

Ten Years of Classroom Examinations of Water Quality in East Branch Brandywine Creek, Pennsylvania: 2002-2012

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Abstract

The East Branch of the Brandywine Creek in Chester County, PA is an important tributary of the Christina River. As it meanders from its headwaters adjacent to Lancaster County near Honeybrook, PA to its confluence with the West Branch below West Chester, PA it traverses upland agricultural regions, light industrial, suburban and urban land use areas. The East Branch provides drinking water to Downingtown and West Chester, PA. Each summer since 2002, Environmental Health students at WCU have conducted an examination of water quality in the East Branch that includes measurement of DO, temperature, pH, conductivity, alkalinity, NO_3^- -N, ortho- PO_4 -P, total coliforms and (for some years) various metals. Physical/biological observations for the stream basin have included flow, presence/absence of various streambed characteristics and organisms, weather and descriptions of potential contamination sources. Results have shown moderately good stream health over the 10 -year period of observation despite rapid population growth and development of the surrounding watershed; most nutrient values have been consistently below target maximums. Coliform levels have been highly variable, dependent primarily on the frequency and magnitude of storms. Tabulated results will be presented that incorporate a GIS -based database to illustrate temporal and spatial variability of the findings. While these data are derived from student -generated values obtained during field and laboratory class sessions, the general results are nonetheless significant both for educational and watershed planning purposes.

E. Branch Watershed Description

- The East Branch of the Brandywine Creek is part of the Christina Watershed, with tributaries in Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland
 - Christina River – 565 mi²
 - Brandywine Creek– 325 mi²
 - West Branch Brandywine Creek– 135 mi²
 - East Branch Brandywine Creek– 123 mi²
- Ranges in Elevation from 660' in Piedmont uplands to 170' at confluence with West Branch Brandywine Creek
- Drinking water supply for Downingtown and West Chester, PA
- Two permitted municipal wastewater discharges, other NPDES sites
- Agricultural, Rural and Urban Land Use, 1/3 forested
- Impaired in sections for DO, nutrients, sediment and bacteria

East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2013

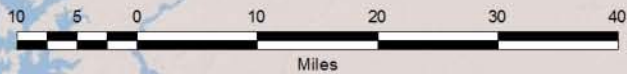
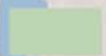


Legend

East Branch Brandywine Creek



East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed



“Water Quality and Health”

Course Design

- Major Course for Environmental Health Students
 - Course duration 1 – 5 weeks, usually in June
 - Students of all levels, often with no quantitative chemistry or microbiological skills
 - Focus on learning lab measurement techniques, sampling protocols, QA/QC measures, and report preparation
 - Students collect grab and composite samples from all segments of the stream and each major tributary, approximately 20 sites per year, one sample per site per year
 - Field and lab observations recorded
 - Production of class-wide collaborative report

Methods

- Limitations:
 - These are grab samples only, reflective of conditions at a single point of time and space
 - While the intent was for each annual sampling to represent the “state of the watershed” that season/year, there was no control over low/high flow events that could significantly affect results
 - All data are student generated and while collection and analysis were faculty-supervised, considerable differences in analyst skill were noted
- Parameters Observed
 - Qualitative: weather, stream characteristics, visible pollutants and sources, visible biological status
 - Quantitative
 - Field measurements: Temp, DO, Conductivity, pH, Turbidity, Flow rate
 - Lab Measurements: NO₃-N, PO₄-P, Alkalinity, Metals (partial), Total Coliform
 - QA/QC: Blanks, standards and replication
- Analytical Methods
 - NO₃-N by UV screening method (Standard Methods 4500-NO₃ B) or Cadmium Reduction Method (Hach Method)
 - Ortho PO₄-P by Ascorbic Acid method (Standard Methods 4500-P E) or Hach Model PO-24 Method

Organization: _____ General weather condition last 3 days: _____
 SARIS #: _____ date: _____ Rain: _____ Temp: _____ Note: _____
 River Name: _____ (cm) _____ (°C) _____
 Town: _____
 Site ID #: _____ Sampling Crew (name of volunteers): _____
 Site Name: _____

Date: _____ Time (24 hr): _____
 Photos taken? yes no
 Photo Negative Numbers: _____
 Staff gage reading and source/type (if available): _____

| Estimated water velocity | | none (0 m/s) | low (0-1 m/s) | medium (1-5 m/s) | high (>5 m/s) |
|---|---|---|--|---|---------------|
| Current Weather: | Air Temperature: | Wind Conditions: | Odor: | Water Clarity: | Wa |
| Clear Partly sunny Partly cloudy Overcast Foggy Drizzly Light rain Heavy rain Sleet Snow | °C (°C) < 0 0 - 5 5 - 10 10 - 15 15 - 20 20 - 25 25 - 30 >30 | Calm (0-2 km/h) Slight breeze (2-8 km/h) Moderate winds (8-25 km/h) Gusty (15-40 km/h) Storm winds (> 40 km/h) Strong gusts (25-40 km/h) River Water Level Low (estimate minus ___ cm) Normal High (estimate plus ___ cm) | None Sulfide (rotten egg) Chlorine Petroleum Musty (basement) Rotting vegetables Septic Other | (check all that apply) Clear Suspended solids/murky Slightly turbid Highly cloudy | |

| Presence of Algae (check all that apply) | Density of Aquatic Plants | Presence of Periphyton |
|---|--|---|
| None Unobservable (note why in description) Sparse (0-25%) Moderate (25-75%) Dense (75-100%) Suspended Floating | None Unobservable (note why in description) Sparse (0-25%) Moderate (25-75%) Dense (75-100%) Emergent Floating Submerged | None Sparse (0-25%) Moderate (25-75%) Dense (75-100%) Attached (on rocks, bottom) Epiphyton (on plants) Filamentous slime Green/brown benthic mat Green/brown rocks Brown/rusty floc |
| Algae Description (general type, extent, color, condition, and location): | Aquatic Plant Description (list plants in general vicinity of station; note genus and species if known and location [streambed or near bank]): | Periphyton Description (extent etc.): |

Sampling Location Information (fill out for the visible stream reach, check multiple boxes if applicable, DETERMINE LEFT OR RIGHT BANK BY LOCATION)

Scum(s) yes no (include oil sheens, pollen/dust blankets and similar floating layers that reduce aesthetics)
 Description of Scum(s)

Observed Use(s) (include indications of use even if use not observed) none swimming boating water intake fishing
 Description of Observed Use(s) (include numbers) or Indicators of Use(s)

Objectionable Deposits none floating sunken garbage/trash aquatic weeds flocculent mass (rust colored or other)
 Description of Objectionable Deposits (type, extent and area affected...)

Shoreline Erosion yes no (describe any shoreline erosion observed, note location: look for existing and potential slope failures, landslide)
 Description of Erosion

Wildlife Sightings none fish mammals birds reptiles (snakes, turtles) waterfowl amphibians (frogs, salamanders)
 Description of Wildlife Sightings (include numbers) or Indicators of Use(s)

Potential Pollution Sources none waste outfall pipes garbage/trash dumping land clearing green lawns shoreline other
 Description of Potential Pollution Sources:

SAMPLE DATA Notes: _____
 Bottle Sample(s) collected? yes no
 Time (24 hr): _____
 Samples taken from (check all that apply)
 from shore off bridge wade in boat
 (look upstream to determine left or right)
 left bank right bank center stream
 Cooler ID: _____

| SAMPLE ID # | Collection Method | | Matrix | Analyte/Bottle Group | | | | | | | | | | Sample Type | | | | | QA/QC | | Total # of bottles | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| | Wade in | Bridge drop | | Chemistry (C) | Nutrients* (N) | Solids (S) | Bacteria (B) | BOD/COD (D) | TOX ** (T) | Algae (I) | Metals (M) | Color (R) | Other** | Grab | | Composite | | | Field Blank | Duplicate*** | | Other** | | | |
| | Other** | Effluent | Sediment (Z) | | | | | | | | | | | Water | Manual Grab | Basket | Vandort/Kemmerer | Depth Integrated | | | | | Flow Composite | Time Composite | Other** |
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* preservatives used (for water matrix nutrients) (check one) 1:1 H₂SO₄ 1:1 HCl
 ** describe in notes
 *** for duplicate samples: use different ID#s for each sample, check 'Duplicate' column for each and leave blank lines before and after duplicate sets

INSTRUMENT DATA
 Meter ID # _____ Notes: _____
 Thermometer ID # _____
 Surveyor # _____

| Time | Temp. (°C) | DO (mg/l) | Depth (meters) | Secnd (#S/cm) | pH | % Sat | Turb (ntu) | TDS (mg/l) | Redox (mV) |
|------|------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|----|-------|------------|------------|------------|
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Cooler Temperature (post sampling at Lab): _____

