Delaware River Basin Commission

Using Data To Manage Delaware River Basin Water Resources

AWRA Philadelphia

John Yagecic, P.E. Manager, Water Quality Assessment













Delaware River Basin Commission

Compact signed 1961

Five Equal Members:

- Delaware
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- New York
- Federal Government

Broad Responsibilities / Authorities

- Water Supply
- Drought Management
- Flood Loss Reduction
- Water Quality
- Watershed Planning
- Regulatory Review (Permitting)
- Outreach/Education
- Recreation



Goal of this Presentation

- Describe Key DRBC Monitoring Programs & selected one-time projects
 - How we use the data
 - How we serve the data & interpretation to partners and stakeholders
- Highlight and demonstrate some unique data treatments including
 - Interactive web applications
 - Automated dashboards
 - Automated modeling
 - Animated graphing
- * How we use data generated by others including USGS and NOAA





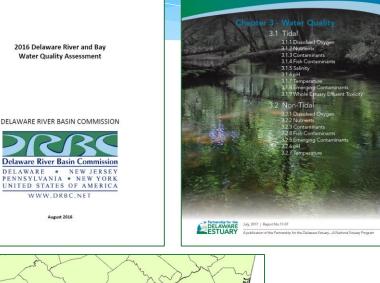


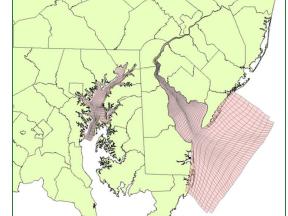
Delaware Estuary Water Quality Monitoring (Boat Run)

- * Since mid-1960's
- * 22 Sites, once per month
- * Parameter Groups
 - Dissolved Oxygen, pH, temperature, specific conductance, turbidity, secchi depth, PAR
 - Nutrients (ammonia, nitrate + nitrite, phosphorus)
 - Sodium, chloride, Chlorophyll a
 - Bacteria
 - Metals

How we use the Delaware Estuary water quality data

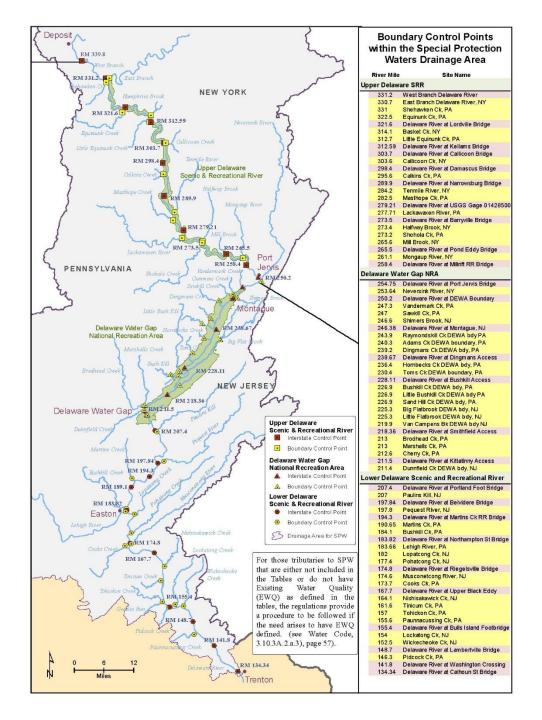
- **Delaware River & Bay Water Quality Assessment Report**
 - CWA 305(b)
 - **Every even numbered year**
- State of the Estuary Report
 - **Cooperation with Partnership for the Delaware Estuary** (PDE)
 - ~ Every 5 years
- Estuary Eutrophication Model (under development)
- **Estuary Water Quality Explorer at** https://johnyagecic.shinyapps.io/BoatRunExplorer/
- Canned database queries on DRBC web site at http://www.state.nj.us/drbc/quality/datum/





Water Quality Assessment





Special Protection Waters Program

- "It is the policy of the Commission ... no measurable change in existing water quality except towards natural conditions ..."
- Monitoring to define Existing Water Quality & Assess whether or not Existing Water Quality is being preserved
- Water Quality models to assess impact of new or expanding WWTPs

