

CURRENCY CREEK, FINNISS RIVER AND GOOLWA CHANNEL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Report 15, to 9th February 2010

OBSERVATIONS AT A GLANCE

- pH remains at satisfactory levels at all sites.
- Alkalinity levels at several Currency Creek sites have declined to approximately 50-60mg/L.
- Alkalinity remains relatively stable at most Finnis River sites but levels at site FRWL2 have declined to approximately 54 mg/L.
- Salinity at all sites is steadily increasing.
- Turbidity has decreased since pumping over the Clayton regulator stopped.

BACKGROUND

The Environment Protection Authority, Department for Environment and Heritage and Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation are monitoring water quality to assess potential water impacts associated with the exposure of acid sulfate soils and recent water level changes in the Goolwa Channel, Currency Creek and Finnis River region as a result of the Goolwa Channel Water Level Management Project. Further information regarding the project can be found at: <http://www.dwlbc.sa.gov.au/murray/drought/gccl.html>.

WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

A wide range of water quality parameters is being analysed in an integrated program across the Lower Lakes (see http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/environmental_info/water_quality/monitoring_programs_and_assessments/lower_lakes). Key field-based parameters for Currency Creek, Finnis River and Goolwa Channel reported herein are pH, acidity, alkalinity, salinity and turbidity.

pH is an indicator of acidity or alkalinity. Neutral water has a pH of 7, acidic solutions have lower values and alkaline solutions have higher values. Prior to the recent drying and re-wetting, the pH in the region was between 8 and 8.5.

Alkalinity is a measure of the buffering capacity of water, or the capacity of the water to neutralise acids and resist pH change. Alkalinity within

water bodies is consumed as acid is released from acid sulfate soils. Adding limestone contributes alkalinity to waters helping to neutralise any acid released from the sediments. Historically, alkalinity levels within this region have been between 100 and 250 mg/L as CaCO₃.

Salinity is a measure of the amount of dissolved salts in the water. Saline water conducts electricity more readily than freshwater so electrical conductivity (EC) is routinely used to measure salinity. As salinity increases it may become toxic to native freshwater organisms. Prior to drought conditions salinity was observed between 1000 and 1200 µS/cm (EC) within the region.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness or haziness in water caused by suspended sediment. Turbidity is expressed in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) and is measured using a relationship of light reflected from a given sample. Turbidity is very variable in the Lower Lakes and influenced primarily by wind events.

SAMPLING SITES

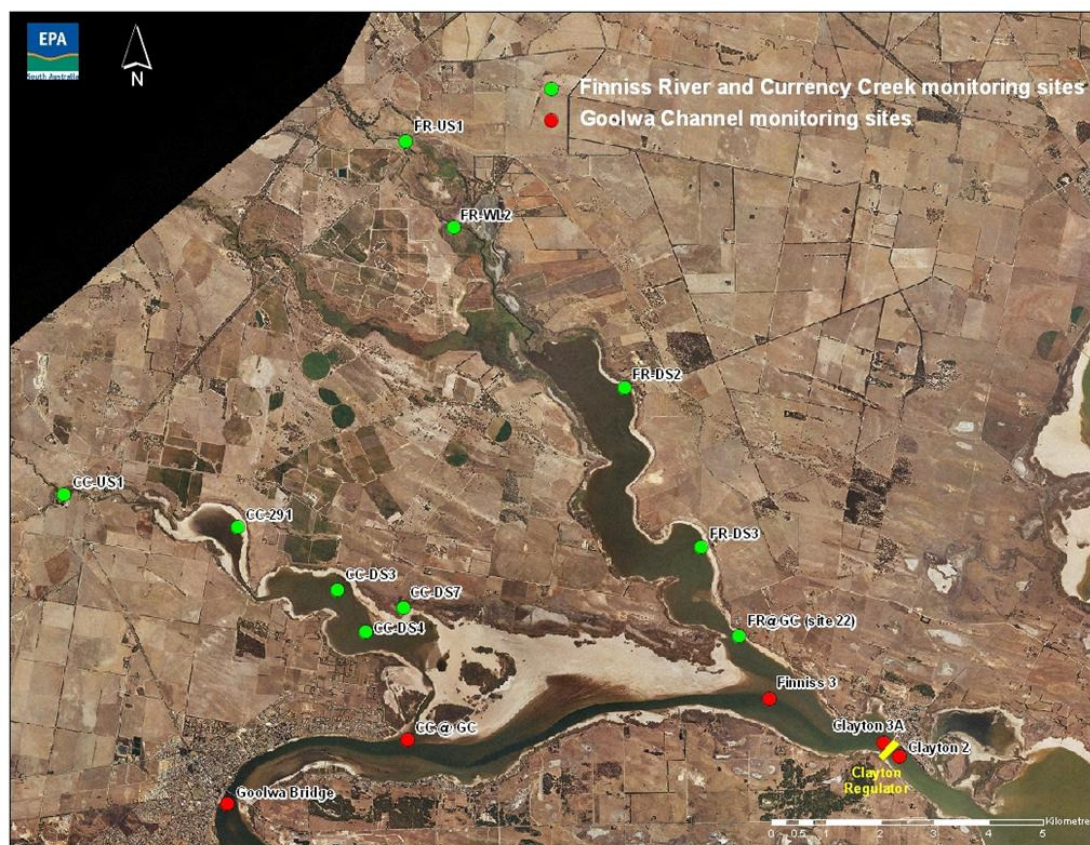
The sample sites where water quality monitoring is undertaken are shown in Figure 1. Several of these sites have been identified as high risk and as a result have been monitored as regularly as possible (in some instances up to 5 times per week).

