



Columbia River Basin Restoration Program Toxics Monitoring Subgroup Meeting

SEPTEMBER 26, 2023 | 10:30 – 12:30 PM PACIFIC

AGENDA

10:30—10:40 AM

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

10:40—10:55 AM

WQX 101

Brief overview, orientation to online resources

10:55—11:20 AM

CRB TOXICS MONITORING DASHBOARD(S)

Background and initial ideas, get feedback on utility and potential features

11:20—11:35 AM

ASK THE AUDIENCE

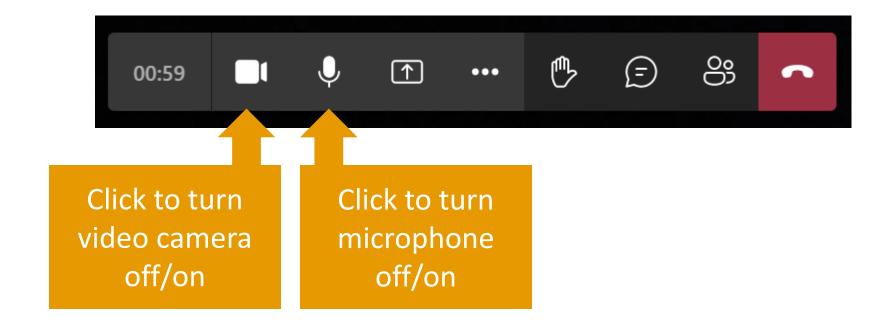
• How best to report on fish tissue toxicity data and criteria to measure it against

11:20—12:20 PM

LIGHTNING TALKS

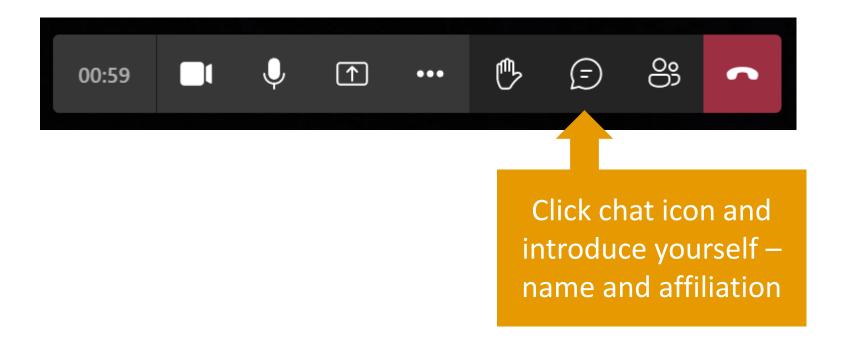
• 3 presentations, Q&A after each

MS TEAMS TIPS



Please turn camera and mic off when not speaking.

INTRODUCTIONS



TYPE QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS IN SLIDO



Join at slido.com #ToxMon

Pumpkin spice - delicious or disgusting?



delicious!

75 %

disgusting!

25 %



What's the worst Halloween candy?



Anything stale and old

Heath bars
RAISINS pixie stix

SmartiesAlmond Joy

candy corn

candied apples war heads Marshmallows
Free pamphelts Candy corn blech
Black licorice taffy

Overview of Water Quality Exchange and Water Quality Portal

CRBRP Toxics Monitoring Subgroup

September 26, 2023

Jill Fullagar

EPA R10 Assessment Program and Data Management Coordinator 206-553-2582

Fullagar.jill@epa.gov

Slides courtesy of Adam Griggs, Water Data Integration Branch, EPA HQ

What Is WQX?

It is a standardized data format and submission database



WQX is a 'standardized' based approach for <u>sharing</u> water quality monitoring data of various types



WQX defines a common data model for communicating water quality data (sample data)



Designed to be automated



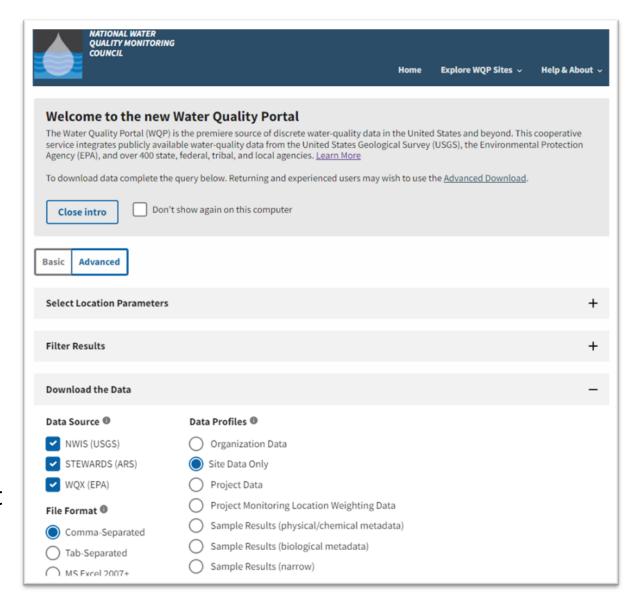
The structure of partner data systems doesn't matter, so long as they can map data to WQX standards



Many ways to prepare and submit data to WQX: including direct submissions, WQXWeb, and 3rd party apps

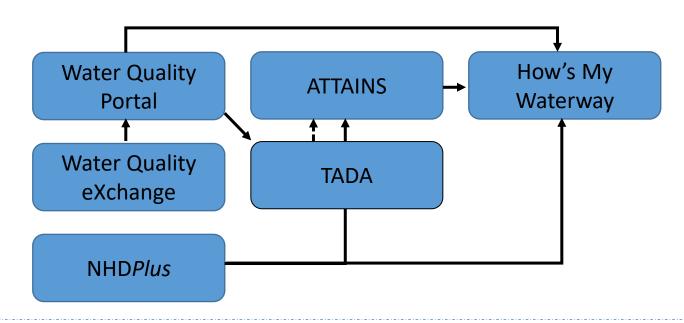
Water Quality Portal

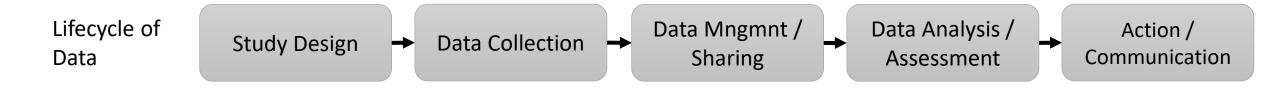
- Operated under An Interagency Cooperative agreement (USGS & EPA)
- Serves data from USGS, EPA, USDA, NPS in a standard WQX format
- # WQP: Data from >1,600 organizations
- # WQP: >410m records from >1m sites
- Serves data of all water types
- Includes a Graphical User Interface (GUI) & Web Services
- One of our integrated systems (IOW HUB)
- Data Services can directly power analytics like those in HMW
- Growing number of internal/external tools built on top of this primary data source



