

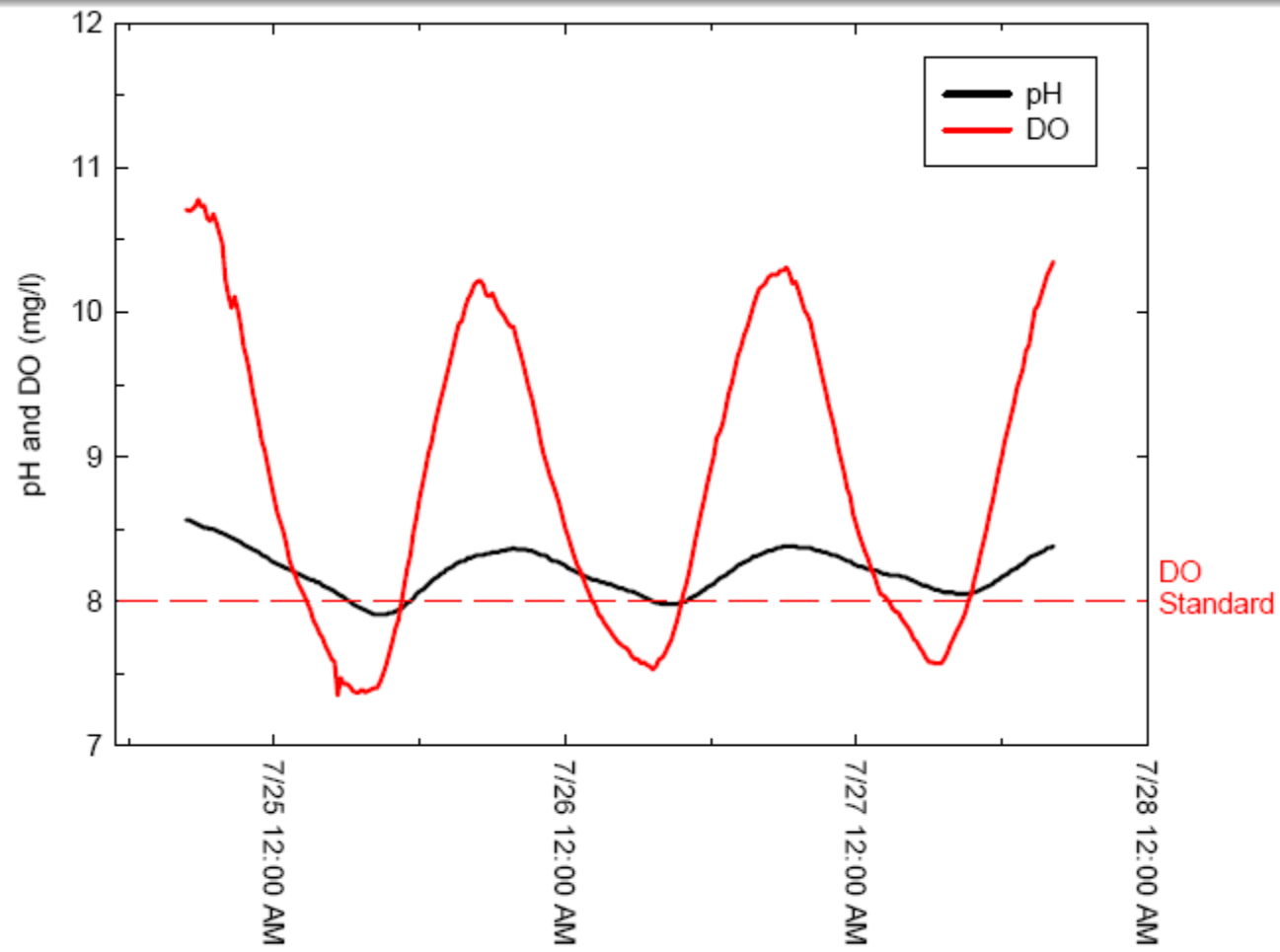
# Real-time Water Quality Monitoring: Data errors and comparability

Real-time Water Quality  
Monitoring Workshop  
St. John's, Newfoundland

Richard Wagner  
USGS WA WSC  
June, 2009

# Key Issues

- ❑ Benefits of real-time water quality
- ❑ Data objectives
- ❑ Computed real-time water quality
- ❑ Data comparability and quality assurance

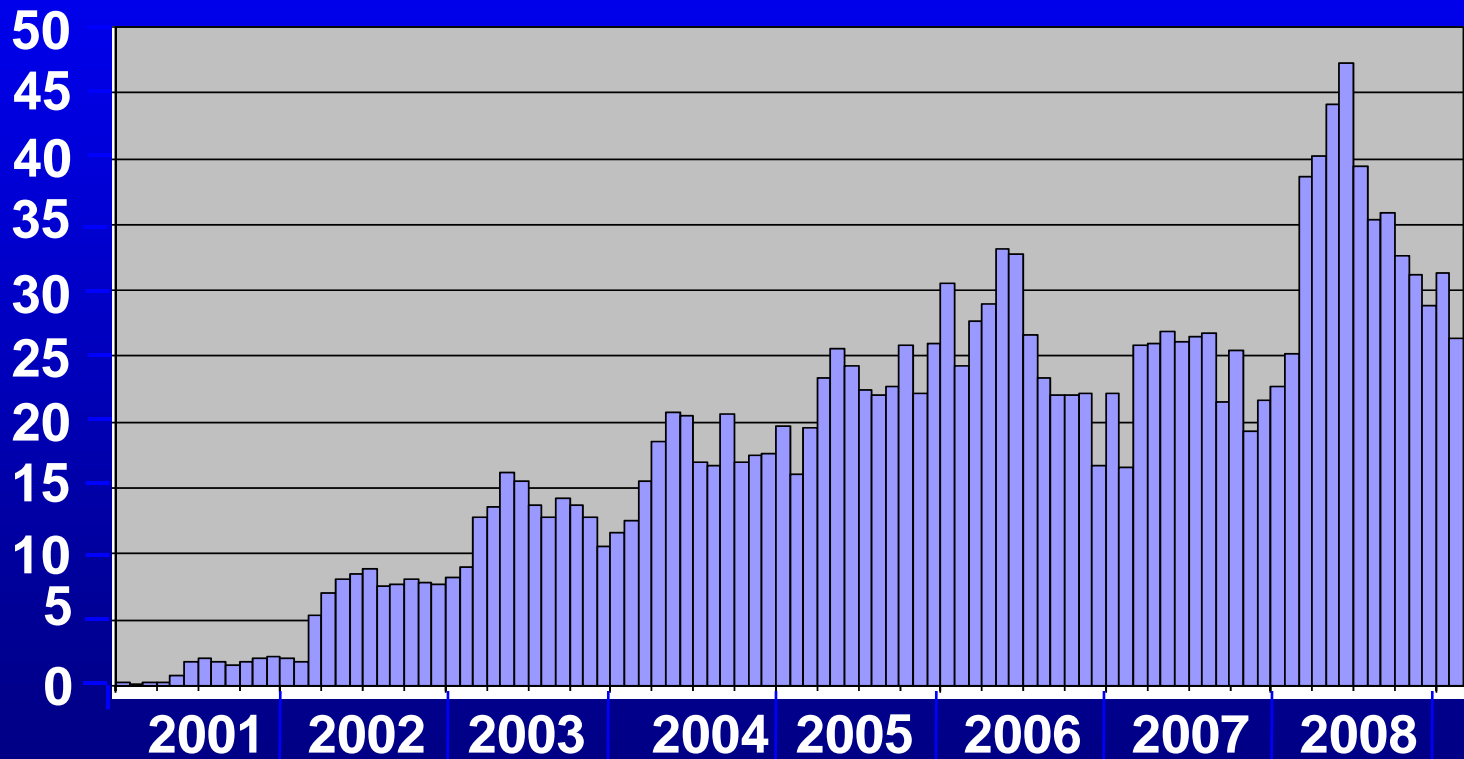


**Figure 2.** pH and dissolved oxygen in the Yakima River above Horn Rapids Dam (RM 18), July 25-28, 2003. (Source: Washington Department of Ecology)

