





Bureau of Clean Water

Continuous Physiochemical Assessment Method

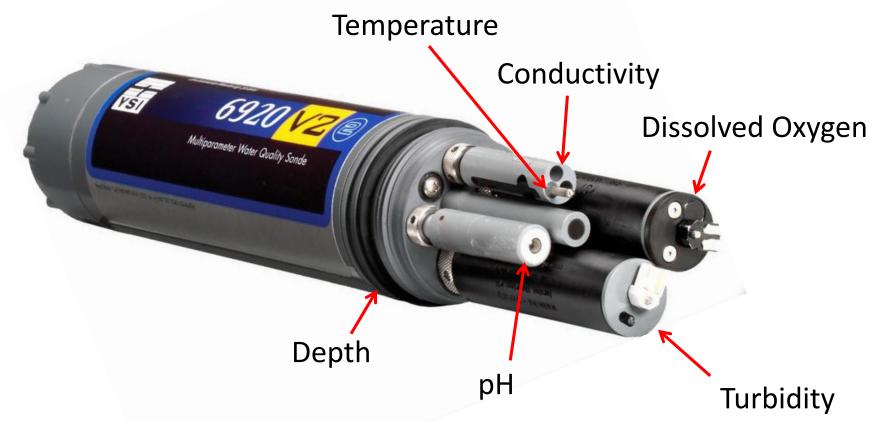
Water Resources Advisory Committee Meeting

January 25, 2018

Tom Wolf, Governor

Patrick McDonnell, Secretary

Continuous Data Sondes

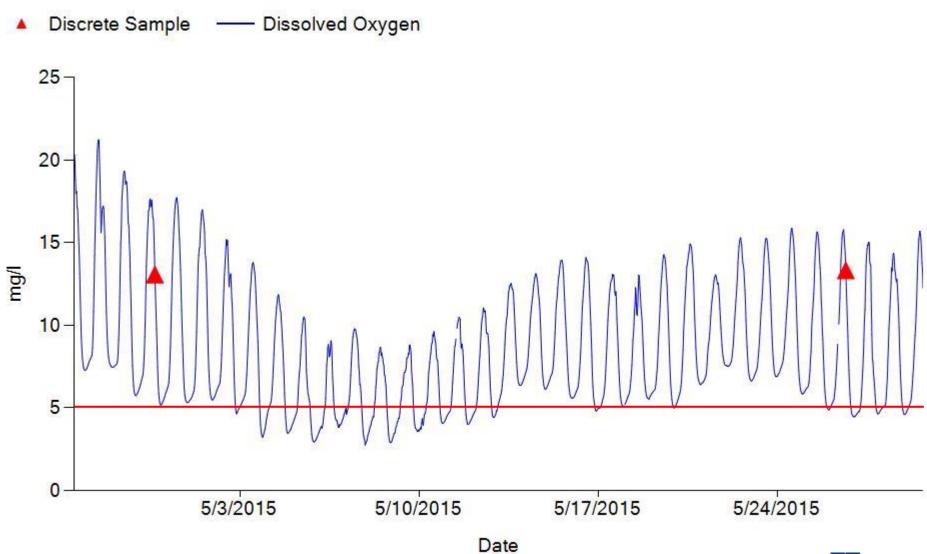


Model-based parameter examples:

- Osmotic pressure
- Total dissolved solids (TDS)



Representativeness of Samples





Quality Assurance Requirements

- Regular fouling and calibration checks
- Discrete readings with independent meter
- Corrections and removal of "bad" data
- Cross-section transects to ensure data are representative.



Water Quality Standards

§93.7(a), Table 3

- pH: 6.0 9.0 units
- Dissolved Oxygen: minimum 5.0 mg/L

Model-derived parameters

- Examples: osmotic pressure (ALU), TDS (PWS)
- Probability of exceedance ≥ 90%



99% Rule

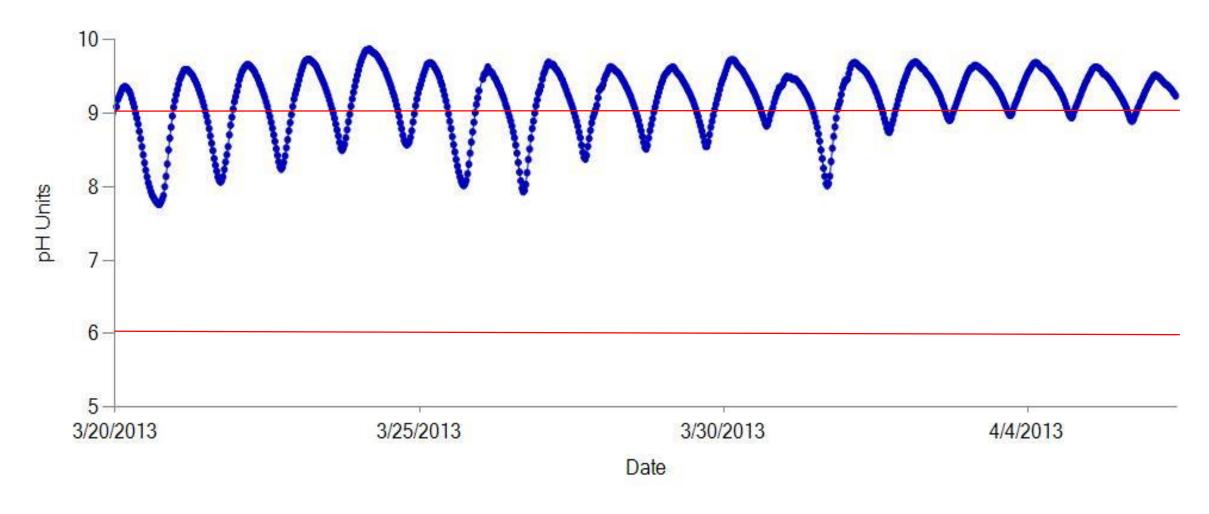
§96.3(c): "[criteria] shall be achieved in all surface waters at least 99% of the time"

