



# Techniques for Successful Storm-Water Monitoring in a Mining Influenced Watershed

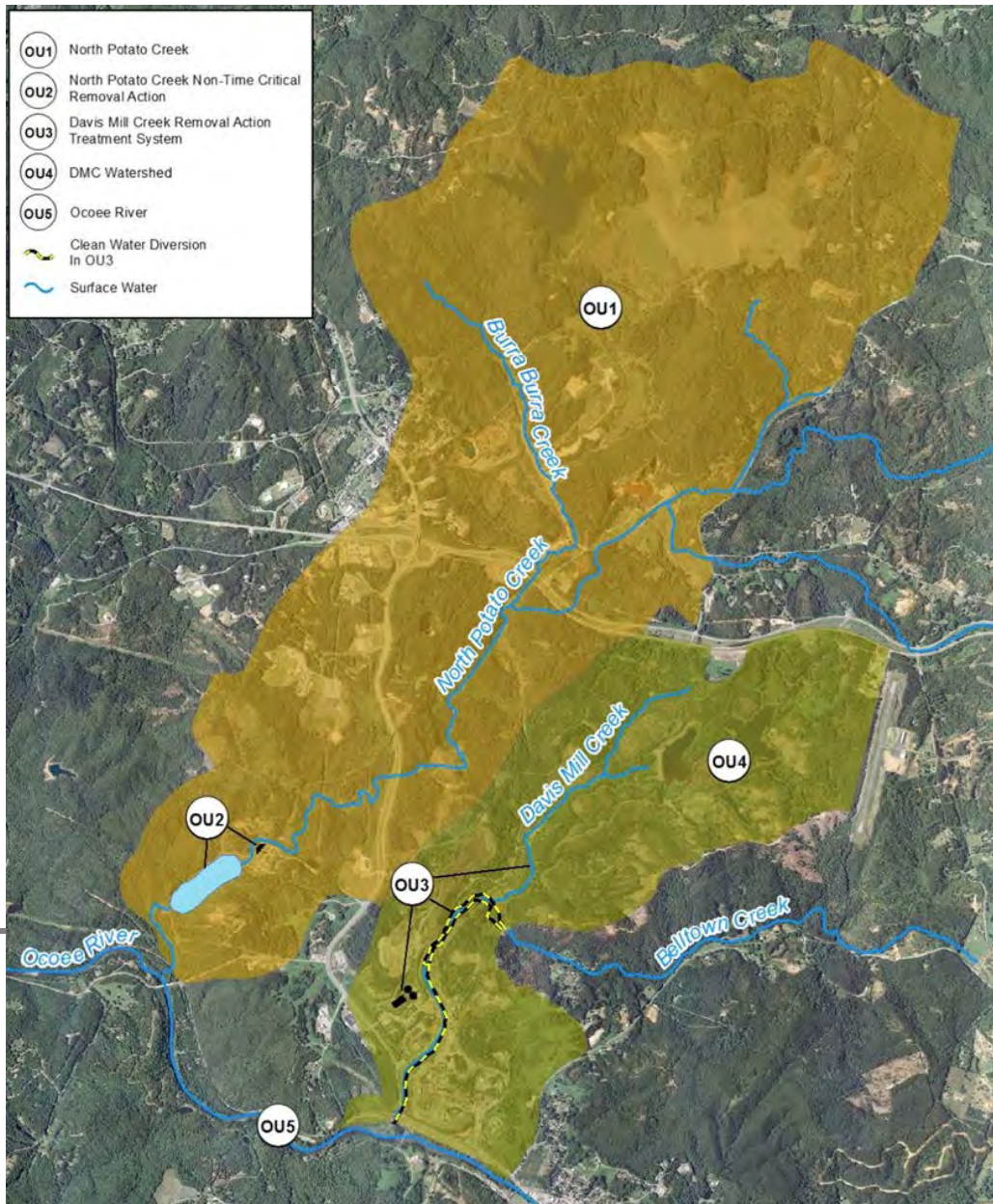
Presented by

Tom McComb, PG

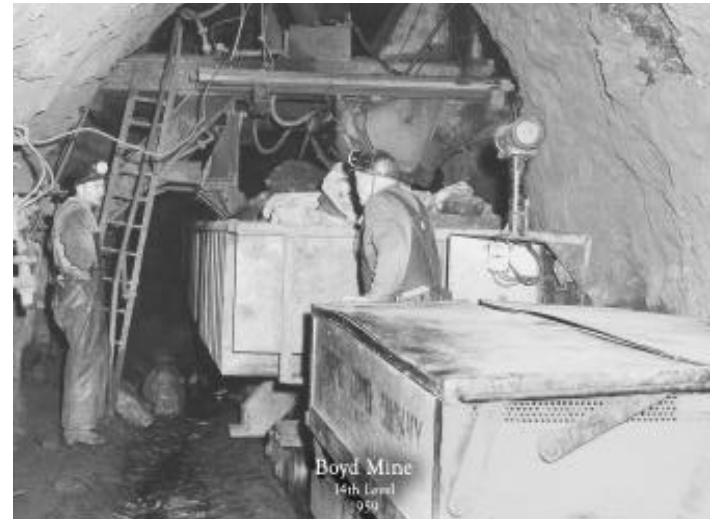
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# background