# Benefits of Real-Time Water Quality

- Improve understanding
- Early notification
- Criteria thresholds
- Monitoring optimization
- Sample collection optimization

# NWISWeb use, in millions of successful page requests per month



# USGS NWISWeb Database

|                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Real-time sites</b>          | <b>11,041</b>        |
| <b>Real-time groundwater</b>    | <b>1,127</b>         |
| <b>Daily values</b>             | <b>315.1 million</b> |
| <b>Groundwater levels</b>       | <b>8.3 million</b>   |
| <b>Water quality samples</b>    | <b>4.8 million</b>   |
| <b>Water quality analyses</b>   | <b>87.1 million</b>  |
| <b>Peak discharges (floods)</b> | <b>693,000</b>       |

# USGS NWISWeb Daily Values

|                              |                    |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Discharge</b>             | <b>205 million</b> |
| <b>Stage</b>                 | <b>31 million</b>  |
| <b>Water Levels in Wells</b> | <b>17 million</b>  |
| <b>pH</b>                    | <b>2 million</b>   |
| <b>Temperature</b>           | <b>16 million</b>  |
| <b>Specific Conductance</b>  | <b>7 million</b>   |
| <b>Other</b>                 | <b>32 million</b>  |

March 19, 2009

# USGS RTWQ Monitors

| Measurement | 2006 | 2009 |
|-------------|------|------|
| Temperature | 941  | 1453 |
| Conductance | 553  | 799  |
| pH          | 242  | 278  |
| D.O.        | 294  | 350  |
| Turbidity   | 172  | 268  |
| Other       | 44   | --   |



# Data Objectives

- Hydrologic and water quality processes
- Seasonal, diurnal, and event-driven fluctuations
- Early warnings
- Estimates of load
- Optimize sample collection





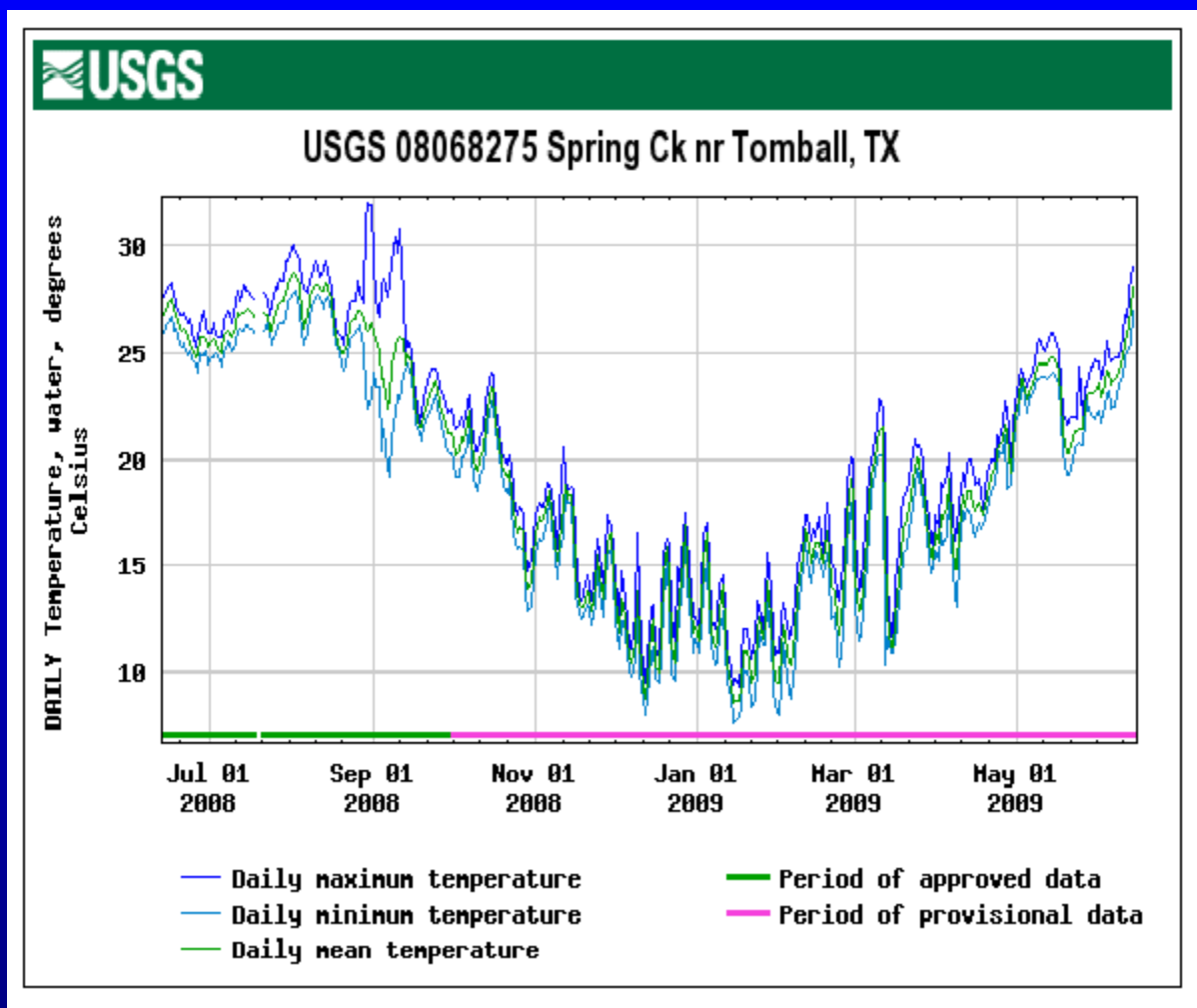




# Data Objectives –*Approach*

- Consider *why* we are monitoring ....
  - Objectives?
  - Criteria?
  - Data reporting?