Discrete grab samples

- Sample represents 1 day
- 4 samples = violation (4 days / 365 days = 1.1%)



Count Exceedances





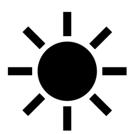
99% with CIM

$$\%Y=100\left[\frac{n*i}{k}\right]$$

Interval	# Readings > 1% of Year
15 min	351
30 min	176
60 min	88



Critical Periods



Open canopy vs closedPre- vs post-leaf emergence



Solubility of oxygen

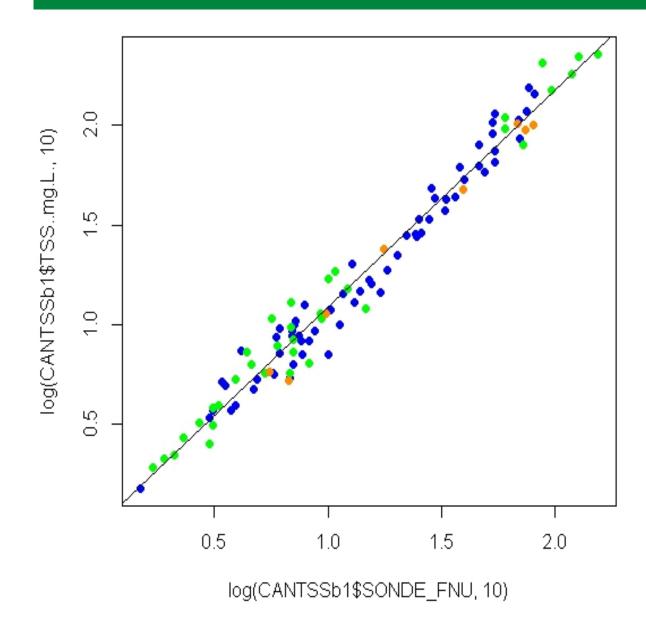


Moderates conditions

Scour of photosynthetic organisms



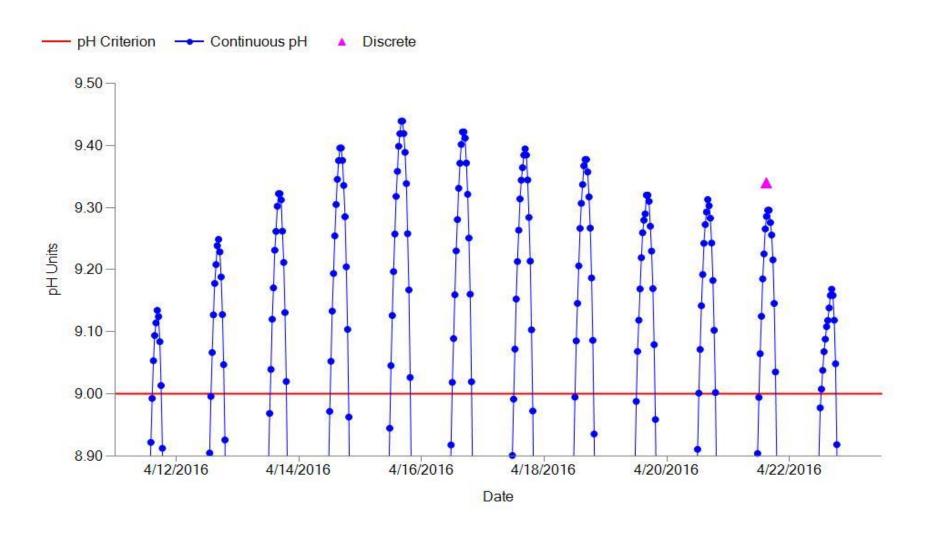
Model-Derived Parameters



- Discrete samples
 - Over CIM deployment
 - Throughout range
- Methods follow USGS guidelines
- Site specific
- Probability of exceedance
 ≥ 90%

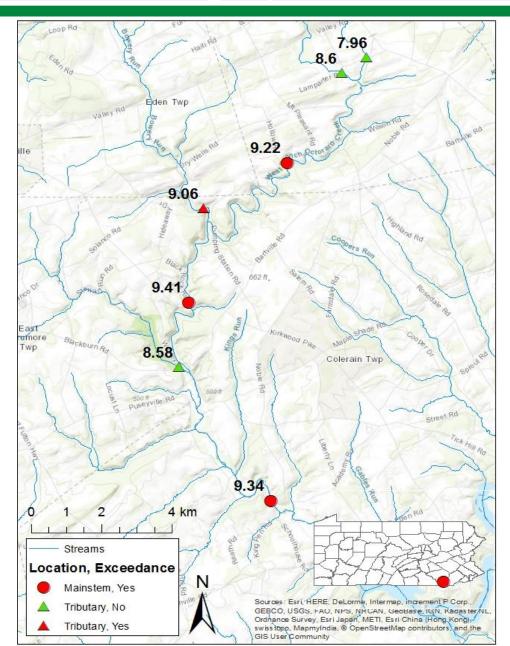


Delineating Spatial Extent





Delineating Spatial Extent





Method Summary

- Data sondes collect CIM data
- 2. QA procedures to verify data
- 3. Assessment decision
 - Count exceedances of criterion
 - Convert to percentage of a year
 - Not attaining if > 1% of a year
- 4. Determine spatial extent through discrete data



Questions or Comments

Bureau of Clean Water Division of Water Quality

Mark Hoger (717) 783-7573 mhoger@pa.gov