Boyd Mine  
14th Level  
1950



Burra Burra











# 1

## Identification of sources of contaminants

### Benefits

Identification of sources of contaminants

Identification of first flush events

Comparison of base-flow and storm-flow conditions

# 2 Identification of first flush events

## Benefits

Identification of sources of contaminants

Identification of first flush events

Comparison of base-flow and storm-flow conditions

# 3

## Comparison of base-flow and storm-flow conditions

### Benefits

Identification of sources of contaminants

Identification of first flush events

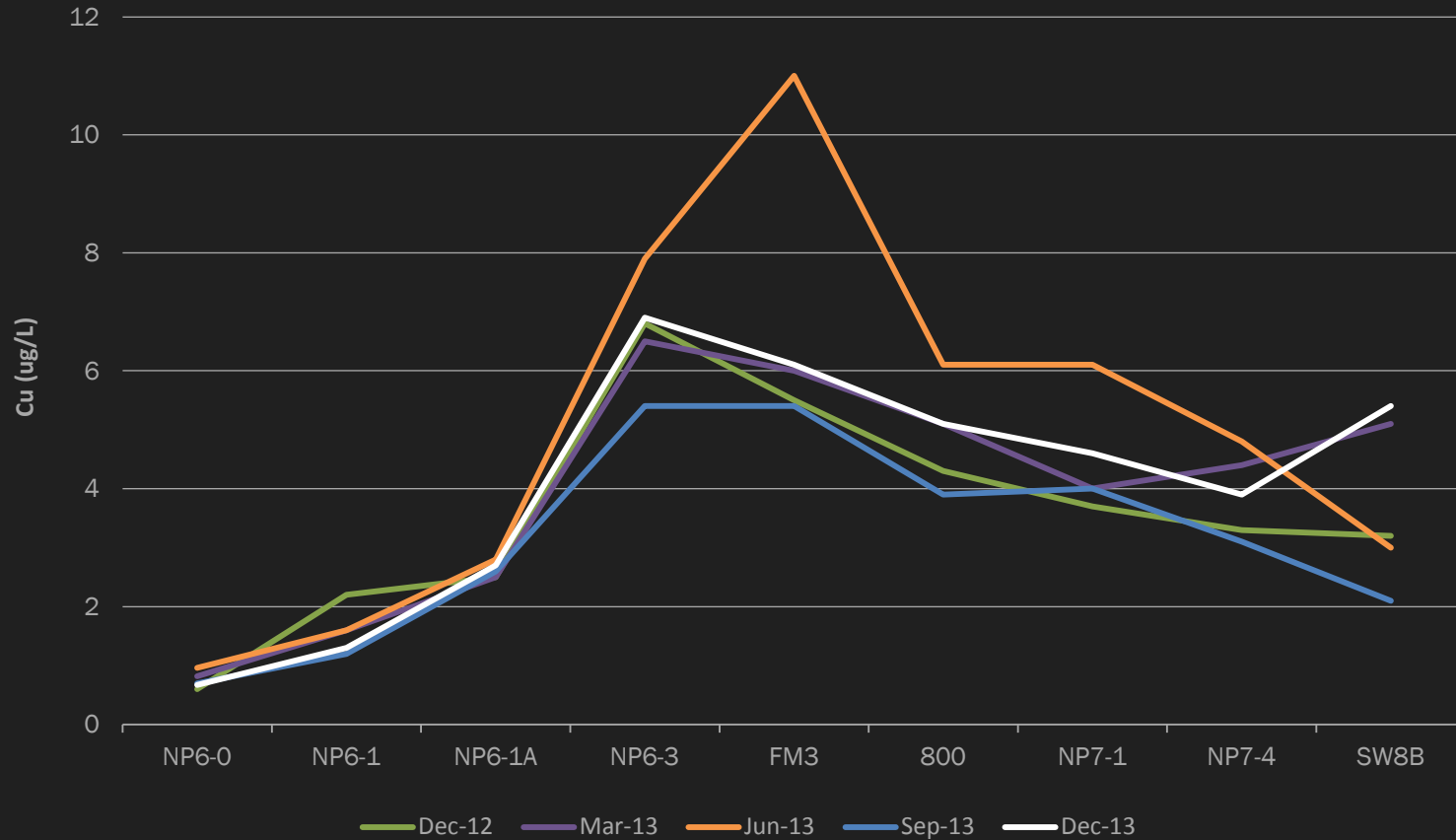
Comparison of base-flow and storm-flow conditions

A person wearing a red jacket and green gloves is filling a white bucket with water from a larger container. The scene is outdoors near a stream. The person is focused on the task, and the background shows a wooded area with bare trees.

