

WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROJECT FOR DEMONSTRATION OF CANAL REMEDIATION METHODS FLORIDA KEYS



Report of activities: September 7th, 2016

Presented to:

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Steering Committee

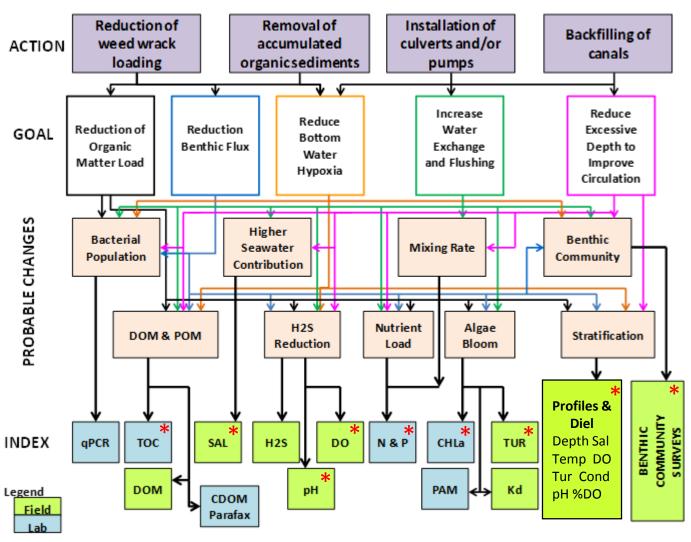
Henry O. Briceño, Alexandra Serna, Michael Absten, Sandro Stumpf, James Duquesnel



WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROJECT FOR DEMONSTRATION OF CANAL REMEDIATION METHODS FLORIDA KEYS

Objective

To provide data needed to make unbiased, statistically rigorous statements about the status and temporal trends of water quality parameters in the remediated canals



* Currently measured

Conceptual Model



STRATEGY for MONITORING

Monitor Water Quality (Physical-Chemical Properties)

- Vertical profiles at selected canal sites
- Continuous 24 (72) hour recording (Diels) of physical-chemical data

Tracing Canal recovery trajectory

Comparing Remediated canal water to Control canal waters

Assessing Status with respect to established Target levels

- % Dissolved Oxygen Saturation (Rule 62-302.533, F.A.C.)
- Nutrient concentration, especially Total Phosphorous and Total Nitrogen (FK RAD)



Dissolved Oxygen water quality targets according to Rule 62-302.533, F.A.C.

OBJECTIVES: Monitor improvement and assess compliance Minimum DO saturation levels shall be as follows:

1. <u>The daily average</u> percent DO saturation shall not be below 42 percent saturation in more than 10 percent of the values

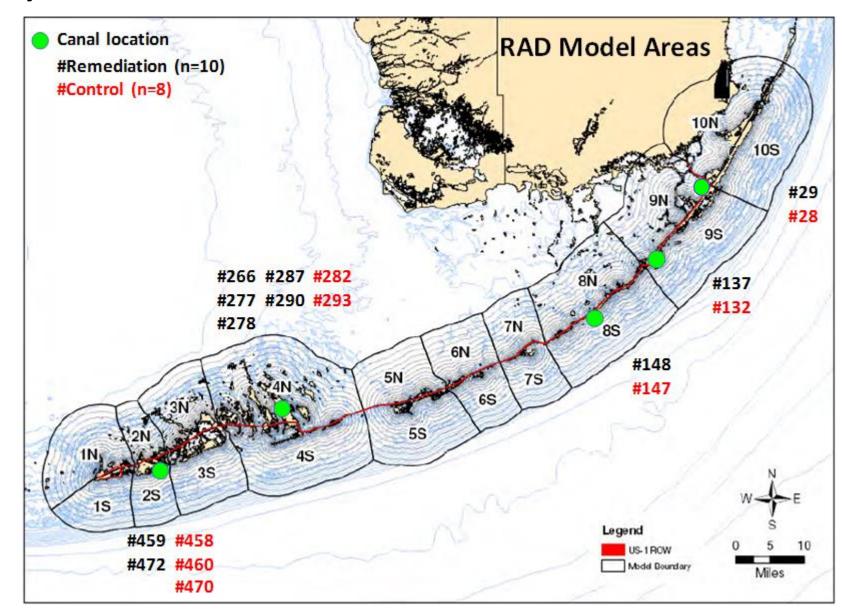
"A full day of diel data shall consist of 24 hours of measurements collected at a regular time interval of no longer than one hour."

