

Real-Time Water-Quality in Kansas

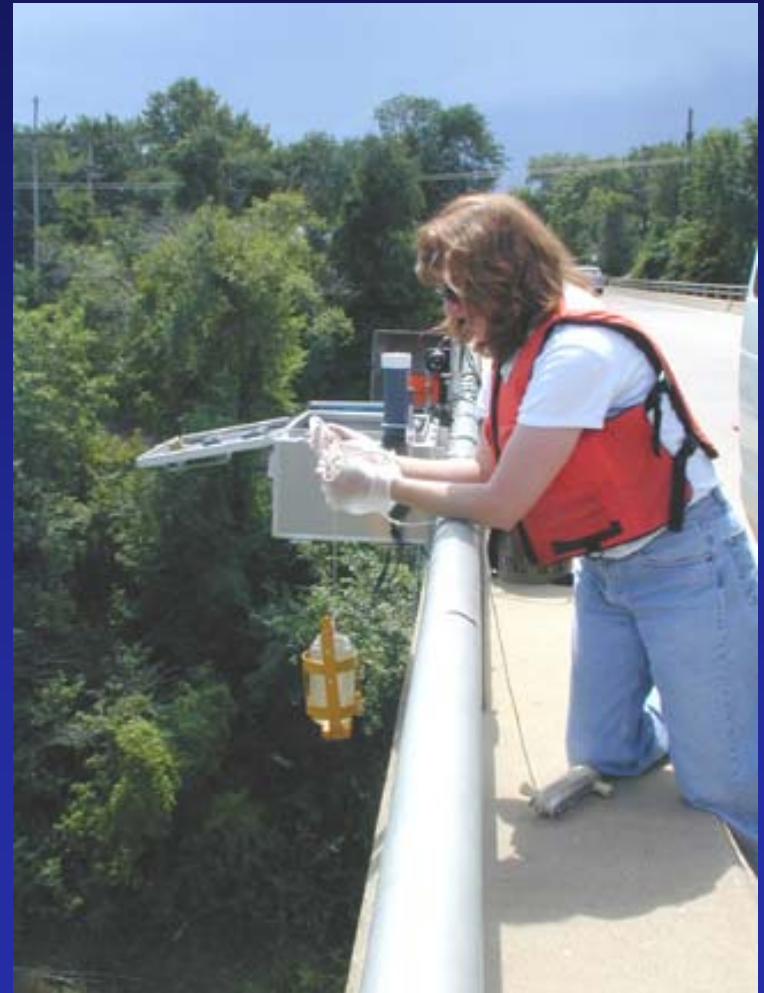
Turbidity and Suspended Sediment Workshop
Reno, Nevada
April 30 – May 2, 2002

*By Patrick Rasmussen, Victoria
Christensen, and Andrew Ziegler*

**Water-quality data is
obtained with almost the
same processes used
more than 50 years ago....**

Limitations of Conventional Water-Quality Monitoring

- Daily and annual load estimates based on Q
- Seasonal, diurnal, and event driven WQ changes are missed
- Sample collection is timely
- Costs of manual sampling