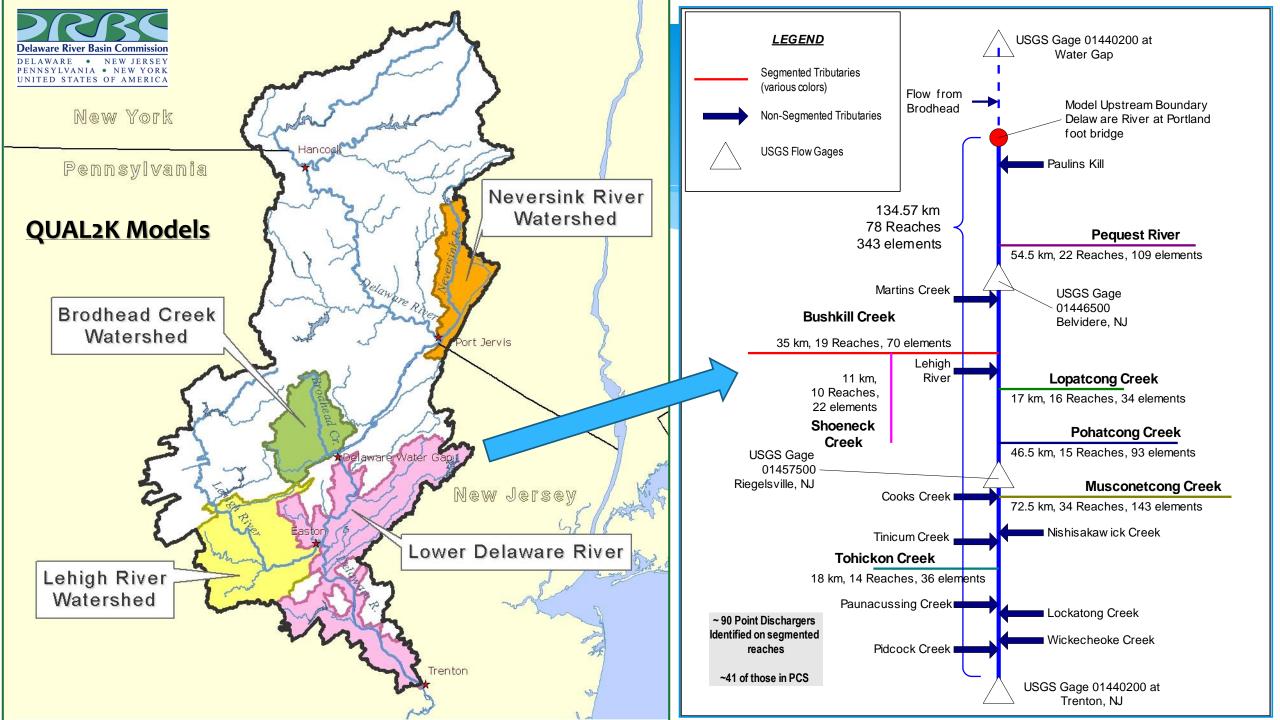


Special Protection Waters Monitoring

- * Nutrients & field measurements
- * Mainstem Delaware River stations
 - Interstate Control Points (ICPs)
- * Tributaries near confluence with Delaware
 - Boundary Control Points (BCPs)
- Number of stations flexible from year to year depending on strength of definition of Existing Water Quality







Special Protection Waters Data

- * Lower Delaware Measurable Change Assessment published August 2016 http://www.nj.gov/drbc/programs/quality/lowerdelaware_EWQassessment2016.html
- * Canned database queries on DRBC web site at http://www.state.nj.us/drbc/quality/datum/
- * Special Protection Waters Monitoring Program Explorer https://elainepanuccio.shinyapps.io/specialprotectionwater sexplorer/



Lower Delaware River Special Protection Waters

ASSESSMENT OF MEASURABLE CHANGES TO EXISTING WATER QUALITY, ROUND 1: BASELINE EWQ (2000-2004) VS. POST-EWQ (2009-2011) DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION, SCENIC RIVERS MONITORING PROGRAM

DRBC | West Trenton, N



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Summary Matrix of Measurable Changes: 440 Within-Site Comparisons at a Glance

| Site Color Key Dark Blue | | | | | | Interstate Control Point (ICP) | | | | | | =Pennsylvania Tributary Boundary Control Point (BCP) | | | | | Dark Green =New Jersey Tributary Boundary Control Point (BCP) | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Del. River at Trentor | | Pidcock Creek, PA | Delaware River at | Wicke- cheoke | Lockatong Creek, NJ | Delaware River at | Pauna- cussing | Tohickon Creek, PA | Tinicum Creek, PA | Nishi- sakawick | Del. River at Milford | Cooks Creek, PA | Musco- netcong | Del. River at Rieglsvll | Pohat-cong Creek, NJ | Lehigh River, PA | Del. River at Easton | | Martins Creek, PA | Pequest River, NJ | Del. River at Belvidere | Paulins Kill River, NJ | Del. Rive at | |
| | | | Crossing | | Lambrtvlle | Creek, NJ | | Bulls Island | Creek, PA | | | Creek, NJ | | | River, NJ | _ | | | | | | | | | Portland | |
| | Parameter Site> Site Number> | > 1343 ICP | 1418 ICP | 1463 BCP | 1487 ICP | 1525 BCP | 1540 BCP | 1554 ICP | 1556 BCP | 1570 BCP | 1616 BCP | 1641 BCP | 1677 ICP | 1727 BCB | 1746 BCP | 1748 ICP | 1774 BCP | 1837 BCP | 1929 10 0 | 1941 PCP | 1007 BCB | 1978 BCP | 1978 ICP | 2070 BCP | 2074 (C) | |
| | | - 1343101 | 1410101 | 1403 DOP | 1407 101 | 1323 BCF | 1340 BCF | 1334101 | 1330 BCF | 13/0 BCF | 1010 BCF | ~ | | | 1740 BCF | 1740101 | | 1037 BCF | 1030101 | 1041 BCF | 1307 DCF | 1970 BCF | 13/010 | 2010 DCF | 207410 | |
| | Dissolved Oxygen (DO) mg/l | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Field | Dissolved Oxygen Saturation % | | | | | | | | | | | ~ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| шĔ | pH, units | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Water Temperature, degrees C | | Nutr | ion | troc | luct | ione | cor | roh | orat | bo | hv | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ammonia Nitrogen as N, Total mg/l | | nuu | IEII | LIEU | ucc | 10115 | COI | | JIai | .eu | Dy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Nitrate + Nitrite as N, Total mg/l | | subs | | ont | 1150 | IS as | | sme | nti | ıcin | a | | | | | ** | | | | | | | | | |
| nts | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | ** | | | | | | | | | |
| ie. | Nitrogen as N, Total (TN) mg/l | | diffe | ren | t da | ta (| liffe | rent | me | othe | dc | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nutrients | Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total (TKN) mg/l | | unic | | it uu | ca, c | | | | | us | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ζ | Orthophosphate as P, Total mg/l | | | | | | | | | | | | | | C | 000 | l Ne | A/C+ | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | INC | vv 3 . | | | | | | | | |
| | Phosphorus as P, Total (TP) mg/l | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88% of water quality tests | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ria | Enterococcus colonies/100 ml | ~ | | | ~ | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0% C | | αιςι | qu | an | .y u | 5313 | | | | |
| Bacteria | Escherichia coli colonies/100 ml | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | | | ** | ** | ** | | | s s | าดพ | ved no degradation | | | | | | | | | |
| ñ | Fecal coliform colonies/100 ml | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Cui | | -8 | uu | | | | | | |
| | Alkalinity as CaCO3, Total mg/l | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| als | Hardness as CaCO3, Total mg/l | | | | | | | | | | | ~ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ion | Chloride, Total mg/l | | | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ~ | ** | ** | ** | ** | | ** | |
| ent | Specific Conductance µmho/cm | | | ** | | ** | ** | ~ | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ~ | ** | ** | 2 | ~ | ~ | ** | ~ | | | |
| Conventionals | Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) mg/l | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ပိ | Total Suspended Solids (TSS) mg/l | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Turbidity NTU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | KE | EY = No indication of measurable change to EWQ | | | | | | | | = Indication of | measurable wate | er quality change | e toward more d | legraded status | | | ~ | = Weak indi | cation of mea | asurable wat | er quality cha | inge toward n | nore degraded | status | | |