2. <u>The seven-day average</u> DO percent saturation shall not be below 51 percent more than once in any twelve week period

"To calculate a seven-day average DO percent saturation, there shall be a minimum of three full days of diel data collected within the seven-day period,with each sample measured at least four hours apart."



Florida Keys RAD Model Areas





Water quality targets according to the FKRAD program

Project	Canal #	Model Zone	TP (μg/l)	TN (μg/l)
Backfilling	29	9N	8	324
Weed Barrier	137	9\$	7	123
Culvert installation	472	25	8	135
Weed Barrier	287	4N	12	221
Organic removal	290	4N	12	221
Weed Barrier / organic removal	266	4N	12	221
Culvert installation	277	4N	12	221
Weed Barrier	148	85	8	124
Pumping	278	4N	12	221
Culvert installation	459	2S	8	135



WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROJECT FOR DEMONSTRATION OF CANAL REMEDIATION METHODS FLORIDA KEYS

Implementation

The execution of the project includes two phases:

- 1) Before remediation: Characterization Stage
- 2) After remediation: Tracking Recovery Trajectory Stage



ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Canals are extremely complex systems whose water quality is affected by natural and human stressors. Hence, the early warning that we might be forced to apply "adaptive monitoring" has become a reality.

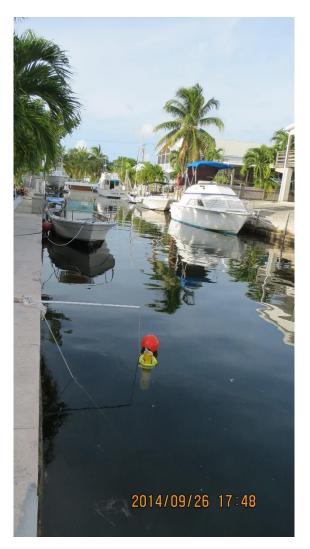
We have observed that temporal variability in water column properties is greater than spatial variability. In other words measurements in two separate canals may be similar while measurements in one individual canal performed in different dates may be radically different. Hence, to account for more variance additional measurements at different dates were required to characterize canal waters, and diel measurements had to be increased from 24 hours to 72 hours.

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Increasing the length of diel measurements to make our conclusions more statistically robust also render a more complete dataset which may be used for testing compliance with FDEP Dissolved Oxygen regulations (*Rule 62-302.533, F.A.C.*)



Demonstration canals included in this report



- First project: Backfilling at <u>Canal #29</u>
 in Sexton Cove in Key Largo.
 Completed in July 2015.
- Second project: Culvert Installation to connect <u>Canals #472</u> and #470, on Geiger Key. Initially completed in April 2015, was later closed until May 2016.
- Third project: Combined Organic Removal and Air Curtain Installation on <u>Canal #266</u> at Drs. Arm and Avenue J in Big Pine Key. Completed in May 2016.

FIU photo by J. Duquesnel - Canal #472



Demonstration canals included in this report



- Fourth project: Organic Muck Removal Project on <u>Canal #290</u> Avenue I on Big Pine Key. Completed in March 2016.
- Fifth project: Installation of a culvert under a roadway and private property connected two portions of <u>Canal</u>
 #277. Completed in May 2016.
- **Sixth project**: Air Curtain Weed Gate Installation for <u>Canal #287</u> in Atlantic Estates on Big Pine Key. Completed June 2016.

