

Delaware River Basin Commission

Managing the Water Quality of a Shared Resource, the Delaware River

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Workshop*



Delaware River Basin Commission

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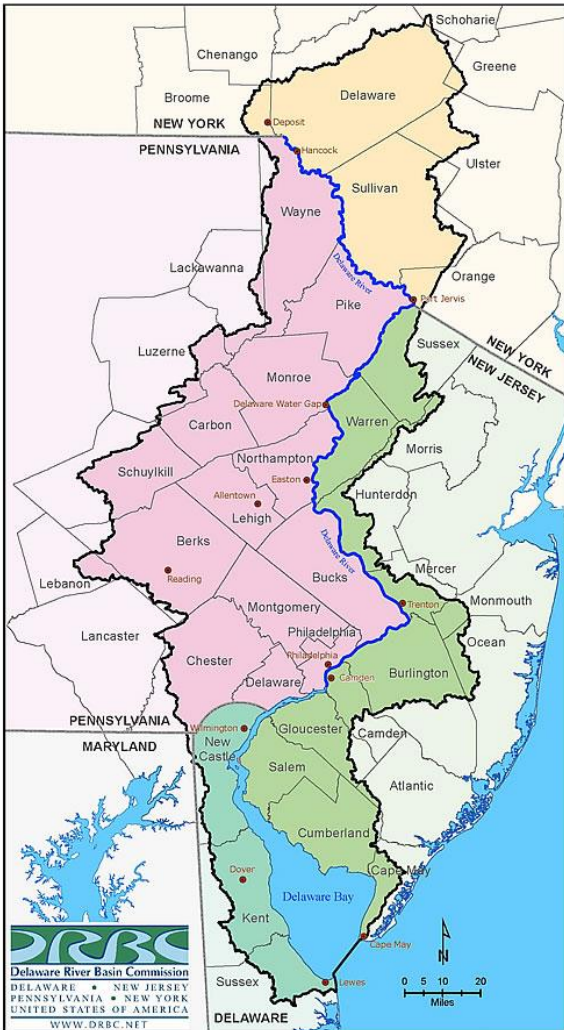
Managing the Water Quality of a Shared Resource, the Delaware River

Today's talk will cover...

- Overview of the DRBC and Water Quality Concerns
- DRBC Water Quality Management
 - Monitoring
 - Criteria Based Program – Delaware Estuary
 - Anti-Degradation Program – Special Protection Waters

“A river is more than an amenity, it is a treasure”

-US Supreme Court Justice
Oliver Wendell Holmes



Fast Facts:

- Delaware River Main stem river is **330 miles long** – “shared” throughout its length
- **Drains 13,539 square miles** of watershed.
- **~15 million people** (about 5% of the U.S. population) rely on the waters of the Delaware River Basin
- **Water withdrawal** in the Basin = **6.4 billion gallons a day**
- **Contributes over \$21B** in economic value to the Region.

Delaware River Basin Commission Founded by *Compact* in 1961

Five Equal Members:

- Delaware
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- New York
- Federal Government



Note: New York City and Philadelphia are “advisors” and not members

Water Quality Definitions

- * Water Quality – characteristics of the water body relative to some use(s); often associated with level of water pollution
- * Nature's effects – natural processes that affect water quality
- * Chemical, Physical & Biological factors – natural and man-made impacts to water quality
- * Designated Uses – uses that are protected under regulation (e.g., agricultural, industrial, public supply, recreation, aquatic life, wildlife, etc.)

Water Quality Definitions

- * Criteria – regulated levels for specified water quality parameters
- * Restoration – impaired waters restored to water quality criteria through pollution abatement
- * Prevention – exceptional waters protected from degrading to criteria or below (anti-degradation, Special Protection Waters)

Water Quality Parameters

* **Physical**

- * Temperature (air, water)
- * Discharge (Q)
- * Total suspended solids (TSS)
- * Total dissolved solids (TDS)
- * Turbidity
- * Color
- * Taste & odor
- * Specific conductance

Water Quality Parameters

* Chemical

- * Dissolved oxygen (DO)
- * DO saturation
- * Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
- * Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
- * pH
- * Alkalinity
- * Hardness
- * Chloride

Water Quality Parameters

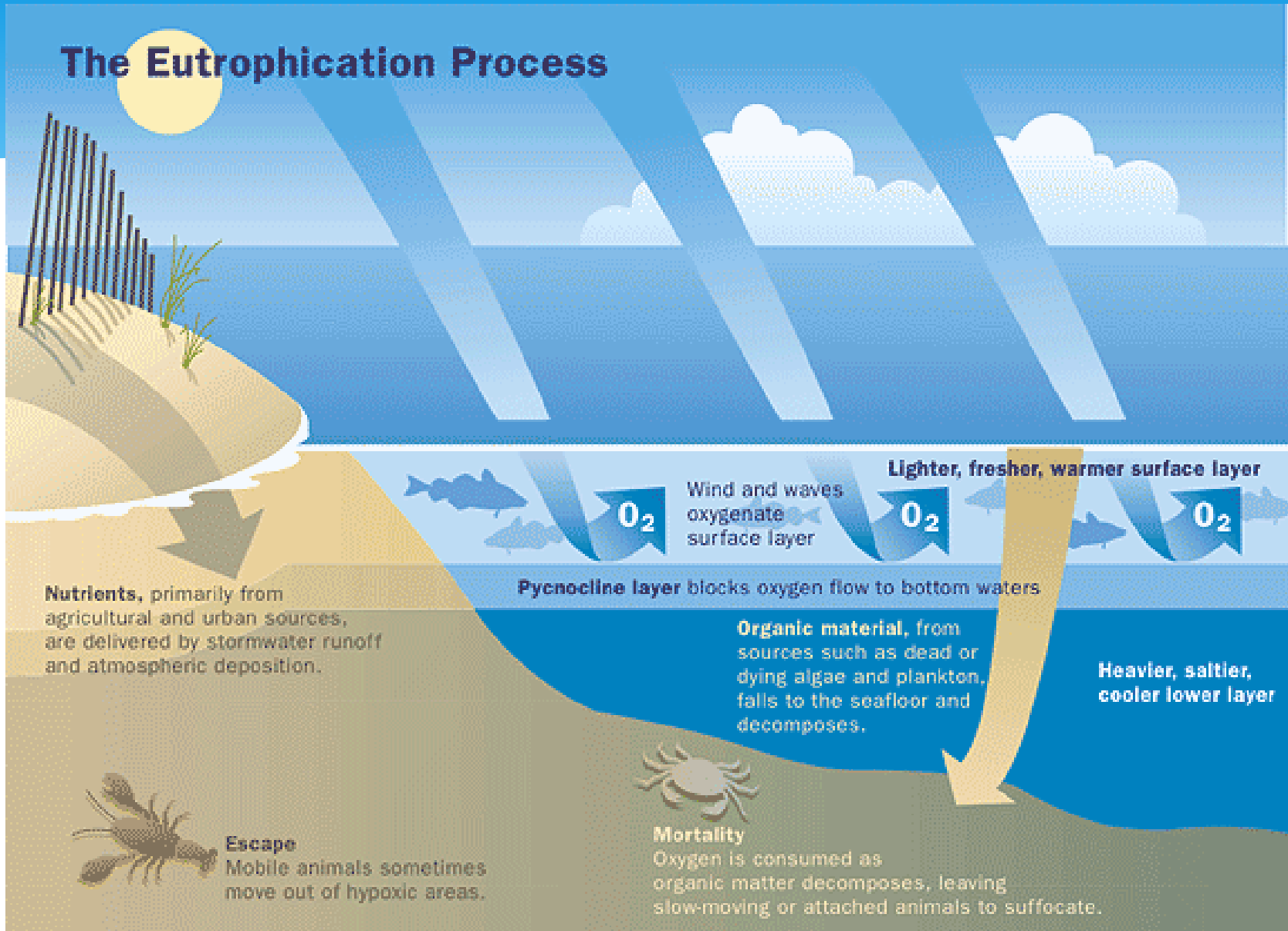
- * **Chemical – Nutrients**

- * Ammonia
- * Nitrate
- * Total nitrogen
- * Orthophosphate
- * Total phosphorous