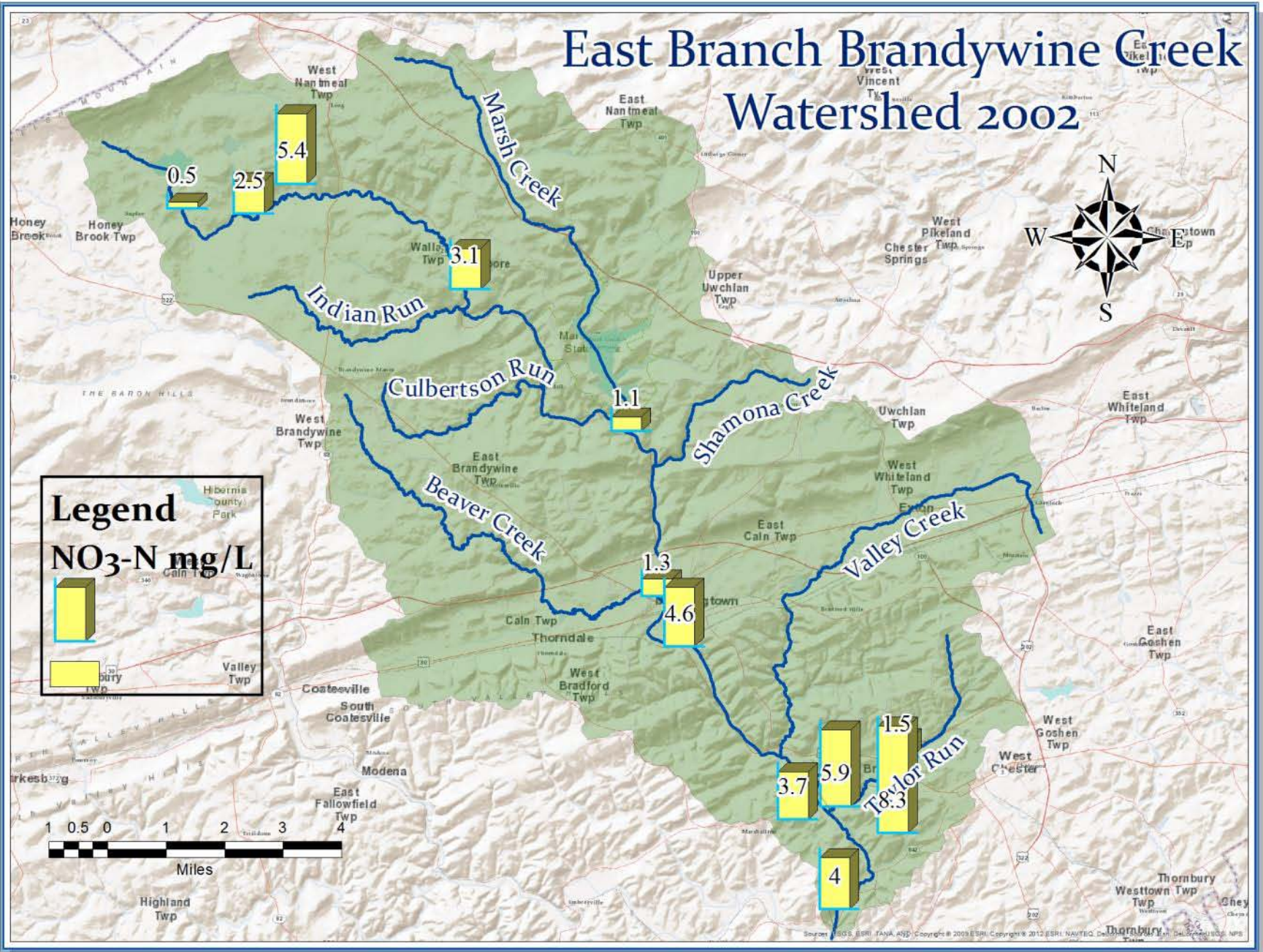
Focus of This Report:

- Nutrients: NO₃-N and ortho-PO₄-P
 - Christina Basin Pollution Control Strategy (2011), <http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/swc/wa/Pages/christinabasin.aspx>
 - Inorganic N, 1995-2010 medians range from 2 – 3 mg/L
 - Orthophosphate, 1995-2010 medians have declined from 0.1 to 0.04 mg/L
 - Impairment Values:
 - PADEP: 10 mg/L NO₃-N, DNREC 3.0 mg/L Total N
 - PADEP: 2 mg/L Total P; DNREC 0.2 mg/L Total P
- GIS: to demonstrate temporal and spatial variability
 - There has been much published about water quality in the Brandywine Creek
 - This report uses GIS in an overall attempt to visually examine the variability of nutrient loading to the E. Branch Brandywine over a 10-year period from 2002-2012

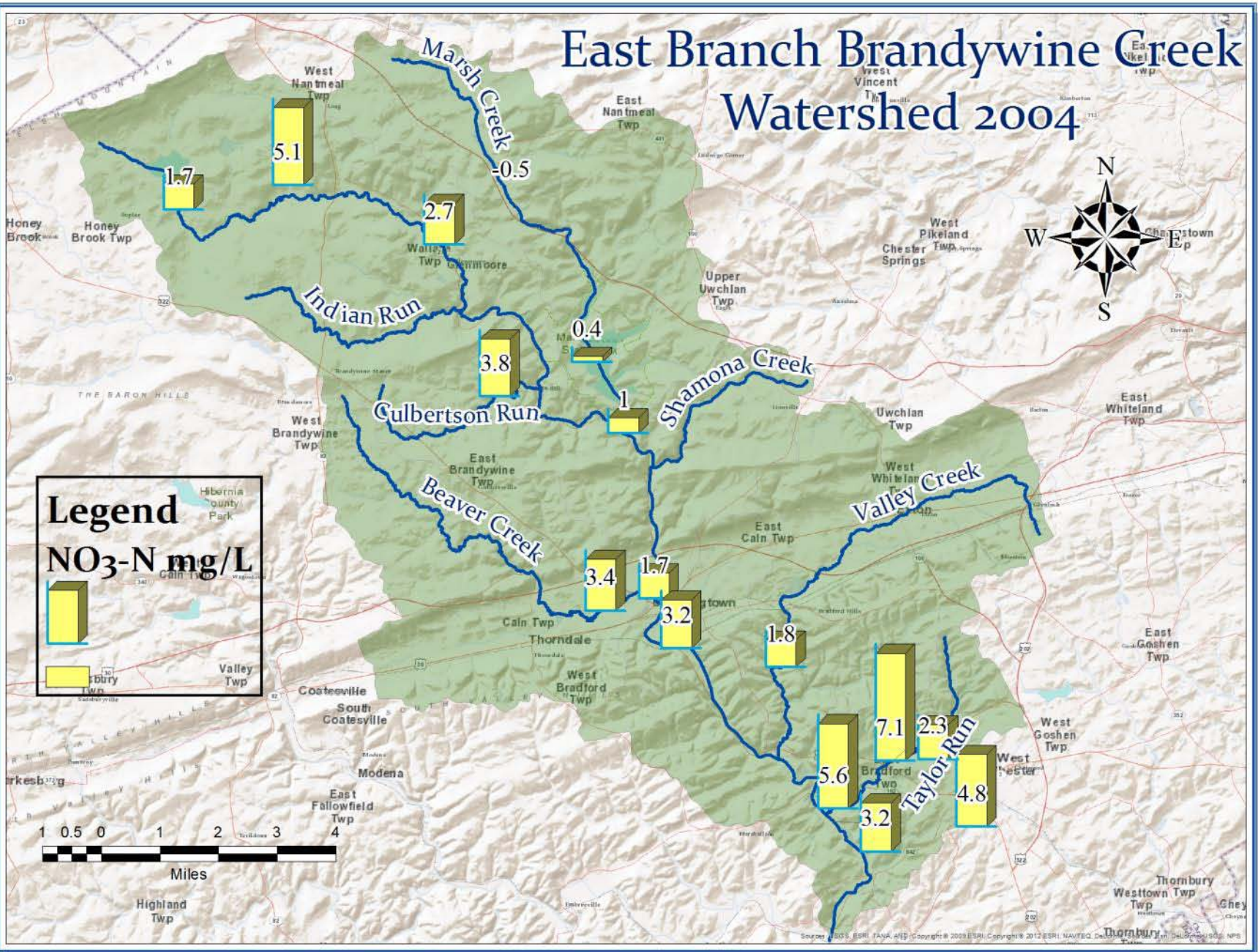
Results & Discussion

- Study years include 2002, 2004 and 2006 – 2012
- All samples collected between May and July in their corresponding year
- Class taught mostly in late afternoons/early evenings so samples are from late in each day
- Data entered into GIS using ArcMap 10.1, enables visualization of nutrient variability by location in watershed (spatial) and year (temporal)

