

Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project (P-2114)

**2019 SUMMARY RESULTS OF THE
WATER QUALITY FIXED-SITE
MONITORING PROGRAM WITHIN THE
PRIEST RAPIDS HYDROELECTRIC
PROJECT**

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Executive Summary

This annual fixed-site monitoring program (FSM program) water quality summary report (summary report) provides results of the FSM program efforts that the Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington (Grant PUD) conducted in 2019 in accordance with conditions of the 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC; WDOE 2007) issued by the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) for the operation of the Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project (Project) and the 2018 updated, WDOE-approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP; Grant PUD 2018).

Water quality parameters monitored in 2019 under the FSM program included:

- 1). total dissolved gas (TDG (millimeters of mercury) [mm Hg])),
- 2). water temperature (degrees Celsius [°C]),
- 3). dissolved oxygen (DO (milligrams per liter [mg/L])),
- 4). pH (units), and
- 5). turbidity (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit [NTU]).

Monitoring methods and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures followed protocols outlined in the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018). Section 6.7.3 of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007) requires Grant PUD to provide the results of the monitoring efforts as well as a summary of the results by March 1 of the year following the monitoring activities.

Water quality monitoring conducted in 2019 occurred at Grant PUD's fixed-site water quality monitoring stations (FSM stations). The purpose of monitoring water quality parameters within the Project is to provide information on water quality conditions and to verify compliance with applicable water quality standards and conditions within the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007) and QAPP (Grant PUD 2018).

In general, TDG %SAT in 2019 was highest during the early spring-spill season (mid-April to late May), with some TDG values that were above 115/120 %SAT at the Wanapum tailrace/Priest Rapids forebay FSM stations for some of this time period. After late May, TDG %SAT fell below 120 %SAT at all FSM stations throughout the remainder of 2019 FSM program monitoring season. Additionally, water temperatures peaked during August/early September, with some daily maximum values greater than 20°C at all FSM stations. Grant PUD's 2019 periodic grab-sampling efforts under the FSM program indicated DO between 10.1 and 12.4 mg/L, pH from 7.8 to 8.4 units, and turbidity between 0.2 and 5.6 NTUs.

Grant PUD will continue its hourly TDG and water temperature monitoring as well as periodic DO, pH, and turbidity monitoring at its FSM stations in 2020, according to conditions contained in the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007) and the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018).

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Terms and Abbreviations

1-DMax	maximum daily temperature
7-DADMax	7-day average of the daily maximum temperatures
°C	degrees Celsius
DCP	data collection platform
DO	dissolved oxygen
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FSM program	fixed-site monitoring program
FSM stations	fixed-site monitoring stations
Grant PUD	Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington
kcf/s	thousand cubic feet per second
MW	megawatt
mg/L	milligrams per liter
mm Hg	millimeters of mercury
multi-probe	multi-parameter water quality monitoring probe
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
Project	Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
TDG	total dissolved gas
TMDL	total maximum daily load
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDOE	Washington Department of Ecology
WQC	water quality certification

1.0 Introduction

Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington (Grant PUD) owns and operates the Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project (Project), located on the Columbia River in central Washington State. The Project is authorized by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) under Project No. 2114¹ and includes the Wanapum and Priest Rapids developments.

A 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) for the operation of the Project was issued by the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) on April 3, 2007 (WDOE 2007), amended on March 6, 2008, and directly incorporated into the FERC license to operate the Project in April of 2008 (FERC 2008). Various sections of the 401 WQC require Grant PUD to monitor total dissolved gas (TDG), water temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), and pH throughout the Project (WDOE 2007). Section 6.7.3 of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007) requires Grant PUD to provide WDOE with water quality monitoring results, along with a summary report, by March 1 of the year following the monitoring activities.

Water quality data were collected, analyzed, and reported for the year 2019. Additionally, instruments were maintained and calibrated as defined in Grant PUD's 2018 updated WDOE-approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP; Grant PUD 2018), which contains elements of sampling frequency, procedures, equipment, analytical methods, quality control, data handling and assessment procedures, and reporting protocols designed to meet the conditions of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007; see Section 2.0).

The following annual fixed-site monitoring program (FSM program) water quality summary report (summary report) provides the results of Grant PUD's FSM program in 2019 in accordance with Section 6.7.3 of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007).

2.0 Quality Assurance Project Plan

The water quality data summarized in this summary report were collected in accordance with Grant PUD's 2018 updated QAPP, titled:

“Quality Assurance Project Plan for Monitoring Selected Water Quality Parameters within the Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project: 2018 Update” (Grant PUD 2018).

The updated QAPP was approved by WDOE on February 21, 2019 and FERC on May 7, 2019.

The QAPP provides details on water quality monitoring methods that Grant PUD plans to implement to meet conditions of the 401 WQC. Water quality parameters that are monitored under the QAPP include:

- 1). TDG (millimeters of mercury [mm Hg]),
- 2). water temperature (degrees Celsius [°C]),
- 3). DO (milligrams per liter [mg/L]),
- 4). pH (units), and
- 5). turbidity ((Nephelometric Turbidity Units [NTU]).

Water quality monitoring conducted under the QAPP was performed via Grant PUD's FSM program.

¹ 123FERC ¶ 61,049 (2008).

Information provided in the QAPP includes the following:

- Purpose and objectives of the FSM program
- List of parameters to be monitored
- Organization and schedule
- Data quality objectives
- Descriptions and maps of the monitoring locations
- Monitoring methods, procedures, and equipment
- Analytical methods
- Quality control procedures, including descriptions of calibration, maintenance, and data handling and assessment procedures
- Reporting protocols
- Provisions for adaptive management

The purpose of Grant PUD's FSM program is to provide information on water quality conditions within the Project, as well as verify compliance with applicable water quality standards and conditions within the 401 WQC. Implementation of the QAPP assures that water quality data collected by the FSM program are of enough quality to meet the objectives of the FSM program. Adaptive management provisions in the QAPP determine potential changes to monitoring methods, locations, etc. that may be warranted. Updates are made to the QAPP as necessary (subject to both WDOE and FERC approval).

The current QAPP for Grant PUD's FSM program can be found at the following location:

<https://www.grantpud.org/water-quality>

2.1 Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project Description

The downstream boundary of the Project is located approximately three miles below Priest Rapids Dam (river mile [RM] 397.1) and extends upriver to the Rock Island Dam tailrace at RM 453.5 (Figure 1).

The Wanapum development consists of a 14,680-acre reservoir and an 8,637-foot-long by 186.5-foot-high dam spanning the Columbia River. The dam consists of left and right embankment sections; left and right concrete gravity dam sections; a left and right fish passage structure, each with an upstream fish ladder; a gated spillway; a downstream fish passage structure (the Wanapum Fish Bypass (WFB)); and a powerhouse containing ten vertical shaft integrated Kaplan turbine/generator sets with a total authorized installed capacity (best gate) of 735 MW (Figure 2).

The Priest Rapids development consists of a 7,725-acre reservoir and a 10,103-foot-long by 179.5-foot-high dam spanning the Columbia River. The dam consists of left and right embankment sections; left and right concrete gravity dam sections; a left and right fish passage structure, each with an upstream fish ladder; a gated spillway section; a downstream fish passage structure (the Priest Rapids Fish Bypass (PRFB)) and a powerhouse containing ten vertical shaft

integrated Kaplan turbine/generator sets with a total authorized installed capacity (best gate) of 675 MW (Figure 3).

