



Real-Time Water Quality Report

Waterford River at Kilbride

Deployment Period
May 22, 2020 to September 25, 2020



Government of Newfoundland & Labrador
Department of Environment & Climate Change
Water Resources Management Division

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General

The Water Resources Management Division (WRMD), in partnership with Water Survey of Canada -Environment and Climate Change Canada (WSC-ECCC), maintain a real-time water quality and water quantity monitoring station on Waterford River at Kilbride.

The purpose of the real-time water quality station is to monitor, process and publish real-time water quality data. This deployment report discusses water quality related events occurring at this station from instrument deployment on May 22, 2020 until removal on September 25, 2020.



Figure 1: Waterford River at Kilbride Real-Time Water Quality and Quantity Station.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control

As part of the Quality Assurance and Quality Control protocol (QA/QC), 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.

At deployment and removal, a QA/QC Sonde is temporarily deployed adjacent to the Field Sonde. Values for temperature, pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen and turbidity are compared between the two instruments. Based on the degree of difference between the parameters on the Field Sonde and QA/QC Sonde at deployment and at removal, a qualitative statement is made on the data quality (Table 1).

WRMD staff at the Department of Environment & Climate Change (ECC) are responsible maintaining and calibrating the water quality instrument, as well as grooming, analyzing and reporting on water quality data recorded at the station.

WSC staff are responsible for the data logging/communication aspect of the network and maintenance of the water quantity monitoring equipment. WSC-ECCC staff visit the site regularly to ensure the data logging and data transmitting equipment are working properly, and are responsible for handling stage and streamflow data issues. The water quantity data is transmitted via satellite and published online with the water quality data on the WRMD website. Water quantity data has not been corrected or groomed when published online or used in the monthly reports for the stations. WSC is responsible for QA/QC of water quantity data. Corrected stage and streamflow data can be obtained upon request to WSC.

Table 1: Instrument Performance Ranking classifications for deployment and removal

Parameter	Rank				
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Marginal	Poor
Temperature (°C)	<=+/-0.2	>+/-0.2 to 0.5	>+/-0.5 to 0.8	>+/-0.8 to 1	<+/-1
pH (unit)	<=+/-0.2	>+/-0.2 to 0.5	>+/-0.5 to 0.8	>+/-0.8 to 1	>+/-1
Sp. Conductance (µS/cm)	<=+/-3	>+/-3 to 10	>+/-10 to 15	>+/-15 to 20	>+/-20
Sp. Conductance > 35 µS/cm (%)	<=+/-3	>+/-3 to 10	>+/-10 to 15	>+/-15 to 20	>+/-20
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L) (% Sat)	<=+/-0.3	>+/-0.3 to 0.5	>+/-0.5 to 0.8	>+/-0.8 to 1	>+/-1
Turbidity <40 NTU (NTU)	<=+/-2	>+/-2 to 5	>+/-5 to 8	>+/-8 to 10	>+/-10
Turbidity > 40 NTU (%)	<=+/-5	>+/-5 to 10	>+/-10 to 15	>+/-15 to 20	>+/-20

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 dependant, 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 climb to the appropriate reading; if a reading is recorded too early it may not accurately portray the water body.

Table 2: Instrument performance rankings for Waterford River at Kilbride

Station	Date	Action	Comparison Ranking				
			Temperature	pH	Conductivity	Dissolved Oxygen	Turbidity
Waterford	May 22	Deployment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Sept 25	Removal	Good	Good	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent

For deployment, the ranking of the field data was not available due to issues with instrumentation. However, grab sample data is available:

Table 3: Instrument performance rankings for Waterford River at Kilbride compared to Grab Sample QAQC Upon Deployment

Station	Date		pH	Conductivity μS/cm	Turbidity NTU
Waterford	May 22	Field Sonde	6.91	686	1.1
		Grab Sample	7.48	664	0.7
		RANKING	Fair	Good	Excellent

When compared to the grab sample data, the field sonde sensors ranked 'Excellent' to 'Fair' upon deployment.