East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2002

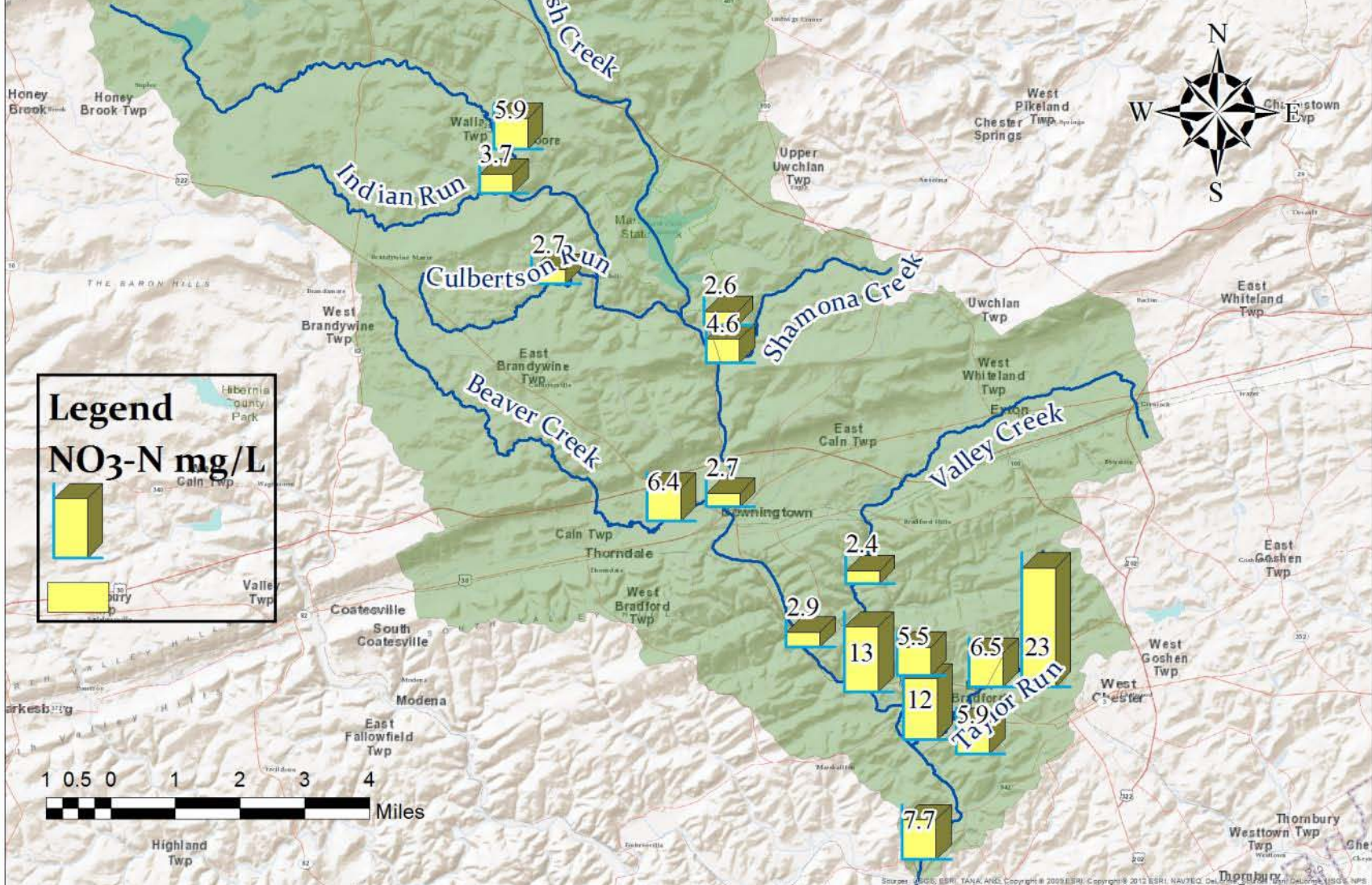


East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2004

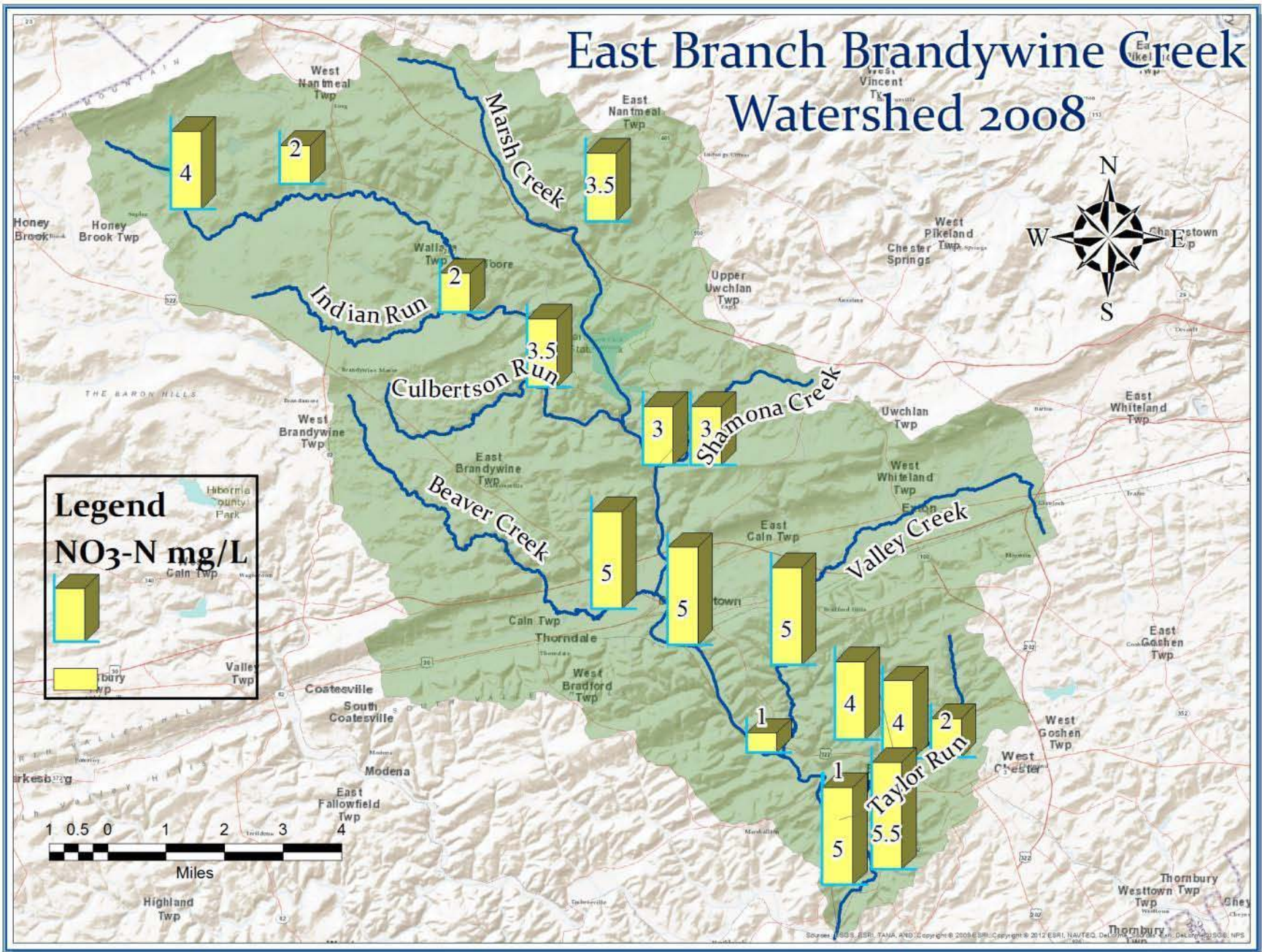


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East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2006



East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2008



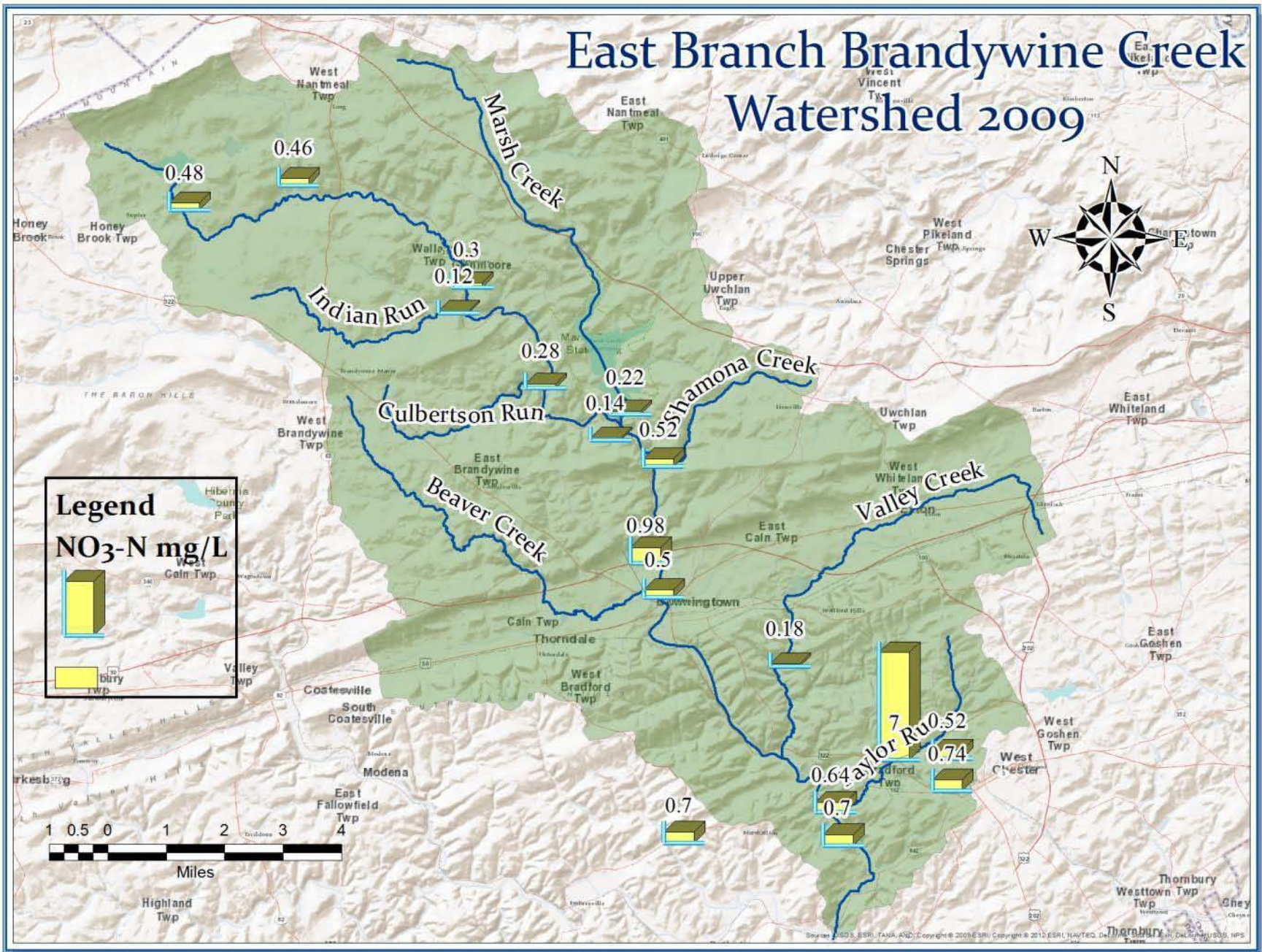
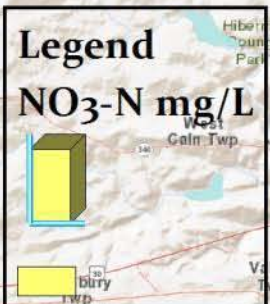
Legend

