



**pennsylvania**  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Bureau of Point and  
Non Point Source Management



# **Ionic Composition of Pennsylvania's Surface Waters and Chloride and Sulfate Toxicity Testing**

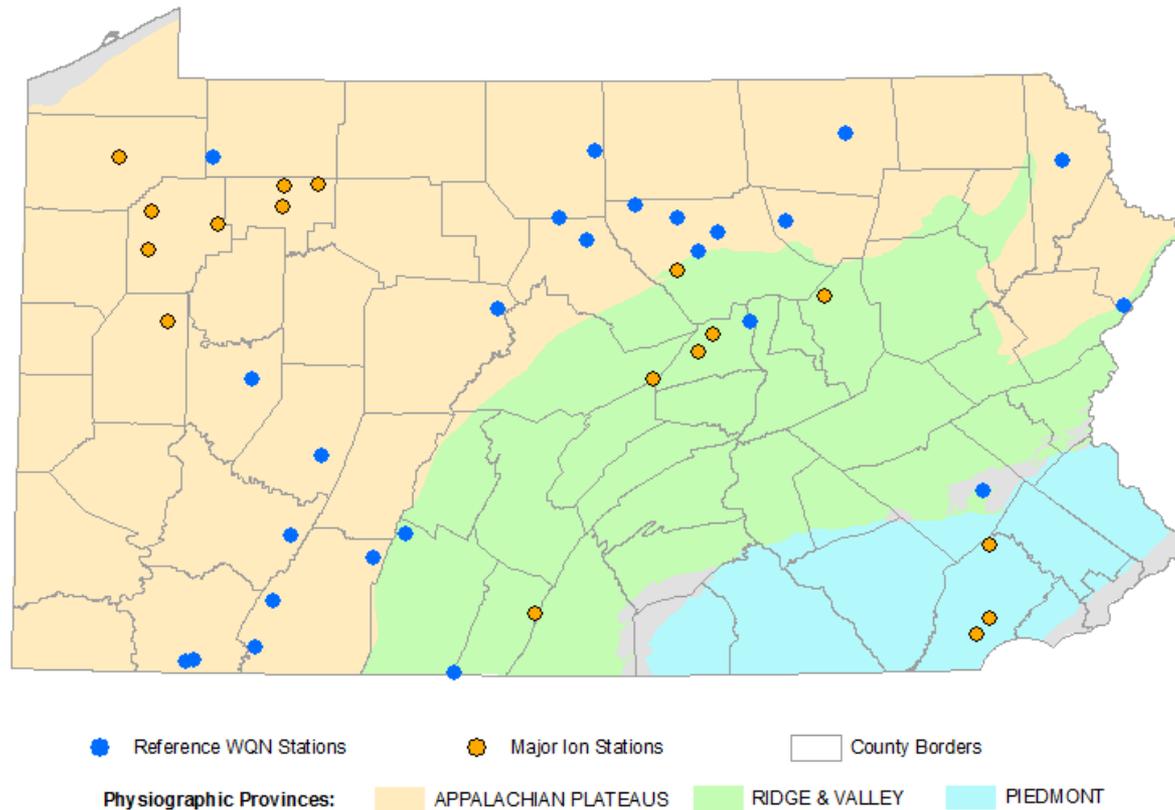
July 15, 2014  
Environmental Quality Board

# Background

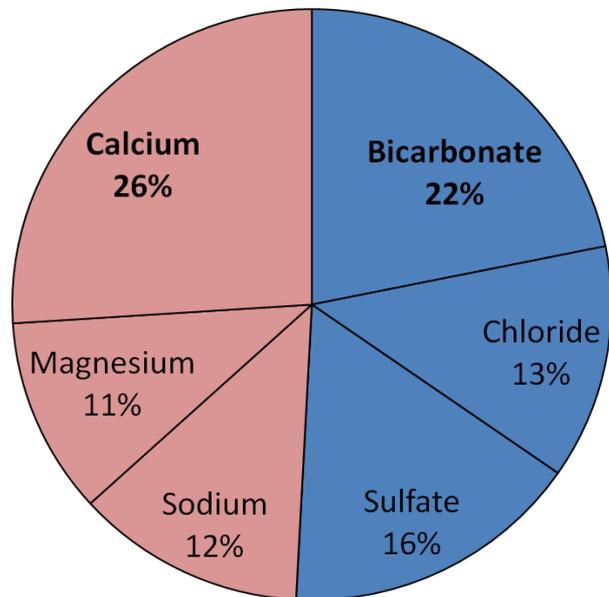
- Inorganic solids dissociate in water forming positive cations and negative anions
  - Major Cations: Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium
  - Major Anions: Bicarbonate, Chloride, Sulfate
- The mixture and concentrations of ions influence the toxic effects of individual species of ions
- Necessary to know the natural ionic composition to develop chloride and sulfate criteria