At removal of the instrument, water temperature, pH, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen and turbidity ranked as 'Excellent' and 'Good'.

Waterford River at Kilbride

Water Temperature

Water temperature ranged from 4.28 °C to 21.1 °C during this deployment period (Figure 2).

The water temperature increases gradually into Summer during the middle of deployment before decreasing with the change in air temperatures into Fall. The dips in water temperature during high stage events were likely the influence of cold air masses associated with rainfall.

Please note the stage data is raw data. It has not been corrected for backwater effect. WSC is responsible for QA/QC of water quantity data. Corrected data can be obtained upon request to WSC.

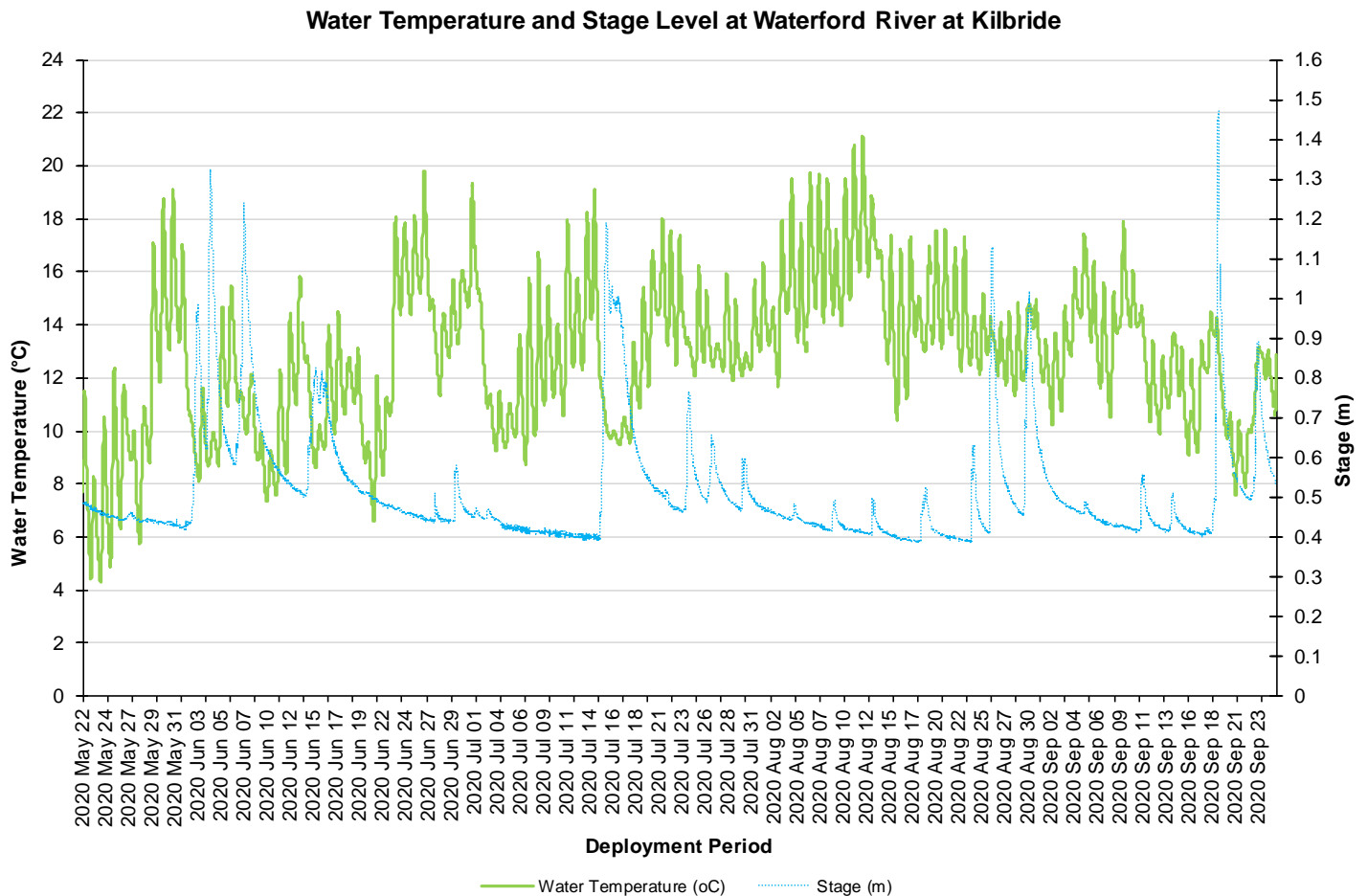


Figure 2: Water temperature (°C) and Stage (m) values at Waterford River at Kilbride

pH

Throughout the deployment period, pH values ranged between 6.30 pH units and 7.97 pH units (Figure 3).

The CCME guidelines provide a basis by which to judge the overall health of the brook. Waterford River pH values remained between the guidelines. The median pH level was 7.28 pH units, slightly lower than that of the past deployment pH median of 7.33 pH units.

During the higher stage events, the pH values dip for the duration of the peak in stage. However, the pH values return to background levels as the stage settles out again.

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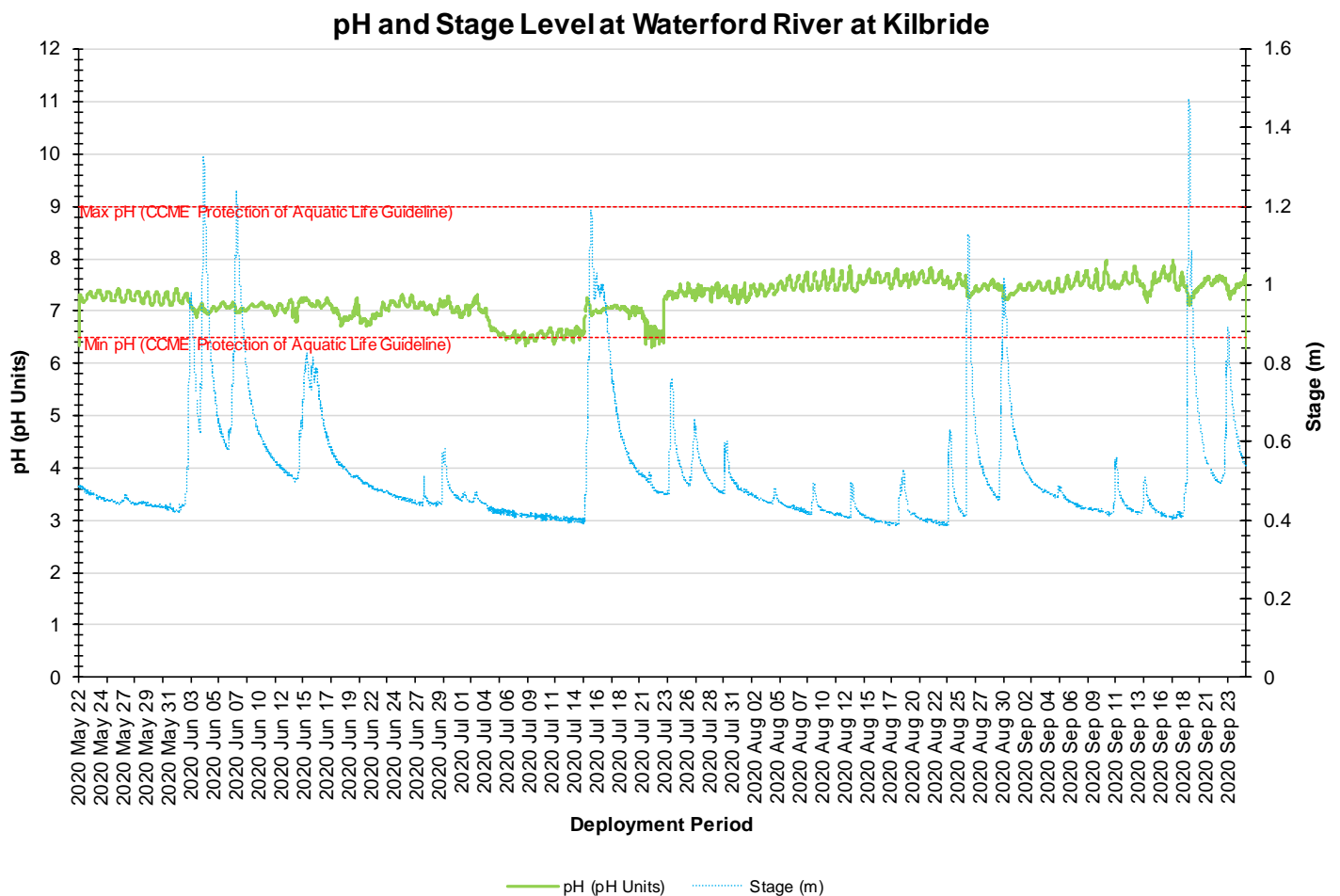