NO₃-N mg/L

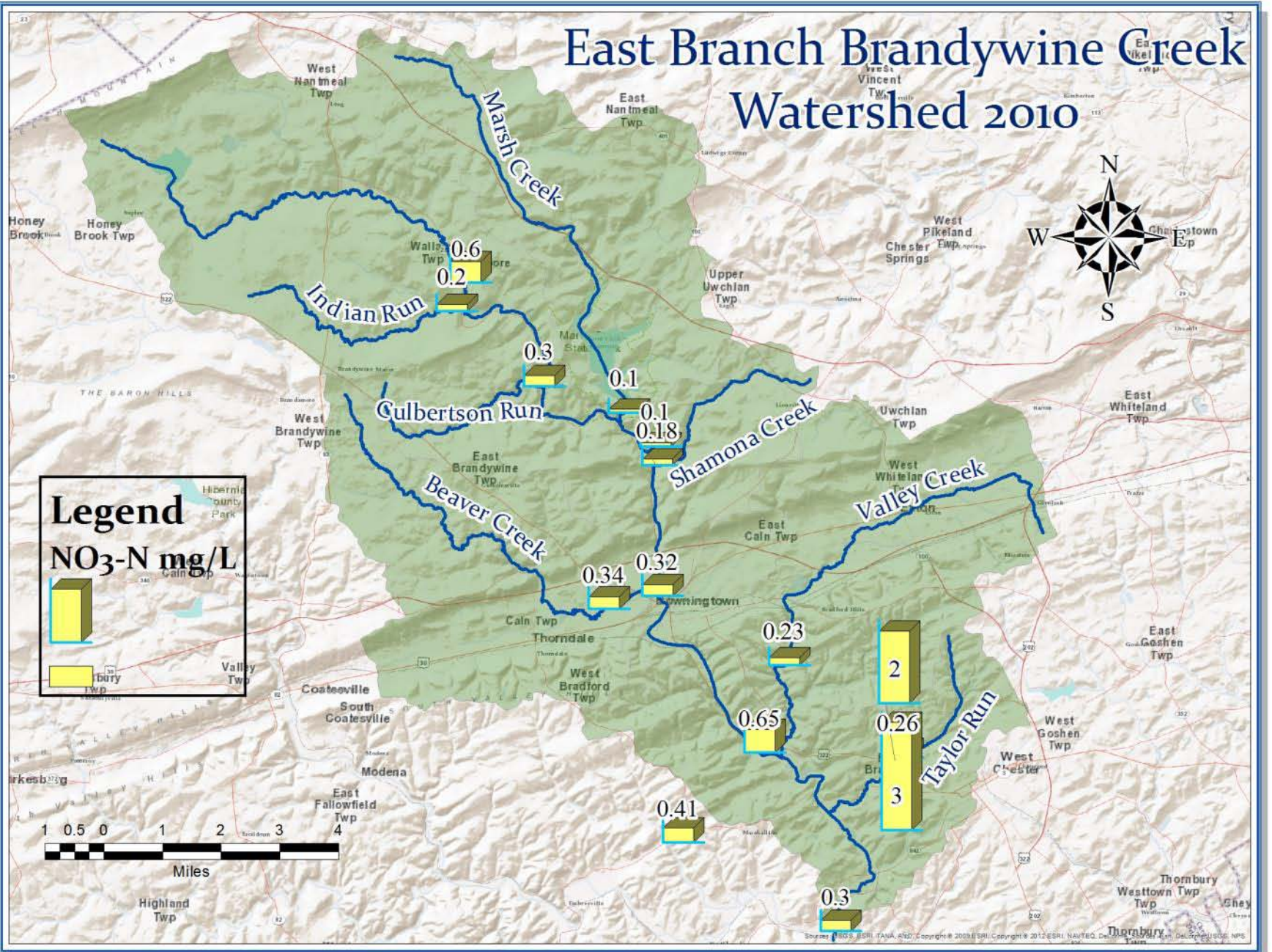


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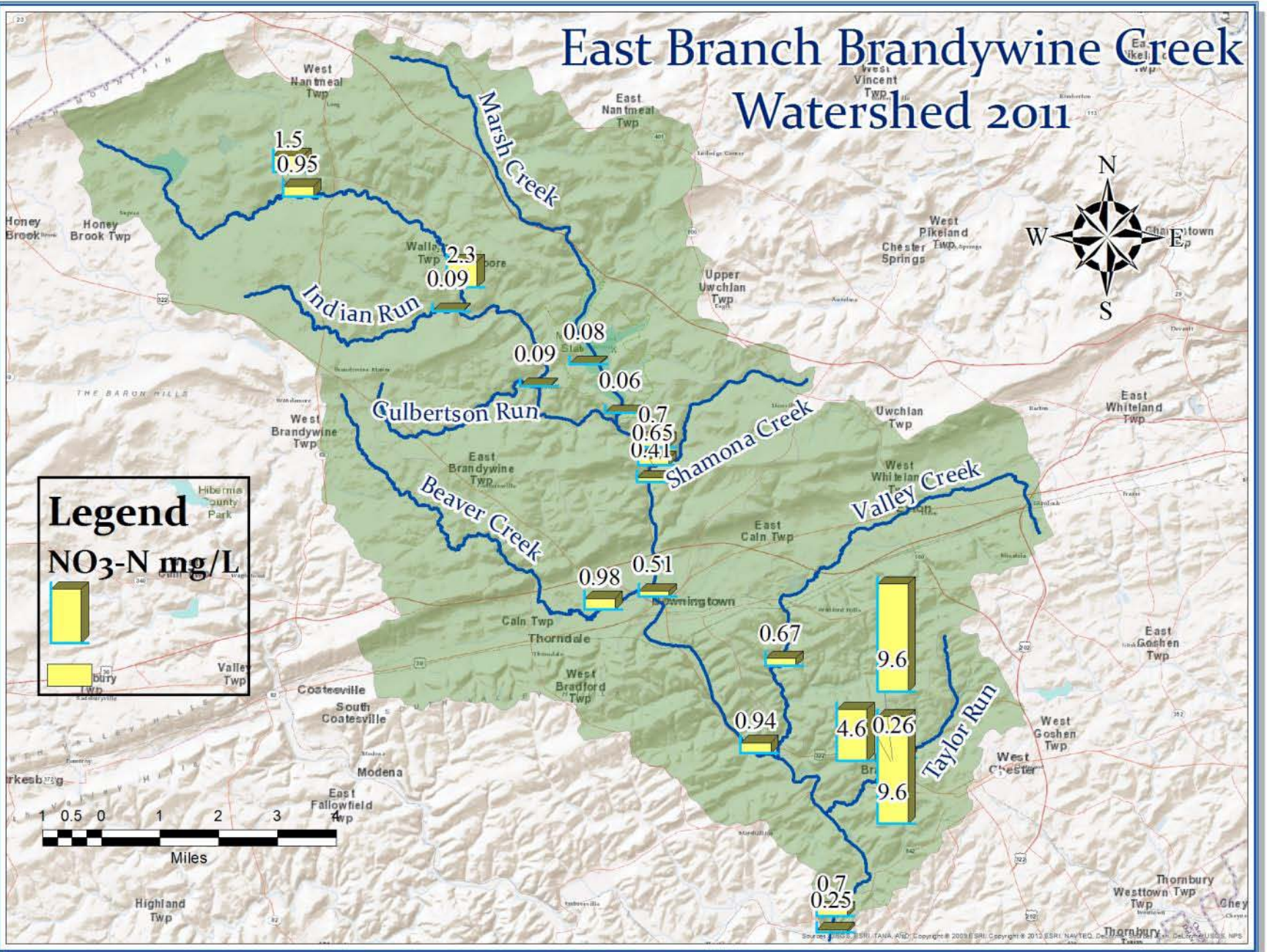
East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2009