Biological Monitoring Program

- * Macroinvertebrates & Periphyton
- * 25 riffle sites in non-tidal Delaware River
- * Every 2 or 3 years
- * Assessment included in Delaware River Water Quality Assessment (305(b))
- * Databases to be accessible via DRBC web site in 2018 (stay tuned)

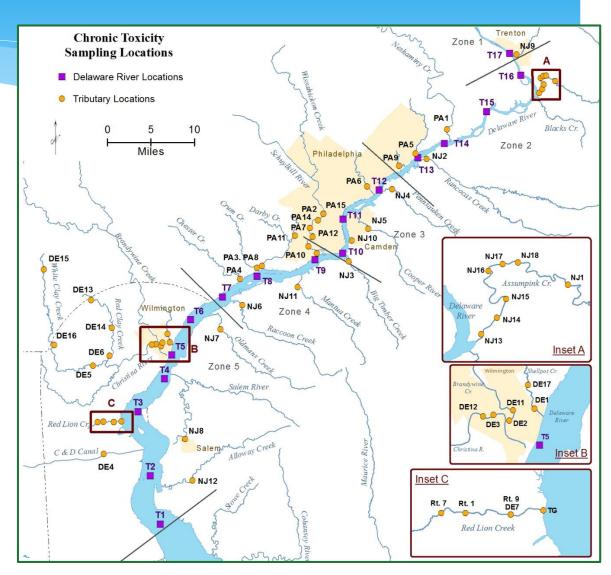




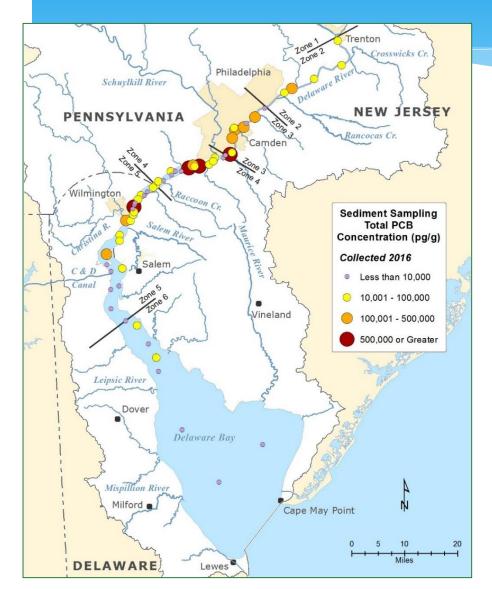
Ambient Toxicity

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- Surface Water Samples
- Detect interactive toxic effects of mixtures of chemicals
- Laboratory Tests using USEPA Short-Term Chronic Methods
- Freshwater and Estuarine species
- 1990 to present, 3 to 5 year cycle
- 2015 & 2016 in cooperation with DNREC WATAR program
- Next sampling proposed for main stem in 2018



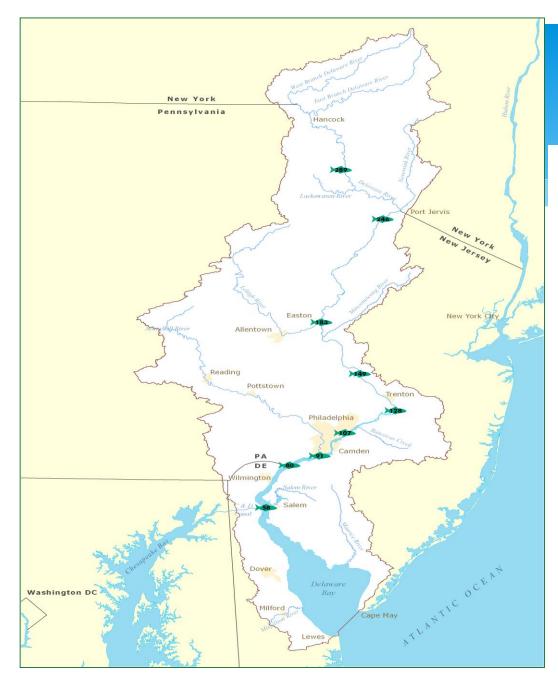
Sediment Monitoring



* Periodic

- * PCBs, PAHs, perflourinated compounds, emerging contaminants
- * Monitoring recovery under PCB TMDL, special studies in support of states, document background conditions





