



# Real-Time Water Quality Report

## Grieg NL Nurseries Ltd Monitoring Well

Deployment Period:  
December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2023 to January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2024



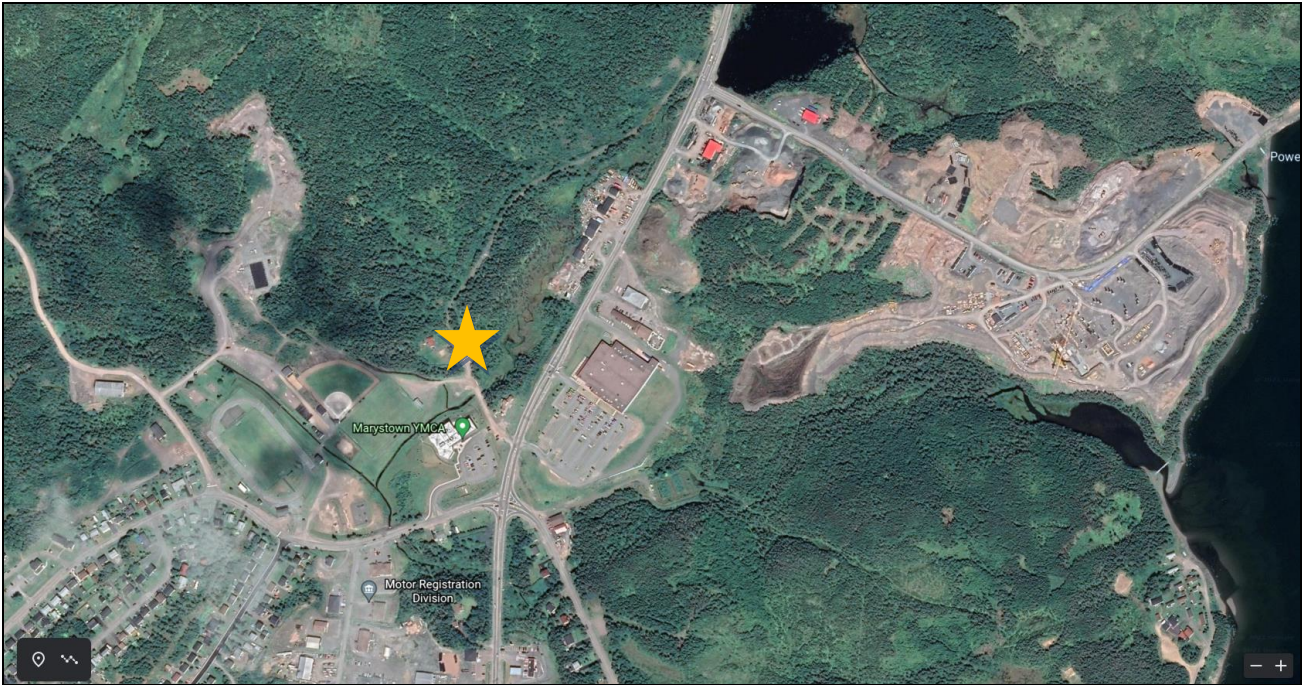
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## General

The Water Resources Management Division (WRMD) in partnership with Grieg NL Nurseries Ltd, maintain a real-time water quality groundwater monitoring station. The station is located near the Marystown YMCA and Track and Field Complex.



**Figure 1: Location of Real-Time Groundwater Well**



**Figure 2: Hut Structure for groundwater well**



**Figure 3. View standing in front of well looking toward main road in Marystown, NL**



Figure 4: Well Casing in the hut



Figure 5: View looking into well

## Quality Assurance and Quality Control

WRMD staff (Environment & Climate Change (ECC)) are responsible for maintenance of the real-time water quality monitoring equipment, as well as recording and managing the water quality data. Grab samples are collected at the beginning of each deployment period to compare against the initial in-situ logged data. Grab samples compliment the real-time data and provide an extra source of water quality data for comparisons when tracking changes over time at the station (Table 1).

