

The Rhône Sediment Observatory (OSR) monitoring network for suspended sediment and contaminants long-term assessment

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Un dispositif de recherche animé par

graie

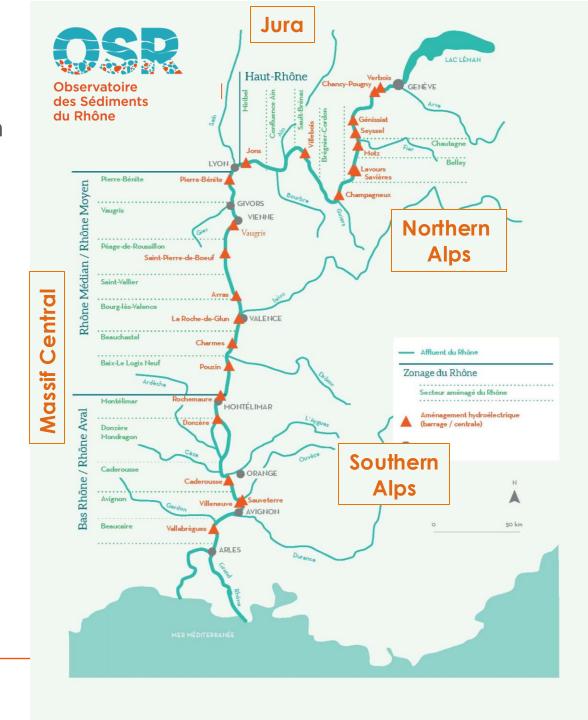
The Rhône River

- Large river in Europe (814 km long, 1700 m³/s) and main tributary of the Mediterranean Sea
- Drains 4 mountain areas
- Major anthropic impacts on the sediment transport:
 - Regulated for navigation (1840-1940)
 - Gravel extraction (1950-1990)
 - Hydroelectric dams and by-passed section (1950-1995)



Major issues in:

- Sediment delivery and storage
- flooding risk
- Socio-economic activities
- Natural environments
- Sediment and associated contaminants inputs to the sea



The Rhône Sediment Observatory 2009 - ongoing

Why?

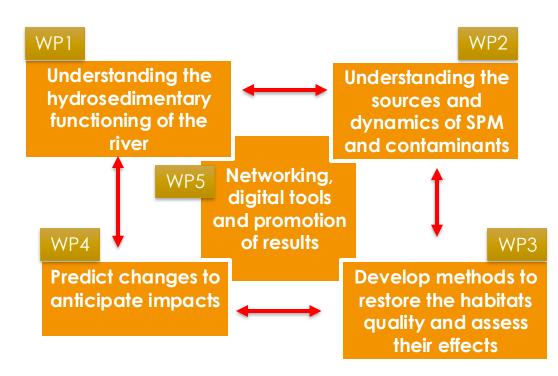
 Provide answers to stakeholders on questions related to the sediment & associated contaminants transfer, restoration of habitats, and future impacts due to climate change

Who?

• 5 public research institutes (CNRS, INRAE, ASNR, ENTPE, IFREMER)

How?

- Developments of sampling methods, analyses, models...
- Long-term research including focus during hydrological events and at representative sites / tributaries
- Effort on samples and data management + webtools for free access
- Dissemination of knowledge: 21 PhD, 142 reports, 102 papers





Main objectives on particulate contaminants flux

- Measure the concentration and flux of suspended particulate matter (SPM) and associated contaminants to the Rhône River outlet and Mediterranean Sea
- Determine the respective role of the main tributaries inputs in the catchment area
- Define the upstream-downstream balance of SPM and contaminant inputs
- Evaluate the inter-seasonal dynamics of contaminants flux transferred to the sea





The OSR network to monitor SPM and associated contaminants flux

(2010 – ongoing)