Figure 3: pH (pH units) and stage level (m) values at Waterford River at Kilbride

Specific Conductivity & Total Dissolved Solids

The conductivity levels were within 179 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ and 800 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ during this deployment period. TDS (a calculated value) ranged from 0.1160 g/L to 0.5200 g/L (Figure 4).

The conductivity levels react to the high stage events by decreasing for a period then returning to background levels. This site is on an urban brook with a lot of influence from surrounding urban roads and residential housing.

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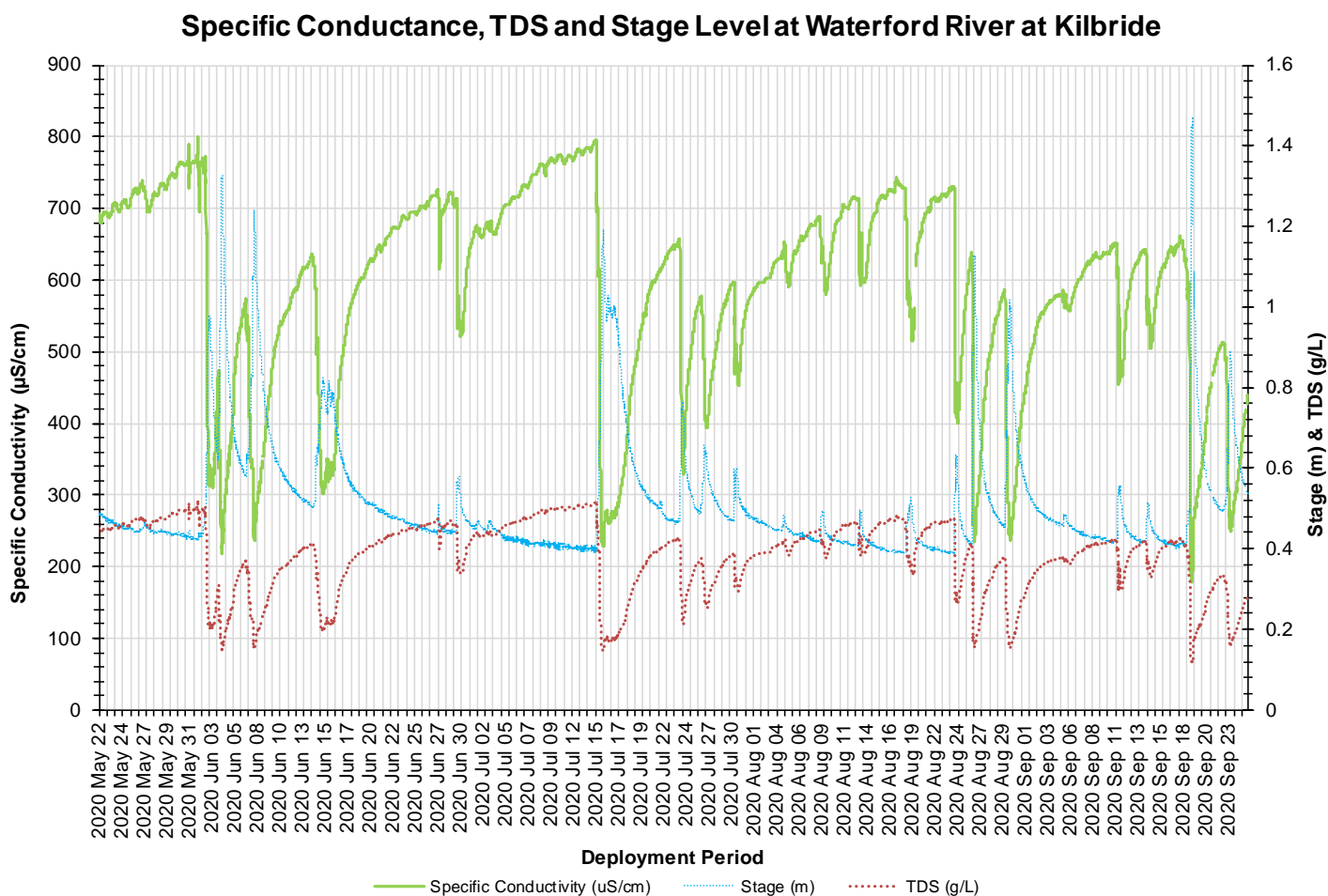


