

State of the Monongahela River Research Symposium

Monongahela River Watershed Historical Water Quality Trends

Rose Reilly

US Army Corps of Engineers

Pittsburgh District

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BUILDING STRONG®

District Water Management Mission

- 23 Locks & Dams
- 16 multipurpose headwater reservoirs
- 40 Local Flood Protection Projects
- Congressional authorization
 - Flood Control
 - Low flow augmentation
 - **Water quality**
 - Navigation
 - Fish & wildlife protection
 - Water supply
 - Recreation



Water Quality Mission

Operate reservoir projects for optimum water quality benefits to restore, maintain, and improve ambient chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the surface waters of the upper Ohio River drainage basin



Water Quality

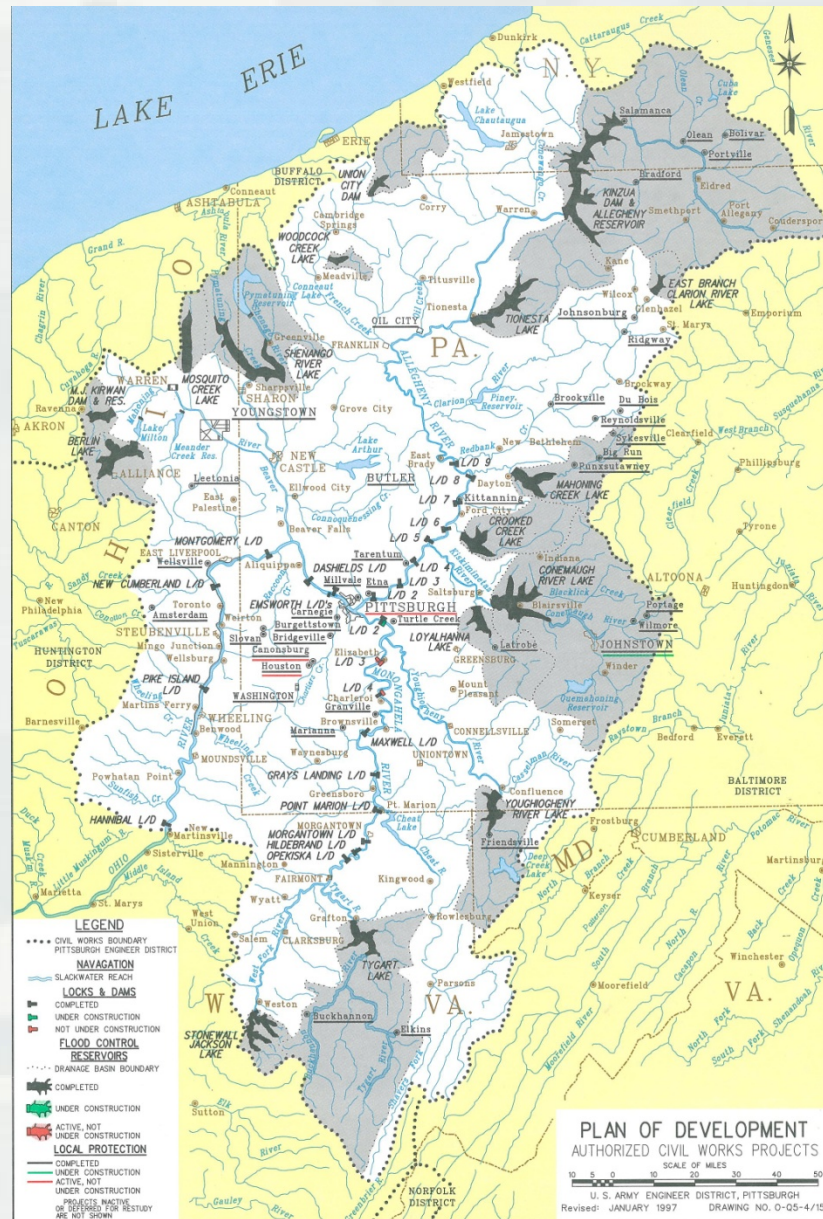
- ◆ >88% of reservoir storage exclusively dedicated to water quality
- ◆ 8,000 lineal miles of stream controlled by our reservoirs (7,942 square miles)
- ◆ 1,032.5 miles of 21 different major streams are directly influenced by our reservoir releases