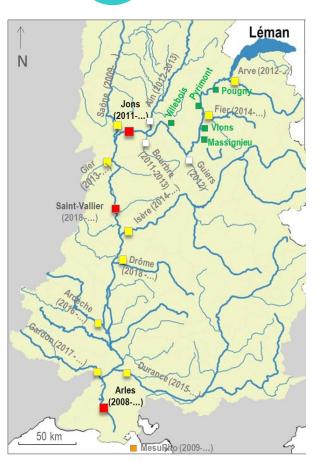


- SPM / contaminant permanent station on Rhône River
- SPM / contaminant permanent station on Rhône tributaries
- ☐ SPM / contaminant temporary station on Rhône tributaries
- SPM permanent station on Rhône & tributaries
- SPM permanent station in the Rhône Delta
- (2013-...) Flux monitoring period
- ☐ Permanent network of 19 permanent monitoring stations on the Rhône and its tributaries:
 - ✓ 3 main stations on the Rhône River for SPM and contaminants
 - ✓ 1 station in the Rhône delta to monitor SPM flux
 - ✓ 6 stations for SPM monitoring alone (5 stations on the Upper Rhône and Chusclan on the Lower Rhône)
 - ✓ 12 stations for SPM and contaminants monitoring

Evaluate SPM and associated contaminants flux

1

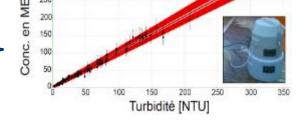
Continous discharge and SPM flux measurements





- OSR network deployment
- Continuous flow data
- Continuous turbidity data
- Calibration SPM (automatic samplers)

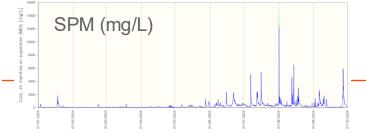




Calibration du turbidimètre du Rhône à Jons



OSR Network since 2010 12 stations for SPM + contaminants



Poulier et al 2019, STOTEN

Evaluate SPM and associated contaminants flux

Continous discharge and SPM flux measurements



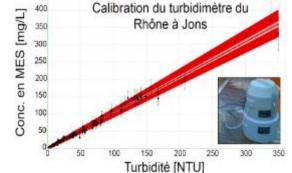








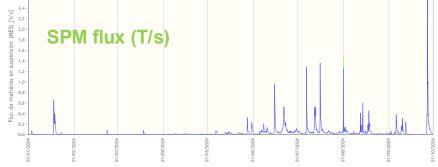




Poulier et al 2019, STOTEN

- OSR network deployment Continuous flow data
- Continuous turbidity data







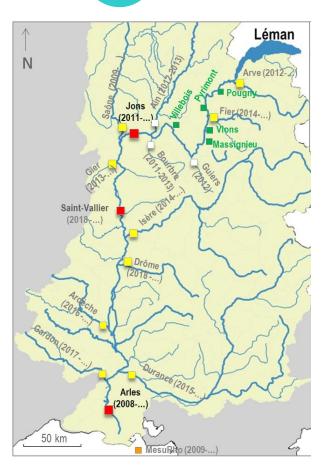
OSR Network since 2010

12 stations for SPM + contaminants

Evaluate SPM and associated contaminants flux

2

Integrated contaminants concentrations measurements



Flux_{contaminants} = Q x Conc spm x Conc. contaminant

- SPM sampling: particle traps + continuous flow centrifuge on the Upper Rhône and Rhône outlet
- Sample processing: sieving, freeze-drying, grinding
- Chemical analyses: POC, TMEs, PCBs, PAHs, PBDEs, radionuclides, ...



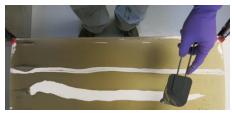










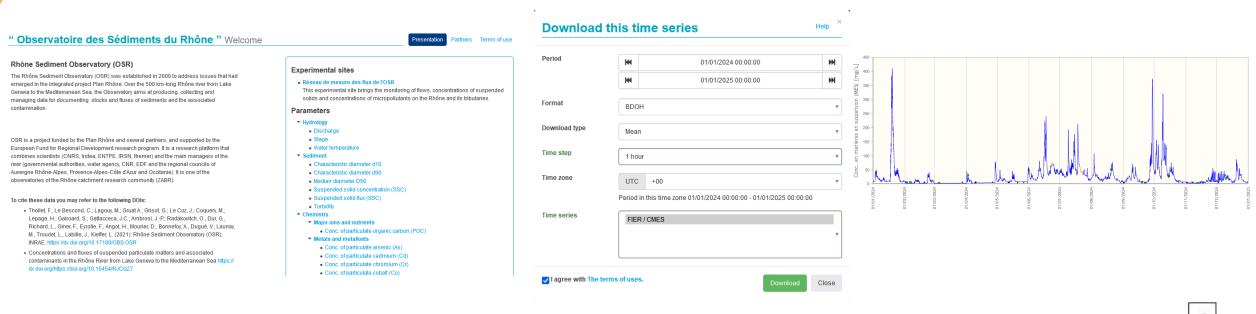




OSR Network since 2010 12 stations for SPM + contaminants

Database and samples banking

Public data access: https://bdoh.inrae.fr/OBSERVATOIRE-DES-SEDIMENTS-DU-RHONE/



Sediment/SPM samples banking:

