

Water Quality Monitoring LPC CDP Consent Application



TABLED AT HEARING

Application: *Lyttellon Park Co*.....
hearing - CDP 12455.....
Date: *2 May 2017*.....

Summary Evidence of
Leonie Andersen
April 2017



WEB: www.visionenvironment.com.au

Introduction

- Bachelor of Veterinary Science (1986) & Master Applied Science
- Veterinary Practitioner (10 years)
- Senior Research Fellow CQUniversity marine science (10 years)
- Founding Director at Vision Environment (2008)
- Invited member of a number of technical advisory committees (*TAC*) for dredging projects including LPC TAG
- I authored the report on the methodology and justification for the approach to water quality monitoring:

Lyttelton Port Company Channel Deepening Project Water Quality Environmental Monitoring Methodology (Appendix 21)

About VE



- Specialises in the functional usability of high quality real time water quality data considered 'best practice'
- A company of firsts through in-house design:
 - Telemetered PAR (light) for seagrass management
 - Altimeters to measure sedimentation rates
 - Acoustic (non-cabled) delivery of benthic telemetered physicochemistry data
 - The use of a publicly viewed real time dredge status update dial



Major Projects

- 2009 – 2013 - Western Basin Dredge & Disposal Project and QCLNG Narrows Crossing Dredge project – Gladstone - Australia's second largest dredge project to date (21 M³)
- 2014 – 2015 Chanel Duplication EIS Gladstone - water/marine ecology
- 2015 – TasPorts Devonport Dredging – 5 months
- 2015 – 2017+ – Abbot Point Baseline and potential dredge (NQBP)
- 2002 to current – Gladstone Ports Corp (GPC) dredge operations – Several programs & last 5 Maintenance dredge campaigns



Ambient Monitoring Design

Key understandings

- Point/diffuse sources
 - Dredge head, spoil ground, natural resuspension, flows
- Sensitive habitats want/need to protect
 - Mahinga kai, marine mammals, birds, fish, invertebrates, rocky reef, mussel farms...
- Hydrodynamics
 - Plume dispersion
- Suitable to ramp up for capital projects if required

Objectives based on historical information, current and future needs

- Select appropriate monitoring
 - Frequency
 - Parameters
 - Sites

Approach

Frequency

- Baseline monitoring to gain understanding of ambient background
- 12 months is considered long term for baseline

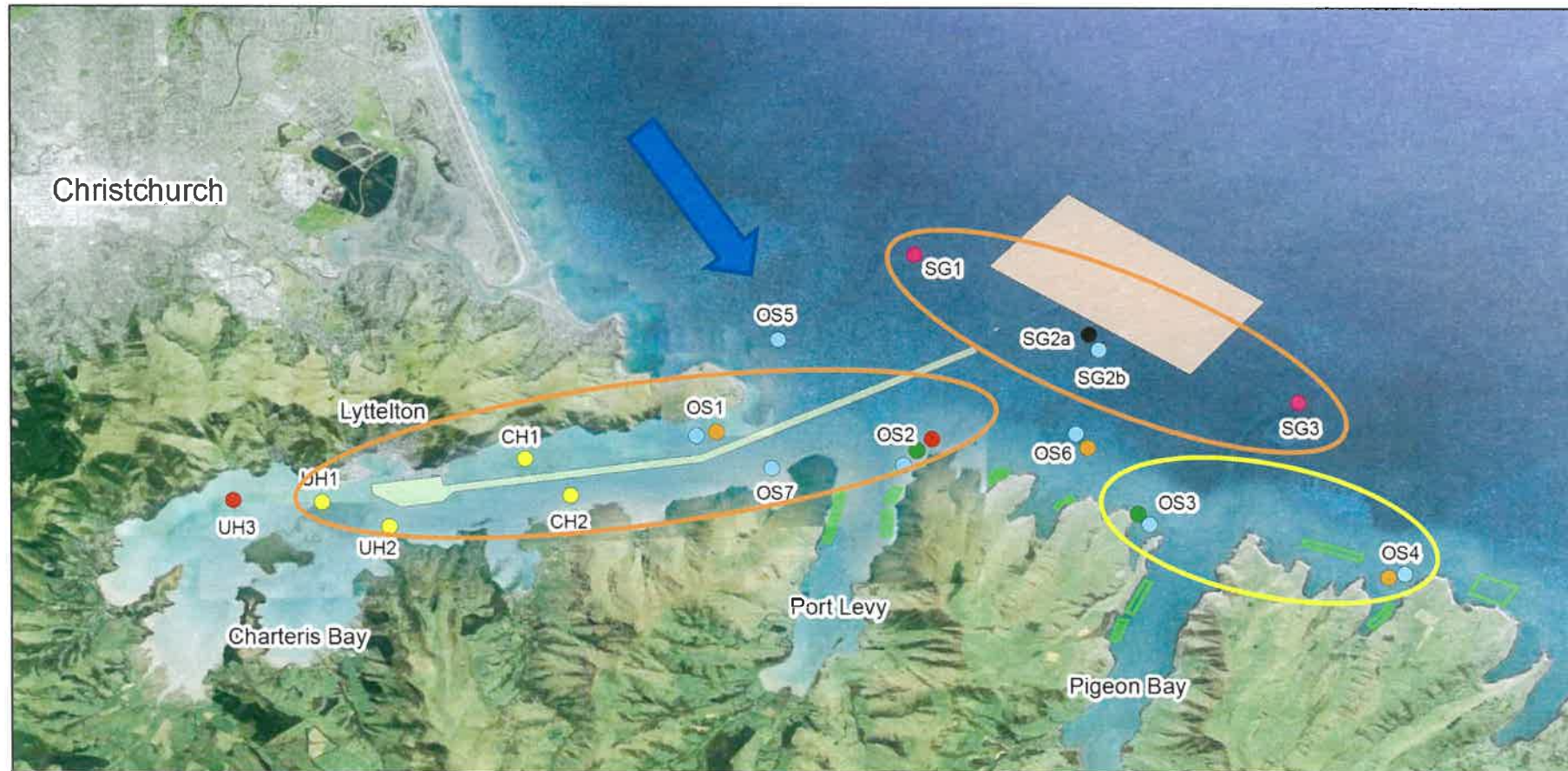
Parameters

- Parameters measured are considered standards for the assessment of various criteria associated with dredge projects, in particular *Water Clarity*
- 15 locations with one to three different types monitoring units
- Telemetered (real time) and continuous
- Validated with monthly physical water sampling

Sites

- **Primary objective of monitoring sites is to manage dredge operations by acting as sentinels for detection of dredge plumes prior to reaching sensitive habitats**
- Impact, Management or Reference sites
- Sites are self-referencing. Compare data from at one site before dredging (baseline) to the same site during dredging

Sites

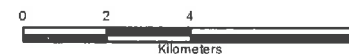


- Inshore ST Sites
- Benthic SL Sites
- Benthic SL / BPAR Sites
- Offshore ST Sites
- Offshore ST / ADCP Sites
- Altimeter
- Watchkeeper
- Spoil ground
- Dredge area
- Mussel farms

Lyttelton Port of Christchurch

Image Background: Google 2016
 Decimal Degrees - WGS 84
 © Vision Environment - All Rights Reserved

Disclaimer: Every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this product; Vision Environment makes no representation or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaims all responsibility and all liability for all expenses, losses, damages which are incurred as a result of this product being inaccurate.



Parameters

- Water Clarity
 - Turbidity (NTU in real time)
 - Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
 - Light attenuation (and benthic light)
- Water Chemistry
 - pH (acidity), temperature (°C), conductivity (mS/cm) and dissolved oxygen (mg/L)(real time) = stressors
- Sedimentation Rates
 - Altimeters measure sediment flux and bed level change (mm)
- Water currents (speeds & direction)
 - ADCP
- Meteorological
 - Winds and waves
- Nutrients
- Contaminants
 - Metals and organics



Field Instrumentation

Dual logging units

- Inherent difference between two instruments
- Ensures there is a back-up data – Data validation

• Surface Telemetry

- One weather station with current profiler and wave measurements
- 12 telemetered subsurface physicochemistry loggers
- Two telemetered subsurface physicochemistry loggers with current profilers
- One station on land measuring ambient light.