It should be noted that the temperature sensor on any sonde is the most important. All other parameters can be divided into subgroups of temperature dependent, temperature compensated and temperature independent. Due to the temperature sensor's location on the sonde, the entire sonde must be at a constant temperature before the temperature sensor will stabilize. The values may take some time to adjust to the appropriate reading.

### Status of Station

Grieg Seafood has two available wells: a main production well that provides new water to the facility as needed, and a monitoring/backup well that houses the WRMD monitoring equipment. To ensure the pump installed in the monitoring/backup well is functioning, the pump is started periodically (about once per week). The WRMD's monitoring equipment is not removed during the pump test and as a result may disrupt the water parameter recordings. This groundwater well shares its aquifer with the main pumping well for the hatchery and variations in the water parameters could be a result of pumping from either well.

In-Situ instrument measurements are recorded shortly after the freshly calibrated instrument is deployed. The limited time for the sonde to reach equilibrium with its surroundings can occasionally lead to variations in values between grab sample results and instrument measurements.

**Table 1: Comparison of the In-Situ instrument vs. Grab Sample Results**

Parameter of Comparison	In-Situ Instrument	Grab Sample Result	Comparison Ranking
pH (pH units)	7.64	7.94	Good
Specific Conductivity ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )	288.46	310	Poor

**Table 2: QAQC Comparison Ranking Chart**

Parameter	Excellent	Good	Fair	Marginal	Poor
pH (pH units)	$\leq \pm 0.2$	$> \pm 0.2$ to 0.5	$> \pm 0.5$ to 0.8	$> \pm 0.8$ to 1	$> \pm 1$
Specific Conductivity ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )	$\leq \pm 3$	$> \pm 3$ to 10	$> \pm 10$ to 15	$> \pm 10$ to 15	$> \pm 20$
Specific Conductivity ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) > 35 (%)	$\leq \pm 3$	$> \pm 3$ to 10	$> \pm 10$ to 15	$> \pm 10$ to 15	$> \pm 20$