Lifecycle of Data and WDIB Data Systems

Online CWA Data Systems





How's My Waterway

<u>Serving Public</u> <u>Information</u>

Powered by open data and web services

Accesses, interprets, and displays data from over a dozen sources

Including ATTAINS, and the WQP among many others

https://mywaterway.epa.gov





Shared Components (Glossary, Ontologies, Identity Proofing, Hydrographic Frameworks)

Common Cataloging
Approaches / Geospatial
Referencing

Shared Governance and Design

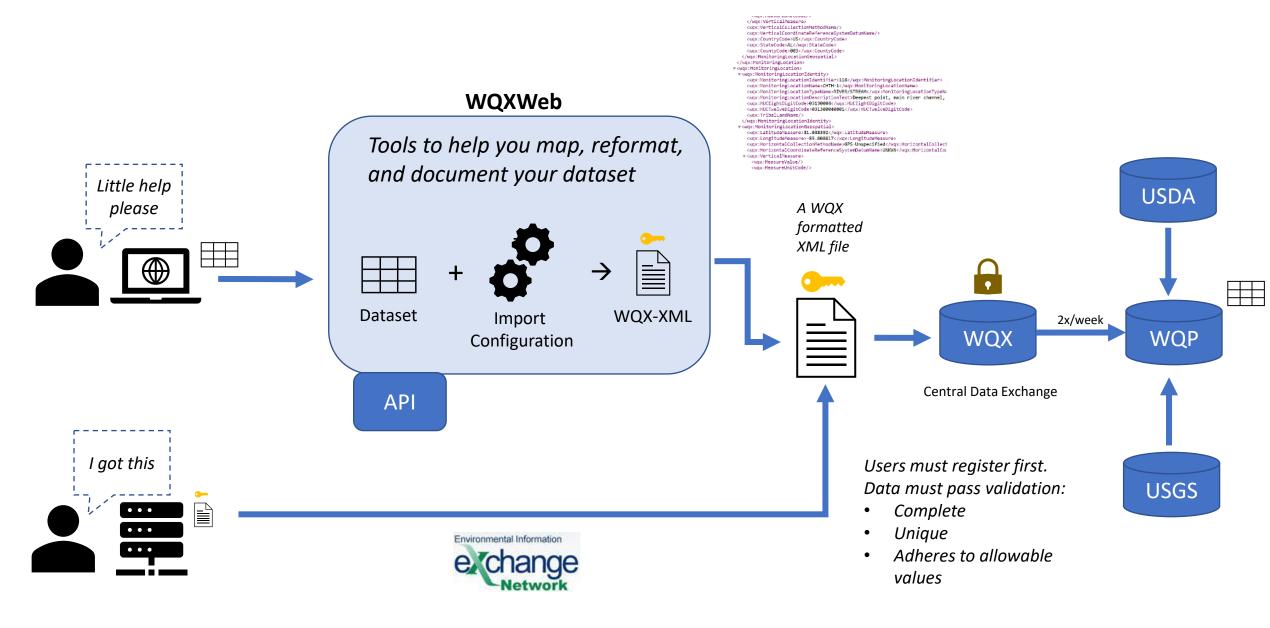
Geospatial Integration and Open Data

Open APIs (WQP, ATTAINS, ECHO, SDWIS, etc.)

Electronic Reporting (ATTAINS)

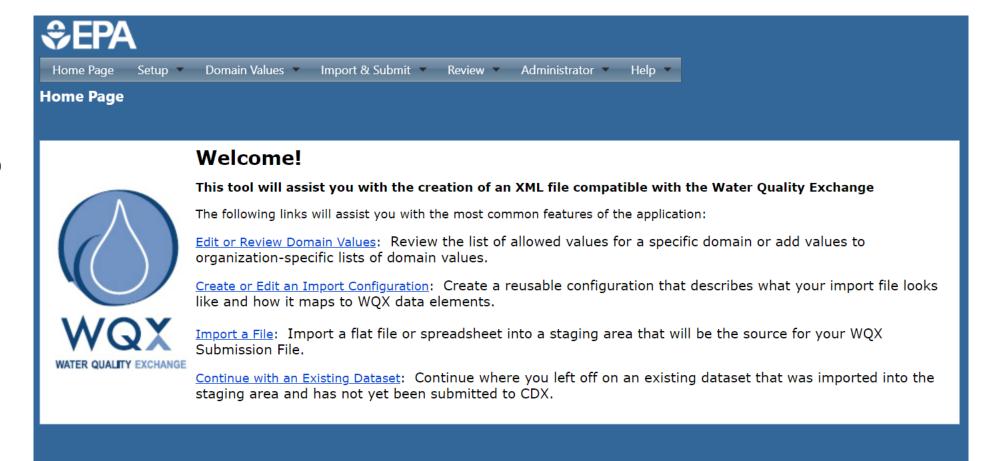
Data Standards (i.e. WQX)

