Appendix 17. Model Archive Summary for Total Organic Carbon at U.S. Geological Survey Site 07144780, North Fork Ninnescah River above Cheney Reservoir, Kansas, during October 17, 2009, through December 31, 2019

This model archive summary summarizes the total organic carbon (TOC) model developed to compute hourly or daily TOC from October 17, 2009, through December 31, 2019. This model supersedes all prior models used during this period. The methods used follow U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) guidance as referenced in relevant Office of Surface Water/Office of Water Quality Technical Memoranda and USGS Techniques and Methods, book 3, chapter C4 (Rasmussen and others, 2009).

Site and Model Information

Site number: 07144780

Site name: North Fork Ninnescah River above Cheney Reservoir, Kansas

Location: Lat 37°51'45", long 98°00'49" referenced to North American Datum of 1927, in NE 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec.19, T.25 S., R.6 W., Reno County, Kans., Hydrologic Unit 11030014, on right bank at upstream side of county highway bridge, 10 miles south of Hutchinson, 18.1 miles upstream from Cheney Dam.

Equipment: A YSI 6600 Extended Deployment System water-quality monitor equipped with sensors for water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity (a YSI Model 6026 turbidity sensor [November 9, 1998, to December 1, 2010] and a YSI Model 6136 turbidity sensor [October 17, 2009, to November 12, 2015; March 31, 2017, to June 7, 2017]) (YSI Incorporated, 2007, 2012a). The YSI 6600 water-quality monitor was in operation during November 9, 1998, through November 12, 2015.

A Xylem YSI EXO2 water-quality monitor equipped with sensors for water temperature, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, pH, and turbidity (YSI Incorporated, 2012b). The YSI EXO2 water-quality monitor began operation on November 13, 2015. Monitors were housed in a 4-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe and placed in a location representative of the stream cross section. Monitor readings were recorded and satellite transmitted hourly.

Date model was developed: April 26, 2019

Model calibration data period: April 23, 2010, to May 2, 2017

Model Data

All data were collected using USGS protocols (U.S. Geological Survey, 2006; Wagner and others, 2006; Sauer and Turnipseed, 2010; Turnipseed and Sauer, 2010) and are stored in the National Water Information System (NWIS) database (https://doi.org/10.5066/F7P55KJN; U.S. Geological Survey, 2020). Explanatory variables were evaluated individually and in combination. Potential explanatory variables included streamflow, water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity. Seasonal components (sine and cosine variables) were also evaluated as explanatory variables.

The regression model is based on 30 concomitant values of discretely measured TOC samples and continuously measured turbidity collected during April 23, 2010, through May 2, 2017. Discrete samples were collected over a range of continuously measured turbidity conditions. No samples were less than laboratory detection limits. Summary statistics and the complete model-calibration data are provided below. Outliers were identified using studentized residuals (for values greater than 3 or less than -3). None of the samples in this dataset were deemed outliers or removed from the model calibration dataset.

Total Organic Carbon

Discrete samples were collected from the downstream side of the bridge or instream within 50 feet of the bridge using equal-width-increment, multiple vertical, single vertical, or grab methods following U.S. Geological Survey (2006) and Rasmussen and others (2014). Discrete samples were collected on a semifixed to event-based schedule ranging from 2 to 7 samples per year with a Federal Interagency Sedimentation Project U.S. DH–95 or D–95 with a

Teflon bottle, cap, and nozzle depth-integrating sampler; a DH–81 with a Teflon bottle, cap, and nozzle hand sampler; or a grab sample with a Teflon bottle depending on sample location. Samples were analyzed for TOC by the Wichita Municipal Water and Wastewater Laboratory in Wichita, Kans., according to standard methods (American Public Health Association and others, 1995).

Continuous Data

Turbidity was measured using a YSI model 6136 sensor installed during October 17, 2009, through November 12, 2015, and March 31, 2017, through June 7, 2017. Concomitant turbidity values were time interpolated. If the continuous data were not available (2 or more hours of turbidity values bracketing the sample collection time were missing) because of fouling, changes in equipment, or unsuitable site conditions, then the field monitor turbidity value measured during sampling was substituted. If no data were available, the sample was not included in the dataset.

Model Development

Ordinary least squares regression analysis was done using R programming language (R Core Team, 2019) to relate discretely collected TOC concentrations to turbidity and other continuously measured data. The distribution of residuals was examined for normality and plots of residuals (the difference between the measured and model calculated values) compared to model calculated TOC were examined for homoscedasticity (departures from zero did not change substantially over the range of model calculated values). Previously published explanatory variables were also strongly considered for continuity; however, the best explanatory variable(s) was ultimately selected.

Turbidity was selected as the best predictor of logarithm base 10 (log_{10}) (TOC) based on residual plots, relatively high coefficient of determination (R^2), and relatively low model standard percentage error (MSPE).

Model Summary

Summary of final TOC regression analysis at USGS site 07144780:

TOC-based model:

 $\log_{10}(TOC) = 0.381 \times \log_{10}(TBY6136) + 0.296,$

where,

TOC = organic carbon, total, in milligrams per liter, and *TBY6136* = turbidity, YSI model 6136, in formazin nephelometric units.

