



Real-Time Water Quality Deployment Report

Rattling Brook Network

March 22, 2022 to April 20, 2022



Government of Newfoundland & Labrador
Department of Environment and Climate Change
Water Resources Management Division
St. John's, NL, A1B 4J6 Canada

General

- Department of Environment and Climate Change staff monitor the real-time web pages consistently.
- Hydrometric data included in this report is provisional and used only for illustrative purposes. Corrected and finalized data may be retrieved from the Water Survey of Canada website (https://wateroffice.ec.gc.ca/index_e.html)*.

Maintenance and Calibration of Instrument

- As part of the Quality Assurance and Quality Control protocol (QAQC), an assessment of the reliability of data recorded by an instrument is made at the beginning and end of the deployment period. The procedure is based on the approach used by the United States Geological Survey.
 - Upon deployment, a QA/QC Sonde is temporarily deployed *in situ*, adjacent to the Field Sonde. Depending on the degree of difference between each parameter from the Field and QAQC sondes, a qualitative rank is assigned (See Table 1). The possible ranks, from most to least desirable, are: Excellent, Good, Fair, Marginal, and Poor. A grab sample is also taken for additional confirmation of conditions at deployment and to allow for future modelling studies.
 - At the end of a deployment period, a freshly cleaned and calibrated QAQC Sonde is placed *in situ*, adjacent to the Field Sonde. Values are compared between all parameters and differences are ranked for placement in Table 1.

Table 1: Qualitative QAQC Ranking

Station	Date	Action	Comparison Ranking				
			Temperature	pH	Conductivity	Dissolved Oxygen	Turbidity
Rattling Brook Big Pond	March 22	Deployment	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Good
	April 20	Removal	Excellent	Fair	Good	Marginal	Fair
Rattling Brook below Bridge	March 22	Deployment	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Excellent
	April 20	Removal	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good	Excellent
Rattling Brook below Plant Discharge	March 22	Deployment	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair	Excellent
	April 20	Removal	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair	Excellent

- During the weekend of January 7th, the Vale weather station was compromised during a wind event. As data is suspect, this report utilizes weather data at St. John’s West, 78kms NE of Long Harbour.
- Big Pond pH sensor experienced issues on April 9th and values have been omitted during this period.

- Data Interpretation

Temperature

Water Temperature is a major factor used to describe water quality. Temperature has major implications on both the ecology and chemistry of a water body, governing processes such as the metabolic rate of aquatic plants and animals and the degree of dissolved oxygen saturation.