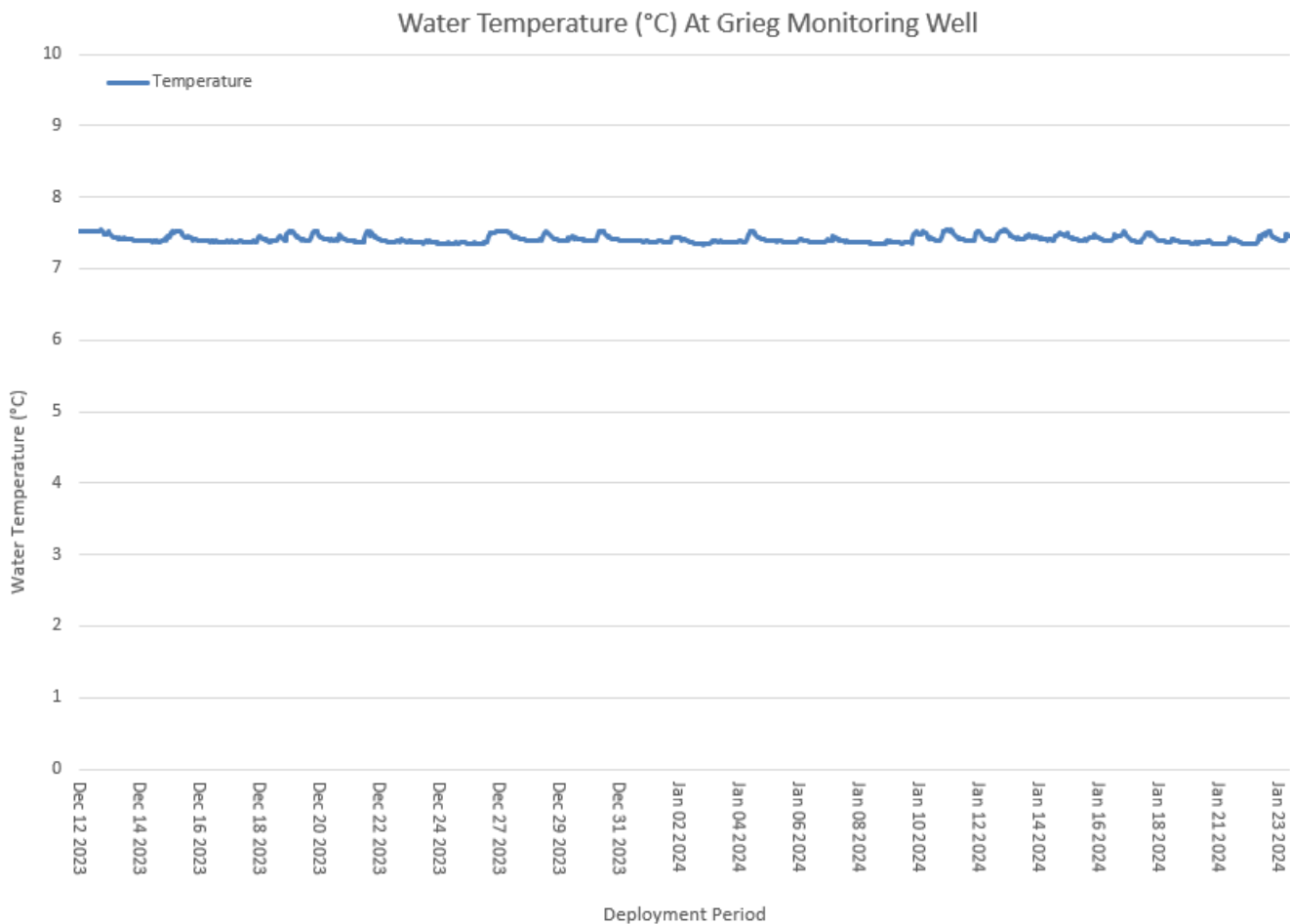
## Grieg Monitoring Well

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### Water Temperature

Water temperature ranged from 7.33°C to 7.54°C during the deployment period (Figure 6). The average water temperature across the deployment is 7.41°C.

Grieg’s monitoring station is a groundwater well; generally, the water temperatures will remain consistent throughout the deployment. This is evident during this deployment with the small range between minimum and maximum values.



