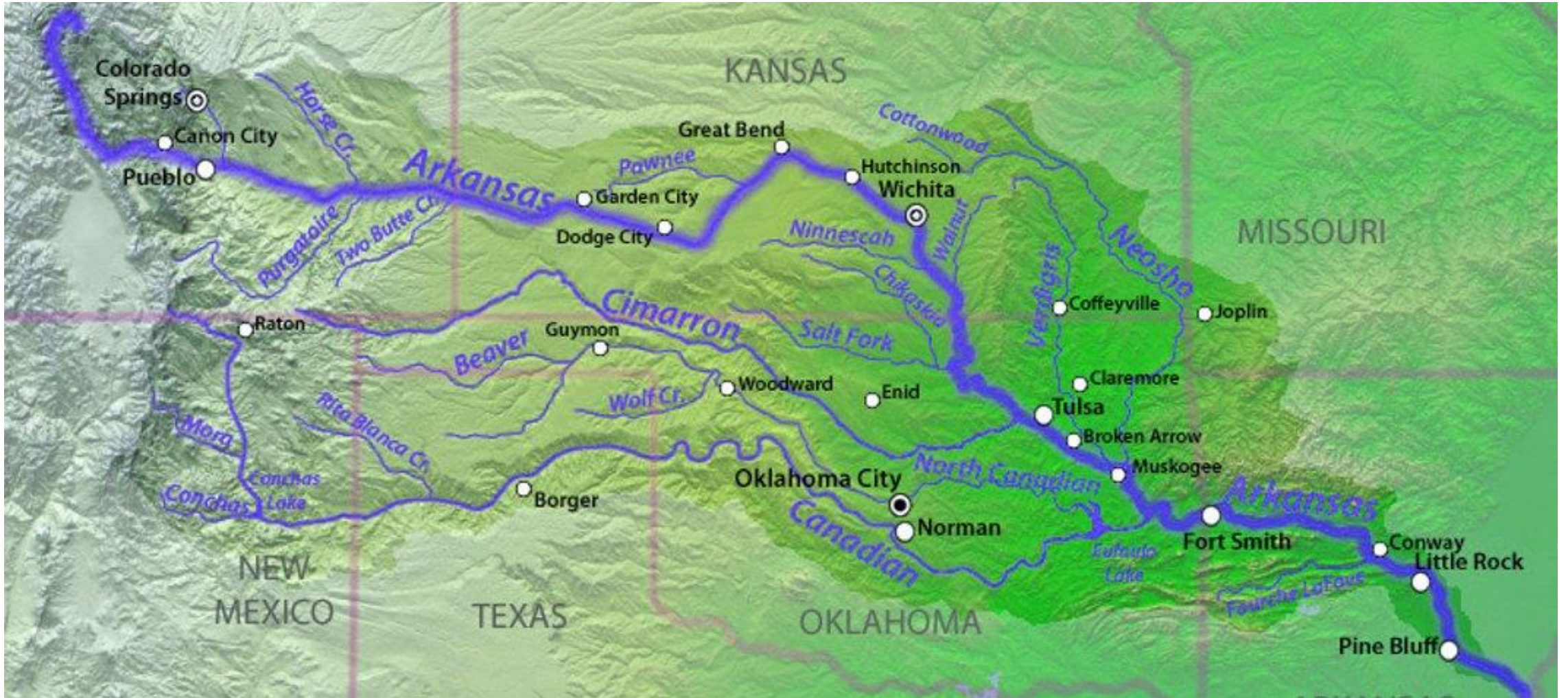




Water Quality Monitoring at Zink Lake

Brooke Caviness, City of Tulsa
Barney Austin, Hazen and Sawyer

Arkansas River Basin



History – Keystone Dam

Authorized by Flood
Control Act of 1950

1956 – Construction began

1964 – Completion for
flood control

1968 – Commercial
operation of hydropower

Cost: \$123 Million (1956
dollars)