Fish Tissue Monitoring

- 8 or 9 sites in both tidal (5 sites) and non-tidal (3 4 sites)
 Delaware River.
- * Frequency: Yearly 2000 2007, 2010, 2012, 2015, 2016 (Delaware Bay), 2018 (planned)
- Two fish species at each site representing benthic and pelagic trophic levels.
 - Tidal: white perch, channel catfish
 - Non-tidal: smallmouth bass, white sucker
- * PCBs, Mercury, Methylmercury, Chlorinated pesticides, Dioxins/Furans, Perfluorinated Compounds, Metals
- * Data used for fish consumption advisories by NJ



Special Projects

- * Natural Gas Baseline Monitoring
 - Biological Monitoring
 - Conductivity Loggers
 - Radiochemistry
 - Archived samples, barium & strontium
- * SPW Model Calibration Monitoring
 - Brodhead, Neversink, & Lehigh Watersheds
- * Response Monitoring
 - Vinyl Chloride spill response monitoring
 - Estuary tritium, gross alpha, gross beta emitters









Special Projects (continued)

- * Aquatic Life Studies
 - Lower non-tidal Delaware Mussel Survey
 - Didymo Survey
 - Didymosphenia geminate, native diatom alga but prone to blooms
 - Matlock Periphytometer Study
- * Winter Estuary Ammonia monitoring
- Support for other organizations
 - PWD dye study support
 - Support to Shad young-of-year survey
 - Periodic Emerging Contaminant monitoring



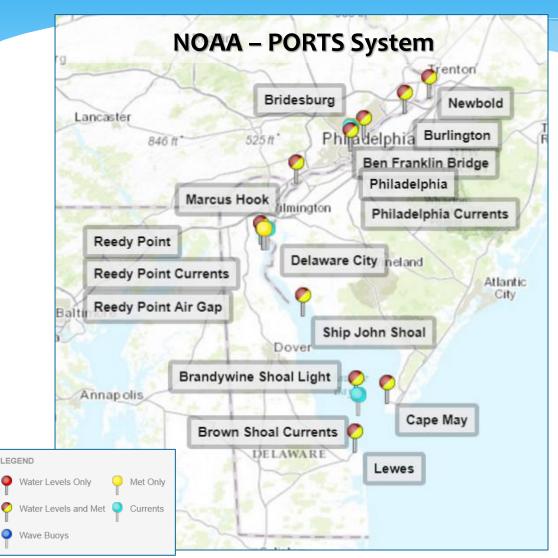


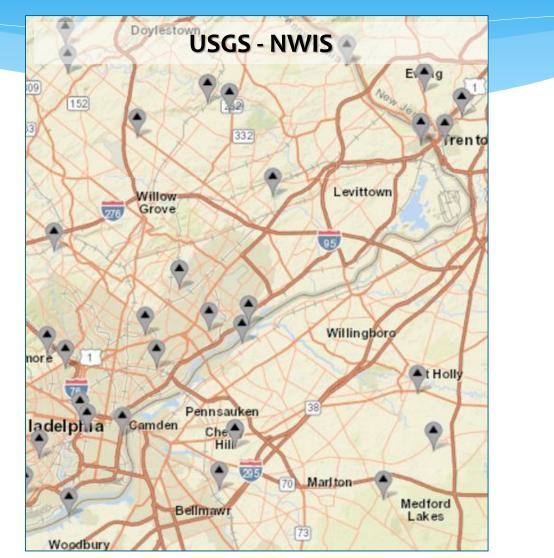






How we use data generated by others USGS-NWIS and NOAA-PORTS

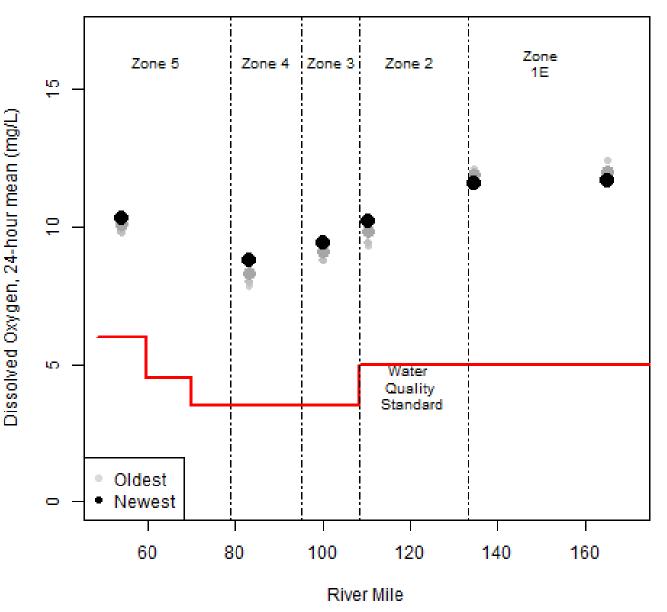




Using Data Generated by Others: Flow & Water Quality Dashboards

- * Near Real-Time Water Quality & Flow Dashboards
- * Pulls data from USGS and NOAA via the internet
- * Automated scripted processing and plotting of data
- * Comparisons to criteria and thresholds
 - http://drbc.net/Sky/waterq.htm
 - http://drbc.net/Sky/flows.htm