FIU photo by J. Duquesnel - Canal #472

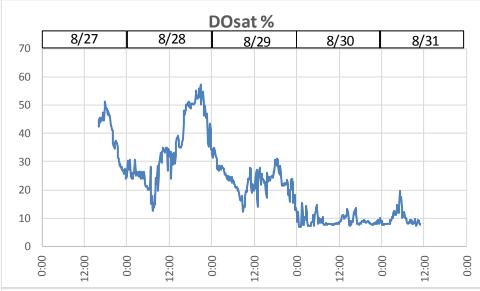


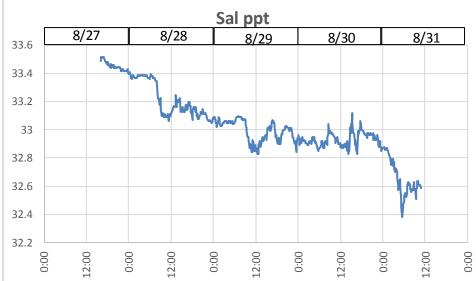
Canal #29. Remediation technology: Backfilling. Completed Jul-15

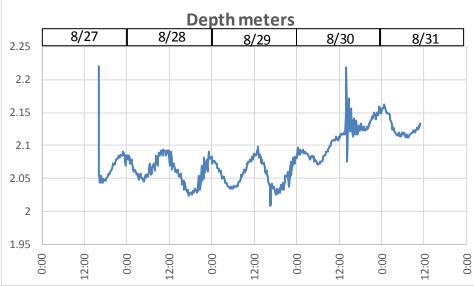
%DO Saturation

			Pre-rem	ediation	Post-rem	nediation		Above Target
			ır-14	t-14	-16	r-16	g-16	Below Target
			31-Mar	16-0ct	4-Feb	28-Apr	27-Aug	Oxygenation has improved significantly
	Surface	29						in bottom waters of
% Dissolved	water	Control 28						the remediated canal.
Oxygen Saturation	Bottom	29						Bottom DO declined in Aug 2016 due to storm
Sata. atlon	water	Control 28						Hermine.

- Surface waters well oxygenated before and after remediation
- Surveys show increase %DO saturation in shallower new bottom waters after the canal's depth was risen from 35 feet to just 8 feet
- Rain and wind during TS Hermine may have caused a drop in %DOSat





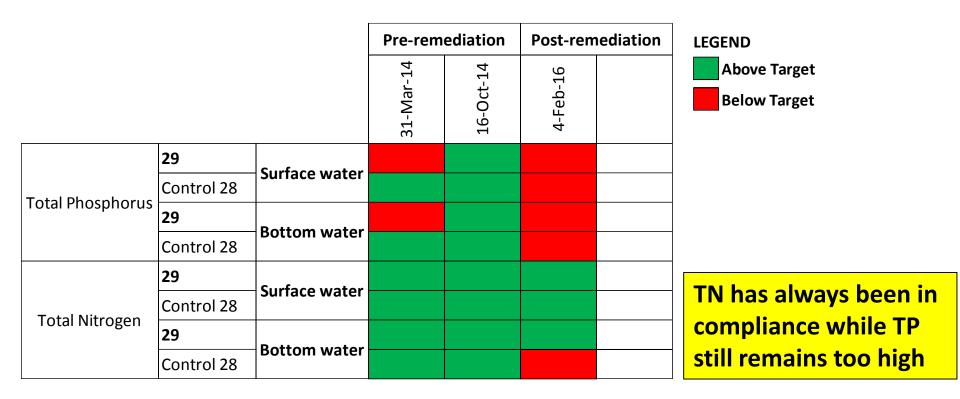






Canal #29. Remediation technology: Backfilling. Completed Jul-15

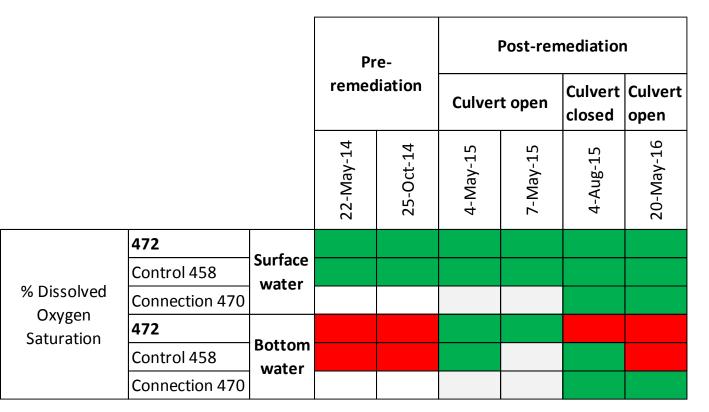
Nutrients



- Pre-remediation and first post-remediation surveys rendered TP concentrations out of compliance
- Surface and Bottom TN concentrations in compliance in all events before and after remediation