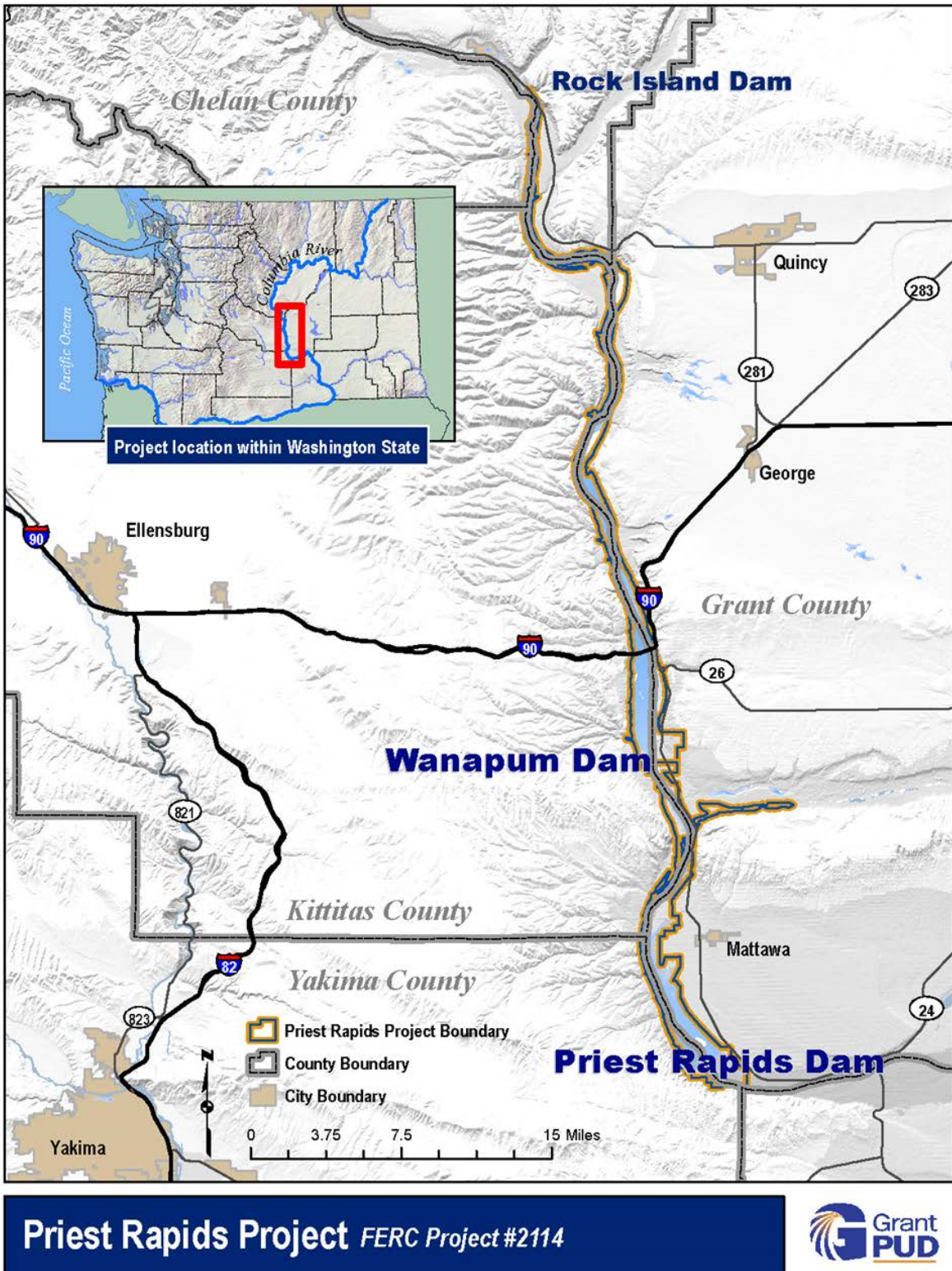


Figure 1 The Priest Rapids Project is in central Washington State on the mid-Columbia River.

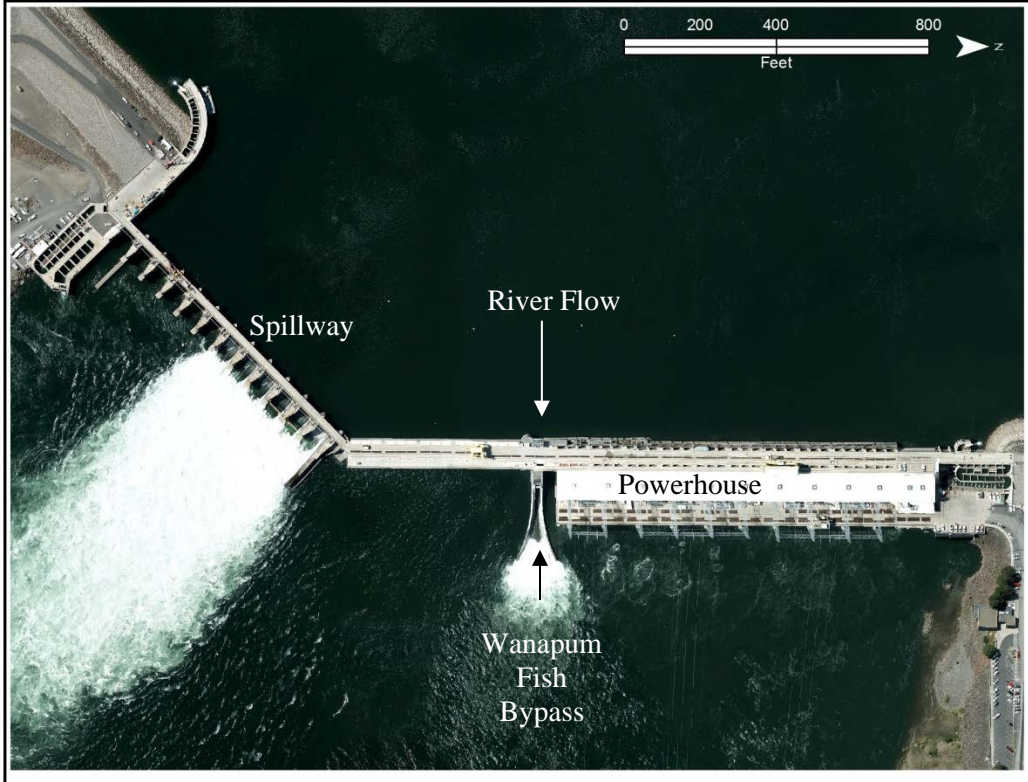


Figure 2 Aerial photograph of Wanapum Dam, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

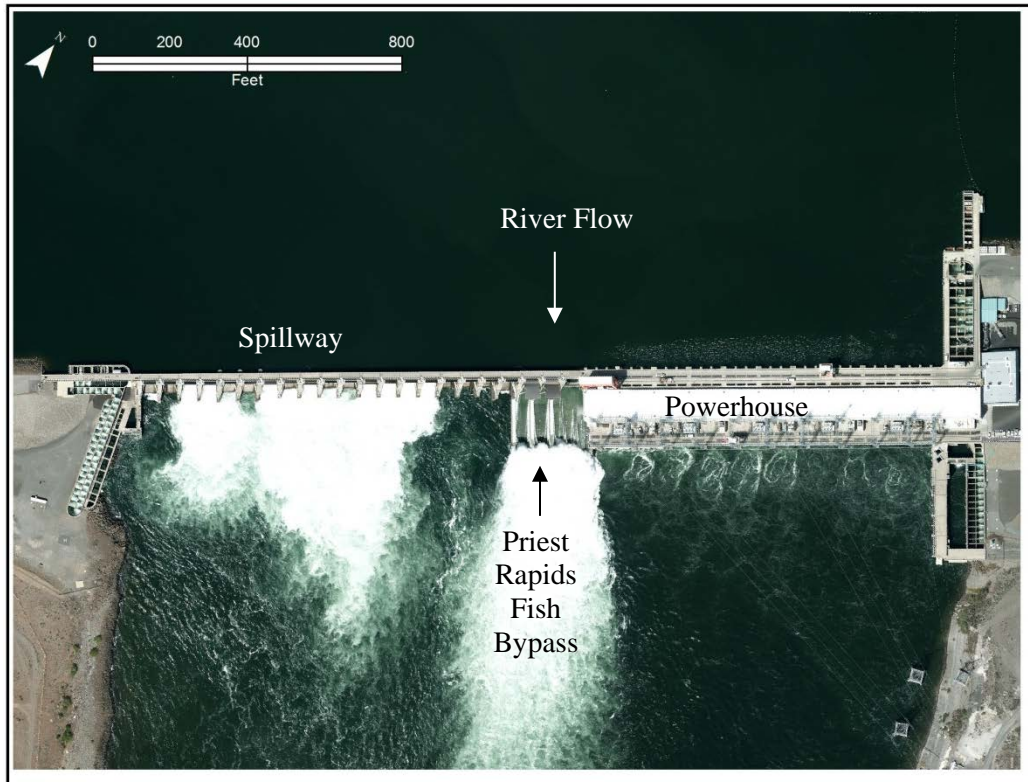


Figure 3 Aerial photograph of Priest Rapids Dam, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

2.2 Regulatory Framework

Section 6.0 of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007) contains various water quality conditions that Grant PUD must comply with for the continued operation of the Project. These various conditions necessitate monitoring of TDG, water temperature, DO, and pH within the Project.

