Appendix 2. Model Archive Summary for Chloride Concentration at U.S. Geological Survey Station 07144780, North Fork Ninnescah River above Cheney Reservoir, Kansas, during November 14, 2015, through September 30, 2021

This model archive summary summarizes the chloride concentration model developed to compute 15-minute, hourly, or daily chloride concentrations during November 14, 2015, onward. This model supersedes all prior models used during this period. The methods 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; U.S. Geological Survey, 2016).

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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, Inc., EXO water-quality monitor (YSI, Inc., 2017) equipped with sensors for water temperature, specific conductance, dissolved oxygen, pH, and turbidity was installed November 14, 2015. The EXO monitor was installed in a 4-inch-diameter metal or polyvinyl chloride (or PVC) pipe suspended from the downstream side of the bridge in the deepest, fastest flowing water. Measurements from the EXO were recorded every 15 minutes to hourly and transmitted hourly via satellite. Real-time stage was measured using a Design Analysis Water Log H–350/355 nonsubmersible pressure transducer.

Date model was created: August 9, 2022

Model calibration data period: April 19, 2016, through August 12, 2021 (dataset consisted of 33 discrete water-quality samples).

Model application date: November 14, 2015, onward (date of EXO continuous water-quality monitor installation).

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Model Calibration Dataset

All data were collected using USGS protocols (U.S. Geological Survey, 2006; Wagner and others, 2006; Bennett and others, 2014) and are stored in the USGS National Water Information System database (https://doi.org/10.5066/F7P55KJN; U.S. Geological Survey, 2022). Potential explanatory variables evaluated individually and in combination were water temperature, specific conductance, pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, seasonality (sine and cosine variables), and streamflow.

The regression model is based on 33 concomitant values of discretely collected chloride concentration and continuously measured specific conductance during April 19, 2016, through August 12, 2021. Discrete samples were collected throughout the range of continuously observed hydrologic conditions. No samples had chloride concentrations that were less than laboratory minimum reporting level. All potential explanatory variables were time interpolated within the 15-minute to hourly continuous record based on the discrete sample time. The maximum time span between two continuous data points used for interpolation was 4 hours (to preserve the sample dataset, field monitor averages obtained during sample collection were used for model development data if no continuous data were available or if gaps larger than 4 hours in the continuous data record resulted in missing interpolated data). Summary statistics and the complete model-calibration dataset are provided below. Potential outliers were identified using the methods described in Rasmussen and others (2009) and Helsel and others (2020). All potential outliers were investigated by reviewing sample collection information sheets and laboratory reports; if there were no clear issues, explanations, or conditions that would cause a result to be invalid for model calibration, the sample was retained in the dataset. One sample in the model calibration dataset was flagged as an outlier but was retained in the dataset after further review.

Chloride Sampling Details

Discrete water-quality samples were collected over a range of hydrologic conditions primarily using a combination of equal depth- and width-integrated and multiple-vertical sample collection techniques (U.S. Geological Survey, 2006). Equal-width-increment and multiple-vertical sample cross sections included five to 12 sampling points with more than 85 percent of samples including 10 or more sampling points. Samples were collected either instream as a wading sample within 300 feet of the bridge or from the downstream side of the bridge using a Federal Interagency Sedimentation Project depth-integrated sampler with a polytetrafluoroethylene bottle, cap, and nozzle. Discrete samples were collected on a semifixed to event-based schedule one to seven times per year. Samples were analyzed for chloride by the Wichita Municipal Water and Wastewater Laboratory in Wichita, Kans., according to standard methods (Eaton and others, 1995).

Continuous Water-Quality Data

Specific conductance was continuously measured (15 minutes to hourly) using a YSI, Inc., EXO multiparameter sonde (YSI, Inc., 2017). The water-quality monitor was operated and maintained according to standard USGS methods (Wagner and others, 2006; Bennett and others, 2014). All continuous water-quality data at the North Fork Ninnescah River above Cheney Reservoir are available in near-real time (updated hourly) from the USGS National Water Information System database (https://doi.org/10.5066/F7P55KJN; U.S. Geological Survey, 2022) using the site number 07144780.