• Benthic Continuous

- Three benthic continuous loggers measuring seabed physicochemistry
- Two benthic continuous loggers measuring seabed physicochemistry and seabed PAR
- Two benthic continuous loggers measuring rates of sedimentation at the seabed

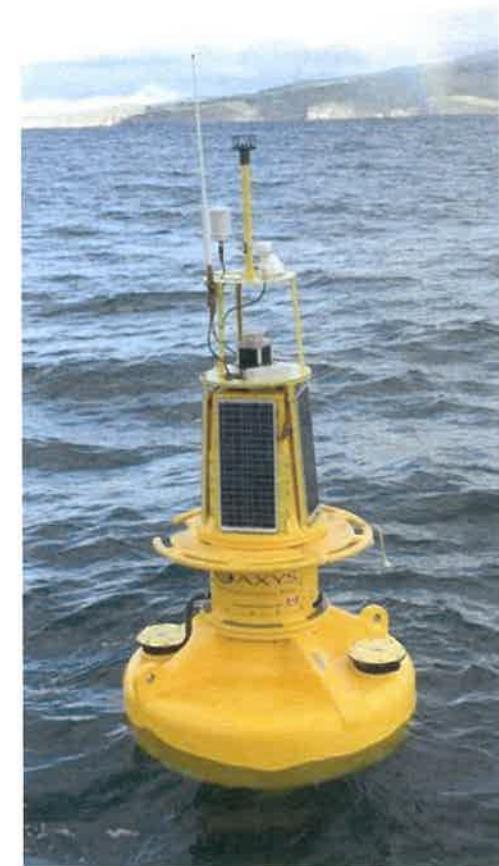
Surface Telemetry



Surface loggers

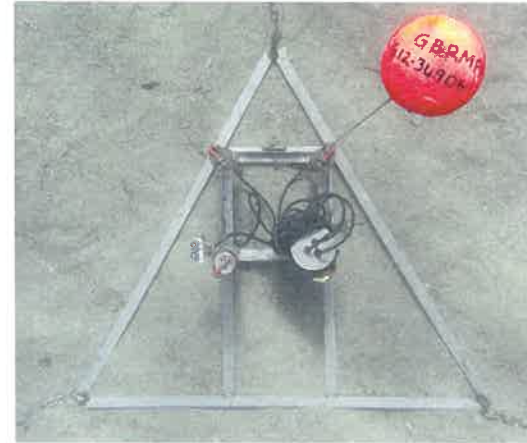
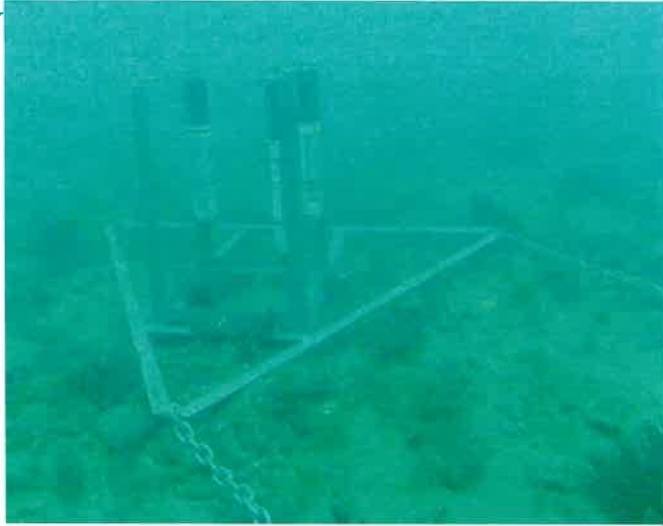


Surface logger & ADCP

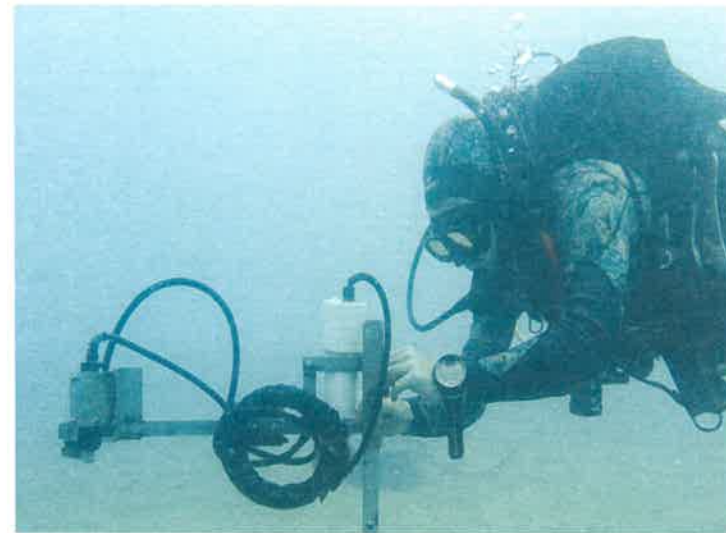


WatchKeeper (ODS)

Continuous Benthic



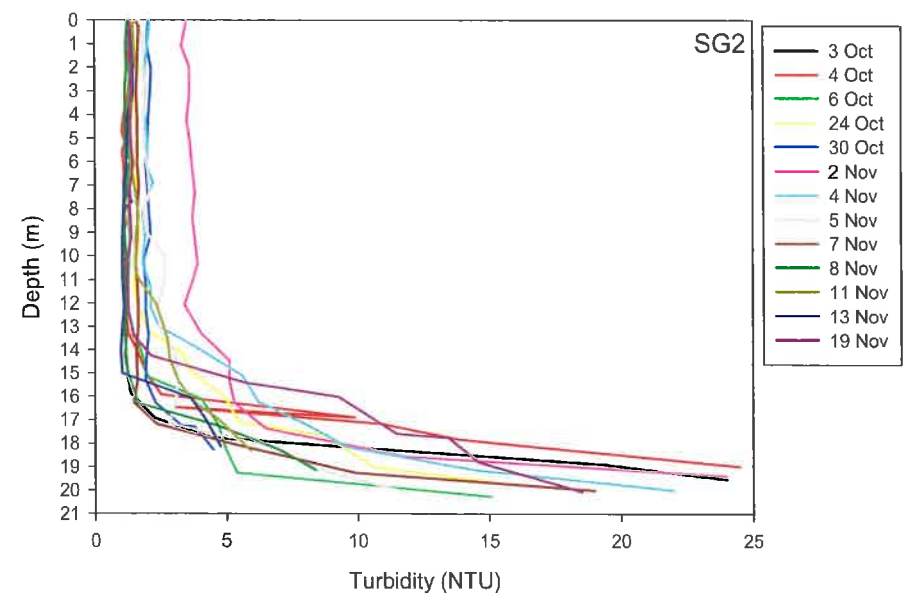
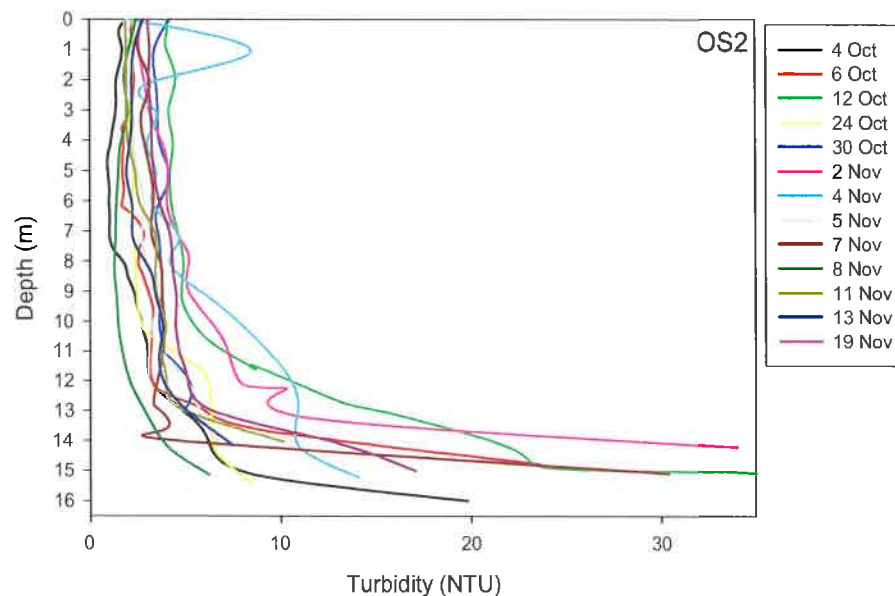
Benthic loggers