The following sections detail the water quality monitoring requirements and numeric standards for each parameter monitored within the Project under the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007).

2.2.1 Total Dissolved Gas

Washington state water quality standards for TDG during the non-fish and fish-spill seasons are established by the WDOE (see Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-201A-200(1)(f)). The standard for TDG in 2019 (in percent saturation (%SAT)) during the non-fish spill season (September 1 through March 31) is 110 %SAT for any hourly measurement. The standard for TDG in 2019 during the fish-spill season (April 1 through August 31) is 120 %SAT in the tailrace of the dam spilling water for fish and 115 %SAT in the forebay of the next downstream dam, based on the average of the twelve highest consecutive hourly readings in a 24-hour period. Also, during 2019, a one-hour, 125 %SAT maximum standard for TDG also applied throughout the Project.

Section 6.4.10(d) of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007) obligates Grant PUD to maintain a TDG monitoring program at its fixed-site monitoring stations (FSM stations) annually, and that the TDG measurements shall occur on an hourly basis. Additionally, Section 6.4.11(a) of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007) states monitoring results shall be made available electronically to the public, “...as close to the time of occurrence as technology will reasonable allow.”

Section 5.0(b) of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007) and WAC 173-201A-200(f)(i) provides that the TDG water quality standard for both Wanapum and Priest Rapids dams shall not be applicable if flows exceed the “7Q10 flood flow”, which is the highest seven consecutive day average flow with a ten-year recurrence frequency. The 7Q10 flood flow is calculated to be 264 kcfs for Wanapum and Priest Rapids dams.

According to Section 6.4.1(d) of the 401 WQC, Grant PUD may be deemed in compliance with water quality standards for TDG if both of the following apply:

- TDG levels in the dam’s forebay exceed 110 %SAT during the non-fish spill season or 120 %SAT during the fish-spill season, and
- The dam does not further increase TDG levels in the tailrace.

In addition, in accordance with Washington water quality standards and compliance methods, Grant PUD is only responsible for TDG levels created by operation of Wanapum and/or Priest Rapids Dams. Specifically, Chapter 90.48.422 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) states:

With respect to federal energy regulatory commission licensed hydropower projects, the department may only require a person to mitigate or remedy a water quality violation or problem to the extent there is substantial evidence such person has caused such violation or problem.

Section 6.4 of the Project’s 401 WQC outlined a 10-year compliance schedule related to TDG (Section 6.4.2(b), Table 1; WDOE 2007), which began in 2008 with the issuance of the Project

license (FERC 2008). To date, Grant PUD has implemented all operational and structural TDG abatement measures, as well as completed annual monitoring and reporting requirements in accordance with Section 6.4 of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007). Furthermore, based on the results of the TDG compliance analyses presented in Grant PUD's WDOE-approved *Final Summary of Total Dissolved Gas Monitoring with the Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project – Year 10 Report* (Year 10 Report; Grant PUD 2018a), Grant PUD has achieved reasonable compliance of the current TDG water quality standards.

2.2.2 Water Temperature

WAC 173-201A-602 designates the segment of the Columbia River within the Project as salmonid spawning, rearing, and migration; therefore, water temperature must remain below 17.5°C, as measured by the 7-day average of the daily maximum temperatures (7-DADMax). When a water body's temperature is warmer than the criteria (or within 0.3°C of the criteria) and that condition is due to natural conditions, then human actions considered cumulatively may not cause the 7-DADMax temperature of that water body to increase more than 0.3°C. In addition, WAC 173-201A-602 provides that temperatures below Priest Rapids Dam shall not exceed a maximum daily (1-DMax) of 20.0°C due to human activities. When natural conditions exceed a 1-DMax of 20.0°C, no temperature increase will be allowed which will raise the receiving water temperature by greater than 0.3°C; nor shall such temperature increases, at any time, exceed $t = 34/(T + 9)$.

Certain sections of the Columbia River within the Project are classified as impaired for temperature under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Portions of the Columbia River upstream of the Project are also classified as impaired for temperature. WDOE has indicated that a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for temperature is expected to be developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that will establish a final wasteload and load allocation for temperature (WDOE 2007).

In 2015, and in accordance with Section 6.5.2 of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007), Grant PUD conducted temperature modeling using a CE-QUAL-W2 model to determine Grant PUD's contribution, if any, to water temperature values recorded from 2003–2012 that were above WDOE water quality standards (NHC 2016). Results from this modeling effort were sent to the WDOE on April 14, 2016.

2.2.3 Dissolved Oxygen and pH

The water quality criteria for DO within the Project require that DO be greater than 8.0 mg/L. When DO is lower than the criteria (or within 0.2 mg/L of the criteria) and that condition is due to natural conditions, then human actions considered cumulatively may not cause the DO of that water body to decrease more than 0.2 mg/L (WAC 173-201A-200(1)(d)).

WAC 173-201A-200(1)(g) states that pH shall be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 units with a human-caused variation within the above range of less than 0.5 units.

3.0 Fixed-Site Monitoring Program

Grant PUD currently operates and maintains four water quality FSM stations that record water depth (m), barometric pressure (mm Hg), TDG (mm Hg), water temperature (°C), DO (mg/L), pH (units), and turbidity (NTU). Barometric pressure, TDG, and water temperature are collected/reported on an hourly basis throughout the year, while DO, pH, and turbidity are noted monthly under Grant PUD's FSM program.

Each FSM station is equipped with a Hydrolab Corporation Model DS5X, DS5, DS4a, MS5, or MS4a multi-parameter water quality monitoring sonde (multi-probe) that is enclosed in a submerged perforated conduit pipe. The multi-probe contains individual TDG, water temperature, DO, pH, and turbidity sensors that are connected to a central housing system that allows for single connections, readouts, downloads, and power supplies for up to 15 water quality sensors (Hach Hydromet 2010). At the FSM stations, multi-probes are connected to an automated system that collects and records hourly monitoring of barometric pressure, TDG, and water temperature. A National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) certified barometer located at each FSM station provides the barometric pressure readings necessary to correct the partial pressure readings taken by the multi-probes (and convert TDG mm Hg to %SAT). The multi-probes are also used to conduct periodic grab-sampling of DO, pH, and turbidity and to collect quality assurance/quality controls (QA/QC) measurements at each FSM station.

The data logging system at each FSM station consists of the same basic equipment, which includes the multi-probe enclosed in a submerged perforated conduit or standpipe connected to a Sutron Corporation 9210 data collection platform (DCP). Multi-probes are interrogated by the DCPs every 15 minutes and the data are archived within the DCP. The DCPs are then interrogated via radio transmission into Grant PUD's fiber-optic network, which then transfers the data into a secure database (using Sutron's XConnect software). Replicas of the current year's data, along with archived data (back five years) are made available at Grant PUD's external water quality website (Grant PUD 2020).

For additional information regarding Grant PUD's FSM program/stations, see the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018).

4.0 Results

The following sections provide results and summaries of Grant PUD's FSM program for 2019. The hourly data can be attained from Grant PUD's water quality website (Grant PUD 2020).

4.1 Description of 2019 Flow Characteristics

Mean daily discharges during 2019 were compared to the previous 10-year average (Figure 4), as measured at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) streamflow gage #12472800 located 2.6 RM downstream of Priest Rapids Dam.

In general, 2019 mean daily discharges were lower than the previous 10-year average by over 20% for the entire year, with some scattered daily values over the 10-year average. The month of November was the only period where flows were higher the 10-year average (~5% higher overall).