Pittsburgh District

Business Lines:

- Navigation
- Environmental Stewardship
- Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration
- Flood and Coastal Storm Damage Reduction
- Recreation
- Emergency Management
- Water Supply
- Regulatory

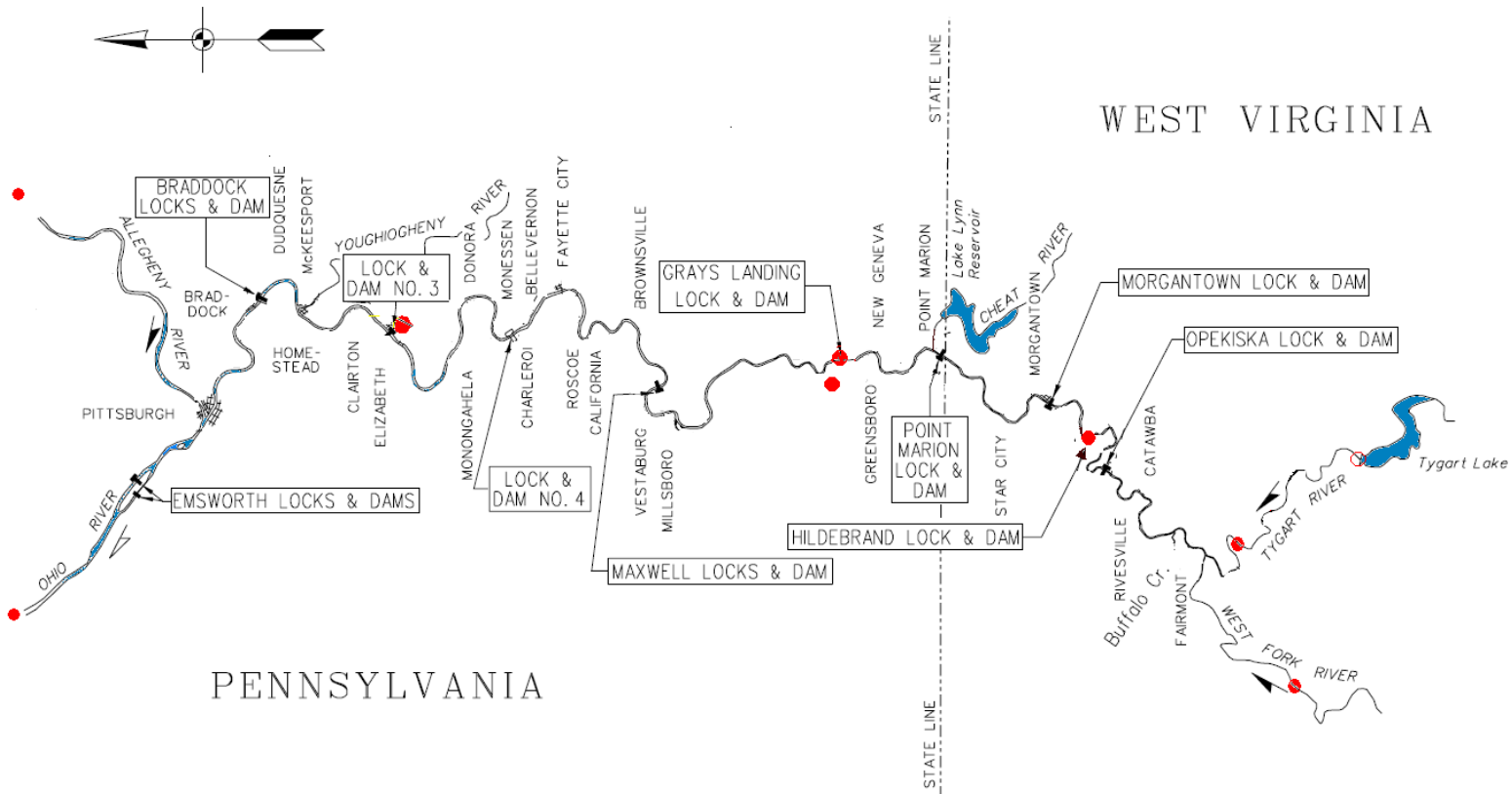


Monongahela River Continuous, Real-time, Water Quality Monitoring Stations

Real-time continuously recording monitors (DO, Conductivity, pH, & water temperature)