Water Quality Parameters

- * **Chemical – Nutrients**
 - * A close-up on eutrophication
 - * A case for additional wastewater treatment

The Eutrophication Process



Eutrophication



Credit: <http://www.education.txstate.edu/ci/faculty/dickinson/PBI/PBISpring05/Lake/Content/227.1994.jpeg>

Water Quality Parameters

- * **Biological**
 - * Fecal coliform
 - * E. Coli
 - * Enterococcus
 - * Streptococcus
 - * Total coliforms

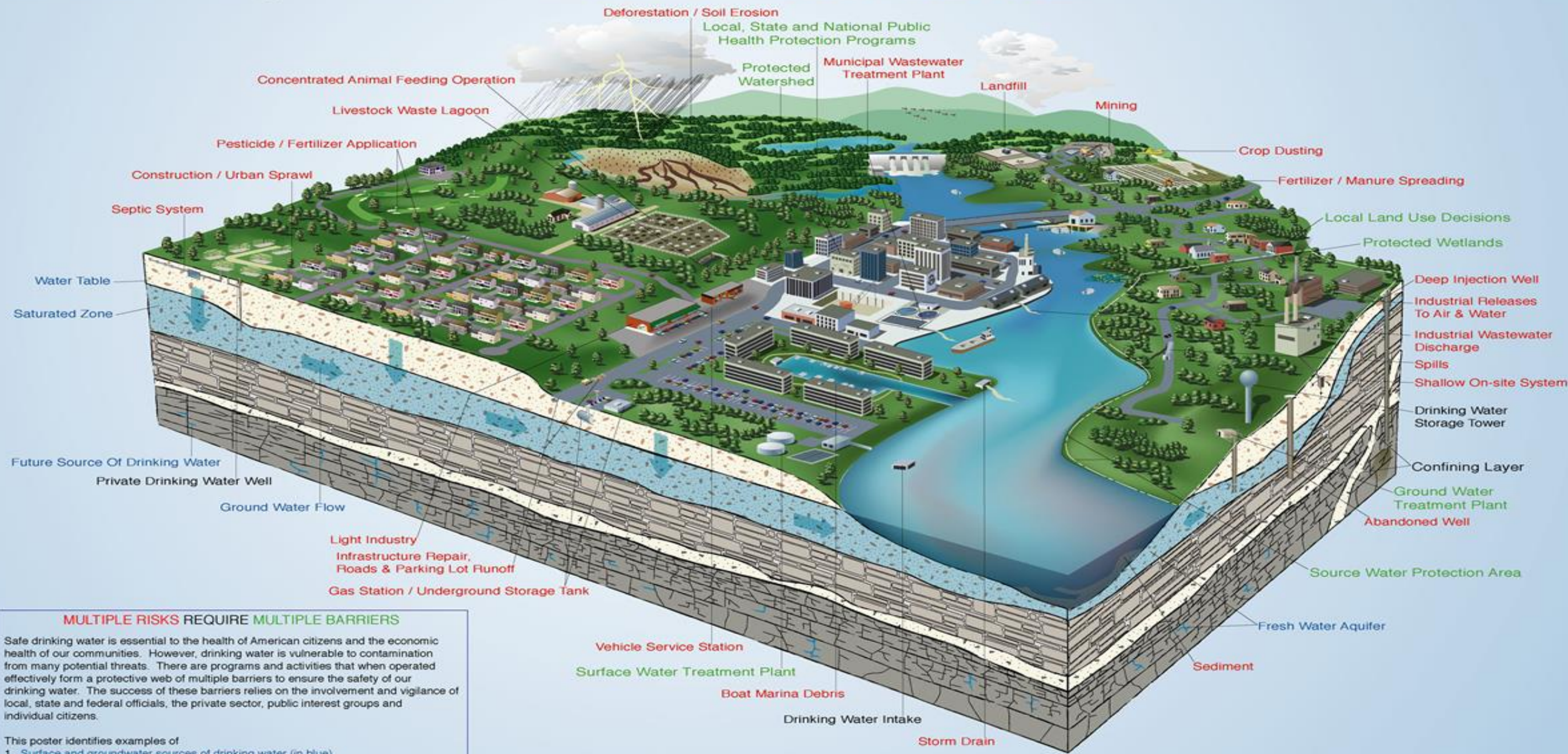
Water Quality Parameters

* Chemical – Toxics

- * PCBs
- * Metals (Hg, Pb, Cu, etc.)
- * Pesticides (DDT, Chlordane, etc.)
- * Organics (TCE, TCA, VC, Benzene, etc.)
- * Semi-volatile organics (PAHs, phthalates, etc.)
- * Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- * Prescription drugs

<https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech>

Safe Drinking Water Act - Protecting America's Public Health



MULTIPLE RISKS REQUIRE MULTIPLE BARRIERS

Safe drinking water is essential to the health of American citizens and the economic health of our communities. However, drinking water is vulnerable to contamination from many potential threats. There are programs and activities that when operated effectively form a protective web of multiple barriers to ensure the safety of our drinking water. The success of these barriers relies on the involvement and vigilance of local, state and federal officials, the private sector, public interest groups and individual citizens.

- This poster identifies examples of
1. Surface and groundwater sources of drinking water (in blue).
 2. Potential threats to those drinking water sources (in red), and
 3. The multiple barriers that together protect our nation's public health (in green).
- Risk Prevention Barrier
 - Risk Management Barrier
 - Risk Monitoring and Compliance Barrier
 - Individual Action Barrier

Water-Land Use Interactions

- * Understanding of the interactions and management is essential to maintaining water quality
 - * Stormwater runoff
 - * Agricultural runoff
 - * Management of runoff volume and flow
 - * Other non-point source issues

Stormwater Issues



Water Quality Management in Delaware River Basin

- * Water quality criteria
- * High quality waters
 - High quality (HQ)/Exceptional Value (EV) – PA
 - C-1 Waters – NJ
 - Special Protection Waters – DRBC
- * Water quality degradation
 - Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs)
 - Restoration