# Daily Values



# Computed Real-Time Water Quality

| <b>Directly measured</b> | <b>Computed</b>  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Gage Height/Stage        | Streamflow (discharge)   |
| Specific Conductance     | Chloride, alkalinity, fluoride, dissolved solids, sodium, sulfate, nitrate, atrazine   |
| Turbidity                | Total suspended solids, suspended sediment, fecal coliform, E. coli, total nitrogen, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, geosmin |



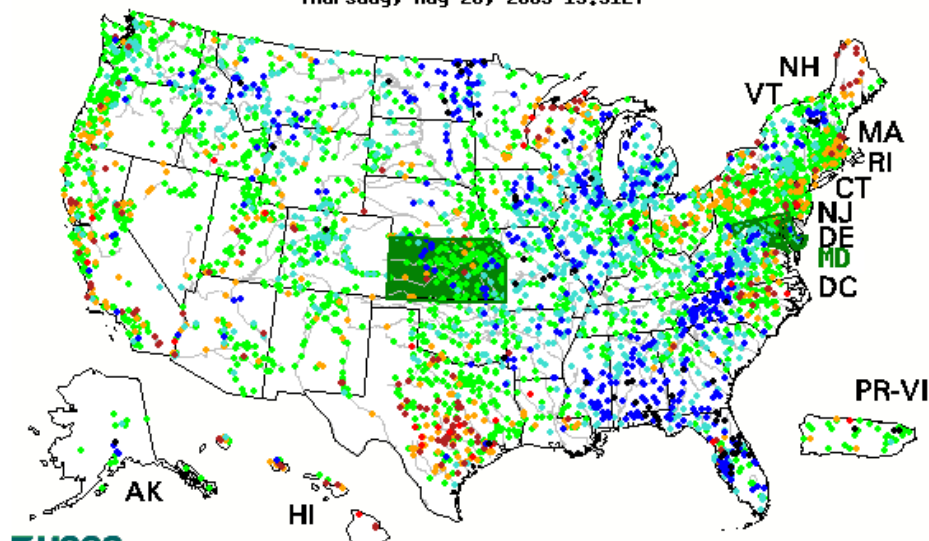
# Computed Real-Time Water Quality

- Improve our understanding
- Identify source areas and evaluate trends
- Provide notification of changes in water-quality conditions for water treatment and recreation in real time
- Comparison to water-quality criteria
- Continuously measure water quality in real time like streamflow

## NATIONAL REAL-TIME WATER QUALITY

### Map of Real-Time Discharge, in cfs

Thursday, May 28, 2009 13:31ET



State has continuous computed water-quality data

| Explanation - Percentile classes |                          |                       |                 |                       |                          |      |            |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|------------|
| ●                                | ●                        | ●                     | ●               | ●                     | ●                        | ●    | ○          |
| Low                              | <10<br>Much below normal | 10-24<br>Below normal | 25-75<br>Normal | 76-90<br>Above normal | >90<br>Much above normal | High | Not ranked |

Temp

Cond

pH

D.O.

Turb

Disch

Continuous real-time water-quality data are used for decisions regarding drinking water, water treatment, regulatory programs, recreation, and public safety. Sensors in streams typically measure streamflow, water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen and turbidity. Additionally, these measurements can be used as surrogates to compute real-time concentrations and loads of other water-quality constituents.

### Click the Map for Real-Time Water-Quality Data. This Will Either Show:

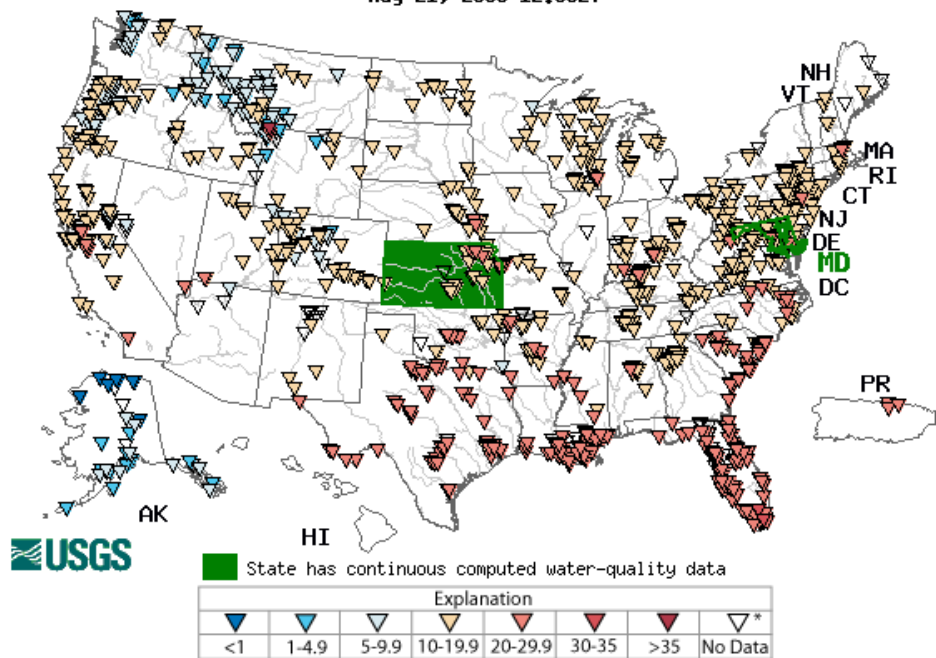
1. This National Real-Time Water Quality (NRTWQ) website (currently only [Maryland](#) and [Kansas](#)) provides hourly computed concentrations and loads for sediment, nutrients, bacteria, and many additional constituents; uncertainty values and probabilities for exceeding drinking water or recreational criteria; frequency distribution curves; and all historical hourly in-stream sensor measurements.

2. [WaterQualityWatch](#) presents colorful maps of recent hourly measurements of streamflow, water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity. The most recent 60 days of real-time data also are available for download. Similar to NRTWQ, its data are obtained from the USGS [National Water Information System](#).

## NATIONAL REAL-TIME WATER QUALITY

### Map of Real-Time Water Temperature, in °C

May 21, 2009 12:30ET



Temp Cond pH D.O. Turb Disch

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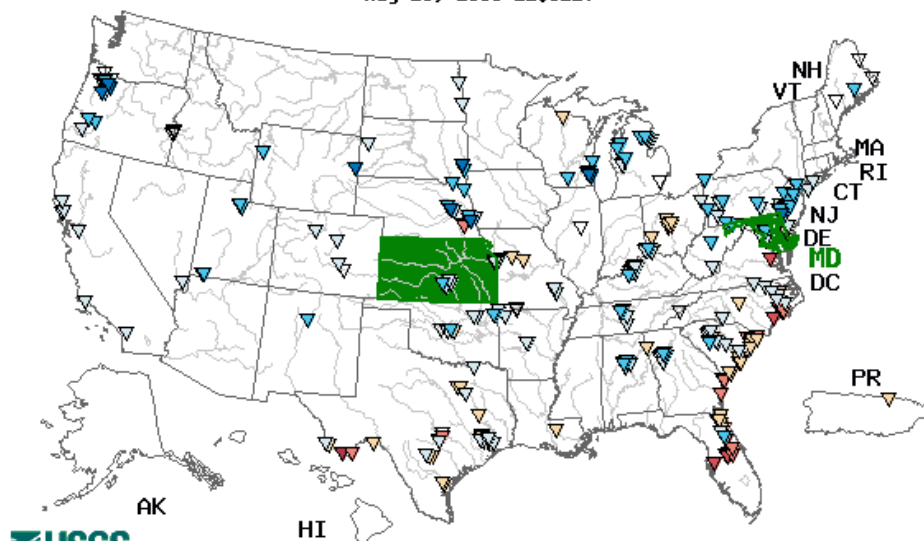
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## NATIONAL REAL-TIME WATER QUALITY

### Map of Real-Time Dissolved Oxygen, in mg/L

May 28, 2009 12:32ET



State has continuous computed water-quality data

| Explanation  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <1   | 1-2.9  | 3-4.9  | 5-6.9  | 7-8.9  | 9-11   | >11  | No Data   |

Temp

Cond

pH

D.O.