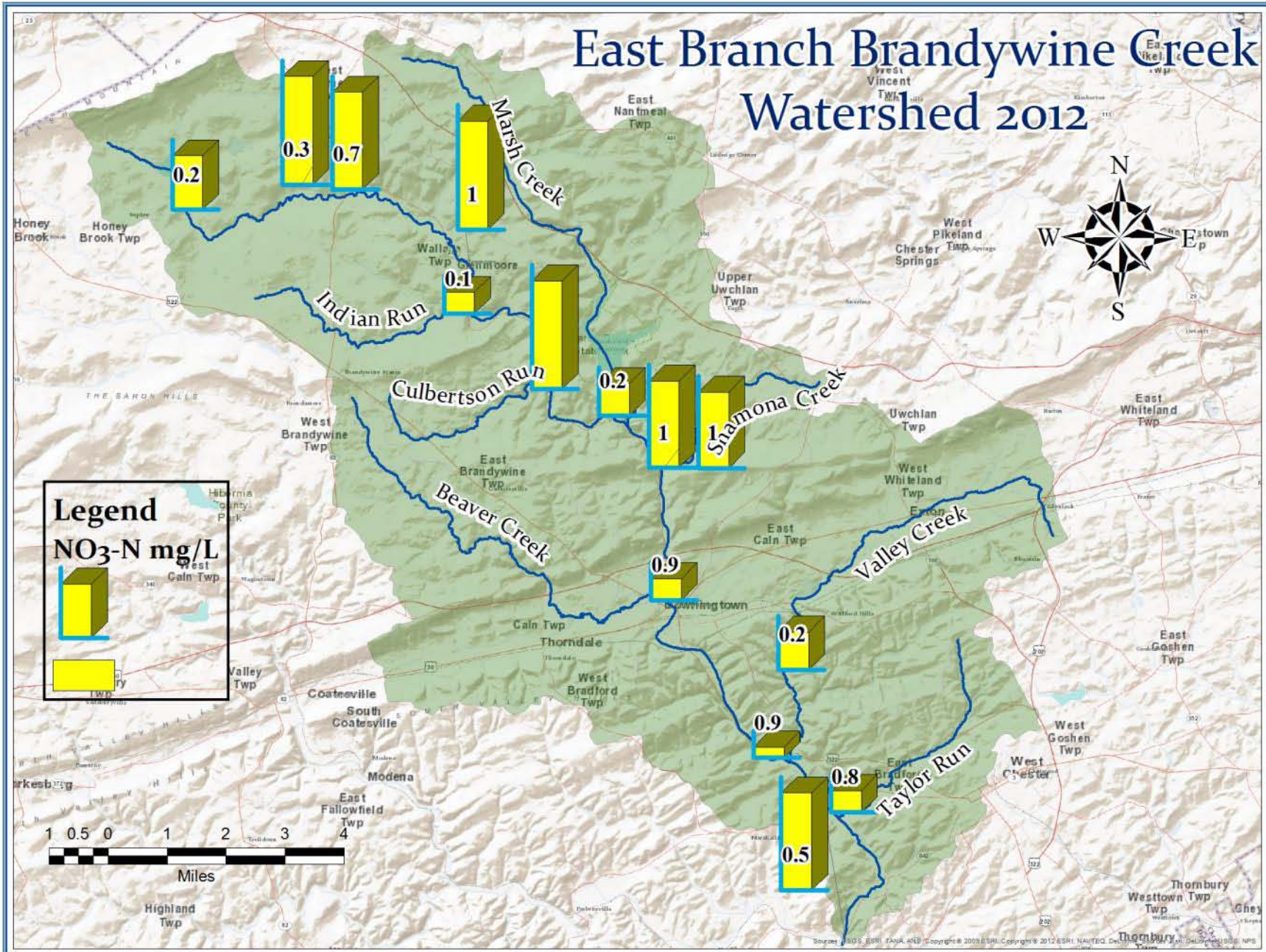
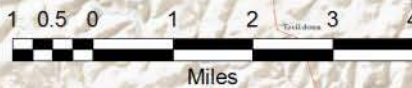
East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2010



East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2011

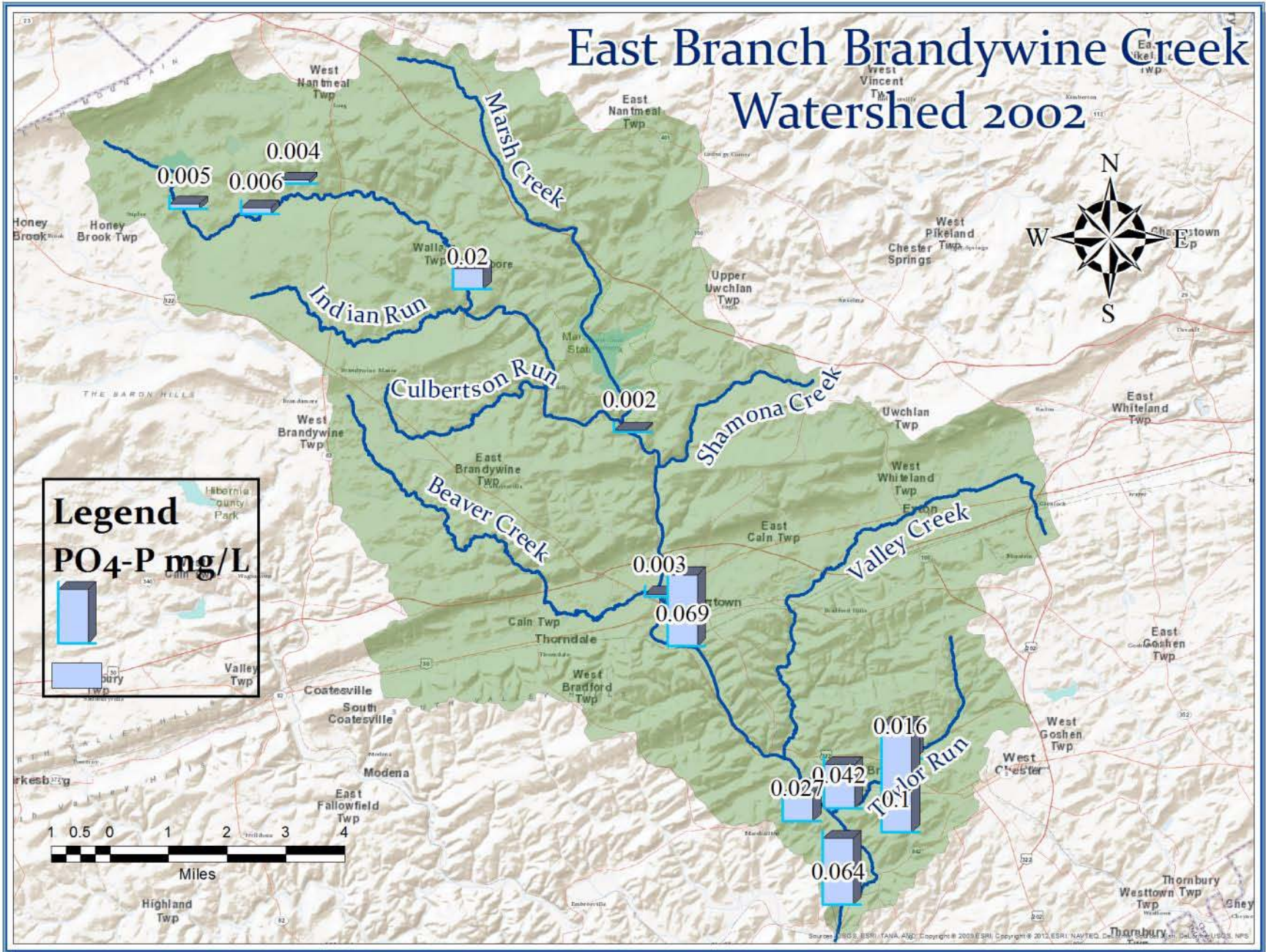


East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2012



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East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2002



