An Approach to Optimize Water Quality and Streamflow Monitoring within Indiana

Indiana Water

Monitoring



Iroquois River at Foresman



School Branch

Indiana Water Monitoring Council: Jeff Frey, USGS; Jody Arthur, IDEM



Water Summit, 8-15-2019

Water-Quality Monitoring Needs to Happen When Water is High: All Year Round





Indiana Water Monitoring Council National Water Quality Monitoring Council

- Began in 2008
 - Collaboration
 - Coordination
 - Communication
- Board of Directors
 - State
 - Local
 - Federal
 - Universities
 - Consultants



https://www.inwmc.net/



Integrated Water Monitoring Network Optimization

Indiana Water Monitoring Council White Paper

- Which agencies are actively monitoring?
- Where are the monitoring gaps?
- Which sampling sites are co-located at a gage so that loads can be calculated?
- Where is continuous monitoring going on?

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 Which sites are being sampled by 2 or more agencies? Indiana Water Monitoring Council Integrated Water Monitoring Network Optimization Taskforce White Paper



This paper was complied by the following authors:

Steve Braun, DRSANCO Aubrey Bunch, USGS Heather Buck, Christopher Burke Engineening Joe Foy, City of Eikhart Joef Frey, USGS - Chair Bob Eillespie, Indiana University - Fort Wayne Jason Heath, ORSANCO Chi-Hua Huang, ARS Bett, Monon County Fublic Health Department Mary Lou Renshaw, IDEM Stacy Sobat, IDEM Ben Spiert, USGS Jeff Thoma, ORSANCO Jevenny Webber, CEES





InWMC White Paper

Water-Quality Monitoring in Indiana

Discrete sampling

- At least bimonthly sampling
- All sites sampled for N and P
- 13 agencies/groups
- 311 sampling sites





Water-Quality Monitoring in Indiana

Agency/group sampling

- Description of sampling
- Parameters
- Frequency of sampling
- Period of record





Water-Quality Monitoring in Indiana

Indiana Water Report

- Annual update
- Description of sampling
- Parameters

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Frequency of sampling

Mater

Monitoring

• Period of record



Our Mission & Vision

We are a network of water professionals and volunteers dedicated to communication, coordination, and sharing of monitoring information to support the stewardship of Indiana waters.

Together, we are leading the way in improving the ability to address the full scope of Indiana's water resource issues now and in the future.

Indiana Water Report

The Indiana Water Report is a publication of the Indiana Water Monitoring Council (InWMC) that summarizes important water-related monitoring and research happening in Indiana. The Indiana Water Report is Intended to help those working to manage water resources in Indiana do so more effectively and with a fuller understanding of how their efforts fit into the larger picture and to support great communication and collaboration wherever possible.

Visit the Indiana Water Monitoring Council website (<u>http://inwmc.net</u>) or by scanning the Image below with your mobile device to download the full report today or read it online to learn more about some of the important the work going on in Indiana to better understand, manage, protect, and restore our water resources.

Get the current Indiana Water Report! Scan the image to the right to visit the InWMC online and download it to your mobile device

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Estimating Contaminant Load

Contaminant Load =

Concentration x Streamflow

Streamflow =

Volume of water per unit of time (e.g. gpm, ft³/sec)

Why are loads important?

- Concentration only can be misleading
- Wet versus dry years

Small streams versus larger streams





What is a Load? Load= Concentration X Streamflow

Maumee River Maumee River Maumee River Maumee River Maumee River Defiance: Total Phosphorus load = 1,960 metric tons March 1 to July 31, 2015

Independence Reservoir



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Which is about 356 elephants

(5.5 metric tons/ elephant)



Sites Capable of Determining Loads in Indiana

Co-located sites:

- 8 agencies/groups
- 150 capable of loads assessment
- Located at gage
 - 0.1 5%
 - 5 10%
 - >10%





Continuous Water-Quality Monitoring

- 4 agency/groups
- QW parameters:
 - pH, DO, SC, T, turb (25,15)
 - Nitrate (7)
 - Orthophosphate (3)
- Surrogates

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- Suspended sediment (6)
- Total phosphorus

Indiana Water Monitoring Council



Continuous Water-Quality Monitoring Surrogate: Suspended sediment



Edge of Field Monitoring in Indiana

- Water quality budgets and autosamplers
 - IUPUI CEES (7)
 - USGS GLRI (8)
 - USDA ARS (4)
- Paired watersheds
 - Manchester University (5-6)
 - Purdue University (1-3)
 - Notre Dame/IU (9-10)

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Regional Nutrient Monitoring Maumee River Basin