# Source Identification

# Base-Flow Dissolved Copper

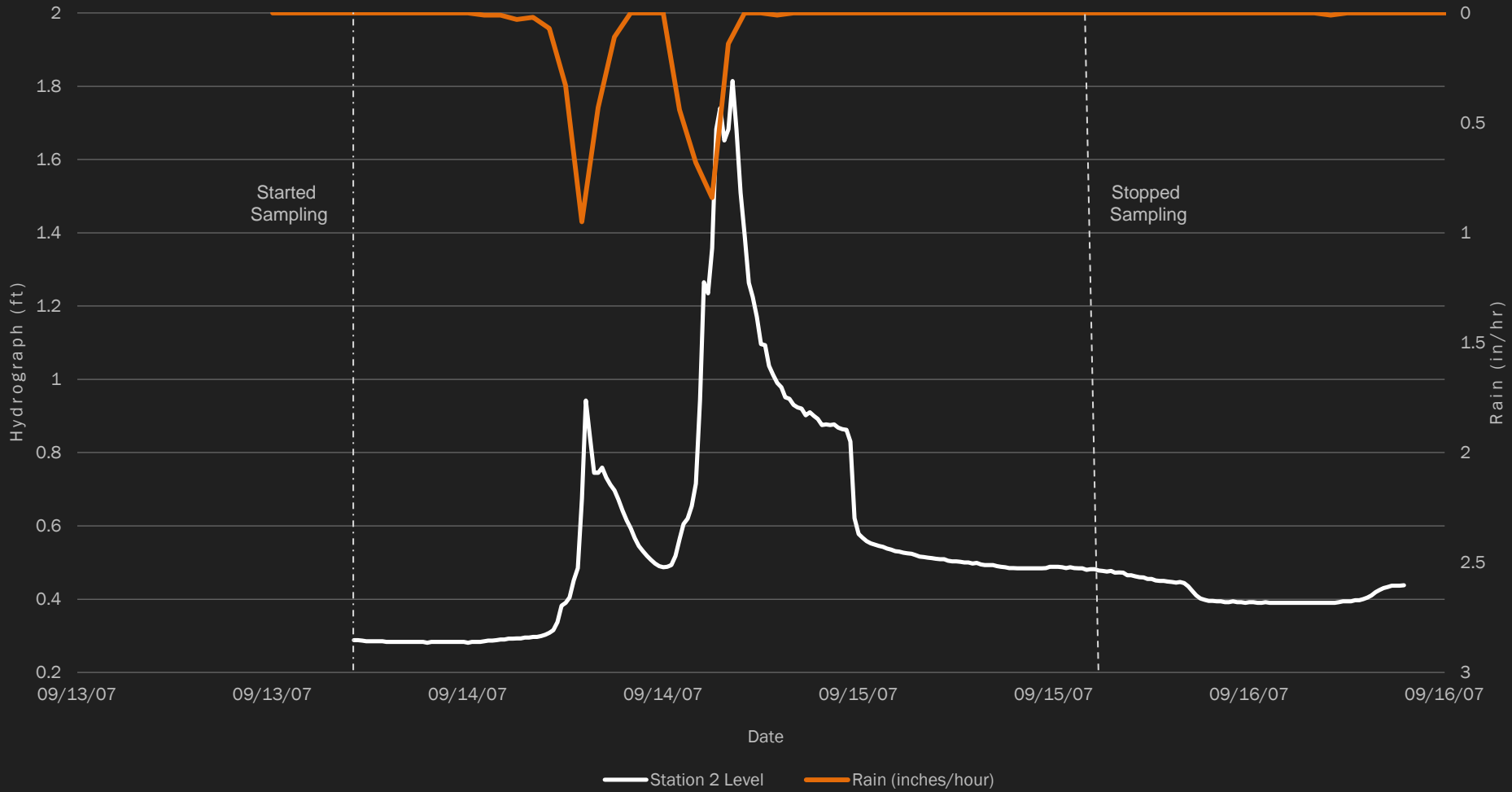
December 2012 through December 2013





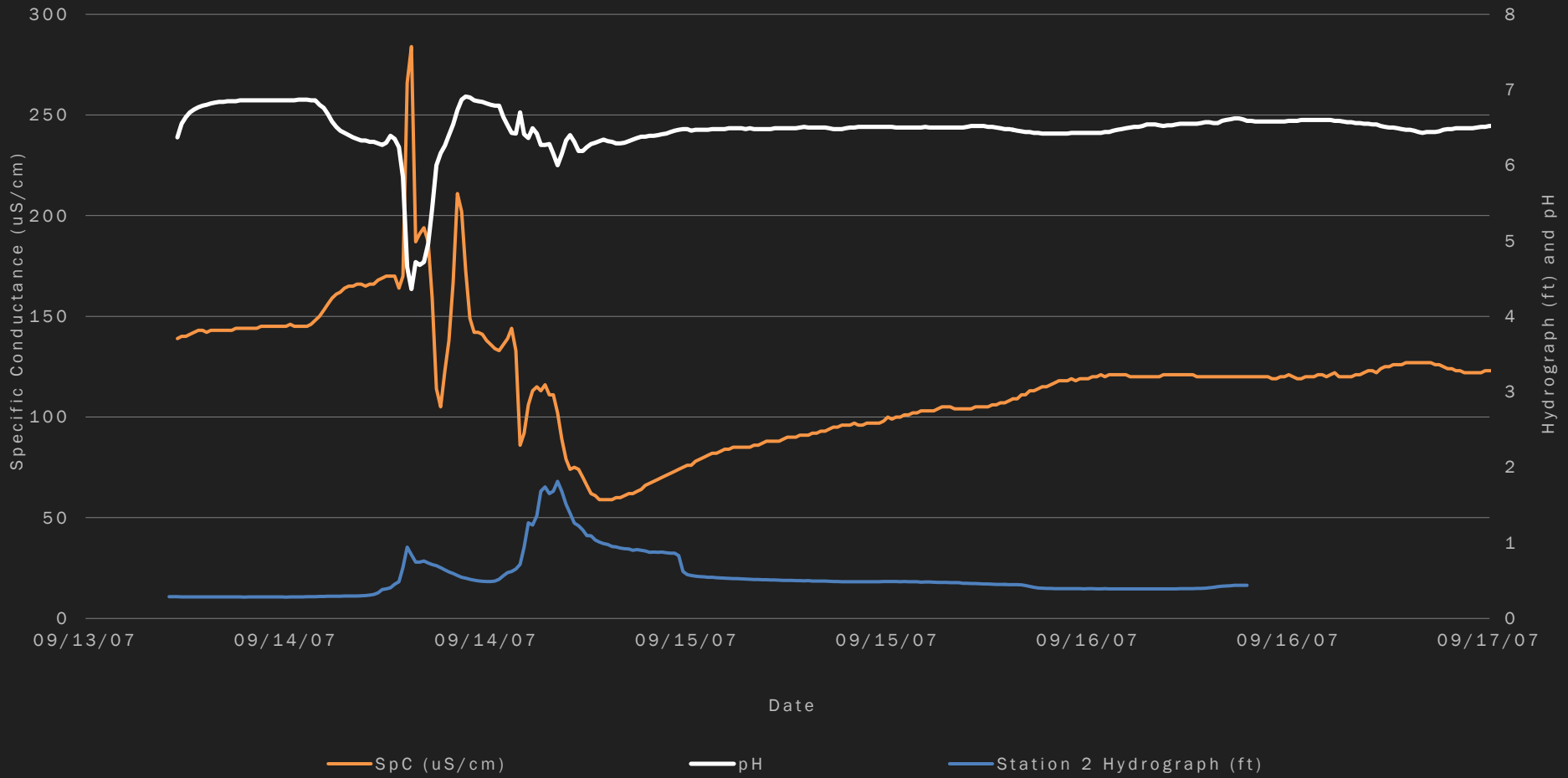