Previous Zink Dam

Constructed in 1982

7 feet in height

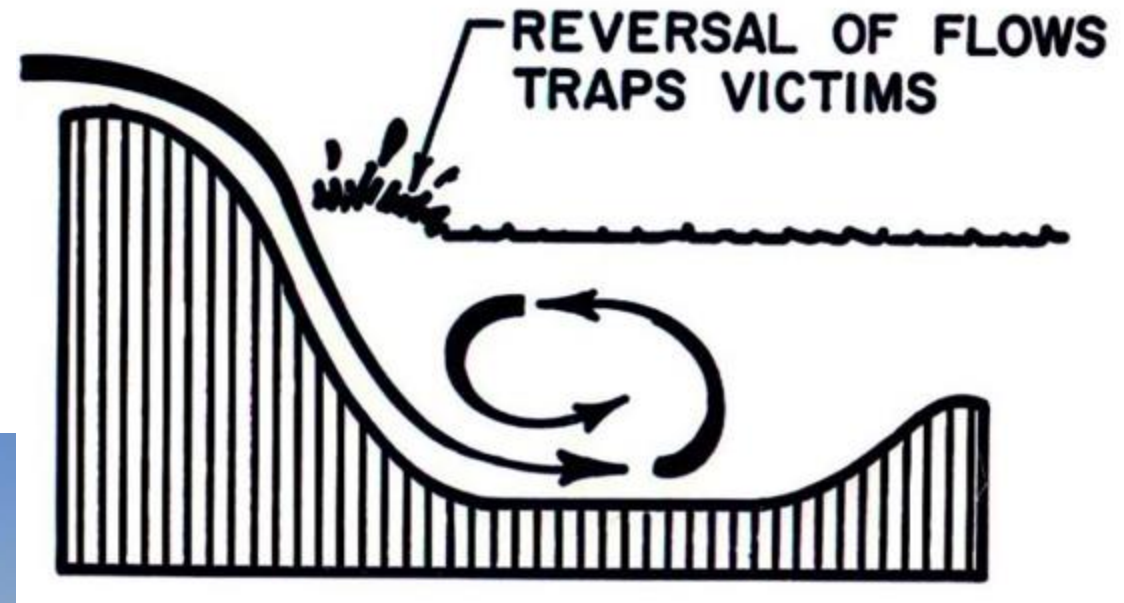
1,030 feet in length

Ogee spillway design

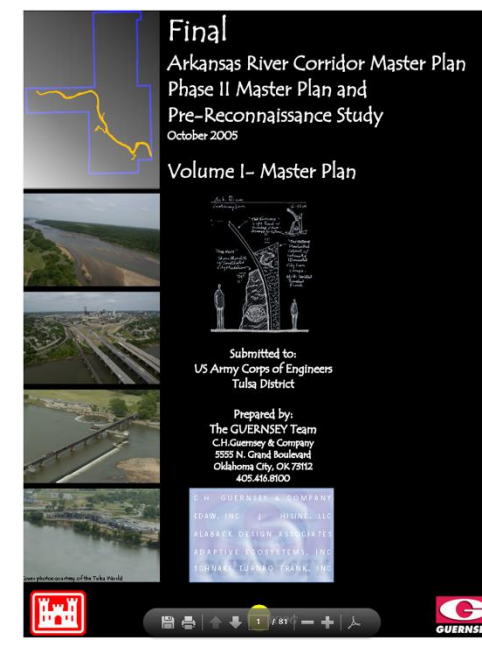
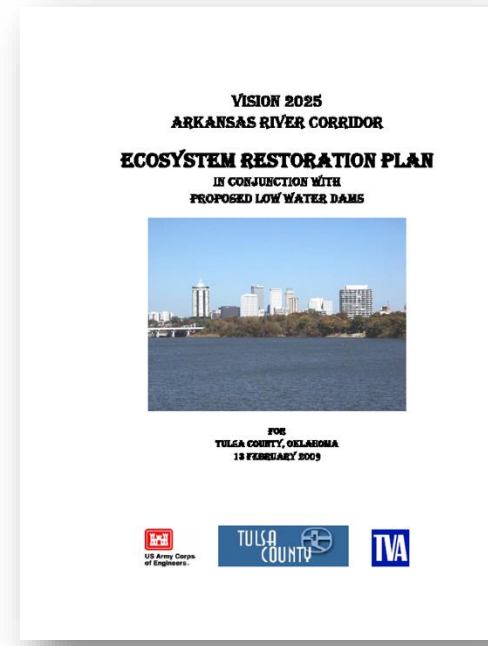
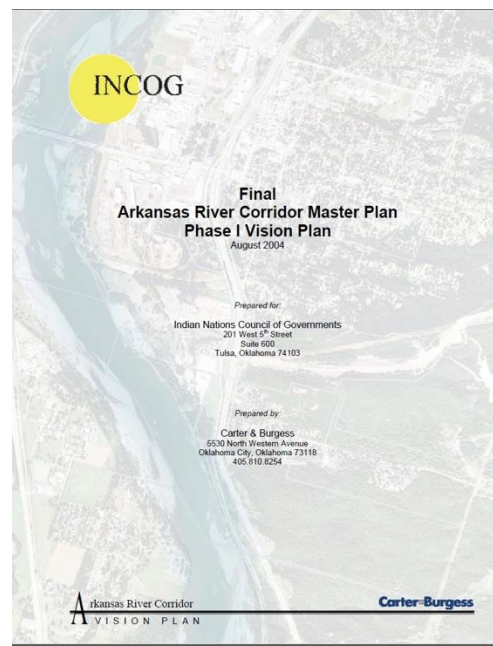
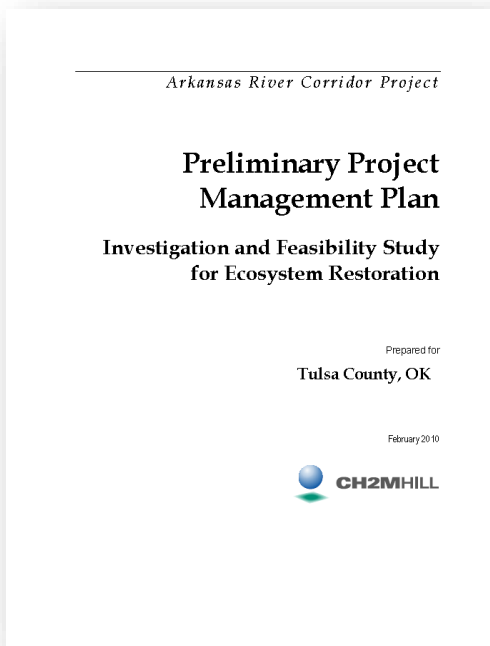
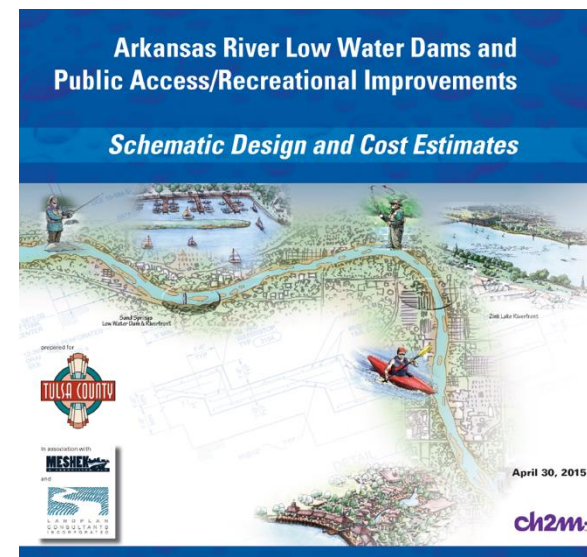
880' fixed dam

5' high gates

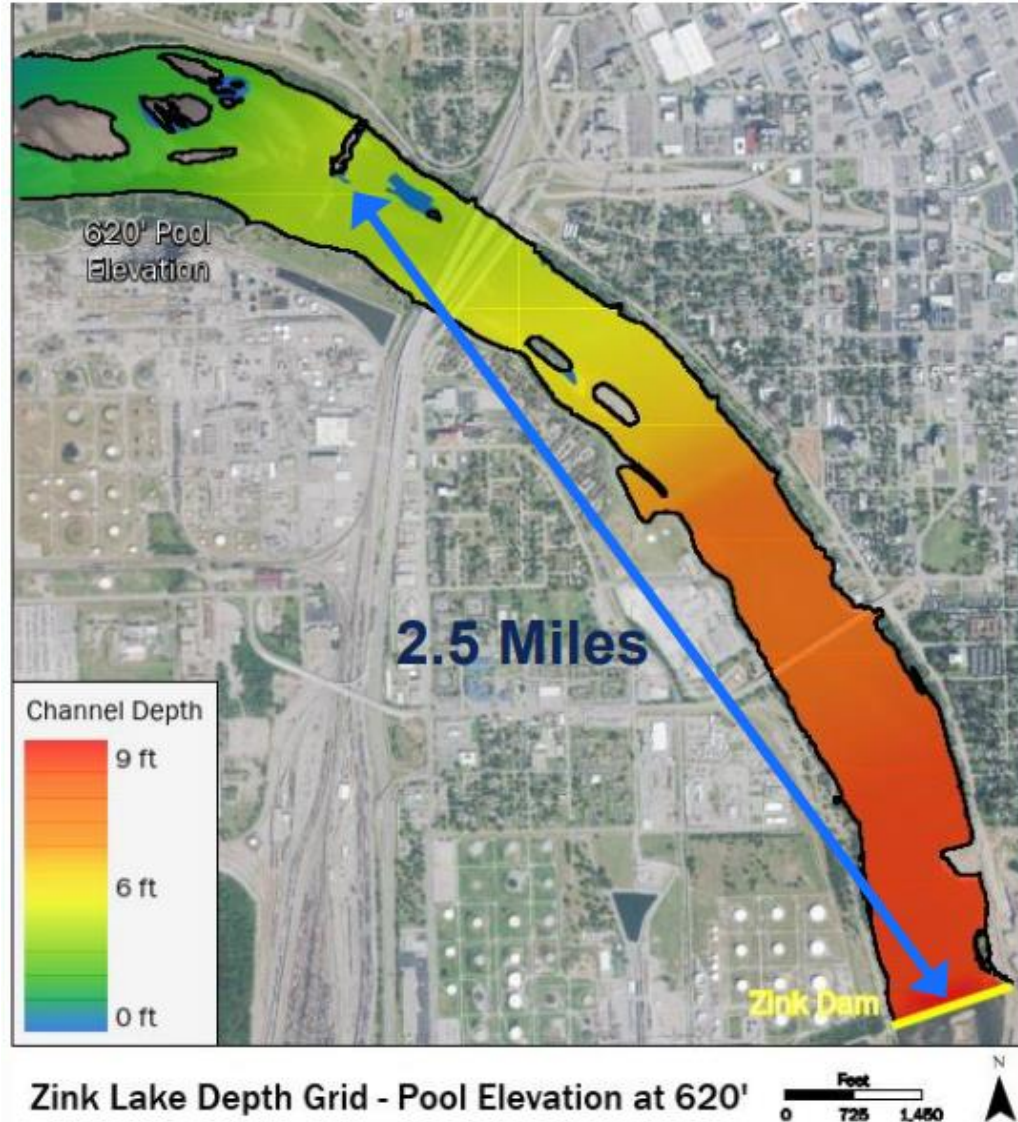
3 sections of 50'