Figure 3
DRBC Main Stem Water Quality Zones

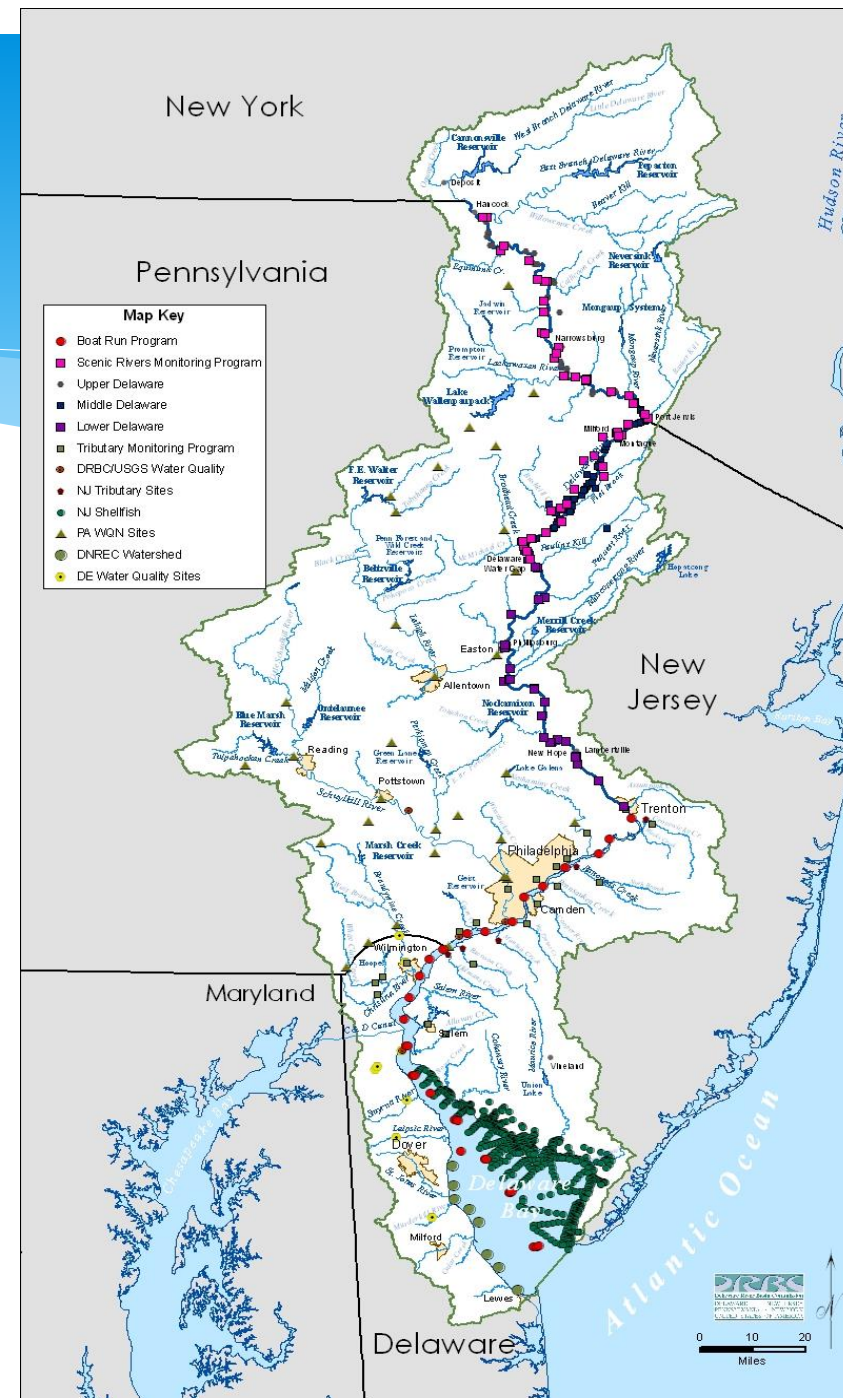


Source: DRBC 2002 305(b) Report

Water Quality Zones

DRBC Monitoring Programs

- SPW Monitoring Program
- Estuary Boat Run Program
- Special Studies
 - Fish Tissue Monitoring
 - Whole Effluent Toxicity
 - TMDL Monitoring Programs
 - PCBs
 - VOCs
 - Emerging Contaminants
- USGS Flow and WQ Gages supported by DRBC



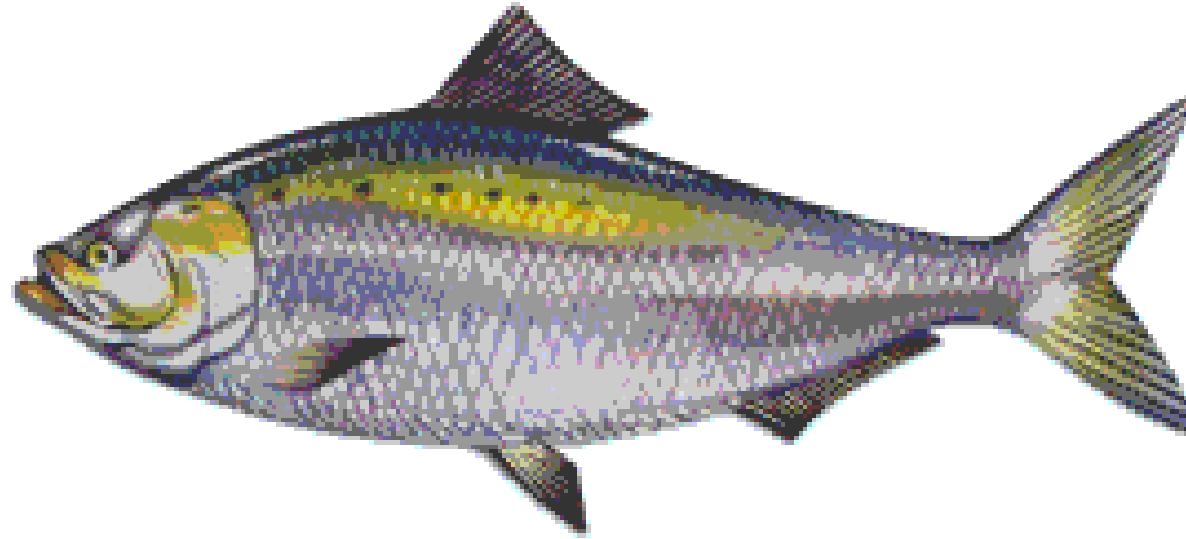
Water Quality Protection

The Quality of Basin Waters Shall Be Maintained For:

- Public drinking water (after reasonable treatment)
- Agriculture
- Industry
- Recreation
- Wildlife, fish and other aquatic life
- Regulated waste assimilation



