



Nutrient Load Estimation and Reporting

Loading Calculations Technical Symposium

NOAA GLIER, Ann Arbor

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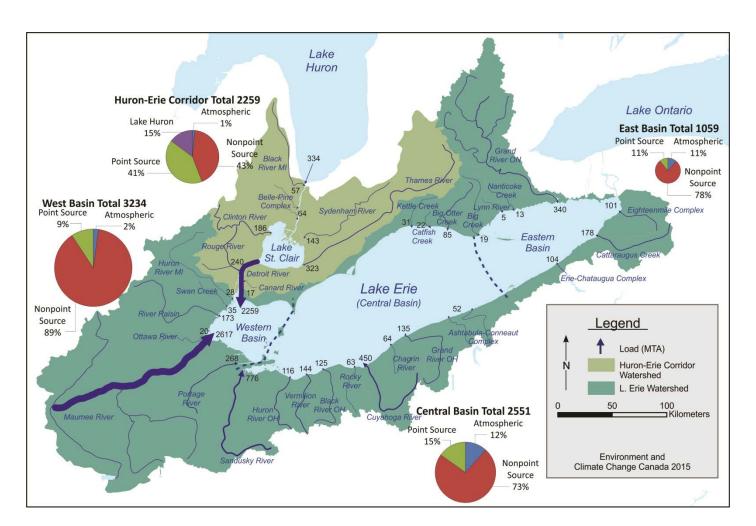
April 6, 2017

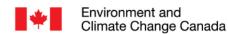
Contents

- Whole Lake Loads
- Tributary Monitoring
 - Sampling Methods and Load Estimation Methods
- Connecting Channel Monitoring
 - Unique opportunity to validate corridor estimates
 - Overview of St. Clair, Detroit and Niagara Loads
- Loading Estimate Decision Support System



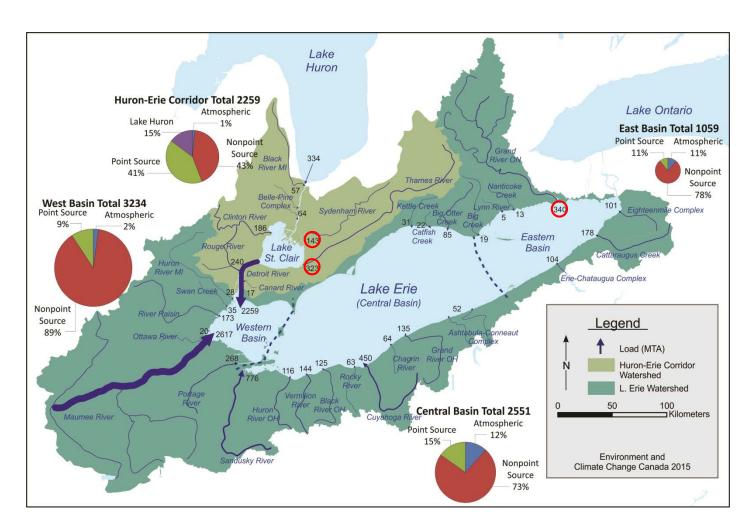
Mean TP Loads to Lake Erie, 2003-2013 (MTA)

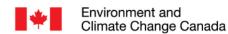






Mean TP Loads to Lake Erie, 2003-2013 (MTA)







Tributary Sampling Approach

Field Program:

- Year-round, including the critical winter and early spring times
- Emphasis on rain and snow events plus low flow

• At automated sites:

- Samples taken every 8 hours
- On-site refrigeration
- Samples are collected weekly
- Retrospective analysis of the hydrograph for sample selection to target runoff events
- Total phosphorus
- Total dissolved phosphorus
- Soluble reactive phosphorus**
- Total suspended solids

- Major ions: Cl, F, SO₄
- Total Kjeldahl nitrogen
- Ammonia**
- Nitrate plus nitrite**





All Season Stations



In-River Pumps







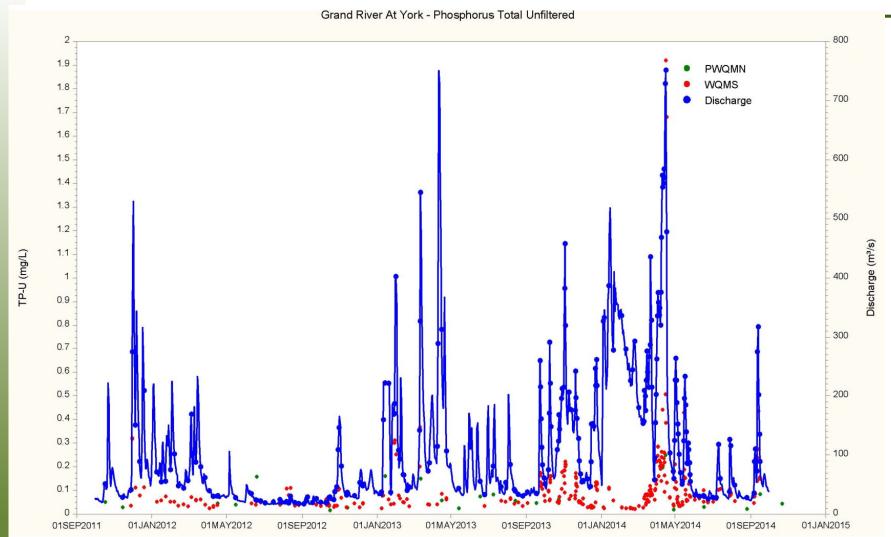
Flow-Through for ISCO and Sonde







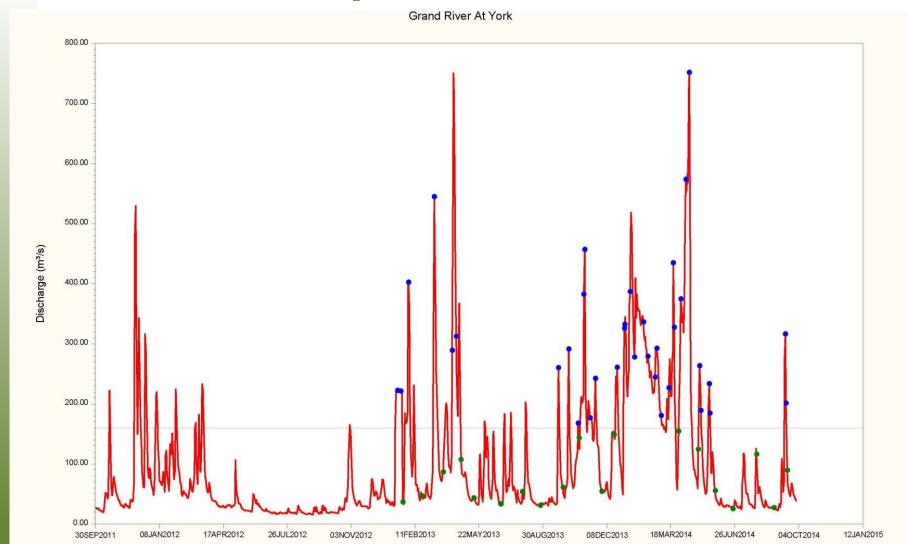
Samples Achieved







Sufficient Samples?