# First Flush

# BENEFITS | FIRST FLUSH





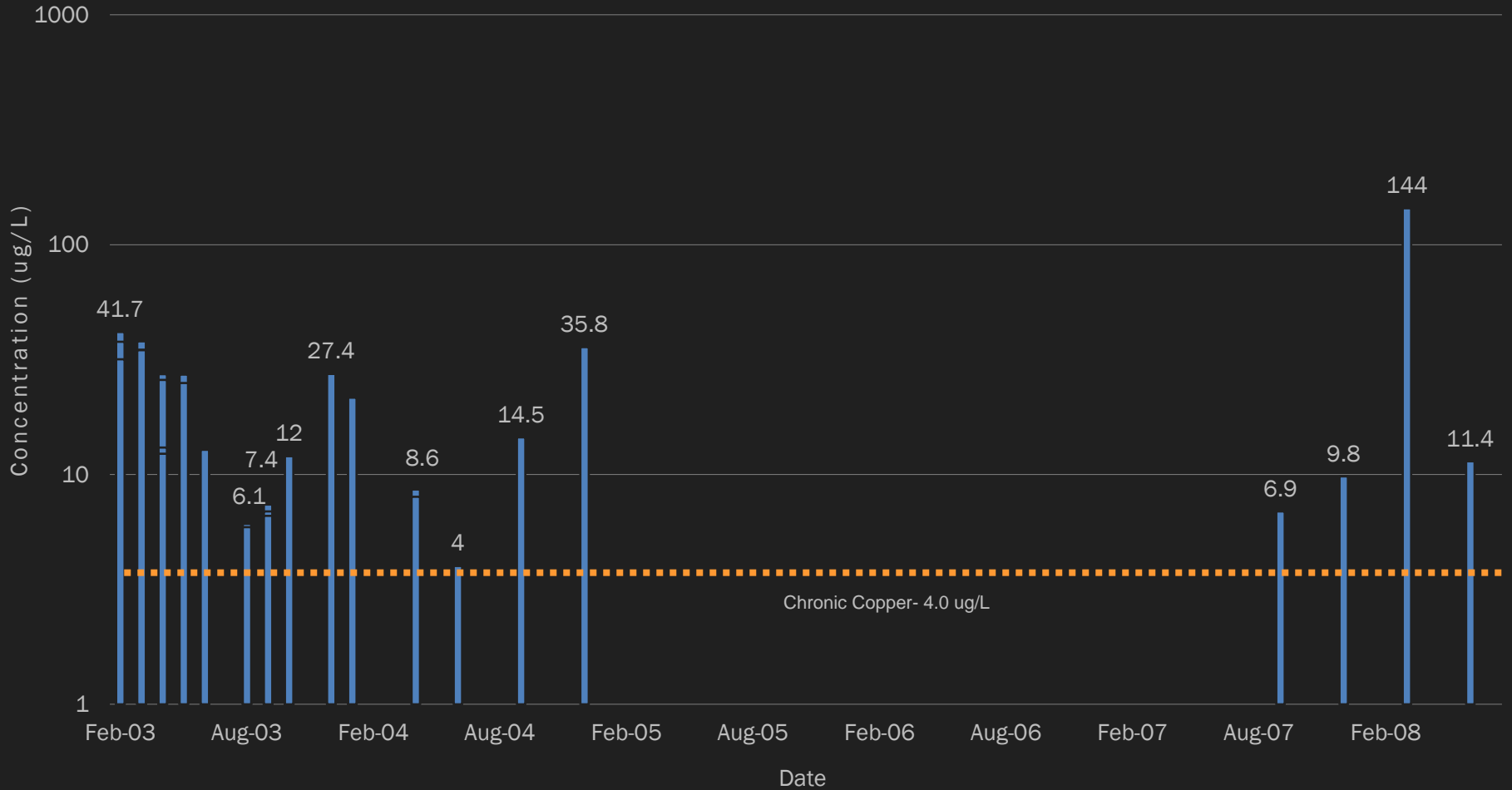
# BENEFITS | FIRST FLUSH





# Storm Flow vs. Base Flow

## Base-Flow