Canal #472. Remediation technology: Culvert installation. Completed May-15 and was closed shortly after, unplugged May-16



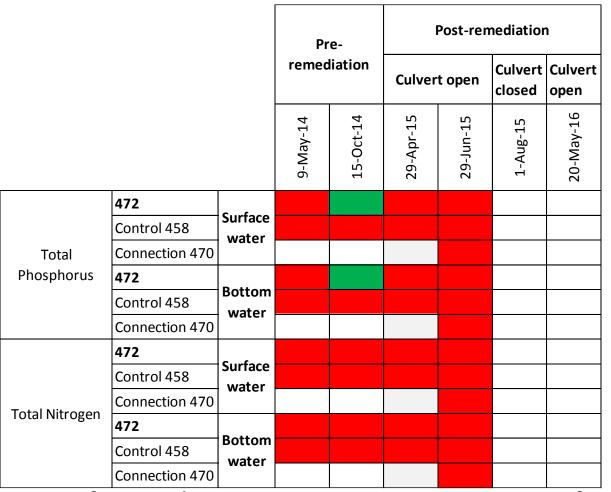


Mixed results. No definitive improvement trend for bottom waters after re-opening culvert

- Surface waters well oxygenated during monitoring before and after remediation.
 Heavy seaweed build up observed in late May 2015
- %DO saturation increased in bottom waters of remediated canal when culvert was opened the first time indicating an enhancement of natural tidal flushing



Canal #472. Remediation technology: Culvert installation. Completed





No definitive improvement trend yet. New survey will be performed during Sep 2016

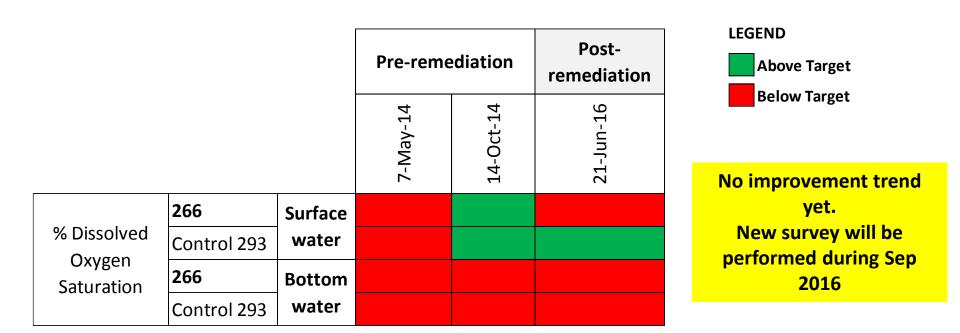
- Surface and Bottom TP concentrations out of compliance in most events before and after remediation
- Pre-remediation surveys rendered TN concentrations out of compliance







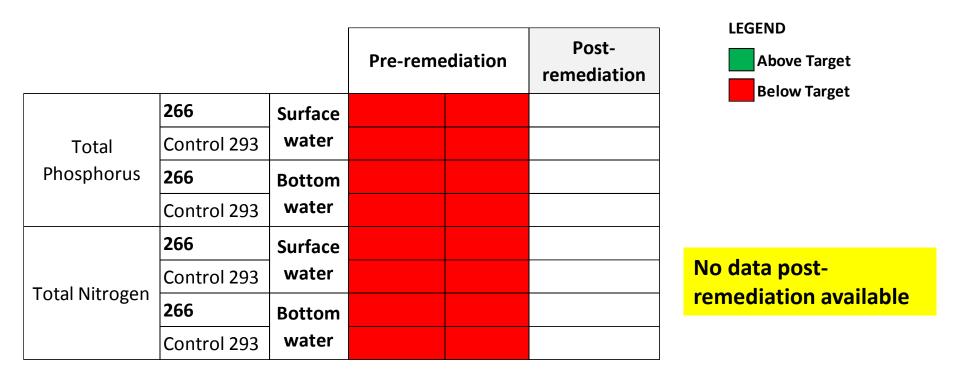
Canal #266. Remediation technology: Weed barrier/organic removal. Completed May-2016