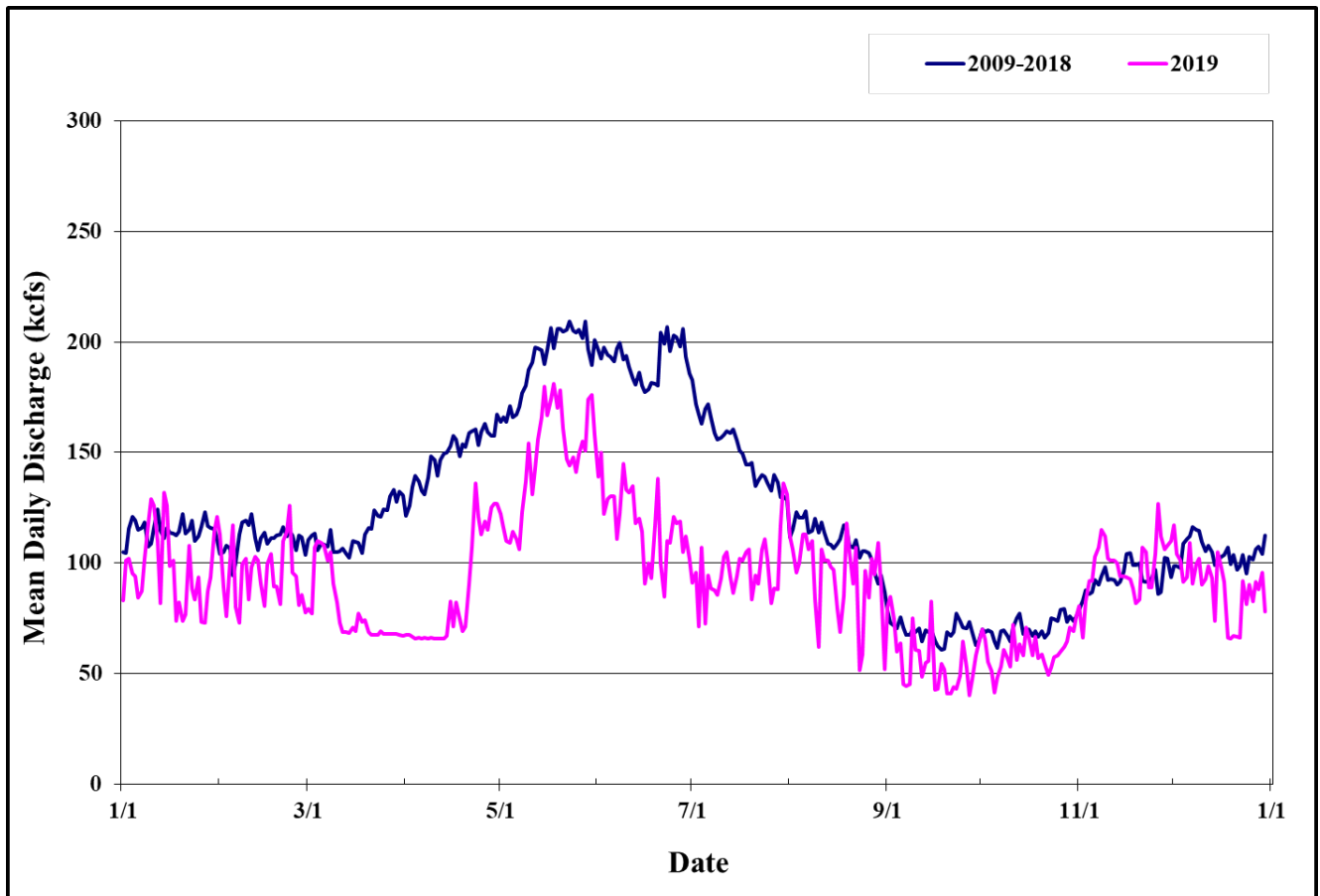


Figure 4 Comparison of 2019 vs. previous 10-year average of mean daily discharge values measured at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) streamflow gage #12472800 located 2.6 river miles below Priest Rapids Dam, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

4.2 Total Dissolved Gas

Hourly TDG data were collected, summarized, and reported from January 1 through December 31, 2019. Data collection, QA/QC measures, and analyses of TDG values mirrored those described in the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018).

Suspect or erroneous TDG values were omitted from the analysis, but are included, as well as an explanation for omission, in Appendix A of this summary report.

The QA/QC issues during the 2019 FSM program monitoring year consisted of probe or sensor failures, database errors, or a blown fuse at the FSM station. Of the 35,040 available hours from January 1 through December 31, 2,349 hours were omitted/lost (approximately 6.7%). A total data completeness of 93.3% for the 2019 FSM program monitoring year was within the 90% data completeness objective as specified in the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018). Table 1 displays the number of hourly TDG values that were omitted/lost from the dataset due to various QA/QC issues. See Appendix A of this summary report for an explanation for omission from the dataset.

Table 1 Overview of Grant PUD’s total dissolved gas data set during 2019, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

Location ¹	Data Interval	Available data collection hours	Number of omitted/lost hourly readings ²	% data loss
WANF	1/1 – 12/31	8,760	15	0.2
WANT	1/1 – 12/31	8,760	887	10.1
PRDF	1/1 – 12/31	8,760	0	0
PRDT	1/1 – 12/31	8,760	1147	13.1
Total	1/1 – 12/31	35,040	2349	6.7

Notes:
¹WANF = Wanapum Dam forebay, WANT = Wanapum Dam tailrace, PRDF = Priest Rapids Dam forebay, PRDT = Priest Rapids Dam tailrace.
²See Appendix A for dates, times, and circumstances related to omitted/lost data.

4.2.1 Total Dissolved Gas Summary

In general, TDG %SAT in 2019 was highest during the early spring-spill season (mid-April to late May), with some TDG values that were above 115/120 %SAT at the Wanapum tailrace/Priest Rapids forebay FSM stations for some of this time period. After late May, TDG %SAT fell below 120 %SAT at all FSM stations throughout the remainder of 2019 FSM program monitoring season.

The summary values (mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum) for all hourly TDG measurements at each FSM station during 2019 are presented in Table 2. Figures 5 through 10 below present graphical displays of the TDG values recorded during the 2019 FSM program monitoring season.

Table 2 Summary of hourly total dissolved gas measurements from each fixed-site monitoring station (FSM station) during 2019 Non-Fish and Fish-Spill Seasons, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

Location ¹	Season	Mean ²	Standard Deviation	Minimum ²	Maximum ²
WANF	Non-Fish	97.9	2.8	92.4	109.5
	Fish-Spill	109.4	2.9	93.8	116.6
WANT	Non-Fish	98.8	3.2	94.2	123.1
	Fish-Spill	112.0	3.8	102.7	128.4
PRDF	Non-Fish	98.3	2.7	93.1	114.6
	Fish-Spill	109.3	3.2	97.4	122.8
PRDT	Non-Fish	99.2	3.0	94.8	113.3
	Fish-Spill	111.1	3.0	101.7	118.6
PASCO ³	Fish-Spill	108.4	2.8	100.3	115.2

Notes:

¹WANF = Wanapum Dam forebay, WANT = Wanapum Dam tailrace, PRDF = Priest Rapids Dam forebay, PRDT = Priest Rapids Dam tailrace.

²All values represent %SAT.

³The PASCO site is owned and operated by the Army Corps and only operates during the fish-spill season.