- Decades of discussion about river improvements
- 42 miles of river in Tulsa County
- Public meeting desires:
 - More water in the river
 - Development
 - Recreational areas along the corridor
 - Better Connections and access
 - Conservation and improvement to the native riverine habitat

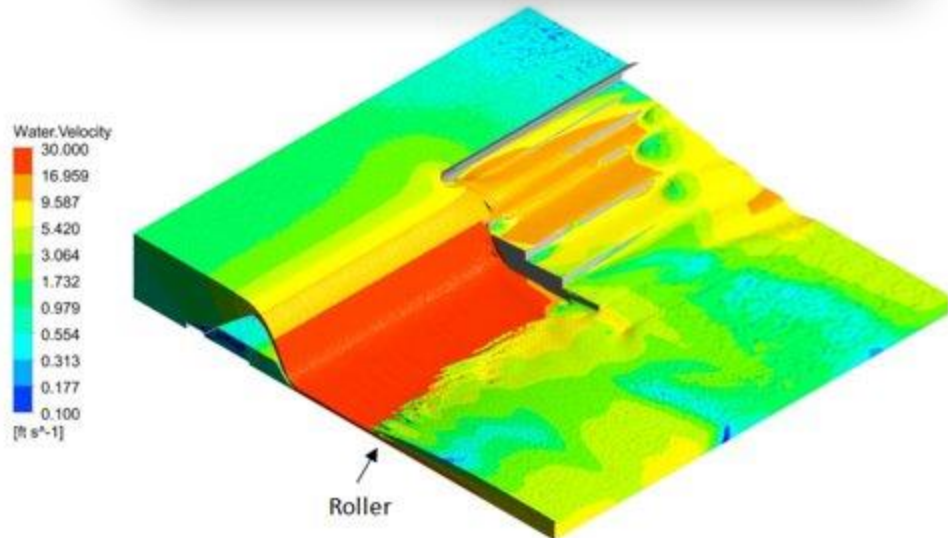
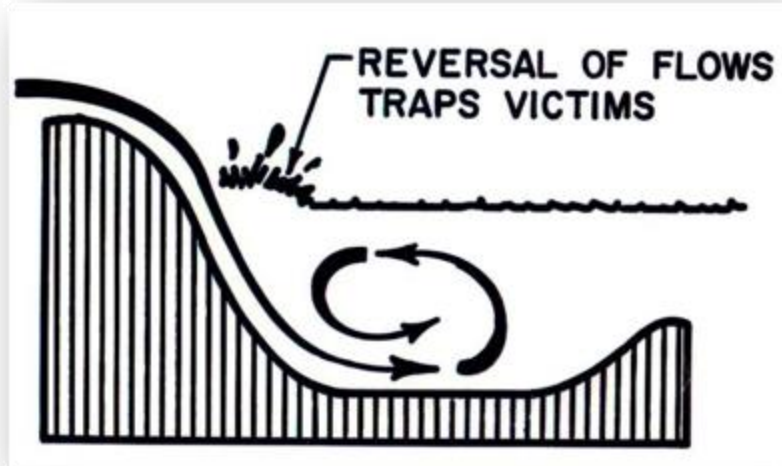


Public Access



- Paths and trails adjacent to water's edge
- Pedestrian bridge connections with sidewalks/trails
- Fishing from banks

Enhanced Safety



- Existing Ogee weir
- New step design reduces hazard



Sediment Management



- During high flow conditions ($>40k$ cfs) all gates will be down enabling sediment transport
- Provides 'no rise' to base flood elevation



Recreation Opportunities



- + Zink Lake – increased length and increased pool depth to 10' at the dam
- + Whitewater flume



Recreation Opportunities

Whitewater Kayaking



Rowing Events



Pedal Boating



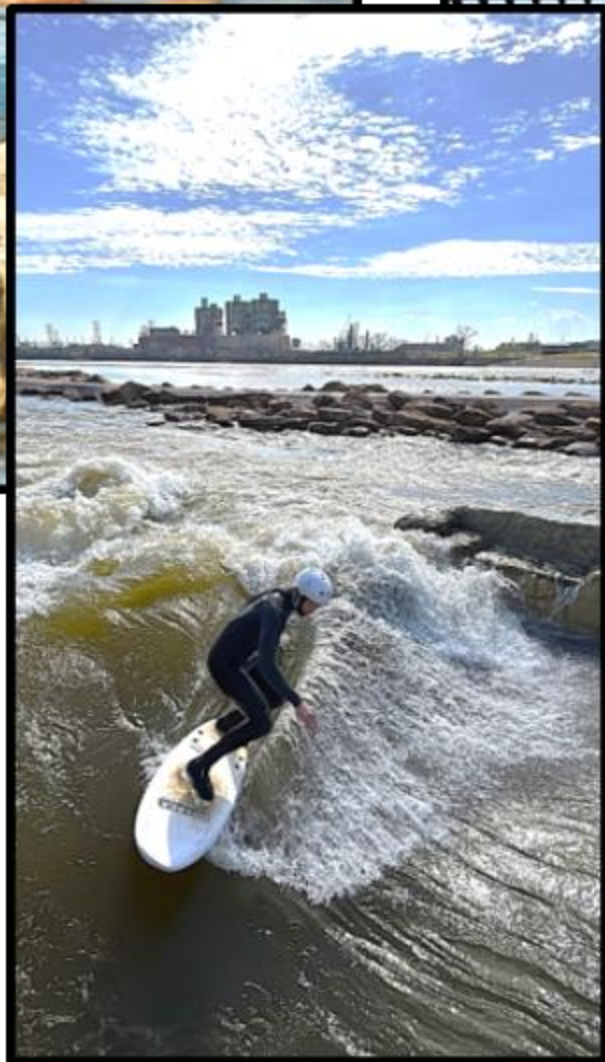
Great Raft Race



River Surfing







First some explanations...

AquaStrategies
Water Planning, Science & Engineering



HAZEN AND SAWYER
Environmental Engineers & Scientists



AquaStrategies



Hazen



**A & M Engineering and
Environmental Services, Inc.**
Consulting - Design - Construction - Remediation

Scope of work from City of Tulsa

Task #	Description
Task 1	Project Work Plan
Task 2	Field Monitoring and Laboratory Analyses
Task 3	Framework for Public Dashboard
Task 4	Water Quality Analysis/Modeling
Task 5	Project Management and Coordination
Task 6	Reporting

Project Work Plan

Review of historical data
Contaminant source analysis
Water quality monitoring strategy
QA/QC plan
Project Health and Safety Plan
Public Information Dissemination



Zink Lake Water Quality Study Project Work Plan

Submitted to:



Submitted by:

AquaStrategies

in collaboration with



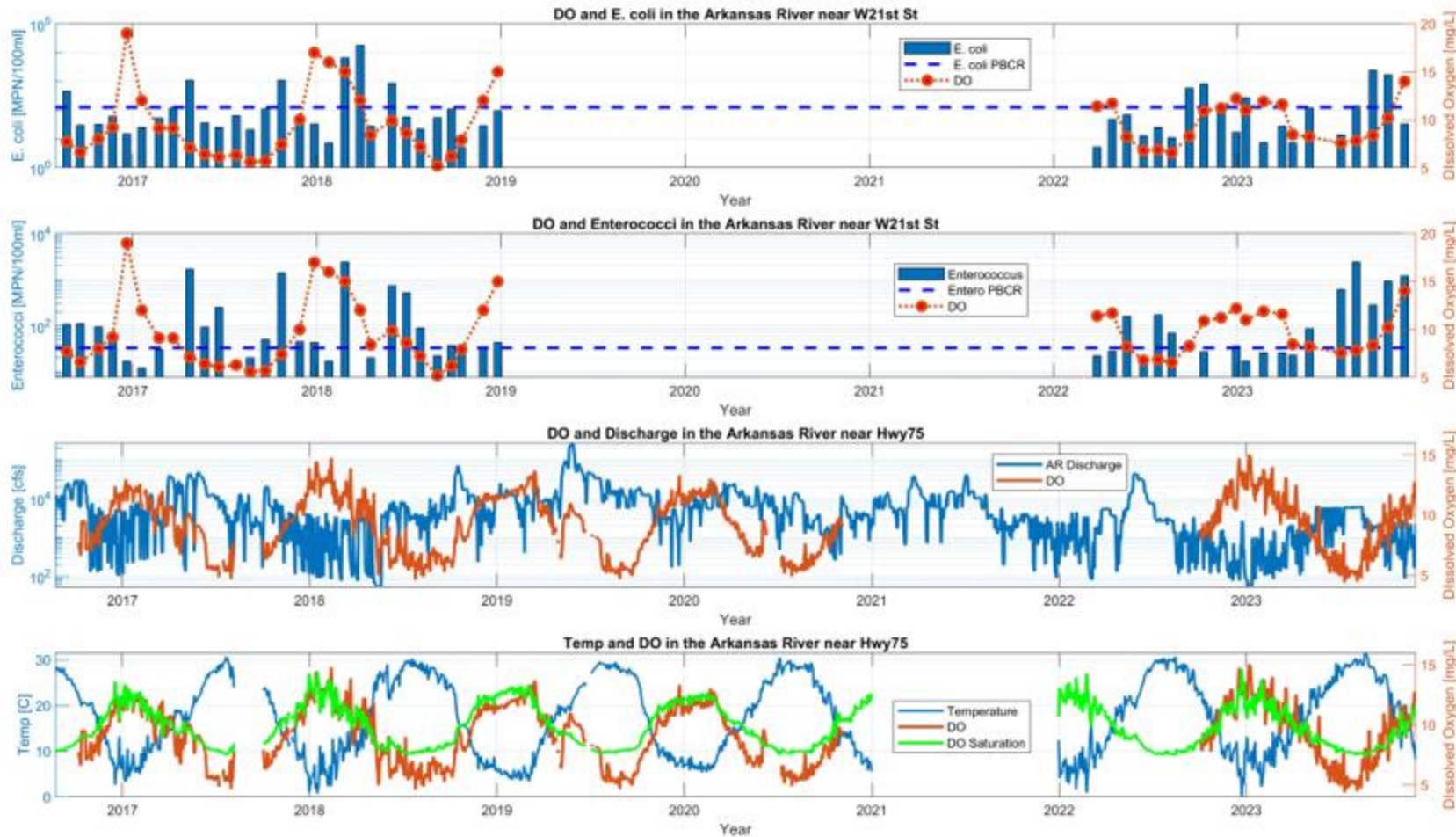
April 2024

Sampling sites

Moving the USGS streamgage...



Historical water quality data



DO and E.coli

DO and Enterococci

DO and Discharge

Temperature and DO

Figure 2. *E. coli* (upper panel), *Enterococci* (top-middle panel), and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) trends in the Arkansas River near W21st Street. Discharge and DO (lower-middle panel) and DO vs Temperature (lower panel) from the USGS gage station near Hwy 75.

Bacteria data and correlation with rainfall

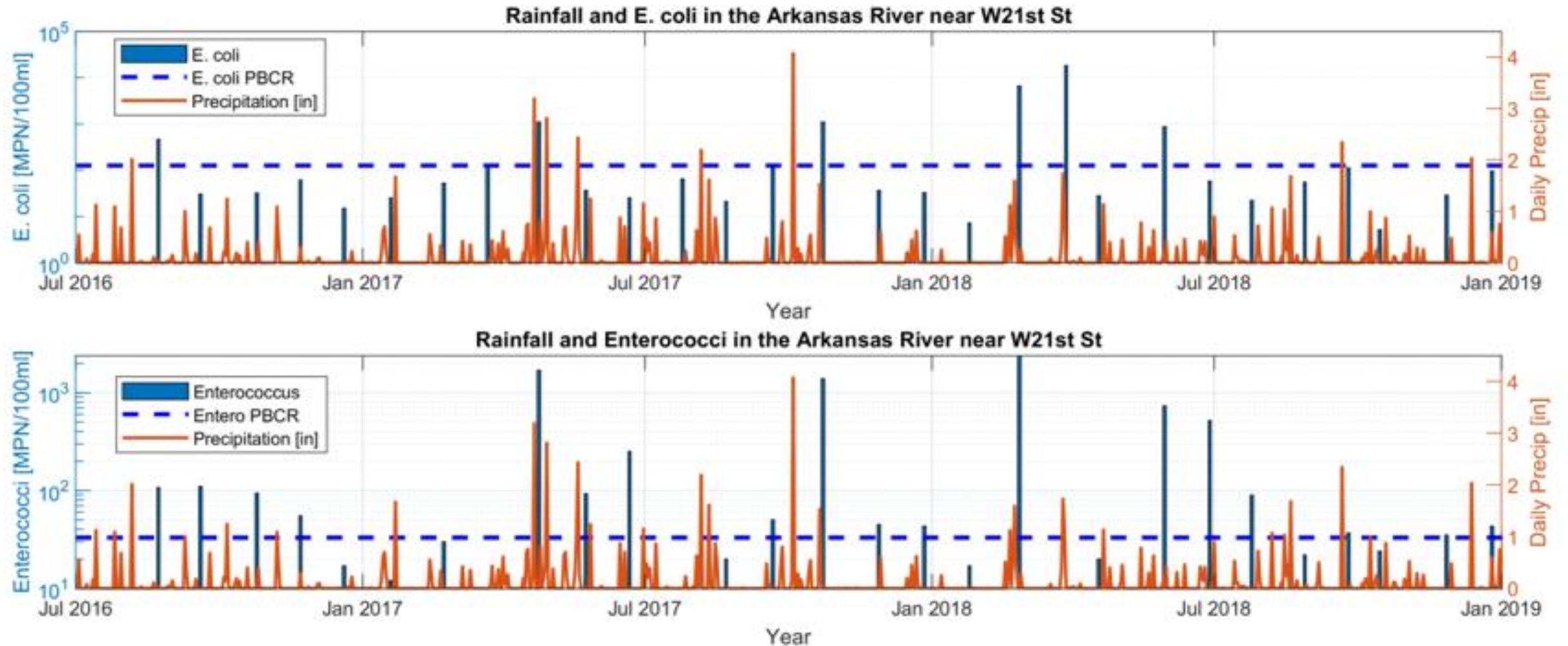


Figure 3. *E. coli* (upper panel) and *Enterococci* (lower panel) concentrations vs rainfall near Tulsa Int. Airport.

Oklahoma Administrative Code for PBCR

(a) **PBCR waterbodies - May 1 through September 30.** When the use of a bacteriological indicator is determined to be necessary, the following bacteriological limitations shall apply from May 1 through September 30 to protect the PBCR beneficial use:

(1) **Escherichia coli (E. coli).** When E. coli is the bacteriological indicator:

(A) The monthly geometric mean shall not exceed 126/100 ml. ←

(B) The daily maximum for lakes shall not exceed 235/100 ml. ←

(C) The daily maximum for all waterbodies other than lakes shall not exceed 406/100 ml.