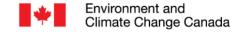


Sample Selection Protocol

Example - Thames River at Thamesville:

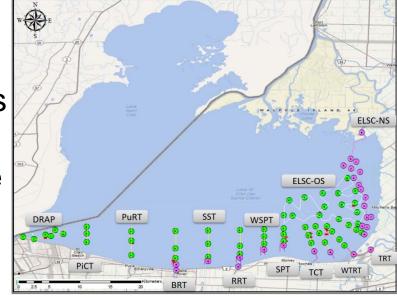
- For runoff events >200 m³/s three samples will be analyzed (rising limb, peak, falling limb)
- For runoff events >100 m³/s up to 200 m³/s two samples will be analyzed (rising limb, peak)
- For runoff events >80 m³/s up to 100 m³/s one sample will be analyzed (peak)
- If no runoff events (flow <80 m³/s)— one sample will be analyzed every two weeks (most recent sample)
- One sample on each day of Lake St. Clair survey



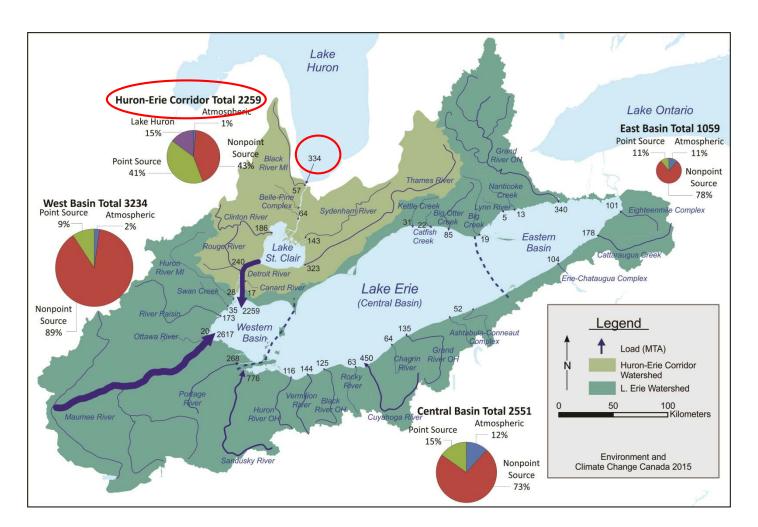


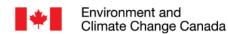
Current Activities - St. Clair Detroit Corridor

- Ongoing St. Clair River monitoring with enhancements
 - Increased frequency, SRP monitoring
- Ongoing Detroit River monitoring on the Canadian side ONLY
- Publication: Nutrient Concentrations and Loadings from the St. Clair River (2001-2015) and the Detroit River (2014-2015)
 Debbie Burniston, Alice Dove, Sean Backus
- Thames River and Sydenham
 River monitoring for loadings
- Nested monitoring in the Thames
 River watershed 12 locations
- Collaborative monitoring in LakeSt. Clair with MOECC



Mean TP Loads to Lake Erie, 2003-2013 (MTA)

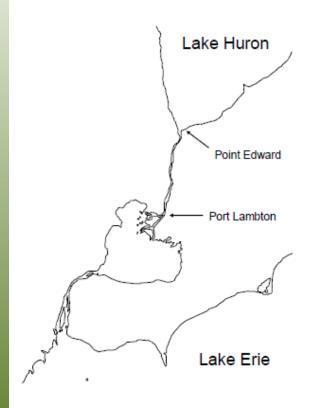






St. Clair River Upstream-Downstream Program

Year-round (all season) monitoring



- Every 2 weeks from 2001 2012
- Every 4 weeks 2012 to present

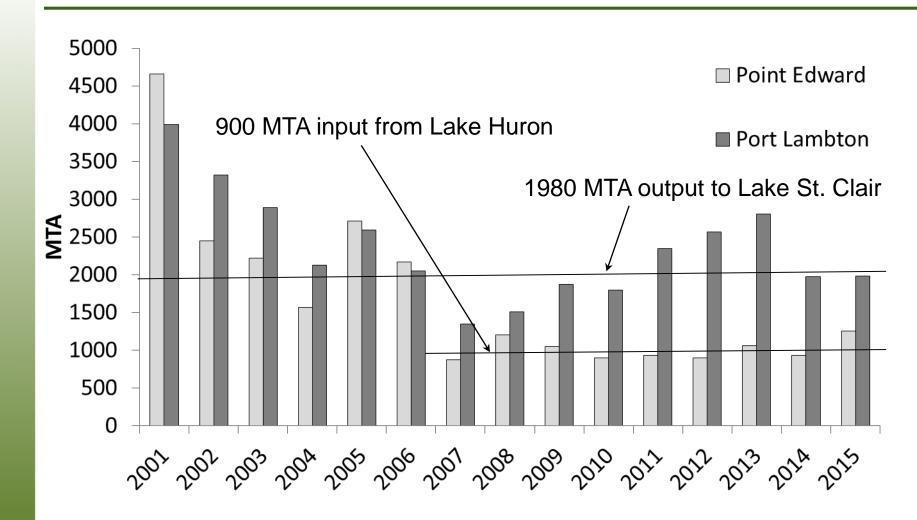
Nutrients (TP, TDP, NO₃+NO₂, TN, TDN, NH₃)
Major Ions (Ca, Cl, Mg, K, Na, SO₄, SiO₂)
Organic Contaminants