Turb

Disch

Continuous real-time water-quality data are used for decisions regarding drinking water, water treatment, regulatory programs, recreation, and public safety. Sensors in streams typically measure streamflow, water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen and turbidity. Additionally, these measurements can be used as surrogates to compute real-time concentrations and loads of other water-quality constituents.

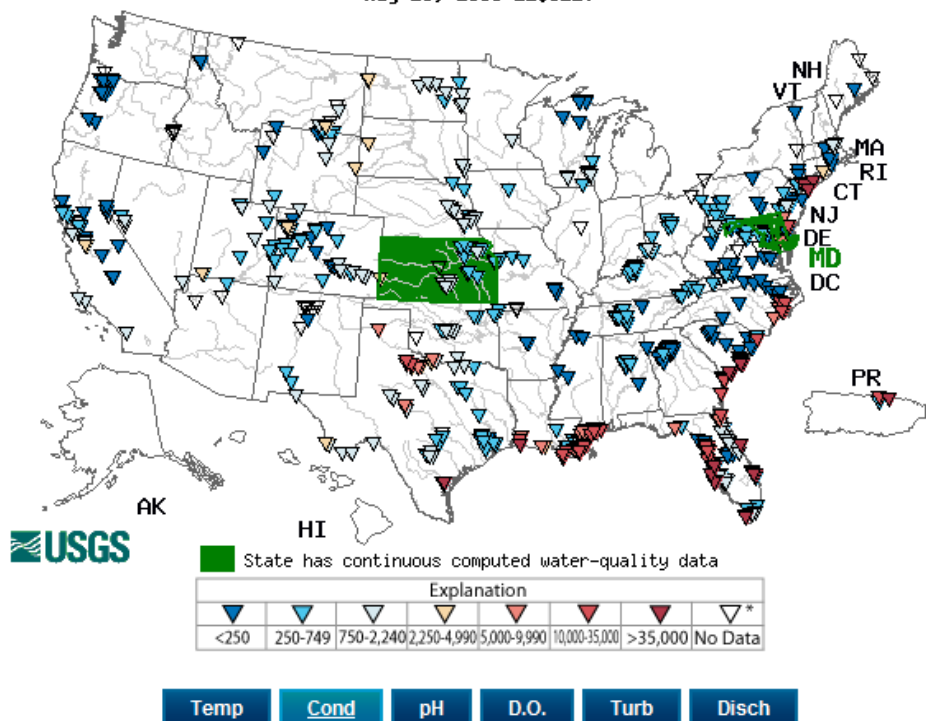
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## NATIONAL REAL-TIME WATER QUALITY

### Map of Real-Time Specific Conductance, in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

May 28, 2009 12:31ET



Continuous real-time water-quality data are used for decisions regarding drinking water, water treatment, regulatory programs, recreation, and public safety. Sensors in streams typically measure streamflow, water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen and turbidity. Additionally, these measurements can be used as surrogates to compute real-time concentrations and loads of other water-quality constituents.

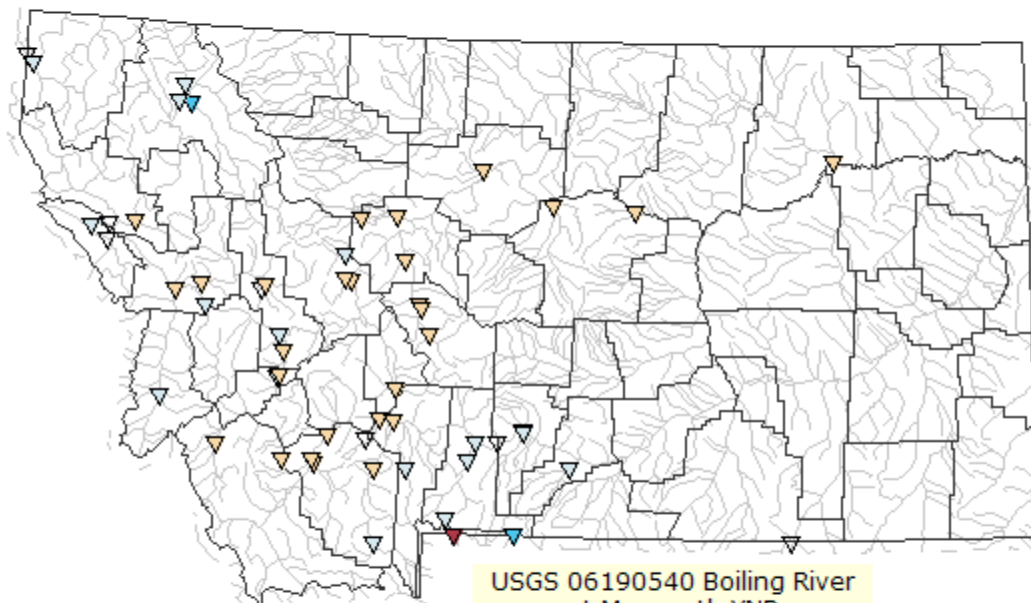
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# Map of real-time Water Temperature, °C (Montana)