(2) **Enterococci.** When enterococci is the bacteriological indicator:

(A) The monthly geometric mean shall not exceed 33/100 ml.

(B) The daily maximum for lakes shall not exceed 61/100 ml.


(C) The daily maximum for all waterbodies other than lakes shall not exceed 108/100 ml.



E.coli versus *Enterococci*

Water Air Soil Pollut (2023) 234:348
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11270-023-06355-z>

Validating Microbial Source Tracking Markers and Assessing the Efficacy of Culturable *E. coli* and *Enterococcus* Assays in Ozark Streams, USA

Dustin A. Browning · William E. Mausbach  ·
Courtney Stookey · Stephen J. Nikolai ·
Joel Barrow · Darrell E. Townsend II

Oklahoma Conservation Commission no longer uses Enterococci for assessment of suitability for primary body contact, per Shanon Philips (03/13/2024)

Oklahoma Administrative Code (785:45-5-16) states that compliance with Primary Body Contact for recreation “...shall be based upon meeting the requirements of one of the options specified in (1) or (2) of this subsection (c) for bacteria. Upon selection of one (1) group or test method, said method shall be used exclusively over the time period prescribed therefore.”, where (1) refers to *E. coli* and (2) refers to *Enterococci*. As such we recommend that the City of Tulsa (City) use *E. coli* exclusively at this time, for the assessment of Primary Body Contact health risk.

Proposed sampling schedule

Table 1. Recommended initial parameters, analytical methods, and frequency of sampling for all four sampling sites.

Analysis List	Method	Minimum Frequency
<i>E. coli</i>	Water sample	Twice per week
pH	In-situ	Twice per week
Temperature	In-situ	Twice per week
Dissolved Oxygen	In-situ	Twice per week
Turbidity	In-situ	Twice per week
Electrical Conductivity	In-situ	Twice per week
Dissolved Cadmium	Water sample	Monthly
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon	Water sample	Monthly

Sampling safety and accuracy

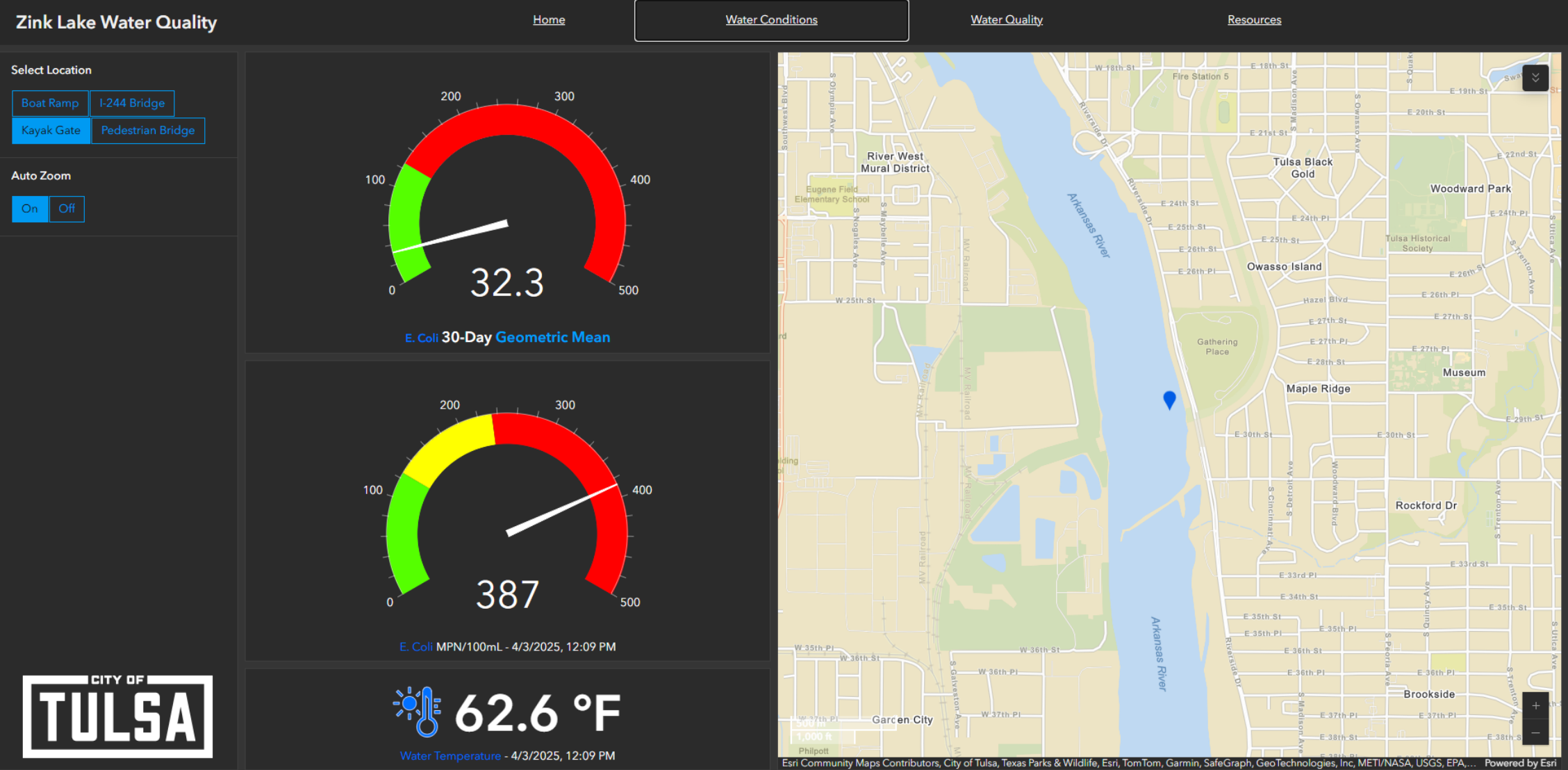
Quality Assurance/Quality Control Provisions	6
Training	7
Field Monitoring Equipment Operation	7
Sample Collection	8
Laboratory Analyses	8
Data Quality Objectives.....	8
Performance Measures.....	9
QA/QC Samples.....	9
Data Review, Verification, Validation, and Evaluation	10
Documents and Records	11
Project Health and Safety Plan	11
Project Health and Safety Officer.....	11
Project Safety and Job Hazard Analysis.....	11
Close Calls, Near Misses, Incidents, and/or Accidents Reporting	12



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Environmental Services, Inc.**
Consulting - Design - Construction - Remediation



Data viewer (*E. coli*)



Data viewer (other resources)

Zink Lake Water Quality

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[EPA Recreation Water Quality Criteria PDF](#)

[Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality - Water Quality Standards](#)

[National Weather Service - TSA](#)

[USGS Stream Gage \(Legacy\)](#)

[USGS Stream Gage \(Modern\)](#)

[USGS Stream Dashboard](#)

[Zink Lake Cadmium and TPH PDF](#)

[City of Tulsa Stormwater Quality](#)