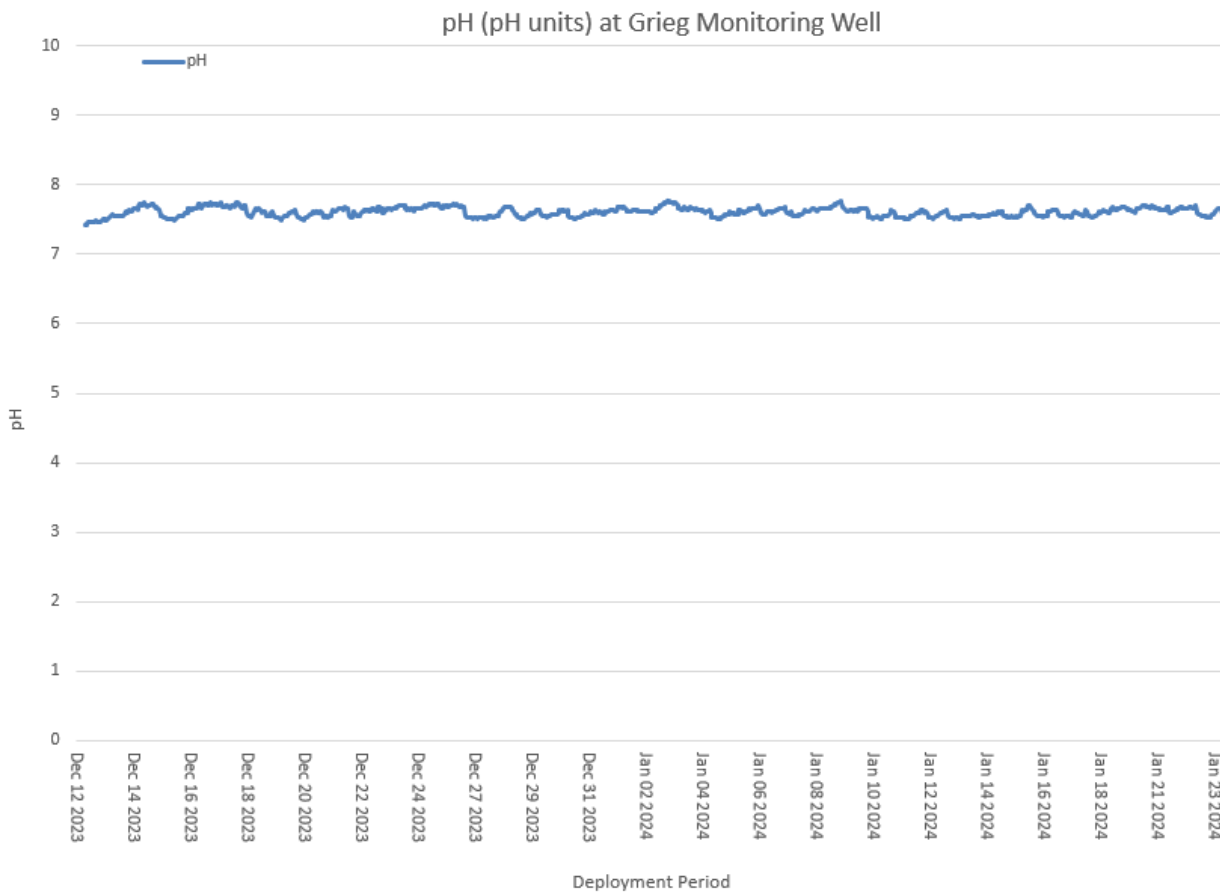
**Figure 6: Water temperature (°C) values**

## pH

Throughout the deployment period, pH values ranged between 7.43 pH units and 7.77 pH units. The pH data remained consistent for the duration of the deployment, with an average of 7.61 pH units (figure 7).

A pH sensor measures the acidity or alkalinity of a water body. pH is a measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions (H<sup>+</sup>) in a solution. Small changes in pH were likely the result of pumping within the aquifer. As the well refills and the level adjusts, there will be movement in the pH levels for a short period of time.

Comparison of the grab sample data for pH indicated the grab sample of 7.94 pH, was slightly higher than what was recorded in-situ at 7.64 pH (Table 1). It would be expected that these two pH results would vary slightly. The well was pumped prior to collecting the grab sample, while the in-situ reading was recorded after the pumping of the well had stopped and the water column allowed to settle.



**Figure 7: pH (pH units) values**

### Specific Conductivity & Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

During the deployment, conductivity levels were within 261.1  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  and 360.8  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , with an average of 277.95  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  (Figure 8). Comparison of the grab sample data for specific conductivity indicated the grab sample of 310  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ , was slightly higher than what was recorded in-situ at 288.46  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  (Table 1). It would be expected that these two results would vary slightly. The well was pumped prior to collecting the grab sample, while the in-situ reading was recorded after the pumping of the well had stopped and the water column allowed to settle.

The specific conductivity probe measures the presence of diluted salts and inorganic materials in a water source. The higher spikes in conductivity are likely due to pumping disturbance and well activity within the aquifer. Pumping can disrupt the diluted salts and inorganic materials that are present in the groundwater.

TDS data is derived from the specific conductivity data. The water quality instrument is programmed to calculate an estimated TDS value from a conductivity value. TDS data will mirror the movement of the specific conductivity data, however the TDS is calculated in g/L (Figure 9). For the deployment period, TDS ranged within 0.17 g/L to 0.24 g/L.