Model Development

Ordinary least squares (OLS) linear regression was used to develop surrogate regression models that relate continuous water-quality conditions to discretely sampled constituent concentrations. All regressions were computed using the R software environment (R Core Team, 2020). The data and subsequent regression equation must meet the five assumptions necessary to apply ordinary least squares regression: the dependent variable is linearly related to the explanatory variables, data used to fit the model are representative of the data of interest, the variance of the residuals is constant (homoscedastic), the residuals are independent of the explanatory variables, and the residuals are normally distributed (Helsel and others, 2020). Previously published explanatory variables also were considered for continuity.

Specific conductance was selected as a good surrogate for chloride based on residual plots, coefficient of determination (R^2), and model standard percentage error (MSPE). Values for the aforementioned statistics were computed and are included below along with all relevant sample data and additional statistical information.

Model Summary

Summary of final chloride concentration regression analysis at USGS site 07144780:

Chloride concentration-based model:

$$Chloride = 0.219 \times SPC - 36.3,$$

where,

Chloride = chloride, in milligrams per liter; and

SPC = specific conductance, in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius.

SPC makes physical and statistical sense as an explanatory variable for chloride concentration because of its positive correlation with chloride and other charged ionic species (Hem, 1985).

Extrapolation, defined as computation beyond the range of the model calibration dataset, may be no more than 10 percent outside the range of the calibration data used to fit the model and is therefore limited. The extrapolation limit for chloride concentration using this model is 308 milligrams per liter. Computed estimates outside that limit are not supported by the current model calibration dataset.

Definitions

Variable	Explanation
Chloride	Chloride, milligrams per liter (mg/L) (USGS parameter code 00940)
Cook’s D	Cook’s distance, a measure of influence (Helsel and others, 2020)
DFFITS	Difference in fits, a measure of influence (Helsel and others, 2020)

Variable	Explanation
E.vars	Explanatory variables
Leverage	An outlier's measure in the x direction (Helsel and others, 2020)
LOESS	Local polynomial regression fitting (Helsel and others, 2020)
MSE	Model standard error (Helsel and others, 2020)
MSPE	Model standard percentage error (Helsel and others, 2020)
Pr(>|*t*|)	The probability that the independent variable has no effect on the dependent variable (Helsel and others, 2020)
RMSE	Root mean square error (Helsel and others, 2020)
SPC	Specific conductance, in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius (μS/cm at 25°C) (USGS parameter code 00095)
t value	Student's *t* value; the coefficient divided by its associated standard error (Helsel and others, 2020)