Legend

PO₄-P mg/L

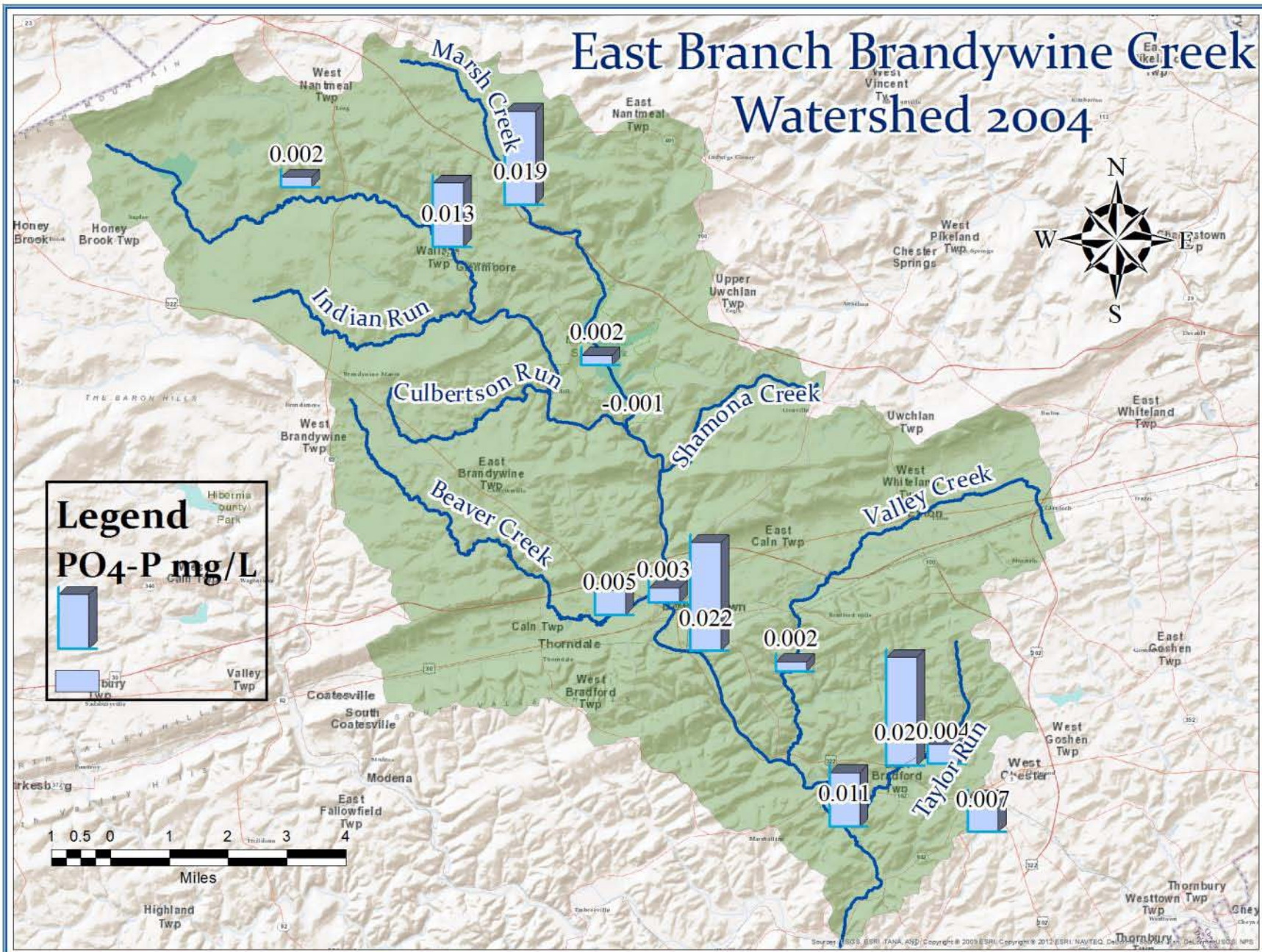
0.000 - 0.010

0.010 - 0.020



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East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2004

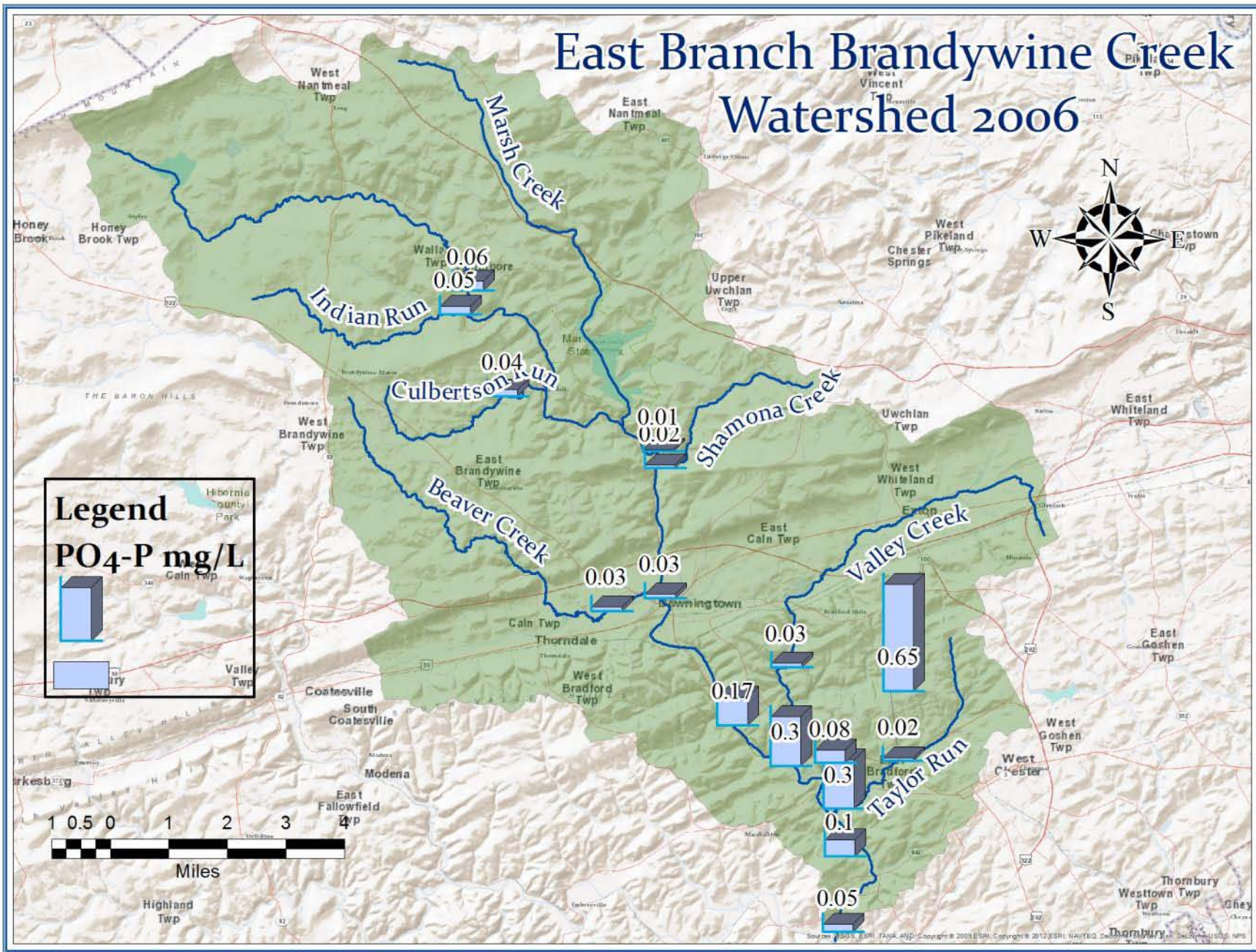


Legend
PO₄-P mg/L

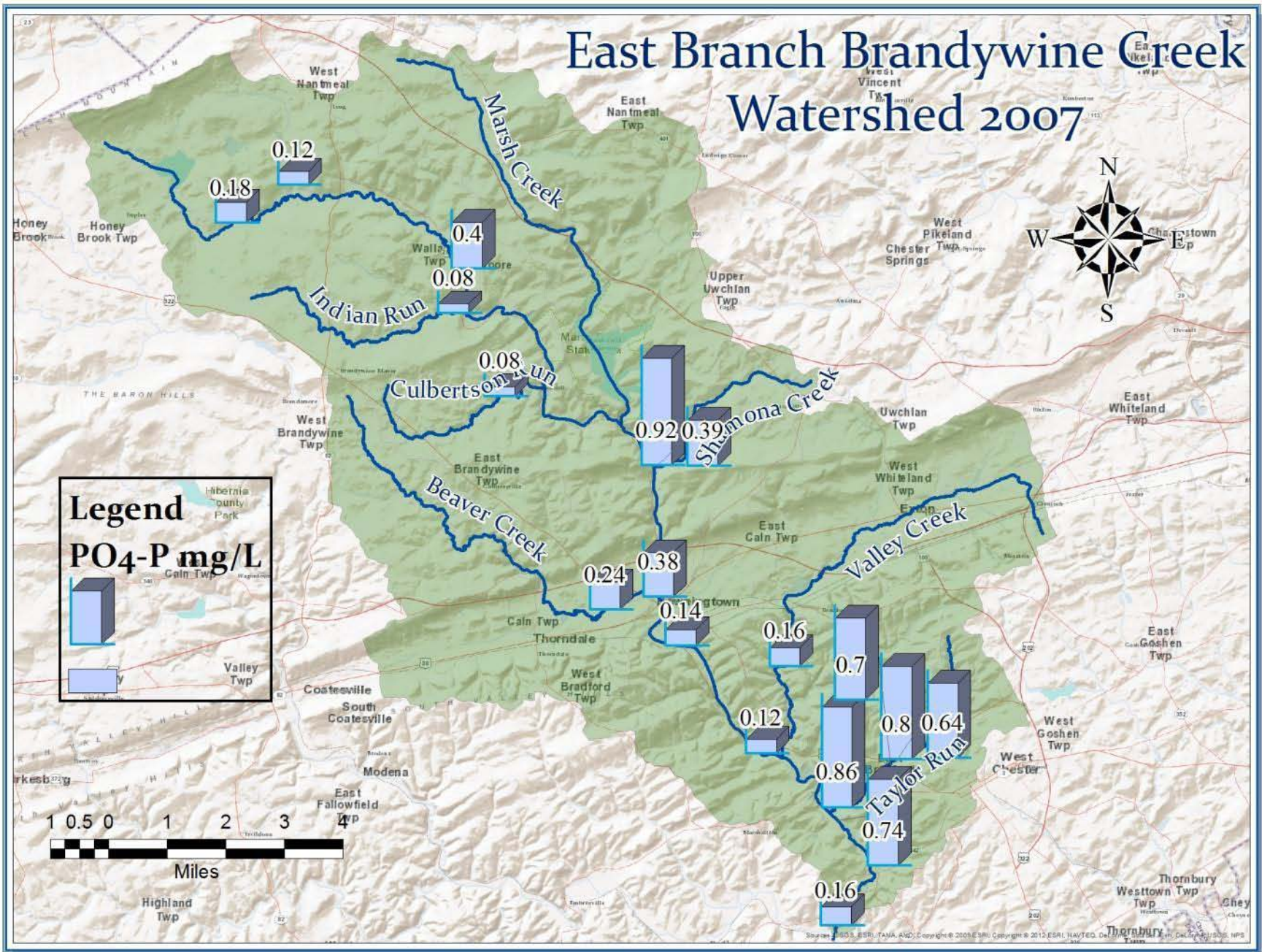


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East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2006

