

Introduction

This water quality monitoring fact sheet was prepared by the Irrigated Agriculture Program of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) and made available on November 30, 2008. The data were delivered by Central Coast Water Quality Preservation, Inc. (CCWQP) to the Water Board as part of the monitoring and reporting requirements for all dischargers enrolled under *Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharge from Irrigated Lands, Order No. R3-2004-0117*. Monitoring stations were selected to represent water quality in predominantly agricultural areas, but in some cases reflect mixed land uses upstream of the sites.

312SMI Santa Maria River at Highway 1

The Cooperative Monitoring Program sampled Santa Maria River at Highway 1 22 times (one sample per month) between January 2005 and October 2006.

Summary of Water Quality Data

Notable Measured Analytes for Water Quality Monitoring

Analyte/Parameter	Average	Range	Water Quality Criteria (WQC) or Guideline ¹	Percent Outside WQC or Guideline
Ammonia as N, Unionized	0.008 mg/L	0.001–0.013 mg/L	<0.025 mg/L ⁺	0%
Nitrate/Nitrite as N	31.5 mg/L	11.5–81.9 mg/L	<10.0 mg/L*	100%
Orthophosphate as P	0.13 mg/L	0.00–0.37 mg/L	<0.12 mg/L*	50%
Turbidity (NTU)	322 NTU	2–2839 NTU	<25 NTU*	31%
Conductivity	1.90 mmho/cm	0.55–3.67 mmho/cm	Ranges: ⁺ <0.75 No Problem 0.75–3.0 Increasing >3.0 Severe	6% 88% 6%
pH	7.8	7.5–8.3	7.0–8.3 ⁺	0%
Annual Median Dissolved Oxygen (% Saturation)	2005: 90% 2006: 109%	65–182%	>85% annual median ⁺	Std met Std met
Dissolved Oxygen	10.2 mg/L	6.7–15.8 mg/L	>5.0 mg/L (GEN/WARM) ⁺ >7.0 mg/L (COLD/SPWN) ⁺	0% 12%
Chlorophyll a	5.5 µg/L	0.0–52.1 µg/L	<40 µg/L*	6%
Water Temperature	15.6°C	11.5–23.3°C	Water Basin Specific	--

+ Indicates standard defined in the Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin (Basin Plan)

* Indicates guideline not described in the Basin Plan or not specifically stated as applicable to the beneficial uses of the site. Origin of the guideline is described in the individual discussion of the analyte/parameter.

The present and potential beneficial uses for **Santa Maria River** as defined in the Basin Plan include Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Ground Water Recharge (GWR), Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD), Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM), Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR), Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE), Fresh Water Habitat (FRESH, and Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM).

¹ Water Quality Criteria (WQC) are defined in the Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coast Basin (also referred to as the “Basin Plan”) to protect beneficial uses such as drinking water, fish habitat, irrigation water, etc. WQC include general water quality standards for some analytes as well as specific criteria based on the defined beneficial uses. Other water quality guidelines were compiled to provide a standard in order to compare sites. Bold indicates beneficial uses that apply to this watershed.

Unionized Ammonia (as N)

Unionized ammonia (as N) is a calculated value based on water temperature, pH, and total ammonium concentration. Ammonia can be toxic in water. With high water temperature and/or high pH, ammonia becomes unionized and is toxic at much lower levels. The Basin Plan general water quality objectives state that unionized ammonia should not exceed 0.025 mg/L. Over time, ammonia should reduce to nitrate, so long-lasting levels of ammonia may indicate continuous discharges of waste. **No unionized ammonia samples exceeded the standard. The highest value was 0.013 mg/L, half the standard. The low average temperature (15.6°C) and moderate average pH (7.8) may have contributed to keeping the ammonia in its ionized, non-toxic form. The average unionized ammonia concentration was 0.008 mg/L.**