Pathways to WQX and the Portal

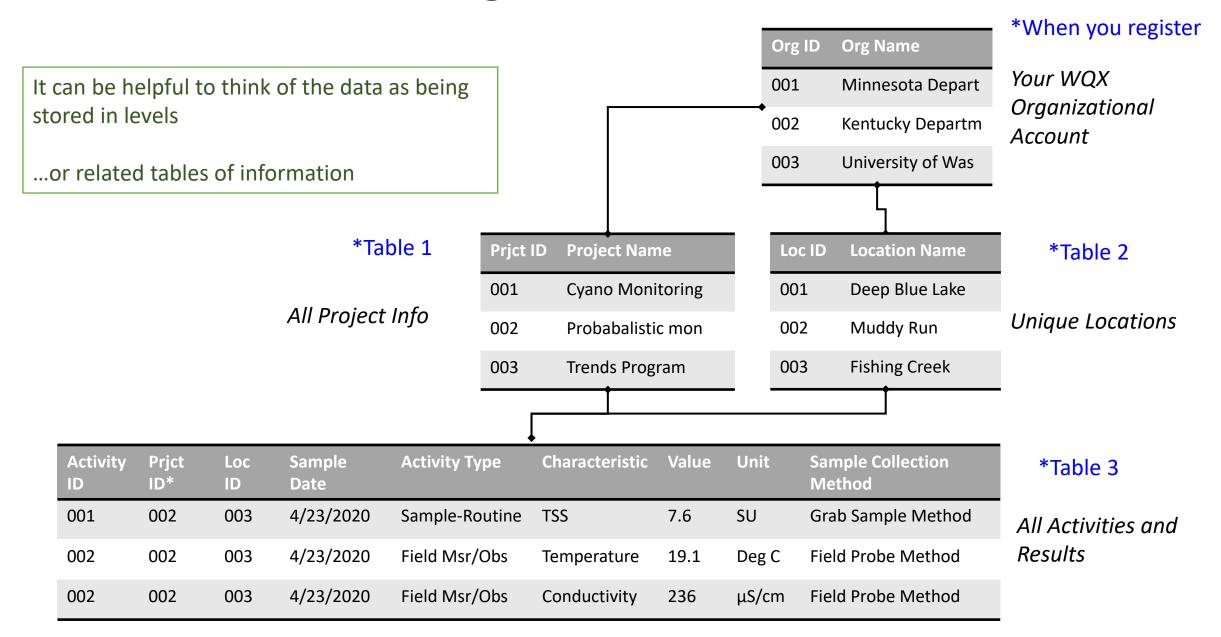


What is WQXWeb?

WQXWeb is the web application that allows users to import, manipulate, validate, and upload their datasets to WQX.



How is data Organized in the WQX Schema?



Step 1. Register for a WQX Account

How to Sign up for a CDX/WQXWeb account

1. Email the WQX team to Request a WQX Web account

The email address is: wqx@epa.gov

First name

Middle name

Last name

Prefix (Mr./Mrs./Ms)

WQX Organization ID

WQX Organization Name

Mailing Address 1

Mailing Address 2

City

State

Zip/Postal Code

E-mail Address

Phone Number



Related Topics: Water Data and Tools

Search EPA.gov

About EPA ∨

Environmental Topics ∨ Laws & Regulations ∨ Report a Violation ∨

CONTACT US

WQX Web Account Registration

How to Gain Access to WQX Web

Access to WQX web occurs through EPA's portal for environmental data, the Central Data Exchange (CDX). This process involves registration of two accounts: one with CDX to verify your identity and allow you access to the WQX web application and one with the WQX team that will allow you to submit data to EPA for your specific organization. After registration of these two accounts, the process of accessing WQX web through CDX is seamless and only requires one login step. The WQX team will help guide you through registration and field any questions you may have along the way.

Registration Steps for CDX and WQX Web

1. Email the WQX team to Request a WQX Web account

To begin the process of setting up your WQX Web account, please provide the following information in an email to the WQX Team. The email address is: wqx@epa.gov

- First name
- Middle name
- Last name
- Prefix (Mr./Mrs./Ms)
- WQX Organization ID
- WQX Organization Name
- Mailing Address 1
- Mailing Address 2
- City
- State
- Zip/Postal Code
- E-mail Address
- Phone Number

Does my Organization have an ID registered with WQX?

If you need to set up a WQX Organization ID, please contact the WQX help desk by email (wqx@epa.gov). We will ask that you provide us with the following information in order to set up the Organization ID:

- . WQX Organization ID of your choice (can be up to 30 characters long)
- WQX Organization Name
- Your contact information as outlined above

How to Register Page: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/wqx-web-account-registration

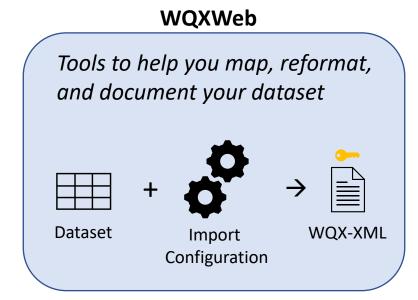
Step 2. Choose Your Path

WQX Web Templates



Full adoption of the WQX standard

- 'Stacked' format
- WQX fields
- WQX allowable values
- Simple 1:1 import configuration w/ no edits necessary



Import Configurations



<u>Lean on the import configuration</u> <u>to transform your data</u>

- Work with a stacked or matrix style data format
- Add your missing metadata elements through the IC
- Apply transformations to your dataset to achieve the standard

Step 3. Assemble Your Data / Understand What's Needed

When you submit data to WQXWeb, you submit three tables, one each for Projects, Locations, and Activities/Results.

All Project Info

Prjct ID	Project Name
001	Cyano Monitoring
002	Probabalistic mon
003	Trends Program

Project ID
Project Name
Project Description

All Location Info

Loc ID	Location Name
001	Deep Blue Lake
002	Muddy Run
003	Fishing Creek

Location ID
Location Name
Location Type
Coordinates
Location Method

All Result-level Info and metadata

Activity ID	Sample Date	Characteristic	Value	Unit
003	5/3/2012	рН	7.6	SU
003	5/3/2012	Temperature	19.1	Deg C
003	5/3/2012	Conductivity	236	μS/cm

Sample Media
Start Date
Collection Method
Collection Equipment
Characteristic Name
*Other regmnts

Result Value
Result Unit
Result Status
Analytical Methods
Result Value Type

What are the Data Requirements for WQX?

Available Fields

- The "Data Exchange Template"
- Web Templates "All ResultElements"
- Within the Import Config Module