Currency Creek and Finniss River site descriptions and justification for their selection are contained in prior reports (e.g. see Table 1, Report 7 on the EPA website).

Some of the sediment (groundwater) transects previously reported on are no longer being monitored as they have been inundated with the rising water level behind the regulator.

The Goolwa Channel sites selected include sites both upstream (e.g. Clayton 2) and downstream (e.g. Clayton 3C, Finniss 3, GC Channel and Goolwa Bridge) of the regulator near Clayton.

Figure 1 - Map of Sample Sites



LIMESTONE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

Trials of various pre-emptive or reactive (to water acidity) limestone additions have been undertaken in the area between April and July 2009 to mitigate the risk of acidification. For details of locations and volumes refer to Report 5 on the EPA website. Further limestone additions may be undertaken in the future as required.

CURRENCY CREEK WATER QUALITY

Surface water quality results are discussed below for selected sites and parameters in the Currency Creek region. Please refer to the graphs in Figure 2 for this section and to Figure 3 for rainfall at Currency Creek.

pH

- The pH levels of all sites within Currency Creek are now between 7.78 and 9.20 (8/2/10) which is within ANZECC guideline levels for the protection of aquatic organisms (pH 6.5 to 9.0).
- Sites within Currency Creek continue (8/2/10) to show a general trend of increasing or stable pH which has been the case since approximately the 3/11/09.

Alkalinity

- Although pH is satisfactory at all Currency Creek sites, alkalinity continues to remain quite variable at different sites.
- CCUS1 continues to exhibit high alkalinity (459 mg/L on 8/2/10) which is most likely a result of the groundwater inputs (high alkalinity) into the Currency Creek catchment being relatively undiluted at this time of year. This increase is consistent with values observed at this site at the end of last summer. However, it must be noted that flows from Currency Creek have all but ceased and any inputs into the lower Currency Creek are minimal.
- Site CC291 continues to exhibit relatively low alkalinity but is remaining stable at approximately 54 mg/L (8/2/10).
- CCDS4 exhibited signs of improvement with values reaching 100 mg/L on 14/1/10, however over the past few weeks the site has exhibited a declining trend. Currently (8/2/10) values stand at 60 mg/L.
- Alkalinity at site CCDS3 exhibited signs of improvement with values reaching 135 mg/L (14/1/09). Since this time the site has shown a declining trend and values currently (8/2/10) stand at 60 mg/L. This is the lowest value recorded at this site since late September of 2009.
- Alkalinity at the mouth of Currency Creek at the Goolwa Channel (CC@GC) currently stands at 174 mg/L (8/2/10). This site has exhibited an increasing trend in alkalinity after falling to a low of 27 mg/L in September of 2009.

Salinity (EC)

- Salinity levels at CC291, CCDS3, CCDS4 and CC@GC are quite similar (between 12163 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ and 15686 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ on 8/2/10). There is however an increasing salinity trend due to evaporative concentration over the summery months.