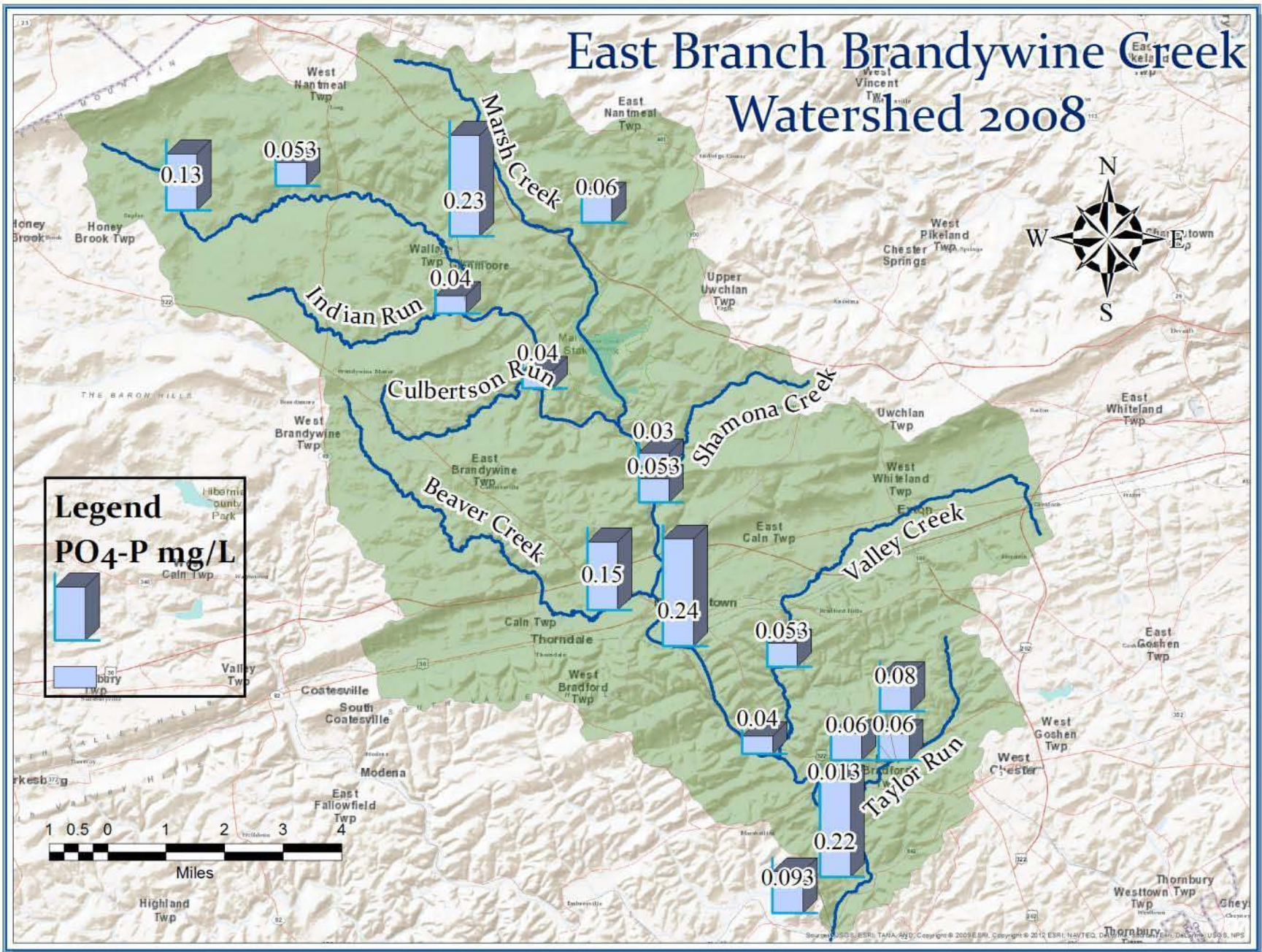


East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2007



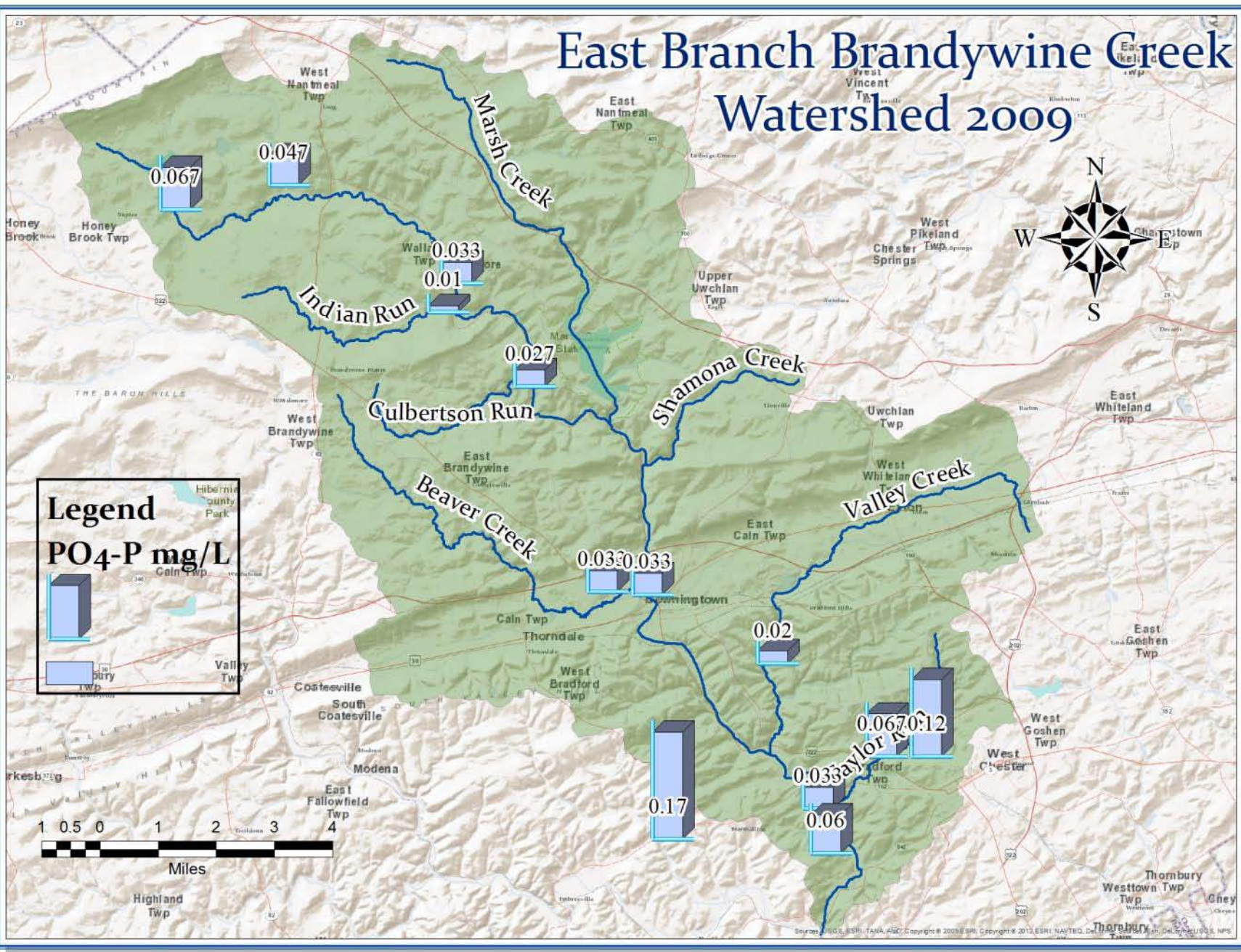
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East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2008