Monitoring - Dissolved Copper (ug/L)

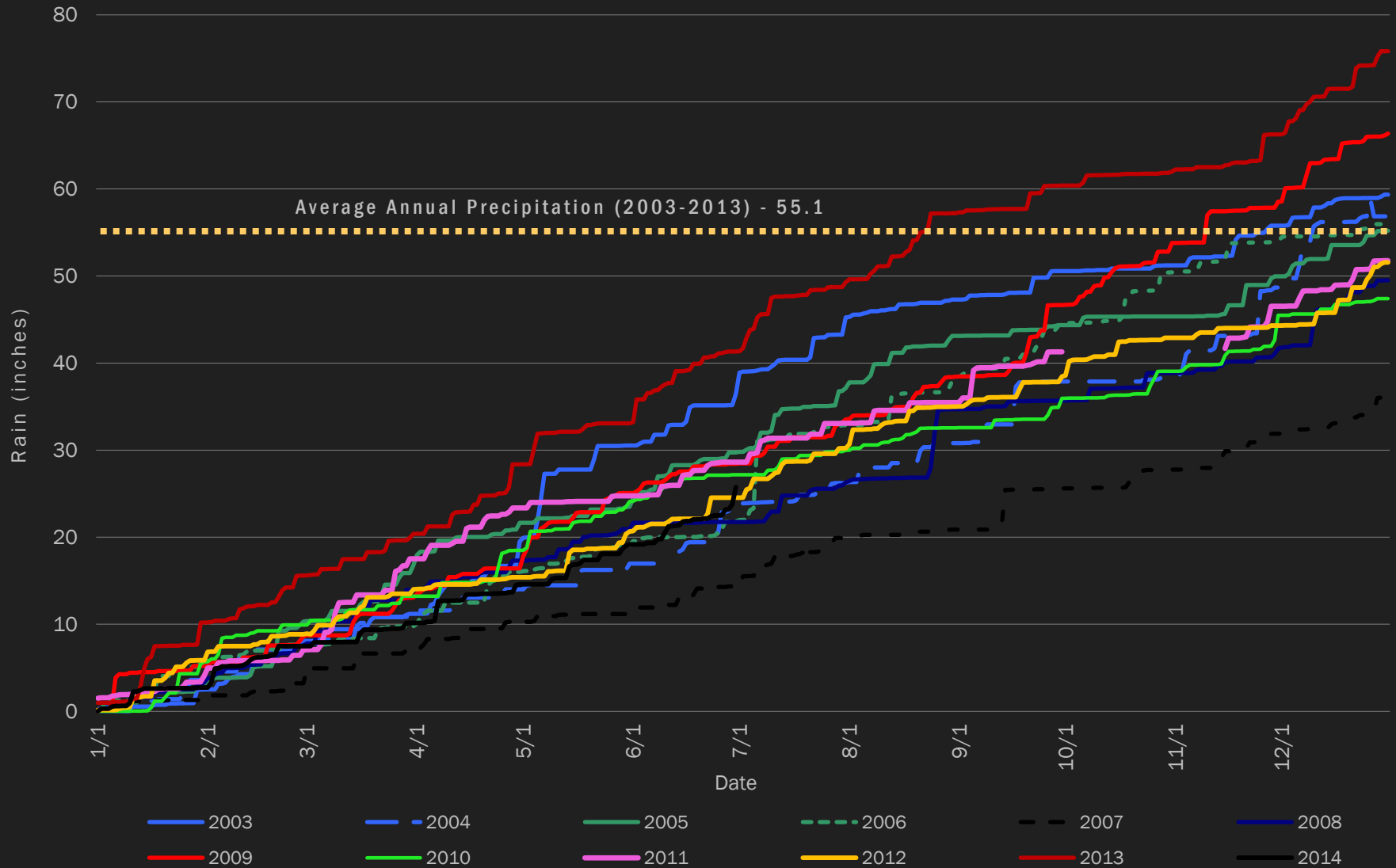


## Storm Water Monitoring - Dissolved Copper (ug/L)



So... when does this take place?