Multistate and multinational

- OH, MI, and IN
- Canada

Multiple objectives

- Annex 4
- State of Indiana
- City of Fort Wayne





Regional Nutrient Monitoring Maumee River Basin

Outcomes:

- Annex 4
 - Maumee River at Antwerp, OH (OEPA)
- State of Indiana (IDEM)
- Unidentified monitoring
 - City of Fort Wayne
 - Tri-State





Regional Monitoring Indiana Finance Authority



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The highest Total Nitrogen yields are IN derived but Total Phosphorus yields had major interstate inputs

Total Nitrogen

Total Phosphorus



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http://wim.usgs.gov/sparrowmarb/sparrowmarbmapper.html#

18 sites are being sampled by multiple agencies/groups

Site	Agencies (Map ID)	
1) Wabash River at New Harmony, IN	ORSANCO (246), USGS-NASC	LAN (159)
2) Ohio River at Cannelton, KY	ORSANCO (243), USGS-NASC	(161)
3) White River at Nora (82 nd St.)	IDEM (147), CEG (176)	
4) White River at Hazelton	USGS-NAWQA (158), IDEM (2	134)
5) White River at Waverly (SR 144)	IDEM (154), CEG (181)	
6) White River at Memorial Dr.	IDEM (141), Muncie (207)	
7) Eagle Creek at Raymond St.	CEG (185), MCPHD (261), IDE	EM (151)
8) Pogues Run at 21 st St.	CEG (188), MCPHD (274)	Outcomer Several
9) Pogues Run at Rural St.	CEG (197), MCPHD (275)	Outcome: Several
10) Pogues Run at Emerson Ave.	CEG (198), MCPHD(273)	groups have met.
11) Bean Creek at Garfield Park	CEG (183), MCPHD (271)	 Dana cida by cida
12) Fall Creek at Keystone Ave.	IDEM (150), MCPHD (251)	• Done side by side
13) Fall Creek at Stadium Dr.	IDEM(149), MCPHD (256)	sampling;
14) Elkhart River SR 120 (Jackson St.)	IDEM (36). ELK (212)	• Worked on
15) School Branch at Maloney Road	MCPHD (286), IDEM (139)	• worked on
16) School Branch at Raceway Road	MCPHD (285), IDEM (140)	spacing samples
17) Kankakee River at Dunn's Bridge	IDEM (52), USGS (167)	to increase the
18) Kankakee River at Shelby	IDEM (54), USGS (166)	to increase the
		sample size



What have we learned from our current monitoring network?



Prepared in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Water Quality in Indiana: Trends in Concentrations of Selected Nutrients, Metals, and Ions in Streams, 2000–10



Scientific Investigations Report 2014-5205

U.S. Department of the laterior U.S. Geological Survey A collaboration with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management

> By Martin Risch, Aubrey Bunch, Aldo Vecchia, Jeffrey Martin, and Nancy Baker



http://pubs.usgs.g ov/sir/2014/5205/

Nitrate: 74% percent of sites show decrease; Statistically significant: 3 uptrends and 13 downtrends



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Total phosphorus: 58% percent of sites show decrease; Statistically significant: 4 uptrends and 12 downtrends





