Developing a comprehensive watershed-wide monitoring program for surface waters

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Monitoring Program Design 101



Elements to consider:

- Objectives
- Station locations
- Indicators
- Assessment thresholds
- Data analysis

About Me

- 23 years LA Regional Board
- SWAMP coordinator
- NPDES permitting
- Marine Biologist









Why Monitor ?

- Compliance with permit limits
- TMDL requirements
- BMP effectiveness
- Protection of beneficial uses
 Condition of resource



Where to Monitor ?



- Bays & estuaries
- Lakes & reservoirs
- Rivers & streams
- Wetlands
- Groundwater

FOCUS ON FRESHWATER STREAMS



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Starting Point



2005

- Most monitoring in lower watershed
- No monitoring in upper watershed
- LA County San District's NPDES monitoring
 LA County DPW stormwater monitoring
 SWAMP monitoring
 Other stakeholder monitoring

Integrated Monitoring Plan Meet with Stakeholders

- Los Angeles Reg Bd
- USEPA
- So Cal Coastal Water Research Project
- Santa Ana Reg Bd
- LA County San
- LA/SG River Watershed Council
- LA Co Dept Public Works
 LA Co Dept Water & Power
 AES

- US Forest Service
- City of Downey
- Friends of SG River
- Orange Co Stormwater Prog
- Rivers & Mountains Conserv
- SG Mountains Reg Conserv
- US Army Corps of Engineers

DEFINE MONITORING OBJECTIVES



1. What is the overall condition of streams in the watershed? 2. Are local fish safe to eat? 3. Is it safe to swim? **4.** Are conditions getting better or worse in the watershed? **5.** Are receiving waters near

Are receiving waters near discharges meeting water quality objectives?

1. What Is the Overall Condition of Streams in the Watershed ? Targeted sampling Areas of special interest or unique sites Major tributaries High quality habitat Endangered species Known sources of pollution Probabilistic sampling - Overall condition Unbiased monitoring locations - Percentage of stream affected

Targeted Sampling



 Good for tracking conditions at specific sites of interest

- Good for trend monitoring
- Poor for determining overall health of watershed

 Number of stations depends (interest vs \$\$)

Probabilistic Sampling

Good for determining overall health of watershed Good for trend monitoring Poor for tracking conditions at specific sites of interest Number of stations (n = 30)



San Gabriel River Watershed

- Targeted sampling @ 12 stations in streams + 4 in estuary
- Randomized sampling @ 30 stations in 2005
- Randomized sampling @ 10 stations per year in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, etc

Indicators of Stream Health

Biological community
Habitat condition in the stream
Toxicity (water column or sediment)
Chemical measurements

Nutrients
Metals
Organics

Biological Community Field Sampling







Biological Community Bioassessment Monitoring



- Bioassessment monitoring
- EPT taxa = good
 - Ephemeroptera (mayfly)
 - Plecoptera (stonefly)
 - Trichoptera (caddisfly)





Biological Community Bioassessment Monitoring





- Pollution tolerant
 species = bad
 - Midges (chironomidae)
 - Worms (oligochaeta)
 - Flies (diptera)



Toxicity Testing

- Acute toxicity = mortality
- Chronic toxicity = impaired growth or reproduction
- Toxic (high, moderate, low)
 vs Non-toxic



Chemical Monitoring

- Nutrients (ammonia, nitrate, phosphate)
 - Comparison to Basin Plan objectives
- Metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Ag, Zn)
- Organics (DDTs, PCBs, PAHs, pyrethroid pesticides)
 - Comparison to CTR and/or Basin
 Plan

San Gabriel River Watershed



Assessment Threshold Biological Community IBI = Index of Biotic Integrity







Habitat





Buffer



Hydrology

hysical structure



Biotic structure



Score

Toxicity



	Significan	t Endpoints	Significant Response by Sub-Region					
	n =	Sig Tox	Mainstem	Lower Rand	Upper Rand			
2005 Ceriodaphnia								
Survival	23	1	0	0	1			
Reproduction	23	5	0	2	3			
2006 Ceriodaphnia	- A CENTRAL			it and the second	Star GENERAL			
Survival	10	0	0	0	0			
Reproduction	10	0	0	0	0			
2007 Ceriodaphnia								
Survival	9	0	0	0	0			
Reproduction	9	2	0	1	1			
2008 Ceriodaphnia	1							
Survival	9	2	0	1	-1			
Reproduction	9	2	0	1	1			
2009 Ceriodaphnia								
Survival	10	0	0	0	0			
Reproduction	10	1	0	1	0			
TOTALS	122	13	0	6	7			
%		11%	0%	5%	6%			

Chemical Monitoring



Selenium

Zinc



Chemical Monitoring





Nitrate as N





Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen



Total Phosphorus

Are Local Fish Safe to Eat ?

- Targeted popular fishing areas
 - La Mirada Lake
 - Puddingstone Reservoir
 - Santa Fe Dam Reservoir
 - San Jose Creek (2 locations)
 - San Gabriel River (2 locations)
 - Estuary (2 locations)
- Sample every 1-3 years

Are Local Fish Safe to Eat ?