Figure 4: Specific conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$), TDS (g/L) and stage (m) values at Waterford River at Kilbride.

Dissolved Oxygen

The water quality instrument measures dissolved oxygen (mg/L) with the dissolved oxygen probe. The instrument then calculates percent saturation (% Sat) taking into account the water temperature.

During the deployment, the dissolved oxygen concentration levels ranged within a minimum of 8.66mg/L to a maximum of 13.2mg/L. The percent saturation levels for dissolved oxygen ranged within 90.1 % Saturation to 110.6 % Saturation (Figure 5).

As the water temperature increases in the first portion of the deployment, dissolved oxygen decreases. When water temperatures start to cool into the Fall, there is an increase in dissolved oxygen in the brook. For the majority of this deployment, the dissolved oxygen levels remained above the CCME Guideline for the Protection of Early life stages (9.5mg/L) and other life stages (6.5 mg/L).

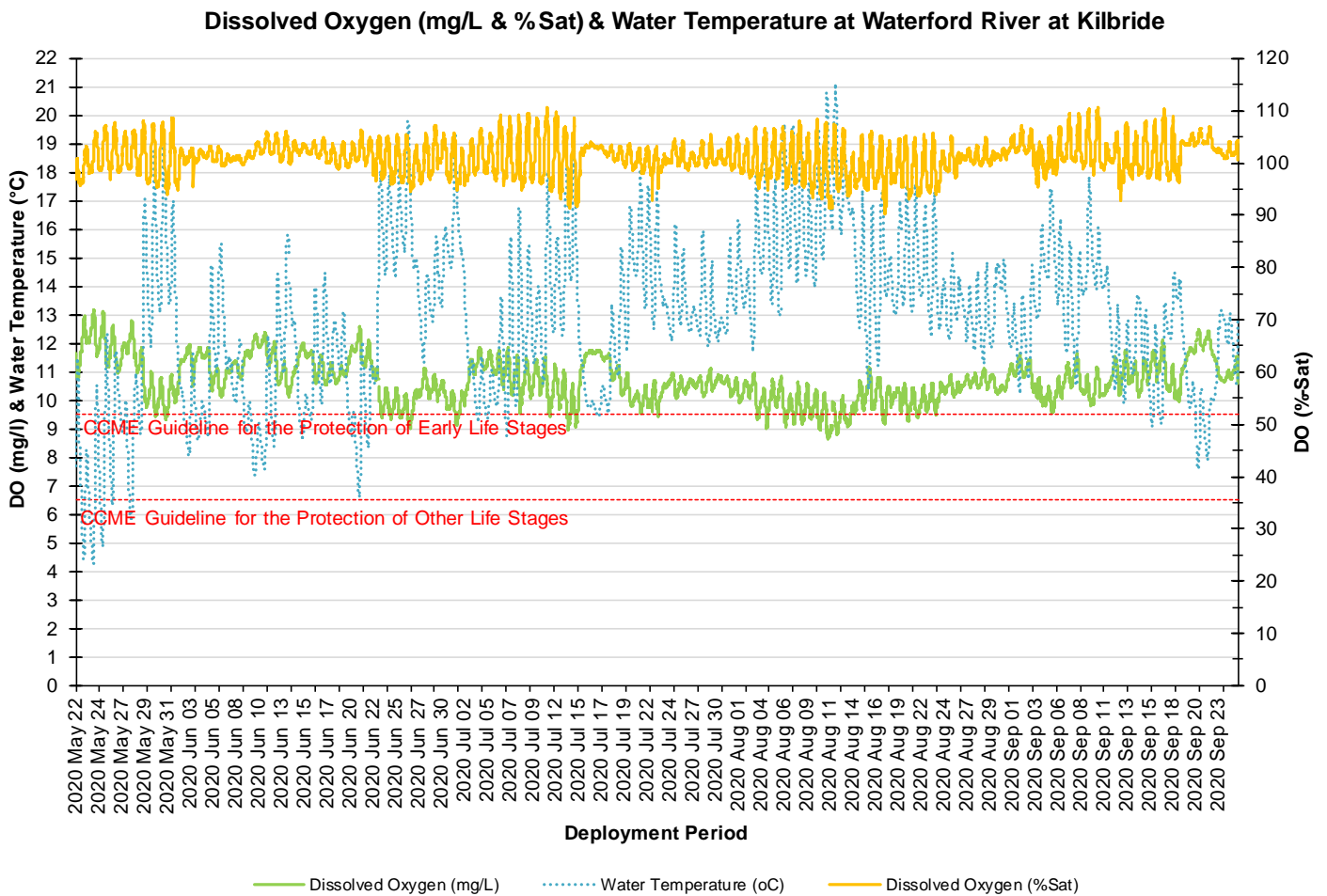


Figure 5: Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L & Percent Saturation) values at Waterford River at Kilbride.

Turbidity

Turbidity levels during the deployment ranged within 0.4 NTU and 248.8 NTU (Figure 6).

The higher turbidity events correlate with increases in stage. Rainfall was recorded during all of the high stage increases (Figure 7). Precipitation can increase the presence of suspended material in water through the movement of soil and sediment from nearby urban areas. Data was removed from June 9th till the end of deployment as there was evidence a buildup of sediment around the sensor had impacted the data.

Please note the stage data is raw. It has not been corrected for backwater effect. WSC is responsible for QA/QC of water quantity data. Corrected data can be obtained upon request to WSC.