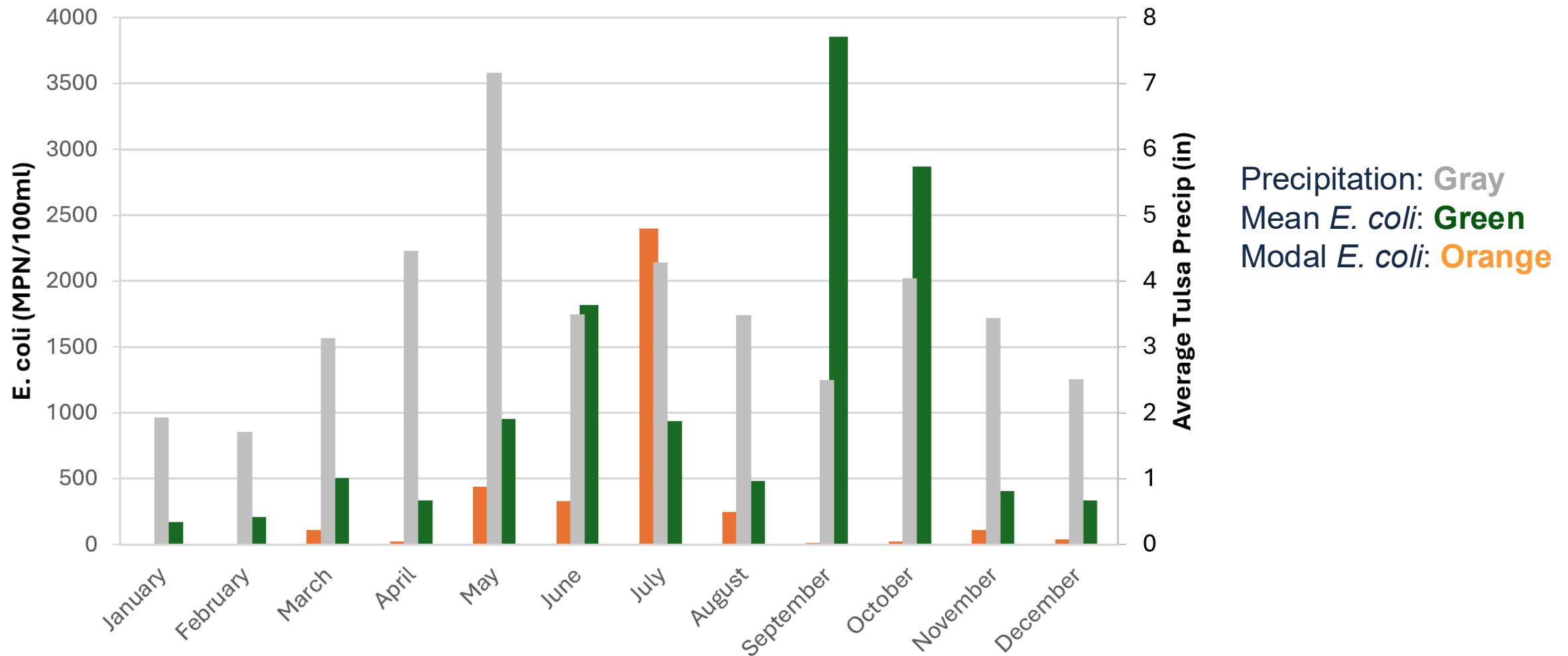
[City of Tulsa Map Gallery](#)

[Contact the City of Tulsa](#)

Table 4. Summary statistics for water quality sampling station ZL3

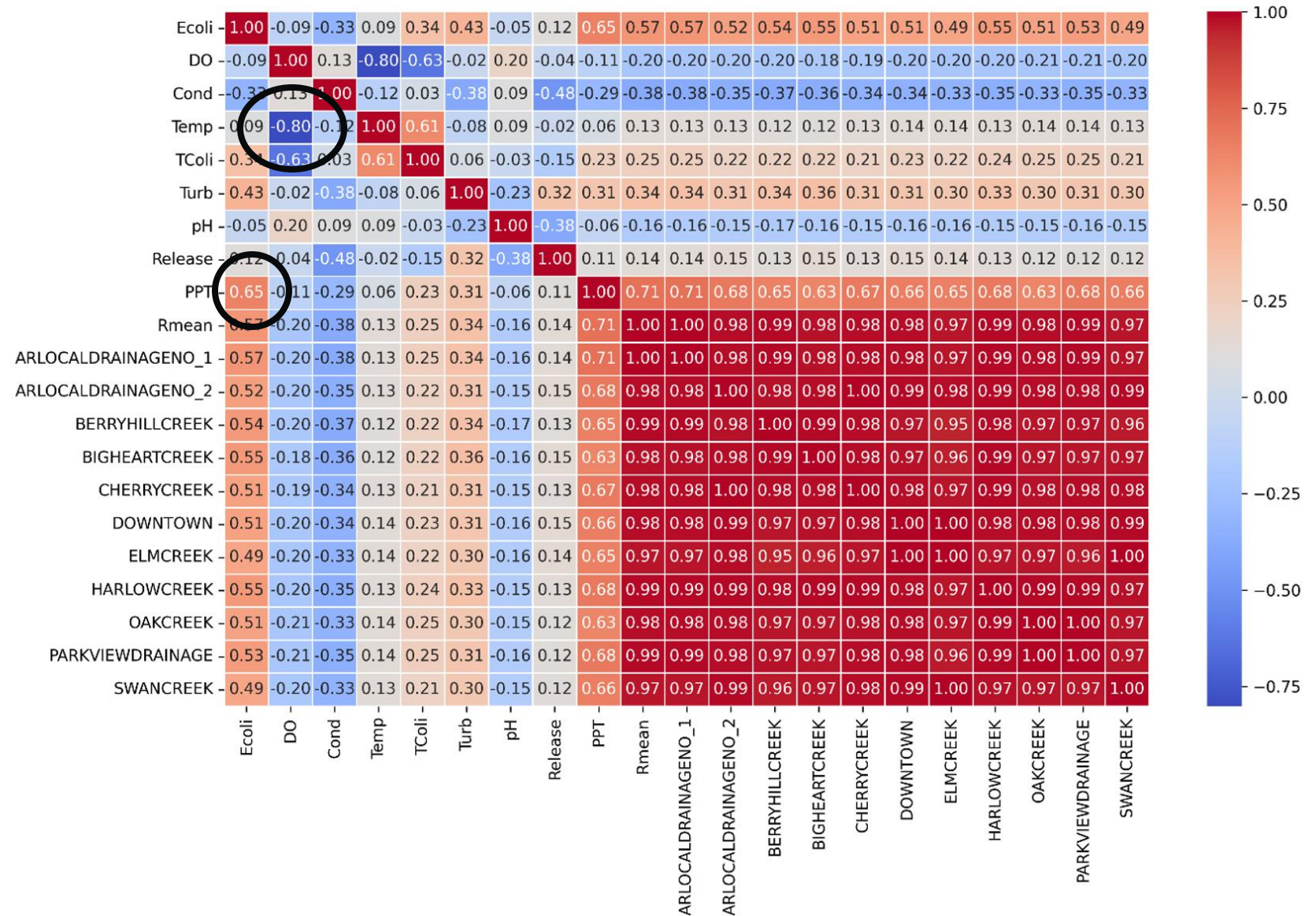
	Min	Median	Max	Mean	Std
<i>E. coli</i>	2.0	59.4	3310.0	218.9	527.2
DO	2.9	8.8	18.0	8.5	3.0
Conductivity	370.0	2400.0	4000.0	2426.4	679.3
Temperature	0.5	17.0	29.0	17.3	7.8
Tot. Coliform	125	8840	242000	48014	72180
Turbidity	3.3	10.0	120.0	16.5	18.8
pH	6.4	8.1	9.1	8.1	0.4
<i>E. coli</i> geom. mean	7.2	61.2	275.5	77.7	51.5

Correlation: Precipitation and *E. coli*



Correlations

Table 6. Correlation table for all water quality parameters and environmental variables.