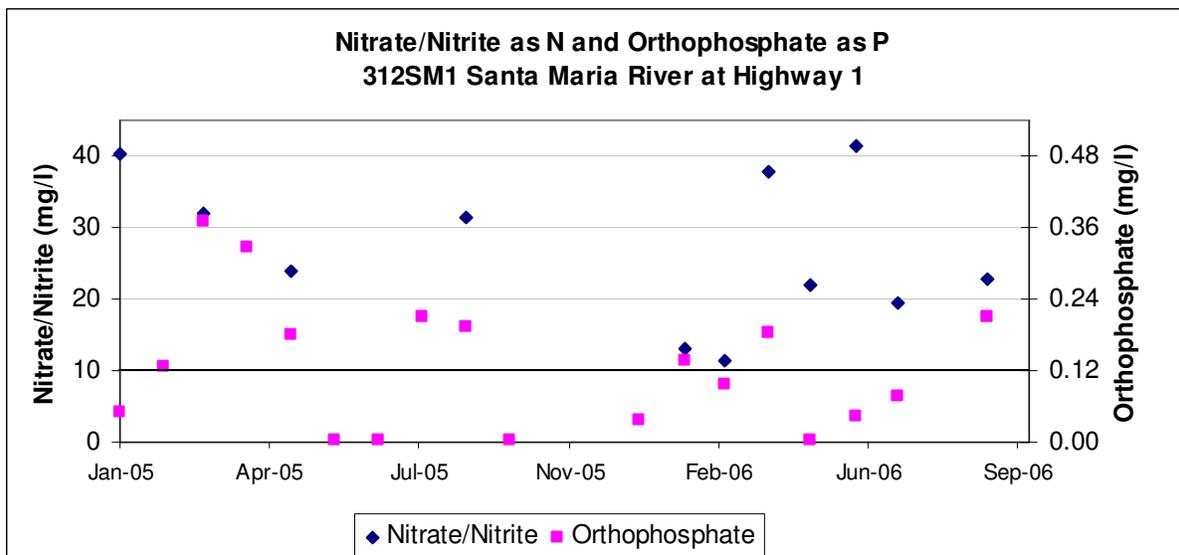
Nitrate/Nitrite as N

The Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) objective states in Table 3-2 of the Basin Plan that nitrate as NO₃ shall not exceed 45 mg/L. This value is equivalent to 10 mg/L of nitrate as N. Nitrite accounts for a small percent of total nitrate/nitrite, and therefore, nitrate as N criterion was used as a guideline for nitrate/nitrite. **All 12 nitrate/nitrite samples exceeded the guideline, ranging from 11.5 mg/L to 81.9 mg/L (over 8 times the guideline). The average concentration was 31.5 mg/L (three times the guideline).**

Orthophosphate as P

The Basin Plan does not contain orthophosphate standards. The Central Coast Ambient Monitoring program (CCAMP) non-regulatory guideline for general water quality objectives states that orthophosphate concentrations shall not exceed 0.12 mg/L. **Orthophosphate concentrations exceeded the guideline in nine of 18 samples (50%), ranging from non-detectable levels to 0.37 mg/L (over 3 times the guideline). The average concentration was 0.13 mg/L.**

The chart below shows the nitrate/nitrite and orthophosphate concentrations throughout the sampling period. The guidelines for nitrate/nitrite as N and orthophosphate as P state that their concentrations shall not exceed 10 mg/L and 0.12 mg/L, respectively, shown by the black horizontal line on the graph.



Turbidity

The Basin Plan states: “Water shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.” Sigler et al.² shows that turbidity levels of 25 NTU or greater caused reduction in juvenile salmonid growth due to interference with their ability to find food. Turbidity is often affected by suspended material in runoff. **Five of 16 turbidity readings (31%) exceeded the guideline. Turbidity levels in the Santa Maria River at Highway 1 averaged**

² Sigler, J.W., T.C. Bjornn, & F.H. Everst. (1984). *Effects of chronic turbidity on density and growth of steelhead and coho salmon*. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. 113:142-150.

322 NTU. In February 2005, turbidity was measured as 2839 NTU (114 times the standard). The standard deviation was over 700, indicating extreme (high and low) readings.

Conductivity

Conductivity is measured from a water sample. Based on Table 3-3 of the Basin Plan showing Guidelines for Interpretation of Quality of Water for Irrigation, conductivity below 0.75 mmho/cm causes no problems to irrigation, between 0.75 and 3 mmho/cm causes increasing problems, and conductivity above 3 mmho/cm causes severe problems. The conductivity level can be greatly affected by geologic and biological influences and is not necessarily related to agricultural activities. **One of 17 conductivity samples (6%) indicated no problems to irrigation water; 15 samples (88%) indicated increasing problems; one sample (6%) indicated severe problems.**

pH

Multiple beneficial uses have objectives for pH. The Basin Plan general water quality objective for pH is between 7.0 and 8.5; MUN, AGR, REC-1, and REC-2 pH objectives are between 6.5 and 8.3. The standard, therefore, is 7.0-8.3 if one or more of MUN, AGR, REC-1, and REC-2 is defined as a beneficial use. pH above 9 can cause skin irritant to humans and makes water inhospitable to many species. **All 17 samples remained within the standard for pH, ranging from 7.5 to 8.3.**