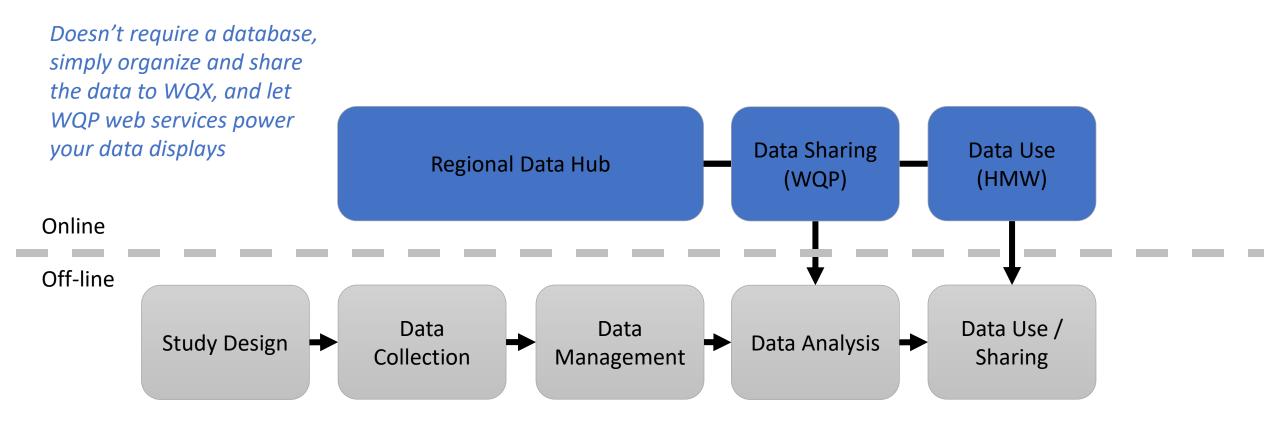
Allowable Values

- The WQX Domain List / Service
- The WQXWeb application
- Built into the Excel templates

Rules & Requirements

- Business Rules
- Required Fields
- Flow Configuration Document

How can partnerships, technology, and the internet help us solve these challenges?



WQX Basic Resources

Topic Area	Resource Links
Open Water Data Resources / Links	Water Quality Exchange (WQX) [Data In]
	The Water Quality Portal (WQP) [Data Out]
	How's My Waterway (HMW) [Info Out]
	Central Data Exchange (CDX) [Data Held]
	Exchange Network (Node Submissions to CDX)
WQX Nuts and Bolts	Upload Resources Page
Week Hats and Boiles	Glossary of Terms
	Business Rules
	Data Exchange Template (List of Available Elements)
	Domain Service (Acceptable Values)
	<u>=====================================</u>
Using WQX – Getting Started	Introduction to WQX, WQX Web, and WQP (5 min video)
	Quick WQX Web User Guide (PDF Guide)
	User Guide Version 3.0 for Water Quality Exchange Web
	Getting Started with WQX Web: How to Gain Access
	WQX Web Basics – Two-part sessionDay 1
	WQX Web Basics – Two-part sessionDay 2
Using WQX – Templates	Water Quality Exchange Web Template User Guide US EPA
	Link to Web Templates
	Web Templates Overview Video
Using WQX – Import Configurations	WQX Web Import Configuration Options
	<u>Translations via Expert Mode</u>
Using WQX – Best Practices	Best Practices for Sharing Benthics Data
	WQX Metals Best Practices Guide
	WQX Nutrients Best Practices Guide
Using WQX - Other	Water Quality eXchange Factsheet
	Common Errors Resolution
	WQX Program Information

Helpdesk/Support/Training

- The helpdesk can be reached at <u>WQX@epa.gov</u> M-F 8am-5pm Eastern
- You can also call 1-800-424-9067 to leave a voicemail
- Monthly User Call
- Several user guides
- Best-practice manuals
- Instructional videos on Youtube
- Access one-on-one support from WQX contractors
- Contact Jill Fullagar for additional assistance at <u>Fullagar.jill@epa.gov</u> or 206-553-2582

EPA Columbia River Basin Restoration Program

Toxics Monitoring Subgroup Quarterly Meeting September 26, 2023

Ashley Zanolli and Katia Rar US EPA Region 10





Columbia River Basin Restoration Program Vision Statement

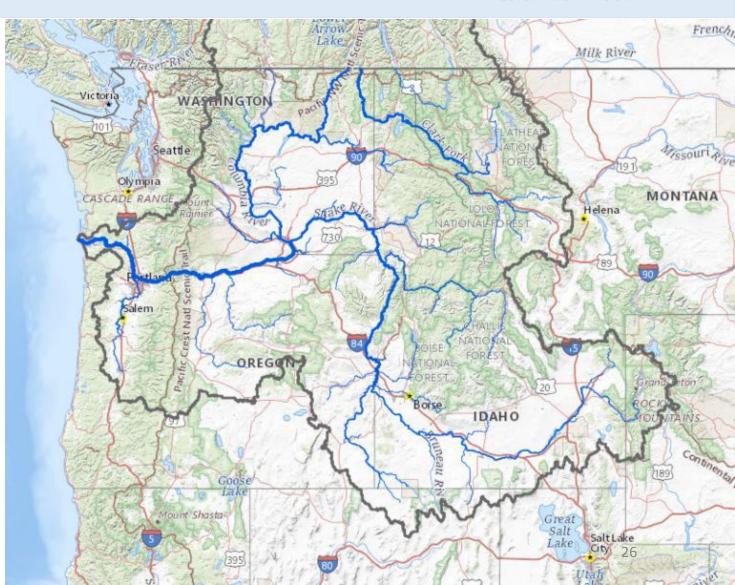
"The EPA Columbia River Basin Restoration Program —through the implementation of CWA Section 123 —will be a catalyst for basin wide toxics reduction work efforts; enabling communities to access unimpaired watersheds with healthy fish and wildlife and quantifiable toxics reductions in fish, wildlife and water."

COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN RESTORATION ACT



Congress passed the Columbia
River Basin Restoration Act in
2016, which amended the Clean
Water Act by creating Section 123
and directed EPA to:

- 1. establish a Working Group representative of states, tribal governments, and other entities in the Basin; and
- establish a Columbia River
 Basin Restoration Grant
 Program to support voluntary actions to reduce and assess toxics throughout the Basin.



