MassDEP's Surface Water Monitoring Program

Wastewater Advisory Committee, October 7, 2016

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Outline

- * Background CWA
- * Monitoring Networks
- * Probabilistic Monitoring
- * Water Resource Management Trends

Background

- * CWA goal to restore and maintain integrity of Nation's waters
- MassDEP administers a multi-faceted water quality management program
- Program relies on credible water monitoring data to inform decision-making
- States allowed flexibility to design and carry out water monitoring programs

MassDEP Watershed Planning Program Scope



Monitoring Program Objectives

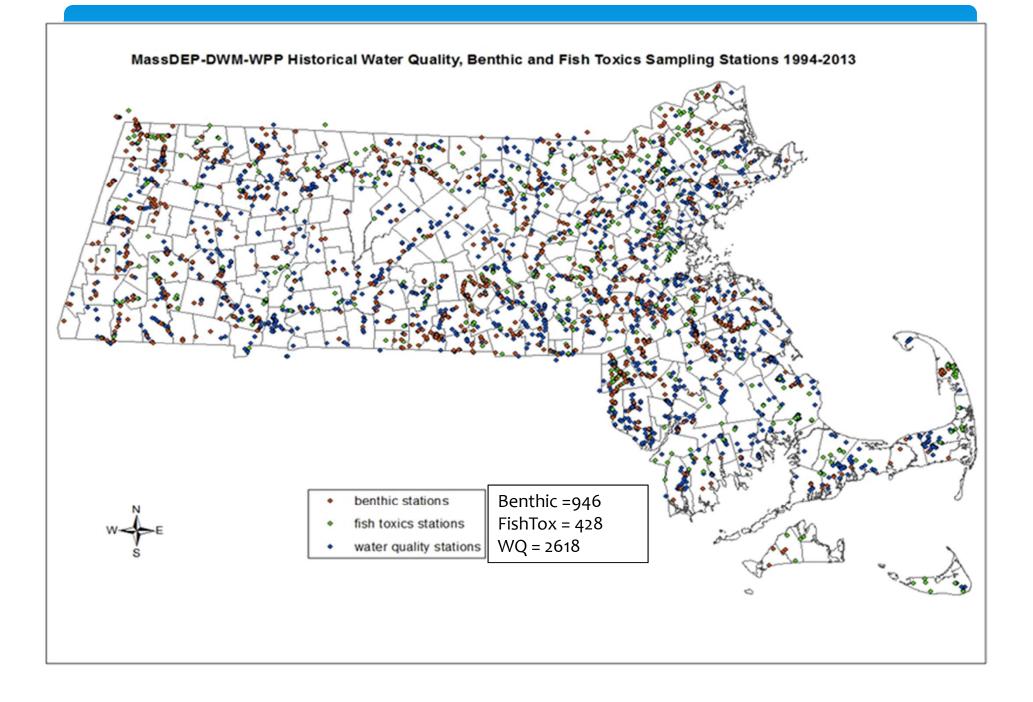
- * Assess the status or condition of Massachusetts' waters: Water is the current condition relative to management goals?
- Develop, implement and evaluate pollution control strategies: Watershed plans, total maximum daily loads (TMDL), wastewater permit effluent limits
- * Review standards: cold water fisheries, EPA Guidance toxics (cadmium (2016); EPA Recreation Criteria (2012)
- * Measure the effectiveness of water quality management programs Are we meeting water Quality Standards?

Monitoring Networks

- Deterministic ("Targeted") Site- or Issue-specific
 Networks implemented on rotating watershed or
 priority-driven schedules
- * **Fixed-site Networks** of strategic sites sampled longterm at regular intervals to assess loadings and trends
- Statistically-valid ("Probabilistic") Networks employ randomly selected sites to provide unbiased assessments to be applied at larger scales (state-wide)