The log-transformed model may be retransformed to original units so that TOC can be calculated directly. The retransformation introduces a bias in the calculated constituent. This bias may be corrected using Duan's bias correction factor (BCF; Duan, 1983). For this model, the calculated BCF is 1.06. The retransformed model, accounting for BCF, is as follows:

 $TOC = (TBY6136^{0.381} \times 10^{0.296}) \times 1.06$

Model Statistics, Data, and Plots

Definitions for terms used in this output can be found at the end of this document.

Model

 $\log_{10}(TOC) = 0.381 \times \log_{10}(TBY6136) + 0.296$

Variable Summary Statistics

	logTOC	TOC	logTBY6136	TBY6136
Minimum	0.362	2.30	0.813	6.5
1st Quartile	0.831	6.78	1.310	20.5
Median	0.982	9.59	1.820	66.0
Mean	0.945	9.83	1.710	72.2

3d Quartile	1.120 13.30	1.980	96.5
Maximum	1.260 18.10	2.360	230.0

Box Plots





Red line shows the locally weighted scatterplot smoothing (LOWESS).

Basic Model Statistics

For a detailed definition and explanation of the terms used below, refer to Helsel and Hirsch (2002).

30
0.159
37.3
0.501
0.483
1.06

Explanatory Variables

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.296	0.1260	2.35	2.63e-02
logTBY6136	0.381	0.0718	5.30	1.22e-05

Correlation Matrix

	Intercept	E.vars
Intercept	1.000	-0.973
E.vars	-0.973	1.000

Outlier Test Criteria

Leverage Cook's D DFFITS 0.200 0.193 0.516

Flagged Observations

	logTOC	Estimate	Residual	Standard	Residual	Studentized	Residual	Leverage	Cook's D	DFFITS
4/8/2015 9:45	0.362	0.795	-0.433		-2.83		-3.28	0.0654	0.279	-0.868

Statistical Plots







Cross Validation



logTBY6136

Fold - equal partition of the data (10 percent of the data) Large symbols - observed value of a data point removed in a fold Small symbols - recomputed value of a data point removed in a fold Recomputed regression lines - adjusted regression line with one fold removed

Minimum	MSE	of	folds:	0.00241
Mean	MSE	of	folds:	0.02610
Median	MSE	of	folds:	0.01420
Maximum	MSE	of	folds:	0.10900
(Mean MSE of folds) /	(Mc	ode]	L MSE):	1.04000



Blue line - Mean MSE of folds

Model-Calibration Data Set

	Date	logTOC	logTBY6136	TOC	TBY6136	Computed	Computed	Residual	Normal	Censored
0						logTOC	TOC		Quantiles	Values
1	2010-04-23	0.87	1.88	7.41	76	1.01	10.9	-0.142	-1.18	
2	2010-05-17	1.02	2.08	10.4	120	1.09	12.9	-0.0702	-0.474	
3	2010-05-27	1.18	2.11	15	130	1.1	13.3	0.0756	0.209	
4	2010-06-14	1.18	1.98	15.2	96.5	1.05	11.9	0.131	0.895	
5	2010-06-16	1.16	1.79	14.3	62	0.978	10.1	0.177	1.18	
6	2010-07-06	1.06	2.29	11.5	195	1.17	15.6	-0.107	-0.777	
7	2010-08-25	1.18	2.36	15.2	230	1.19	16.6	-0.013	-0.209	
8	2011-04-13	0.617	1.08	4.14	12	0.706	5.38	-0.0894	-0.669	
9	2011-05-23	0.911	1.62	8.15	41.8	0.913	8.66	-0.00181	-0.0415	
10	2011-06-28	0.683	1.04	4.82	11	0.692	5.21	-0.00901	-0.125	
11	2011-07-27	0.858	1.24	7.21	17.4	0.768	6.2	0.09	0.569	
12	2012-02-06	0.99	1.6	9.78	39.8	0.905	8.49	0.0858	0.474	
13	2012-03-23	1.08	1.89	12.1	77.3	1.01	10.9	0.0683	0.125	
14	2012-06-20	0.64	1.19	4.37	15.5	0.749	5.93	-0.108	-0.895	
15	2012-08-27	0.869	1.31	7.4	20.2	0.793	6.56	0.0767	0.295	
16	2013-04-11	0.567	0.813	3.69	6.5	0.605	4.26	-0.038	-0.295	
17	2013-05-10	0.831	1.04	6.78	11	0.692	5.21	0.139	1.03	
18	2013-05-31	1.2	1.77	15.8	59	0.97	9.87	0.229	2.06	
19	2013-08-05	1.09	1.96	12.2	91.4	1.04	11.7	0.0441	0.0415	
20	2013-08-16	0.972	1.45	9.38	28	0.847	7.43	0.126	0.777	
21	2013-10-31	0.737	1.85	5.46	70	0.998	10.5	-0.261	-1.37	
22	2014-05-13	1.26	2.05	18.1	113	1.08	12.6	0.18	1.37	
23	2014-06-10	1.02	2.02	10.5	105	1.07	12.3	-0.044	-0.383	
24	2014-07-02	1.12	1.96	13.3	90.8	1.04	11.6	0.0827	0.383	
25	2015-04-08	0.362	1.31	2.3	20.5	0.795	6.6	-0.433	-2.06	
26	2015-04-14	0.729	1.95	5.36	88.3	1.04	11.5	-0.307	-1.62	
27	2015-04-21	0.968	1.98	9.3	95	1.05	11.8	-0.0801	-0.569	