American shad



anadromous fish live in the ocean mostly, and breed in fresh water

American eel

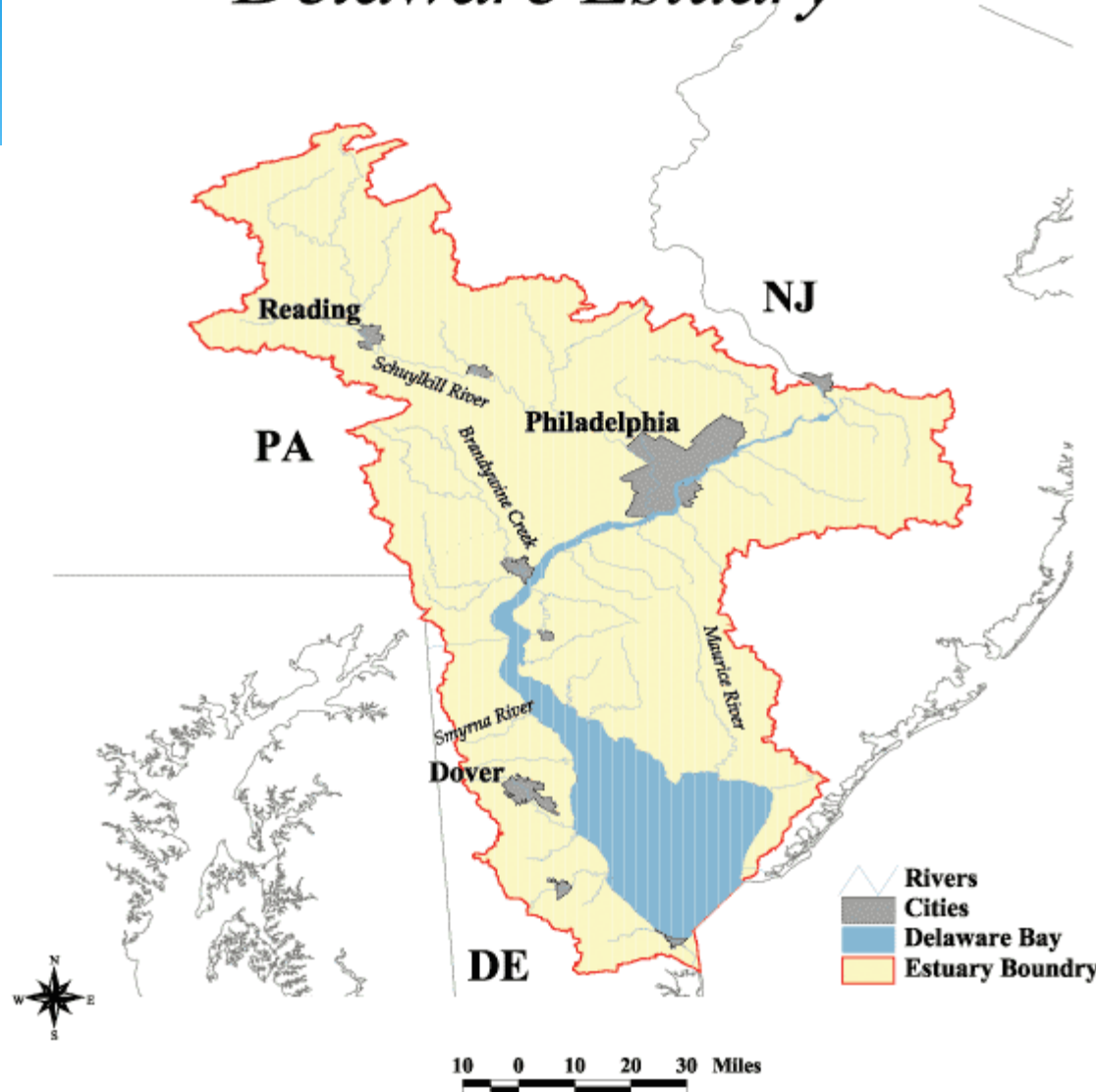


Credit: NOAA Fisheries, Northeast Fisheries Science Center

catadromous fish live in fresh water,
and breed in the ocean

Criteria Based Program

Delaware Estuary

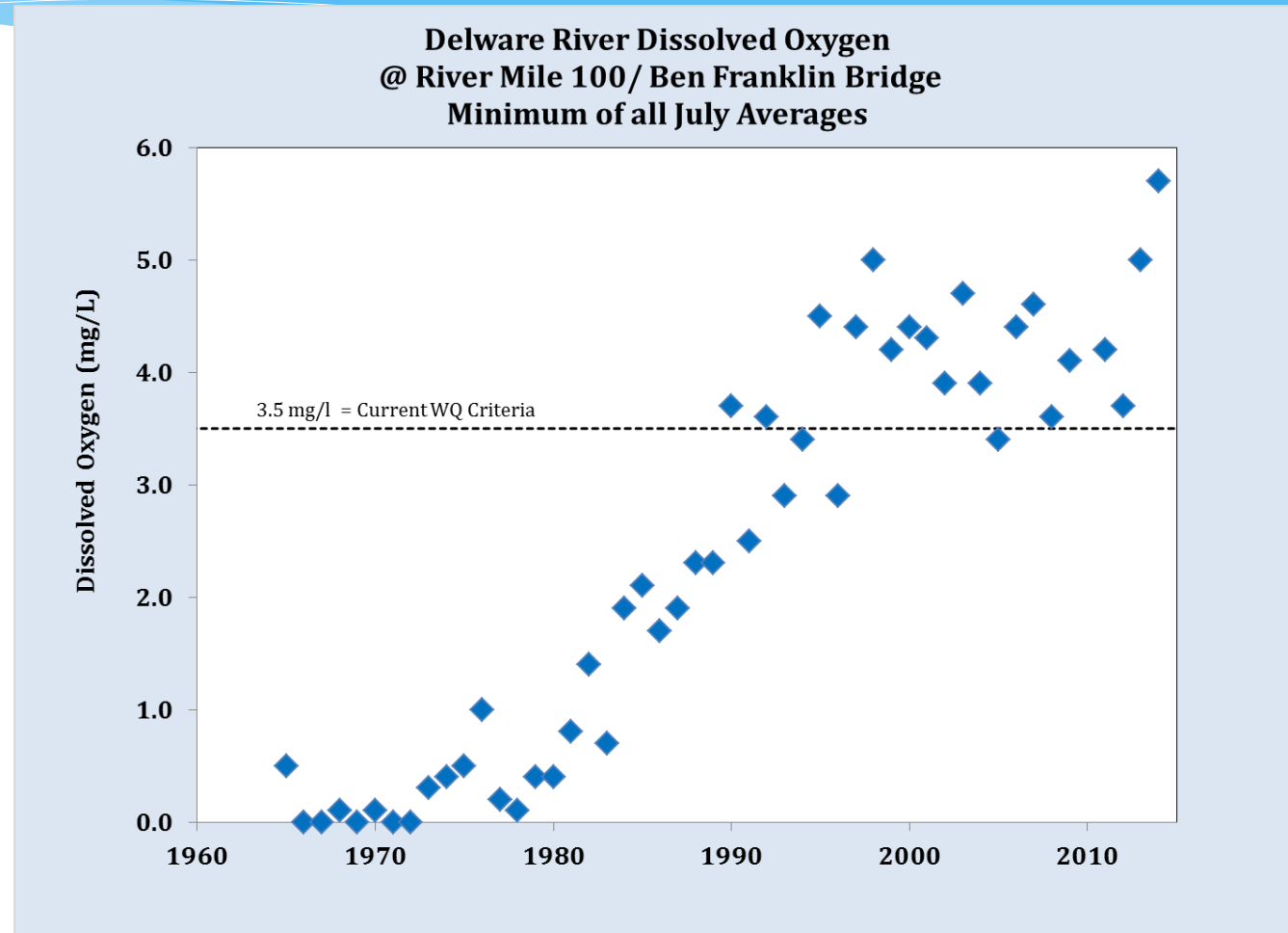


The Delaware Estuary -- the tidal portion of the river including the Delaware Bay -- begins at Trenton and stretches approximately 130 miles to the ocean

Water Quality

A “dead” river zone restored...and more

- **Dissolved Oxygen** – 30 mile “dead zone” near Philadelphia pre-DRBC
 - ✓ Pre Clean Water Act WQ Standards
 - ✓ CWA and Treatment @ POTWs
 - ✓ Delaware River designated uses and Criteria set in 1967 surpassed
 - ✓ American Shad returning
 - ✓ Atlantic Sturgeon spawning
 - ✓ Designated use in the Estuary being revisited