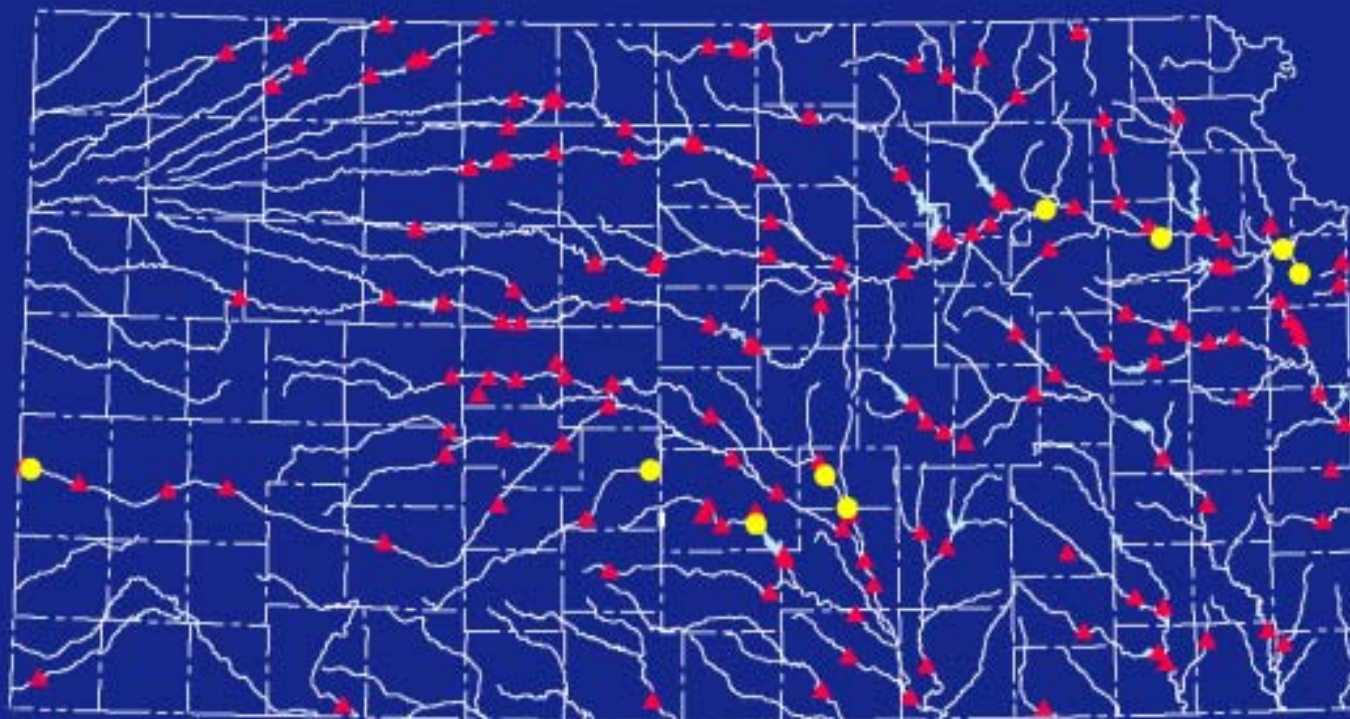
Approach

1. Upgrade selected USGS stream gages
2. Collect periodic manual samples
3. Develop regression equations
4. Estimate concentrations and loads

Overview of Surrogate Studies in Kansas

- Quivira National Wildlife Refuge
- New Lake Olathe
- Equus Beds Ground-Water Recharge Project
- Kansas River Real-Time Alert Network

Current Streamflow-Gaging Locations in Kansas



- ▲ Streamflow-gaging station 1999 water year
- Streamflow-gaging station with water quality monitor

Real-time, Continuous Water-Quality Monitoring



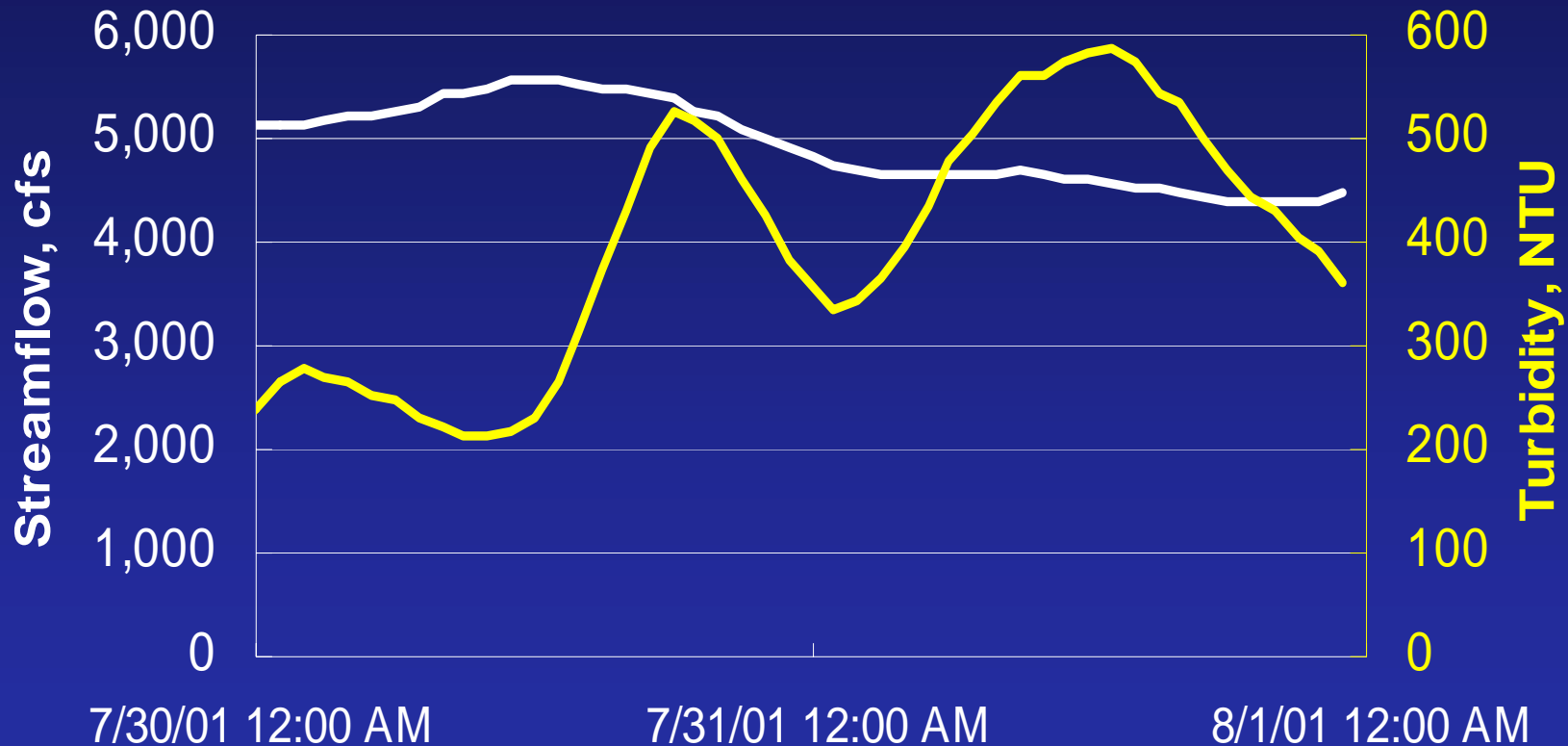
- pH
- Water Temperature
- Dissolved Oxygen
- Specific Conductance
- Turbidity
- ORP
- Total Chlorophyll