# Annual Cumulative Rain (inches) 2003 - 2014



# presence of metal salts

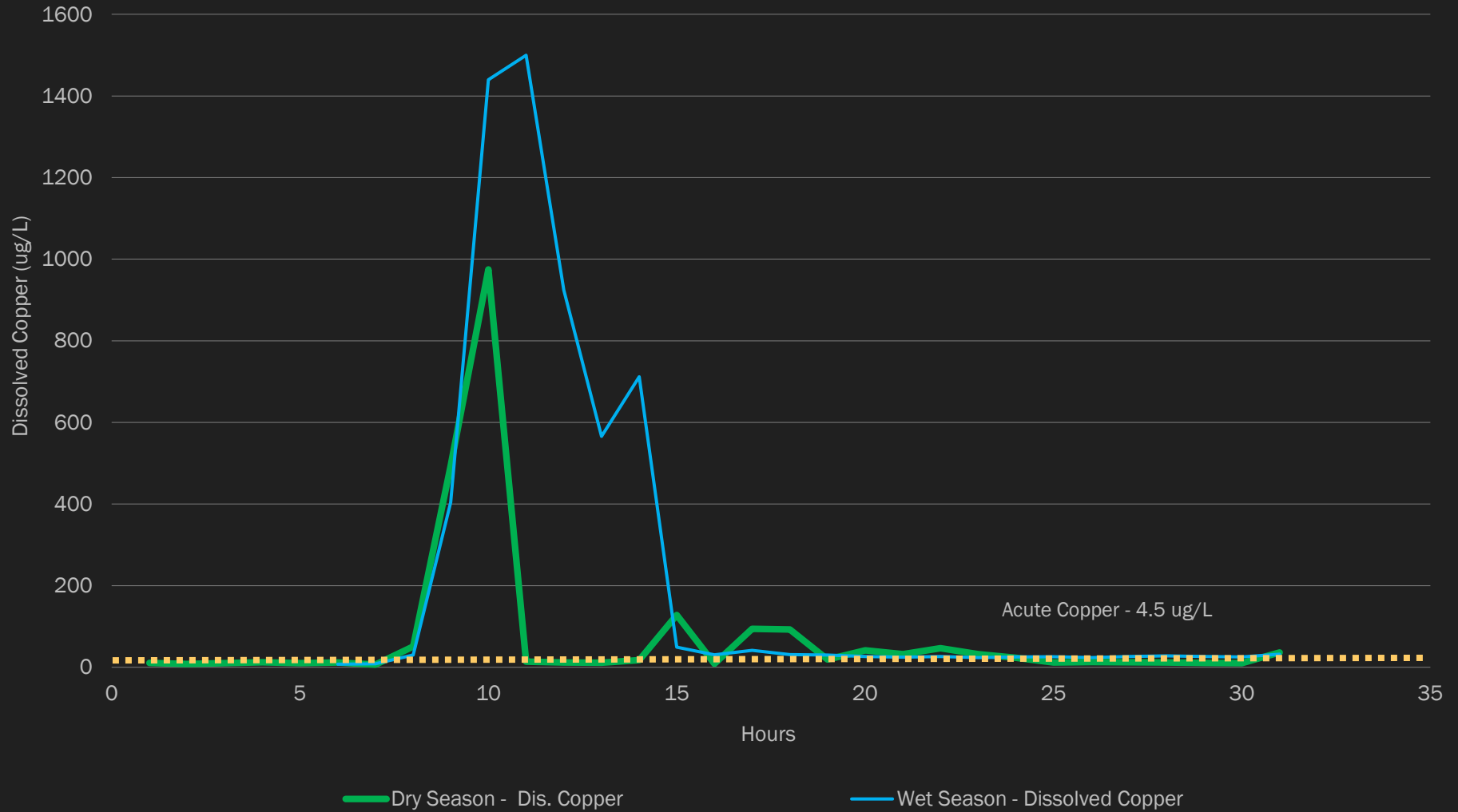
When : **dry** season

# Interstitial water flow

When : **wet** season



# Dry Season vs. Wet Season





# Setup



# Analytical Suites vs Available Sample Volumes



- Area/Velocity Meter
- Autosampler
- Hydrolab
- Rain gauge/weather station
- Field computer and printer

