

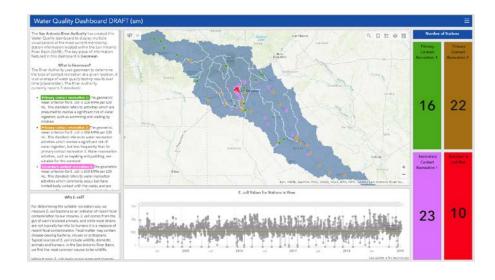
Water Quality - Bacteria Dashboard

July 12, 2019



Background

- Surface Water Quality Assessment
 - Clean Rivers Program
 - Texas Integrated Report
 - Challenges





Dashboard

- Focuses on E. coli levels
- High level overview
- Most recent data; 5 years
- Interactive
- Informative with links to other tools and webpages.



Demonstration

Dashboard



Next Steps

- Include rainfall and/or flow data.
- Incorporate other parameters.



Questions?

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Overview

Water Quality Dashboard DRAFT (sm)

The San Antonio River Authority has created this Water Quality dashboard to display multiple visualizations of the most current monitoring station information located within the San Antonio River Basin (SARB). The key piece of information featured in this dashboard is Geomean.

What is Geomean?

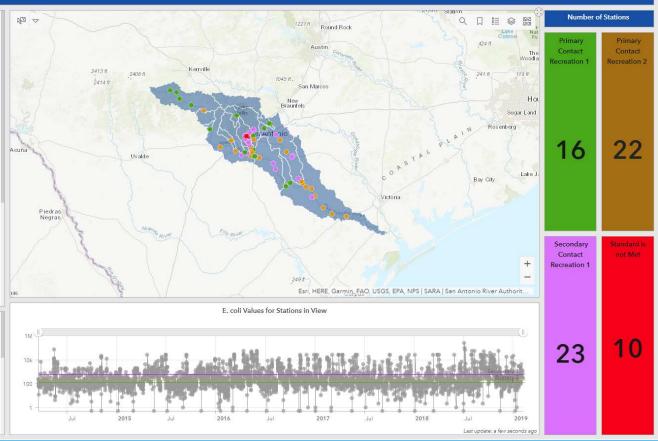
The River Authority uses geomean to determine the type of contact recreation at a given location. It is an average of water quality testing results over time (placeholder). The River Authority currently reports 3 standards:

- Primary contact recreation 1: The geometric mean criterion for E. coll is 126 MPN per 100 mt. This standard refers to activities which are presumed to involve a significant risk of water ingestion, such as swimming and wading by children.
- Primary contact recreation 22 The geometric mean criterion for E. coll is 206 MPN per 100 mL. This standard referes to water recreation activities which involve a significant risk of water ingestion, but less frequently than for primary contact recreation 1. Water reacreation activities, such as kayaking and paddling, are suitable for this standard.
- Secondary contact recreation 1:The geometric mean criterion for E. coll is 630 MPN per 100 mL. This standard refers to water recreation activities which commonly occur, but have limited body contact with the water, and are

Why E. coli?

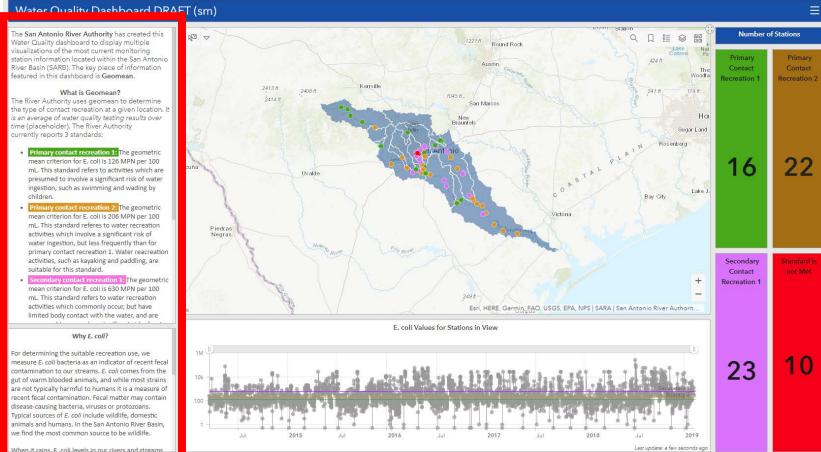
For determining the suitable recreation use, we measure *E. coli* bacteria as an indicator of recent fecal contamination to our streams. *E. coli* comes from the gut of warm blooded animals, and while most strains are not typically harmful to humans it is a measure of recent fecal contamination. Fecal matter may contain disease-causing bacteria, viruses or protozoans. Typical sources of *E. coli* include wildlife, domestic animals and humans. In the San Antonio River Basin, we find the most common source to be wildlife.