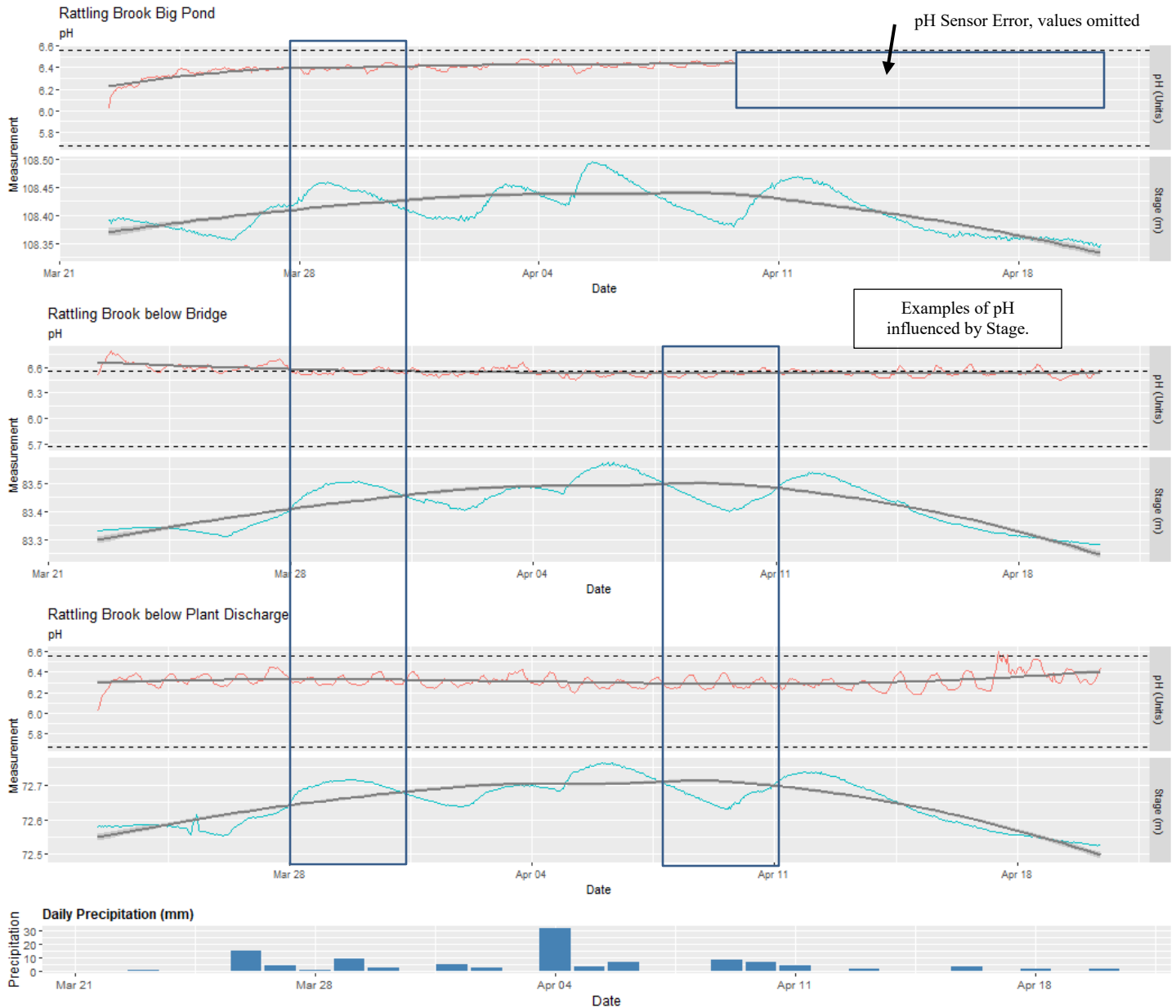
Station	Max	Min	Median	Mean
Big Pond	6.57	0.60	2.58	2.68
Below Bridge	10.08	0.01	3.70	3.82
Below Plant Discharge	11.01	-0.04	3.64	3.89

- Gradual water temperature increases are observed at each station during this deployment period.

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pH

pH is used to give an indication of the acidity or basicity of a solution. A pH of 7 denotes a neutral solution while lower values are acidic and higher values are basic. Technically, the pH of a solution indicates the availability of protons to react with molecules dissolved in water. Such reactions can affect how molecules function chemically and metabolically.