Figure 2 - Currency Creek Water Quality

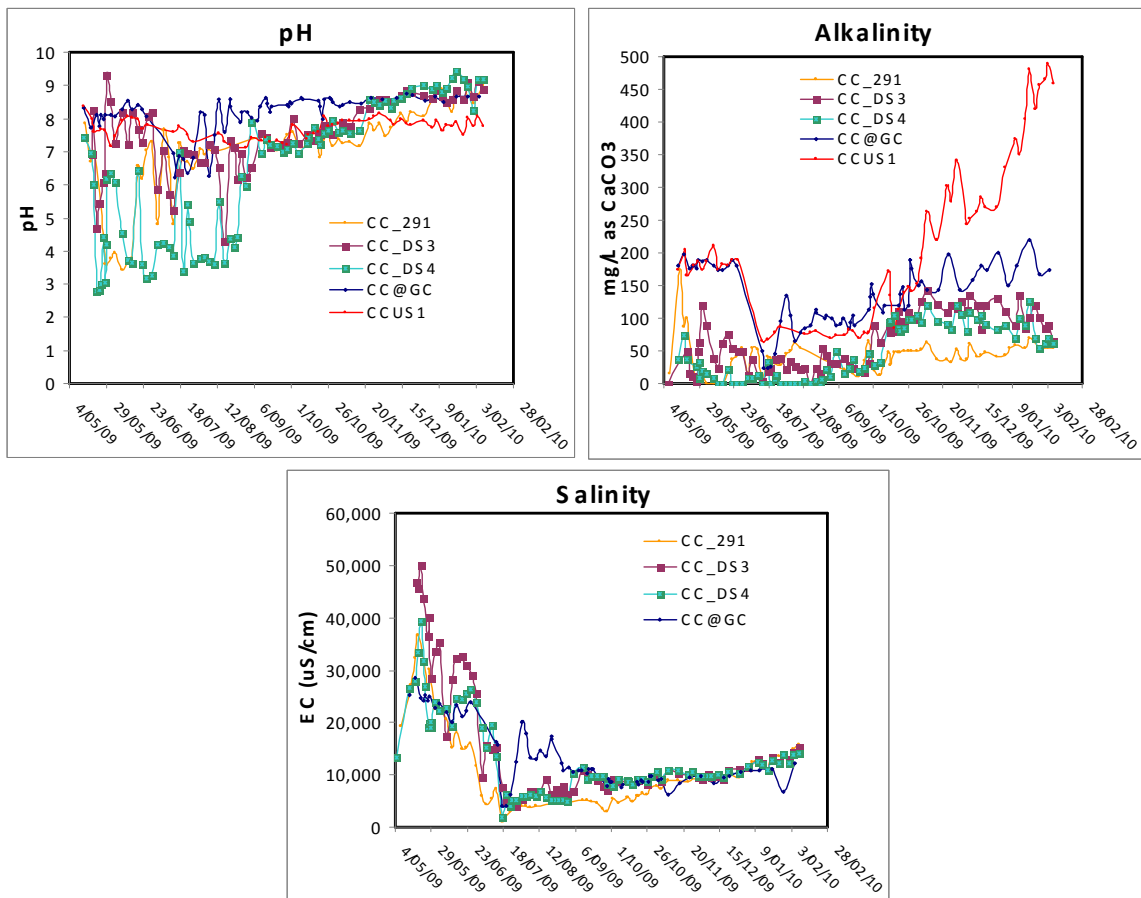
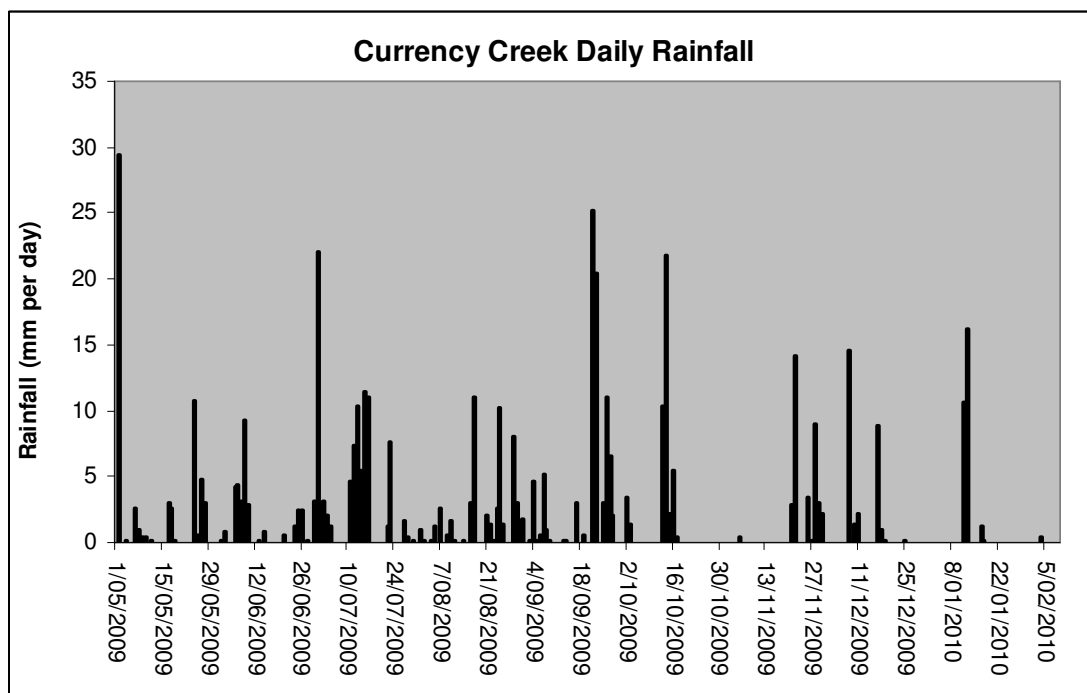