Altimeter

Instrument Justification

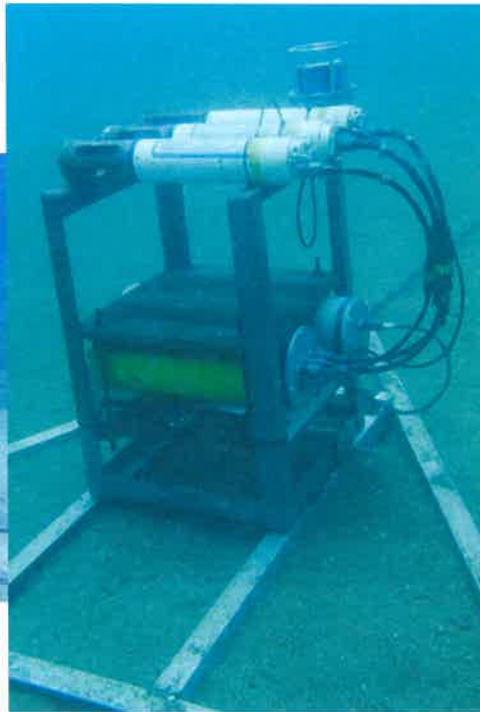
- **Telemetered (real time) or not?**
 - Ensures maximum data return
 - Compliance and adaptive management
- **Surface, benthic or both?**
 - Surface standard for majority dredge projects due to reliability, and logistics/safety of maintenance (cabled & acoustic)
 - Benthic is useful only if you have established ecological triggers for sensitive benthic habitats
 - If water column is well mixed no need to measure benthic



LYT Justification

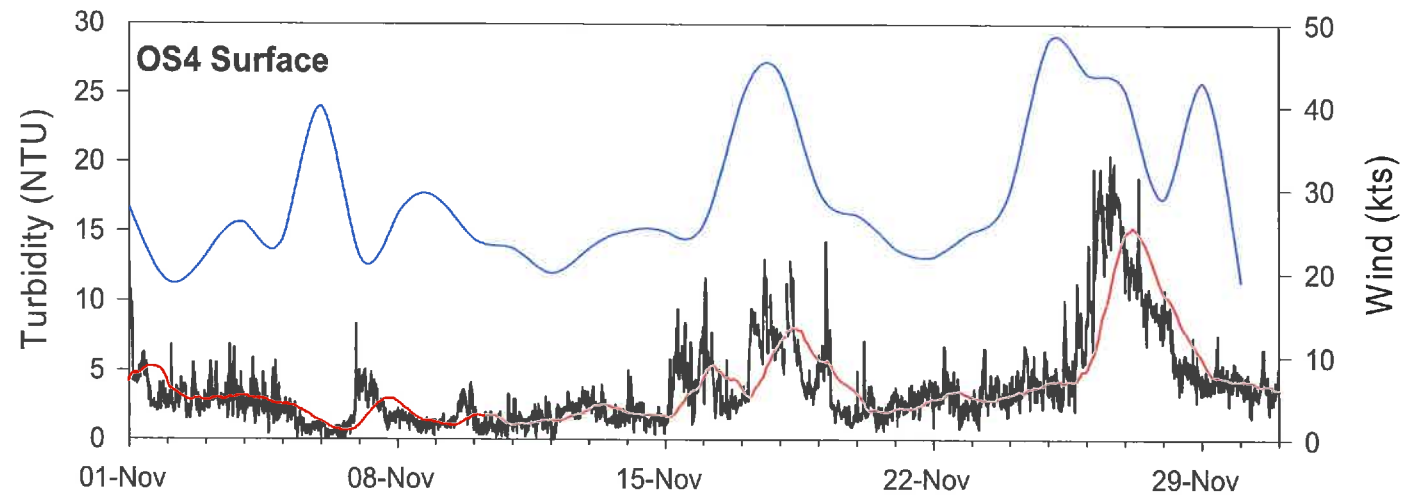
Surface unit of choice

- Volatile sea state with low viz - logistics
- Muddy bottom in LYT resulting in sinking of instruments
- Highly variable benthic data difficult to interpret and decipher