Kansas River Alert Network

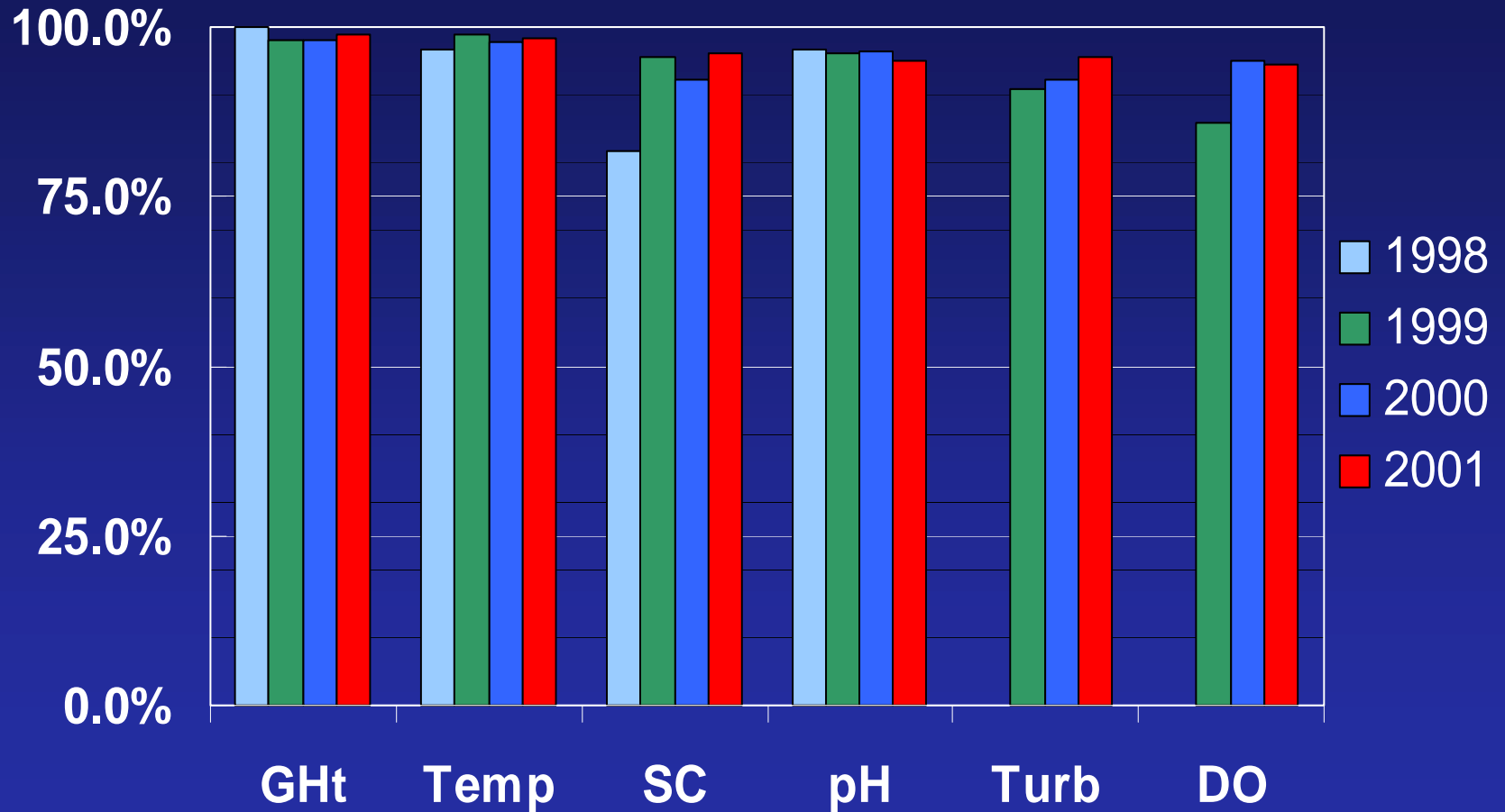


- Kansas Dept of Health and Environment (KDHE)
- Optimize sample collection frequency
- Fecal Coliform vs. E. Coli
- Monitor TMDLs
- Alert downstream water suppliers