FUNDING ASSISTANCE

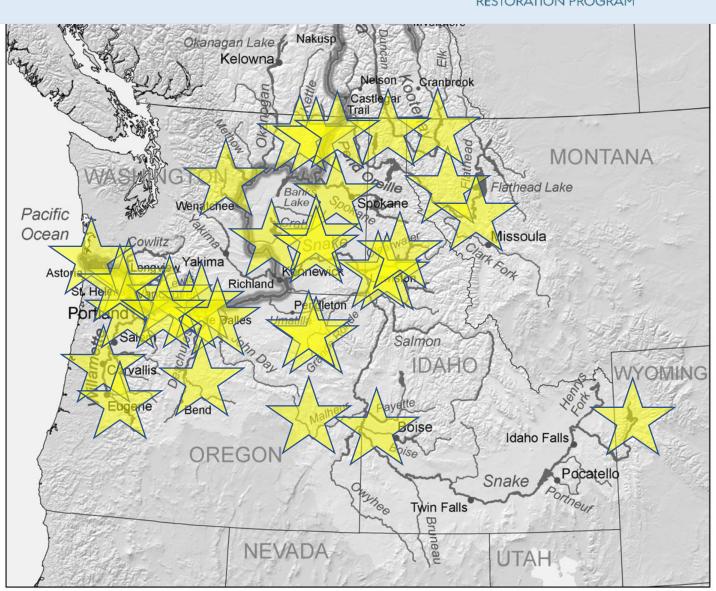


2020: \$2.1M for 14 awards

2022: \$6.9M for 25 awards

2023:

- \$14.5M for tribal program implementation grants
- \$56.5M for toxics reduction lead grants
- TBD for Monitoring RFA



PROJECT CATEGORIES AND FUNDING PRIORITIES



Project Categories (CWA Section 123)

- 1. Eliminating or reducing pollution
- 2. Cleaning up contaminated sites
- 3. Improving water quality
- 4. Monitoring to evaluate trends
- 5. Reducing runoff
- 6. Protecting habitat
- 7. Promoting citizen engagement or knowledge

Program Funding Priorities

- 1. Agriculture best practices
- 2. Green infrastructure
- 3. Pollution prevention
- 4. Clean-up actions
- 5. Community education and outreach
- 6. Monitoring and assessment

TOXICS MONITORING SUBGROUP (link)



Purpose: A community of practice to share information on monitoring and leverage activities within and outside of EPA funded grants



TOP MANAGEMENT OR SCIENCE QUESTIONS



April 28, 2022 TMS Feedback on top questions for a CRB Toxics Data Dashboard:

- Spatial map to identify regions of concern, areas of low probability of adverse impacts from toxics, areas of inconclusive data
- Spatial and temporal trends e.g., are concentrations of an analyte increasing or decreasing through time at a particular location?
- What are the data gaps (by parameter, location, analyses)?
- Are the values comparable

- Is this an area of concern that needs extra monitoring?
- Is this a potential contaminant source area?
- What are toxics contaminants above aquatic life and human health benchmarks?
- What are the hazard quotients or potential health risks?
- Who has done similar monitoring that I can seek out for advice before I start my project?

MONITORING DASHBOARD(S)



Audience: Monitoring experts and implementers who want results from toxics monitoring

2023-2024

- Determine management questions.
- Identify <u>TMS Matrix</u> fields for inclusion.

2024

Visualize relevant <u>TMS Matrix</u> data using Geospatial dashboard.

2025-2026

Attempt to integrate WQX to help address TMS questions.
 Feasibility [TBD]

MONITORING DASHBOARD(S)



Possible path forward?

TMS Monitoring **Projects Dashboard**

Timeline: 2023-2024

Purpose:

 Visualize TMS Matrix data

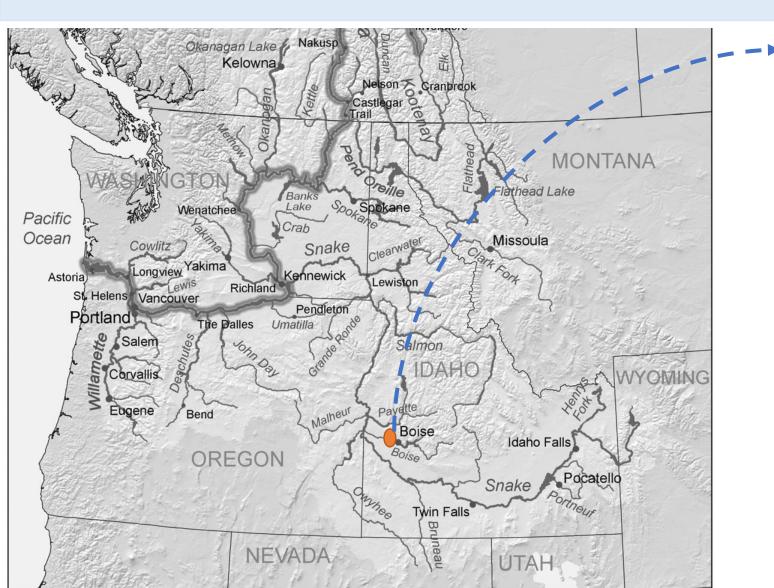
CRB Monitoring Data Dashboard**

Timeline: 2025-2026

Purpose:

 Attempt to integrate WQX data with filters that help address TMS questions

EXAMPLES OF MATRIX DATA FOR POTENTIAL INCLUSION IN A MONITORING DASHBOARD



- Monitoring location (county/state, mainstem or tributary, location description)
- **Lead** (entity type, funder, grant ID, and principal investigator contact info)

COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN RESTORATION PROGRAM

- Project title and purpose
- Parameters monitored (ex. Hg metal tier 1 EPA prioritization – not a persistent organic pollutant)
- Media sampled (ex. surface water, sediment, crayfish, fish tissue, etc.)
- Sampling information (frequency, number of sites, method, start/end date)
- Reference value for chemical concentration data comparison
- Primary source pathway being investigated
- Potential mitigation solution

Should we pursue building a dashboard to access and display toxics monitoring project information or is the matrix spreadsheet sufficient?



A dashboard would be useful

80 %

The matrix spreadsheet is sufficient

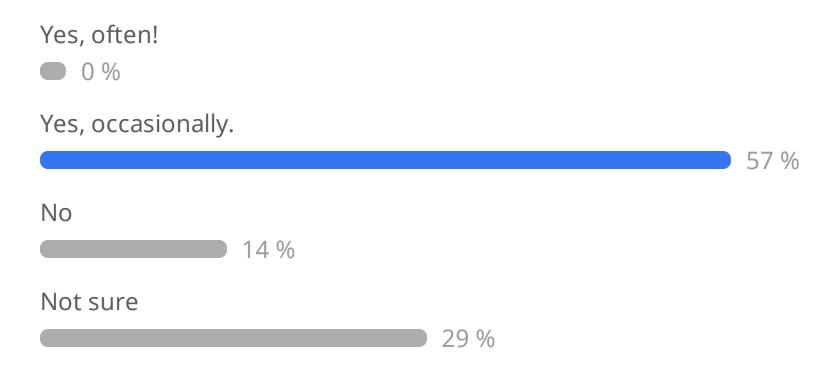
13 %

Not sure

7 %

If we were to build an interactive dashboard to access and display toxics data from WQX, would you use it?