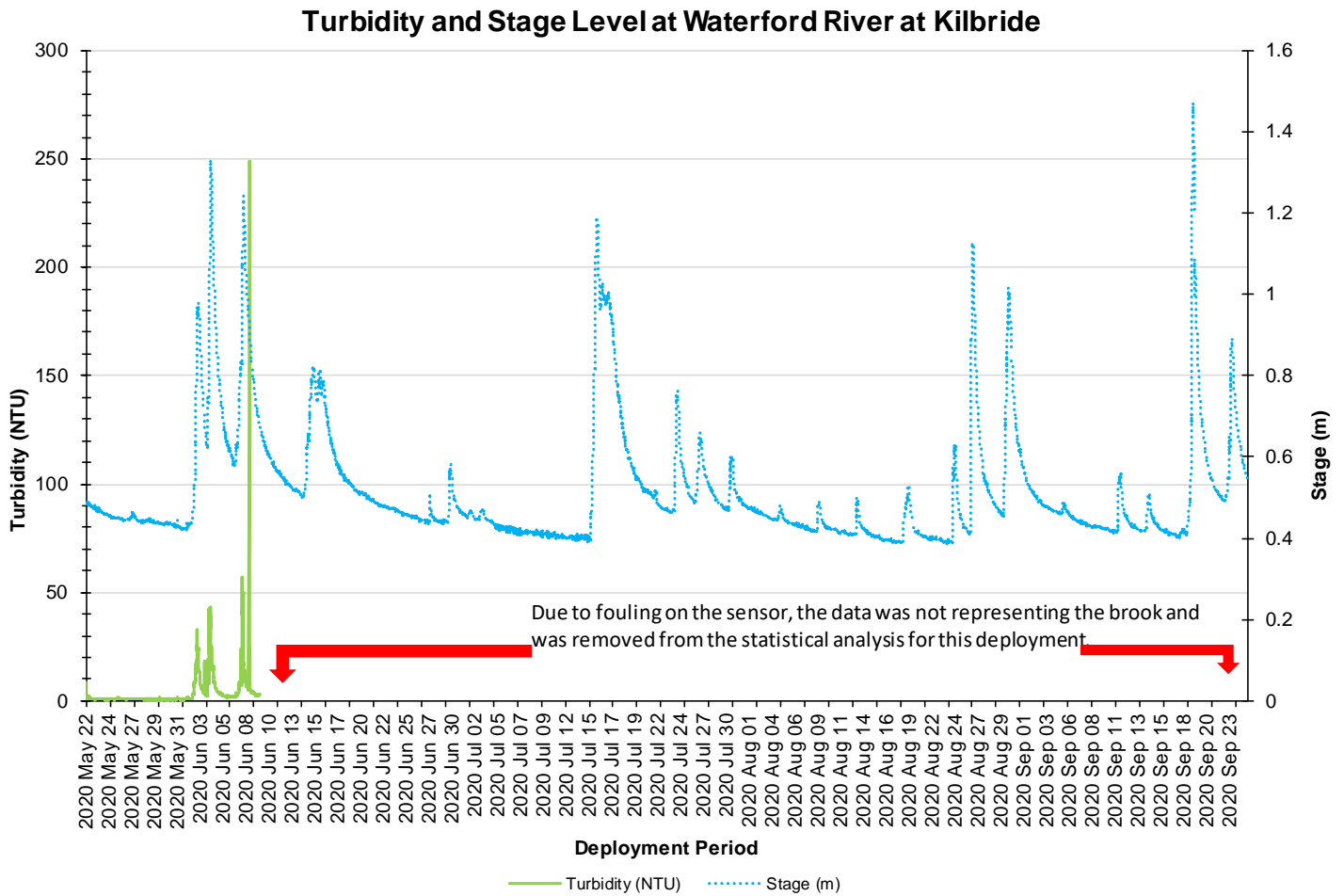


Figure 6: Turbidity (NTU) and stage level (m) values at Waterford River at Kilbride.

Stage and Precipitation

Please note the stage data graphed below is raw data. It has not been corrected for backwater effect. WSC is responsible for QA/QC of water quantity data. Corrected data is available upon request to WSC.

Stage is important to display as it provides an estimation of water level at the station and can explain some of the events that are occurring with other parameters (i.e. Specific Conductivity, DO, turbidity). Stage will increase during rainfall events (Figure 7) and during any surrounding snow or ice melt, as runoff will collect in the brooks. However, direct snowfall will not cause stage to rise significantly.

During the deployment period, the stage values ranged from 0.38m to 1.473m. The larger peaks in stage correspond with substantial rainfall events as noted on Figure 7. Precipitation data was collected at Environment Canada’s St. John’s International Airport weather station. Daily Total Precipitation ranges for the deployment period were a minimum of 0.0 mm and a maximum of 57.7 mm on July 15, 2020.