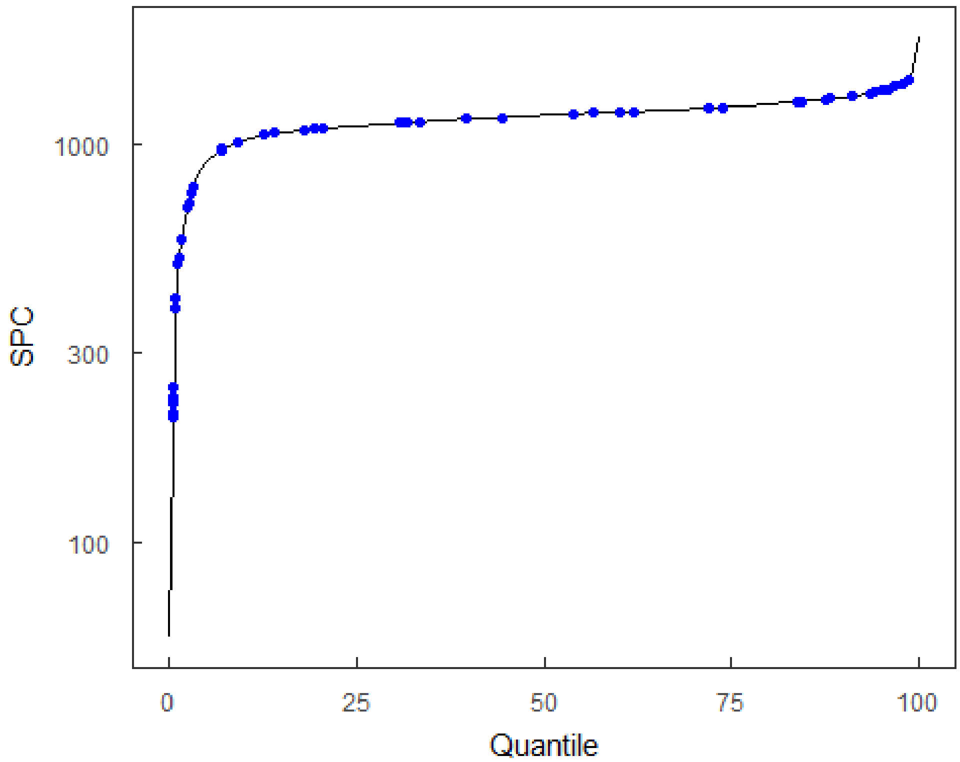
Model

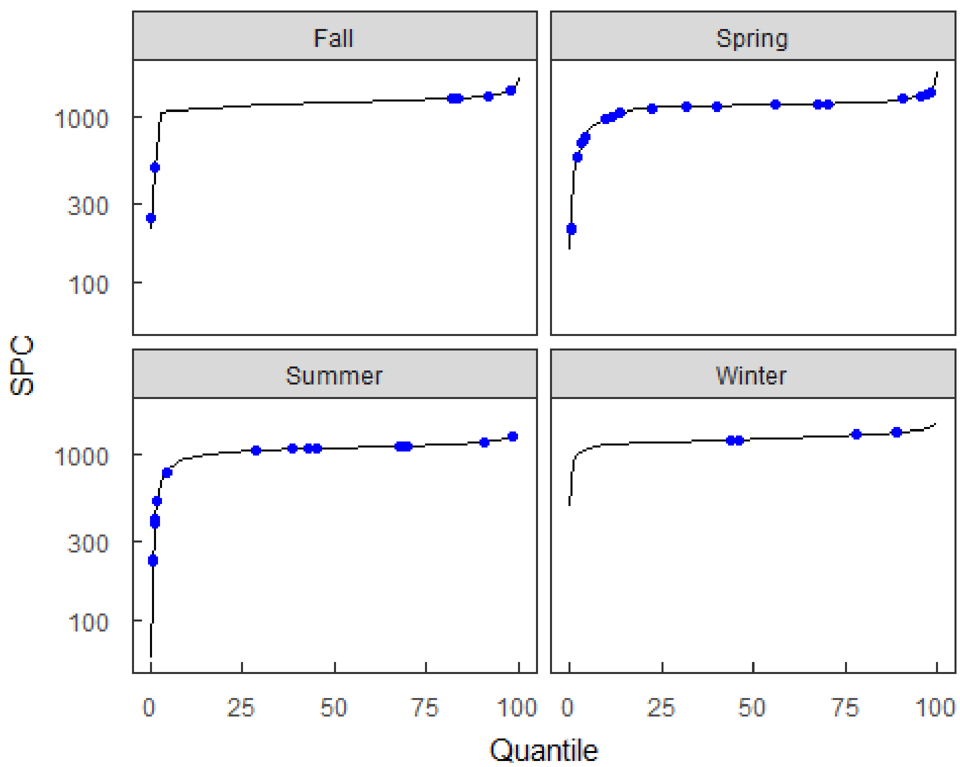
$$Chloride = 0.219 \times SPC - 36.3$$

Variable summary statistics

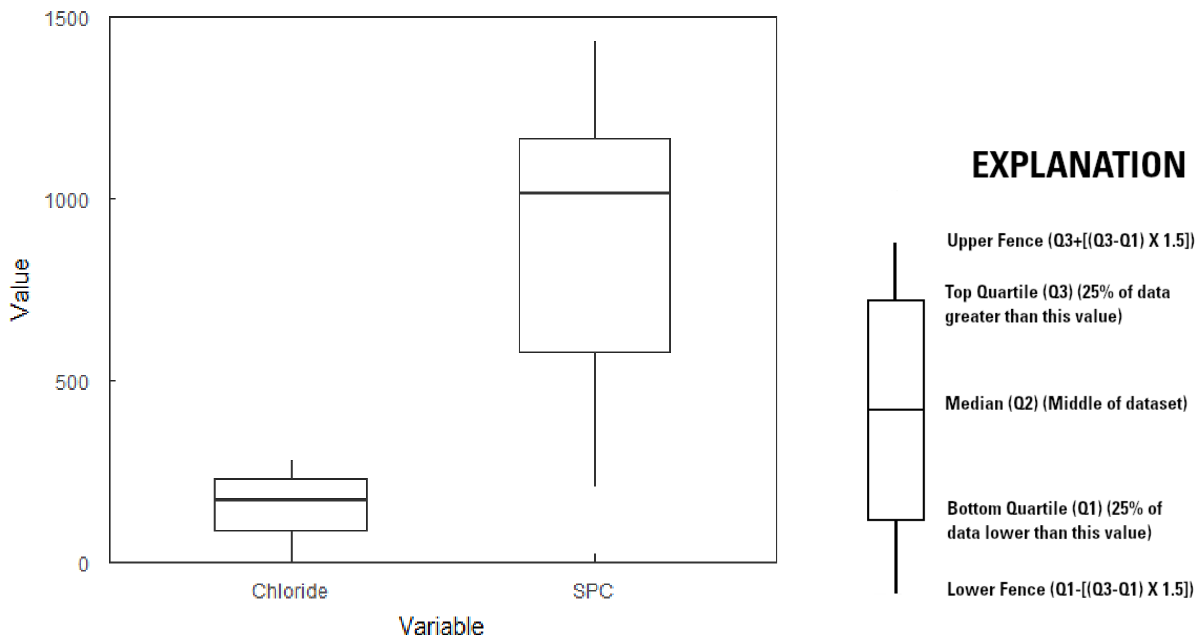
Variable	Minimum	Q1	Median	Mean	Q3	Maximum
Chloride	16	86	170	159	230	280
SPC	207	576	1,010	891	1,160	1,430