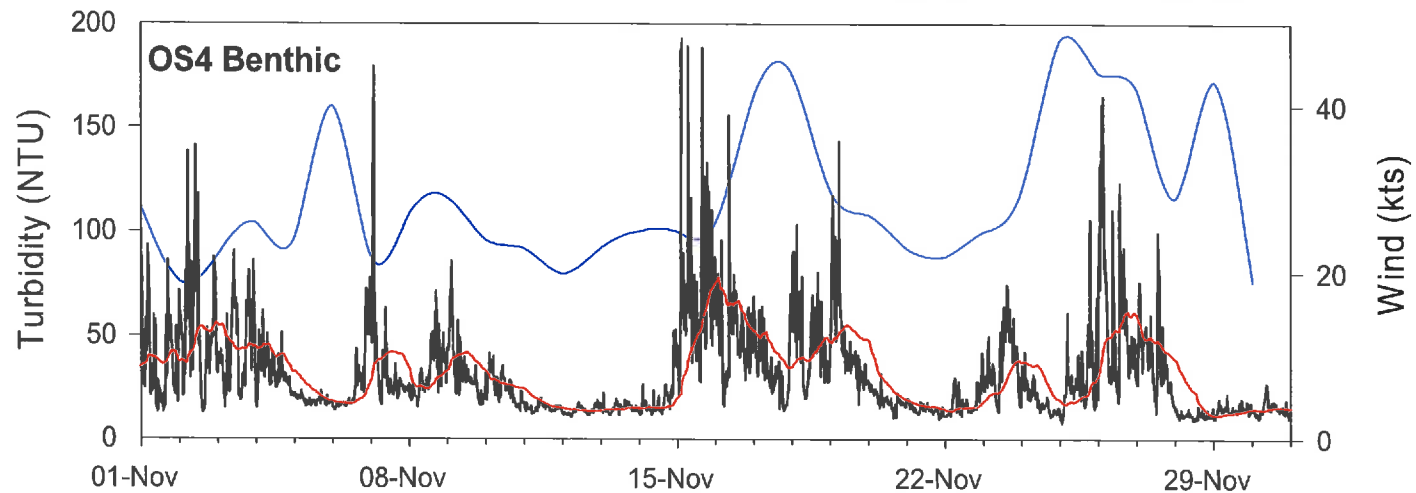


Surface vs Benthic

25 NTU



200 NTU

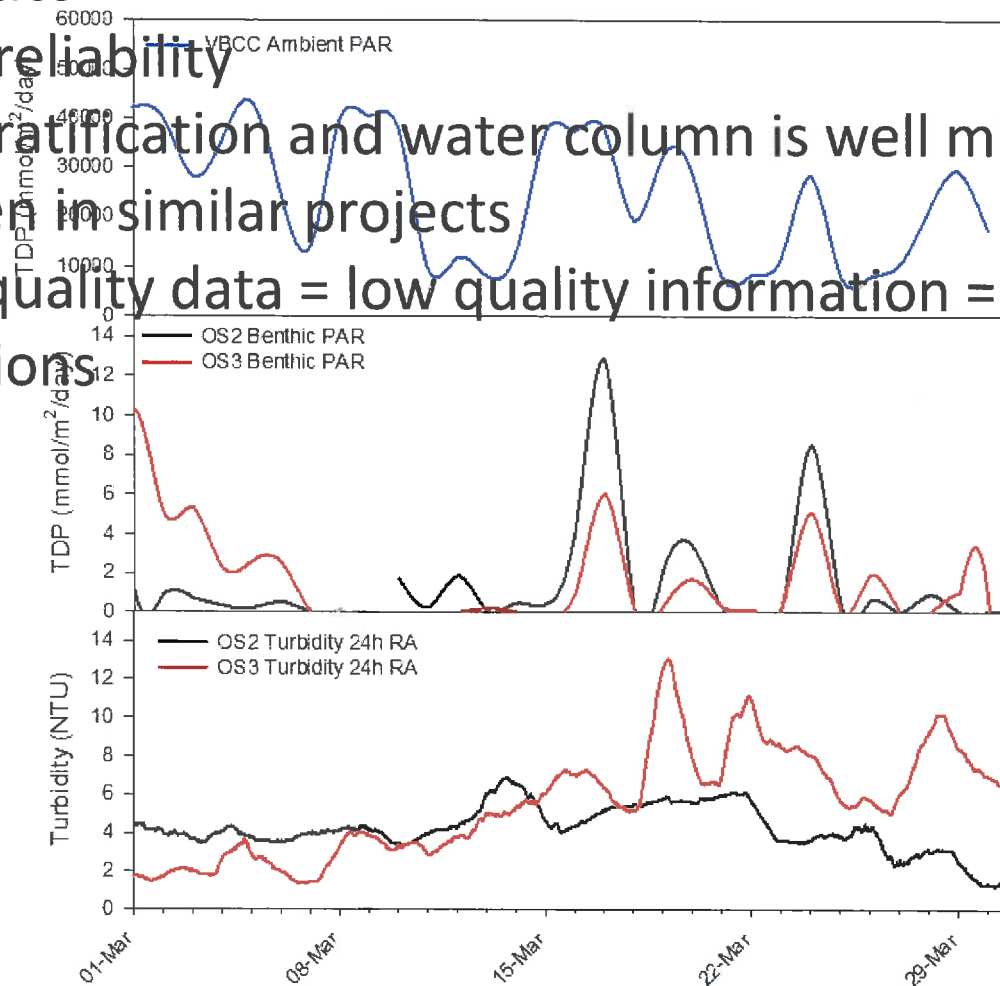


— Wind
— Turbidity
— 24h rolling average

Benthic Light

Surface unit of choice

- Logistics
- Data reliability
- No stratification and water column is well mixed
- Proven in similar projects
- Low quality data = low quality information = poor quality decisions



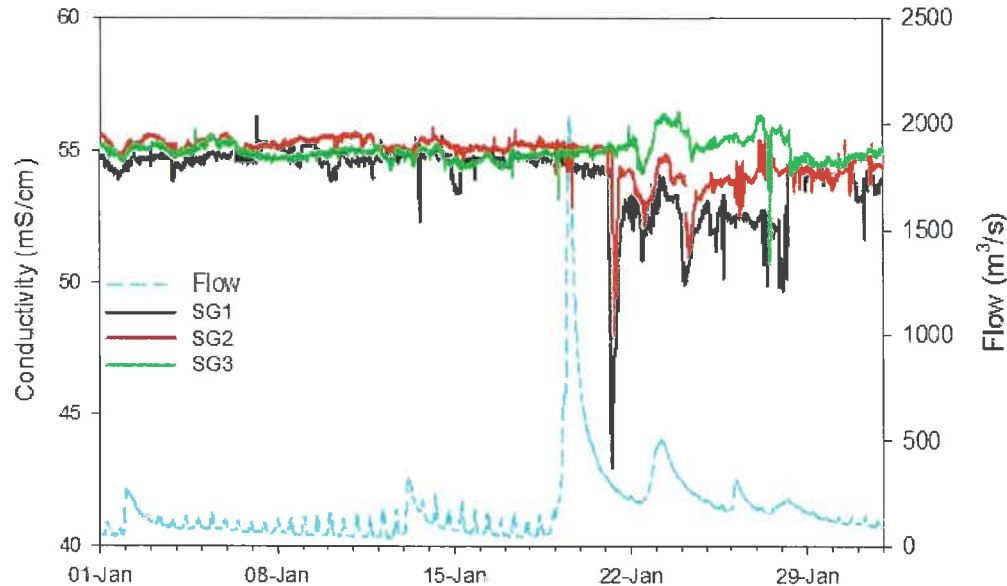
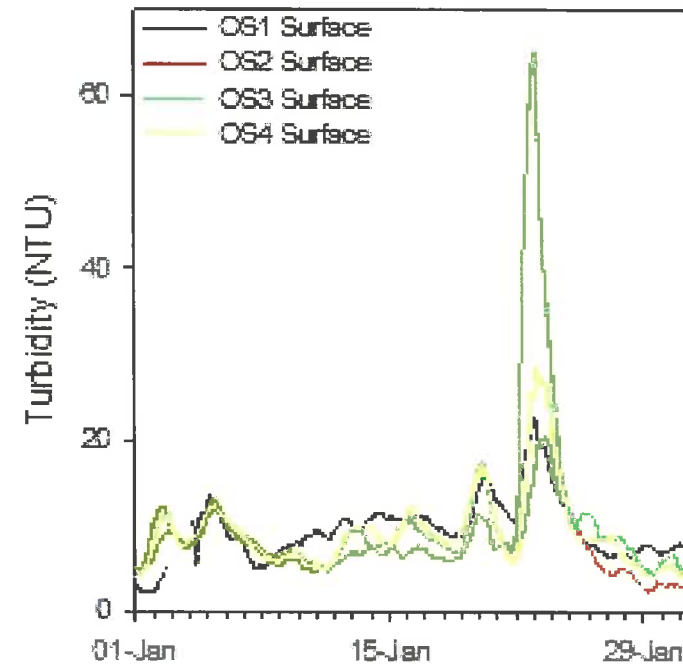
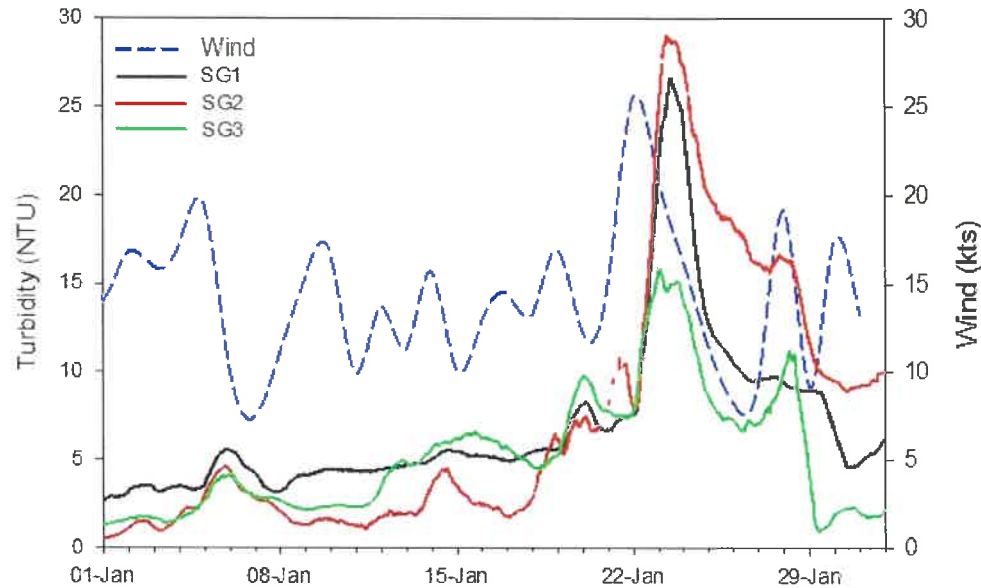
Water Grab Sampling



- Depth profiling physchem and light attenuation (k_d)
- TSS (multiple depths for model validation)
- Water chemistry samples
- Compared with ANZECC WQG