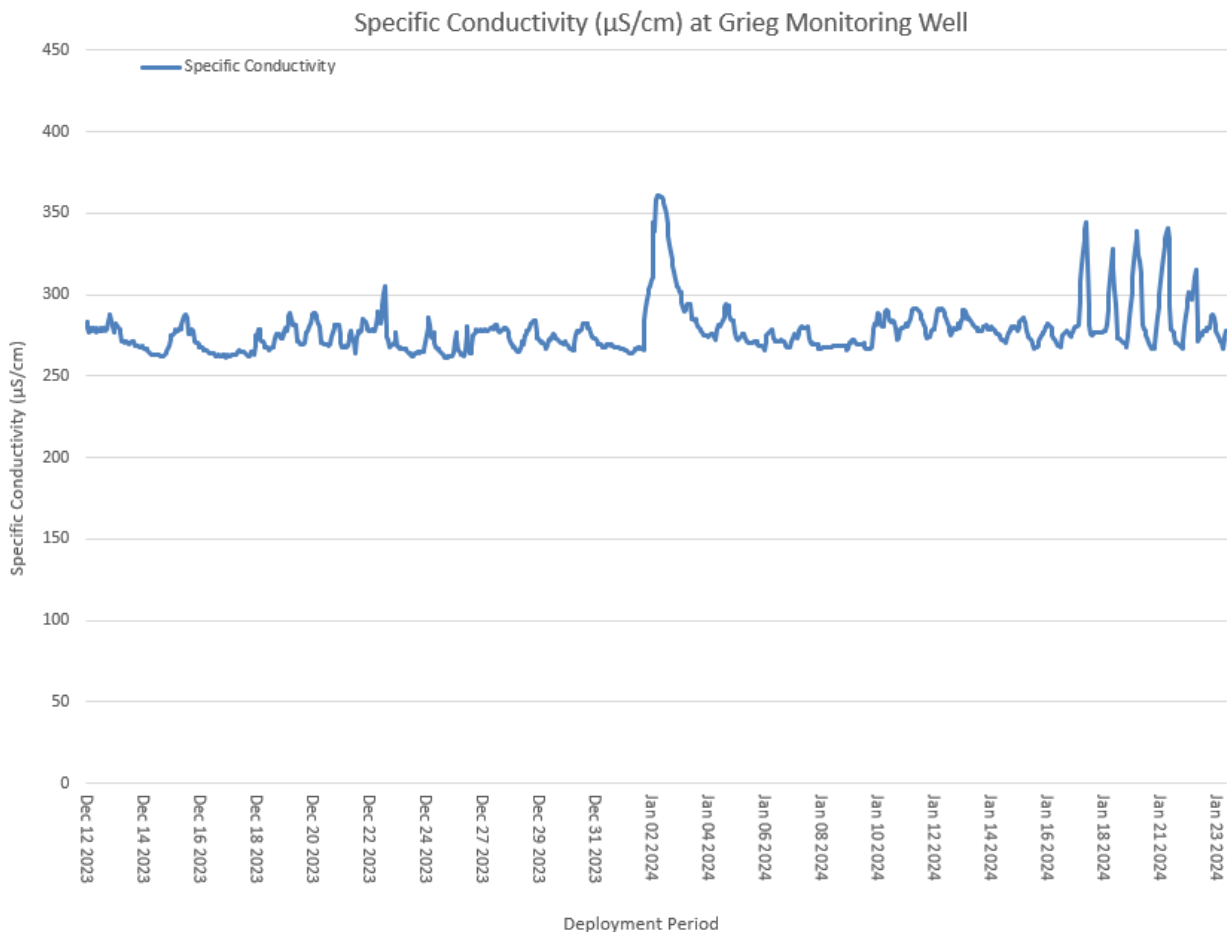