Predictability of *E. coli* - equation

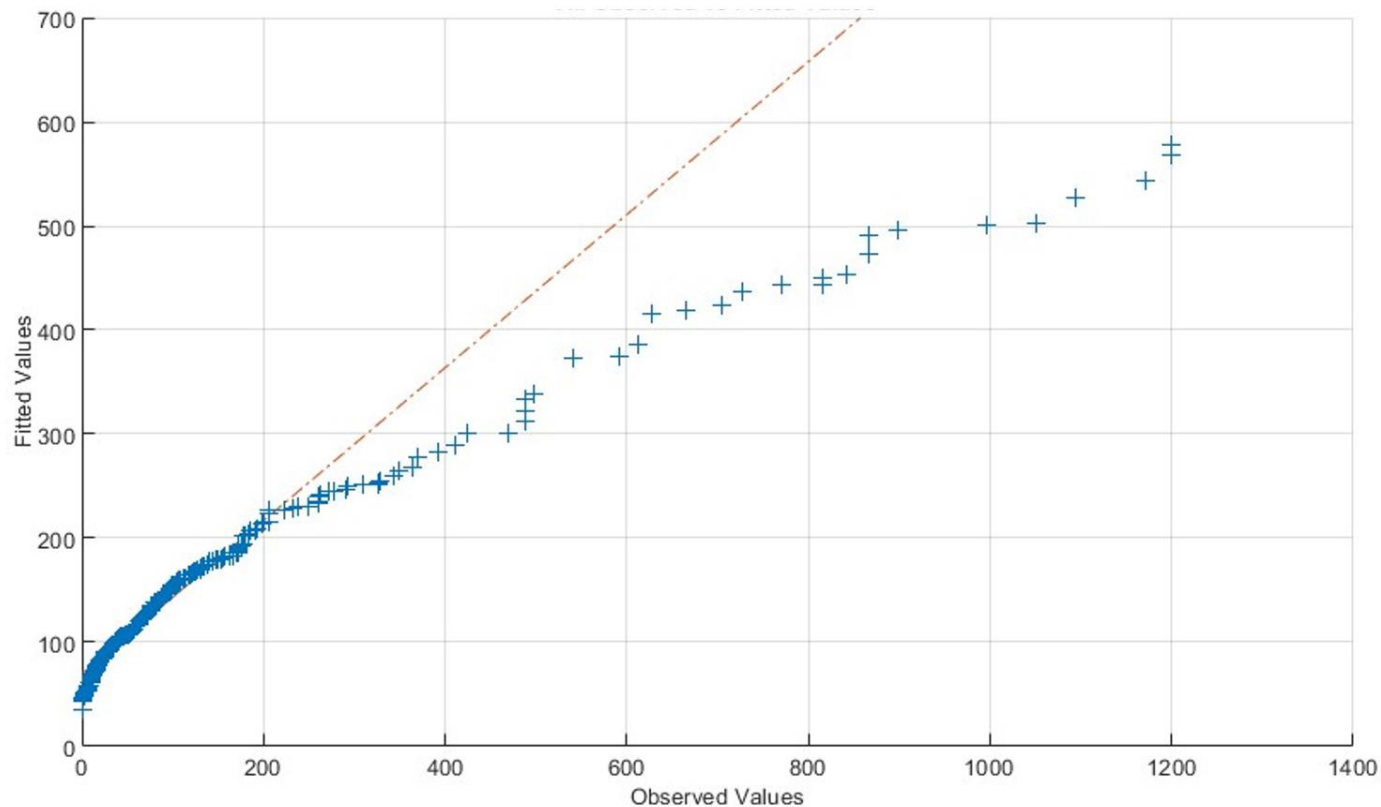


Figure 7. Observed vs fitted values using the Generalized Linear Mixed-Effects model

$$Ecoli = intercept + k_1Turb + k_2Cond + k_3DO + k_4Rmean + k_5Rprism + k_6Temp$$