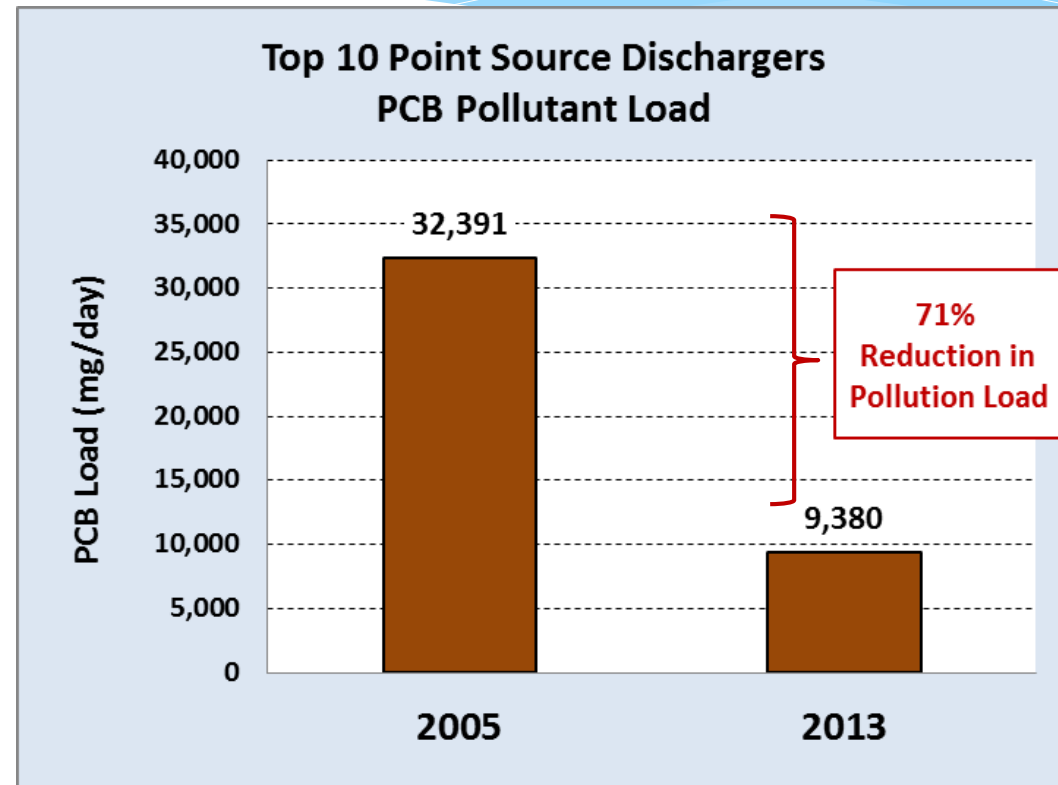


Water Quality

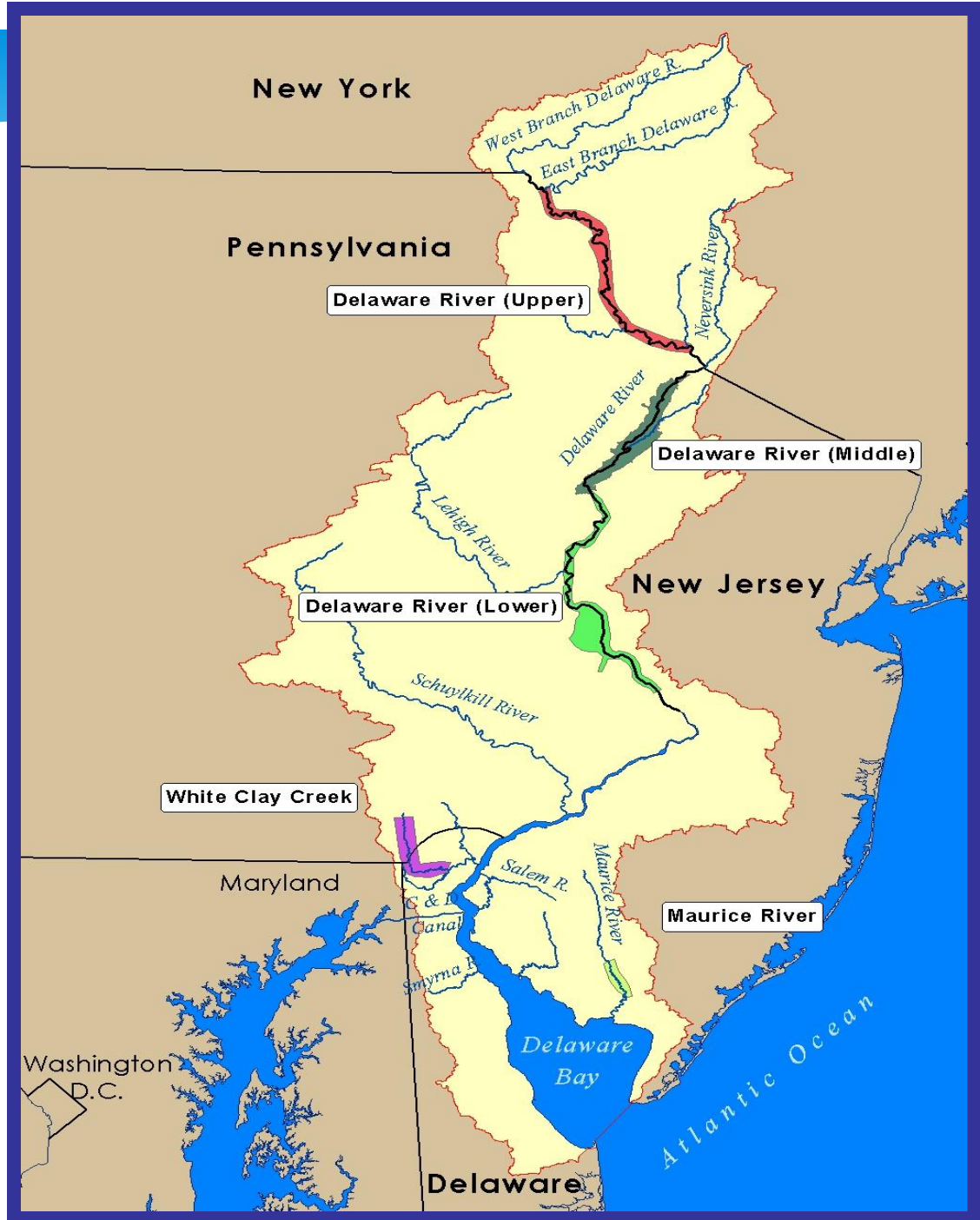
Reducing PCB loadings through collaboration, not litigation

■ Legacy Pollutants – PCBs

- ✓ DRBC TMDL in 2003
- ✓ Pollution minimization plans in 2005
- ✓ Stakeholder process and stakeholder approval
- ✓ 10 largest point sources reduced by over 70%
- ✓ Nationally recognized program



Anti-Degradation Program



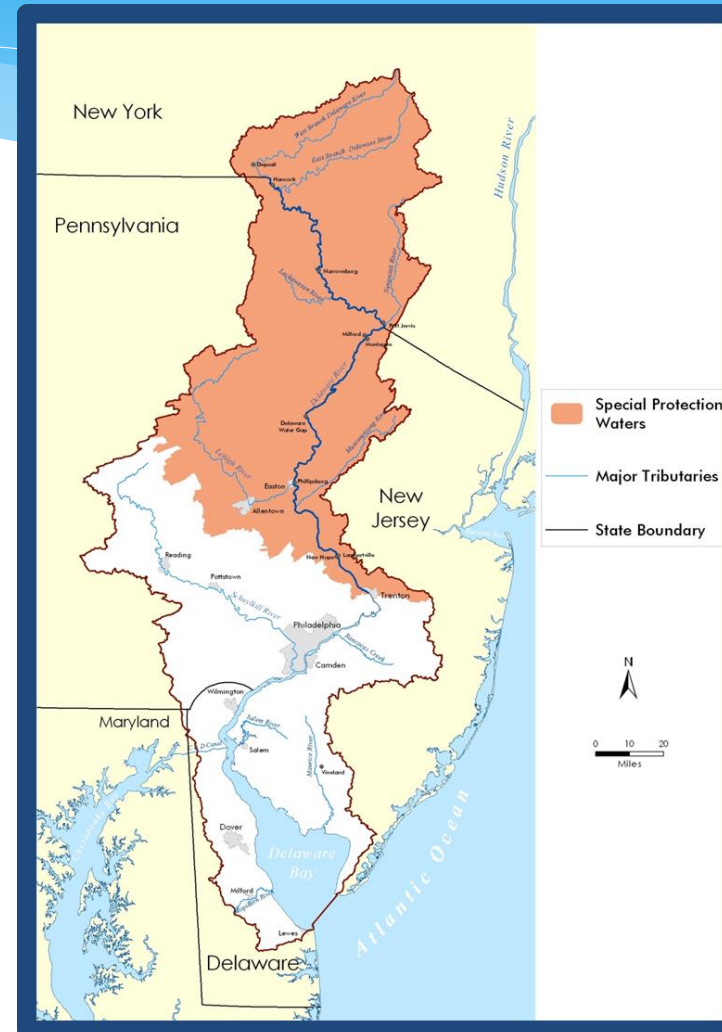
Wild and Scenic Reaches in the Delaware Basin