Results to Date – Spoil ground

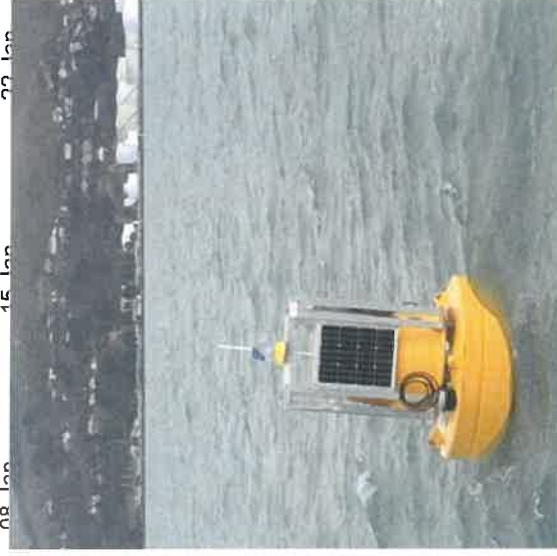
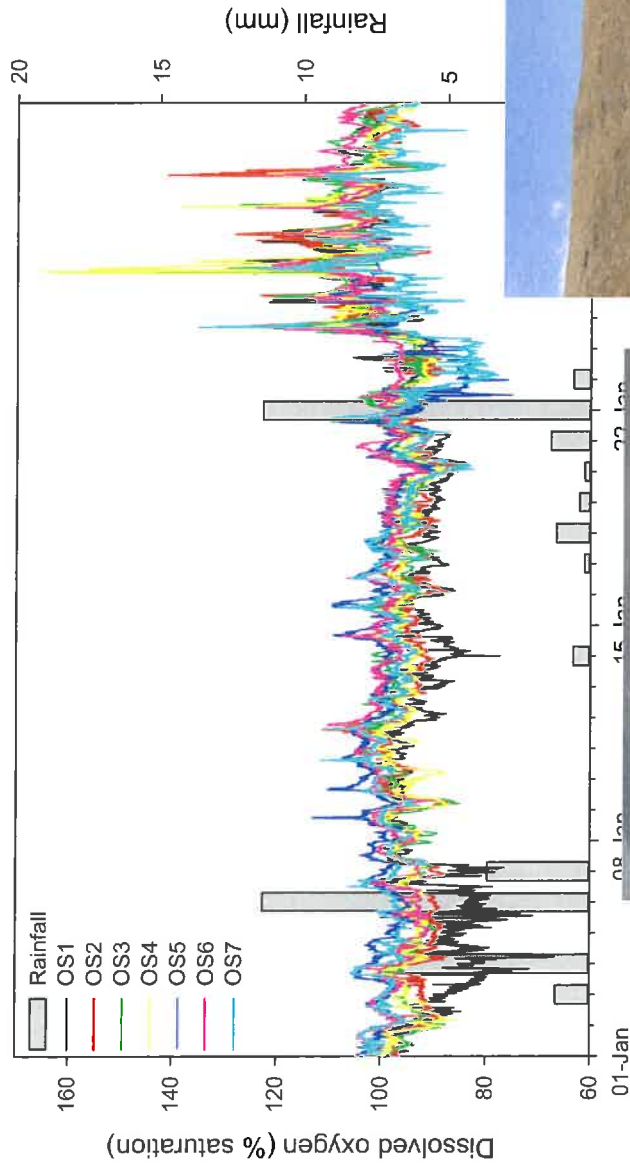
Wind speeds, direction, waves and flows



OS3

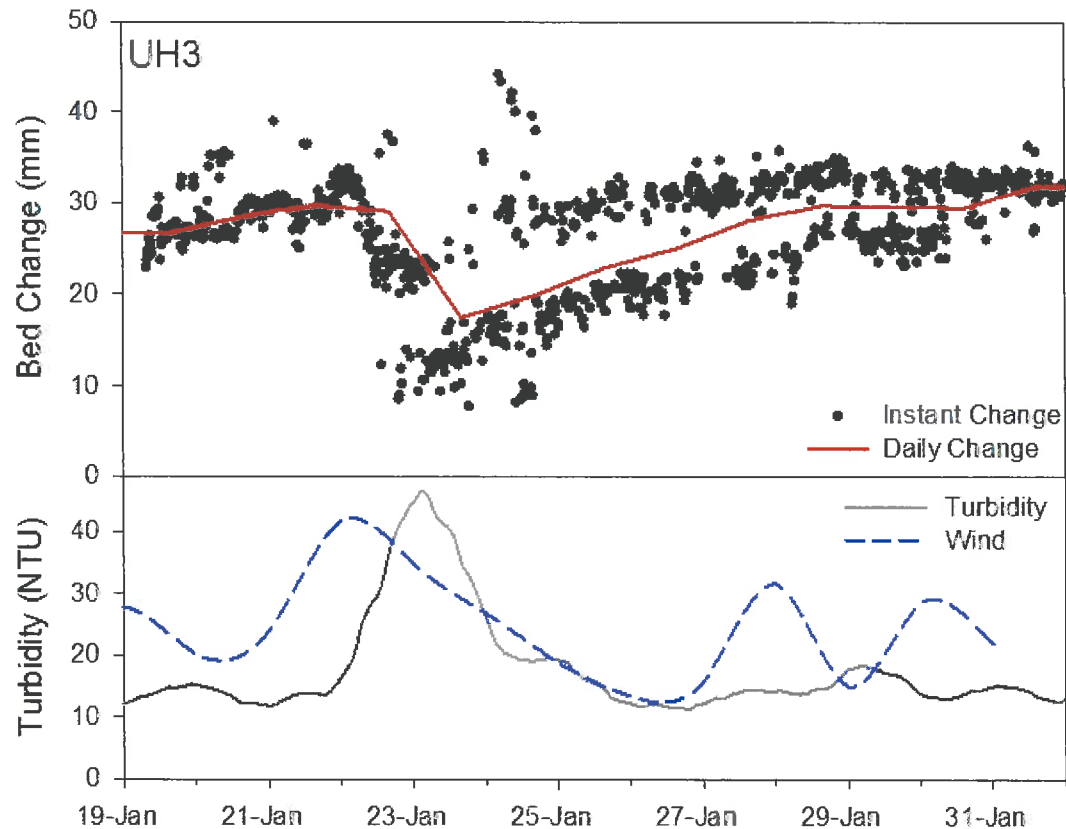
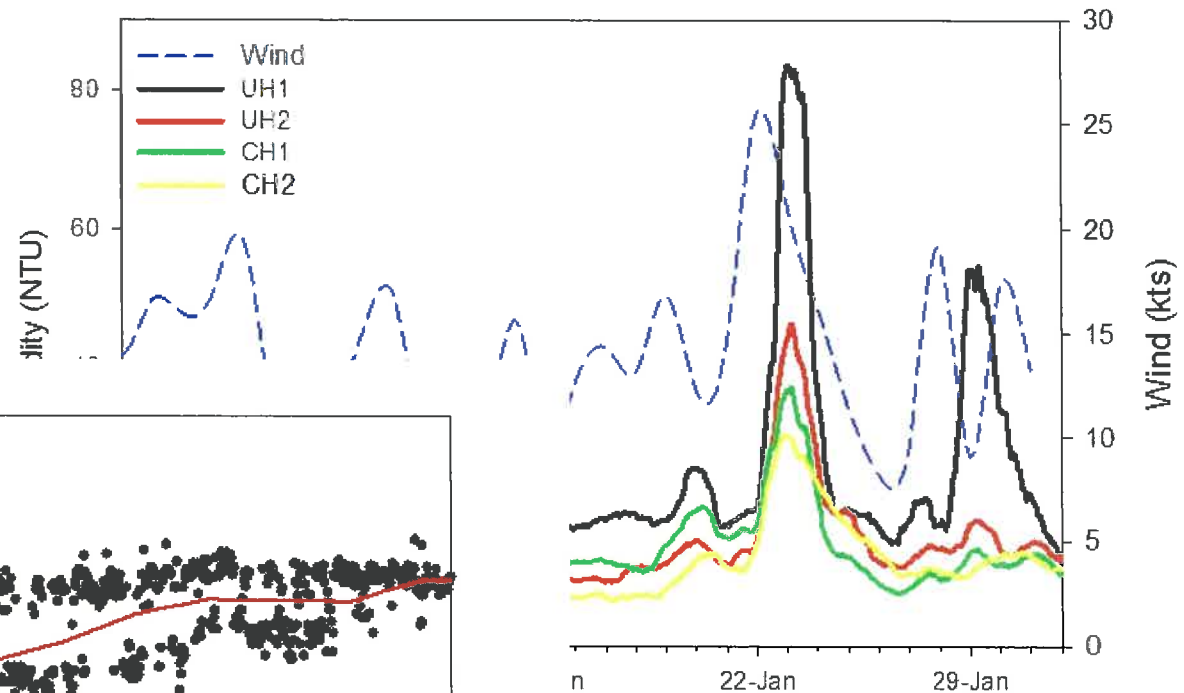
Results to Date - Offshore