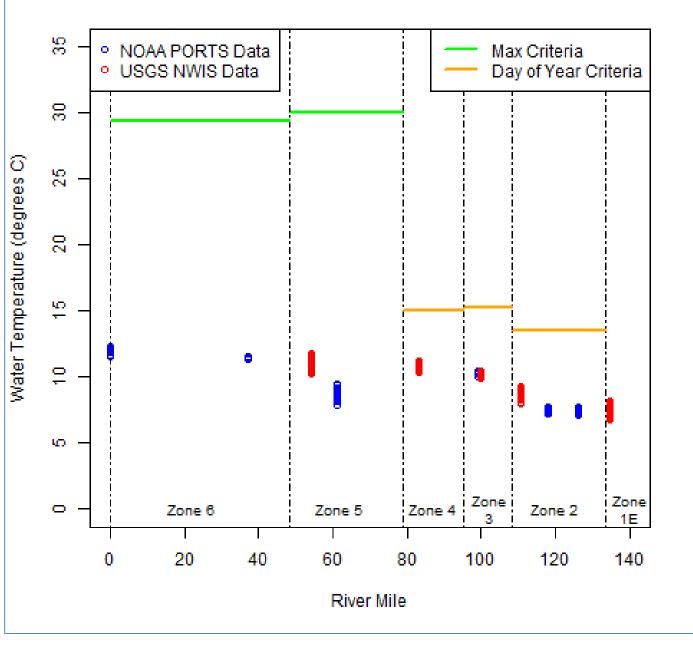
Delaware River Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations 11/14/2017 to 11/19/2017 and Standards

Water Quality Dashboard

* Last 5-days Dissolved Oxygen compared to Criteria



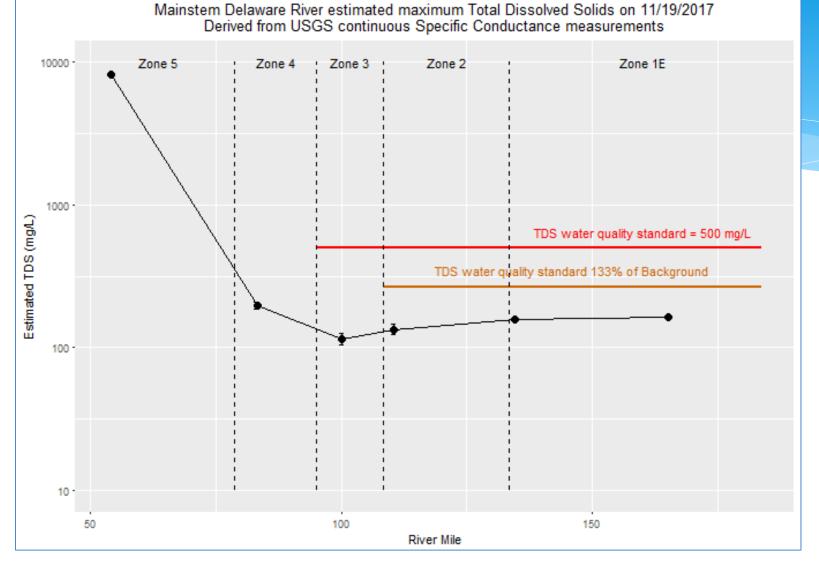
Delaware River Temperatures and Standards, 11/19/2017



Water Quality Dashboard

 Temperature from both NWIS and NOAA-PORTS compared to Criteria

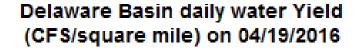


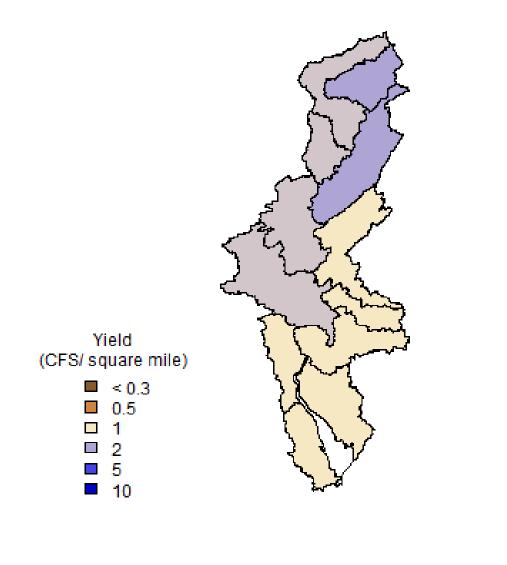


Water Quality Dashboard

Reads specific conductance, converts to TDS using a regression relationship, plots TDS compared to criteria



