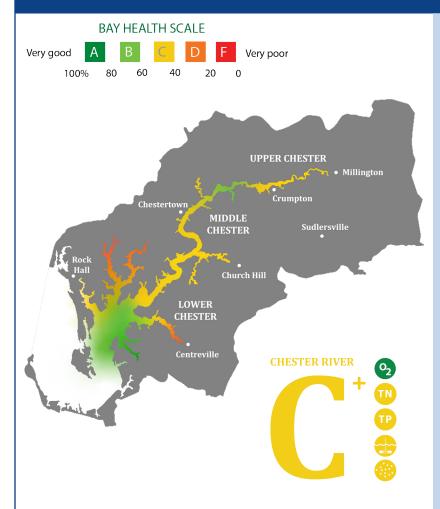
CHESTER RIVER REPORT CARD

2022



DISSOLVED OXYGEN

TOTAL NITROGEN

WATER CLARITY

CHLOROPHYLL A

TOTAL PHOSPHORUS

ShoreRivers uses Mid-Atlantic Tributary Assessment Coalition scientific protocols to collect and evaluate water quality data. A numeric **Water Quality Index** is calculated using established thresholds for water quality parameters, then converted to a letter grade.

Our 2022 data shows that phosphorus, sediment, and chlorophyll *a* remain the Chester River's largest threat, with its main stem scoring between 44–55%, and each of its tributaries scoring between 20–45% for these parameters. Impacts from climate change will continue to augment these threats through increased rainfall and rising tides. Unfortunately, a decline in bay grass beds in the middle and upper Chester over the past two years has weakened our river's natural defense against nutrient and sediment loads.

In the face of these challenges, the Chester River Water Quality Index is consistent with last year's report, and the overall index for every tributary has improved by 6–8% except Southeast Creek, which remained consistent. As innovative restoration practices on land continue to reduce surface erosion into our waterways, and as upgrades are made to septic systems and wastewater facilities, we predict these scores will continue to improve.

Annie Richards, Chester Riverkeeper

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| | DISSOLVED OXYGEN | TOTAL NITROGEN | TOTAL PHOSPHORUS | WATER CLARITY | CHLOROPHYLL A | WATER QUALITY INDEX | 2022 GRADE |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Chester | 83% | 60% | 45% | 44% | 55% | 57% | C+ |
| Corsica | 78% | 34.2% | 12.3% | 28.7% | 22.9% | 35% | D+ |
| Grays Inn | 75% | 67% | 45% | 36% | 26% | 50% | С |
| Langford | 55% | 52% | 30% | 29% | 25% | 38% | D+ |
| Southeast Creek | 100% | 47% | 22% | 25% | 40% | 47% | С |

BACTERIA MONITORING ON THE CHESTER | 2022

| Site | Pass Rate | Average Failing CFU* | . |
|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
| Millington Waterfront Park | 40% | 698 | |
| Crumpton Landing | 63% | 748 | CFU = |
| Fairview Park | 87% | 5292 | Coliform |
| Morgan Creek | 40% | 3049 | Forming |
| High Street Dock | 75% | 2862 | Units |
| Quaker Neck Landing | 69% | 293 | Pass/Fail |
| Conquest Preserve | 87% | 2973 | Threshold |
| Corsica River Yacht Club | 94% | 110 | = |
| Centreville Wharf | 75% | 278 | - 104 CFU |
| Broadneck Landing | 33% | 5357 | 101010 |
| Skinners Neck Landing | 56% | 2551 | |
| Bogles Wharf | 87% | 2610 | |
| Jackson Creek Landing | 80% | 444 | |

^{*}Indicates the average of all failing scores this season

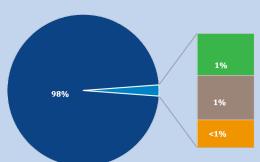
As part of the Swimmable ShoreRivers program, volunteer SwimTesters sample for bacteria at popular public access locations. Tests are conducted weekly from Memorial Day through Labor Day. The program follows the Environmental Protection Agency's standard protocols for collecting and analyzing samples and uses a pass/fail system to determine if bacteria levels are safe or unsafe for swimming.

Land use, tide, and temperature vary at each location, and major rain events are almost always connected to spikes in bacteria levels at any site.

Thank you to our sponsors and volunteers for making our bacteria testing program possible!

BACTERIA EDNA SOURCE TRACKING ANALYSIS

Copies per 100ml



■ Human: 151,443 ■ Poultry: 1,337 ■ Swine: 1,443 ■ Dog: 882

Thanks to generous funding from **our members** and the Cornell Douglas Foundation, ShoreRivers has begun tracking the sources of bacteria pollution **in our rivers using eDNA testing.** This new type of testing measures the number of eDNA copies (genetic material found in the environment) per 100ml of sample water and identifies the specific animal groups present.

Results from 2022 testing indicate the overwhelming majority of eDNA present in our rivers is human, making shoreline septic systems, wastewater treatment outfalls, and illegal marine discharge key sources to monitor in the year ahead.

DID YOU KNOW that common practice is to pump out a septic system every three–five years? And if you're operating a Best Available Technology system, make sure that it's plugged in, turned on, and running properly. Failing or underperforming septic systems can cause bacteria and nutrient pollution to flow directly into our rivers, making them unsafe to swim in and to eat shellfish from.