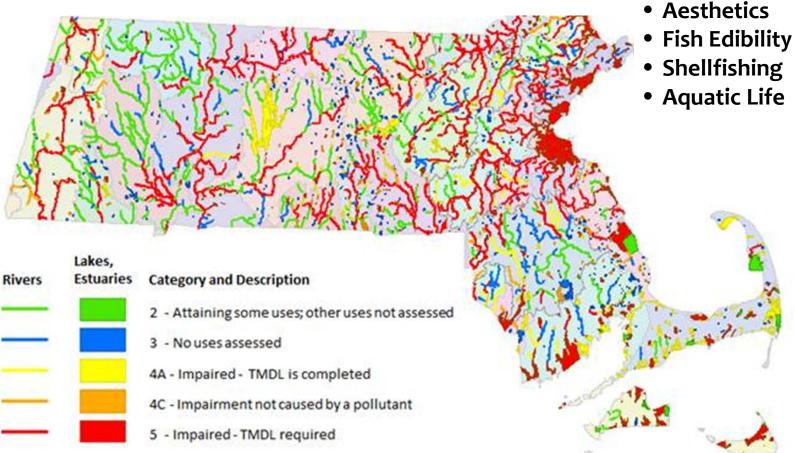
Monitoring Networks

Deterministic – "Targeted" [1994-2011]:
5-year rotating basin
Location specific assessment
Condition of surface water
Many locations Co-located with WWTP discharges



Water Quality Assessment

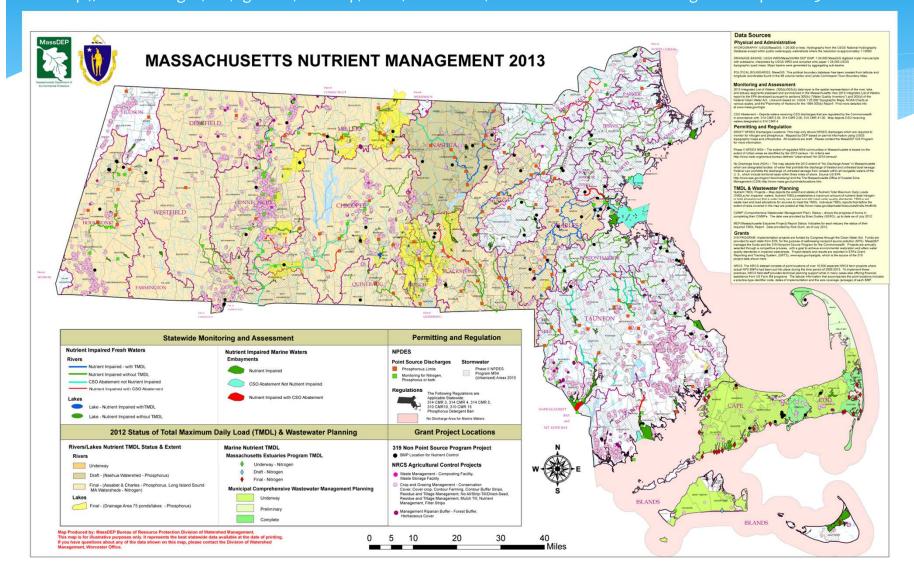
MassDEP Integrated List of Waters



- Primary Contact
- Secondary Contact
- Aesthetics

Pollution Control Nutrient TMDLs

http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/watersheds/massachusetts-nutrient-management-report-2013.html



What is Probabilistic Monitoring?

Uses a randomly selected subset of a defined target population to provide an unbiased estimate on the condition of the target population along with a statement on the uncertainty of the estimate.

- Randomly selected subset ensures "representativeness" or unbiased estimate
- * Target populations Lakes, wetlands, wadeable streams, cold water fisheries, large rivers, marine and coastal etc.
- * Uncertainty statement ex. 53% +/- 3% of lakes support aquatic life

EPA Rationale for Probabilistic Monitoring

- * Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 305(b) condition of all waters
- * Cost-effectiveness Census vs. Probability surveys
- Provides a more complete and less biased assessment of water quality condition in the state (sample clean and dirty)
- Potential to improve resource allocation among competing monitoring objectives
- * Potential to streamline CWA Section 305(b) reporting
- Encouragement from EPA to include statistical surveys in the state monitoring strategy = Funding
- * National Assessment of Water Quality

Massachusetts Probabilistic Monitoring and Assessment Program (streams)