Duration plots

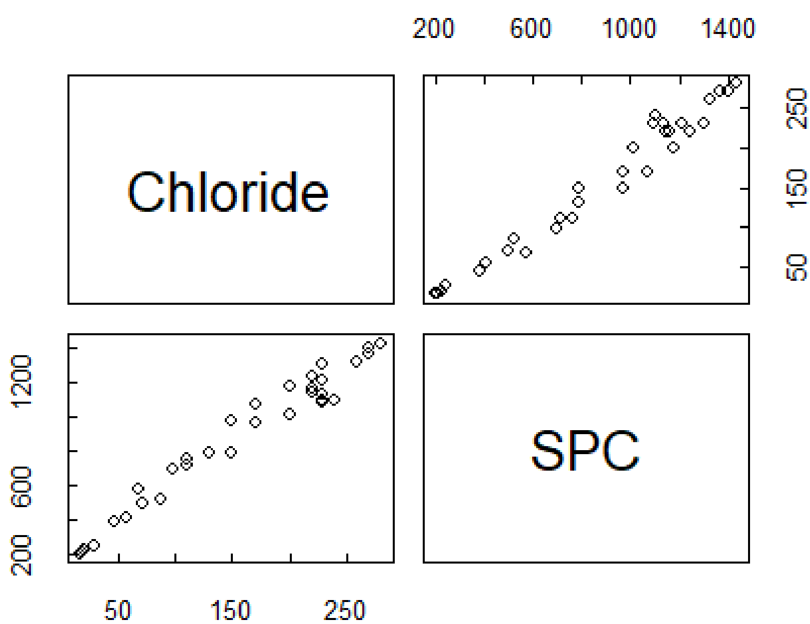




Box plots



Scatter plots



The x- and y-axis labels for a given bivariate plot are defined by the intersecting row and column labels

Basic model statistics

Statistic	Value
Observations	33
R^2	0.965
Adjusted R^2	0.964
RMSE	16.2
Upper MSPE (90%)	10.2
Lower MSPE (90%)	-10.2
BCF	1

Model coefficients

	Estimate	Standard error	t value	Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)	-36.3075160	7.2641301	-4.998192	2.16e-05
SPC	0.2193537	0.0075083	29.214970	0.00e+00

