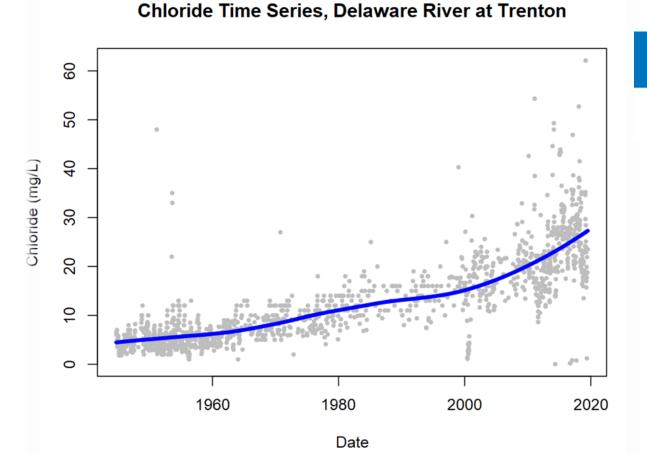
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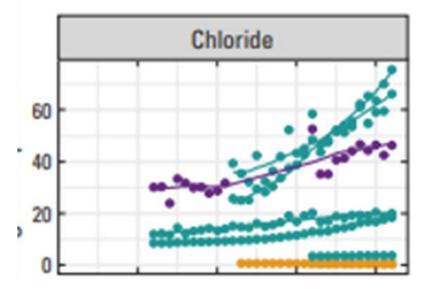
Why? Freshwater Chloride Trends



USGS science for a changing world

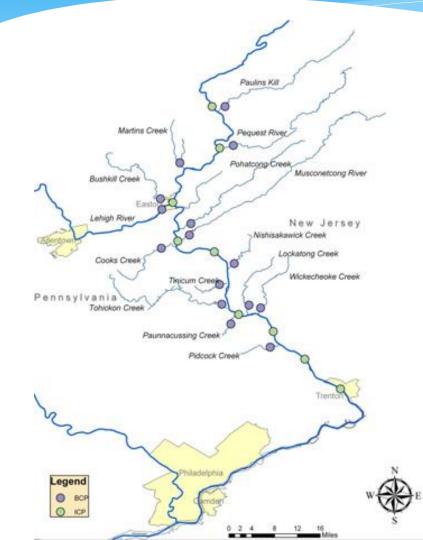
Integrated Water Availability Assessments Program

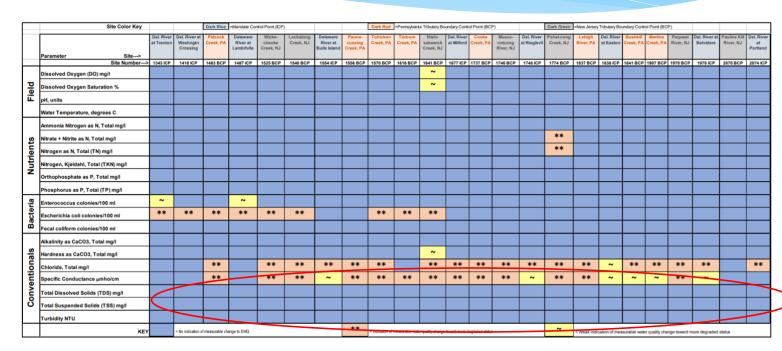
A Historical Look at Changing Water Quality in the Delaware River Basin





Lower Delaware Special Protection Waters Measurable Change





https://www.nj.gov/drbc/library/documents/LowerDel_EWQr pt_2016/LDel_EWQrpt_2016_entire.pdf



Monitoring Plans & Ideas

- In April 2021, deploy conductivity loggers in 10-12 Special Protection Waters tributaries in Middle and Lower Delaware SPW tributaries that:
 - are infrequently monitored/have large temporal data gaps;
 - have elevated levels of conductivity and chloride relative to sites with similar land attributes
- In addition to logger maintenance, ~30 additional sites will be selected for concomitant surface water quality monitoring of chloride, turbidity, and TDS (in-situ conductivity at all sites). Discharge will be measured at wadeable sites.
 - Sites to be selected (currently working on a site-selection methodology);
 - Identify mainstem Delaware River SPW monitoring sites with relatively increased chloride and specific conductance to target tributaries of interest;
 - Sites identified in the SPW Lower Delaware Measurable Change Assessment that have both increased chloride and specific conductance from baseline conditions established (2000-2004);
 - Identify temporal and spatial data gaps in Middle Delaware SPW tributaries
 - There are 38 SPW tributary monitoring sites spanning the Lower and Middle Delaware reaches to choose from
- 2-year continuous logger deployment and (once monthly) monitoring period \rightarrow 24 total events



Monitoring Goals

- Create a more robust and current dataset for chloride, TDS, and specific conductance in Lower and Middle SPW tributaries;
 - Utilize this data for further classification and regression analyses (assess land-use and changes, point-discharge influences, effects of precipitation, etc.);
 - Assess 2021-2022 dataset against SPW baseline dataset established for 2000-2004 (plus any additional paired chloride & specific conductance and/or TDS observations available on WQP between 2018-2022)
- Utilize discrete specific conductance, chloride, and TDS observations for development of regression models on a site-specific basis;
- Identify results for further research and investigation (potential causes in varying concentrations among tributaries, future track-down studies, work with municipalities, etc.)