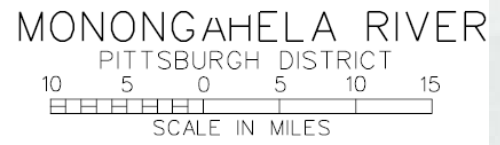
- **Mon River Mainstem**
 - ▶ Hildebrand L/D, Mile 108
 - ▶ Point Marion L/D, Mile 92.8
 - ▶ Elizabeth PA, Mile 23.8
- **Tygart River (Mon River Mile 128.7)**
 - ▶ Tygart Dam Outflow, Mile 23.3
 - ▶ Tygart River @ Colfax, WV, Mile 6.3
- **West Fork River (Mon River Mile 128.7)**
 - ▶ West Fork River at Stonewall Jackson Dam, Mile 74.5
 - ▶ West Fork River @ Enterprise, WV, Mile 12.0
- **Dunkard Creek @ Shannopin, PA (Mon River Mile 87.2)**
- **Youghiogheny River (Mon River Mile 15.5)**
 - ▶ Youghiogheny Dam outflow, mile 74.3
 - ▶ Casselman River @ Markelton, PA, mile 15.2, Yough Mile 73.3
 - ▶ Youghiogheny River at Confluence, PA, mile 72.8
 - ▶ Youghiogheny River @ Connellsville, PA, mile 44.7
 - ▶ Youghiogheny River @ Suttersville, PA, mile 15.3





PENNSYLVANIA

WEST VIRGINIA



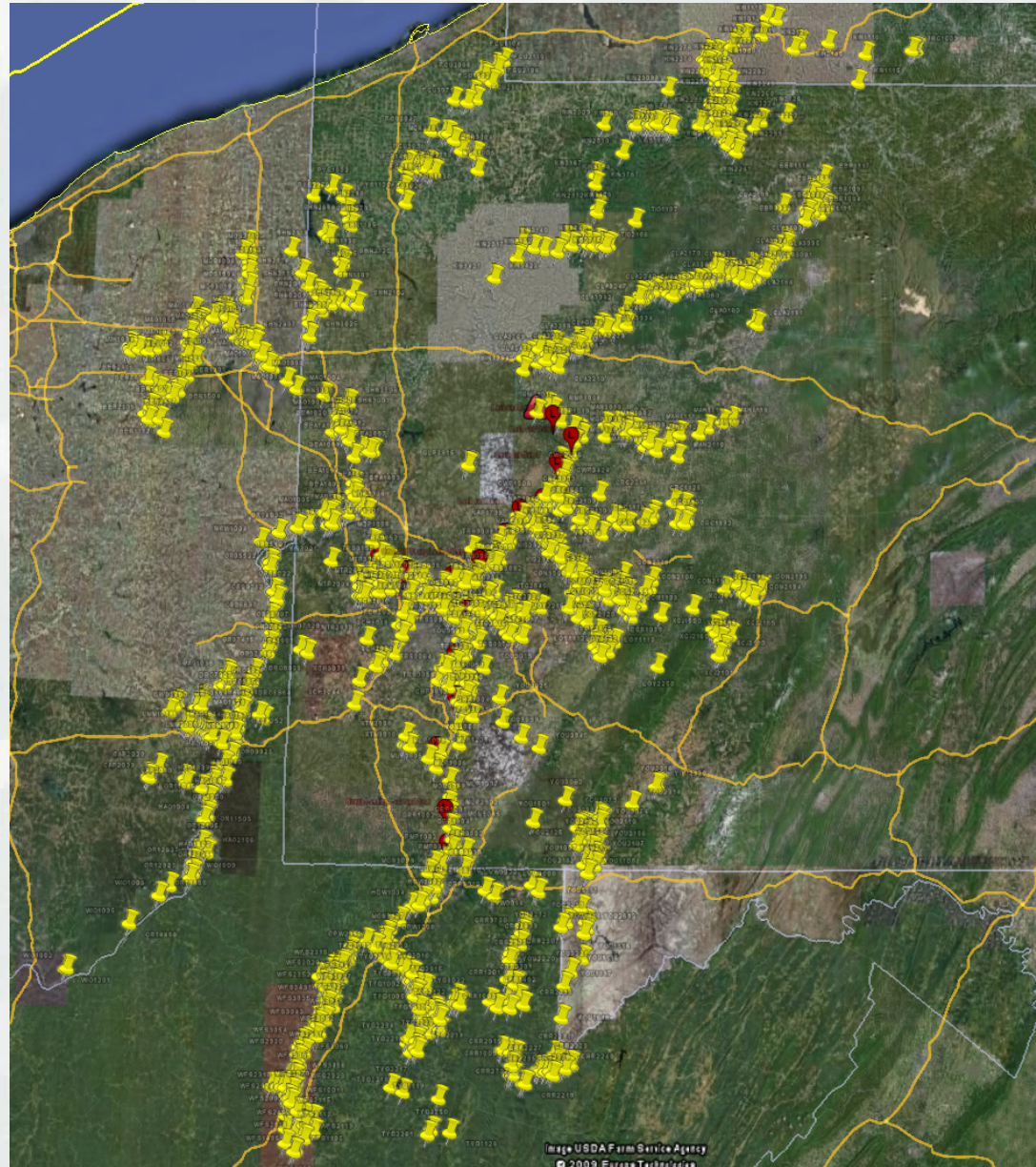
Mon River Basin Real-time WQ Monitoring Stations