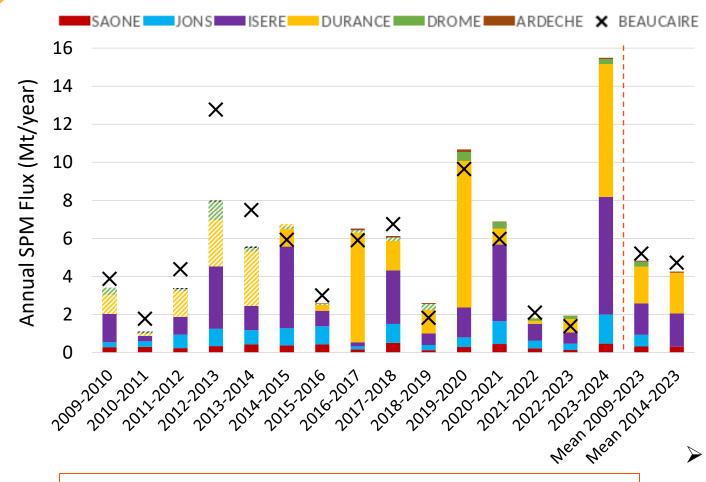
- ✓ Codification (station, date, sampling method)
- ✓ Inventory (sample mass,...)
- ✓ Long-term storage at -80°C
- ✓ More than 1700 SPM samples stored today!



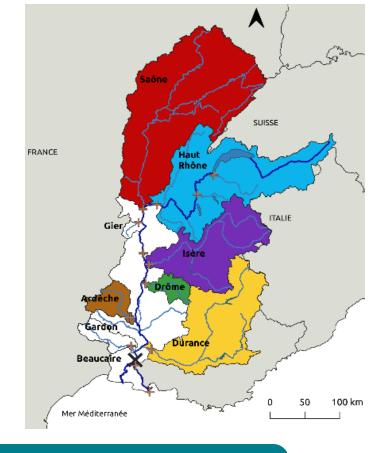
freezer -80°C stored SPM samples

Collect-Science interface

SPM flux budget at the outlet of the Rhône (annual average)



Annual budget ≈ balanced High annual & spatial variability On-going: use of AI for missing data reconstitution

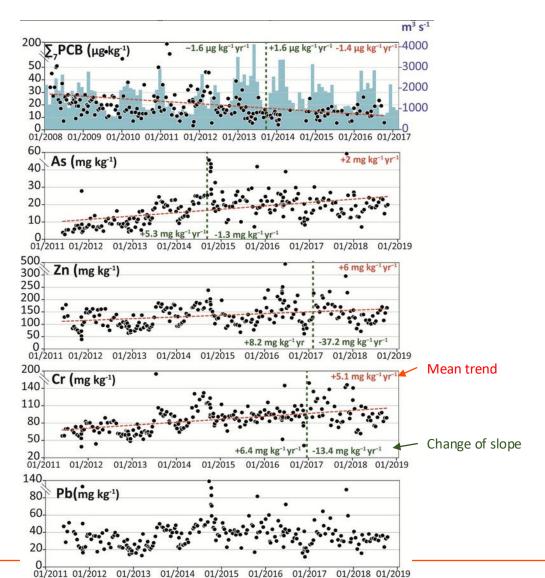


Mean SPM flux 2014-2023 4.7 Mt/year

- Annual budget close to balance, with high variability at Isère and Durance stations (floods, dam reservoirs flushing)
- Before 2014, more uncertainty for the reconstruction of Durance flows using the Cs(Q) law

Temporal trends of SPM contaminants concentration

Rhône River outlet (2008 – 2019)