In water and

Suspended sediment



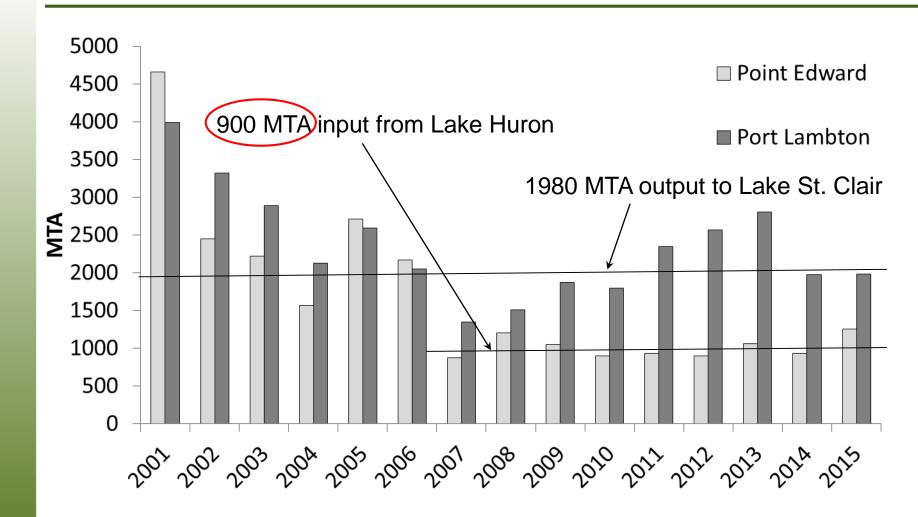
Total Phosphorus Loads - LOADEST







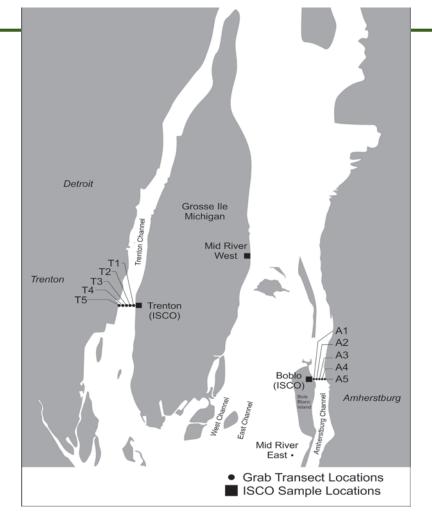
Total Phosphorus Loads - LOADEST







Detroit River 2014 and 2015 (2004 and 2007)

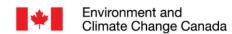






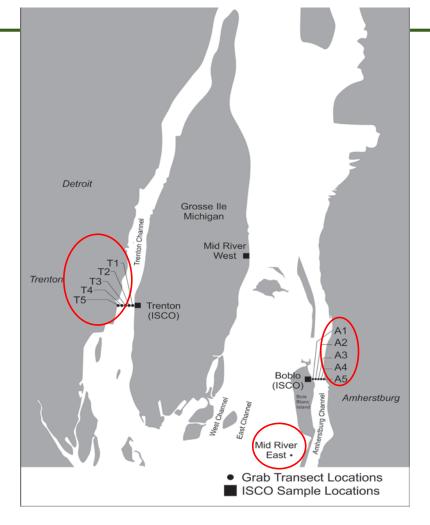
Detroit River 2014 and 2015 (2004 and 2007)







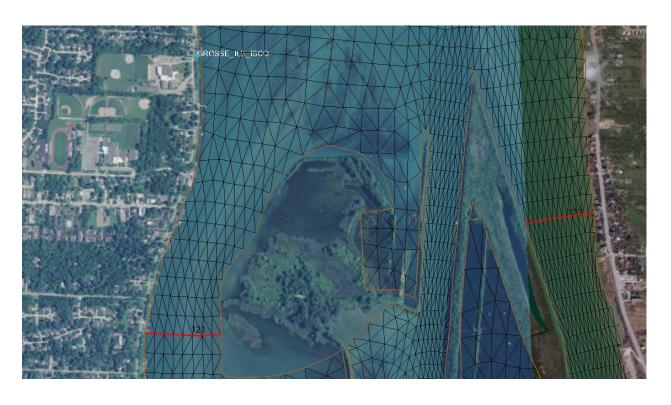
Detroit River 2014 and 2015 (2004 and 2007)







Hydrosim 2d and Dispersim 2d Model



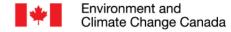
Boundary Waters Issues, Meteorological Survey of Canada





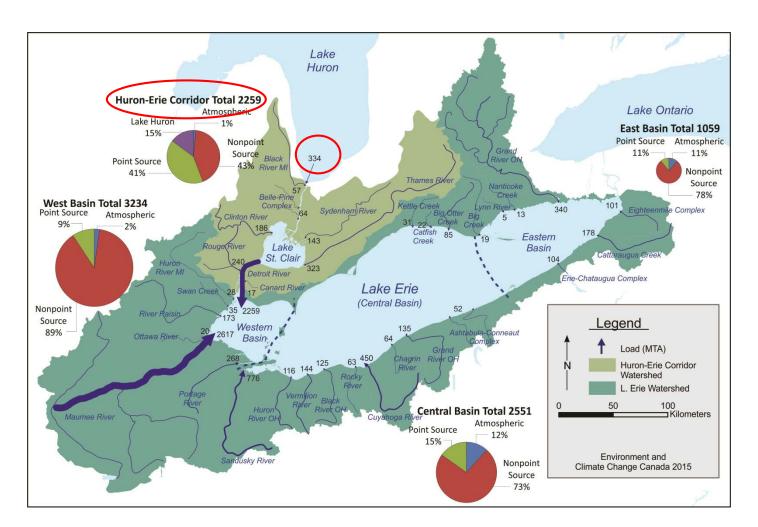
Corridor Total Phosphorus Loads

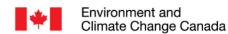
Water year, MTA	2007	2014	2015
Lake Huron	877	933	1250
St. Clair River	1350	1970	1980
Trenton Channel	2000-2500	718	584
Mid River	810	1580	837
Amherstburg Channel	870-1010	1250	1190
Total Load, Detroit River	3680-4320	3550	2610





Mean TP Loads to Lake Erie, 2003-2013 (MTA)