Discussion

Raise your hand or type questions/comments in **Slido Q&A** - go to slido.com, enter code ToxMon

What other questions would you want to use a dashboard to address?

What would you want to get out of a geospatial tool that visualizes matrix data?

What other feedback would you like to share?

TOP MANAGEMENT OR SCIENCE QUESTIONS



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"ASK THE AUDIENCE"

What's the best way to report fish tissue toxicity data?

What criteria would you measure fish tissue toxicity data against?

Are you currently collecting fish tissue toxicity data?



Yes

44 %

Not now, but I have in the past

17 %

I haven't before, but I might in the future

22 %

No, and I have no plans to in the future

17 %

"ASK THE AUDIENCE"

What's the best way to report fish tissue toxicity data?

What criteria would you measure fish tissue toxicity data against?

Raise your hand or put questions/comments/links to resources in **Slido Q&A** - go to slido.com, enter code ToxMon

Do you want to discuss this topic further?



No



Yes, let's talk about this at the December workshop

45 %

Yes, but December is too late for my needs

0 %

Yes, but it can wait until the spring

55 %

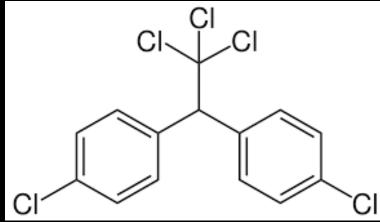


LIGHTNING TALKS

- 1. Lake Chelan DDT Conceptual Site Model, Clay Patmont (Anchor QEA)
- 2. PFAS Monitoring at Public Water Systems in Washington State, Stan Hoffman (WA DOH, Office of Drinking Water)
- 3. [POSTPONED] Development of Tools to Site-specifically Monitor Exposure and Effects of Lead in the Tundra Swan, Mark Jankowski (US EPA)