Predictability of *E. coli* – Machine Learning

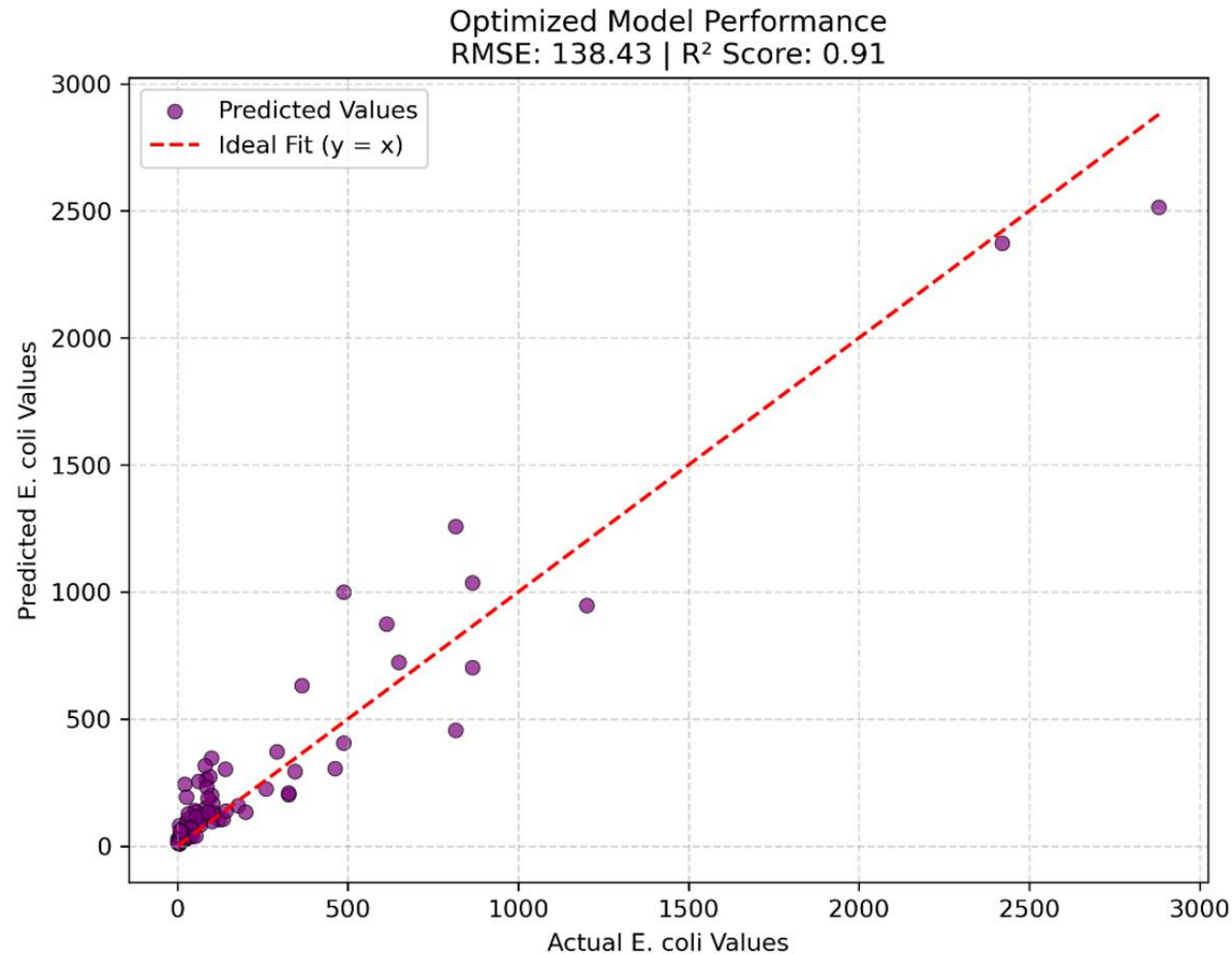
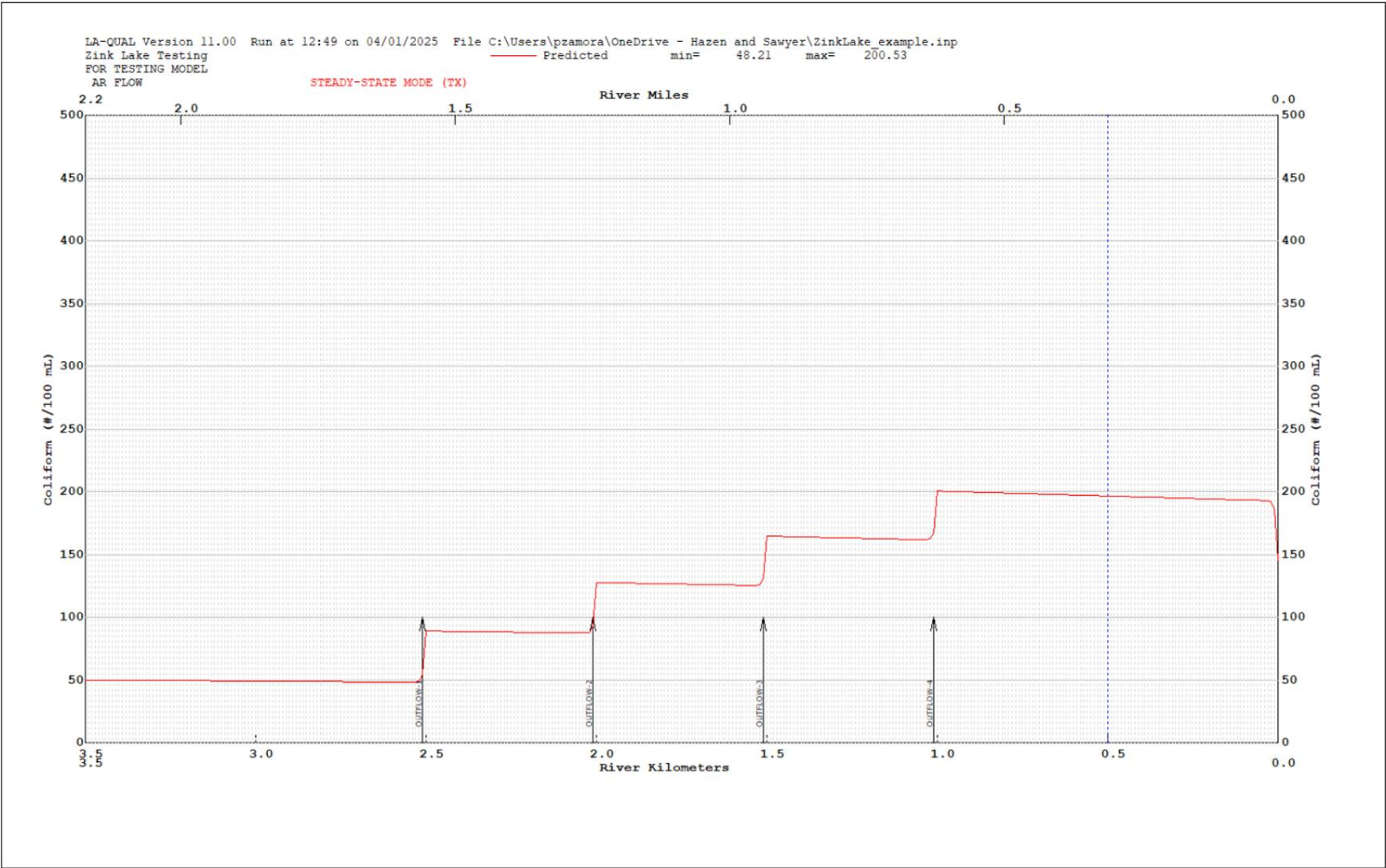


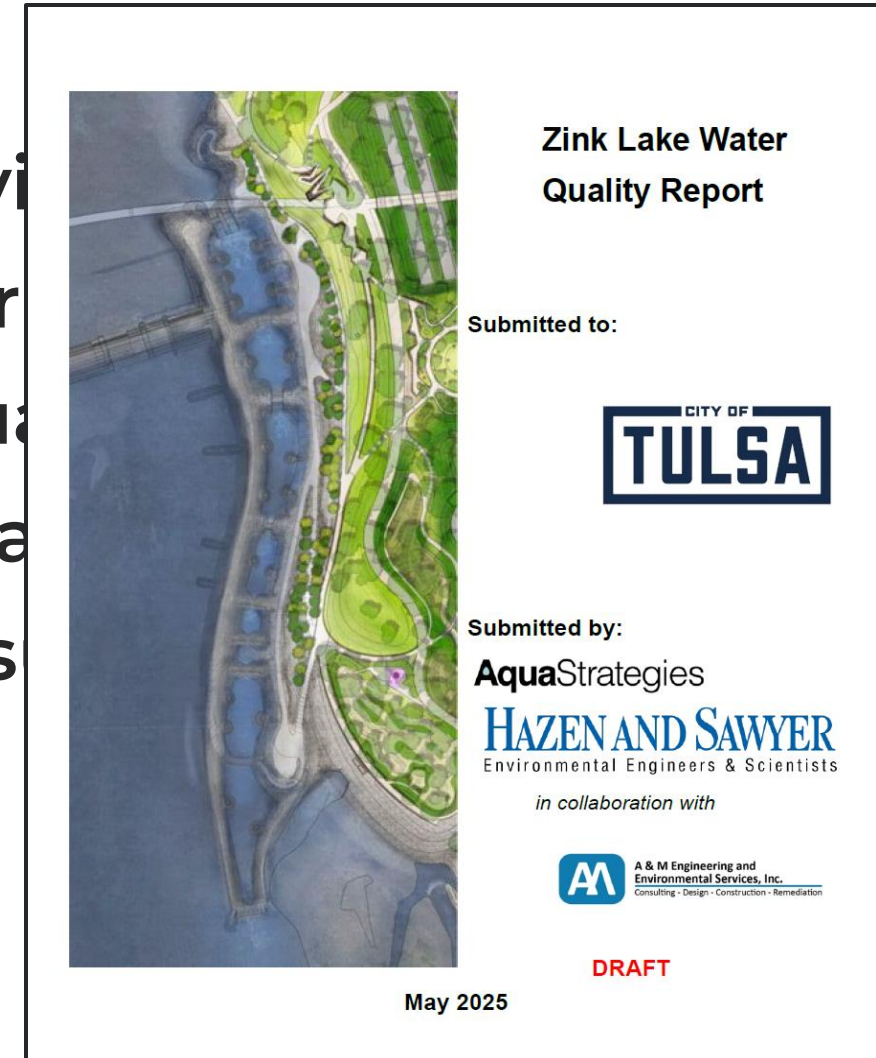
Figure 8. Actual vs predicted values fit using Machine Learning algorithm Random Forest

Predictability of *E. coli* - Water Quality Model



Recommended next steps

1. Continue monitoring and displaying
2. Collect water quality data on stor
3. Consider building a 2-D water qua
4. Perform DNA analysis on bacteria
5. Conduct bathymetric/sediment s



THANK YOU