Figure 3 - Rainfall at Currency Creek



Data from South Australian Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board weather station
 (refer to <http://www.samdbnrm.sa.gov.au/Portals/7/AWMN/awsview.php>)

FINNISS RIVER WATER QUALITY

Water quality results are discussed below for selected sites and parameters in the Finnis River region. Please refer to the graphs in Figure 4 for this section.

pH

- pH levels at all Finnis River sites remain relatively stable and within the ANZECC guidelines for protection of aquatic ecosystems.

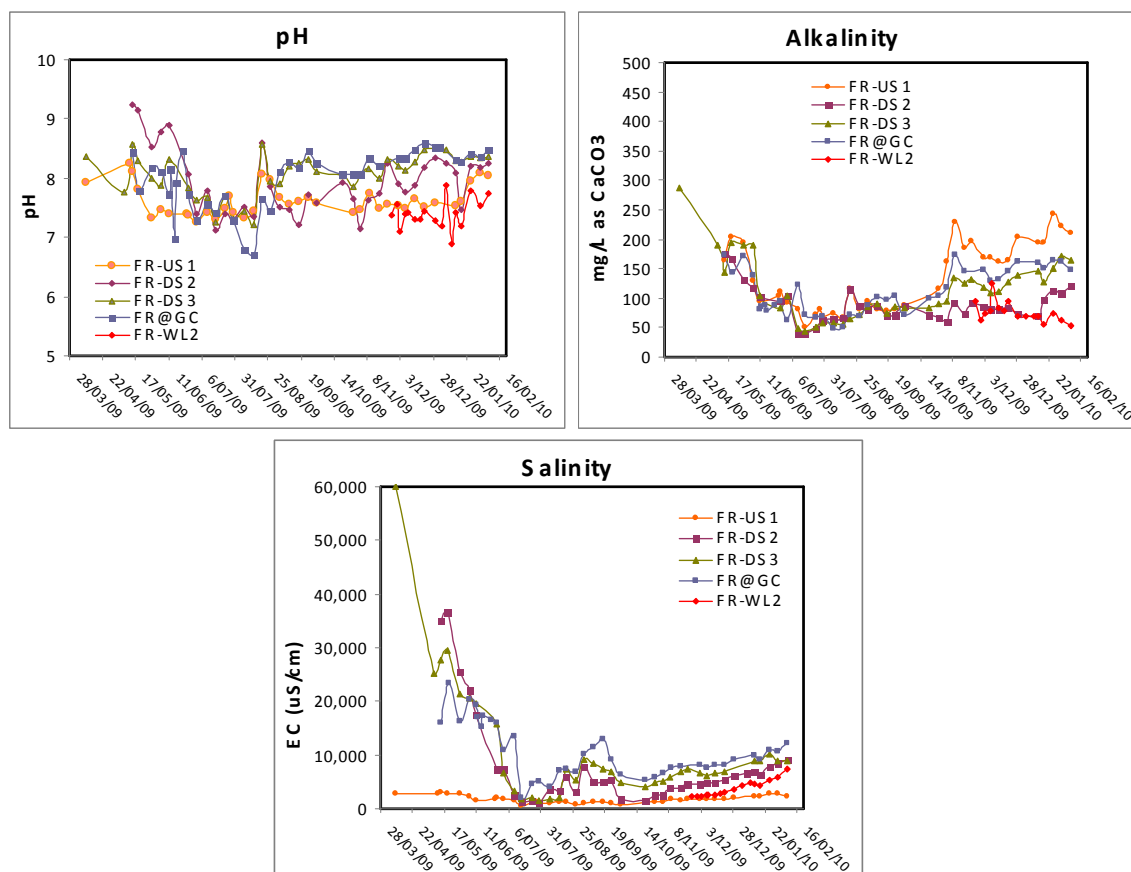
Alkalinity

- Sites in the Finnis River have satisfactory alkalinity levels (between 54 mg/L and 210 mg/L on 8/2/10). Alkalinity has generally been increased by the more alkaline Lake Alexandrina water pumped over the Goolwa Channel regulator between September and November 2009.
- Sites FRUS1, FR@GC and FRDS3 all exhibited an increasing trend in alkalinity from the 7th to the 29th of December. Levels have remained relatively stable since the 29th December and currently (8/2/10) stand at 165 mg/L (FRDS3), 147 mg/L (FR@GC) and 210 mg/L (FRUS1).
- Alkalinity at FRDS2 dropped to 70 mg/L on the 14/1/09, however since this time levels have increased and currently (8/2/10) stand at 120 mg/L.
- FRWL2 has been showing a declining trend in alkalinity since 9/12/09 where it stood at 126 mg/L. Currently (8/2/10) levels stand at 54 mg/L, which is the lowest recorded for this site since monitoring at the site began on 26/11/09. This is much lower than the upstream site FR-US1 and could indicate localised acid inputs from acid sulfate soils. This area was an acid sulfate soil “hotspot” identified by CSIRO.

Salinity (EC)

- An increase in Finnis River flow driven by rainfall resulted in salinity levels remaining stable (countering some evaporation) up until the beginning of December. Since this time all four sites have exhibited an increasing salinity trend, with the higher levels recorded closer to the Goolwa Channel. Currently (8/2/10) salinity at the sites ranges between 2403 μ S/cm (upstream site, FR-US1) to 12143 μ S/cm (downstream site near the Goolwa Channel, FR@GC).

Figure 4 - Finniss River Water Quality



GOOLWA CHANNEL WATER QUALITY

Surface water quality results are discussed below for selected sites and parameters in the Goolwa Channel region. Please refer to the graphs in Figure 5 for this section. Many of these sites were added as the Goolwa regulator near Clayton neared completion and pumping began on 11 September 2009. Pumping was ceased on 9 November 2009.

pH

- The pH of all sites monitored in the Goolwa Channel remains stable and within the ANZECC guideline values for protection of aquatic organisms.

Alkalinity

- Alkalinity in the Goolwa Channel has remained at satisfactory levels at all sites (above 162 mg/L; 8/02/10). Since the pumping program was implemented there has been an overall increase in alkalinity at all sites in the Goolwa channel.