Turbidity is NOT Correlated with Streamflow



Data Completeness



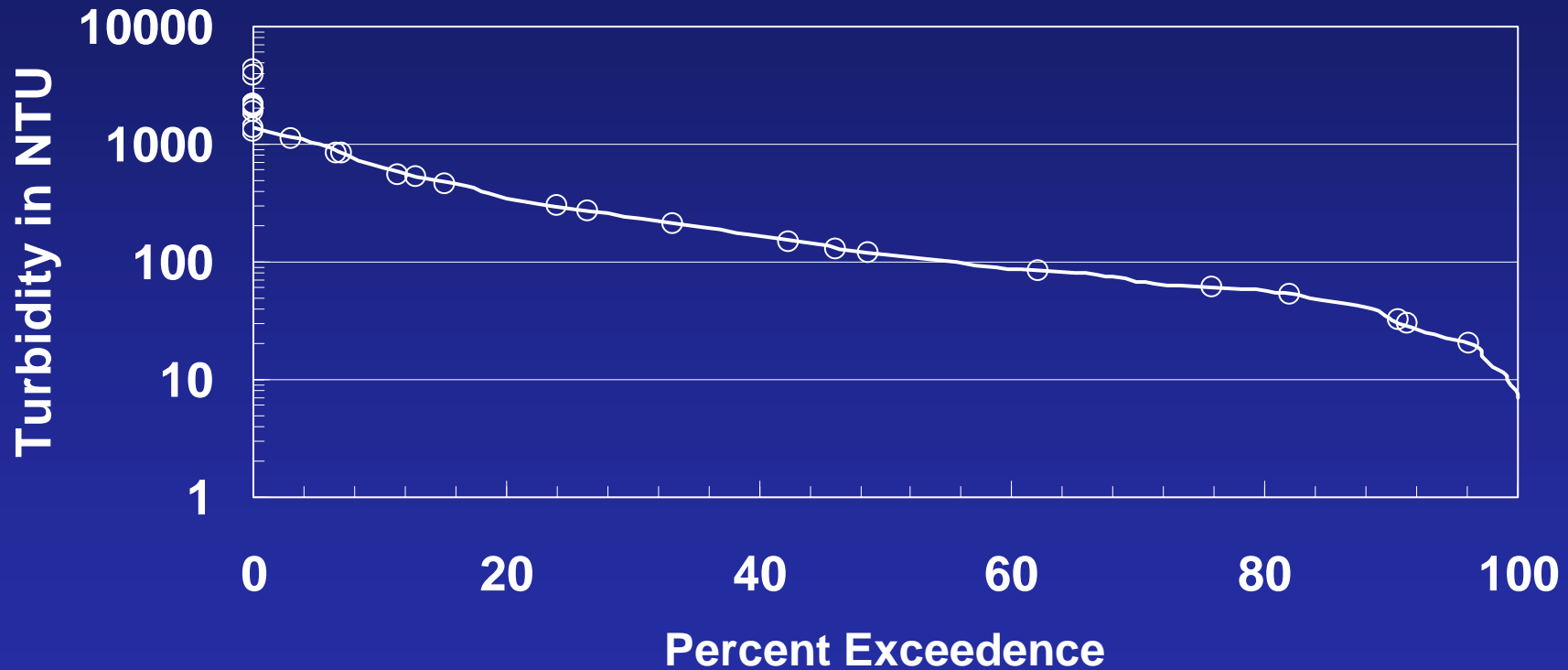
Collection of Manual Samples

- Collected during a range of hydrologic and water-quality conditions
- Analyzed for nutrients, bacteria, and other selected constituents



Turbidity Duration Curve

Kansas River @ De Soto



Surrogate used to Predict

Stage

Discharge

Specific Conductance

Chloride, alkalinity,
dissolved solids,
sulfate, triazine

Turbidity

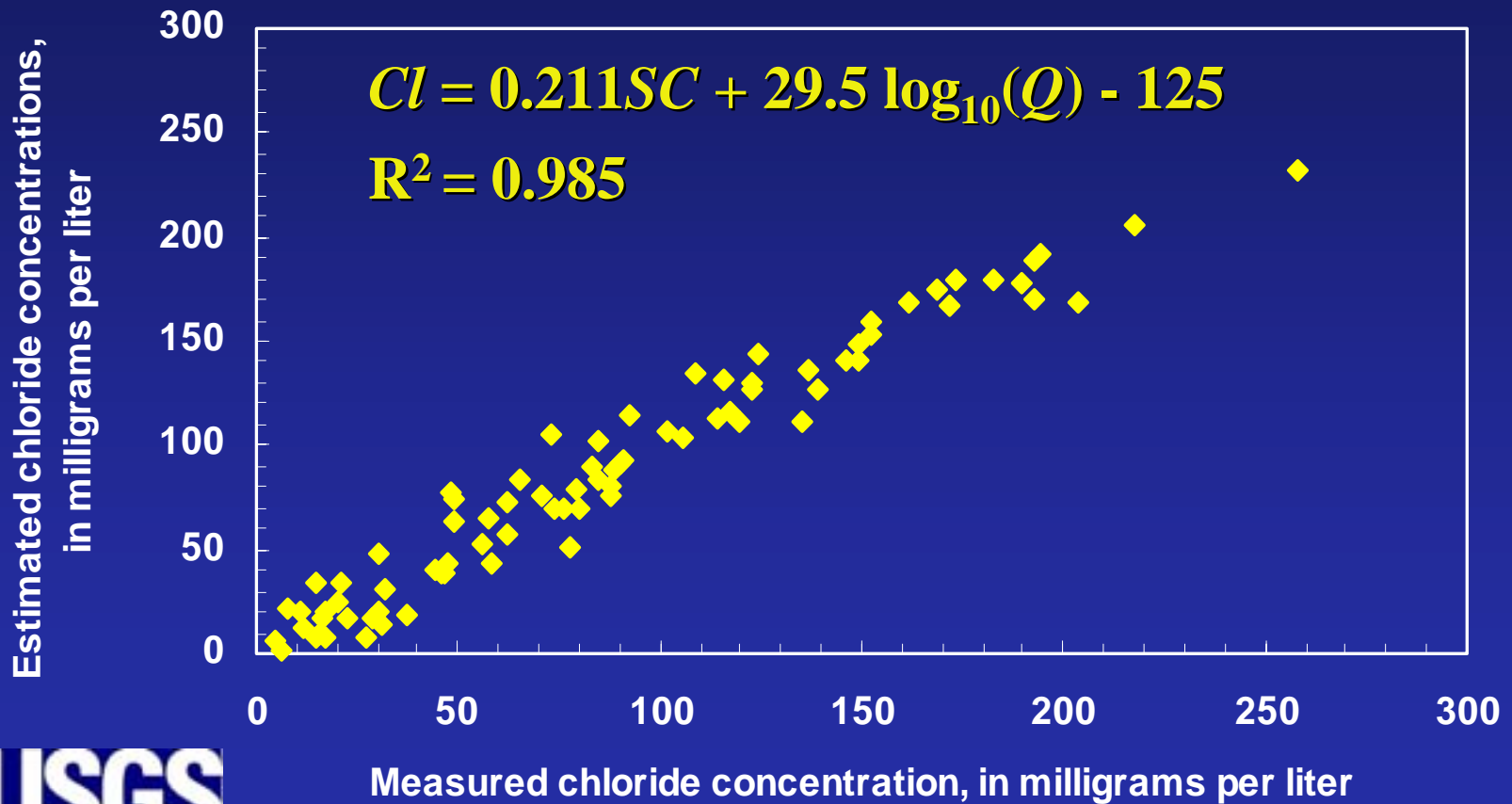
Total suspended solids,
suspended sediment,
fecal coliform, *E. coli*,
total nitrogen,
total phosphorus