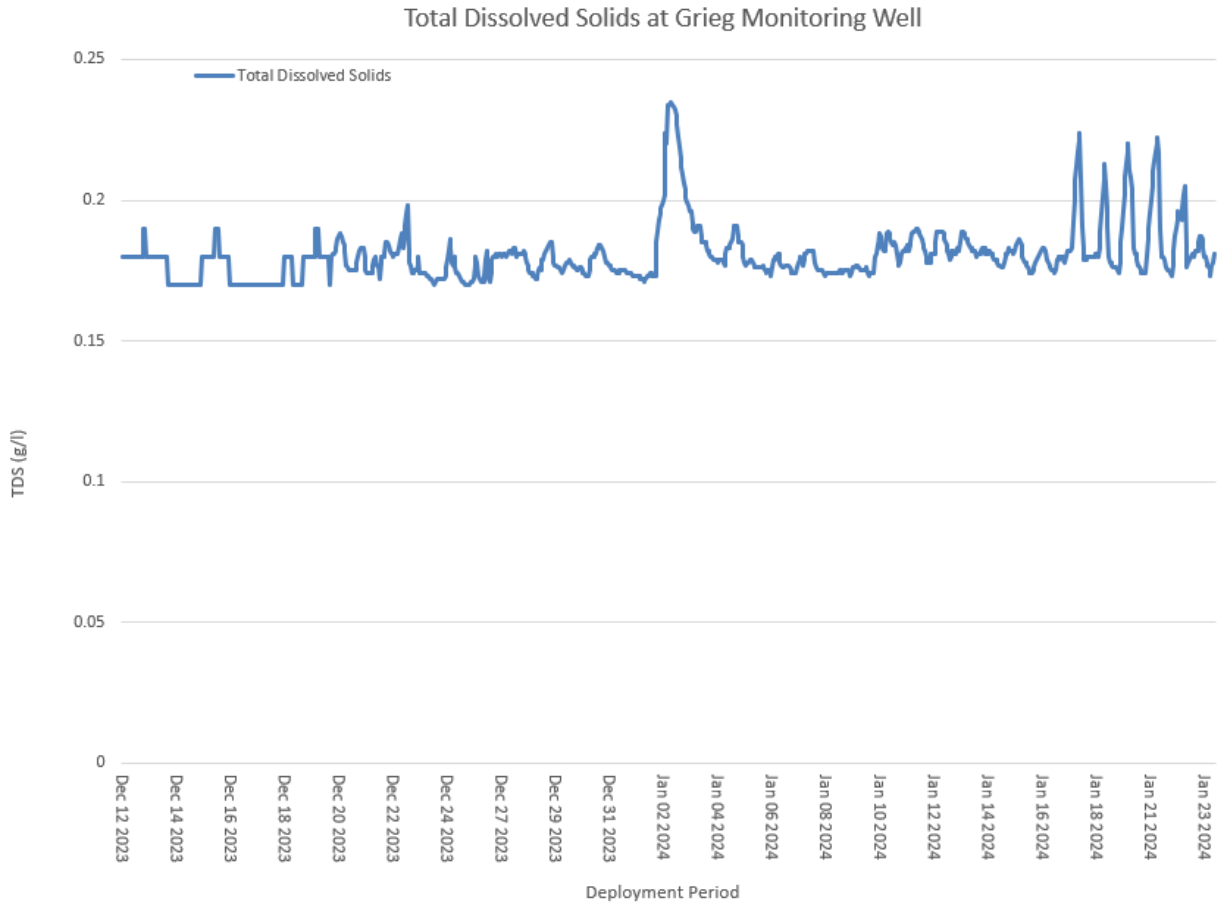