		Large Mouth					
Mercury (ppb)	Common Carp	Bass	Catfish	Striped Mullet	Tilapia	Redear Sunfish	Bluegill
Lakes						-	
La Mirada Lake-06	A Constitution of the		ND	the strength		A STATE OF THE OWNER OF	
La Mirada Lake-08	State of the second	and the second second	10			Line Lines 1.	1. 1. S. 1.
Puddingstone Lake 2004	54	320		A DAMPER			
Puddingstone Lake 2006		327	- Children and an				
Puddingstone Lake 2007	and the second	223					
Puddingstone Lake 2008	and the lot of the	160	BARRY LINE			10	Length 1
Puddingstone Lake 2009	20	290	40			20	20
Puddingstone Lake 2009		210				20	
Puddingstone Lake 2009		40				Contraction of	
Santa Fe Dam 2006	81	448					
Santa Fe Dam 2007	162						
<u>Rivers</u>	100						
San Jose Creek-06	22						
San Jose Creek-07	40				21		
SGR at Alondra Blvd-07					ND		
SGR at Alondra Blvd-08					ND		1000
<u>Estuaries</u>							
Upper Estuary-06				ND			-
Upper Estuary-07	40			ND			
Upper Estuary-08	10			ND	10		-
Upper Estuary-09				ND			
Lower Estuary-07	E SA STAN				ND		2

Is It Safe to Swim?

- Targeted popular recreational areas + sentinel sites
 - Note that "swim" means REC 1 (swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, white water activities and fishing)
- 8 popular rec areas + 5 sites above major confluences + 1 estuary site
- E. coli at rec & sentinel sites (weekly May-Sept)
- Total & fecal coliform + enterococcus in estuary (twice a week year-round)

Is It Safe to Swim?

	-	G	eometric N						
Sentinel Sites		Мау	June	July	August	September		le Exceedances	
	Year	S					n =	No.	%
		Contractor of the					_		
San Gabriel (R9W)	2007	257	181	417	260	239	19	12	63%
	2008	58	167	130	71	237	21	9	43%
C. C	2009	52	232	102	273	203	24	9	38%
Covoto Crook (BA1)	2007	444	205	172	350	326	10	12	690/
COyole Creek (ICAT)	2007	444	303	244	350	320	24	15	420/
and the second second	2008	455	290	341	410	357	21	5	45%
	2009	270	187	/5	14	24	24	5	21%
Coyote Creek (Valley View)	2007	130	98	51	77	107	19	5	26%
A CONTRACTOR OF	2008	162	29	29	48	199	21	2	10%
Sanden allest	2009	139	125	168	58	13	24	7	29%
San Jose Creek (C1)	2007	457	4481	1224	1495	929	19	17	89%
	2008	1337	3797	1339	4946	1228	21	19	90%
	2009	10140	4827	720	1477	2992	24	24	100%
- In the state of the second second									
Walnut Creek	2007	2281	322	378	468	407	16	9	56%
	2008	210	29	12	20	21	21	1	5%
	2009	171	33	49	51	128	24	8	33%
20.00						Totals	317	149	47%

E. coli 30 day standard – 126 MPN/100 mL Single sample standard – 235 MPN/100 mL

Is It Safe to Swim?

Bacteria Sampling Location	5/21/10	5/29/10	6/1/10	6/10/10	6/16/10	6/26/10	6/28/10	7/3/10	7/6/10	7/15/10	7/21/10	7/26/10	Exceedances of REC 1 Std.
E. Fork @ Cattle Canyon	< 10	< 10	< 10	52	31	228	<10	135	<10	30	75	31	0
E. Fork @ Graveyard Canyon	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	63	41	<10	<10	350	41	20	1
N. Fork above W. Fork Confluence	< 10	41	20	<10	<10	85	185	41	20	144	31	281	1
Upper Cattle Canyon	< 10	< 10	< 10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	0
Upper East Fork	< 10	< 10	< 10	20	20	<10	20	<10	20	<10	<10	109	0
Upper North Fork	< 10	< 10	20	<10	<10	<10	<10	41	<10	86	31	<10	0
Upper West Fork	< 10	< 10	< 10	<10	<10	<10	<10	20	<10	<10	20	41	0
W. Fork above N. Fork Confluence	< 10	< 10	< 10	<10	41	<10	20	31	<10	121	<10	20	0
Exceedances of REC 1 Std.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Holiday Weekend		WQO for si	ngle samp	le E.coli:	235 MPN/	100mL							

Are Conditions Getting Better or Worse Over Time ?





Are Conditions Getting Better or Worse Over Time ?









Are Conditions Getting Better or Worse Over Time ?



Ceriodaphnia Reproduction

120



Are receiving waters near discharges meeting water quality objectives ?

Table 14. Exceedances of water quality objectives for parameters measured at receiving water sites below NPDES discharges from 2005 to 2008.

Constituent	Total No Measurements	Below Chronic WQO	%	Exceeded Chronic WQO	%	Exceeded Acute WQO	%
Ammonia	948	917	97%	29	3%	2	0.2%
Diazinon	203	184	91%	10	5%	9	4%
Arsenic	228	228	100%	o	0%	0	0%
Copper	305	304	100%	1	0.3%	0	0%
Cadmium	189	189	100%	0	0%	Ö	0%
Chromium (VI)	190	190	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Lead	294	292	99%	2	0.7%	0	0%
Mercury *	279	279	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Nickel	234	234	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Selenium	247	246	100%	1	0.4%	N/A	
Silver	262	262	100%	0	0%	N/A	
Zinc	256	256	100%	0	0%	о	0%

* Comparison against human health threshold

SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHED PRE- & POST-COLLABORATION