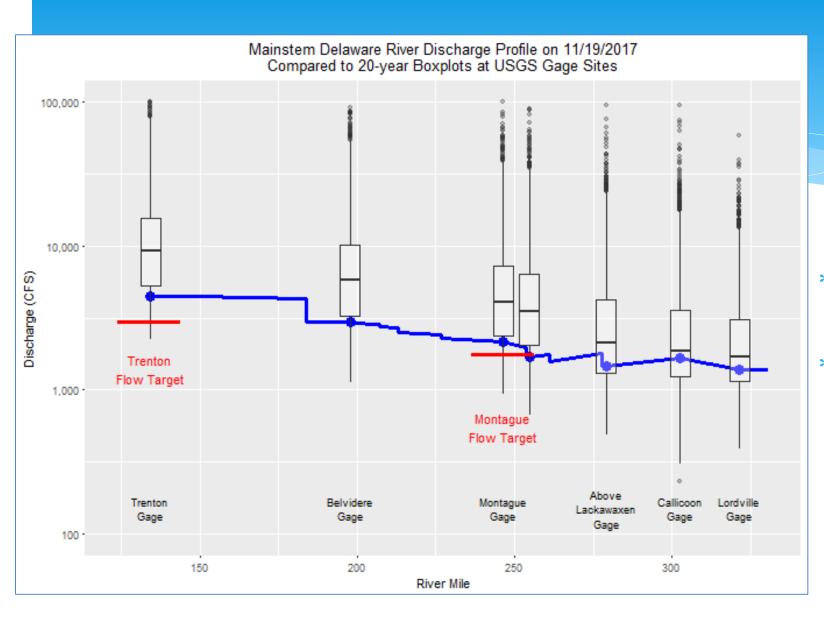




Flow Dashboard

- * Animated map of water yields by HUC8 for last several days
- Pulls, processes, and plots data from ~140 USGS gages



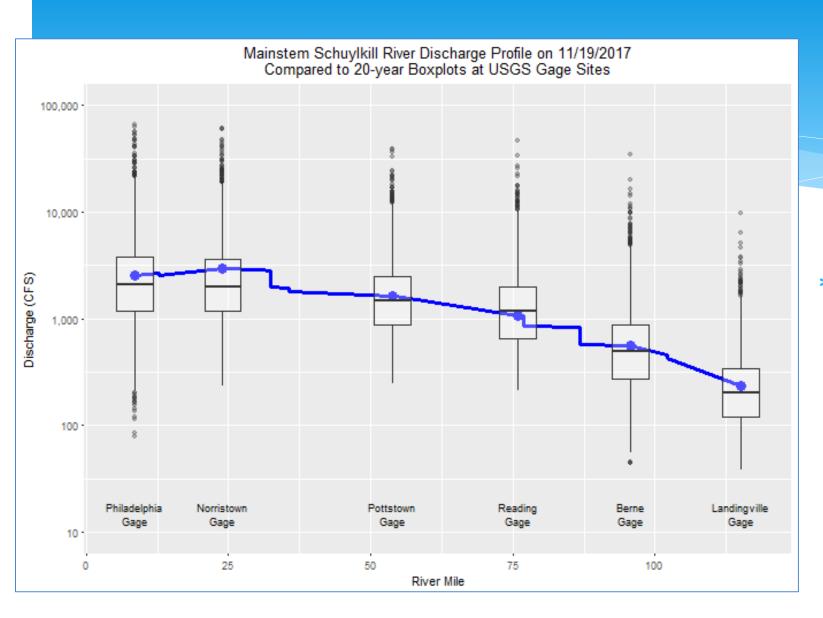


Flow Dashboard

* Generates 20-year boxplots for each gage (goalpost)

 Generates profile plot including inflows from major tributaries to show how current condition compares