Fluorescence

Chlorophyll-a, Taste and odor

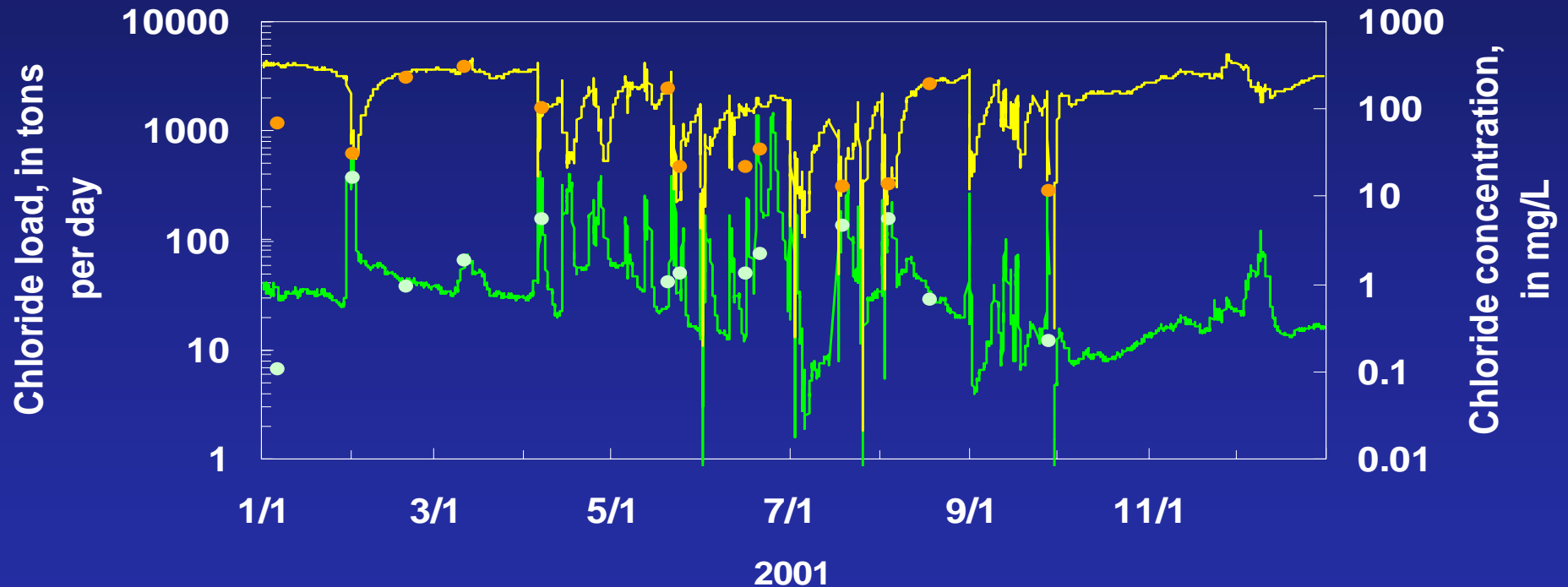
Estimated vs. Measured Chloride Concentrations