28 2015-05-26	1.08	1.75 12.1	55.8	0.96	9.66	0.122	0.669	
29 2017-04-20	0.973	2.14 9.4	137	1.11	13.6	-0.136	-1.03	
30 2017-05-02	1.16	1.71 14.4	51	0.946	9.34	0.213	1.62	

Definitions

TOC: organic carbon, total, in milligrams per liter (00680) TBY6136: turbidity, YSI model 6136, in formazin nephelometric units (63680)

Any use of trade, firm, or product names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

References Cited

American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Environment Federation,

1995, Standard methods for the examination of water and wastewater (19th ed.): Washington, D.C., American

Public Health Association, 905 p.

Christensen, V.G., Graham, J.L., Milligan, C.R., Pope, L.M., and Ziegler, A.C., 2006, Water quality and

relation to taste-and-odor compounds in the North Fork Ninnescah River and Cheney Reservoir, south-central

Kansas, 1997–2003: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2006–5095, 43 p. [Also

available at https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20065095.]

Duan, N., 1983, Smearing estimate—A nonparametric retransformation method: Journal of the American

Statistical Association, v. 78, no. 383, p. 605-610. [Also available at

https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1983.10478017.]

Helsel, D.R., and Hirsch, R.M., 2002, Statistical methods in water resources: U.S. Geological Survey

Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 4, chap. A3, 522 p. [Also available at

https://doi.org/10.3133/tm4A3.]

- R Core Team, 2019, R—A language and environment for statistical computing: Vienna, Austria, R Foundation for Statistical Computing, accessed August 2019 at https://www.R-project.org/.
- Rasmussen, T.J., Bennett, T.J., Stone, M.L., Foster, G.M., Graham, J.L., and Putnam, J.E., 2014, Quality-assurance and data-management plan for water-quality activities in the Kansas Water Science Center, 2014: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2014–1233, 41 p., accessed April 2020 at https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr20141233.

- Rasmussen, P.P., Gray, J.R., Glysson, G.D., and Ziegler, A.C., 2009, Guidelines and procedures for computing time-series suspended-sediment concentrations and loads from in-stream turbidity-sensor and streamflow data: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 3, chap. C4, 52 p. [Also available at https://doi.org/10.3133/tm3C4.]
- Sauer, V.B., and Turnipseed, D.P., 2010, Stage measurement at gaging stations: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 3, chap. A7, 45 p., accessed April 2020 at https://doi.org/10.3133/tm3A7.
- Stone, M.L., Graham, J.L., and Gatotho, J.W., 2013, Continuous real-time water-quality monitoring and regression analysis to compute constituent concentrations and loads in the North Fork Ninnescah River upstream from Cheney Reservoir, south-central Kansas, 1999–2012: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2013–5071, 44 p., accessed July 2020 at https://doi.org/10.3133/sir20135071.
- Turnipseed, D.P., and Sauer, V.B., 2010, Discharge measurements at gaging stations: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 3, chap. A8, 87 p., accessed April 2020 at https://doi.org/10.3133/tm3A8.
- U.S. Geological Survey, 2006, Collection of water samples (ver. 2.0, September 2006): U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water Resources Investigations, book 9, chap. A4 [variously paged]. [Also available at https://doi.org/10.3133/twri09A4.]
- U.S. Geological Survey, 2020, USGS water data for the Nation: U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System database, accessed April 20, 2020, at https://doi.org/10.5066/F7P55KJN.
- Wagner, R.J., Boulger, R.W., Jr., Oblinger, C.J., and Smith, B.A., 2006, Guidelines and standard procedures for continuous water-quality monitors—Station operation, record computation, and data reporting: U.S.
 Geological Survey Techniques and Methods, book 1, chap D3, 51 p. plus 8 attachments. [Also available at https://doi.org/10.3133/tm1D3.]
- YSI Incorporated, 2007, YSI 6136 turbidity sensor: YSI Incorporated, 2 p., accessed November 2019 at https://www.ysi.com/File%20Library/Documents/Specification%20Sheets/E56-6136-Turbidity-Sensor.pdf.
- YSI Incorporated, 2012a, 6-series multiparameter water quality sondes—User manual, revision J: YSI Incorporated, 379 p., accessed November 2019 at

https://www.ysi.com/File%20Library/Documents/Manuals/069300-YSI-6-Series-Manual-RevJ.pdf.

YSI Incorporated, 2012b, EXO water quality field sensors-Features, specifications, and comparability to YSI

6-series sensors, revision B: YSI Incorporated, 14 p., accessed November 2019 at

https://www.exowater.com/media/pdfs/EXO-6Series-Sensor-Comparison.pdf.