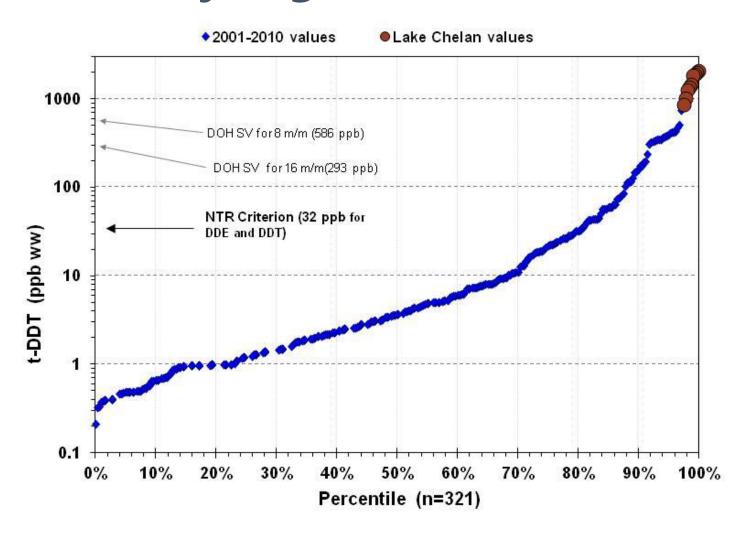
Lake Chelan DDT Conceptual Site Model





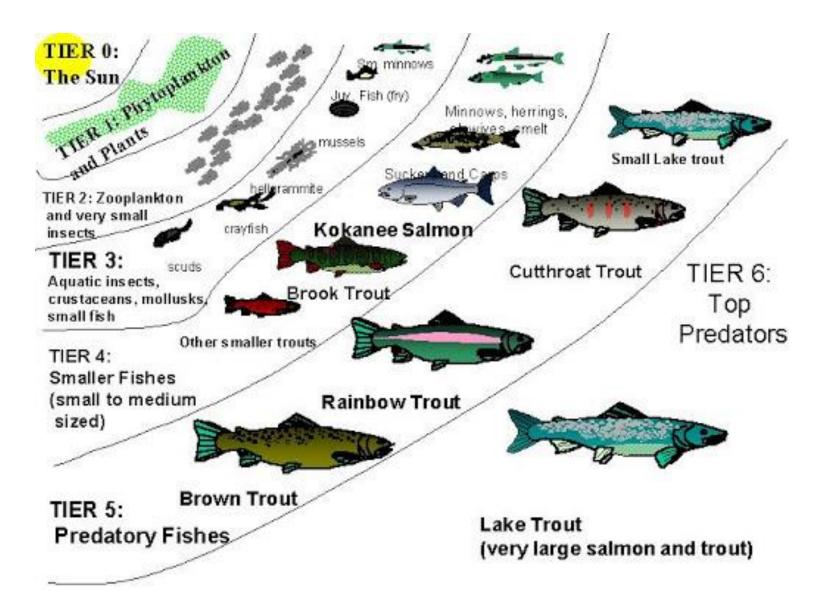


Relatively High DDT Levels in Chelan Lake Trout



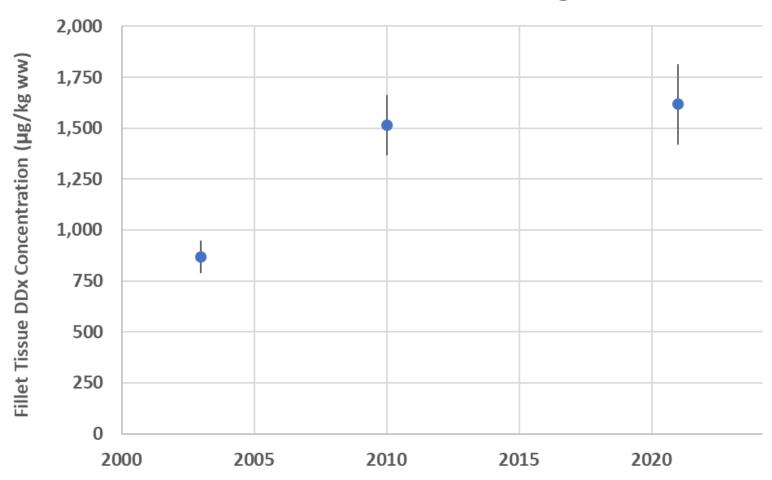


DDT Trophic Biomagnification



Lake Trout DDT Levels Not Declining

Lake Chelan Lake Trout Tissue DDx Changes Over Time



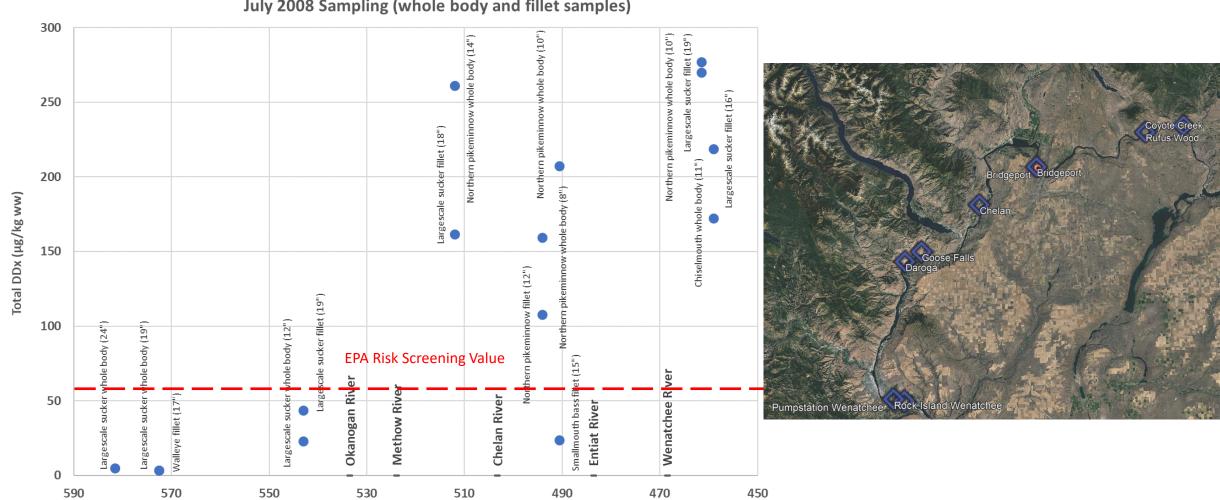
 No measurable decline over past 20 years



Fish Tissue DDT Profile in Columbia River

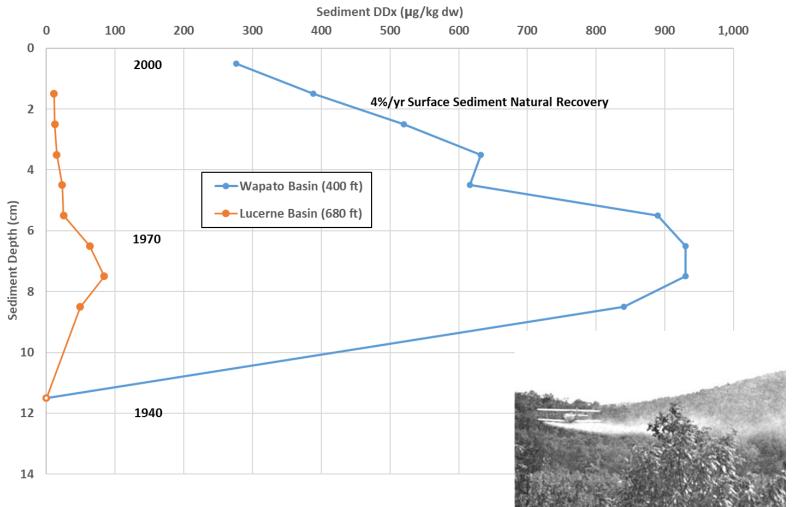
Mid-Columbia River Fish Tissue DDx Concentration Profile July 2008 Sampling (whole body and fillet samples)

Columbia River Mile



DDT Applied to ~12,000 Acres of Orchards from Roughly 1943 to 1973

2003 Lake Chelan Sediment Core DDx Concentration Profiles



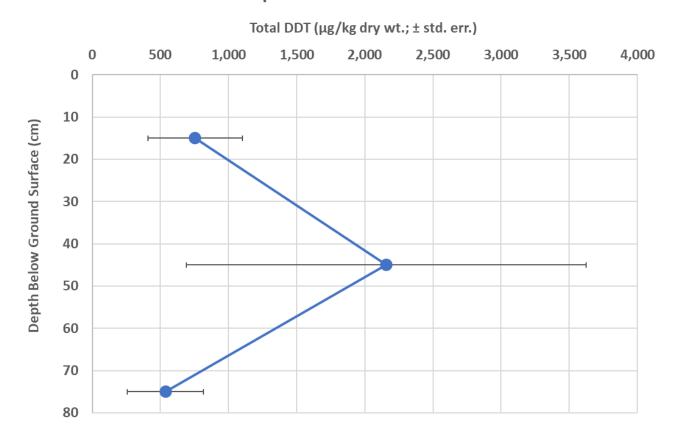




~80,000 kg of DDT Remain in Orchard Soils

(~2,000 kg DDT remain in Lake Chelan sediments)

Soil DDT Depth Profile - Manson Orchards



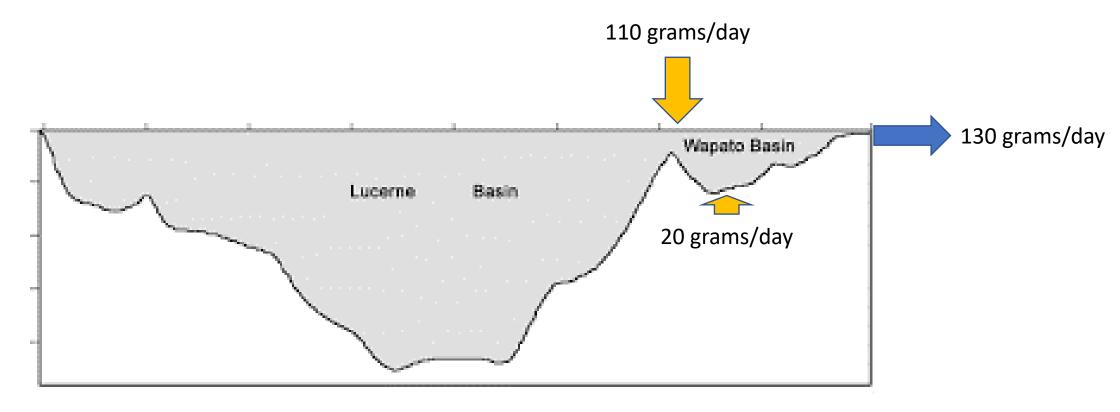


 Ongoing leaching source via drains

Lake Chelan DDT Mass Balance (2002 – 2006)