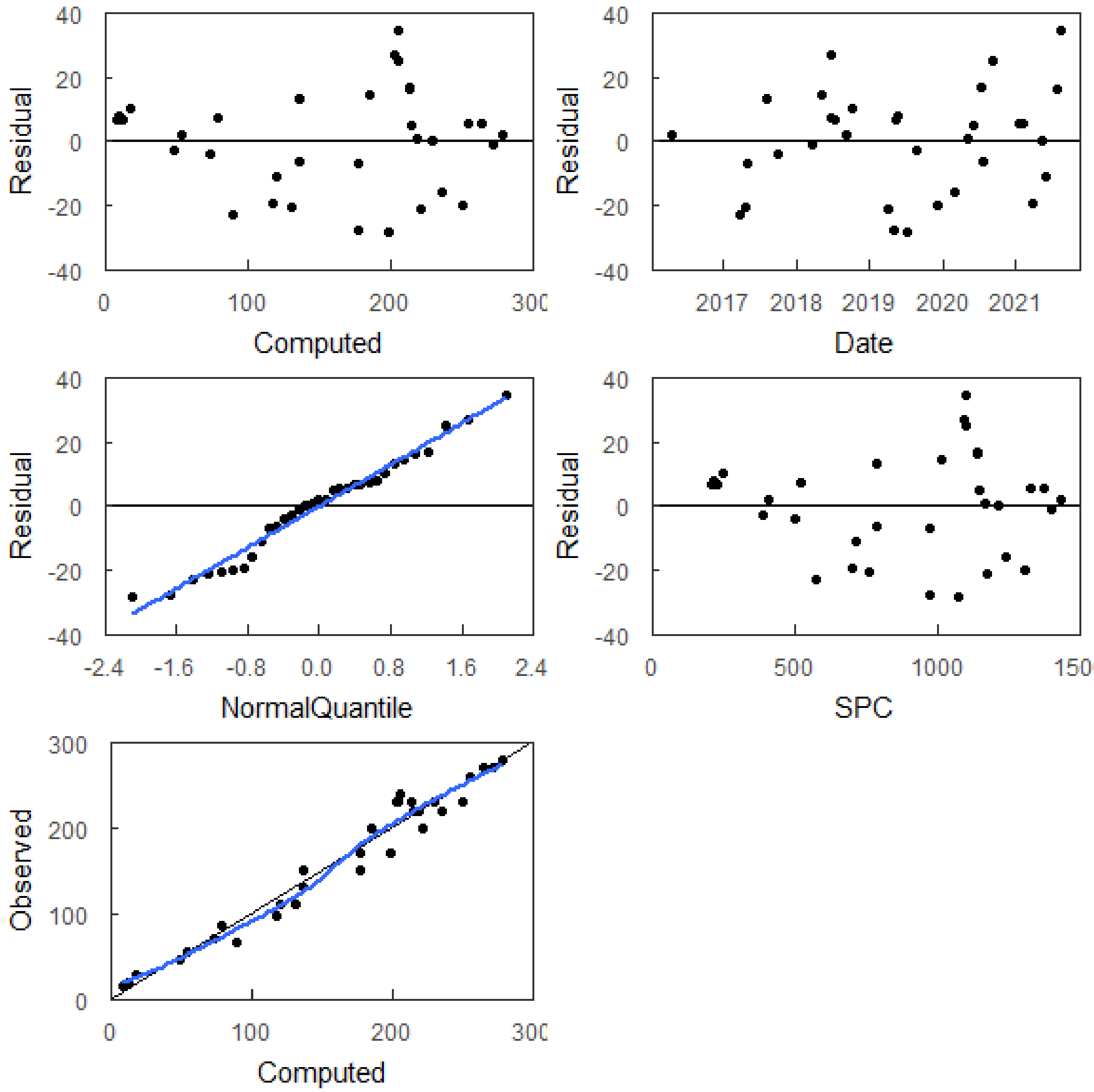
Correlation matrix

	Chloride	SPC
Chloride	1.00000	0.98232
SPC	0.98232	1.00000

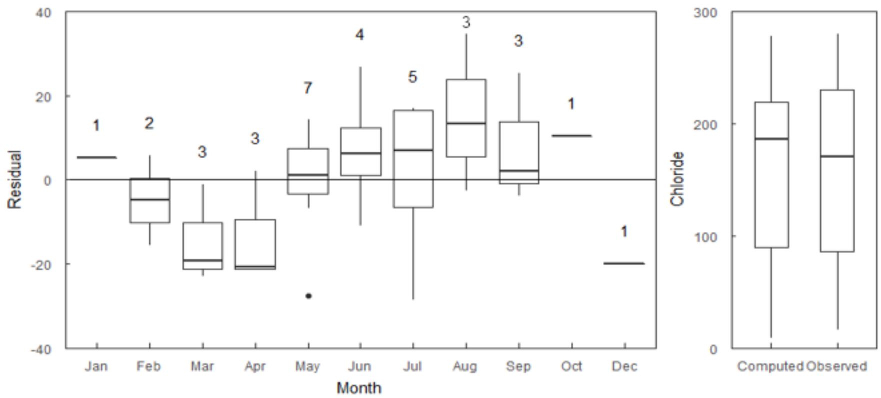
Outlier test criteria

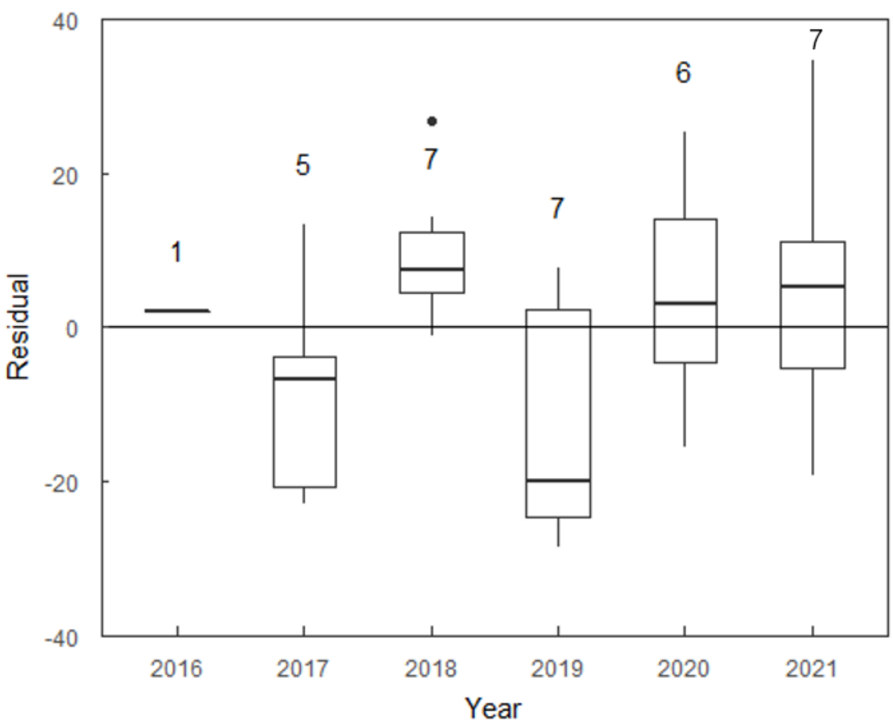
Leverage	DFFITS	CooksD
0.1818	0.4924	0.1935

Statistical plots



The blue line shows the locally estimated scatterplot smoothing (LOESS). The black dots