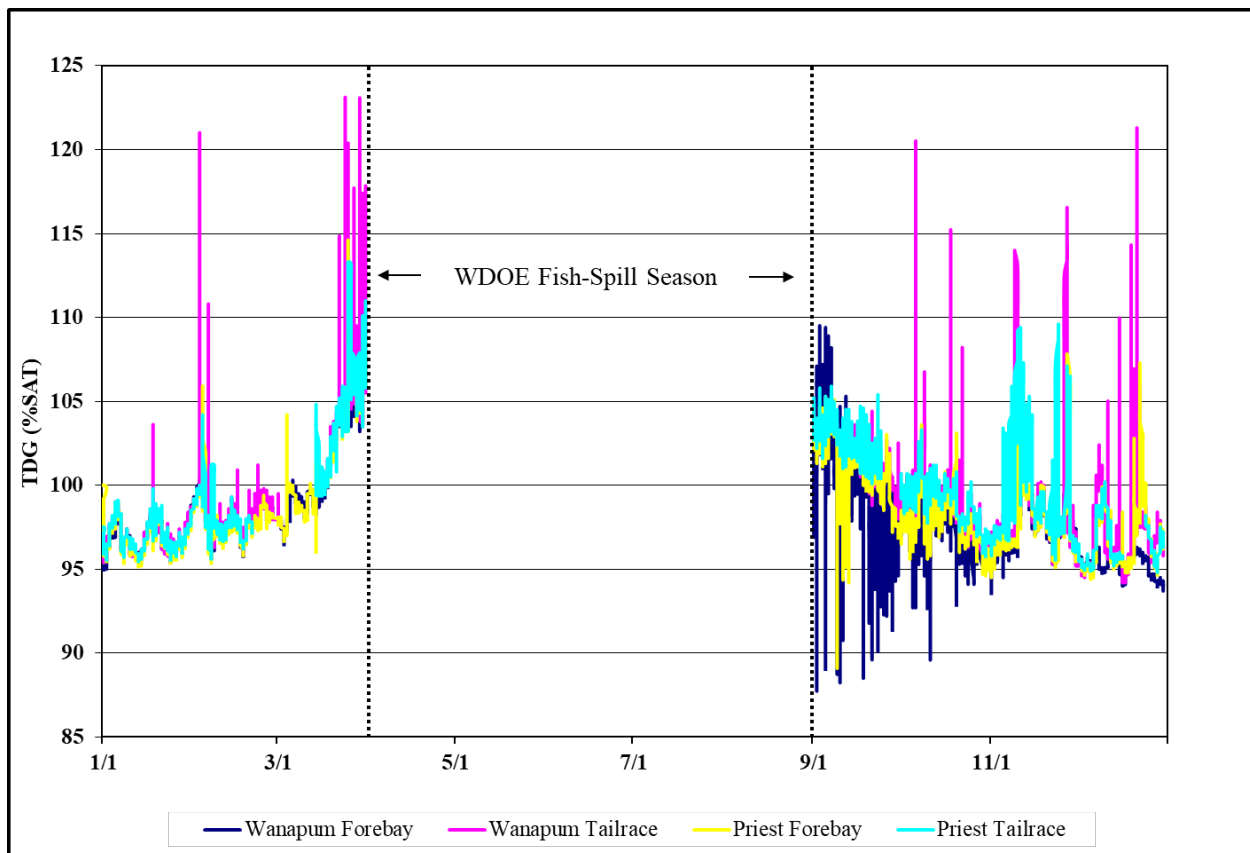


Figure 5 Hourly total dissolved gas values from the 2019 non-fish spill season, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

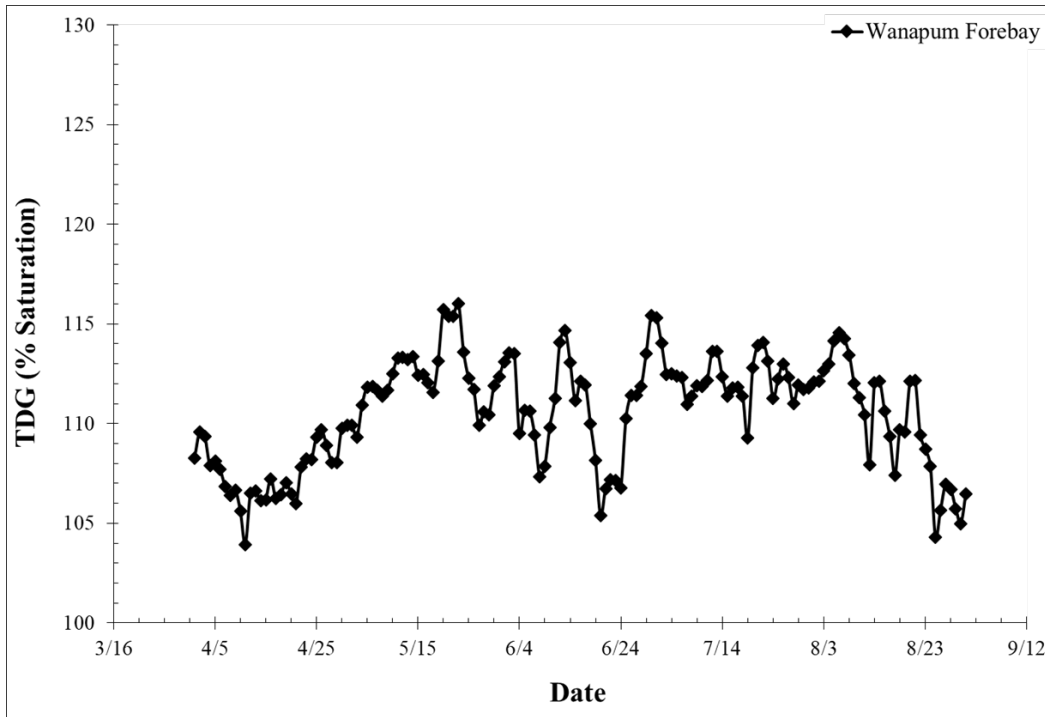


Figure 6 Total dissolved gas values (average of the 12-highest consecutive hourly TDG values in a 24-hour period) from the 2019 fish-spill season recorded at the Wanapum Dam forebay FSM station. Priest Rapids Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

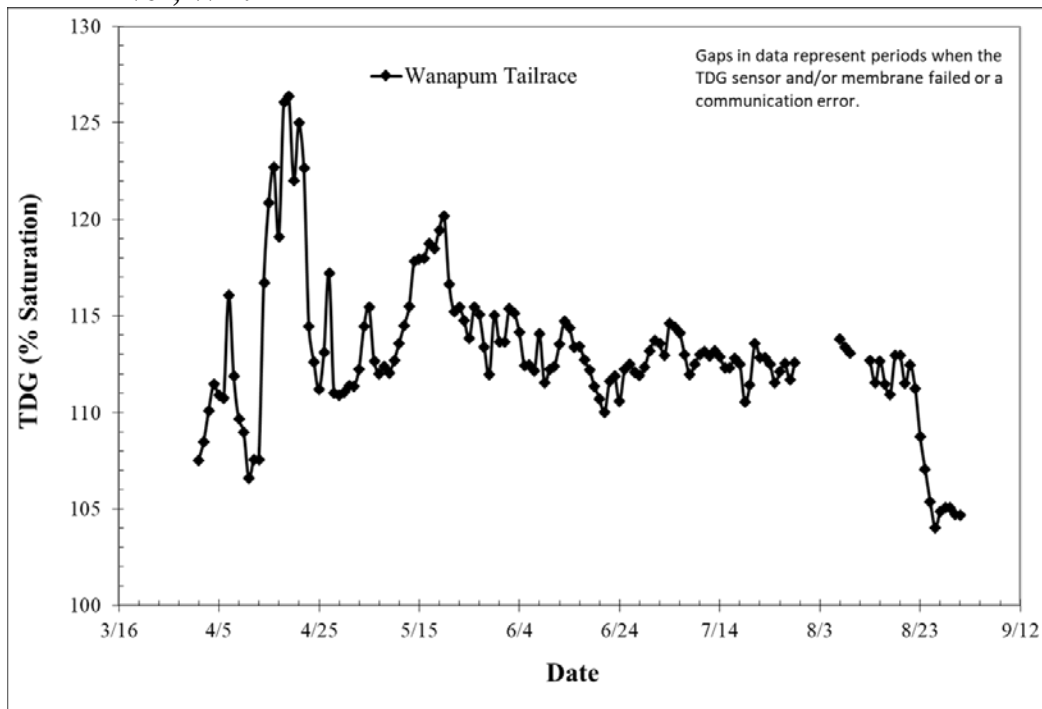


Figure 7 Total dissolved gas values (average of the 12-highest consecutive hourly TDG values in a 24-hour period) from the 2019 fish-spill season recorded at the Wanapum Dam tailrace FSM station. Priest Rapids Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