Water Quality

Keeping Clean Waters Clean

■ Special Protection Waters

- ✓ Entire basin upstream from Trenton – 197 river miles.
- ✓ Believe to be the longest anti-degradation reach in the US
- ✓ It's more beneficial to “keep the clean waters clean” than to allow them to become degraded and attempt to restore them later.



Special Protection Waters



Credit: David B. Soete



Delaware Water Gap



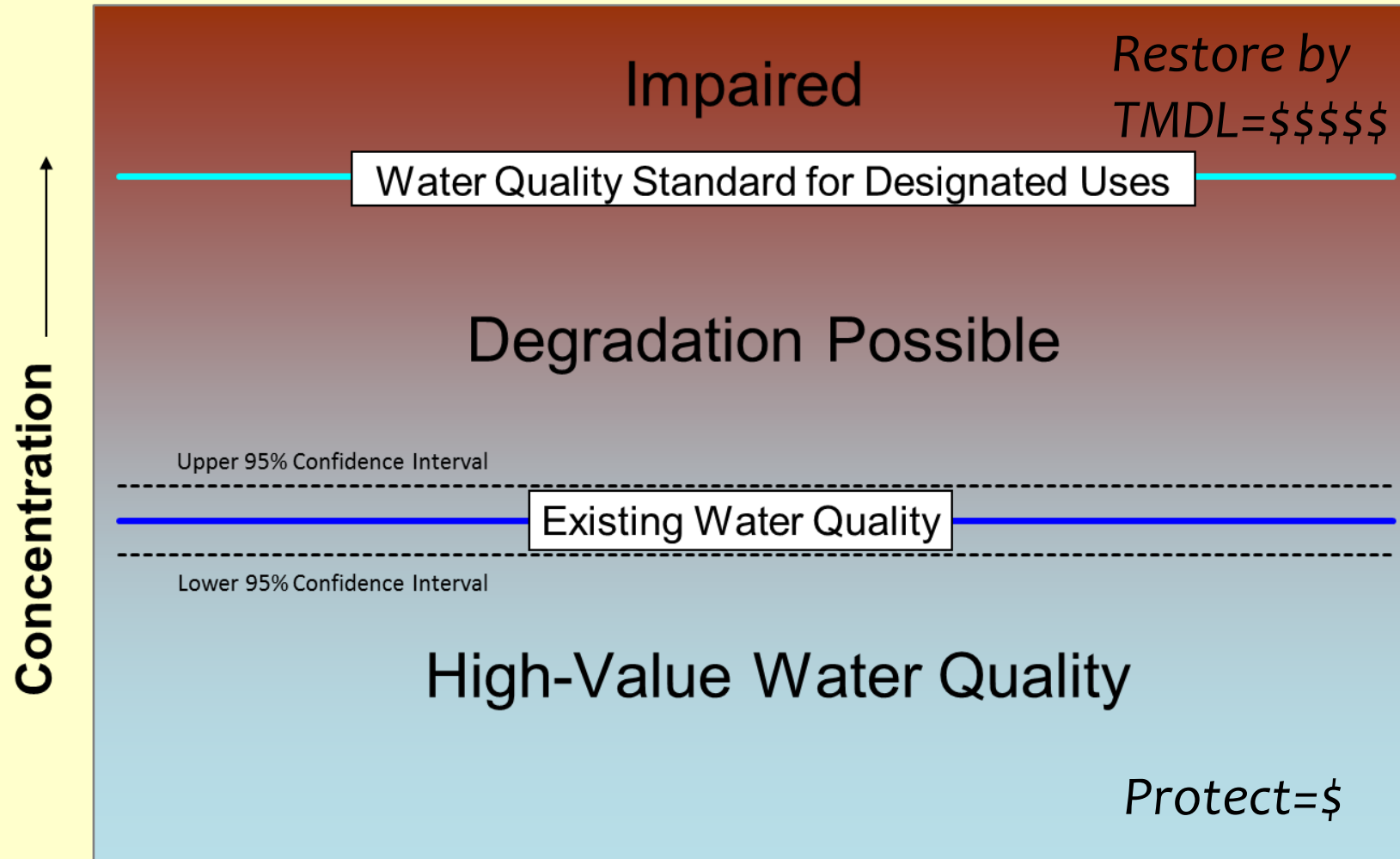
Special Protection Waters

Goal: Protect existing high quality waters with exceptionally high scenic, recreational, ecological or water supply values through the “**no measurable change**” policy