click a triangle to view data

May 28, 2009 13:31ET



USGS 06190540 Boiling River  
at Mammoth, YNP

**Temperature:** 40.0

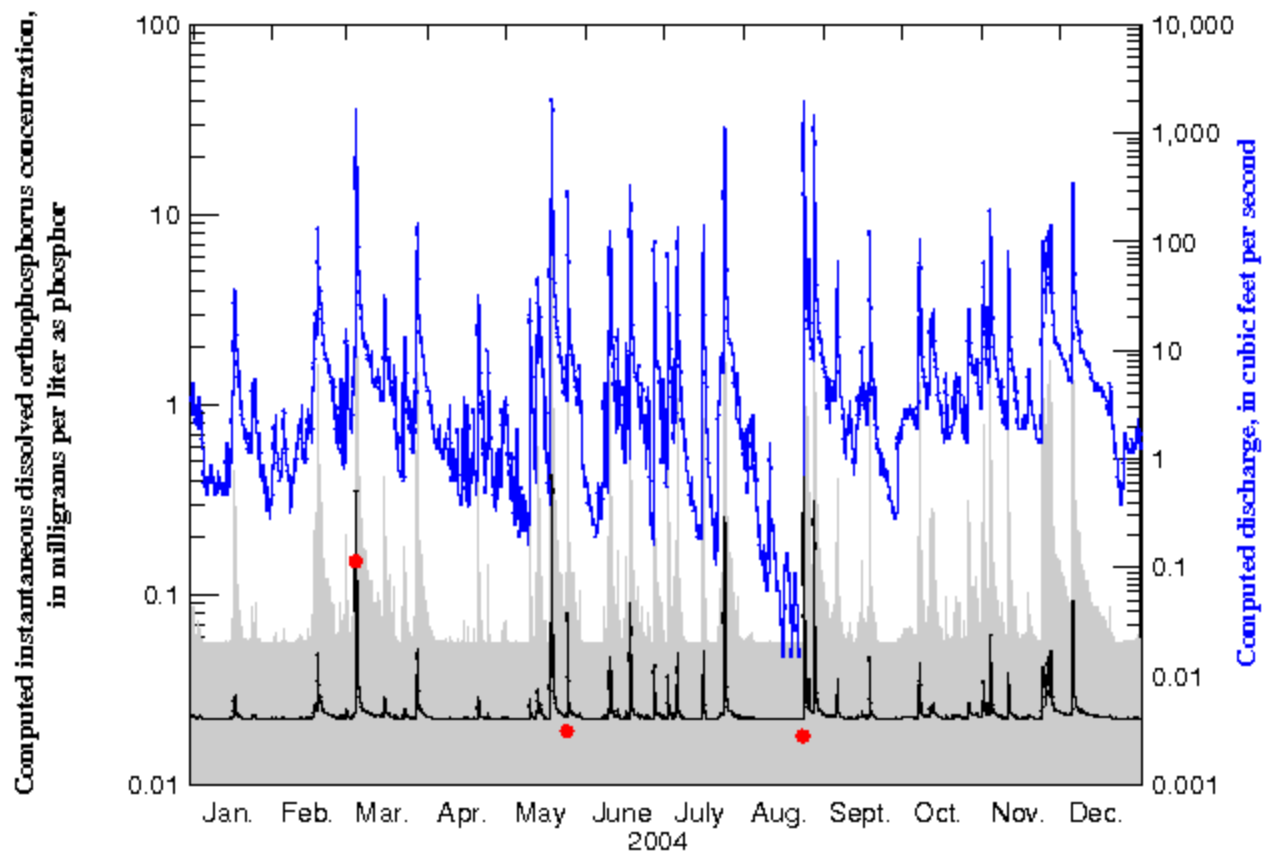
**Date:** 2009-05-28  
10:15:00

| Legend |       |       |         |         |       |     |         |
|--------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-----|---------|
|        |       |       |         |         |       |     |         |
| <1     | 1-4.9 | 5-9.9 | 10-19.9 | 20-29.9 | 30-35 | >35 | No Data |

\*Site operated on a seasonal basis or currently is not operating.

No values are available for the last 6 hours.

The "Real-time" map tracks short-term changes (over several hours) of water quality. Although the general appearance of the map changes very little from one hour to the next, individual sites may change rapidly in response to major rain events or to reservoir releases. The data used to produce this map are [provisional](#).



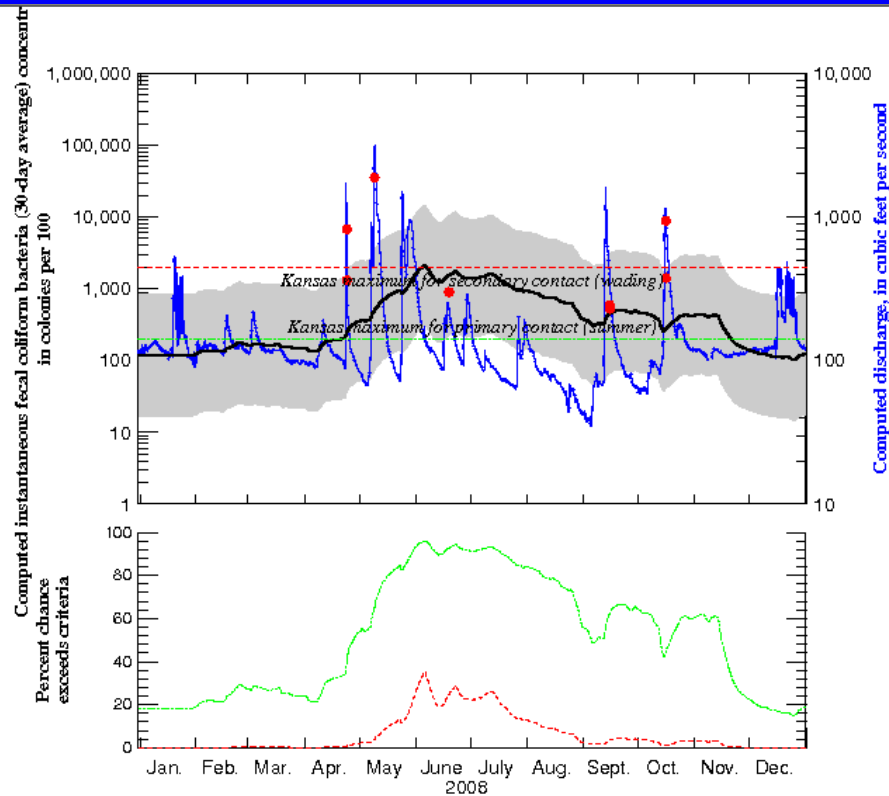
Computed instantaneous dissolved orthophosphorus concentration in Cedar Creek at Highway 56 at Olathe, KS

Generated 3-21-09 6:51

### EXPLANATION

- Discharge
- Measured or computed water-quality constituent
- ▒ 90-percent prediction interval for computed value
- Value obtained from discrete sampling and analysis
- Load calculated using laboratory analysis and discharge
- ⋯ Water-quality criteria

# Computed bacteria



Computed instantaneous fecal coliform bacteria (30-day average) concentration in North Fork Ninnescah River above Cheney Reservoir, KS

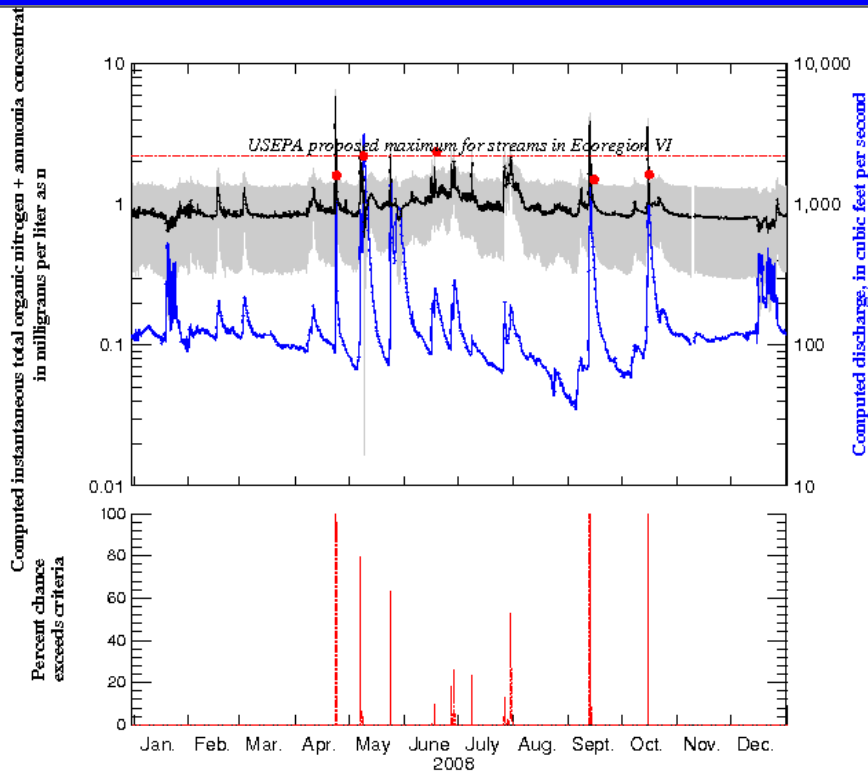
Generated 3-19-09 6:48

### EXPLANATION

- Discharge
- Measured or computed water-quality constituent
- 90-percent prediction interval for computed value
- Value obtained from discrete sampling and analysis
- Load calculated using laboratory analysis and discharge
- ⋯ Water-quality criteria