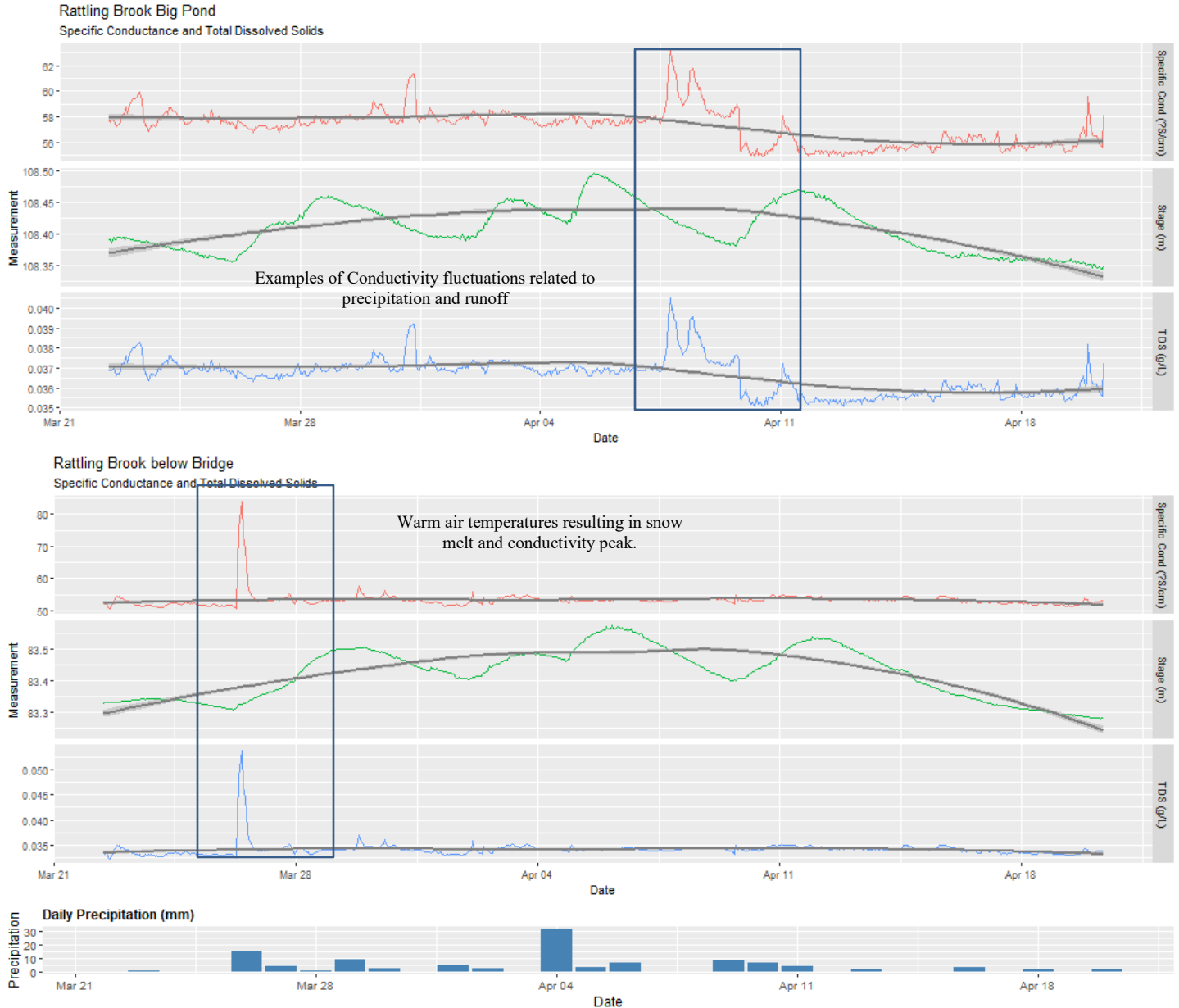
Station	Max	Min	Median	Mean
Big Pond	6.48	6.02	6.41	6.39
Below Bridge	6.79	6.45	6.54	6.55
Below Plant Discharge	6.60	6.02	6.31	6.31

- pH values were generally consistent with the majority of values within the site-specific guidelines (5.67-6.56 pH Units). On April 9th Big Pond pH sensor experienced sensor error, therefore values were omitted.