Corridor Total Phosphorus Loads

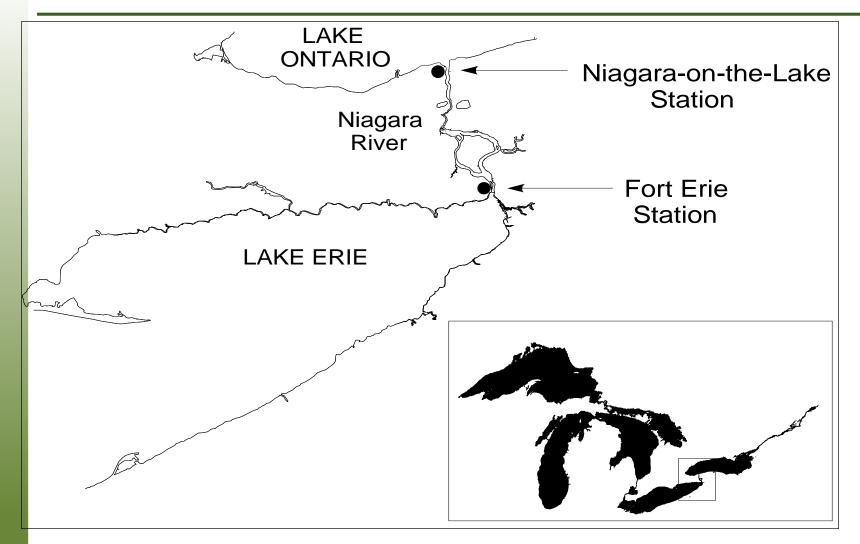
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2859





Niagara River Upstream-Downstream

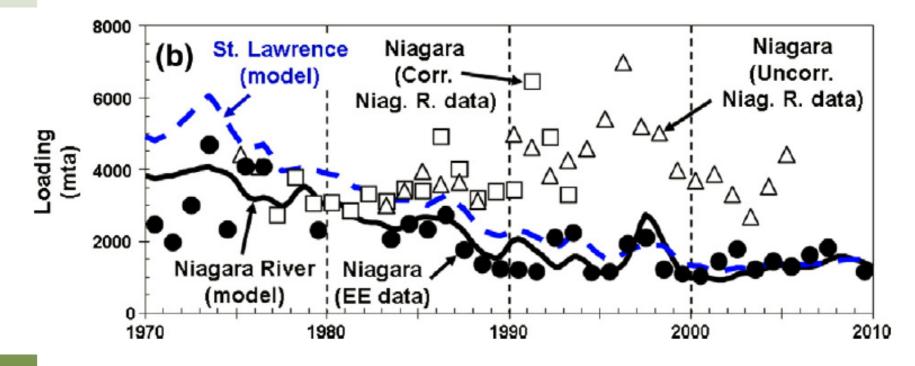






What we thought we knew

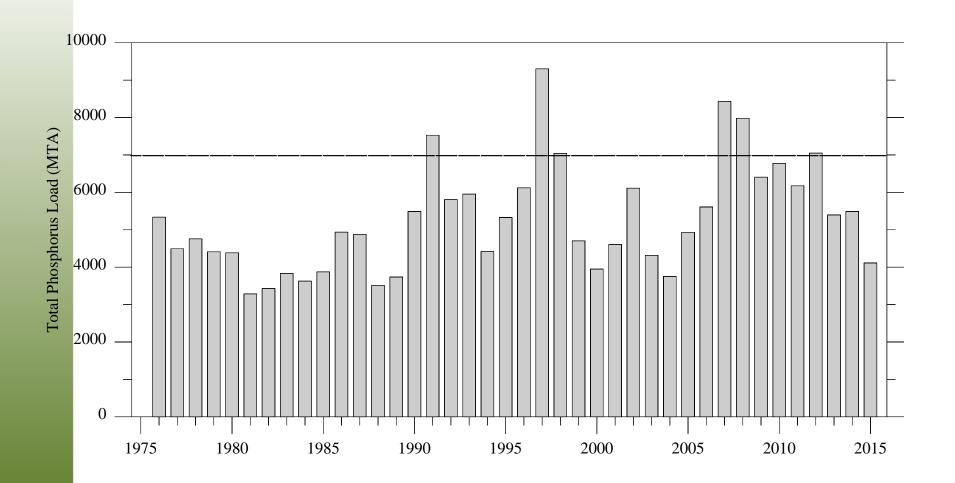
S.C. Chapra, D.M. Dolan / Journal of Great Lakes Research 38 (2012) 741-754







Total Phosphorus Loads at Niagara-on-the-Lake

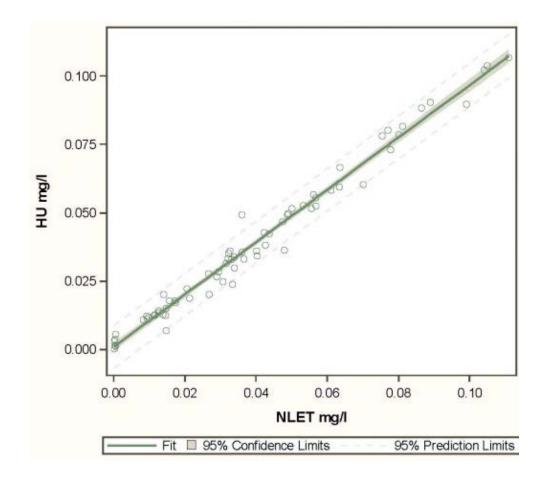






Interlaboratory Comparison Heidelberg University and ECCC NLET

SRP







Loading Estimate Decision Support System

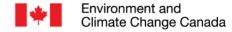
- Collaborative Project between Water Quality Monitoring and Research Divisions
- Purpose: an updated, more highly automated tool to estimate annual TP and SRP loadings using Dolan Method
 - Monitored tributaries, unmonitored watershed areas, point sources (municipal and industrial), atmospheric deposition, upstream Great Lakes (i.e. Lake Huron)
 - Loadings calculated on a water year basis
 - Standard errors are provided for each estimate

Project timeline:

- April 2016: Start project
- June 2016: Receive data files for Lake Erie loads
- July 2016: Develop system design of loading estimate decision support system
- September 2016: Began implementation of Dolan Method in decision support system (DSS)
- March 2017 present: In process of beta testing, bug fixing and verifying results