# Computed Nitrogen



Computed instantaneous total organic nitrogen + ammonia concentration in North Fork Ninnescah River above Cheney Reservoir, KS

Generated 3-19-09 6:30

## EXPLANATION

- Discharge
- Measured or computed water-quality constituent
- ▒ 90-percent prediction interval for computed value
- Value obtained from discrete sampling and analysis
- Load calculated using laboratory analysis and discharge
- ⋯ Water-quality criteria

# Data Comparability

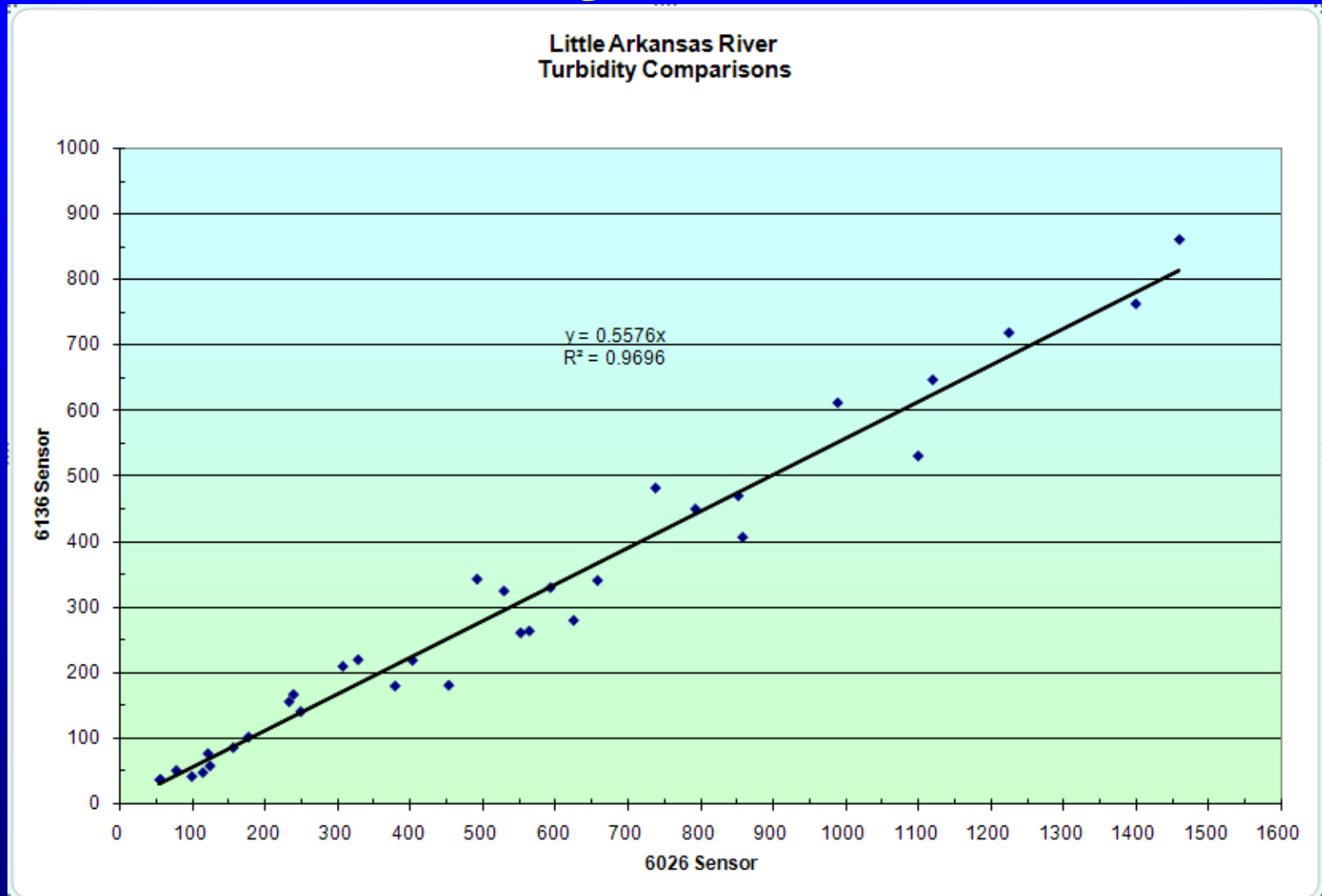


- Water Temperature
- Turbidity
- Specific Conductance
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Fluorescence