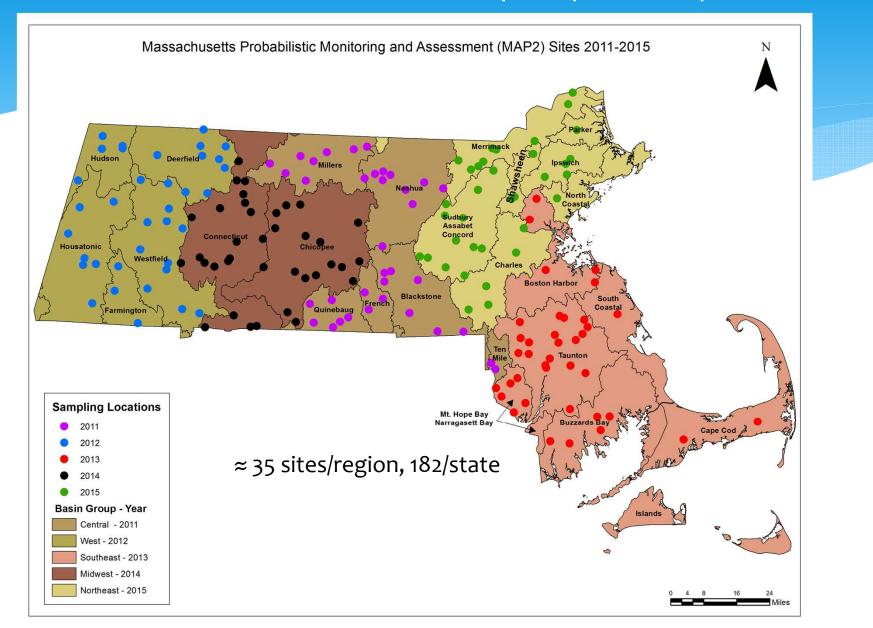
* Objectives

- * Provide an unbiased assessment (Support/Impaired)
- Provide an unbiased estimation of the major causes & sources of impairments
- Potential to provide an analysis of trends (repeat sampling of random sites)
- * Continue to explore opportunities for other data analysis that will provide insight into the water quality condition of the target population (e.g. biological criteria development)

Wadeable Streams (2011-2015)

- * Design
 - * Target Population: All wadeable 1st 4th Strahler Order non-tidal perennial rivers and streams within MA
 - Sample Frame: National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (1:24,000)
 - * Stratification: Sites stratified by 5 basin groups
 - * Sites Selected:
 - * 35 base and 128 oversample per basin group
 - * 182 base sites statewide

Wadeable Stream Sites Sampled (2011-2015)

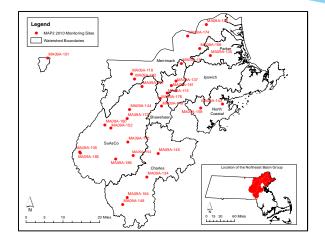


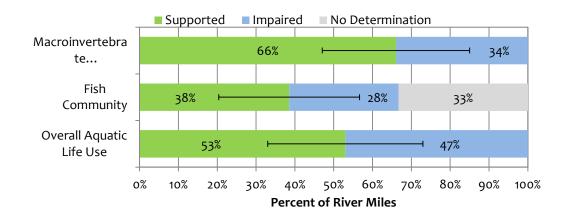
MA Wadeable Streams (2011-2015)

Sampling Plan

- * Water Quality: monthly (May September)
 - * E. coli, total phosphorus, total nitrogen, ammonia, chloride, color, turbidity
- * Dissolved metals: monthly (June August)
- * Deployed multi-probes: variable (May Sept)
 - * Continuous dissolved oxygen and temperature
- * Macroinvertebrate community: once (July August)
- * Fish community: once (August September)

Example Results

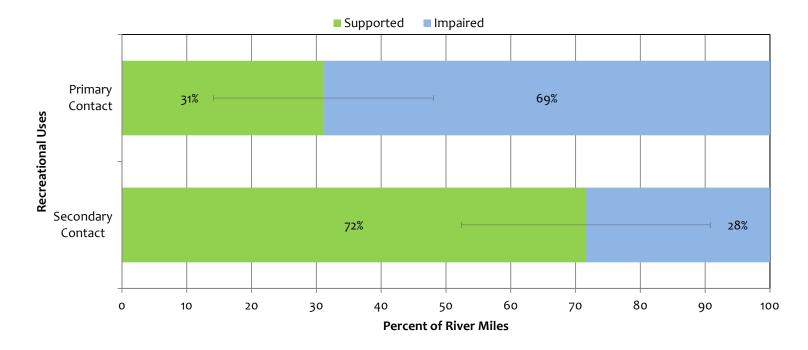




Extent of Aquatic Life Use stressors violating water quality criteria or guidance values in the target population. Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval.

Example Results

Percentage of river miles in the target population supporting Primary Contact Recreational Use and Secondary Contact Recreational Use. Error bars represent the 95% confidence intervals.