Maccoux, M.J., Dove, A., Backus, S.M., Dolan, D.M., 2016. Total and soluble reactive phosphorus loadings to Lake Erie, J. Great Lakes Res., http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jglr.2016.08.005





Loading Estimate Decision Support System (DSS) Overview

- Initial beta implementation of Dolan Method
- DSS is a Windows application with a graphical user interface
- Input data (tributary flows and concentrations, point source effluent, atmospheric deposition, etc.) are stored in multiple csv-formatted text files
 - Data import function for point source data
- A "project" file is used to organize data and information
- Output results are saved in multiple csv-formatted text files
- Some input data and outputs are viewable within the DSS, others require external application (e.g., Excel)
 - Graphs generated by R software with EGRET library (Exploration and Graphics for RivEr Trends) from USGS



Data Sources (for Lake Erie Loadings)

(IOI La	ake Ene Loadings)
Data	Agency
Tributary Flow	<u>Canada</u> Water Survey of Canada (Environment and Climate Change Canada)
	U.S. Water Resources Division (U.S. Geological Service)
Tributary Water Quality	<u>Canada</u> Water Quality and Monitoring and Surveillance Division (Environment and Climate Change Canada) Provincial Water Quality Monitoring Network (Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change)
	U.S. National Center for Water Quality Research (Heidelberg University) Water Resources Division (Michigan Department of Environmental Quality) Division of Surface Water (Ohio Environmental Protection Agency) STORET (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) Water Resources Division (U.S. Geological Survey)
Point Source	<u>Canada</u> MISA (Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change)
	<u>U.S.</u> Water Division-PCS/ICIS (U.S. Environment Protection Agency)

Atmospheric <u>Canada</u>

Deposition Water Quality and Monitoring and Surveillance Division (Environment and Climate Change Canada)

Loading Estimate Decision Support System Project File

Project File: general information for tributary

Example of tributary sections in project file

Tributaries	Basin	Country	Watershed Area (km2)
Black-MI	Huron-Erie Corridor	US	1800
Belle-Pine Complex	Huron-Erie Corridor	US	1550
Clinton	Huron-Erie Corridor	US	1901
Rouge	Huron-Erie Corridor	US	1890
Thames	Huron-Erie Corridor	CAN	5706
Sydenham	Huron-Erie Corridor	CAN	3038
Canard	Huron-Erie Corridor	CAN	347
Turkey	Huron-Erie Corridor	CAN	28

Concentration Data for Black-MI

Date	TP (mg/L)
21/10/2008	0.046
14/04/2009	0.035
15/06/2009	0.071
05/08/2009	0.059
06/10/2009	0.035
21/05/2010	0.076
19/07/2010	0.08
11/08/2010	0.055
12/10/2010	0.042
29/03/2011	0.06
20/06/2011	0.047
01/08/2011	0.059

Project File: monitored tributary data

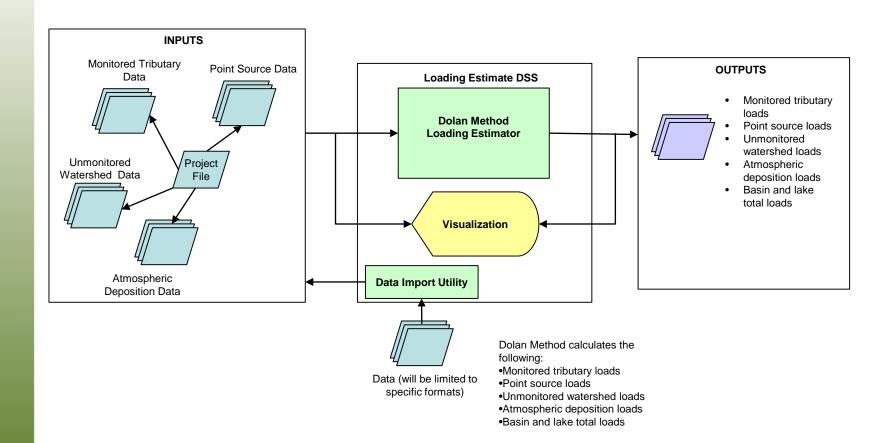
	Paramet	er Flow Data File	Concentration Data File	Loading Estimate
Mon Tributary L	oads			Method
Black-MI	TP	Inputs\Black-MI flow.csv	Inputs\Black-MI TP.csv	Beale
Black-MI	SRP	Inputs\Black-MI flow.csv	Inputs\Black-MI SRP.csv	Beale
Clinton	TP	Inputs\Clinton flow.csv	Inputs\Clinton TP.csv	Beale
Clinton	SRP	Inputs\Clinton flow.csv	Inputs\Clinton SRP.csv	Beale
Rouge	TP	Inputs\Rouge flow.csv	Inputs\Rouge TP.csv	Beale
Rouge	SRP	Inputs\Rouge flow.csv	Inputs\Rouge SRP.csv	Beale
Huron-MI	TP	Inputs\Huron-MI flow.csv	Inputs\Huron-MI TP.csv	Beale
Huron-MI	SRP	Inputs\Huron-MI flow.csv	Inputs\Huron-MI SRP.csv	Beale

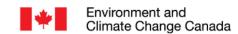
Flow Data for Black-MI

Tow Balance	Diaon iv
DATE	Flow (cfs)
01/10/2008	449.4
02/10/2008	407.456
03/10/2008	331.058
04/10/2008	281.624
05/10/2008	229.194
06/10/2008	191.744
07/10/2008	164.78
08/10/2008	164.78
09/10/2008	187.25
10/10/2008	203.728
11/10/2008	185.752
12/10/2008	167.776
13/10/2008	142.31
14/10/2008	137.816
15/10/2008	130.326
16/10/2008	134.82
17/10/2008	146.804
18/10/2008	133.322
19/10/2008	127.33
20/10/2008	122.836
21/10/2000	115 246