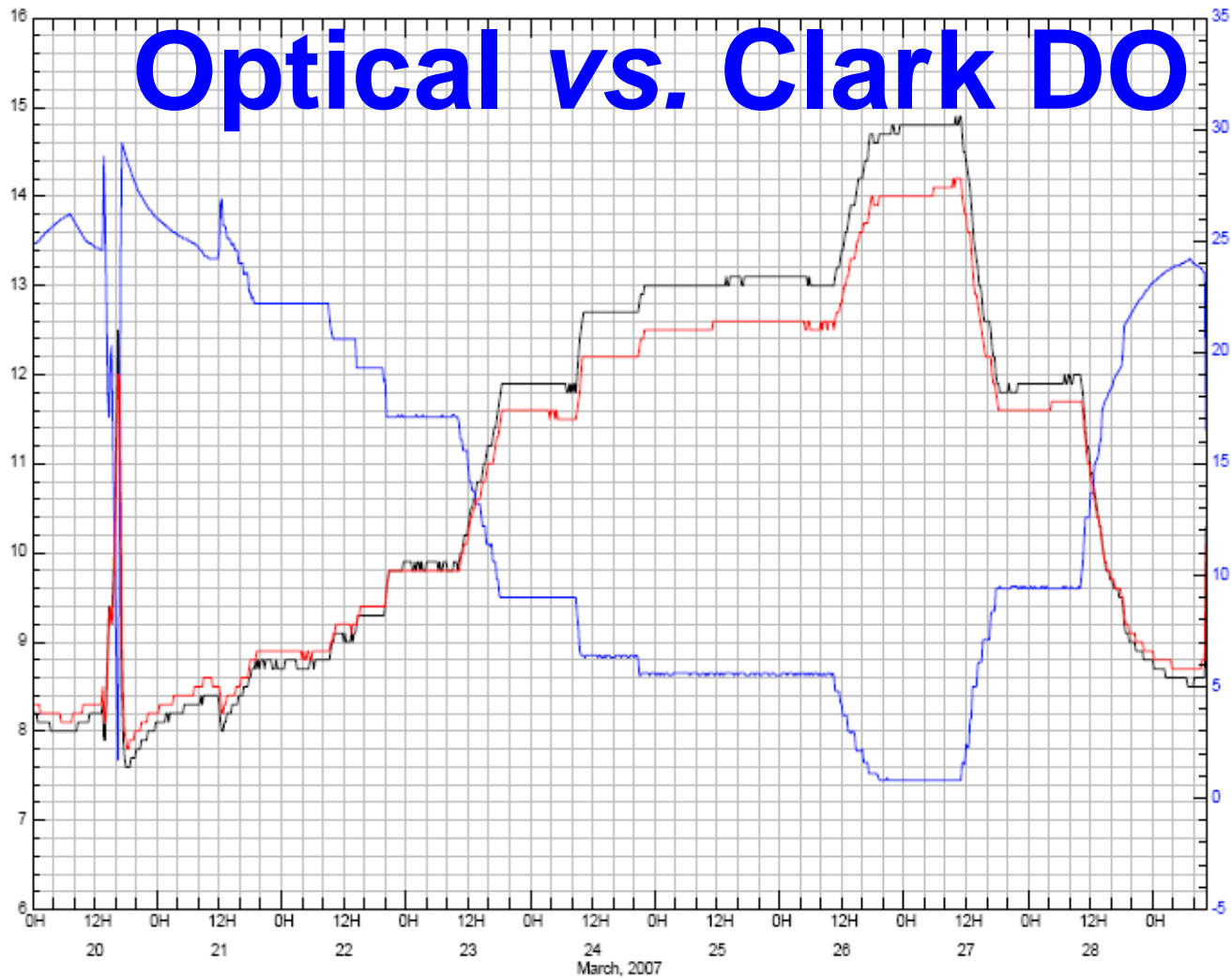
# Lab Experiments



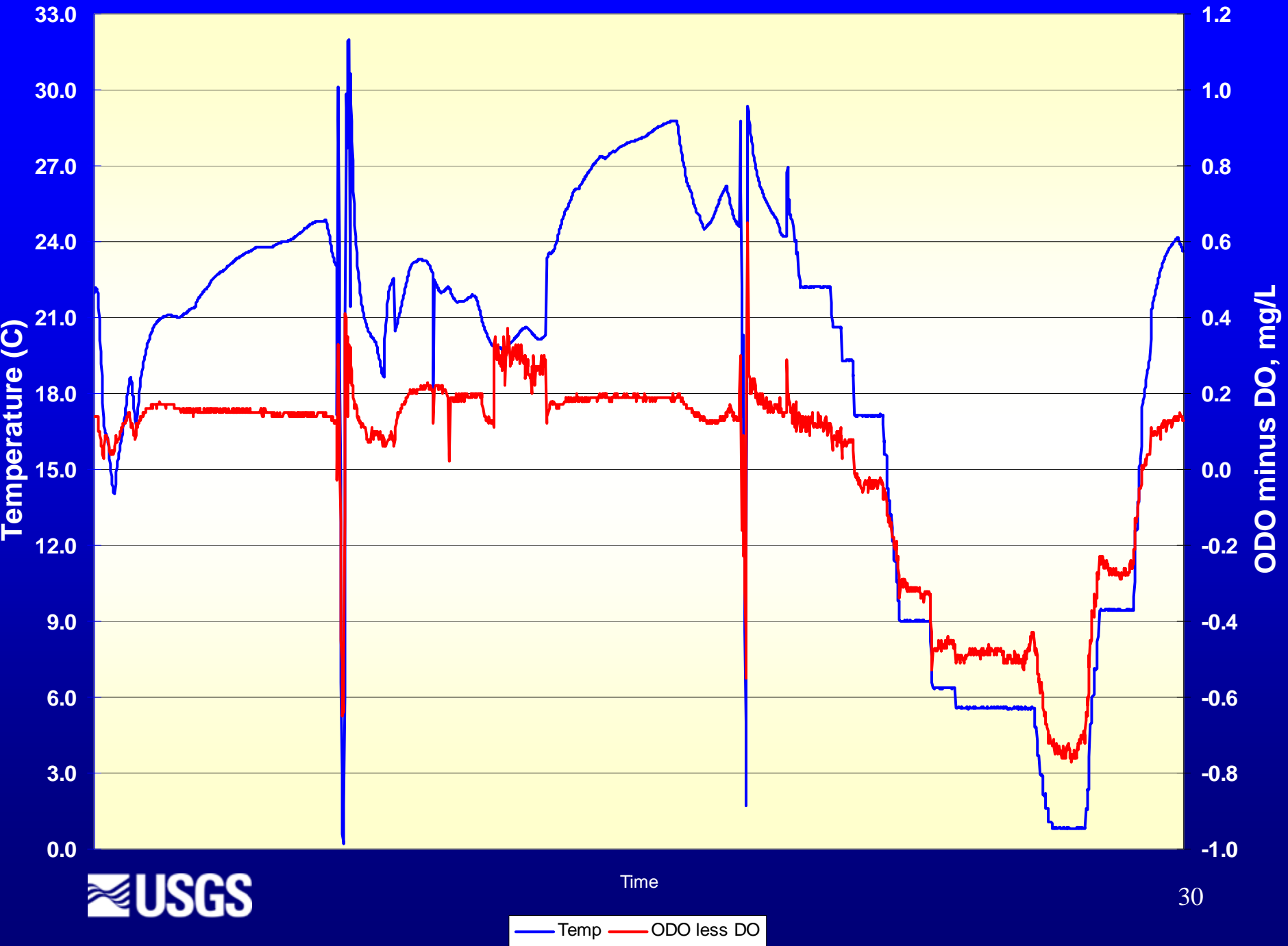
# Turbidity sensors



# Optical vs. Clark DO

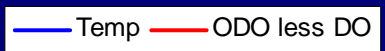


— 12000000 WASHINGTON STATE TEST STATION AT TACOMA, WA [Dissolved oxygen TEST DATA, IN mg/L, COMPUTED] \* 1  
— 12000000 WASHINGTON STATE TEST STATION AT TACOMA, WA [Temperature, water TEST DATA, IN degree C, COMPUTED] \* 1  
— 12000000 WASHINGTON STATE TEST STATION AT TACOMA, WA [Dissolved oxygen OPTICAL COMPARISON TEST DATA, IN mg/L, COMPUTED] \* 1