## Setup : Equipment



**Set up equipment  
two weeks prior  
to anticipated  
sampling event**

# Source areas

# Stream Channel

# Hydraulics

# Security

# Safety

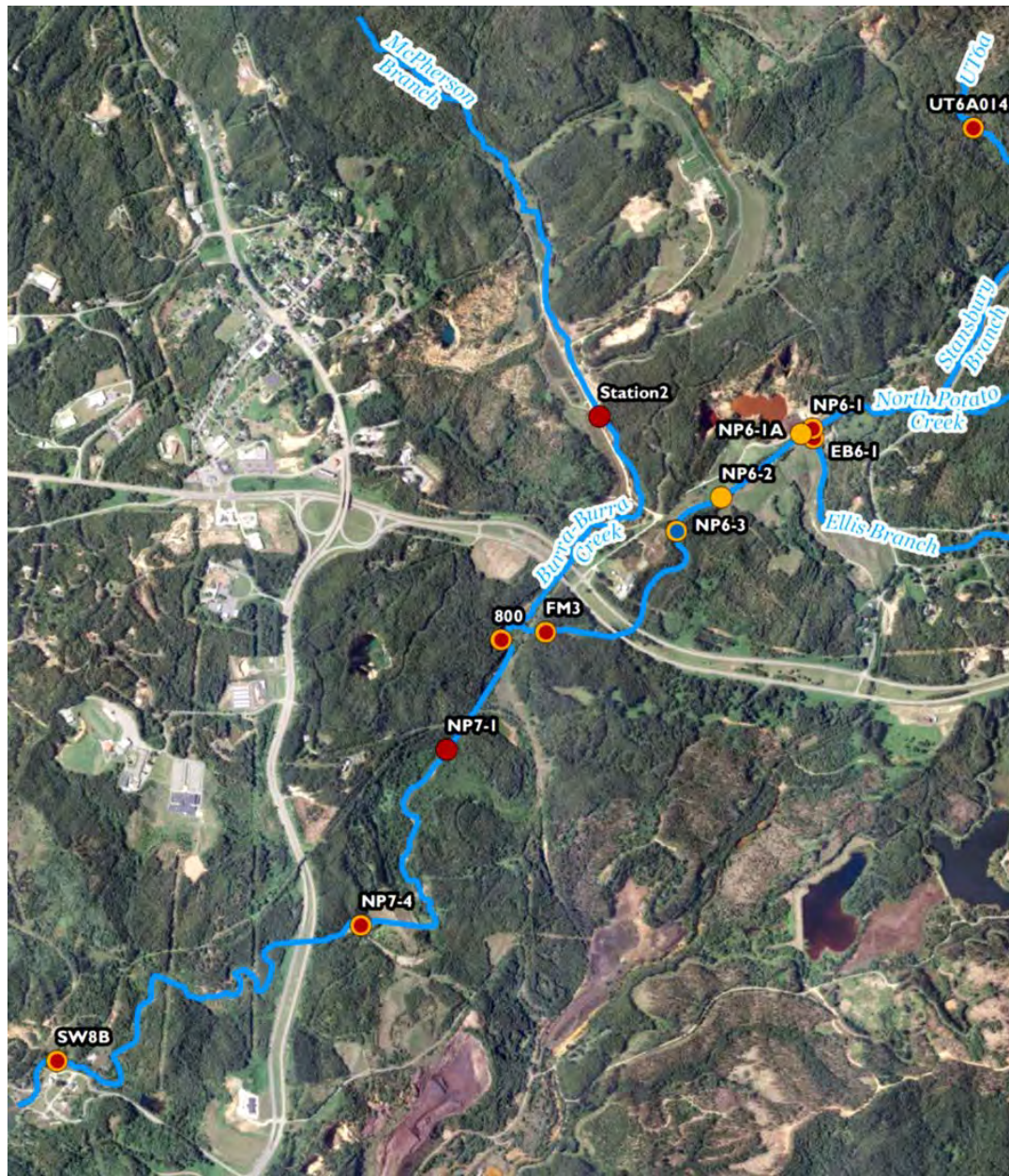
## Location Considerations

Source areas

Stream Channel  
Hydraulics

Security

Safety



# Setup

1. Building/improving trails to the selected sample locations
2. Securing the area velocity probe onto the stream bed
3. Surveying the stream cross section
4. Installing the area velocity meter and autosampler above flood levels

■ ■ ■



# Setup

5. Securing autosampler's suction line from the creek to the sampler
6. Installing flow-through pipes for the Hydrolabs
7. Calibrating the meters and samplers

- Sample bottles
- Silicon tubing
- Filters
- Liquinox
- Shipping forms
- Calibration fluids
- Coolers
- Tape and tape guns
- Sampling forms
- Flashlights
- Vehicles
- Zip-lock bags
- Trash bags
- Di-water
- Batteries
- Trail markers
- Paper towels
- Water proof pens
- Computer
- Printer
- Printer ink
- Computer label paper
- Chocolate
- Snacks

# Setup : Supplies

# Safety

# Safety : Use experienced field crew

- *use the buddy system*
- *cell phones + contact info*
- *reflective vests*
- *avoid flood waters*
- *daily safety meetings*

# **Safety : Establish meeting points**

**Safety** : Alert client, site workers,  
and security of schedule



# Startup

# Check weather forecasts!

Rain events typically start on weekends and national holidays



# Startup : Auto Samplers



- install charged batteries
- install ice
- set the clock
- program start time
- confirm sample tubing is clear and in the water

