

2023 Conference Canada's Premier Stormwater and Erosion and Sediment Control Conference



#### **Existing Stormwater Management Facilities**

# Over 15,000 Municipal Stormwater Management Facilities Over 2/3 Constructed after 1999

# ASSESSING THE FUNCTION OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Source to Stream Conference | March 2023

Presented by Dr. Kevin Stevens & Amanda Pinto





# The Team



## The Climate





WINTER Increased average winter temperature

#### RAINFALL Increased winter runoff

#### CONTAMINANTS

Increased transport of water-soluble contaminants

#### INVASIVE

Increased northern limits of invasive species

Reference period: 1971-2000. Climate change scenario: B2 In Colombo et al. (2007); MNR Climate Change Research Report, 2011.

#### Winter Climate Trends

#### WINTER DAYS ABOVE ZERO



# The Challenges

How well are existing SWM facilities performing?

How are seasonal patterns affecting water quality parameters?

How effective are current monitoring efforts? Can we optimize yearround function of SWM facilities?

# The Program

Winter Dynamics of SWM Ponds: KW Region





Vegetation in SWM Ponds and Receiving Waters



SWM Pond Monitoring – Black Creek Halton Region



Winter Tolerance in Three Aquatic Plant Species

Year-round SWM Pond Performance: KW Region



#### The Goals

Monitor influent/effluent flow in SWM Ponds over one-year period
 Assess year-round removal efficiency under various guidelines
 Evaluate potential ecological impacts in SWM Ponds



# The Project





- Wet Ponds
  - Vegetation Survey
  - Hydraulic Monitoring
- Water Quality Sampling



- Influent/Effluent Concentrations
- Removal Efficiency
- Recommendations

#### The Sites

https://www.waterloo.ca/en/government/resources/Documents/Cityadministration/October-8-open-house-stormwater.pdf



The Sites

#### DORWOOD



13,000 m<sup>3</sup> 70% imperviousness

#### YARMOUTH



# The Field Work

#### Hydraulic Monitoring

- Water depth: Water level data logger
- Rainfall/Temp: Environment Canada

Water Quality
Sampling

- Daily inflow/ outflow
- TP, DO, CI, pH, TDS, conductivity, ORP, water temp, color, turbidity, TSS



ANALYSES: YSI Professional Plus Multi-parameter Meter, Hach SR3900 Spectrophotometer, Gravimetric: Total Suspended Solids

#### **Total Phosphorous: Inflow and Outflow**



Yarmouth: Total Phosphorous (Log10)

# Seasonal Trends – Total Phosphorous







Adapted from CCME (2004)



## Performance & CCME Guidelines - Total Phosphorous

TROPHIC STATUS	TRIGGER RANGE (µg/L)
Eutrophic	30-100
Hyper- Eutrophic	>100

Adapted from CCME (2004)



#### Dorwood & Yarmouth Outflow: Total Phosphorous



#### Dorwood: Chloride Inflow vs Outflow



## Performance & CCME Guidelines - Chloride



Daily Effluent Concentration of Chloride



# **Biotic Effects of Chloride: Acute Exposure**

24, 48 & 96 hour tests conducted for acute toxic effects (LC50)<sup>5</sup>

**DORWOOD:** Acute = 52.87% of the year Highest concentration = 3,113 mg/L

**YARMOUTH:** Acute = 10.66% of the year Highest concentration = 1,141mg/L



# **Biotic Effects of Chloride: Chronic Exposure**

≥7 day exposure for fish
& invertebrates
≥24 hours for aquatic
plants & algae

DORWOOD: Chronic = 99.45% of the year Highest ≥7 day exposure: ~2,050 mg/L

YARMOUTH: Chronic = 80.60% of the year Highest ≥7 day exposure: 800 mg/L



#### **Seasonal Trends – Dissolved Oxygen**



**Dissolved Oxygen Effluent Concentration in Stormwater Ponds** 

- Dorwood Outflow —— Yarmouth Outflow —— Early Life Stages —— Other Life Stages

#### Performance & CCME Guidelines – Dissolved Oxygen

**EXPOSURE** 

>5.5

>6

Early

Other





Increased Dissolved Oxygen within Ponds

# **Summary of Results**

- Total Phosphorous: removal efficiencies 50:50; frequent release of eutrophic waters (1/3); differences among ponds
- Chloride: mitigating conditions but often exceed levels considered protective of aquatic organisms
- **Oxygen**: levels in Yarmouth from June-Oct often below levels required for protection for aquatic organisms; Dorwood below guidelines in July



# **Overall Conclusions**

- Potential for downstream effects but multiple contributing factors
- Current monitoring and assessment may be insufficient to evaluate biotic effects (chronic exposure requires prolonged conditions)
- Status of SWM ponds sacrificial or not; if not, how should they be populated?



#### Next Steps



#### RESEARCH

Salinity Tolerance of Wetland Plants Cold Chamber Field Studies

#### MONITORING

Year-Round Analysis of Additional SWM Ponds

Underwater Monitoring Systems

#### **EDUCATION**

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#### **Contact Us**





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Region of Waterloo

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