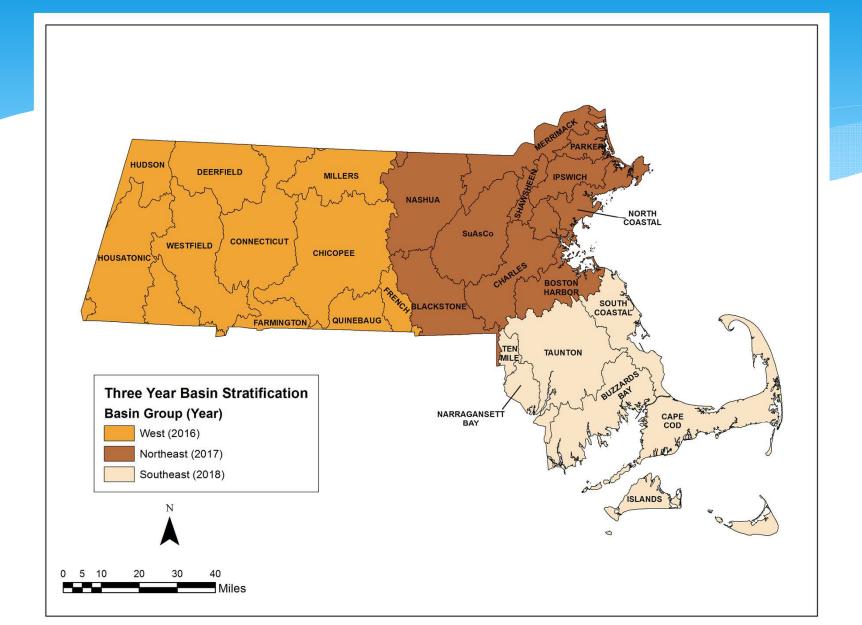


Lakes (2016-2018)

Design

- * Target Population:
 - * All permanent freshwater lakes, reservoirs, & ponds in MA
 - * > 2 hectares in surface area and > 2 meters at max depth
- * Sample Frame: National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (1:24,000)
- * **Stratification:** Sites stratified by 3 basin groups
- * Sites Selected:
 - * 25 base and 100 oversample per basin group
 - * 75 base sites statewide

Lakes Three Year Basin Stratification



Lakes (2016-2018)

Sampling Plan

Index Site (max lake depth)

- * Frequency every 6 weeks (June September)
- * Secchi disk
- * Depth profiles dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, and specific conductivity
- * Epilimnion total phosphorus, total nitrogen, chloride, alkalinity, hardness, dissolved organic carbon, dissolved silica, color and turbidity
- * Hypolimnion total phosphorus and total nitrogen
- Photic zone composite chlorophyll a, phytoplankton community

Lakes (2016-2018)

- * Sampling Plan (Continued)
 - Shoreline Site site of probable public recreation (e.g. beach, boat ramp)
 - * E. coli: monthly (May September)
 - * Algal toxins (microcystin and anatoxin a): monthly (July – September)
 - * Phytoplankton community: monthly (July September)
 - * Whole Lake
 - * Fish tissue mercury, organochlorine pesticides, and metals
 - * Littoral macroinvertebrate community
 - * Macrophyte biovolume, percent cover and non-natives
 - * Bathymetry

Water Resource Management Trends:

- * Solving Water quality problems expensive
- * Requires science-driven solutions
- * Technology allows for data sharing
- * Increasing number of data collectors (federal, state, NGO, regulated, private)
- * Increasing need to leverage partnerships in data collection
- * Data collection is expensive, get it right to optimize usability

Water Quality Data Sources

Massachusetts State Agencies

- Department of Environmental Protection Drinking Water Program, Wetlands and Waterways Program, Watershed Planning, Wastewater Management Program and Permitting
- Department of Environmental Protection/UMass Dartmouth Massachusetts Estuaries Project (MEP)
- Office of Coastal Zone Management (CZM)
- Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR)
- Department of Fish and Game Division of Marine Fisheries
- Department of Fish and Game Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
- Department of Public Health (DPH)
- Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA)
- MassGIS data layers pertaining to land use, percent impervious cover, pollution sources, etc.

Federal Agencies

- ➢ U.S. Geological Survey
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- > U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- > U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

Other Sources

- Massachusetts Water Resources Research Center
- > Colleges, Universities and associated academic institutions
- Watershed and lake associations
- Citizen monitoring programs
- Municipal Conservation Commissions (nonpoint source assessment)
- WWTPs- NPDES Permit Monitoring Requirements
- Municipal Facilities Plans
- Environmental consultants

Questions?

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Data Submission Guidelines

www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/water/wat ersheds/external-data-submittals-for-thewpp.html

WPP-Guidance_external data guidance sheets\CN 000.72a - Guidance_External Data Submittal & Review 1-29-14.doc