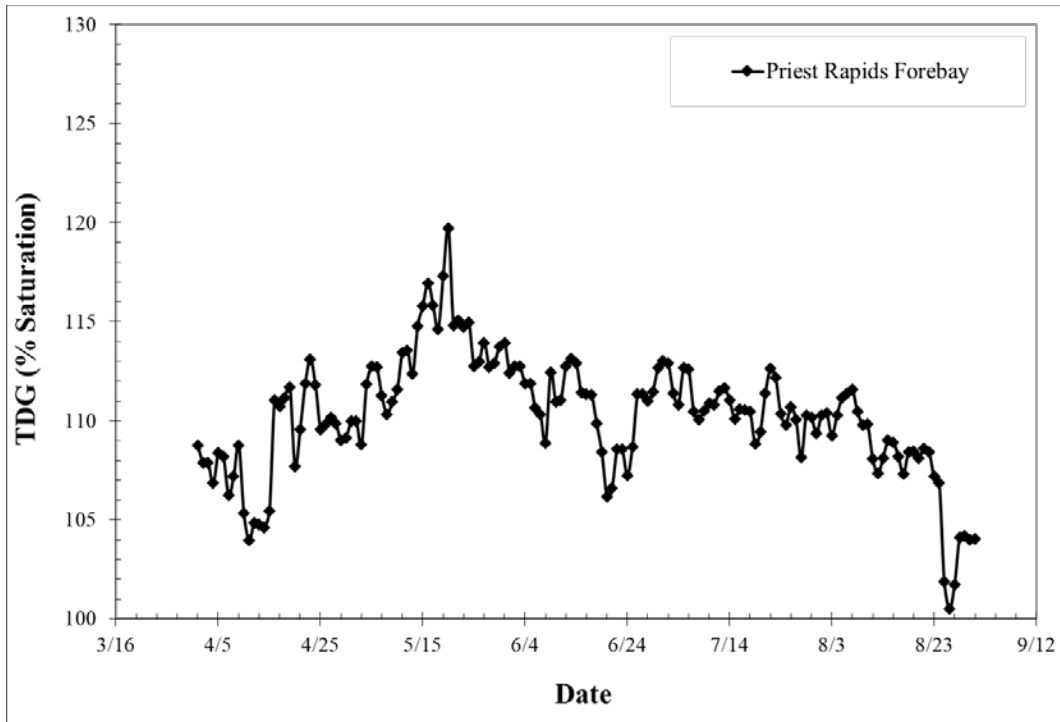


Figure 8 Total dissolved gas values (average of the 12-highest consecutive hourly TDG values in a 24-hour period) from the 2019 fish-spill season recorded at the Priest Rapids Dam forebay FSM station. Priest Rapids Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

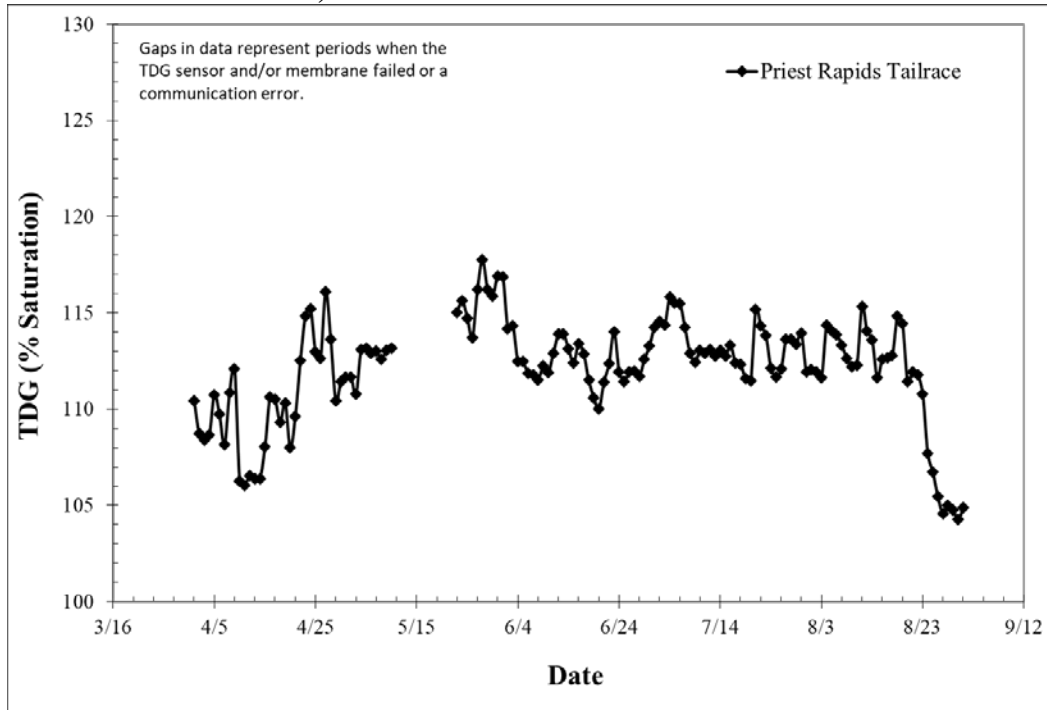


Figure 9 Total dissolved gas values (average of the 12-highest consecutive hourly TDG values in a 24-hour period) from the 2019 fish-spill season recorded at the Priest Rapids Dam tailrace FSM station. Priest Rapids Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

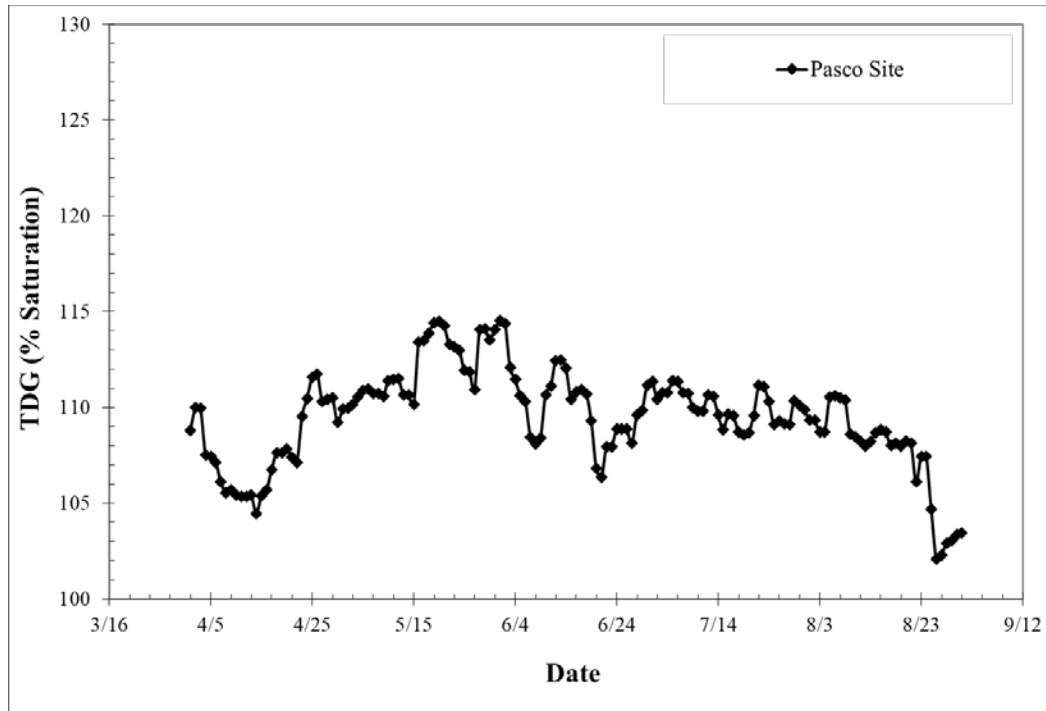


Figure 10 Total dissolved gas values (average of the 12-highest consecutive hourly TDG values in a 24-hour period) from the 2019 fish-spill season recorded at the Pasco FSM station, mid-Columbia River, WA.

The complete 2019 TDG hourly dataset can be found at Grant PUD’s water quality website at: <https://www.grantpud.org/water-quality>.