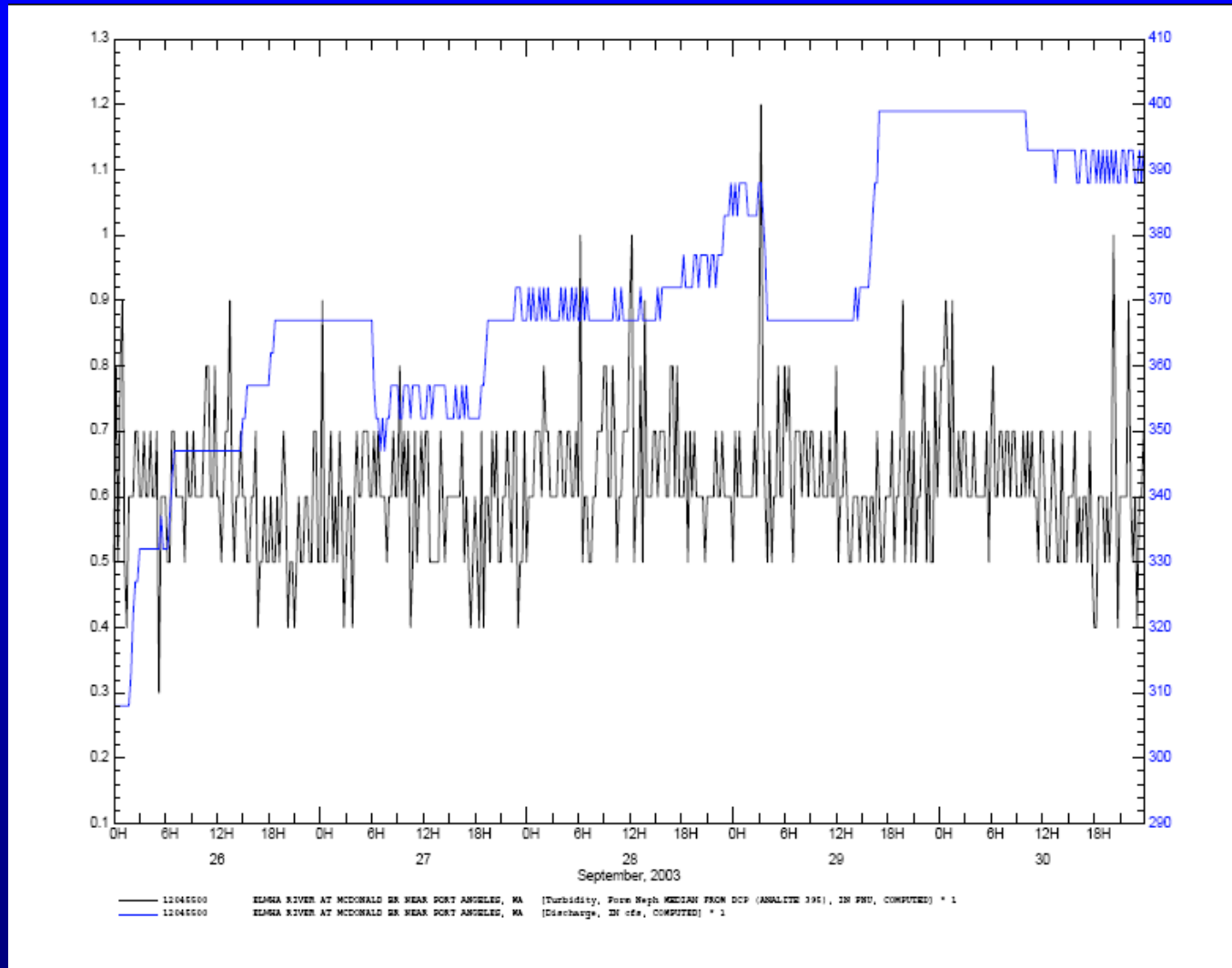


Time

30



# Low-level Turbidity



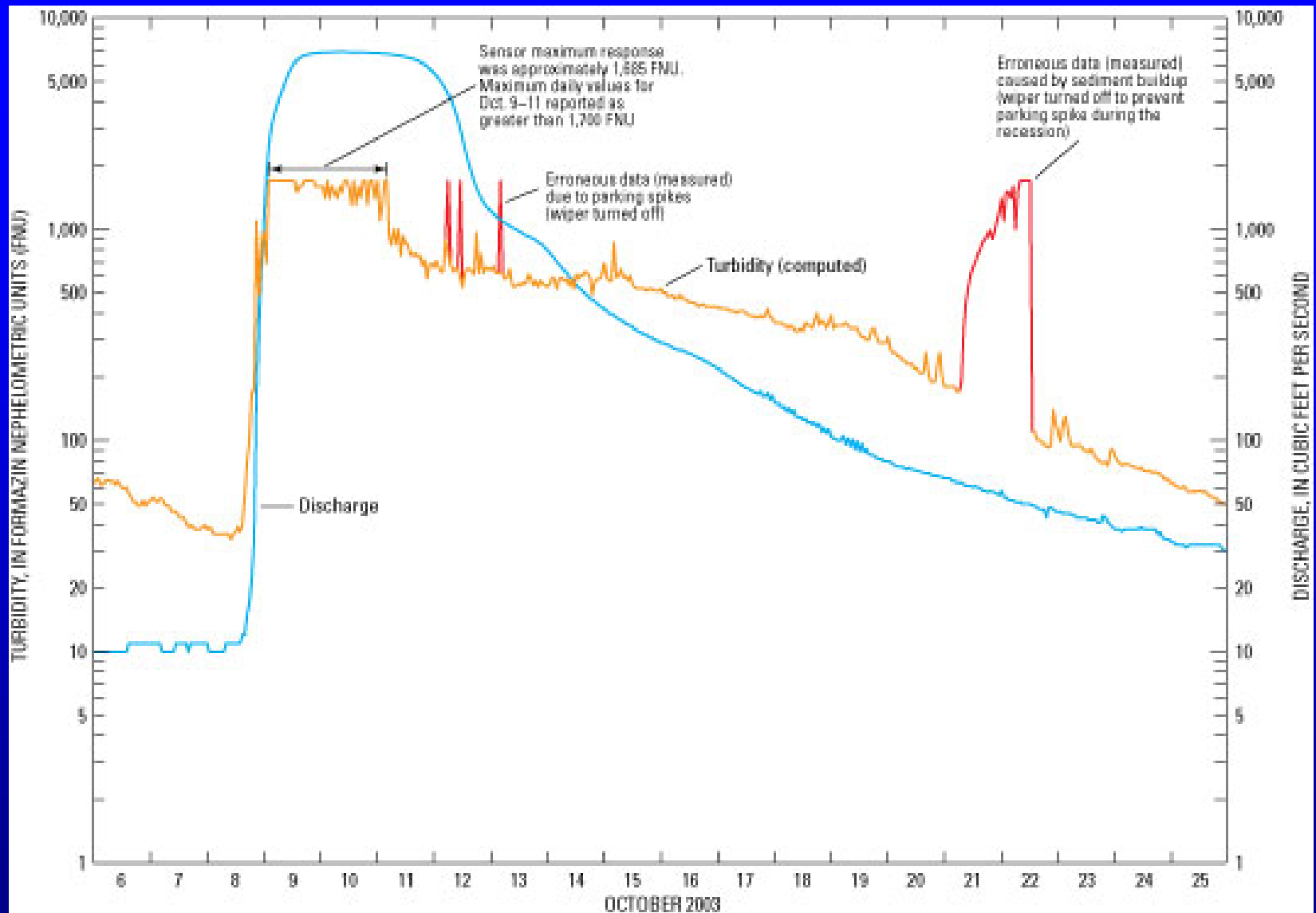


Figure 6. Turbidity values at the Little Arkansas River at Highway 50 near Halstead, Kansas, October 2003.



# Rating Continuous Water-Quality Data

- ❑ Assessment of accuracy
- ❑ Amount of data recorded and assessment of instrument performance
  - ✓ Excellent
  - ✓ Good
  - ✓ Fair
  - ✓ Poor

# Techniques and Methods

- **Book 1, Section D3**
- **<http://pubs.usgs.gov/tm/2006/tm1D3/>**

## National Field Manual

**<http://water.usgs.gov/owq/FieldManual/>**