Little Arkansas River at Sedgwick, KS



Real-Time Concentrations and Loads

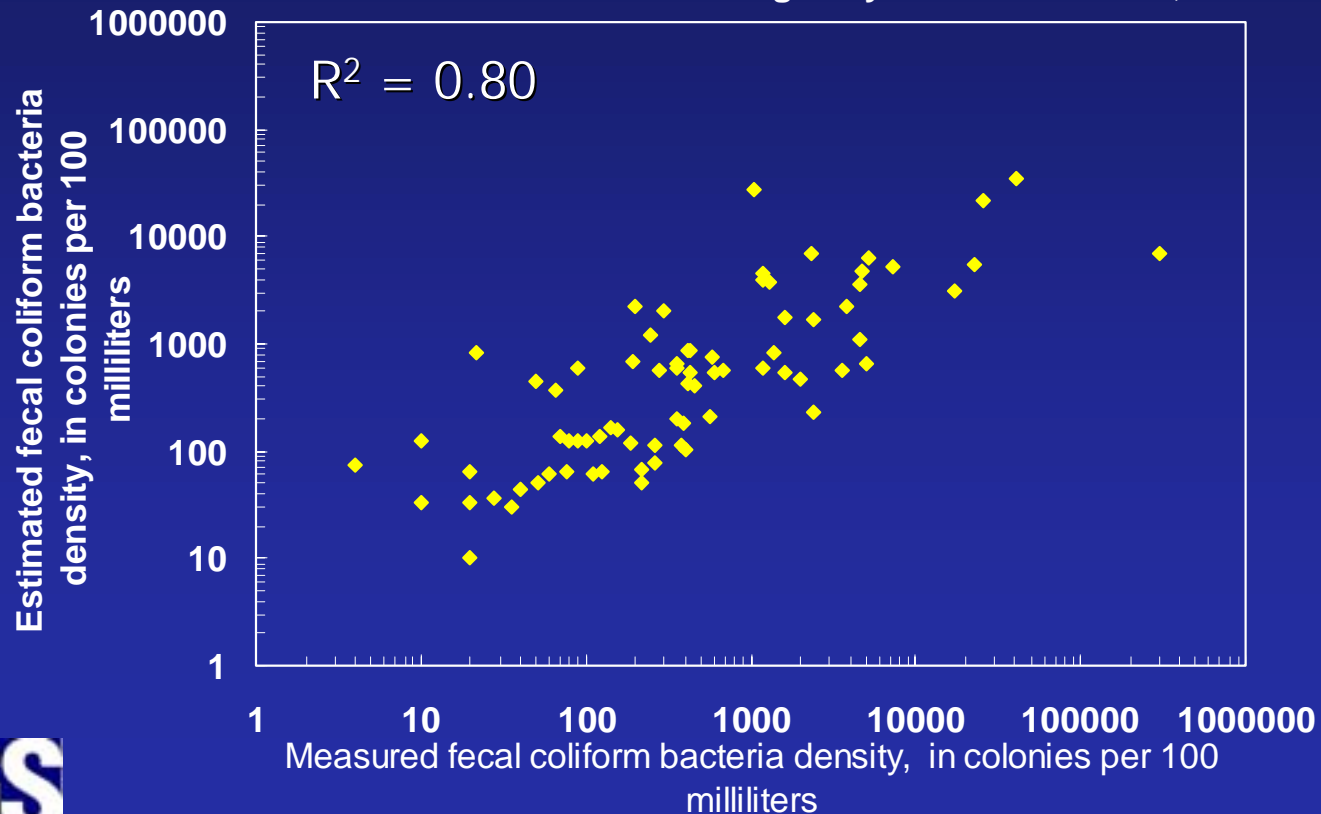
Little Arkansas River at Sedgwick, KS



Estimated vs. Measured Bacteria Densities

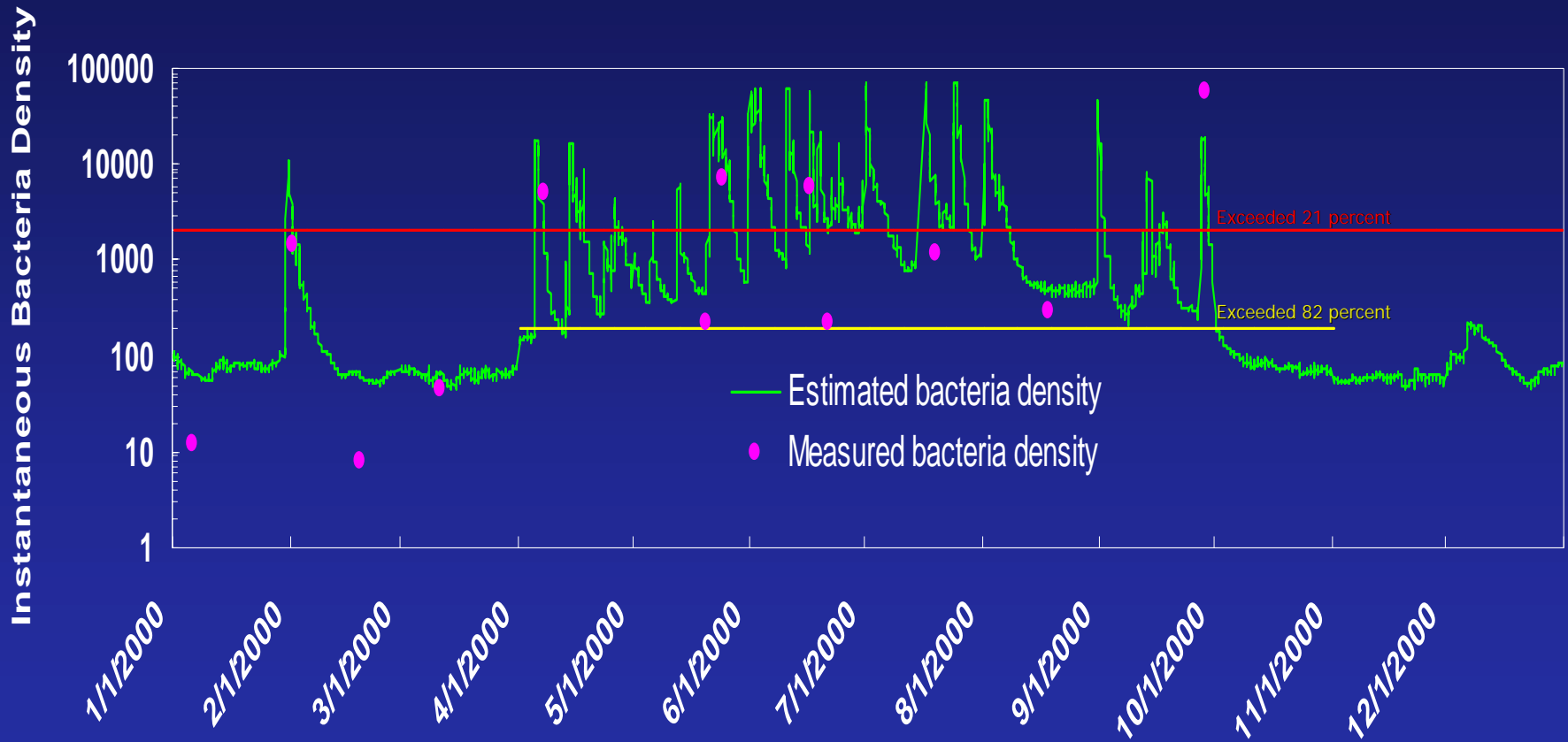
$$\log_{10}(FCB) = 0.960 \log_{10}(NTU) + 0.771$$