Loading Estimate Decision Support System Schematic Diagram





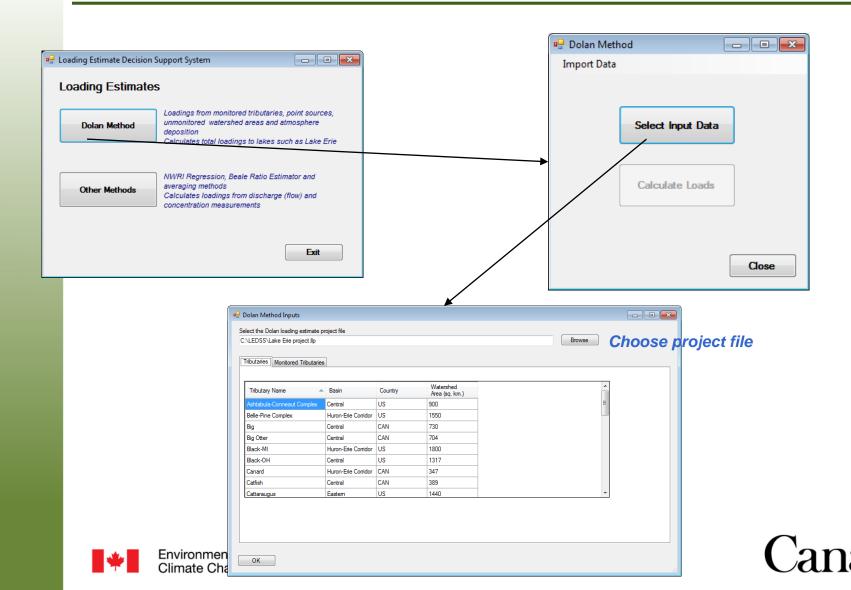


Loading Estimate Decision Support System Current Status

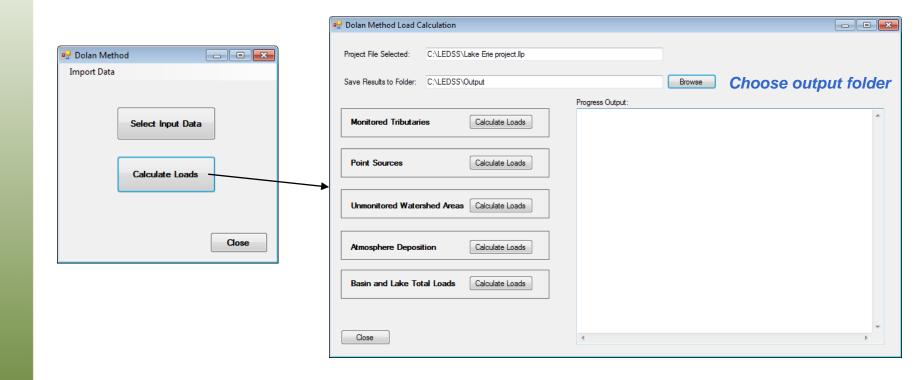
- Implemented loading calculations for:
 - monitored tributaries (Stratified Beale Ratio Estimator, Heidelberg data)
 - unmonitored watershed areas
 - point sources
 - atmospheric deposition
 - basin, country and lake totals
- In the process of beta testing, bug fixing and verifying results



Loading Estimate Decision Support System Demo



Loading Estimate Decision Support System Demo





Loading Estimate Decision Support System Monitored Tributaries (Stratified Beale Ratio)

02/01/1993

05/01/1991

07/01/1993

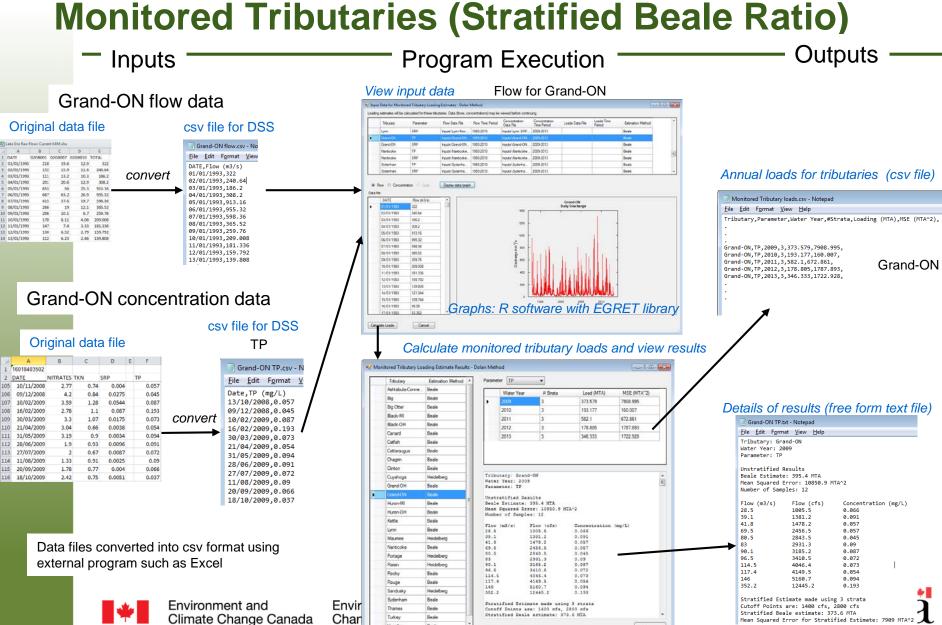
08/01/1993

11 10/01/1993

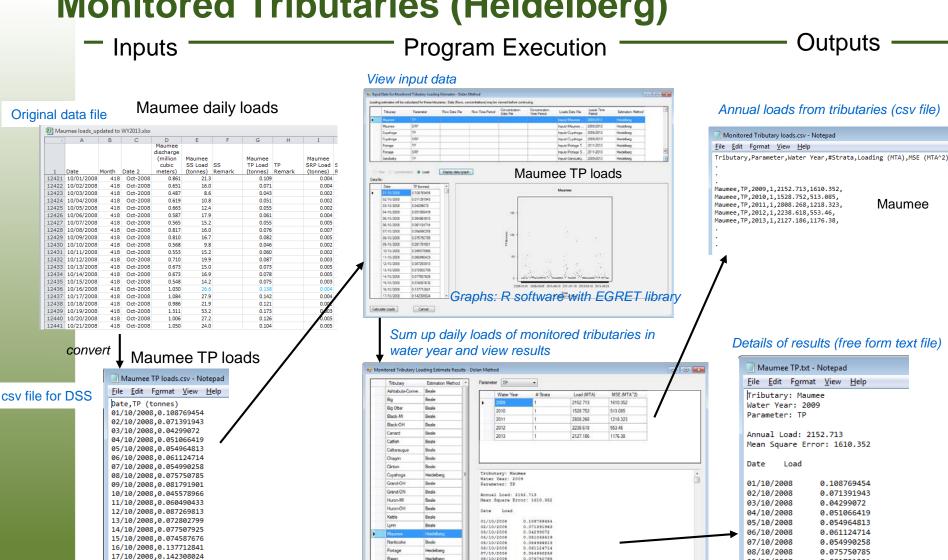
13 12/01/1993

14 13/01/1993

2 DATE



Loading Estimate Decision Support System Monitored Tributaries (Heidelberg)