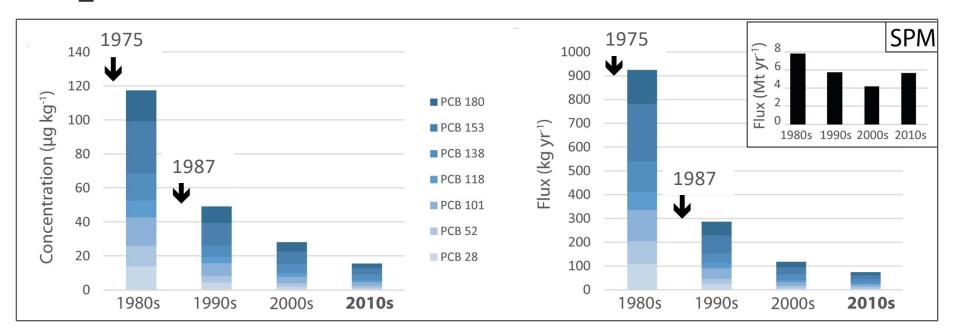


Concentration range:

- Σ_7 PCBi = 15 µg/kg/yr
- As = 20 mg/kg/yr
- Zn = 100 mg/kg/yr
- Cr = 80 mg/kg/yr
- Pb = 30 mg/kg/yr
- Seasonal trends:
 - ✓ Higher concentrations in summer
 - ✓ Lower in winter
- Still a decreasing trend:
 - ✓ PCBs -9% per year
- Slight increasing trends for some TMEs:
 - ✓ As, Cr, Co, Ni, Zn -

Long-term trends of SPM contaminants concentration and flux Rhône River outlet (from 1980s)

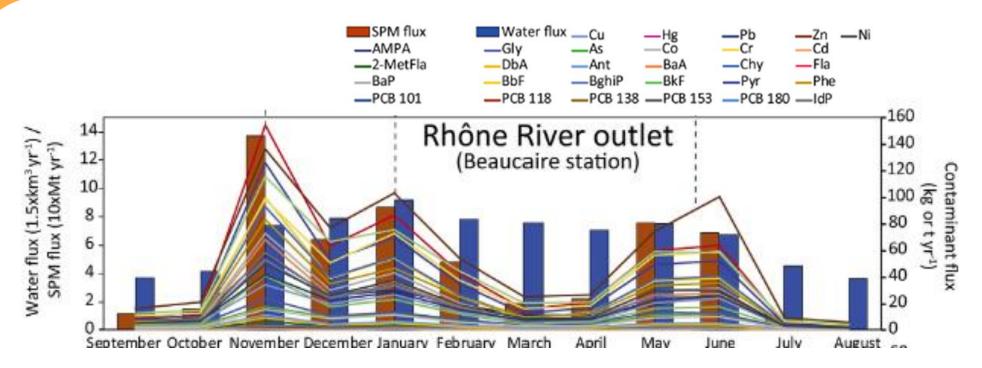
∑PCBi concentrations and flux



- ✓ Similar decreasing trends for PCBs concentration and flux
 => linked to successive <u>restriction of use</u>
- ✓ Similar observation for PAHs, Hg and Cd
- ✓ For other TMEs, flux trends follow SPM

Inter-annual particulate contaminant fluxes

(seasonal averages 2008-2018)