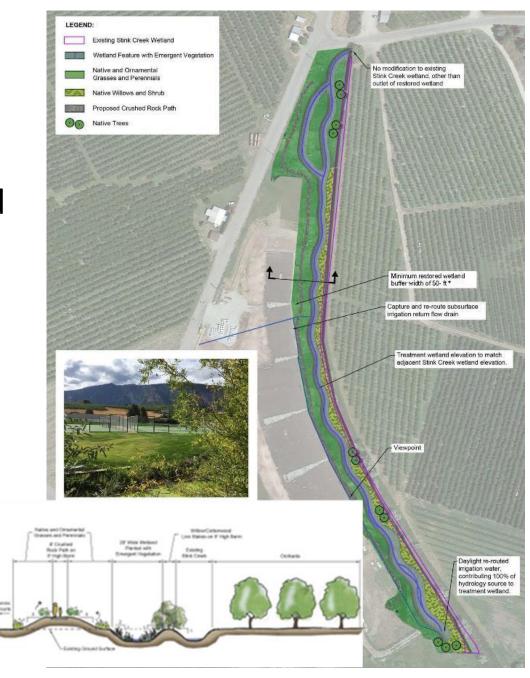
Two DDT sources to surface water (and fish):

- 1. Ongoing orchard drain, groundwater, and creek discharges (~85%; likely not declining)
- 2. Surface sediment release (~15%; declining ~4%/year due to lake sedimentation)



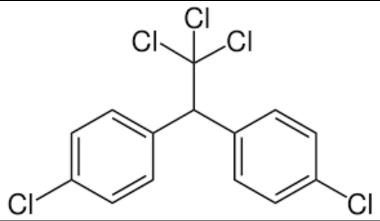
Potential DDT Controls

- Natural recovery will likely not achieve risk reduction goals for >100 years
- Directing drainage through wetlands would sustainably reduce DDT loading 70 to 95%
- Potential DDT treatment demonstration pilot
 - Possible CRBRP funding through Ecology
 - Year 1: Characterize current DDT loading
 - Year 2: Construct 1 to 2-acre prototype wetland
 - Years 3 to 4: Monitor wetland effectivenes
 - Year 5: Expand wetland treatment in basin



Questions?











PFAS MONITORING AT PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Office of Drinking Water

PFAS Pronunciation

- PFAS is the umbrella term for PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS.
- PFAS are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.
- PFAS sounds like "PEA-fass".
- PFOS is perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, a kind of PFAS.
- PFOS sounds like "PEA-foss".

What is Required of Public Water Systems

- All Public Water Systems will monitor for PFAS between 2023 and 2025.
 - Except most Transient Non-Community Systems.
- Samples are collected after all treatment but before entry to distribution.
- EPA Methods 533 or 537.1 are both allowed water systems pick.
- UCMR 5 Systems can use UCMR data.
- Detections require follow-up monitoring.
- Tier 2 public notification for confirmed State Action Level exceedances.

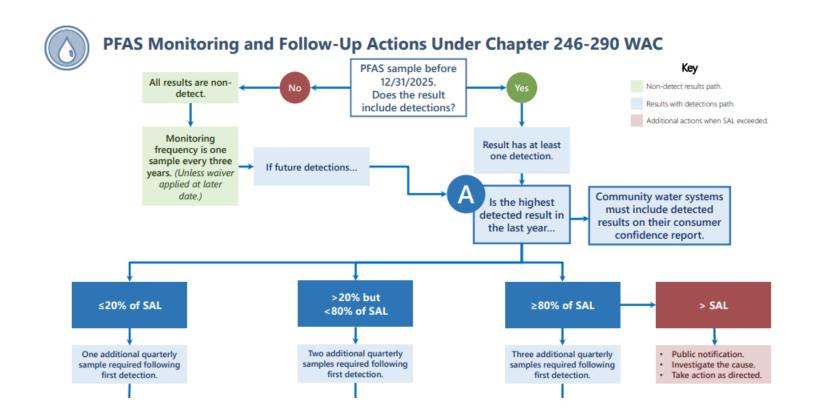
PFAS State Action Levels

State Action Levels

The SALs represent the maximum level in tap water that DOH considers to be without health concern for long-term consumption in daily drinking water, including by sensitive groups.

Specific PFAS Contaminant	State Action Level (parts per trillion)
PFOA	10
PFOS	15
PFNA	9
PFHxS	65
PFBS	345

PFAS Sampling: Follow-up Actions



What Sampling Shows

PFAS Testing Results Dashboard

first time, a second confirmation sample is required. The initial and confirmation sample results are averaged to determine if a SAL exceedance has occurred, this averaging of tests are not shown on this map or table. **View State Action Levels** Click to learn more about PFAS water testing data in Washington Click to watch a video about how to use this dashboard MAP LEGEND Selections made determine which water source data are included on the map. (a) Map the most recent PFAS test result for each water source Map the highest PFAS test result for each water source been taken to remove or levels below State exceeding State Action Include Include View Large Map © 2023 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Summary Data



PFAS Testing Results Dashboard

Summary of PFAS Water Testing Data

Click here to return to the PFAS water testing map and data table

Under state regulations, there are 2,422 water systems and 3,966 water system sources required to sample for PFAS in drinking water. A single water system can have multiple sources of water that supply the system. The questions below are commonly asked about PFAS water testing. Use the filter to see summary statistics for all counties, or the counties you are interested in.

Select County: (All)	
How many water systems and how many water sources have tested for PFAS under Washington rule?	
905 water systems, and $1,613$ water sources have reported at least one water sample test for PFAS.	
How many water systems and how many water sources have detected PFAS?	
177 water systems, and 307 water sources have reported at least one sample test detecting PFAS.	
How many water systems and how many water sources have detected PFAS above a state action level?	
19 water systems, and 29 water sources have reported at least one water sample test above a state action level.	



To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (Washington Relay) or email civil.rights@doh.wa.gov.



December 5, 2023

9:00 AM - 4:30 PM PT

Portland, OR / Virtual

Workshop Focus

Task 1. Identify data gaps and areas of synergy for sampling and data management

Task 2. Develop recommendations for common collection and analytical methods to enable cross-project data comparisons



THANKS FOR JOINING US!

Questions? Want to join the TMS distribution list? Email us at gs-crbtoxmon@usgs.gov