- Pre and post-remediation surveys showed highly variable %DO saturation in surface waters
- Pre and post-remediation surveys rendered %DO saturation in bottom waters out of compliance



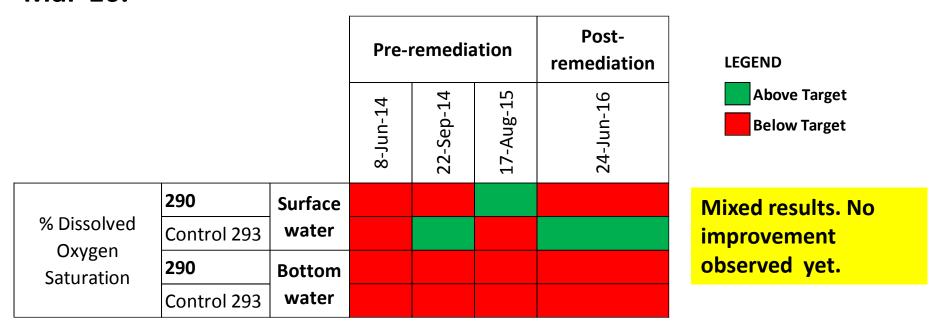
Canal #266. Remediation technology: Weed barrier/organic removal. Completed May-2016



 Surface and Bottom waters rendered TP and TN concentrations out of compliance before remediation



Canal #290. Remediation technology: Organic removal. Completed Mar-16.



- Surface waters do not meet %DO saturation target either in most events during monitoring before or after remediation. Notice that an existing air curtain weed gate owned by the homeowners was reinstalled, but some seaweed has entered the remediated canal
- Vacuum dredging was usd to remove 5 feet of organic muck. Following removal of the muck, a 6-inch sand layer was added to allow for benthic habitat proliferation



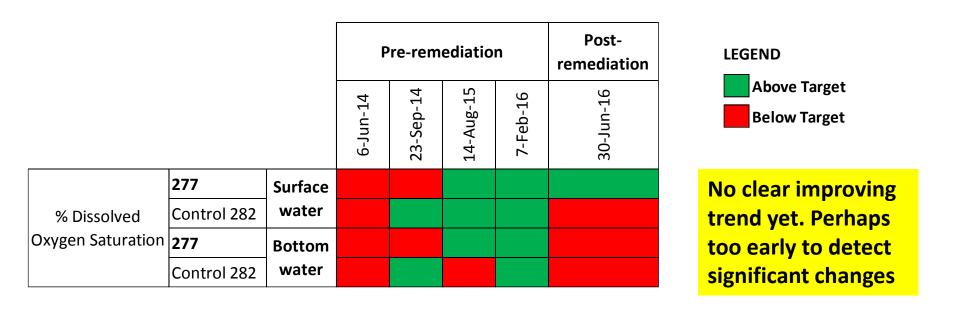
Canal #290. Remediation technology: Organic removal. Completed Mar-16.

			Pre-ı	remedia	ation	Post- remediation	LEGEND
			7-May-14	14-0ct-14	24-Jun-15		Above Target Below Target
	290	Surface					
Total	Control 293	water					Damadiation
Phosphorus	290	Bottom					Remediation
	Control 293	water					ended May 2016. Waiting for water
	290	Surface					chemistry test
Total Nitrogen	Control 293	water					results
Total Nitrogen	290	Bottom					. 303.13
	Control 293	water					

- Surface and Bottom waters rendered TP and TN concentrations out of compliance before remediation
- Beginning of chemical analyses to occur 6 months after remediation.