When it rains E coli levels in our rivers and streams





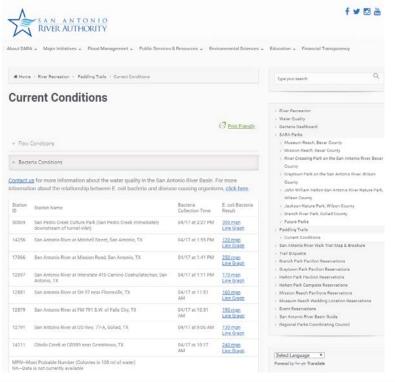
Description





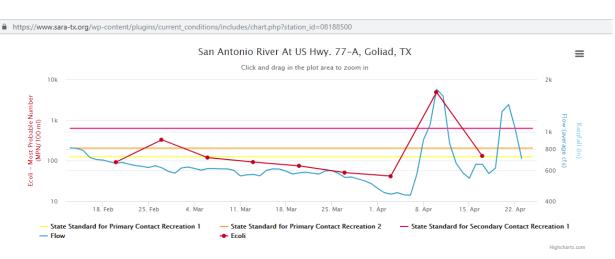
River Recreation Website - Current Conditions







Current Conditions Graph

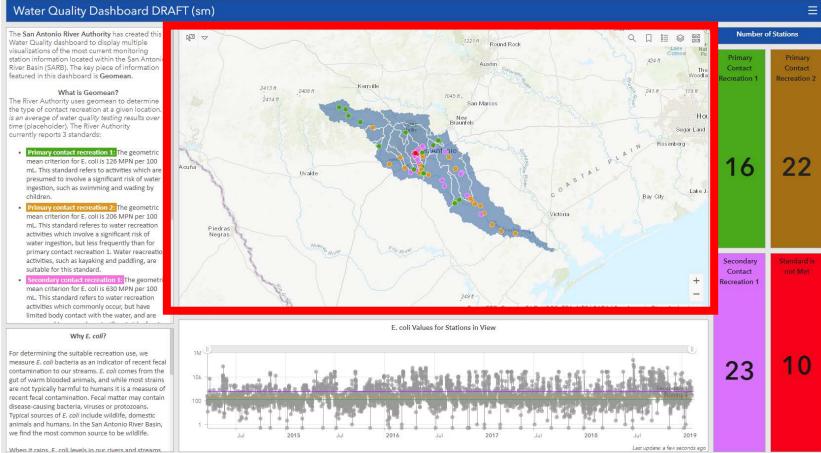


TCEQ recreational water quality standards are guidelines based on epidemiological studies using E. coli as indicator bacteria to determine a potential level of fecal contamination which may pose a risk to humans. All rivers and creeks contain a risk from bacteria. Always avoid ingesting the water and wash your hands afterwards.

- > Primary contact recreation 1 standard (126 most probable number per 100 ml): Activities that are presumed to involve a significant risk of ingestion of water (e.g. wading by children and swimming).
- **Primary contact recreation 2 standard** (206 mpn per 100 ml): Applies where water recreation activities occur that involve a significant risk of ingestion of water, but less frequently than for primary contact recreation 1 (e.g. wading by children and swimming).
- Secondary contact recreation 1 standard (630 mpn per 100 ml): Activities that commonly occur but have limited body contact and are presumed to pose a less significant risk of water ingestion than the primary contact recreation 1 standard (e.g. fishing, canoeing and kayaking).
- Provisional data subject to revision.