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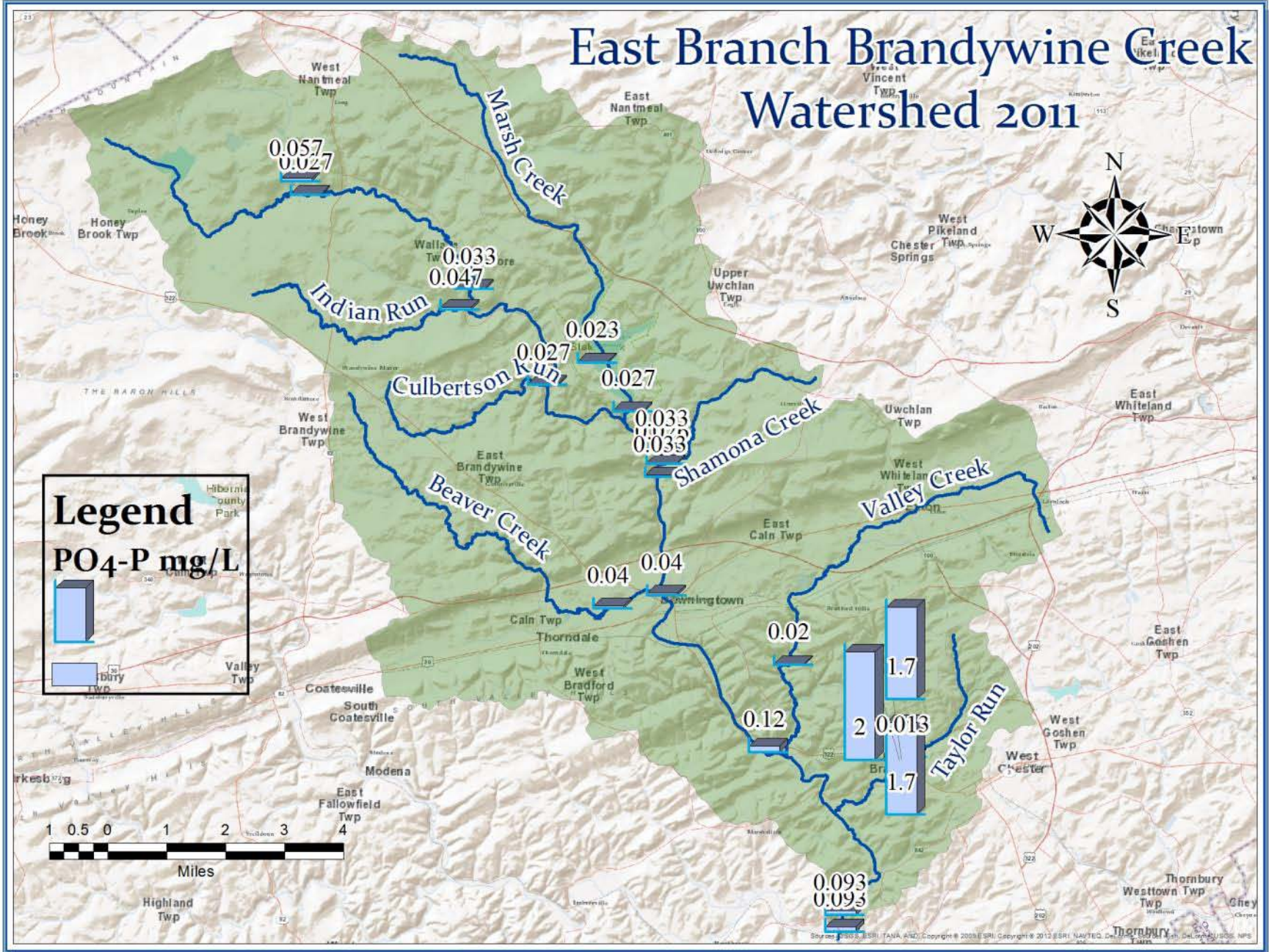
East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2009



East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2011

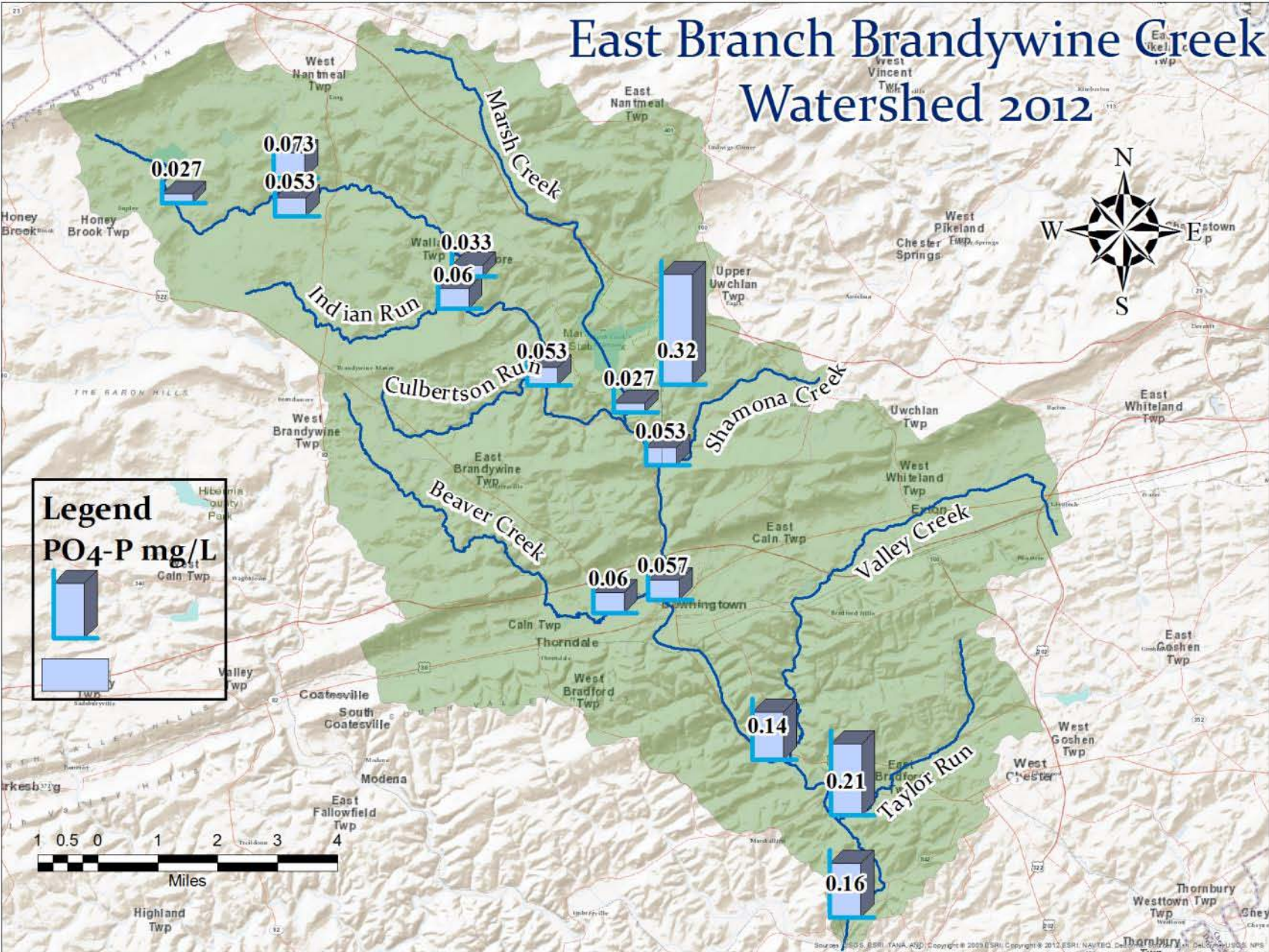


Legend
PO₄-P mg/L



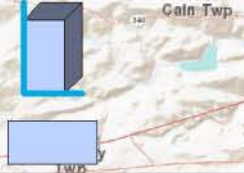
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East Branch Brandywine Creek Watershed 2012



Legend

PO₄-P mg/L



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NO₃-N

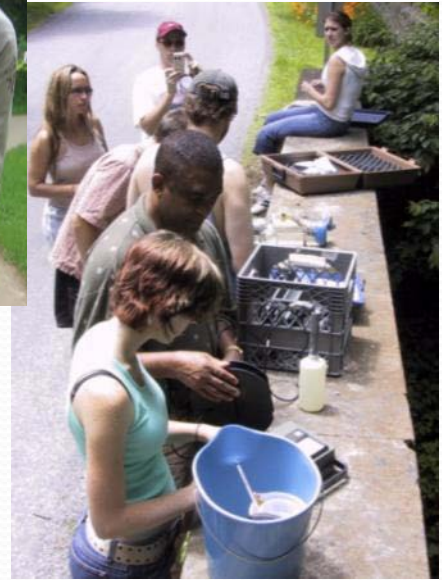
- Values ranged from 0.2 – 9.6 mg/L as N with a single outlier observation of 23 mg/L.
- Almost all values were therefore below the PADEP limit of 10 mg/L for drinking water intakes, but many were above the limit for impairment of 0.2 mg/L total-P set by DNREC.
- Most of the highest values for upper watershed zones were highest from 2002 – 2006
- Highest values seen (7.0 – 23) were in Taylor Run and the outfall of the Taylor Run Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Highest values of any year were seen in 2006, perhaps due to specific flow conditions; values were highest in lowest point of watershed indicating potential of multiple sources

PO₄-P

- Values ranged from non-detected to 2.0 mg/L, with the highest values consistently located in and around the discharge of Taylor Run Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Most values well below impairment value of 0.2 mg/L
- Over time, many PO₄-P values went up, against the trend observed by the Christina Basin Pollution Control Strategy, possibly because:
 - Taylor Run values were consistently high, and not indicative of the whole watershed
 - Lower watershed values were consistently high

Conclusions

- Despite the limitations of unskilled analysts, restricted timeframe for sample collection and sample plan design, this longitudinal study shows patterns of nutrient loading over a 10-year period that are essentially consistent with other studies
- GIS visualization of nutrient values in the E. Branch Brandywine Creek shows both spatial and temporal variability in a manner that should be easily assimilated by students and professionals alike
- GIS provides a consistent database structure for future data collections in this watershed
- Future work will include:
 - Continued monitoring of selected metals
 - Expansion of sampling techniques to include time-weighted composite samples
 - Use of real-time monitors
 - Continued expansion of this GIS database



Acknowledgements