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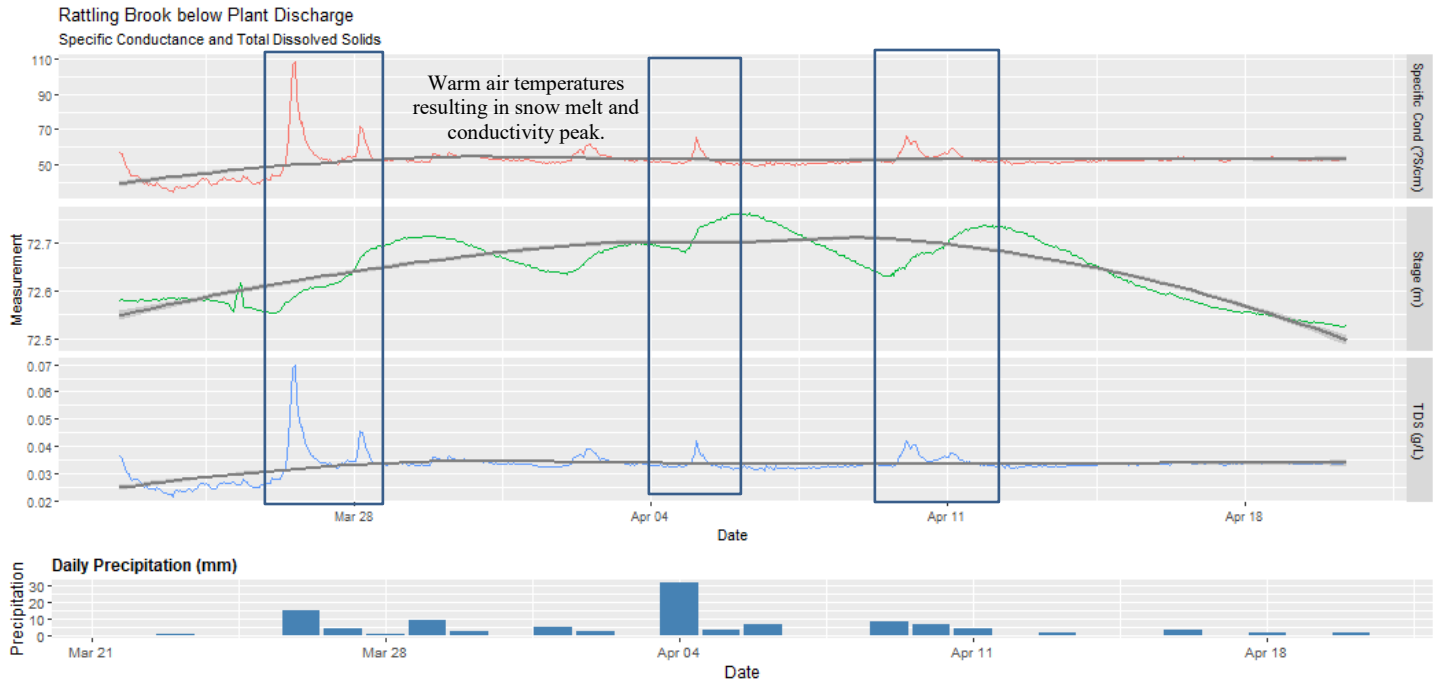
Specific Conductivity

Conductivity relates to the ease of passing an electric charge – or resistance – through a solution. Conductivity is highly influenced by the concentration of dissolved ions in solution: distilled water has zero conductivity (infinite resistance) while salty solutions have high conductivity (low resistance). Specific Conductivity is corrected to 25°C to allow comparison across variable temperatures.