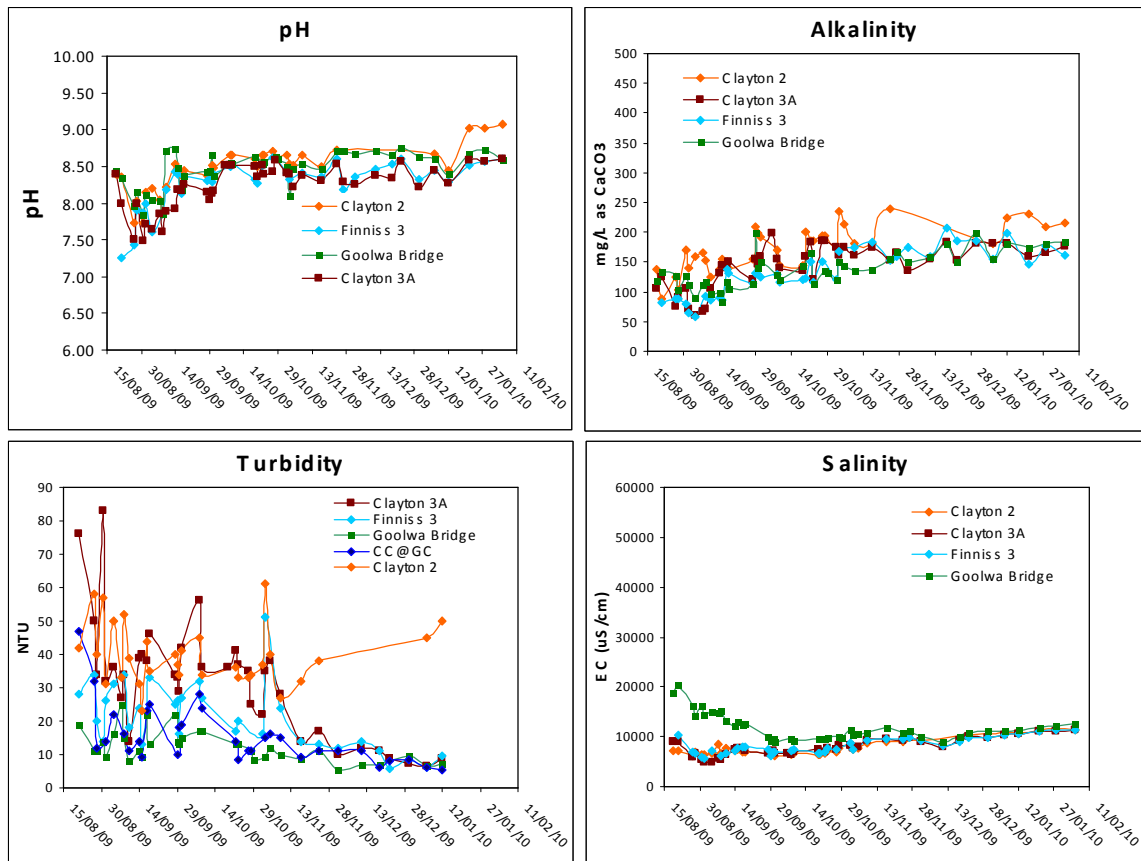
Salinity (EC)

- Salinity decreased substantially at all sites due to dilution from the tributary inflows and pumping from Lake Alexandrina between 27/11/09 and 11/12/09. However since mid December, salinity levels at all sites have exhibited increasing trends. Currently salinity levels at all sites are about 12000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ (8/02/10).

Turbidity

- Pumping at the Goolwa Regulator near Clayton ceased on November 9, 2009. Since this time the turbidity at the sites closest to the regulator (Finniss 3, Clayton 3A) decreased markedly. Currently all four sites range between 5.4 and 9.8 NTU (12/1/10) and have a declining trend. The very low turbidity in this region is likely due to lower concentrations of these constituents in tributary flow, settling in the pool behind the regulator and salt-induced coagulation of clay colloids. A large increase in filamentous (*Cladophora* sp.) and macro-algal growth (*Stuckenia pectinata*) has been observed in this region, presumably as a result of the greater water clarity. Site Clayton 2 which is located on the opposite side of the Goolwa Regulator is an exception to this trend. Currently (12/1/10) turbidity stands at 50 NTU, which despite being higher than the other sites inside the regulator, is similar to other sites in Lake Alexandrina.

Figure 5 - Goolwa Channel Water Quality



Further information on water quality and quantity, and acid sulfate soils, can be found on the following websites:

- Department for Environment and Heritage
www.environment.sa.gov.au/cllmm/
- River Murray Data <http://data.rivermurray.sa.gov.au/> (real-time data)
- Environment Protection Authority www.epa.sa.gov.au or for specific Lower Lakes data see
www.epa.sa.gov.au/environmental_info/water_quality/monitoring_programs_and_assessments/lower_lakes
- Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation
www.dwlbc.sa.gov.au
- South Australian Murray–Darling Basin Natural Resource Management Board www.samdbnrm.sa.gov.au
- Murray–Darling Basin Authority www.mdba.gov.au
- Waterwatch www.waterwatch.org.au
- CSIRO acid sulfate soils www.clw.csiro.au/acidsulfatesoils/murray.html