Dissolved Oxygen Concentration and Dissolved Oxygen Saturation

The Basin Plan general water quality objectives state annual median dissolved oxygen shall remain above 85% saturation. General and WARM objectives state that the dissolved oxygen concentration must remain above 5.0 mg/L at all times, and SPWN and COLD objectives state that the dissolved oxygen concentration must remain above 7.0 mg/L at all times. **All 17 samples met the general and WARM concentration standard, but two samples (12%) did not meet the COLD and SPWN concentration standard. Dissolved oxygen met the saturation standard during 2005 and 2006, with median annual values of 90 and 109% saturation, respectively.**

Though no standards have been set in the Basin Plan regarding dissolved oxygen supersaturation (>100%), studies have shown that supersaturation of gases may cause gas bubble trauma in fish³. Dissolved gas saturation levels were not collected at this site; however, oxygen levels reached 182% saturation, which may indicate dissolved gas supersaturation.

Chlorophyll a

Healthy and appropriate Chlorophyll a levels are not defined in the Basin Plan. Chlorophyll a indicates phytoplankton growth, a necessary component of healthy water bodies. Because turbidity causes interference for the Chlorophyll a probe, measurements of Chlorophyll a may not be accurate when turbidity is above 1000 NTU. Chlorophyll a levels over 40 µg/L are considered problematic by North Carolina Administrative Code (NCAC). **One of 16 Chlorophyll a readings (6%) exceeded the guideline (March 2005 – 52.1 µg/L). The readings averaged 5.5 µg/L. The three highest levels of Chlorophyll a were measured between January and March 2005.**

Temperature

Sullivan et al.⁴ state that the maximum weekly average temperatures for protection of steelhead or rainbow trout, and coho salmon are 19.6 and 19.7°C, respectively. **The temperature averaged 15.6°C and ranged from 11.5 to 23.3°C. Though weekly averages were not taken, the temperatures taken at this site indicate that it is capable of supporting a cold-water fish habitat.**

³ Mesa, M.G., L.K. Weiland, & A.G. Maule. (2000). *Progression and severity of gas bubble trauma in juvenile salmonids*. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society. 129:174-185.

⁴ Sullivan, K., D.J. Martin, R.D. Cardwell, T.E. Toll, & S. Duke. (2000). *An analysis of the effects of temperature on salmonids of the Pacific Northwest with implications for selecting temperature criteria*. Portland, OR: Sustainable Ecosystems Institute.

Summary of Toxicity Data

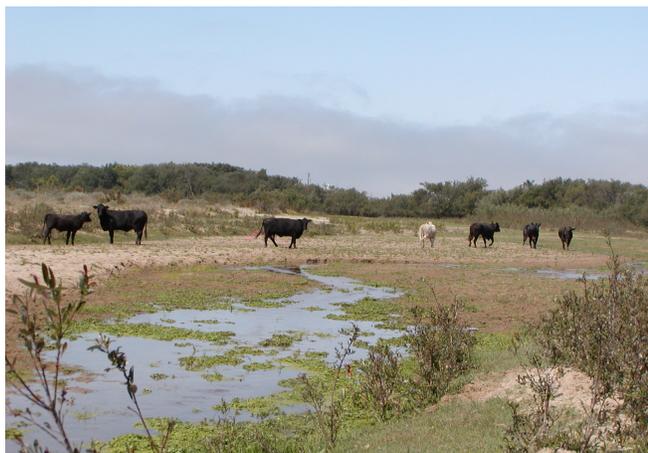
Species with Significant Mortality

	Feb-05	Mar-05	Apr-05	Jul-05	Sep-05	Feb-06	May-06	Sep-06
Invertebrate (Water Column)	No	No*		No*	Yes	No*		No*
Invertebrate (Sediment)			Yes				Yes	
Fish (Water Column)	No	No				No		No
Algae (Water Column)	No	No				Yes		No

*Indicates significant effect on growth or reproduction (even though mortality did not have a significant effect)

Significant effect is determined by statistically significant rates of mortality, growth, or reproduction compared to a control sample and provides an indication that something is affecting plant or animal life in the stream. Invertebrates show significant sensitivity to organophosphates and pesticides. Significant effect to algae often indicates the presence of herbicides and metals such as copper. Fish are less sensitive to organophosphates but can be impacted by other pollutants such as ammonia and pyrethroid pesticides.

Photos of Site



July 2006



February 2006

QAQC

The data in this water quality monitoring fact sheets meet the quality assurance and quality control requirements of the Water Board's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). Additional surface water monitoring data are available at the Water Board's Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program website <http://www.ccamp.org>. Any questions regarding the data or analysis should be directed to either **Peter Meertens** at pmeertens@waterboards.ca.gov (805) 549-3869 or **Amanda Bern** at abern@waterboards.ca.gov (805) 594-6197.

Attachment: Monitoring Data