Map Area





Chart

Water Quality Dashboard DRAFT (sm) The San Antonio River Authority has created this Water Quality dashboard to display multiple visualizations of the most current monitoring station information located within the San Antonio River Basin (SARB). The key piece of information featured in this dashboard is Geomean.

What is Geomean?

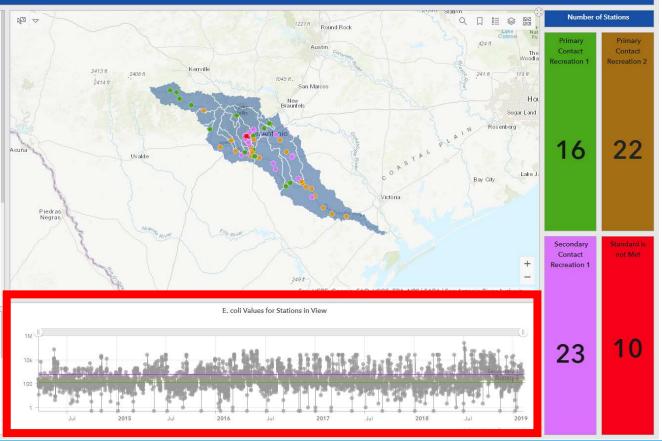
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When it rains E coli levels in our rivers and streams





Station Count

Water Quality Dashboard DRAFT (sm)

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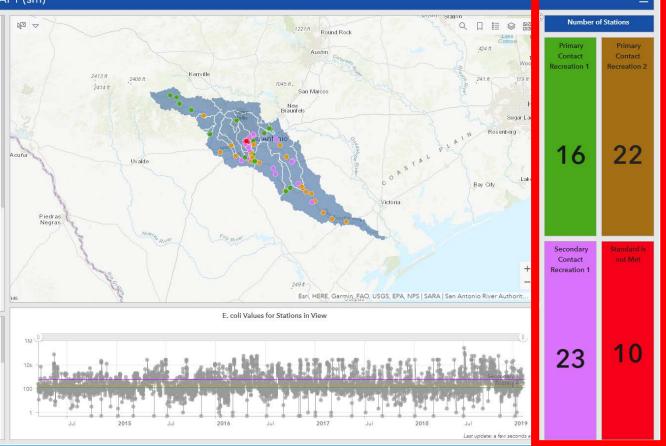
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When it rains, E. coli levels in our rivers and streams





Stream Assessment Layer

Water Quality Dashboard DRAFT (sm) **Number of Stations** The San Antonio River Authority has created this Water Quality dashboard to display multiple Castle Hills visualizations of the most current monitoring Primary station information located within the San Antonio Primary River Basin (SARB). The key piece of information Leon Valley featured in this dashboard is Geomean. What is Geomean? The River Authority uses geomean to determine the type of contact recreation at a given location. It is an average of water quality testing results over time (placeholder), The River Authority currently reports 3 standards: St Hedwig Primary contact recreation 1: The geometric mean criterion for E, coli is 126 MPN per 100 mL. This standard refers to activities which are presumed to involve a significant risk of water ingestion, such as swimming and wading by Primary contact recreation 2: The geometric mean criterion for E. coli is 206 MPN per 100 mL. This standard referes to water recreation activities which involve a significant risk of water ingestion, but less frequently than for primary contact recreation 1. Water reacreation activities, such as kayaking and paddling, are Secondary suitable for this standard. Contact . Secondary contact recreation 1: The geometric Recreation 1 Somerset CTX 1604-LOOP 42 mean criterion for E, coli is 630 MPN per 100 mL. This standard refers to water recreation SOMERSET OIL FIELD activities which commonly occur, but have BCAD. Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NP. limited body contact with the water, and are E. coli Values for Stations in View Why E. coli? For determining the suitable recreation use, we measure E. coli bacteria as an indicator of recent fecal contamination to our streams. E. coli comes from the gut of warm blooded animals, and while most strains are not typically harmful to humans it is a measure of recent fecal contamination. Fecal matter may contain disease-causing bacteria, viruses or protozoans. Typical sources of E. coli include wildlife, domestic animals and humans. In the San Antonio River Basin, we find the most common source to be wildlife.



Last update: a few seconds ago

When it rains F coli levels in our rivers and streams