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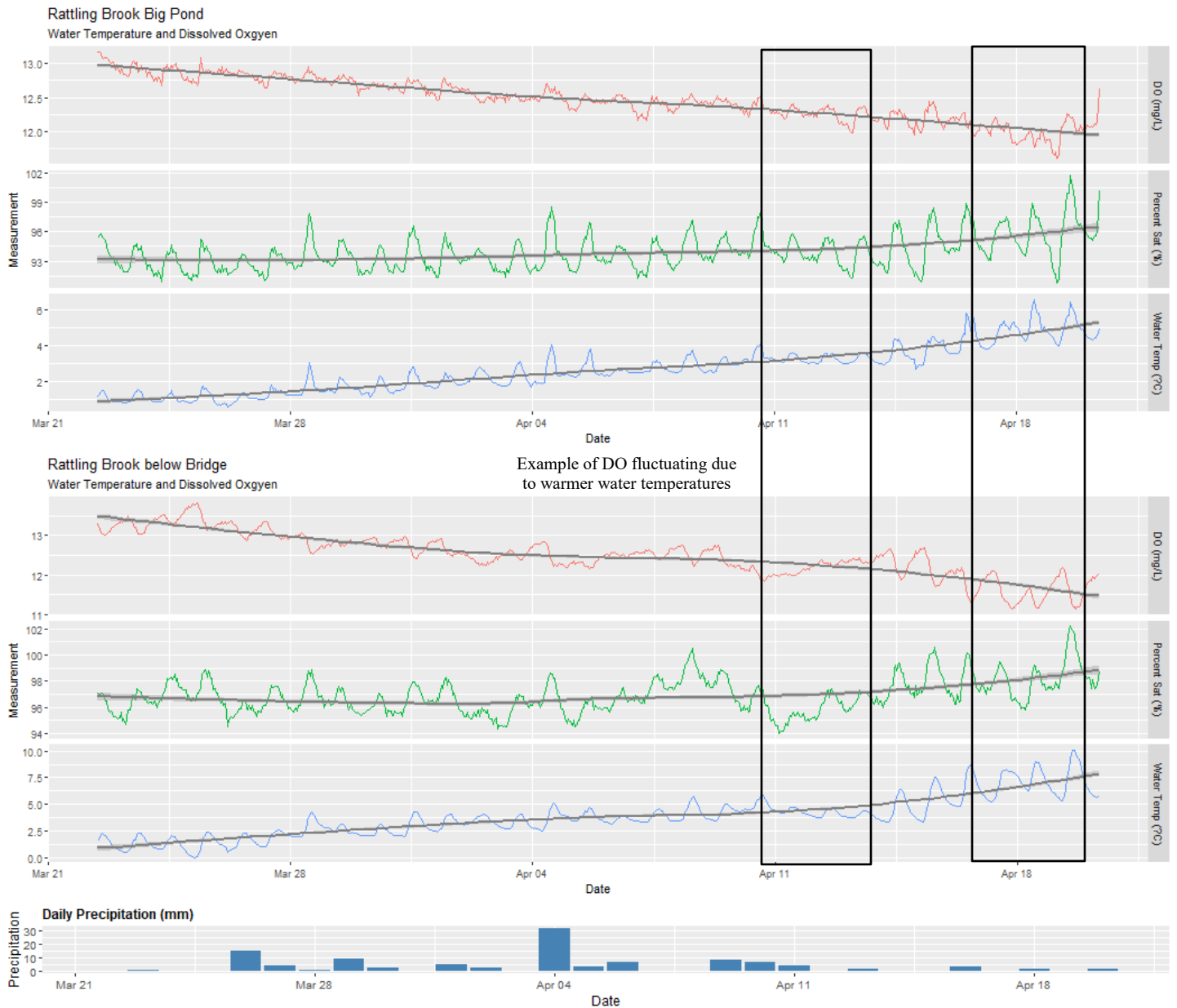
Station	Max	Min	Median	Mean
Big Pond	63.3	54.9	57.5	57.2
Below Bridge	84.1	50.6	53.3	53.3
Below Plant Discharge	109.0	33.9	52.3	51.9

- Specific conductivity was relatively stable at all stations. There were peaks at both Below Bridge and Plant Discharge stations throughout the deployment during precipitation events.