correspond to observed values. The black line represents the 1:1 line.





EXPLANATION

7 Number of values

• Outlier

Upper Fence (Q3+[(Q3-Q1) X 1.5])

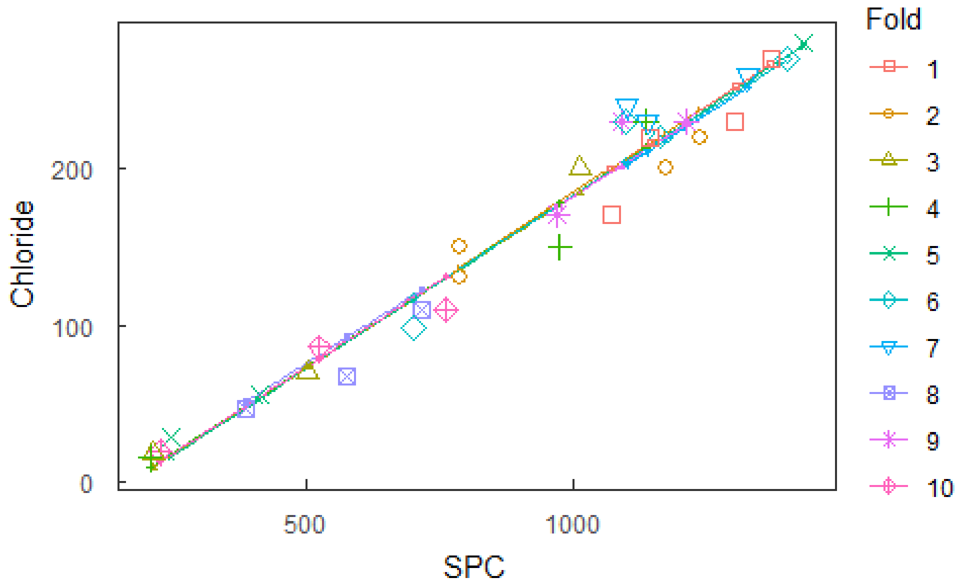
Top Quartile (Q3) (25% of data greater than this value)

Median (Q2) (Middle of dataset)

Bottom Quartile (Q1) (25% of data lower than this value)

Lower Fence (Q1-[(Q3-Q1) X 1.5])