Figure 8: Specific conductivity ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ ) values



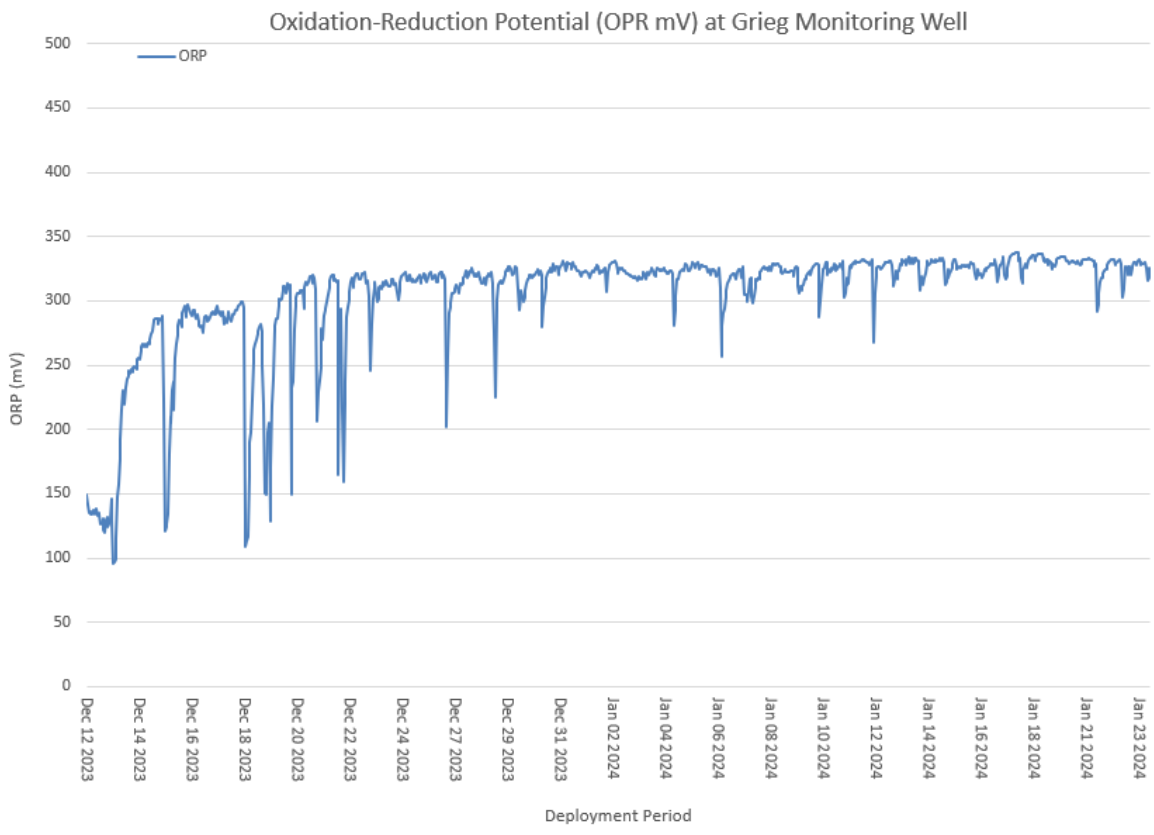


**Figure 9: Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)**

### Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP)

ORP levels during the deployment ranged within 95.90 mV to 338.10 mV (Figure 11). The dataset had an average of 303.32 mV. Due to the disruption of the well with frequent pumping and water level changes of the aquifer, it is expected that the ORP would fluctuate. The changes across the deployment are evident on Figure 11 as the ORP values rise and fall.