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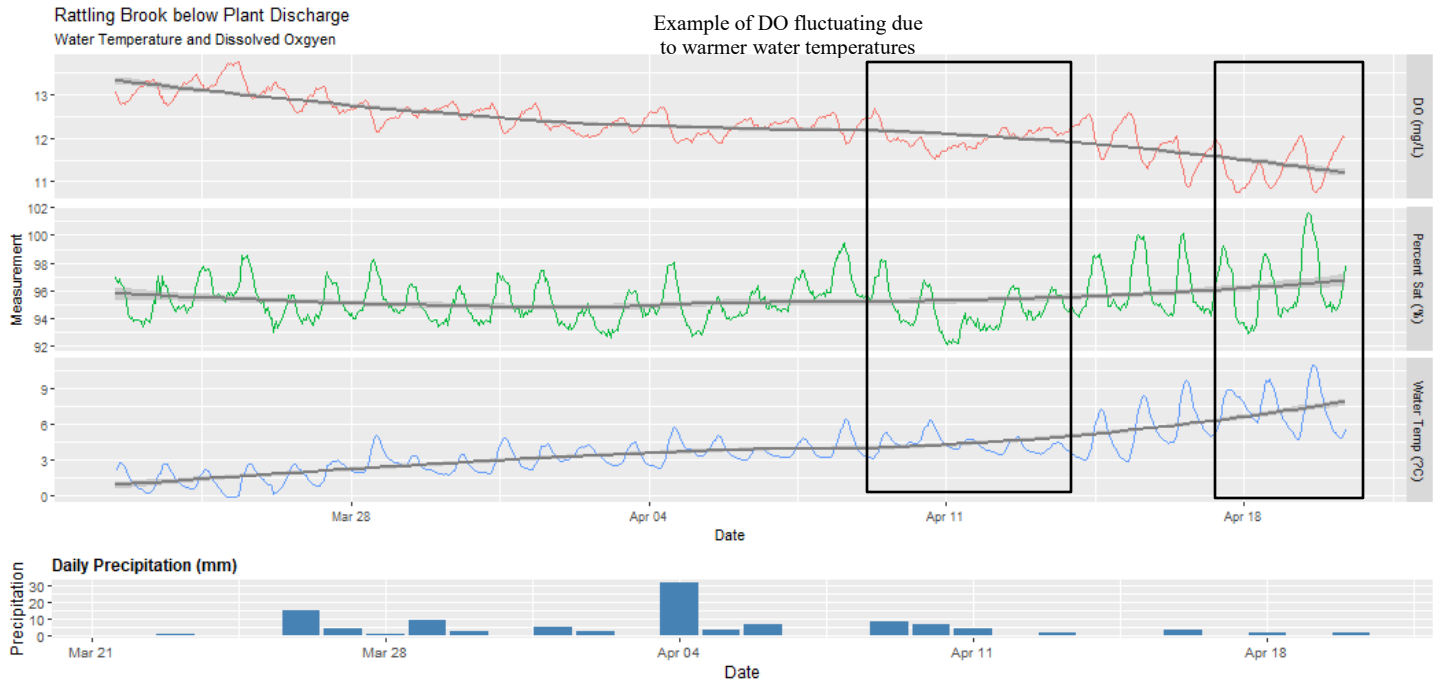
Dissolved Oxygen

+Dissolved oxygen is a metabolic requirement of aquatic plants and animals. The concentration of oxygen in water depends on many factors, especially temperature – the saturation of oxygen in water is inversely proportional to water temperature. Oxygen concentrations also tend to be higher in flowing water compared to still, lake environments. Low oxygen concentrations can give an indication of excessive decomposition of organic matter or oxidation reactions.