Cross Validation



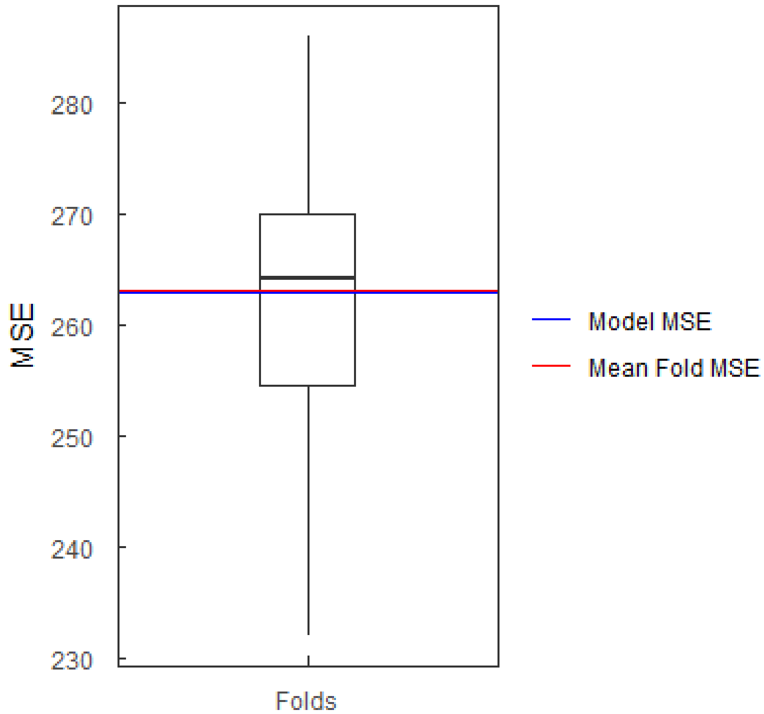
Fold - equal partition of the data (10 percent of the data).

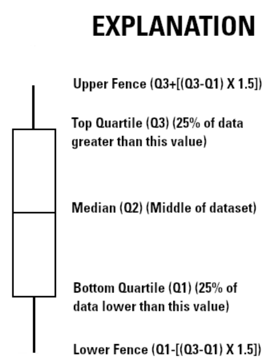
Large symbols – observed value of a data point removed in a fold.

Small symbols – recomputed value of a data point removed in a fold.

Recomputed regression lines – adjusted regression line with one fold removed.

Statistic	Value
Minimum MSE of folds	232
25th Percentile	255
Median MSE of folds	264
Mean MSE of folds	263
75th percentile	270
Maximum MSE of folds	286
Model MSE	263





Model calibration dataset

datetime	Chloride	SPC	Computed
2016-04-19 10:25:00	280	1,430	278
2017-03-29 10:45:00	67	576	90
2017-04-20 12:00:00	110	762	131
2017-05-02 09:50:00	170	972	177
2017-08-11 11:00:00	150	789	137
2017-09-28 10:30:00	70	502	73.9
2018-03-20 10:30:00	270	1,400	271
2018-05-04 10:00:00	200	1,010	186
2018-06-21 10:10:00	230	1,090	203
2018-06-26 13:20:00	86	524	78.6
2018-07-14 12:00:00	20	225	13.2
2018-09-05 09:55:00	56	411	53.9
2018-10-09 10:10:00	28	246	17.6
2019-04-02 10:50:00	200	1,180	221
2019-05-02 11:20:00	150	975	178
2019-05-08 12:00:00	16	207	9.1
2019-05-21 12:30:00	18	212	10.3
2019-07-08 11:30:00	170	1,070	199

2019-08-26 11:30:00	46	387	48.6
2019-12-03 10:20:00	230	1,300	250
2020-02-26 10:30:00	220	1,240	236
2020-05-07 10:30:00	220	1,160	219
2020-06-04 10:20:00	220	1,150	215
2020-07-08 11:00:00	230	1,140	213
2020-07-21 10:10:00	130	788	136
2020-09-03 10:20:00	230	1,100	205
2021-01-12 10:10:00	260	1,330	255
2021-02-01 11:00:00	270	1,370	264
2021-03-23 11:40:00	98	700	117
2021-05-10 10:50:00	230	1,210	230
2021-06-01 10:40:00	110	716	121
2021-07-22 10:40:00	230	1,140	214
2021-08-12 11:00:00	240	1,100	205

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