10/10/2008

12/10/2008

Sandusky

Charigement ciimatique canada

0.007269013

09/10/2008

10/10/2008

11/10/2008

12/10/2008

13/10/2008

14/10/2008

15/10/2008

0.081791901

0.045578966

0.060490433

0.087269813

0.072802799

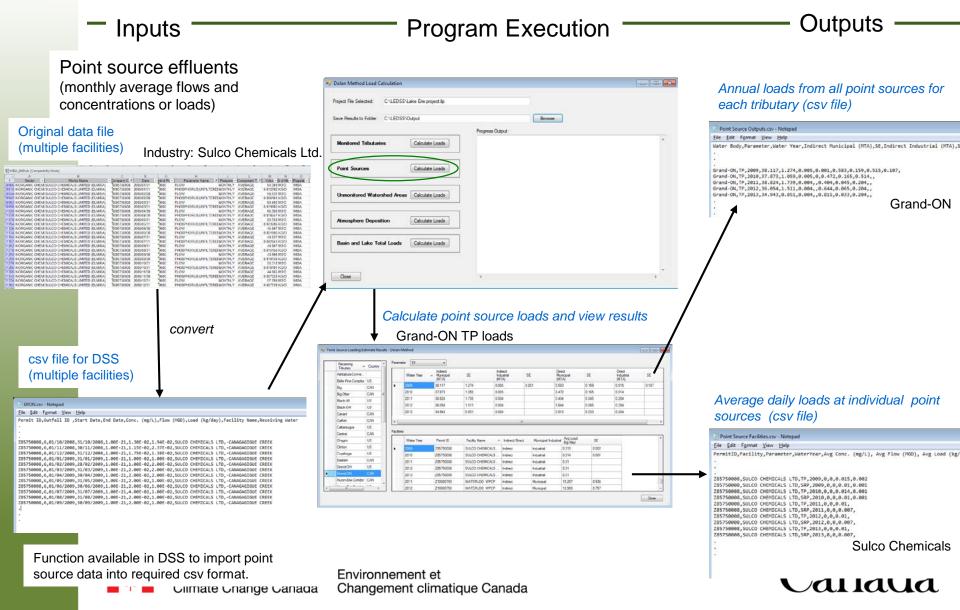
0.077507925

0.074587676

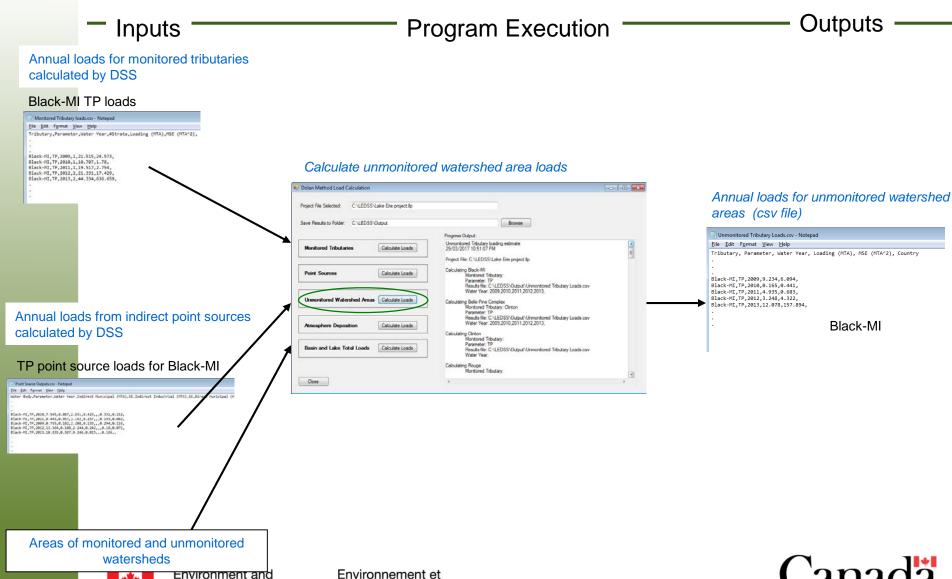
Data files converted into csv format using external program such as Excel

18/10/2008,0.120880557

Loading Estimate Decision Support System Point Sources



Loading Estimate Decision Support System Unmonitored Watershed Areas (Unit Area Load)