Identified existing USGS streamgages to leverage potential new sampling sites







An optimization was done of USGS streamgages to assess hazards and water quality

Streamflow information			Optimization Scorecard									
Site number		Drainage area (mi2)	Discharge site	Temp	Precip	Has QW parameter	Supergage	Used to calculate loads	NOAA Forecast site	Used by County EM	FIM Library	Total score
03310000		956.0	10	5	J	10	10	10	10	60		90
03331500		0.00	10	5				-	10	00	20	05
03331753		942	10			40	40	5	10	40	20	65
05517500	KANKAKEE RIVER AT DUNNS BRIDGE, IN	1352	10			10	10	10	10	30		80
03322900	WABASH RIVER AT LINN GROVE, IN	453	10	5				10	10	40		75
03325000	WABASH RIVER AT WABASH, IN	1768	10	5	5				10	40		70
03353200	EAGLE CREEK AT ZIONSVILLE, IN	103	10	5	5	10	10	10	10	10		70
03374100	WHITE RIVER AT HAZLETON, IN	11,305	10	5	5	10	10	10	10	10		70
05515500	KANKAKEE RIVER AT DAVIS, IN	537	10	5	5	10	10	10	10	10		70
03364000	EAST FORK WHITE RIVER AT COLUMBUS, IN	1,707	10	5				10	10	20	10	65
03373500	EAST FORK WHITE RIVER AT SHOALS, IN	4,927	10	5				10	10	20	10	65
03303280	OHIO RIVER AT CANNELTON DAM AT CANNELTON, IN	97,000	10	5				10	10	30		65
03328000	EEL RIVER AT NORTH MANCHESTER, IN	417	10						10	40		60
03329000	WABASH RIVER AT LOGANSPORT, IN	3,779	10					10	10	20	10	60
03335500	WABASH RIVER AT LAFAYETTE, IN	7,267	10					10	10	20	10	60
03341500	WABASH RIVER AT TERRE HAUTE, IN	12,263	10					10	10	20	10	60
03347000	WHITE RIVER AT MUNCIE, IN	241	10					10	10	20	10	60
03371500	EAST FORK WHITE RIVER NEAR BEDFORD, IN	3,861	10					10	10	20	10	60
05517530	KANKAKEE RIVER NR KOUTS, IN	1376	10						10	40		60
05524500	IROQUOIS RIVER NEAR FORESMAN, IN	449	10	5	5	10	10		10	10		60
03333050	TIPPECANOE RIVER NEAR DELPHI, IN	1,869	10	5				10	10	10	10	55
03336000	WABASH RIVER AT COVINGTON, IN	8,218	20	5				10	10	10		55
03340500	WABASH RIVER AT MONTEZUMA, IN	11,118	20	5				10	10	10		55
04181500	ST. MARYS RIVER AT DECATUR, IN	621	10					5	10	20	10	55
05517000	YELLOW RIVER AT KNOX, IN	435	10		5		10	10	10	10		55
05522500	IROQUOIS RIVER AT RENSSELAER, IN	203	10	5					10	20	10	55





What Is IDEM's External Data Framework (EDF)?

 A systematic, transparent, and voluntary process for external organizations to submit their water quality data to IDEM for potential use in agency programs





Why IDEM Built the EDF

- CWA Act §305(b) and §303(d) require it
- Indiana, like many states, is facing increasingly limited monitoring resources coupled with ever increasing need for monitoring data
- Effective water resource management across the board requires data of known quality, and LOTS of it





A Key Feature of IDEM's EDF

- Three tiers based on the level of scientific rigor with which the data are collected and each with specific data quality requirements
- For the purposes of the EDF, scientific rigor means:
 - Data collection follows <u>documented</u> field, laboratory, and data handling procedures
 - Data collection activities include sufficient controls to ensure the quality of the resulting data set is <u>commensurate with its intended use</u>





EDF Tier 1

- Data quality is unknown or characterized by a low level of scientific rigor
- Not reliable for decision-making but may be useful as anecdotal and/or supplementary information

EDF Tier 2

- Data possess at least a moderate level of scientific rigor
- Reliable for nonregulatory decisionmaking by OWQ and a number of other local-level uses

EDF Tier 3

- Data possess a high level of scientific rigor
- Reliable for OWQ regulatory decisionmaking processes

Increasing Level of Scientific Rigor





Tier 1 Uses

- Education and building awareness of water resources and the issues affecting them
- Supplementary information for total maximum daily load (TMDL) development
- Supplementary information for OWQ's Integrated Report

Tier 2 Uses

- Supplementary information for use in planning or prioritizing OWQ's monitoring and TMDL development
- Demonstrating success of water quality restoration or protection measures
- Watershed management planning
- Determining water quality trends
- Screening data

Tier 3 Uses

- CWA 305(b) water quality assessment and 303(d) listing decisions
- Total maximum daily load modeling
- Determining representative background conditions for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits
- Determining/changing the antidegradation classification of a waterbody





Data Quality Review

 OWQ will review the documentation provided with data sets to see



- if it contains the information needed to conduct a data quality assessment
- Method comparability and sensitivity
- Quality controls (QC) used in the field/lab (along with any analytical quality control results)
- Other indicators of data quality
- This determines the tier of potential uses

Successes to date

New additional sampling

- IN-OH border sampling
 - Maumee River at Antwerp, OH (OEPA)
 - St. Mary's at Wilshire, OH (OEPA)
 - St. Joseph River at Newville, IN (OEPA)
- State of Indiana (IDEM)
 - Maumee River at New Haven, IN
 - St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, IN
- OH River contributions
 - Super gage at Wabash River at New Harmony (TNC and IN Dept of Ag)



Successes to date

Unidentified sampling

- Cities: Fort Wayne, Evansville, Fishers, Anderson...
- Tri-State
- Regional Studies can identify needed sampling sites
 - IFA will be adding streamgages and groundwater wells to add to our networks
- External Data Framework will be the driving force to expand the quality of data collected in IN



Information and Contacts

Indiana Water Monitoring Council http://www.inwmc.org/

Jeff Frey (317) 600-2751 Jody Arthur, (317) 308-3179

jwfrey@usgs.gov

jarthur@in.idem.gov

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