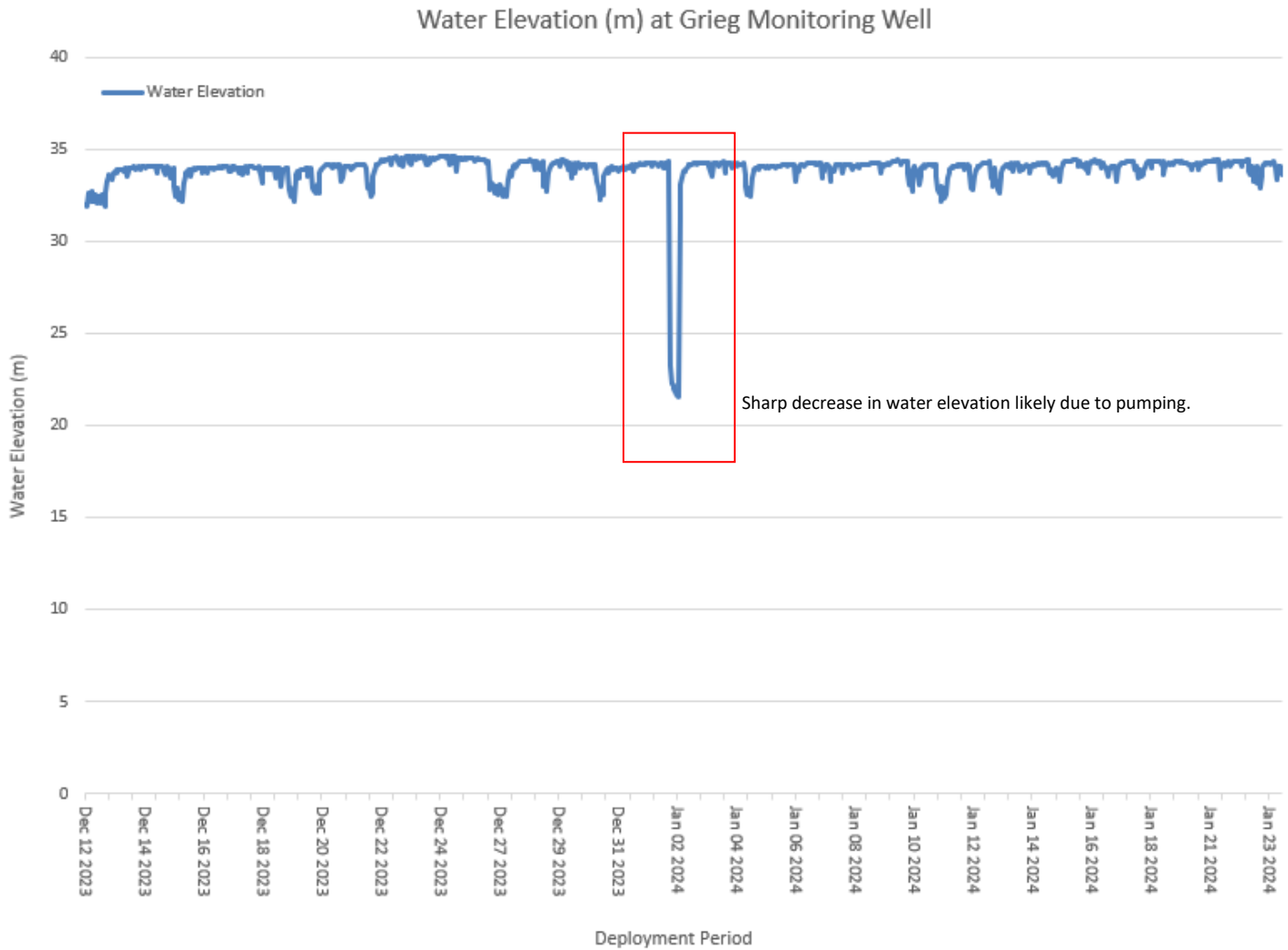
Oxidation-Reduction Potential is used to determine the oxidizing-reduction potential of the groundwater. The 'redox potential' of the groundwater can indicate the presence of agents that may contaminate groundwater. ORP is individual and specific to each water body and gathering background data is essential in understanding what the changes in the data represent.



**Figure 11: ORP values (mV)**

## Water Elevation

Water elevation at the monitoring well, ranged within 21.55 m to 34.62 m. The data set had an average of 33.93 m. Generally, water elevation within a groundwater well is consistent if the water is not drawn for use. The well is intermittently pumped, therefore there will be variations in water level as noted on Figure 12. Aside from one larger dip in water elevation, the range of the elevation was reasonably consistent across deployment.



**Figure 12: Water Elevation (m)**

## **Appendix I**

## Water Quality Statistics of Grieg Groundwater Well

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	Water Temperature (oC)	pH (pH units)	Specific Conductivity (uS/cm)	TDS(g/L)	ORP (mV)	Depth (m)	Water Elevation (m)
MIN	7.33	7.43	261.10	0.17	95.90	21.56	21.55
MAX	7.54	7.77	360.80	0.24	338.10	34.63	34.62
MEDIAN	7.40	7.61	275.30	0.18	320.30	34.17	34.10
MEAN	7.41	7.61	277.95	0.18	303.32	33.93	33.86