Dissolved oxygen and algal blooms



Results to Date – Inshore

Wind speeds



Sedimentation

Data Processing

- 3000 data points per sonde per month
- Data deconfounding protocols & HSEQ Quality Management System
- Instrument manual deconfounding rules – difference between two sondes – Mean two sondes
- Automatic deconfounding (manual validation)
 - Self-Monitoring Algorithm in Real Time = SMART
- Smoothing techniques
 - 24 and 72 hour rolling averages



Field

- VE41 Sonde Calibration and Set up
- VE43 Self-Logging Sonde Setup & Download
- VE46 Sonde Exchange
- VE90 Diving Operations Manual

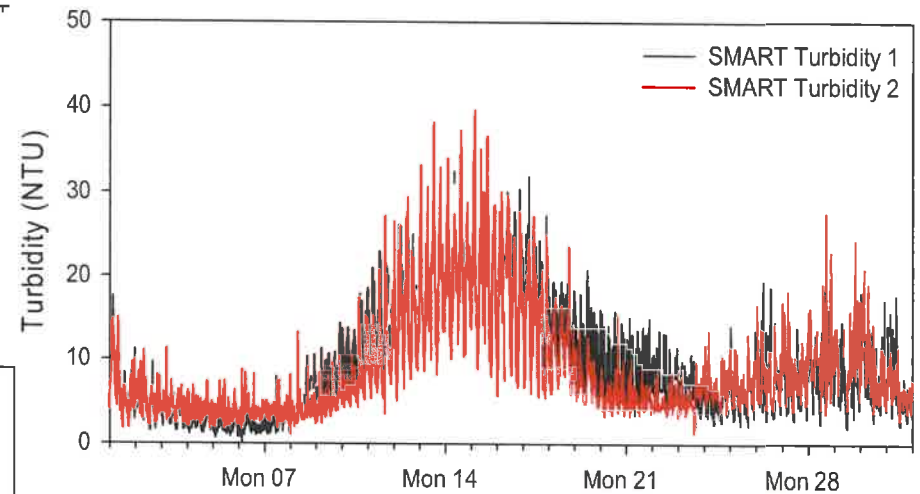
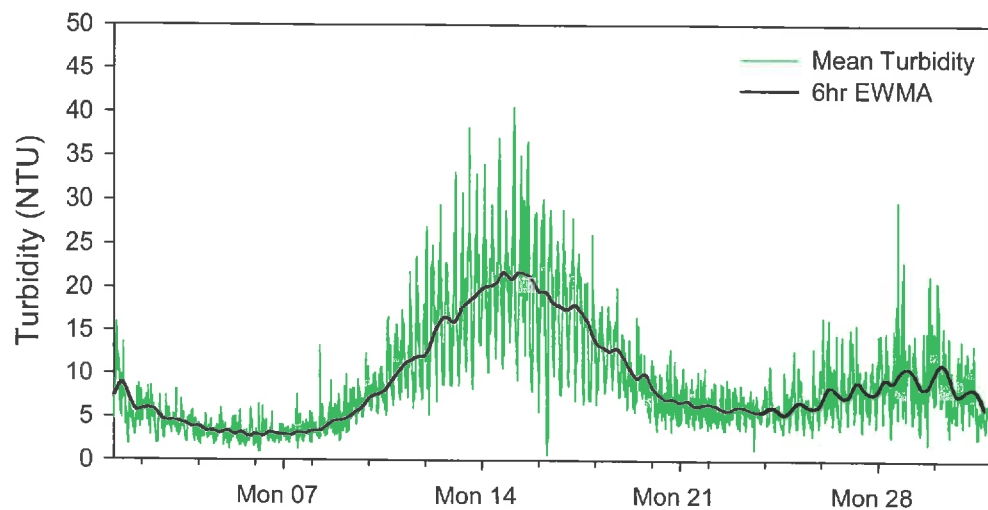
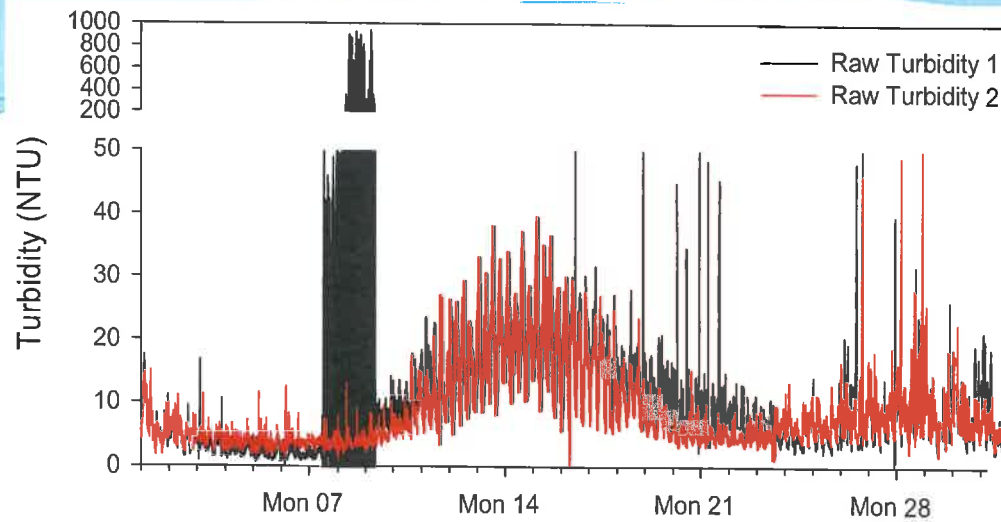
Data

- VE49 Physicochemistry Logger Data Deconfounding
- VE58 Daily Client Logger Data and Checks
- VE81 Control of Records
- VE82 Document Control
- VE115 Telemetry Anomalies and Maintenance