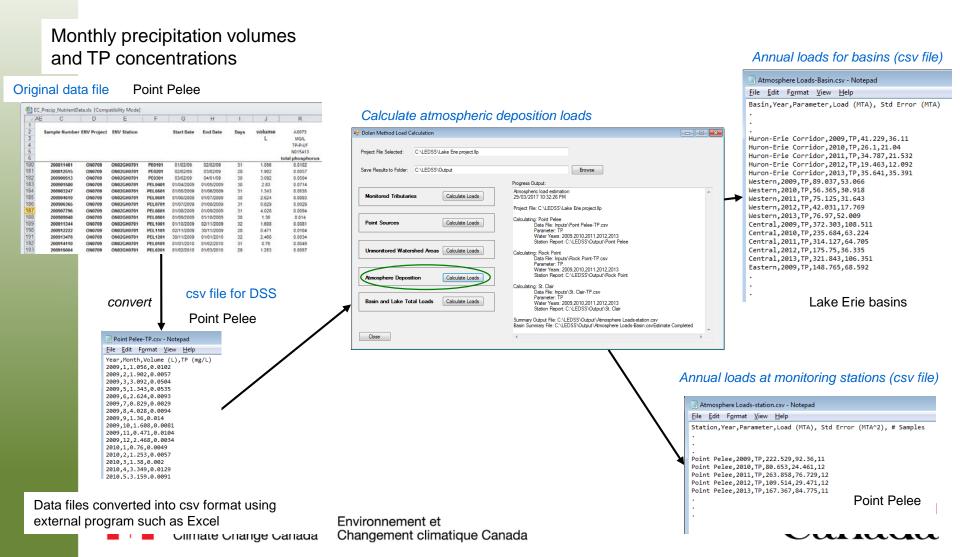


Changement climatique Canada

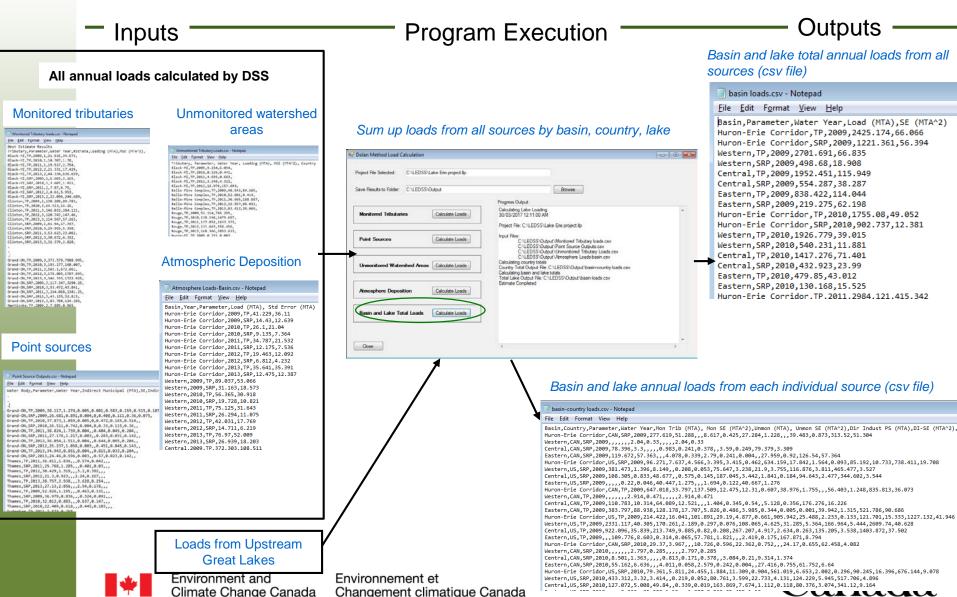
Climate Change Canada

Loading Estimate Decision Support System Atmospheric Deposition

- Inputs ----- Outputs



Loading Estimate Decision Support System Basin and Lake Total Loads



Loading Estimate Decision Support System Implementation Issues

- After initial round of beta testing of DSS, discrepancies in some results were discovered
- Implementation is our interpretation of Dolan Method based on Maccoux et al., (2016)
 - Monitored tributaries: When calculating loads using Stratified Beale Ratio Estimator, there were cases where the DSS used different flow cutoff values and/or number of strata compared to Maccoux et al., (2016).

Examples: Black-MI in 2013

Sydenham in 2013

	# of	TP Load			# of	Flow cutoff	TP Load	MSE
	strata	(MTA)	MSE (MTA^2)		strata	(cfs)	(MTA)	(MTA^2)
Maccoux	1	49	709	Maccoux	2	400	90	1100
DSS	2	44 (-10%)	637 (-10%)	DSS	2	300	88 (-2%)	1085 (-1%)

If we have detail information on the algorithms from Dolan program used by Maccoux *et al.*, (2016) to compute flow cutoff values and to choose number of strata, then issue can be resolved.



Loading Estimate Decision Support System Implementation Issues (continued)

 Point sources: Differences in assigning point sources to tributaries and/or categorizing them as indirect or direct. This process was performed manually using a GIS by visual inspecting point source locations in relation to tributaries and water quality monitoring stations.

Example: Huron-MI in 2011

	Indirect Municipal	Indirect Industrial
	(MTA)	(MTA)
Maccoux	27.95	0.17
DSS	33.06 (18%)	0.13 (-23%)

Note that differences in aggregated loads from multiple point sources can be large. If the same tributary and indirect/direct assignments from Maccoux *et al.*, (2016) were used, then differences can be resolved.

2. <u>Heidelberg data</u>: Annual mean square errors (MSEs) were not computed by DSS, but were obtained from Maccoux *et al.*, (2016) data files. For future years, MSEs need to be provided or calculation method needs to be known. Also for future years, daily loads need to be provided since these were not calculated by the DSS.



Loading Estimate Decision Support System Next Steps

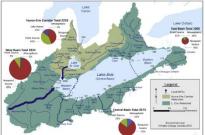
- Refine implementation of Dolan Method in DSS to reduce differences in results
- Implement visualization of results

Tables: annual loads from individual sources (or all aggregated) by tributary,

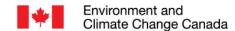
basin, lake, country

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Load	51.	Lood	S.E.	Load	51.	Load	SE
United States								
Monkered Tributary	3870	65	3769	60	4687	145	3884	76
Adjustment for Unmentered Area	1025	32	1384	60	1224	84	1159	.35
Direct Industrial Point Source	7	0.6	8	0.7	7	0.5	7	0.1
Direct Municipal Point Source	1169	41	1921	40	1353	53	1389	.53
Indirect Industrial Point Source	31	3	27	2	25	2	31	2
Indirect Musicipal Point Source	314	12	372	7	351	6	366	
U.S. Total	6072	83	6482	93	7271	176	6438	10
Canada								
Monkered Telestory	572	84	1204	79	662	32	891	- 90
Adjustment for Unmonitored Area	122	20	363	35	158	14	239	-43
Direct Industrial Point Source	27	3	28	2	23	1	25	0.5
Direct Municipal Point Source	53	3	54	2	61	3	56	
Indirect Industrial Point Source ¹			0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5
Indirect Musicipal Point Source	25	2	87	2	90	2	96	
Canadian Total	774	87	1648	87	904	35	1211	100
Atmospheric	813	150	511	78	363	62	632	140
Input frees Loke Forces	366		364		354		335	
Basia Total	8024	193	9006	150	8892	190	8617	200

Maps and graphs



Implement data import utilities as required





Summary

- ECCC is monitoring in the Huron-Erie corridor, priority Canadian tributaries to Lake Erie, nested monitoring in the Thames River watershed, Lake St. Clair with MOECC, and in the Great Lakes
- Loadings estimates based on Dolan approach, with 50-100 samples collected per location per water year
- LEDSS will be a publically available tool, modernizing the Dolan approach using AI and a user-friendly interface
- ECCC is working with partners to ensure data comparability and is supporting watershed and lake modeling initiatives with enhanced data