# Startup : Area/Velocity Meter

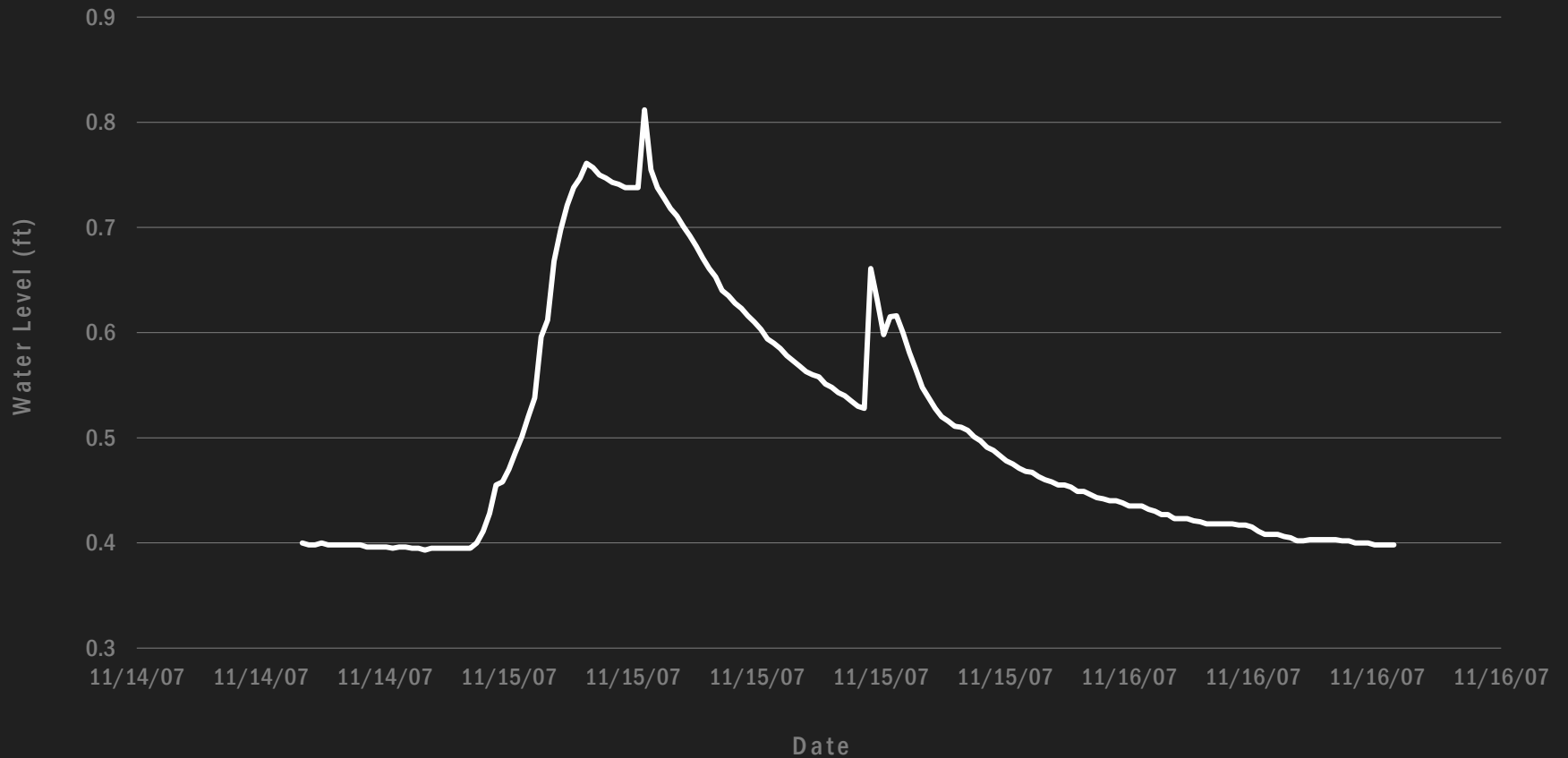
- Install new batteries
- Confirm instrument is recording depth and velocity

# Startup : Hydrolabs

- Install batteries
- Check calibration
- Check installation

# Make field-crew assignments

# Duration

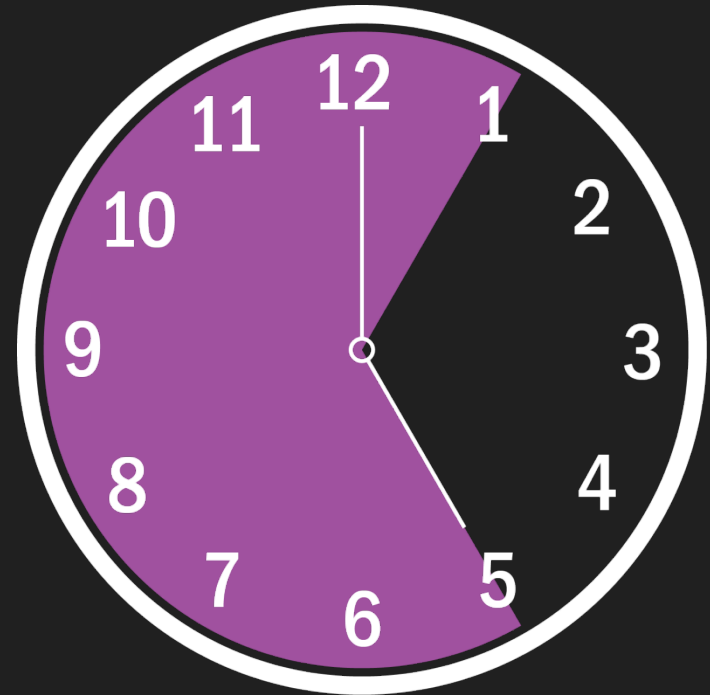


# Autosampler Typical Runtime

12 hour intervals



A.M. Schedule



P.M. Schedule

# Recommendations

- Sample labelling
- Sample filtering
- Bottle setup
- Shipping
- Decontamination
- Supplies of expendable materials



# Lessons Learned

- **Keep it simple**
- **Keep the sample intervals the same** at all locations
- **Notify the lab** once the storm-water sampling event has started

■ ■ ■



# Lessons Learned

- **Have a set process**  
*(removing bottles from autosamplers, labelling, and filling out COC forms)*
- **Look out for other activities within watershed**  
*(treatment plant discharges, construction activities, beaver dam breaks)*

# Typical problems



- Inaccurate weather forecasts
- Dead batteries
- Hydrolabs washed up on bank or surfing
- Autosampler Problems
  - Incomplete restart
  - Accidental shut off
  - Ice jam on rotator arm
  - Sample bottles floating in carousel
  - Suction line out of water/frozen
  - Error in water detection unit

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