# Ionic Composition of Typical Pa Streams

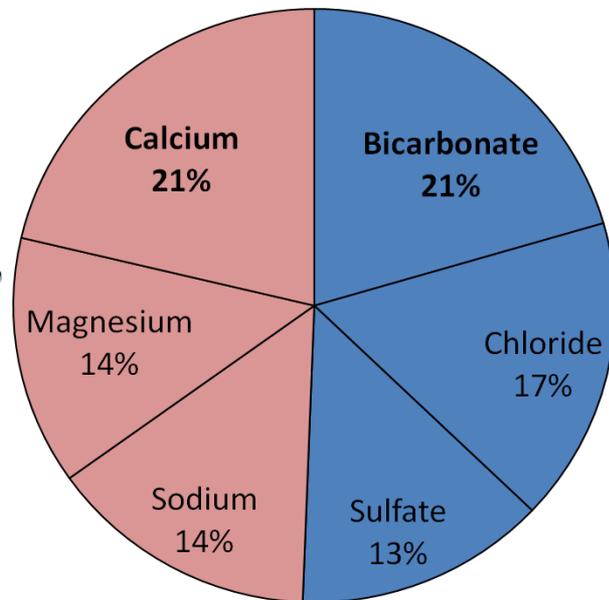
- Goal is to measure the ionic composition of 125+ least impacted typical streams spread across the three major physiographic provinces.
- Approximately 30% of the collections were completed before they had to be suspended due to snow melt and road salting, then due to high stream flows; expect to resume sampling in July.
- Samples collected so far:



Appalachian Plateau Province

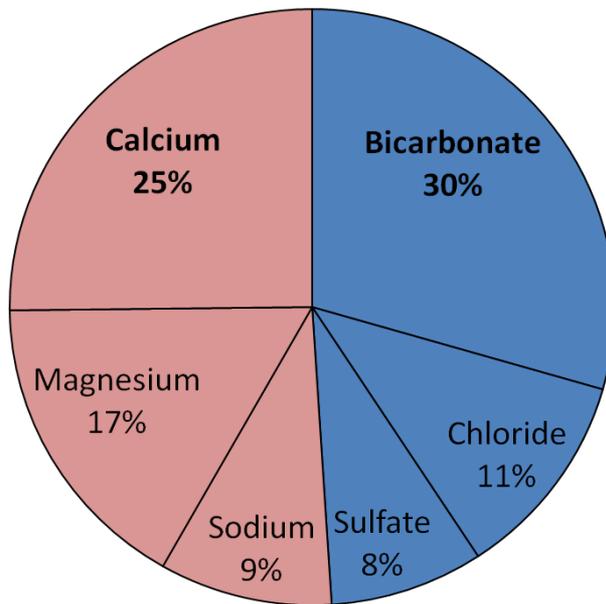


Ridge and Valley Province



*Calcium & Bicarbonate are the major ions in all 3 provinces.*

Piedmont Province



# Chloride Toxicity Testing

Study being conducted by  
Stroud Water Research Center



- Multiple species of sensitive Pennsylvania mayflies used in the acute and full life cycle chronic tests.
- Test water will be taken from Pennsylvania reference streams of typical ionic composition and varying hardness levels.
- Goal of the study is to provide suggestions for aquatic life acute and chronic chloride water quality criteria for Pennsylvania streams.

# Sulfate Toxicity Testing

## Possible Future Studies to be conducted by Stroud Water Research Center

- If the chloride testing is successful, the studies will be repeated the following year using sulfate instead of chloride.
- Goal of the study is to provide suggestions for aquatic life acute and chronic sulfate water quality criteria for Pennsylvania streams.

# NPDES Implementation

- DEP has updated NPDES permit applications to require up-front sample data for chloride, sulfate, molybdenum and 1,4-dioxane.
- DEP has begun to require monitoring for these parameters in selected NPDES permits.
- DEP is able to develop site-specific criteria for molybdenum and 1,4-dioxane, as needed, based on presently available science.



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Office of Water Management

# Thank you.

Kelly Jean Heffner, Deputy Secretary  
Office of Water Management