A. Little Arkansas River at Highway 50 near Halstead, KS



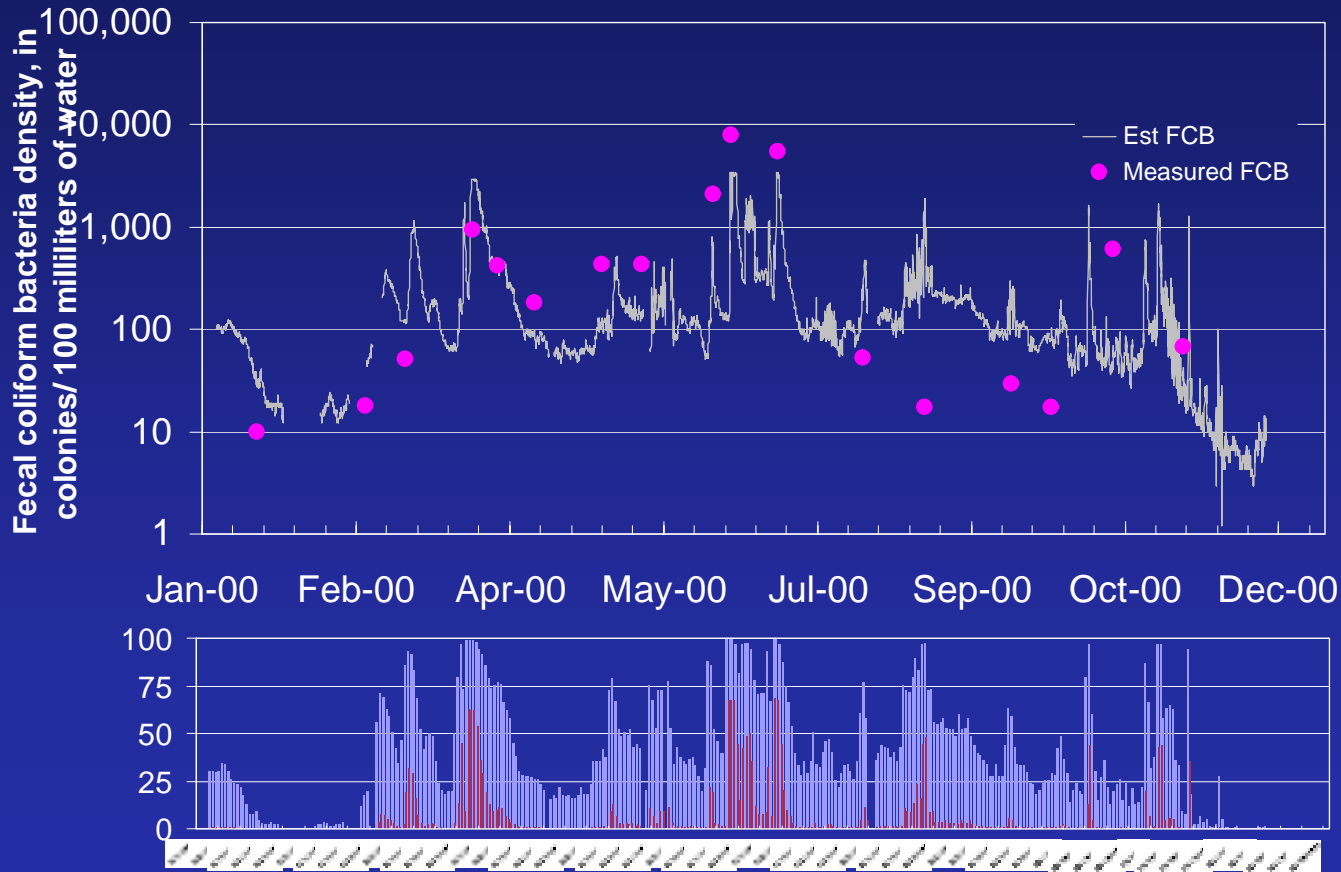
Fecal Coliform Densities

Little Arkansas River at Highway 50 near Halstead, Kansas



Fecal Coliform Bacteria

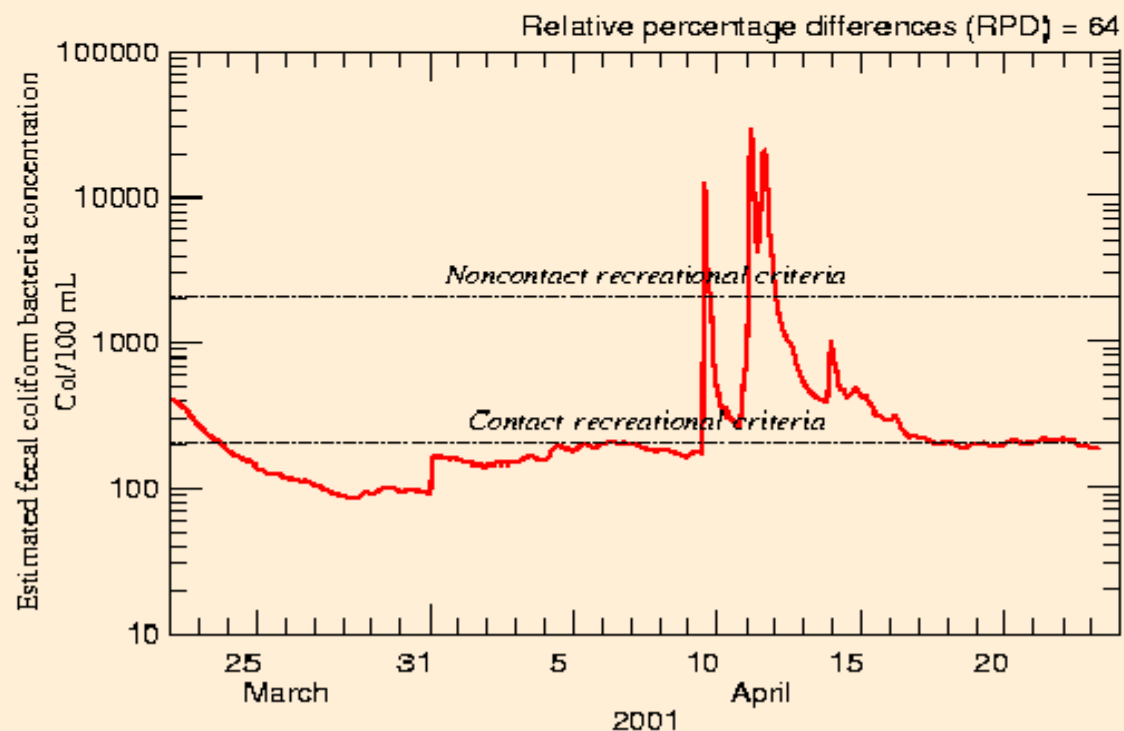
Kansas River at DeSoto, Kansas



Real-time concentrations on the web

Real-time Water-Quality Concentration and Load Estimated by Regression Analysis

USGS station: 07143672 Little Arkansas River At Highway 50 near Halstead ▾
Parameter: Real-time ▾ Fecal coliform bacteria ▾ Concentration ▾
Output format: Time series plot only ▾ < Go >



Sources of Uncertainty

- **Missing explanatory information**
- **Sampling and sub sampling/splitting**
- **Laboratory analysis**
- **Sensor measurements**
- **Streamflow measurements**
- **Regression analysis**

Summary

- Provides continuous concentration and load estimates
- Evaluates BMPs and TMDLs
- All water users have access to current water quality
- The only way to evaluate whole-body contact criteria in real-time

For more information on real-time water quality in Kansas:

USGS
science for a changing world

Prepared in cooperation with the
CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS, as part of the
Eggen Beds Ground-Water Recharge Demonstration Project

**Regression Analysis and Real-Time
Water-Quality Monitoring to Estimate
Constituent Concentrations, Loads,
and Yields in the Little Arkansas River,
South-Central Kansas, 1995–99**

Water-Resources Investigations Report 00–4126

CL = 0.211 SC + 29.516e - 103 - 125

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

<http://ks.water.usgs.gov/Kansas/qw/>

<http://water.usgs.gov/ks/nwis/>

Benefits of Real Time Water Quality

- **Continuously measure water quality in real time**
- **Warning of changes in water-quality conditions**
- **Defined uncertainty**
- **Identify source areas and evaluate trends for BMPs and TMDLs**
- **Optimize timing of sample collection**
- **Improve our understanding of the hydrology and water quality of streams**

USGS is uniquely positioned for RTQW

- Existing infrastructure of streamflow gages
- National workforce of field capable personnel capable of the heavy O&M
- Capabilities in statistical hydrology and water quality

Future Needs for Real-time Water Quality

- Recognize that in-situ is how water quality can and needs to be done
- Reduce O&M costs/time
- Installations to deal with ice
- Enhance NWIS to handle RTQW relations
- Improve sensors to measure constituents of concern directly
- Improve analytical techniques for bacterial analysis
- Improve ways to estimate and communicate uncertainty
- Improve statistical techniques for estimating water quality