## Assessing Long-Term Trends in Chloride Concentrations in the Groundwater and Surface Water of a Rapidly Urbanizing Watershed in Southern Ontario

<sup>1</sup>Valerie Risch, <sup>1</sup>Ceilidh Mackie, <sup>1</sup>Dr. Jana Levison, <sup>2</sup>Dr. James Roy <sup>1</sup>School of Engineering, University of Guelph, Guelph, ON | <sup>2</sup>Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Burlington, ON



## **Background**

Chloride concentrations in the Great Lakes basin have been increasing over the last 30 years as the area has urbanized

UNIVERSITY I & GUELPH

- The predominant contributor is the application of road salt (NaCl), especially in urban areas
- Elevated CI (and Na) concentrations are harmful to freshwater organisms and can impair drinking water quality



Land use map of study area, Credit River vatershed including the 4 sampling locations

## **Objectives**

- Analyze the long-term trends in chloride concentrations in the groundwater and surface water in the Credit River watershed and how they relate to climate forcing
- Evaluate the effects of seasonal storm events on these trends



## Acknowledgements

Thank you to: Courtney Alexander and Amanda Cousins (Credit Valley Conservation Authority), Andrew O'Rouke and John Albers (Halton Region), James Fry (Mississauga Golf and Country Club), Marley McKenzie, Martina Di Iulio, and Jaclyn Carcasole (University of Guelph), Luciana Rodrigues and Heather Brodie-Brown (Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks (MECP)). Funded by MECP to fulfill objectives set in the Canada-Ontario Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality and Ecosystem Health.



- Samples are regularly analyzed for major ions, stable isotopes (<sup>18</sup>O and <sup>2</sup>H), and field parameters such as pH, electrical conductivity and temperature
- Additional, intermittent analyses including:
  - Tritium-helium (groundwater dating)
  - Artificial sweeteners (source characterization)
  - Rn-222 (tracking groundwater discharge)





**Field Campaign**