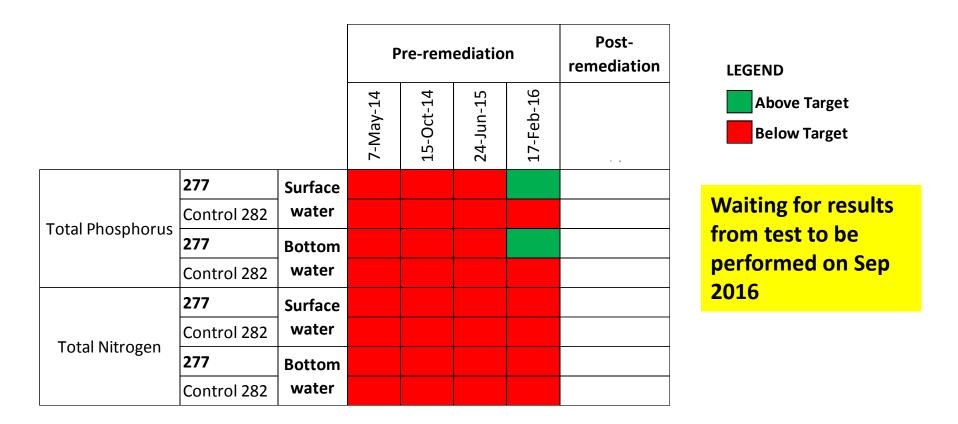
Canal #277. Remediation technology: Culvert installation. 20-Apr-2016



- Surface waters well oxygenated most of the time during monitoring before and after remediation. Water clarity with fish visible at the culvert entrance (MC, Jun 2016), although no differences in turbidity in S/B water has been observed after remediation
- Abundant blue-green algae mats floating on surface (#282) and abundant floating manatee grass present in canal #277
- %DO saturation in bottom waters of remediated canal remains below target values approx.
 2 months after culvert was opened the first time



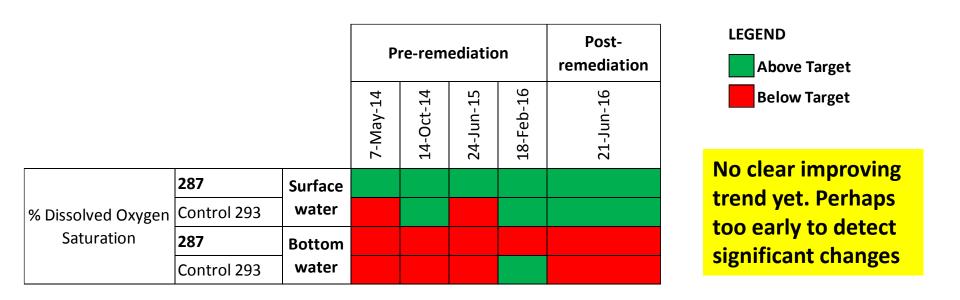
Canal #277. Remediation technology: Culvert installation. 20-Apr-2016



- Surface and Bottom TP concentrations out of compliance in most events before remediation
- Pre-remediation surveys rendered TN concentrations out of compliance



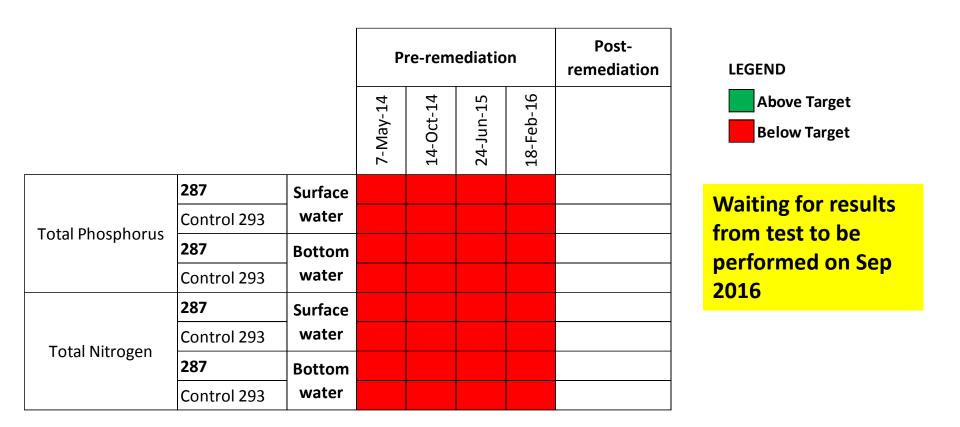
Canal #287. Remediation technology: Weed barrier. Completed Jun-16



- Surface waters well oxygenated during monitoring before and after remediation.
- %DO saturation in bottom waters of remediated canal remains below target values two weeks after the installation of the air curtain weed gate.
 Lots of suspended organic debris, settled on floats and sondes