4.2.2 Total Dissolved Gas Compliance Analyses

Grant PUD will continue to collect hourly TDG time-series data and, concurrent with each 5-Year update of its compliance gas abatement plan (GAP), perform a compliance analyses similar to the Year 10 Report (Grant PUD 2018a), using the previous 10 years of TDG data to ensure that Project operations continue to meet a similar level of compliance demonstrated in the Year 10 Report. The compliance analysis will include a descriptive characterization of the TDG data and an overall compliance assessment for the Project with respect to the TDG water quality standards.

4.3 Water Temperature

Water temperature data were collected on an hourly basis during the 2019 FSM program monitoring season at each FSM station within the Project. Data collection, QA/QC, and analyses of water temperature data followed those described in the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018).

Overall data loss in 2019 was 1,687 of the combined 35,040 available hours, or approximately 4.8% data loss, which was within the 90% data completeness data quality objective as specified in the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018).

Table 3 demonstrates the number of 1-DMax and 7-DADMax values that were omitted/lost from the dataset due to QA/QC issues compared to the total number of available hours.

Table 3 Overview of the water temperature data set during 2019, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

Location ¹	Available hours	Number of hours omitted/lost ²	% data loss
WANF	8,760	0	0
WANT	8,760	718	8.2
PRDF	8,760	0	0
PRDT	8,760	969	11.1
Total	35,040	1687	4.8

Notes:
¹WANF = Wanapum Dam forebay, WANT = Wanapum Dam tailrace, PRDF = Priest Rapids Dam forebay, PRDT = Priest Rapids Dam tailrace.
²See Appendix A for dates, times, and circumstances relating to omitted/lost data.

4.3.1 Water Temperature Summary

In general, water temperatures were highest during early-August to mid-September, with some daily maximum values greater than 20°C. The summary values (mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum) for all hourly temperature measurements taken from each FSM station are presented in Table 4; Figure 11 and Figure 12 present graphical displays of the 1-DMax and 7-DADMax values for the 2019 FSM program monitoring season.

Table 4 Summary of hourly temperature measurements from each fixed-site monitor during 2019, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

Location ¹	Data Interval	Mean ²	Standard Deviation	Minimum ²	Maximum ²
WANF	01/01 – 12/31	11.3	6.0	1.6	22.3
WANT	01/01 – 12/31	11.3	5.5	1.9	20.3
PRDF	01/01 – 12/31	11.3	5.9	1.7	20.8
PRDT	01/01 – 12/31	12.0	5.7	1.7	20.6

Notes:
¹WANF = Wanapum Dam forebay, WANT = Wanapum Dam tailrace, PRDF = Priest Rapids Dam forebay, PRDT = Priest Rapids Dam tailrace.
²All values represent degrees Celsius.

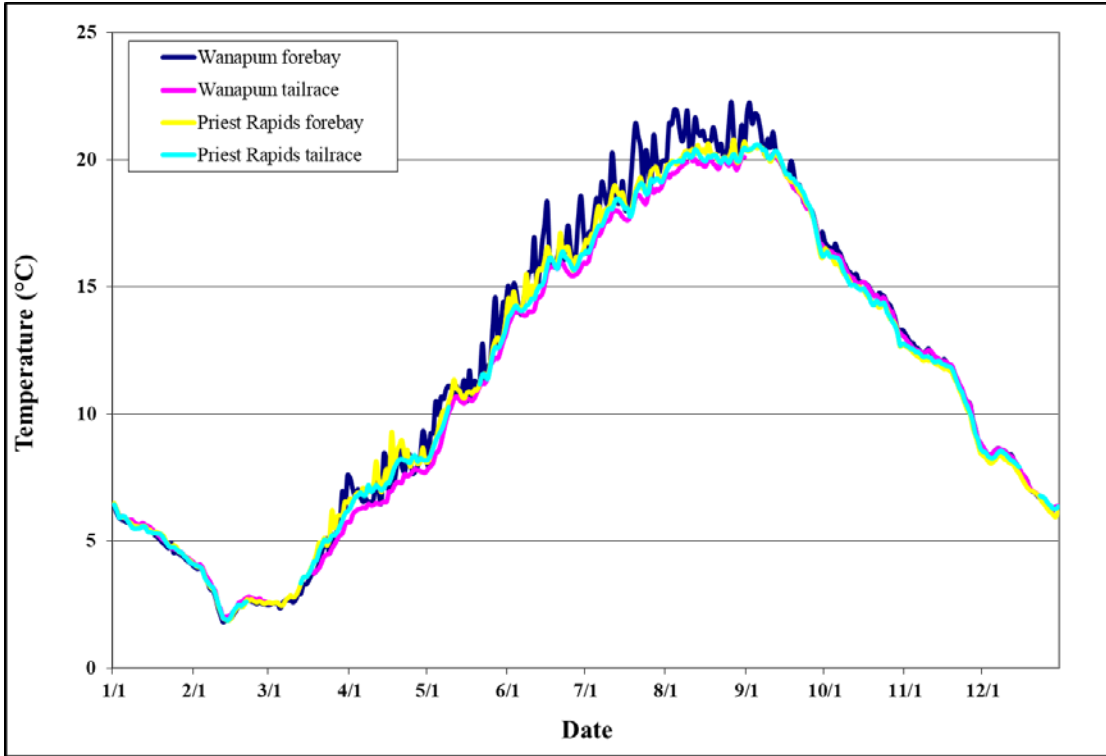


Figure 11 Daily maximum (1-DMax) water temperature values recorded at each fixed-site monitoring station (FSM station) in 2019, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

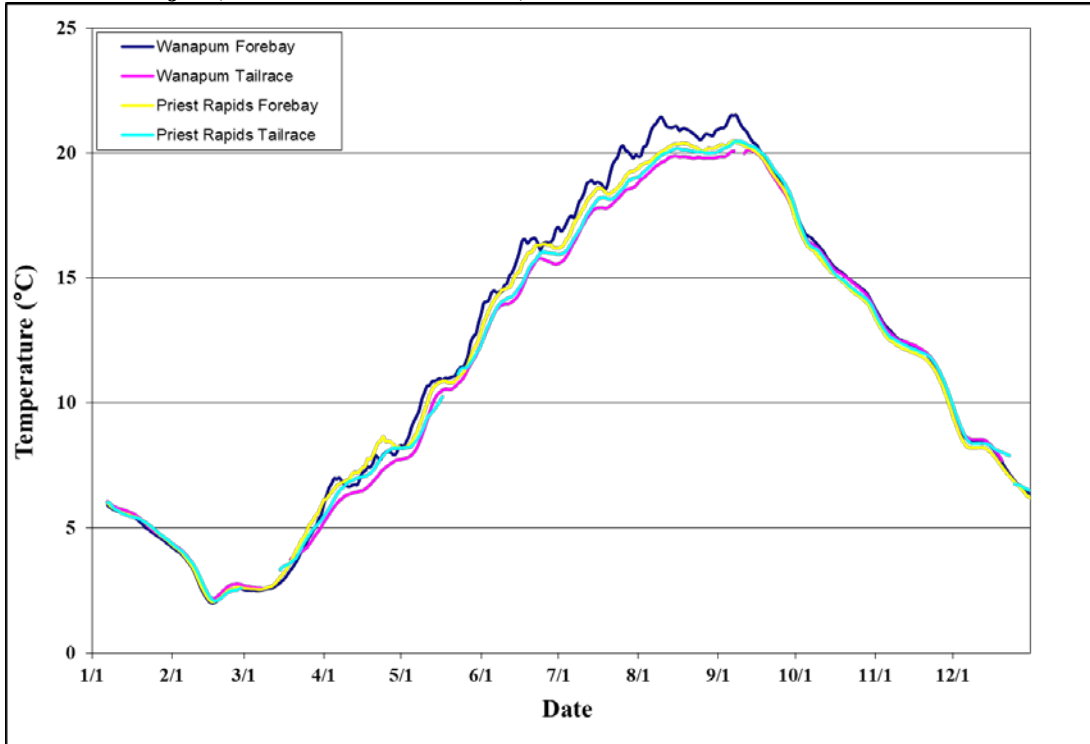


Figure 12 Seven-day rolling average of daily maximum temperatures (7-DADMax) recorded at each fixed-site monitoring station (FSM station) in 2019, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

The complete 2019 water temperature hourly dataset can be found at Grant PUD’s water quality website at: <https://www.grantpud.org/water-quality>.