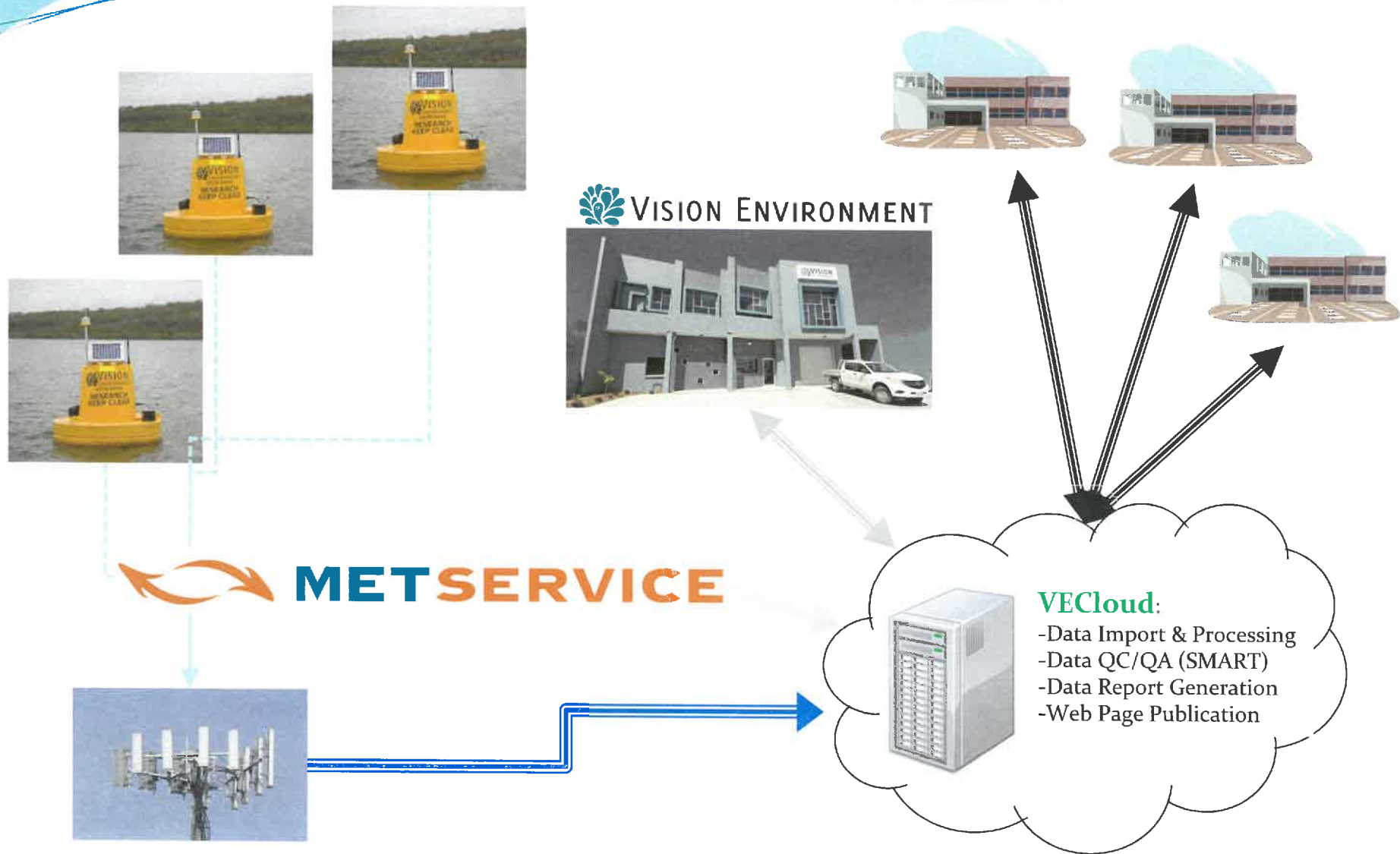
General

- VE01 Vision HSEQ Management System
- VE87 HSEQ Policy
- VE138 Project Management
- VE143 Equipment Management
- VE144 Control of Non-Conforming Product, Corrective & Preventive Action
- VE151 Risk Management and Compliance
- VE166 HSE Incident Management