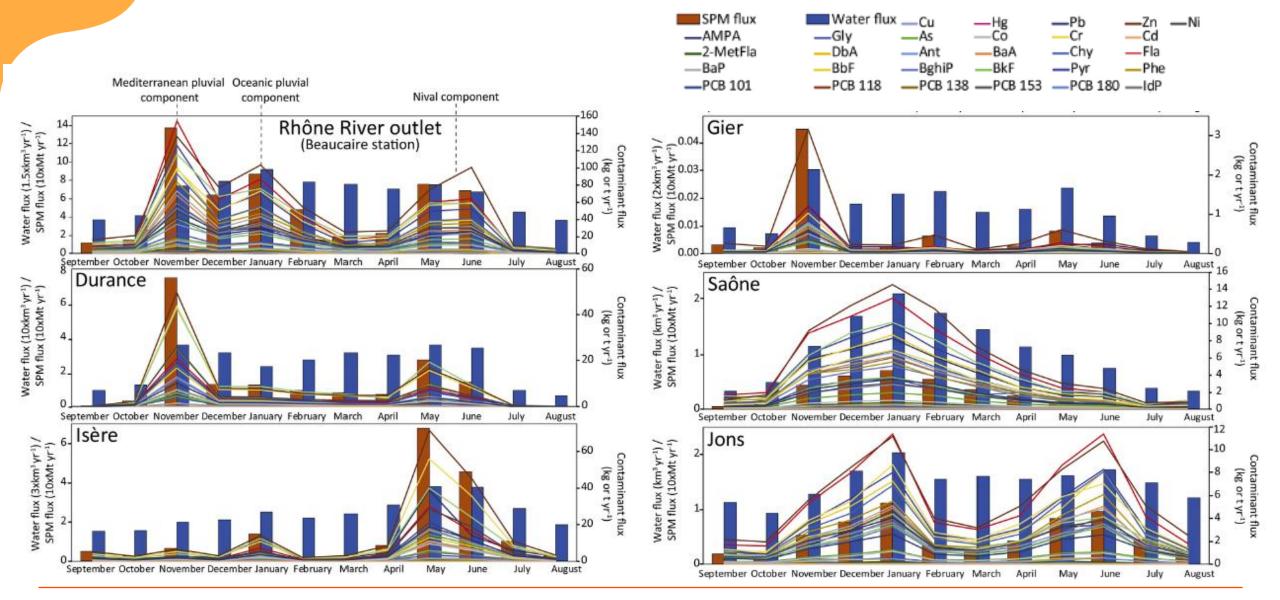


- $\Sigma(ETM) = 1800 \text{ t/yr}$ Zn = 645t/yr; Hg = 498 t/yr; Cr = 439 t/yr
- $\Sigma(HAP) = 3 t/yr$
- $\Sigma(PCBi) = 61 \text{ kg/yr}$
- Σ (2 pesticides) = 320 kg/yr

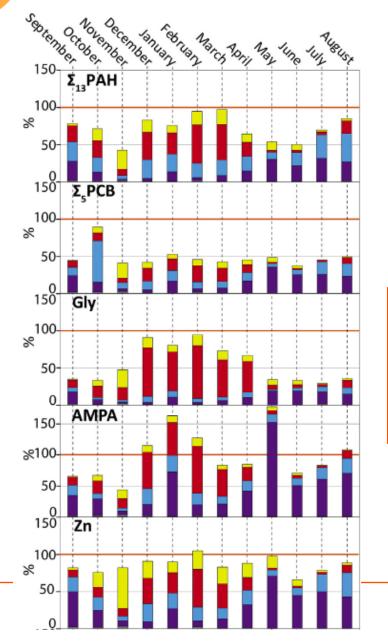
Seasonal dynamics of contaminants fluxes:

- Contaminants fluxes ⇔ SPM fluxes
- Hydroclimatic influence of tributary watersheds
- 2/3 of annual fluxes discharged during 1/3 or the year
- 70% of total flux at the outlet during floods (Q > 2900 m³ s⁻¹)

Seasonal dynamics of contaminants fluxes => tributary contributions



Inter-annual budget of contaminants fluxes => additional sources





Annual budget <u>not balanced</u> for most contaminants

- ✓ Deficit => PCBs from historical pollution stocks in alluvial margins => PAHs and some TMEs from urban areas direct sources
- ✓ Excedent => degradation (AMPA)

Conclusion

The long-term research of the OSR allows to:

- Construct a comprehensive database of samples, analyses, maps
- Perform experiments during specific events (ex: floods) or on specific sites (ex: by-passed reaches)
- Develop methods and models by continuously improving them (ex: SPM reconstruction for missing values, cf. Taha Hamadene)
- Provide better answers to the stakeholder questions

Perspectives

- Sustain the OSR observation network and continue to acquire knowledge on emerging substances of interest: targeted and non-targeted analyses, PFAS, microplastics, ...
- Evaluate direct SPM-contaminants inputs from urban areas (ex: Lyon Metropolis)
- Predict the influence of climate change on the liquid and solid transport (ex: change in SPM & metals inputs from the Alps?)



https://observatoire-sediments-rhone.fr/

Open access publications - OSR collection:

https://hal.science/OSR

Data base access:

https://bdoh.inrae.fr/OBSERVATOIRE-DES-SEDIMENTS-DU-RHONE/

Thank you for your attention