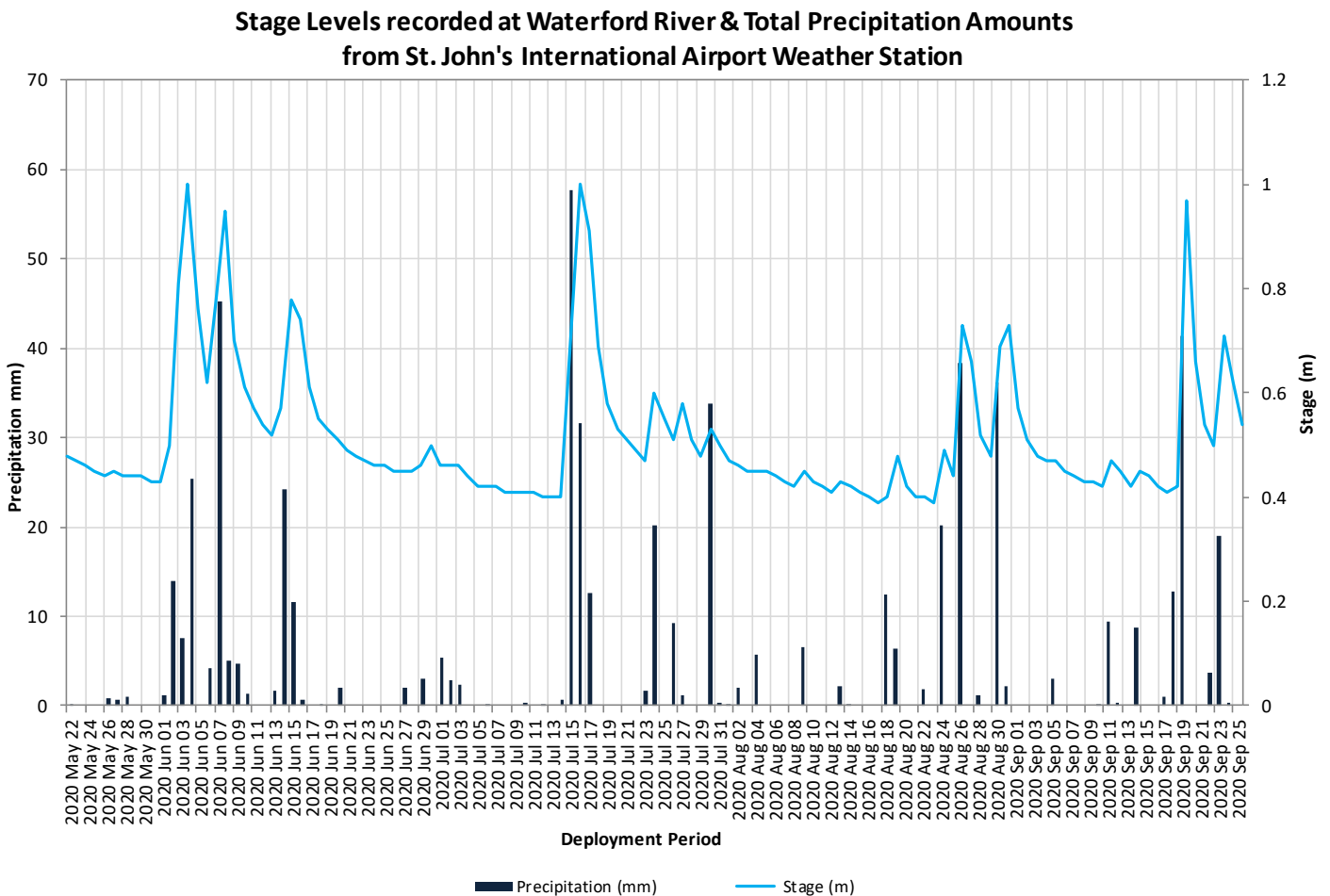


Figure 7: Stage values recorded at Waterford River at Kilbride and daily total precipitation from St. John’s Airport Weather Station.

APPENDIX I

Water Temperatures (oC) recorded at Waterford River and Mean Air Temperatures (oC) recorded at St. John's Airport Weather Station