EWQ Targets are not Criteria

Comparison of Existing Water Quality versus Standards

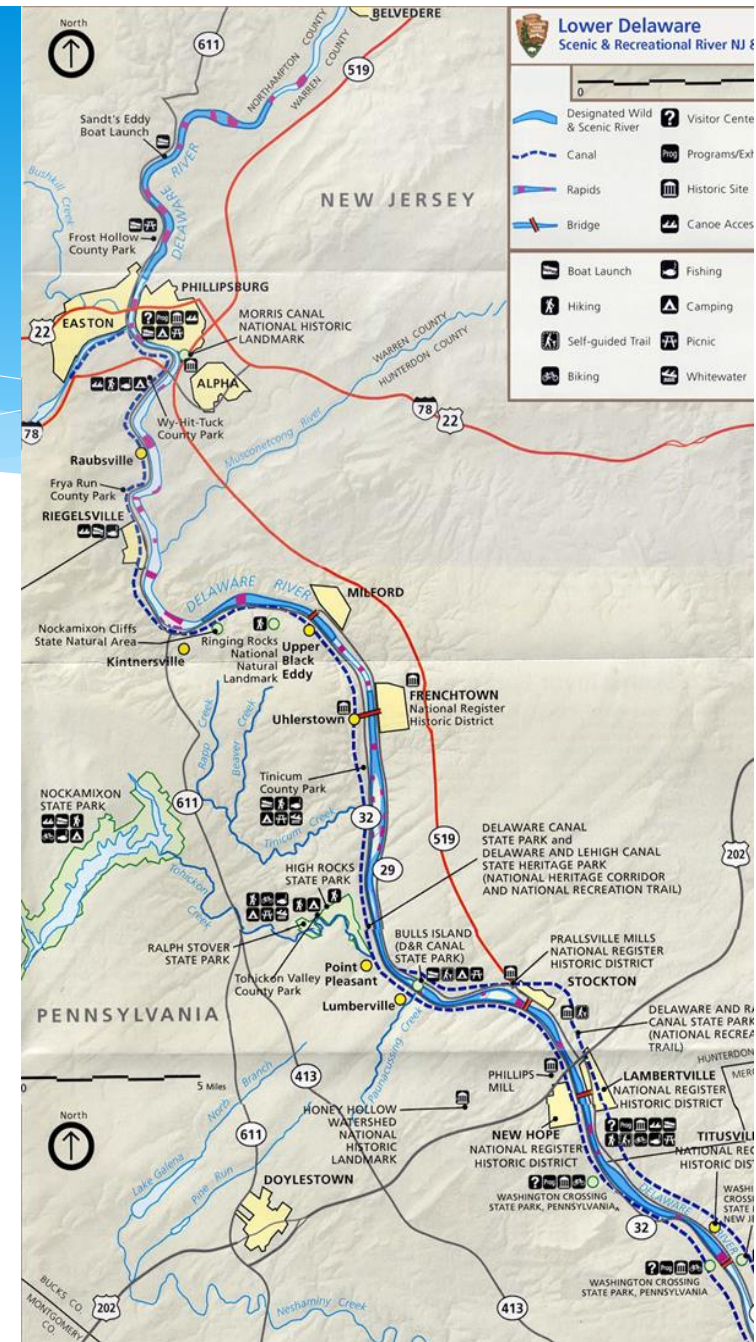


Lower Delaware Management Program

Lower Delaware Wild & Scenic River

- * Designated in 2000 as a Partnership River
- * 67.3 miles of scenic & recreational designation
- * Scenic = 25.4 miles; Recreational = 41.9 miles
- * Portions of four tributaries also designated:
 - Tincicum Creek
 - Tohickon Creek
 - Paunacussing Creek
 - Musconetcong River (2006)

* These 4 slides from Lower Delaware Management Council



Lower Delaware Wild & Scenic River *Management Plan*

Key Goals:

- * Maintain/improve water quality
- * Preserve and protect natural resources
- * Preserve and protect historic & cultural resources
- * Encourage recreational use of the river corridor
- * Encourage economic development
- * Preserve open space
- * Educate and inform citizens and landowners



Photo: Mark Zakutansky

Lower Delaware Wild & Scenic River *Management Council*

Important Functions:

Provides forum for river-related issues

Monitors watershed activities and proposals

Promotes enhancement/restoration of the watershed

Performs watershed stewardship education and outreach

Reviews and selects incentive grants

Advises NPS on its budget allocations



Photo: Bill Brokaw

Lower Delaware Wild & Scenic River

Between 2000 and 2014, the NPS provided more than \$1.1 million for more than 60 projects throughout the LDWS corridor:



Restoration Projects



Stewardship Handbook
for Natural Lands on the Lower Delaware
National Wild and Scenic River

MAY 2014
Adapted from Natural Lands Trust's Stewardship Handbook
for Natural Lands in Southeastern Pennsylvania, October 2008