Flow Dashboard

* Same thing for Schuylkill gages

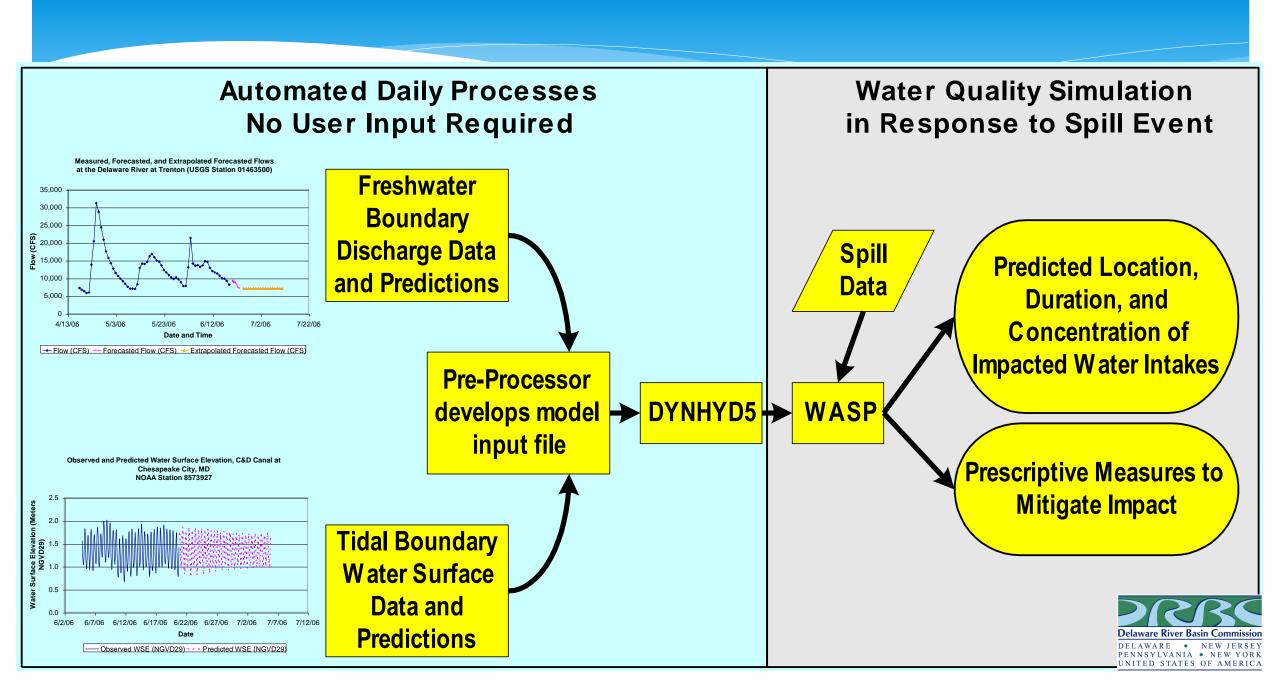


Delaware Estuary Water Surface Elevation, 12/29/2017 00:00 Data retrieved 01/02/2018 Ben Delaware Predicted Franklin Memorial Observed Bridge Bridge Elevation in Meters relative to MLLVV **CO** . CN - \odot Federal Navigation Char Blowout Tide 7 20 40 60 80 100 120 0 **River Mile**

Flow Dashboard

- Pulls observed and predicted water surface elevation data from NOAA-PORTS system
- * Animated plot of last several days







Using Data Generated by Others: Overnight Hydrodynamic Model

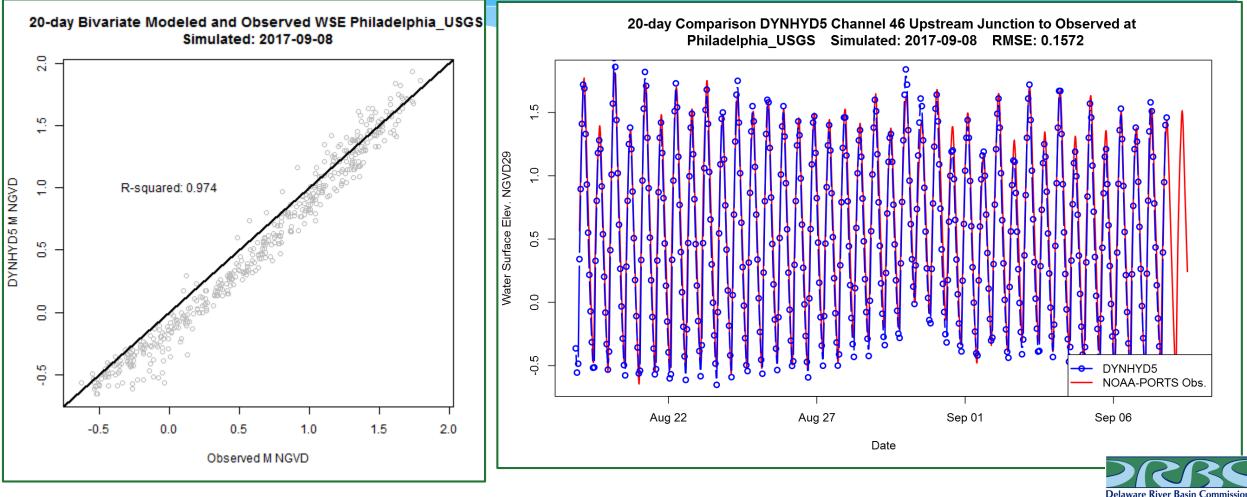
- * Pulls data from NOAA-PORTS, USGS, and AHPS overnight via internet
- * Automated scripts formulate the data into an input file for existing model
- * Runs existing DYNYD5 model using new data
- * In the event of a spill, manually feed the output to WASP water quality model to simulate concentration, duration, and movement of plume

Continued Automated Model Development

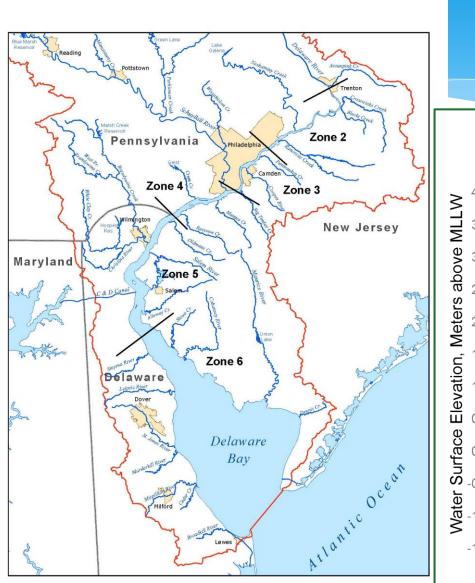


- * Earliest version utilized VBA scripts for pulling & processing data
 - http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jawr.12185/abstract
- * From fully automated to mostly automated in 2017 human interaction is key
- * Migrated pulling & processing to R in 2017
- * Added daily calibration checks in 2017
- * Expect to replace 1-D DYNHYD model with coarse and fine grid EFDC models in 2019