Canal #287. Remediation technology: Weed barrier. Completed Jun-16



 Surface and Bottom waters rendered TP and TN concentrations out of compliance before remediation in both, control and treated canal



LESSONS LEARNED

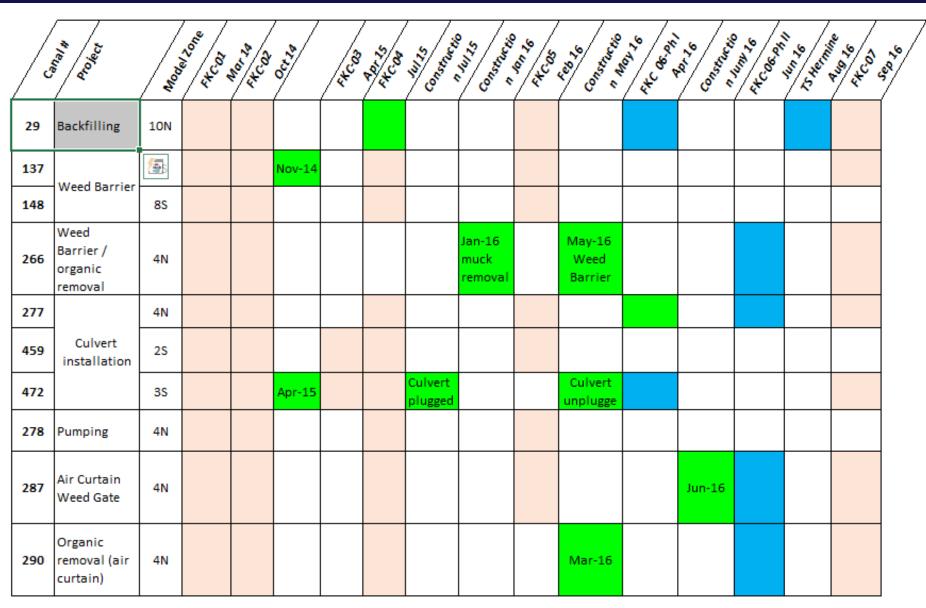
- While actions like culvert installation and/or putting air bubblers in place may improve water quality, events like strong winds bringing seaweed wreck or increased stormwater contribution due to storms may temporally impair water quality.
- Water in backfilled canals remain turbid for a long time after remediation (more than a year in Canal #29 so far). Perhaps the use of coarser-grained fill material could help speeding up the recovery process in future projects.

LESSONS LEARNED

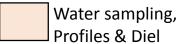
- Water quality in surface waters is usually good, except when events of water column overturn occur
- Water column in canals is commonly stratified. Deeper waters are hypoxic or anoxic, turbid, cooler and commonly saltier than surface waters.
- Nutrient concentrations in canal waters are significantly higher than surrounding (halo) waters.







Remediation







Tentative work schedule

Project	Canal #	FKC-07
Backfilling	29	Sep-16 D&N S&B
CONTROL	28	Sep-16 D&N S&B
Weed Barrier	137	Sep-16 D&N S&B
CONTROL	132	Sep-16 D&N S&B
Culvert installation	472	Sep-16 D&N S&B
Connection to 472-NEW	470	Sep-16 D&N S&B
CONTROL	458	Sep-16 D&N S&B
Air Curtain Weed Gate	287	Sep-16 D&N S&B
Organic removal (air curtain by homeowners)	290	Sep-16 D&N S&B
Weed Barrier / organic removal	266	Sep-16 D&N S&B
CONTROL	293	Sep-16 D&N S&B
Culvert installation	277	Sep-16 D&N S&B
CONTROL	282	Sep-16 D&N S&B

Legend: D (3-day Diels), S&B (Surface and Bottom water), N (Nutrient analysis)



Tentative deliverables schedule

Task	Due date following work execution	Deliverable
Quarterly monitoring FKC-06	90 days	Progress report
Reporting	90 days of the period end date	Bi-annual report
Quarterly monitoring FKC-07	90 days	Progress report
Quarterly monitoring FKC-08	90 days	Progress report
Quarterly monitoring FKC-09	90 days	Progress report
Reporting	90 days of the project period end date	Final report