Historic Resource Surveys



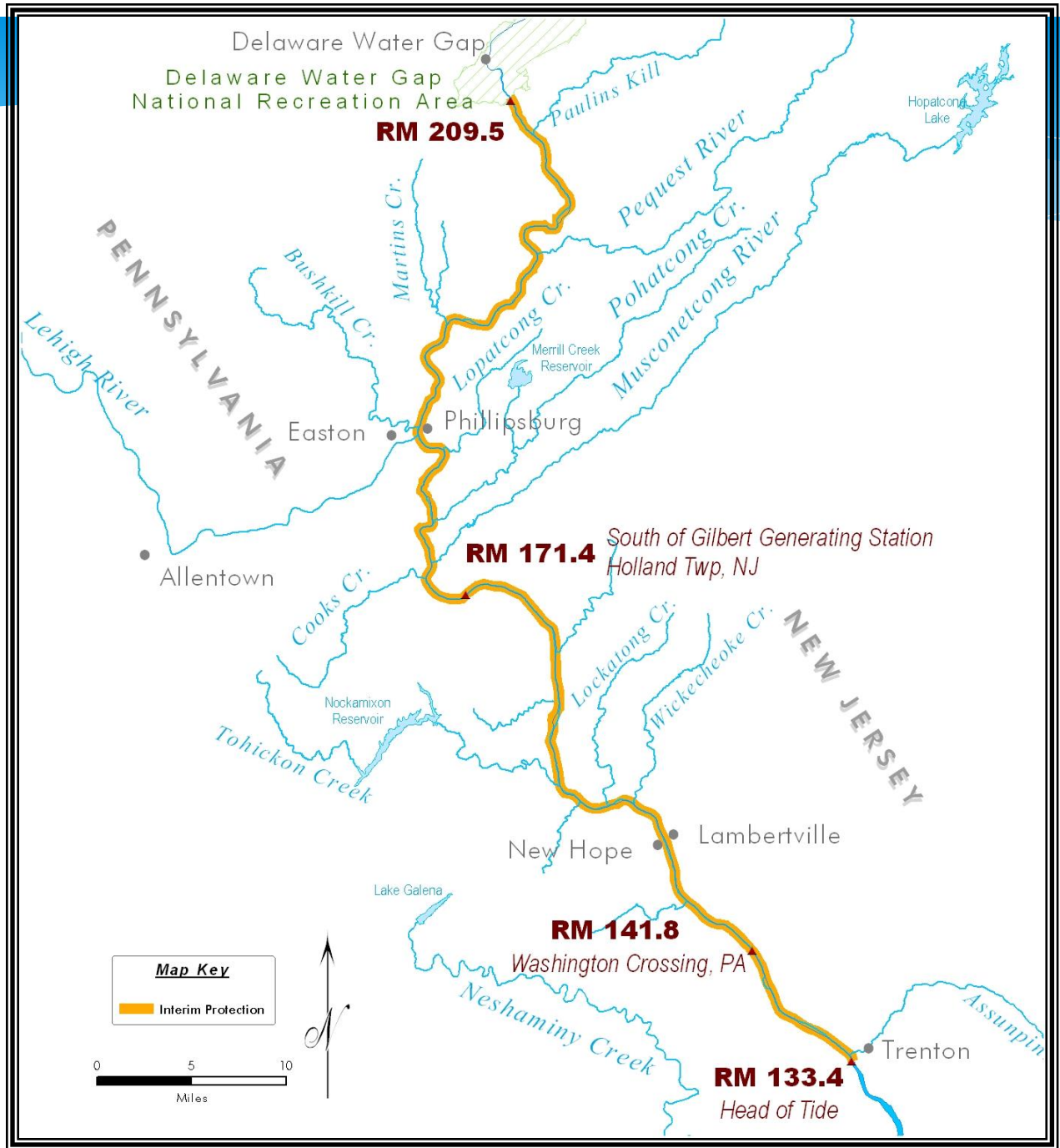
Recreational Opportunities



Education



River Cleanups

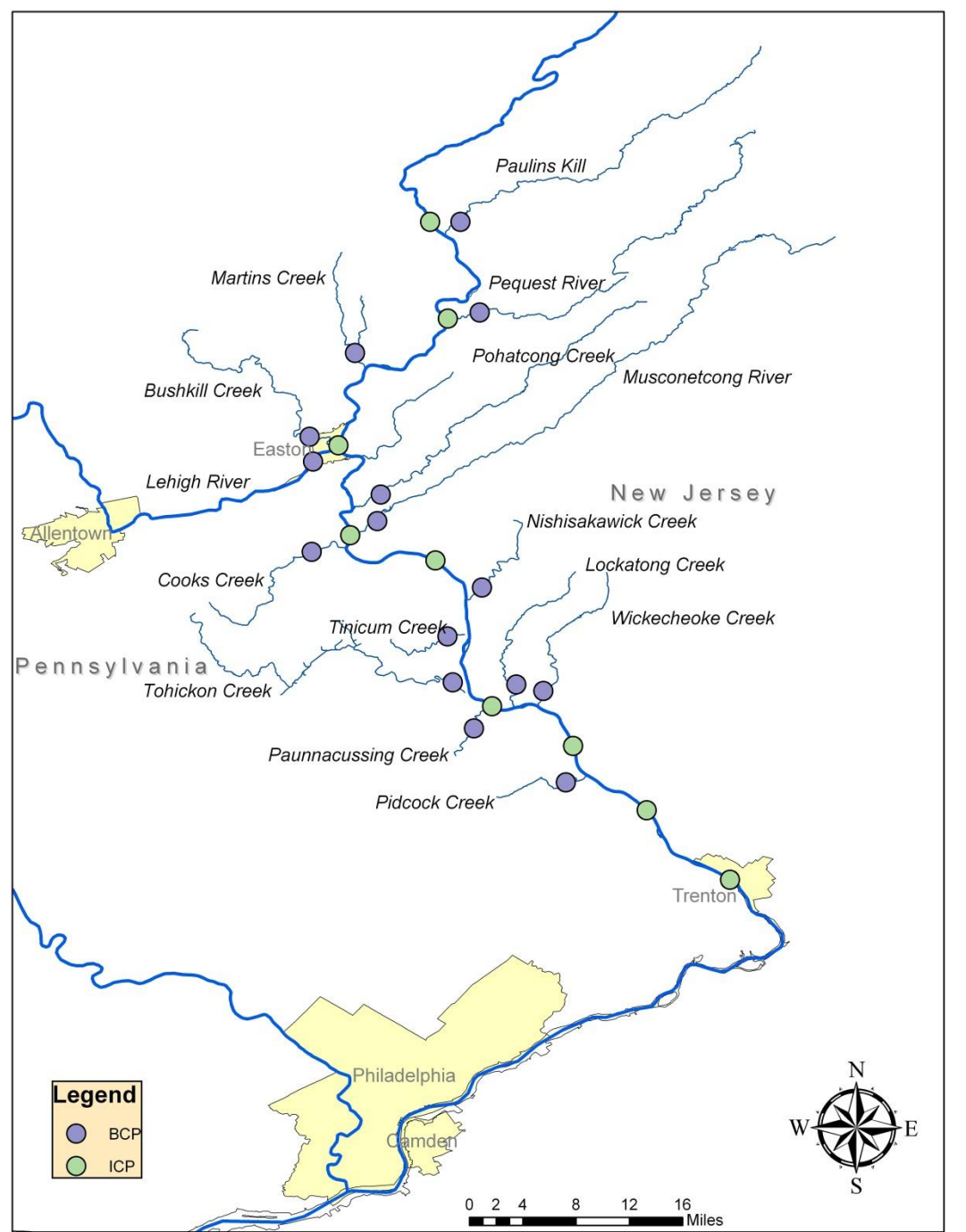


Lower Delaware SPW

Designated in 2008

Lower Delaware Monitoring Program

Monitored
Interstate Control
Points (ICP) and
Boundary Control
Points (BCP)



Lower Delaware Measurable Change Assessment 2009-2011

2016



Lower Delaware River Special Protection Waters

ASSESSMENT OF MEASURABLE CHANGES TO EXISTING WATER QUALITY,
ROUND 1: BASELINE EWQ (2000-2004) VS. POST-EWQ (2009-2011)
DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION, SCENIC RIVERS MONITORING PROGRAM



DRBC Publication - 2016

Executive Summary,
24 Chapters (one per site),
3 Appendices:

New ICP/BCP sites

Statistical Guide

Flow Estimation Methods



Summary Matrix of Measurable Changes: 440 Within-Site Comparisons at a Glance

Mostly **Good News**:
88% of water quality tests showed no degradation

Site Color Key		Dark Blue = Interstate Control Point (ICP)										Dark Red = Pennsylvania Tributary Boundary Control Point (BCP)					Dark Green = New Jersey Tributary Boundary Control Point (BCP)								
Parameter	Site-->	Del. River at Trenton	Del. River at Washngtn Crossing	Pidcock Creek, PA	Delaware River at Lambrtville	Wicke-cheoke Creek, NJ	Lockatong Creek, NJ	Delaware River at Bulls Island	Pauna-cussing Creek, PA	Tohickon Creek, PA	Tinicum Creek, PA	Nishi-sakawick Creek, NJ	Del. River at Milford	Cooks Creek, PA	Musco-netcong River, NJ	Del. River at Rieglsvil	Pohat-cong Creek, NJ	Lehigh River, PA	Del. River at Easton	Bushkill Creek, PA	Marins Creek, PA	Pequest River, NJ	Del. River at Belvidere	Paulins Kill River, NJ	Del. River at Portland
	Site Number-->	1343 ICP	1418 ICP	1463 BCP	1487 ICP	1525 BCP	1540 BCP	1554 ICP	1556 BCP	1570 BCP	1616 BCP	1641 BCP	1677 ICP	1737 BCP	1746 BCP	1748 ICP	1774 BCP	1837 BCP	1838 ICP	1841 BCP	1907 BCP	1978 BCP	1978 ICP	2070 BCP	2074 ICP
Field	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) mg/l										~														
	Dissolved Oxygen Saturation %										~														
	pH, units																								
	Water Temperature, degrees C																								
Nutrients	Ammonia Nitrogen as N, Total mg/l																								
	Nitrate + Nitrite as N, Total mg/l																**								
	Nitrogen as N, Total (TN) mg/l																**								
	Nitrogen, Kjeldahl, Total (TKN) mg/l																								
	Orthophosphate as P, Total mg/l																								
Bacteria	Phosphorus as P, Total (TP) mg/l																								
	Enterococcus colonies/100 ml	~			~																				
	Escherichia coli colonies/100 ml	**	**	**	**	**	**			**	**	**													
Conventionals	Fecal coliform colonies/100 ml																								
	Alkalinity as CaCO3, Total mg/l																								
	Hardness as CaCO3, Total mg/l											~													
	Chloride, Total mg/l			**		**	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	~	**	**	**	**	**
	Specific Conductance µmho/cm			**		**	**	~	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	~	**	**	~	~	~	**	~		
	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) mg/l																								
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS) mg/l																								
Turbidity NTU																									
KEY		= No indication of measurable change to EWQ										** = Indication of measurable water quality change toward more degraded status					~ = Weak indication of measurable water quality change toward more degraded status								

Lower Delaware Assessment Findings: Measurable Changes 2000-2011

88% of tests revealed no evidence of water quality degradation; many revealed water quality improvement.

Chlorides and Specific Conductance increased at almost all locations (winter road salting is most likely cause). Both parameters are unregulated, as are DOT practices. Further continuous monitoring planned; we want to work with co-regulators on issue.

E. Coli concentrations increased from Nishisakawick Creek (Frenchtown) southward.

Nutrients improved at most sites since 2000. Only Pohatcong Creek increased.

What are the current water quality conditions in the Delaware River?



- **Overall:** water quality in the Delaware River and Bay is good, with the majority of observations meeting criteria
- **Estuary:**
 - * DO: Average summer DO concentrations in the Estuary indicate that present-day oxygen levels are at or near WQ standards, with improvements near Philadelphia continuing. Further improvements in the urban region might be realized if water quality standards are raised in the future.
 - * Bacteria in the mainstem at acceptable levels but tributaries exceed primary contact standards.
 - * Toxics: Elevated levels of contaminants exist in fish tissues.
- **SPW:**
 - Program successful at maintaining existing high water quality
 - Implementation challenges remain for new/expanding discharges

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www.drbc.net



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Resources since 1961*