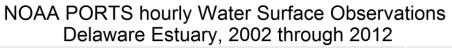
Automated Daily Calibration Checks



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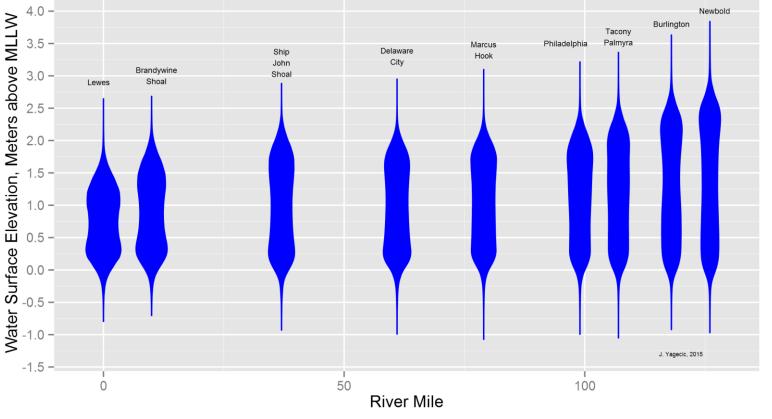


Amplification of Tidal Range



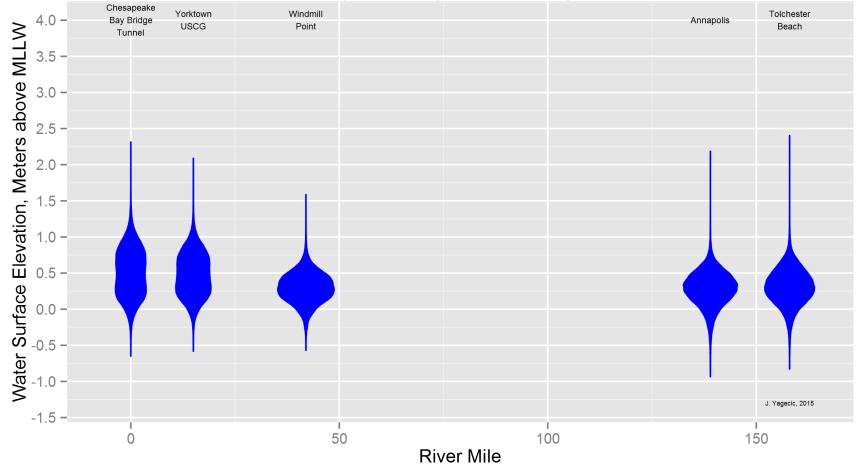
ELAWARE

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Comparison to Chesapeake

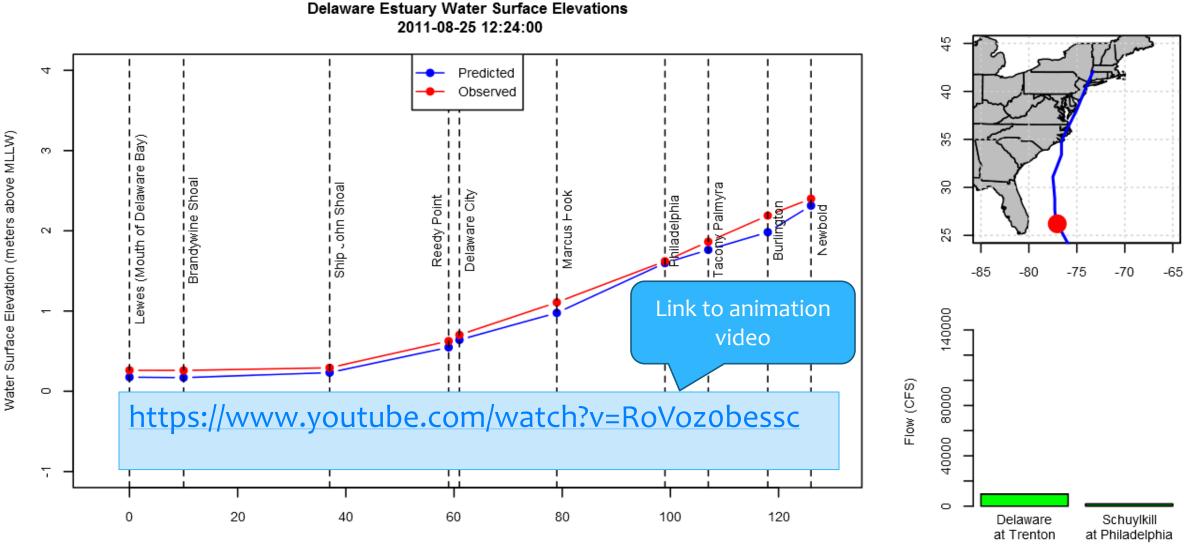
NOAA PORTS hourly Water Surface Observations Chesapeake Bay, 2002 through 2012





Orientation to Graph (static) NSYLVANIA • NEW TED STATES OF AMERICA

YORE



J. Yagecic, 2017

River Miles



Questions & Discussion

John.Yagecic@drbc.nj.gov http://www.nj.gov/drbc/quality/datum/ https://adventuresindata.blogspot.com/

| Ron MacGillivray, Ph.D. | Namsoo Suk, Ph.D. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Elaine Panuccio | Greg Cavallo |
| Tom Fikslin, Ph.D. | Erik Silldorff, Ph.D. (former) |
| Bob Limbeck (retired) | Many many interns! |

Featured DRBC Staff