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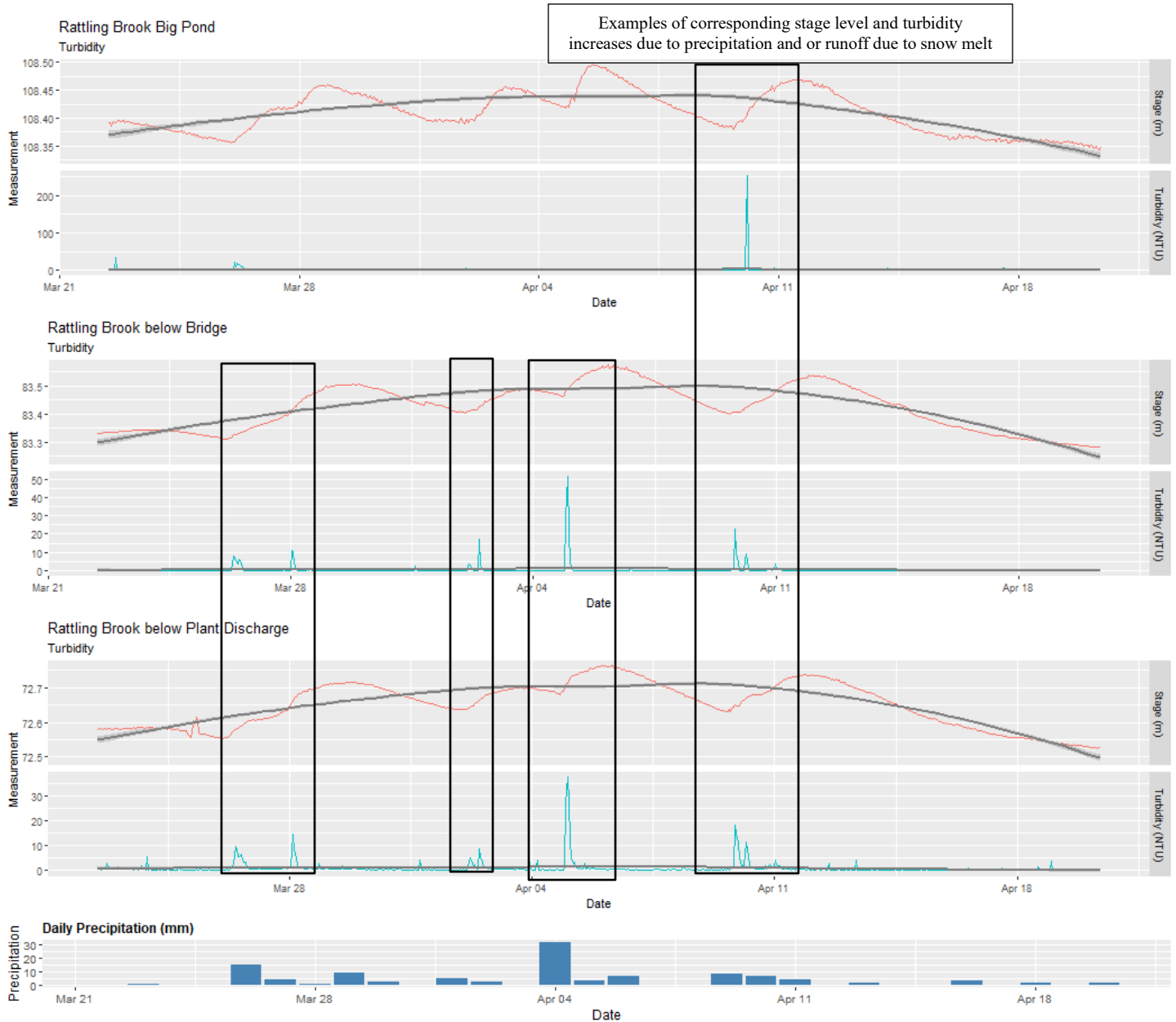
Station	Max	Min	Median	Mean
Big Pond	13.17	11.60	12.46	12.46
Below Bridge	13.84	11.13	12.50	12.49
Below Plant Discharge	13.77	10.75	12.28	12.27

- As water temperature increased, dissolved oxygen declined due to a reduction in saturation levels. This decline is normal and expected through the spring and summer months.
- During this deployment, all measurements were found to be above the CCME dissolved oxygen guideline of 9.5 mg/L for the protection of early life stage cold-water biota.

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Turbidity

Turbidity is typically caused by fine suspended solids such as silt, clay, or organic material. Consistently high levels of turbidity tend to block sunlight penetration into a waterbody, discouraging plant growth. High turbidity can also damage the delicate respiratory organs of aquatic animals and cover spawning areas.



Station	Max	Min	Median	Mean
Big Pond	253.1	0.0	0.5	1.3
Below Bridge	51.8	0.0	0.0	0.4
Below Plant Discharge	37.5	0.0	0.2	0.8

- Turbidity levels were minimal during this deployment period with variation only observed during high flow and precipitation events.

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Appendix