4.3.2 Water Temperature Modeling

In 2002, Grant PUD funded a water temperature simulation study that examined the effects of the Project on water temperatures using the MASS1 model (Perkins et al. 2002). Results from this study found that the Project does not negatively impact water temperatures and that the Columbia River temperatures are naturally greater than WDOE water quality standards and the Project does not create increases greater than 0.3°C (Perkins et al. 2002).

In 2015, and in accordance with Section 6.5.2 of the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007), Grant PUD conducted temperature modeling using a CE-QUAL-W2 model to determine Grant PUD’s contribution, if any, to water temperature values recorded from 2003–2012 that were above WDOE water quality standards. Results from this modeling effort were sent to WDOE on April 14, 2016.

4.3.3 Temperature QA/QC

Per the conditions of the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018), Grant PUD performed QA/QC measurements of all currently operational Hydrolab® multi-probes against an NIST-certified thermometer. Multi-probes and the NIST-certified thermometer were placed into an ice bath to verify temperature accuracy and reliability. Data collected by the multi-probes during exposure to the ice bath were compared to the NIST-certified thermometer to ensure that the temperature sensor of each multi-probe were accurate and reliable. Results from this analysis are displayed in Table 5. As discussed in the QAPP, the accuracy/bias of the temperature sensor is ±0.1°C and thus the results of the ice bath test suggest that all the sensors were within measurement quality objectives as defined by the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018).

Table 5 Temperature QA/QC data collected during 2019.

Date	Model	Serial #	Probe Temp ¹	Digital Thermometer ¹	Difference
3/06/19	DS5	46027	1.07	1.06	0.01
3/06/19	DS4a	37428	1.05	1.05	0.00
3/06/19	DS4a	39420	1.06	1.05	0.01
3/06/19	MS4a	40839	1.08	1.05	0.03
3/06/19	DS5x	43947	1.10	1.07	0.03
3/06/19	DS4a	37535	1.08	1.07	0.01
3/06/19	MS4a	40928	1.07	1.05	0.02
3/06/19	DS4a	37517	1.10	1.08	0.02
3/06/19	MS5	44768	1.09	1.07	0.02
3/06/19	MS4a	42195	1.06	1.06	0.00
3/06/19	DS5	46021	1.05	1.05	0.00
3/06/19	MS4a	42187	1.08	1.07	0.01
3/06/19	DS5	46043	1.07	1.06	0.01

Notes:
¹All values represent degrees Celsius.

4.4 Dissolved Oxygen, pH, and Turbidity

Summary results and values (mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum) from the periodic grab-sample monitoring of DO, pH, and turbidity values are presented in Table 6. Data

collection, QA/QC, and analyses of DO, pH, and turbidity followed those described in the QAPP (Grant PUD 2018).

Of the data collected, no DO samples were below 10.1 mg/L, pH values were between 6.5 and 8.5 units, and turbidity ranged from 0.0 to 5.6 NTUs at all FSM stations within the Project during the 2019 water quality monitoring season.

Table 6 Dissolved oxygen, pH, and turbidity grab-sample results in 2019, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

Date	WANF ¹			WANT ¹			PRDF ¹			PRDT ¹		
	DO ²	pH ³	Turb ⁴	DO ²	pH ³	Turb ⁴	DO ²	pH ³	Turb ⁴	DO ²	pH ³	Turb ⁴
1/15/2019	12.0	8.2	1.8	12.1	8.1	1.6	12.2	8.3	1.9	12.1	8.1	1.6
2/19/2019	12.2	8.0	2.6	12.0	8.1	1.8	12.4	8.1	1.9	12.0	8.4	2.8
3/20/2019	12.0	7.9	5.4	12.0	8.0	4.9	12.1	8.0	4.7	12.0	8.0	5.4
4/16/2019	11.7	8.0	5.5	11.8	8.1	4.8	11.8	8.0	4.8	11.9	8.2	5.6
5/10/2018	11.9	7.8	5.0	11.8	8.2	4.8	11.5	8.1	5.0	11.4	8.2	4.8
5/21/2019	11.7	8.4	3.3	11.6	8.1	3.8	11.8	8.0	3.2	11.6	8.0	3.8
6/18/2019	10.8	7.9	1.5	10.6	8.0	1.6	10.8	8.1	1.4	10.9	8.2	1.3
7/17/2019	10.1	8.0	1.0	10.2	8.2	1.0	10.3	8.0	1.2	10.2	8.0	1.0
8/20/2019	10.4	8.2	0.5	10.6	8.0	0.4	10.5	8.0	0.4	10.5	8.2	0.8
9/18/2019	10.9	8.1	0.6	11.4	8.0	0.2	10.9	8.1	0.6	10.8	8.1	0.5
10/23/2019	11.2	8.3	0.5	11.3	8.0	0.2	11.2	7.9	0.4	11.3	8.0	0.2
11/19/2019	11.5	8.0	0.5	11.2	8.0	1.0	11.4	8.0	1.2	11.1	7.9	0.7
12/11/2019	12.0	7.8	0.2	11.8	7.9	0.4	11.6	7.9	0.4	11.8	8.0	0.6
Mean	11.4	8.0	2.2	11.4	8.1	2.0	11.4	8.0	2.1	11.4	8.1	2.2
Min.	10.1	7.8	0.2	10.2	7.9	0.2	10.3	7.9	0.4	10.2	7.9	0.2
Max.	12.2	8.4	5.5	12.1	8.2	4.9	12.4	8.3	5.0	12.1	8.4	5.6
Stdev.	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.1	1.9
<i>Notes:</i> ¹ WANF = Wanapum Dam forebay, WANT = Wanapum Dam tailrace, PRDF = Priest Rapids Dam forebay, PRDT = Priest Rapids Dam tailrace. ² DO values represent mg/L, ³ pH values represent units, and ⁴ Turbidity values represent NTUs.												

5.0 Conclusions

Water quality data collected in 2019 at Grant PUD’s FSM stations included hourly TDG and water temperature data and periodic grab-samples of DO, pH, and turbidity. Grant PUD will continue its hourly TDG and water temperature monitoring as well as periodic grab-sampling of DO, pH, and turbidity at its FSM stations in 2020, in accordance with conditions contained in the 401 WQC (WDOE 2007) and the updated QAPP (Grant PUD 2018). Grant PUD will also continue its efforts in 2020 to assure minimal data losses at its FSM stations. These efforts include following the updated QAPP, which outlines standardized equipment calibration/maintenance, data collection, and data management procedures that are meant to achieve data completeness targets of greater than 90% (Grant PUD 2018).

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Appendix A
Omitted/Lost Data Explanations for 2019

Table A-1 Hourly data points omitted/lost from the fixed-site monitoring (FSM) data set during 2019, Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project, mid-Columbia River, WA.

Location ¹	Date(s)	hr.(s)	Total hr.(s) lost/omitted	Problem/reason for omission	Comments/action taken to correct problem
WANF	9/17-9/18	3:00-0:00	15	Probe failure	Replaced with new Probe
WANT	3/02-3/19	7:00-9:00	411	Communication failure	SDS device failure. Replaced with new device.
WANT	7/30-8/6	11:00-9:00	167	TDG membrane failure	Replaced with new Probe
WANT	8/10-8/12	01:00-9:00	57	Probe failure	Replaced with new Probe
WANT	9/1-9/12	19:00-8:00	252	Probe failure	Replaced with new Probe/Unable to access site because of inclement weather
PRDT	2/21-3/14	16:00-8:00	497	Lost Hard Power	Coordinated with local crew(s) to orchestrate power issue. Replaced breaker/fuse/and battery.
PRDT	5/10-5/22	22:00-8:00	275	Probe failure	Replaced with new Probe
PRDT	9/24-10/1	5:00-14:00	178	TDG membrane failure	Replaced with new Probe
PRDT	12/16-12/24	4:00-8:00	38	Probe failure	Replaced with new Probe

Notes:

¹WANF = Wanapum Dam forebay, WANT= Wanapum Dam tailrace, PRDT= Priest Rapids Dam tailrace