Raw vs SMART NTU Data

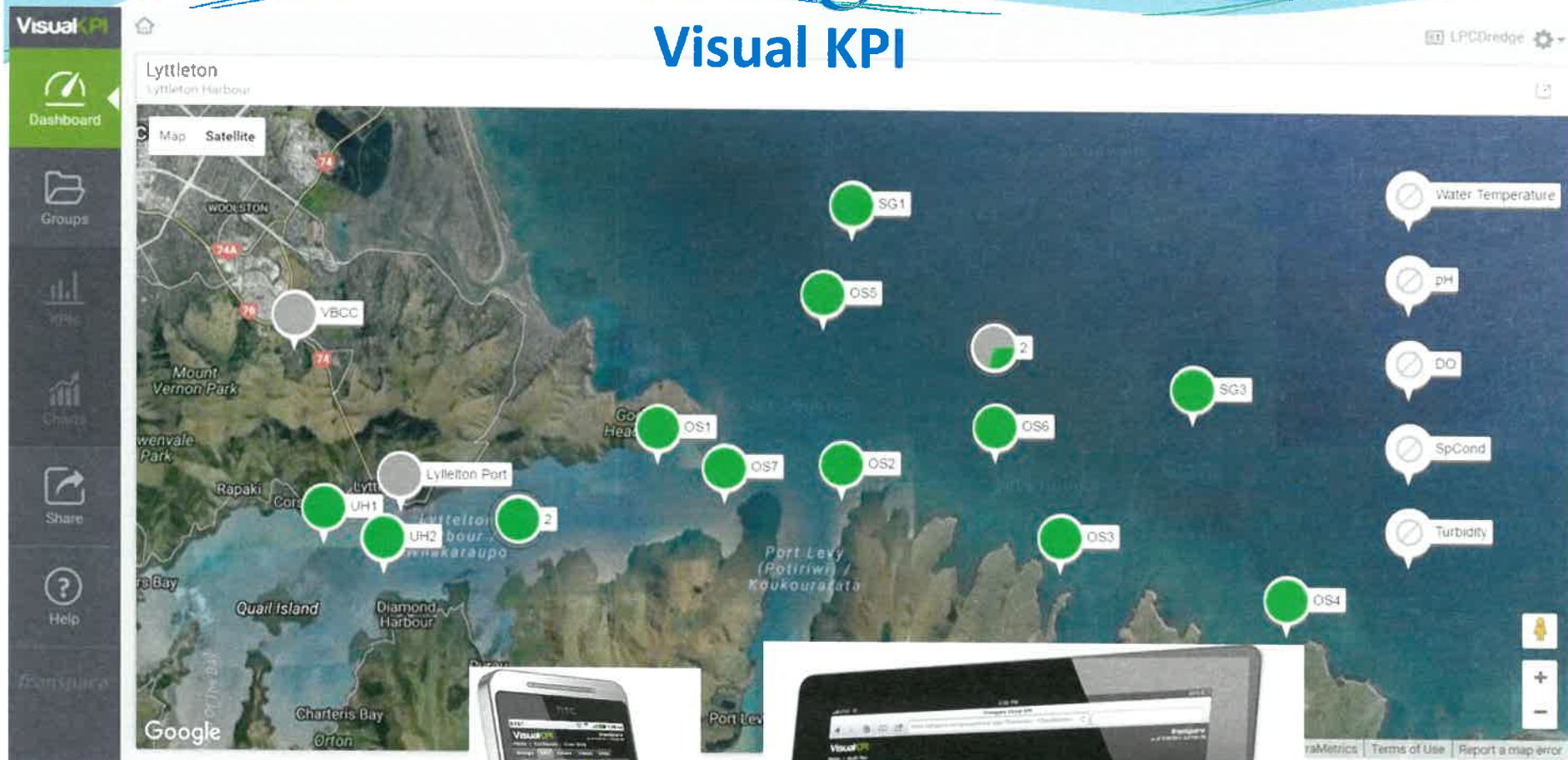


Real Time Data Publication



LPC Viewing Platform

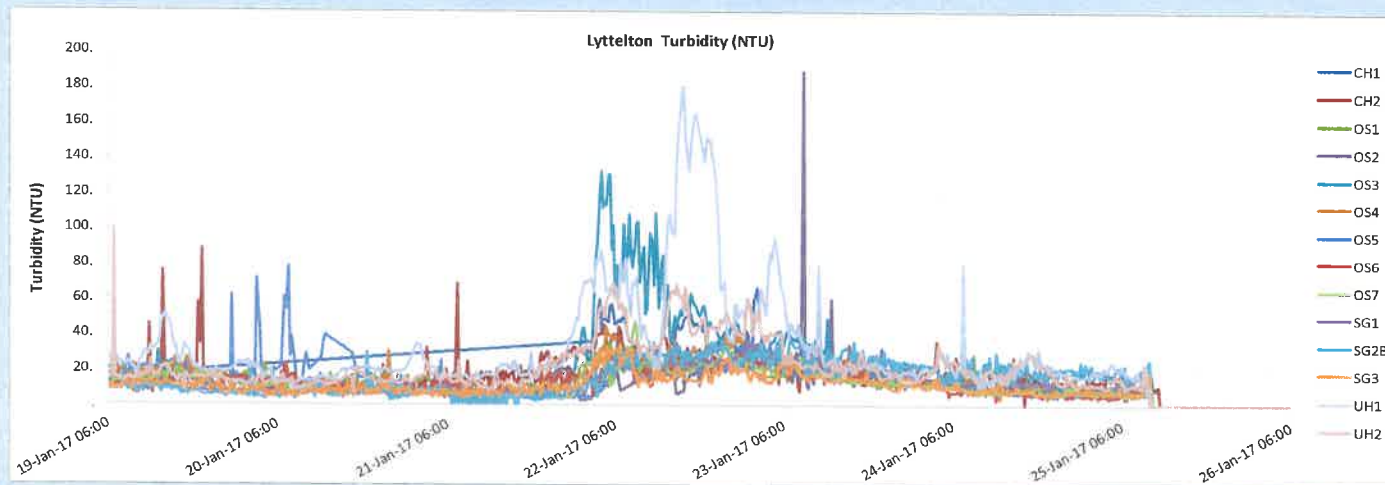
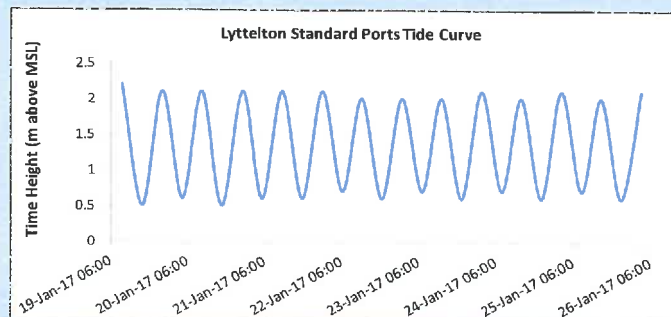
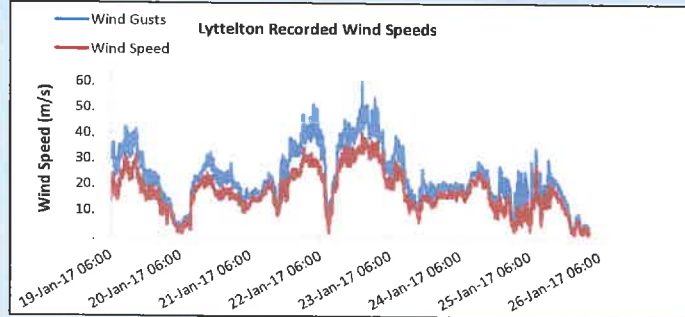
Visual KPI



<https://visionenvironmentql.com.au/VisualKPI>



LPC Daily Email



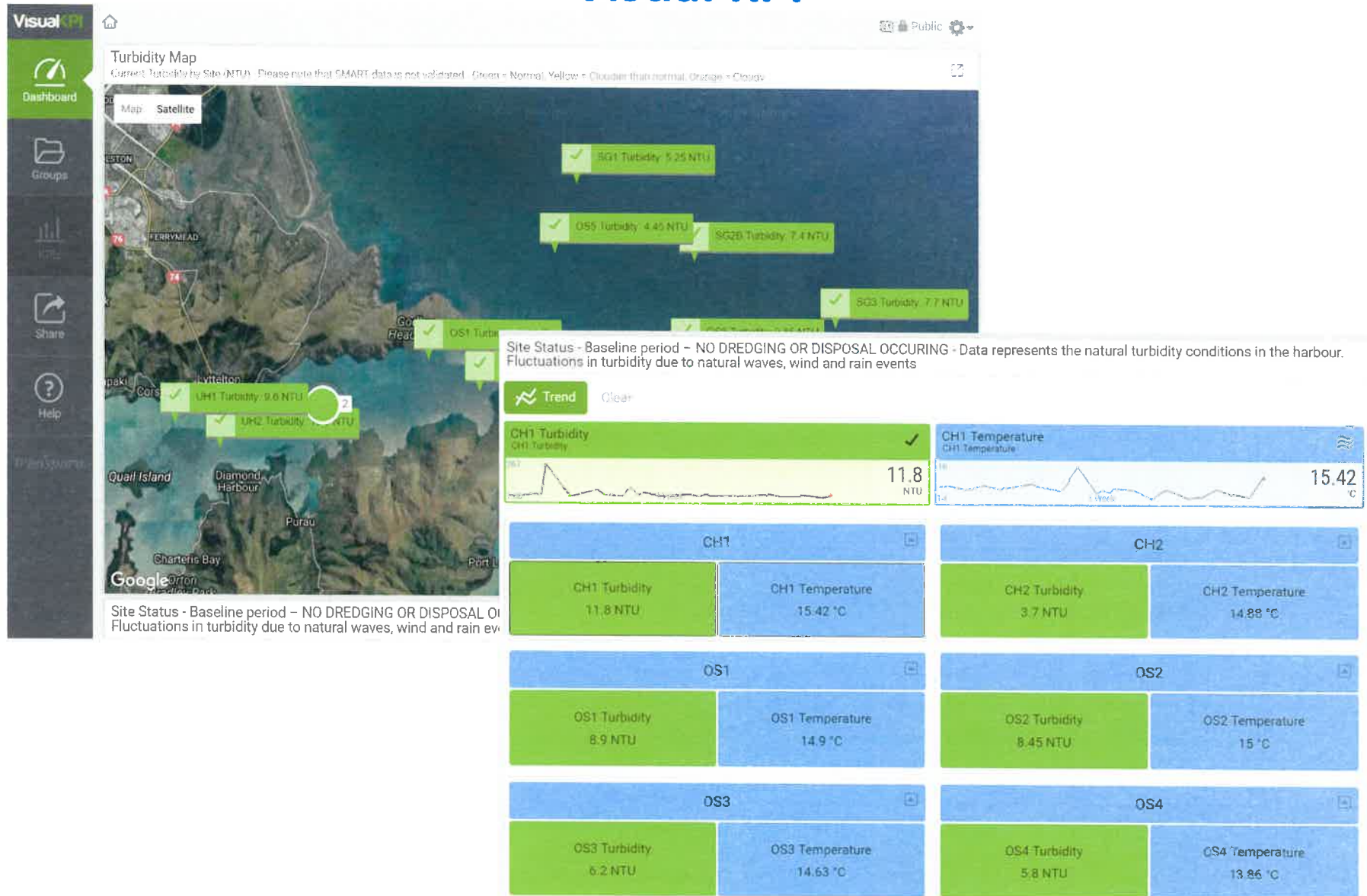
Turbidity (NTU)		
Dates: 19-Jan-2017 06:00 - 26-Jan-2017 06:00		
Site	Minimum	Maximum
CH1	6	67
CH2	0	1099
OS1	1	100
OS2	0	100
OS3	6	198
OS4	4	1175
OS5	3	1917
OS6	3	888
OS7	4	100
SG1	3	36
SG2B	0	789
SG3	4	39
UH1	6	180
UH2	0	100

Tide Times		
19-Jan-17 10:00	2.2	High
19-Jan-17 16:15	0.5	Low
19-Jan-17 22:30	2.1	High
20-Jan-17 04:45	0.6	Low
20-Jan-17 10:45	2.1	High
20-Jan-17 17:00	0.5	Low
20-Jan-17 23:30	2.1	High
21-Jan-17 05:30	0.6	Low
21-Jan-17 11:45	2.1	High
21-Jan-17 18:00	0.6	Low
22-Jan-17 00:15	2.1	High
22-Jan-17 06:30	0.7	Low
22-Jan-17 12:30	2.0	High
22-Jan-17 18:45	0.6	Low
23-Jan-17 01:00	2.0	High
23-Jan-17 07:15	0.7	Low

- Custom recipient list
- Includes attached data in Excel
- Traffic light system for exceedances

Public Viewing Platform

Visual KPI



Thankyou