Monongahela River Water Quality Monitoring

- **Grab Samples** (155 parameters, including metals, nutrients, alkalinity, acidity, pH, sulfate, chloride, hardness, conductivity, solids, organic compounds, DO, etc.)
 - ▶ **Historical “worse case”**, summer season Water Quality Surveys 1975 – 2007
 - ▶ **TDS event**, Miles 91, 102, 108. October 2008
 - ▶ **Foam**, Mile 102, May 2009
 - ▶ **Mon River, Miles** 0 to 128.7 and major tributaries, August 2009 and 2010 (42 sampling stations)



Pittsburgh District grab Water Quality Monitoring Stations

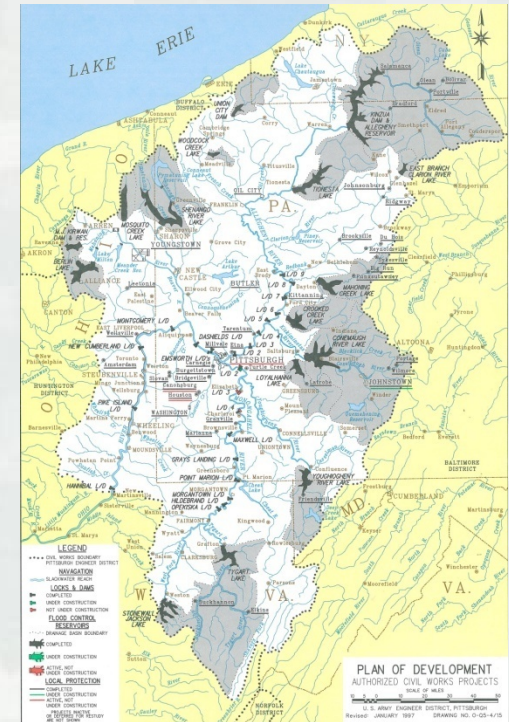


Monongahela River Water Quality Issues

- Resource extraction (legacy & new mine drainage, traditional gas drilling, valley fills, logging, etc)
- Industrial & municipal pollution (CSOs, leaking sanitary sewers, power generation, etc)
- Agriculture
- Land use & disturbance
- Dramatic increase in Marcellus Shale gas development
 - Surface disturbance, impacts on forest connectivity, erosion and turbidity
 - Fracwater disposal & increasing TDS
 - Increasing water withdrawals



Marcellus Shale Distribution & Pittsburgh District



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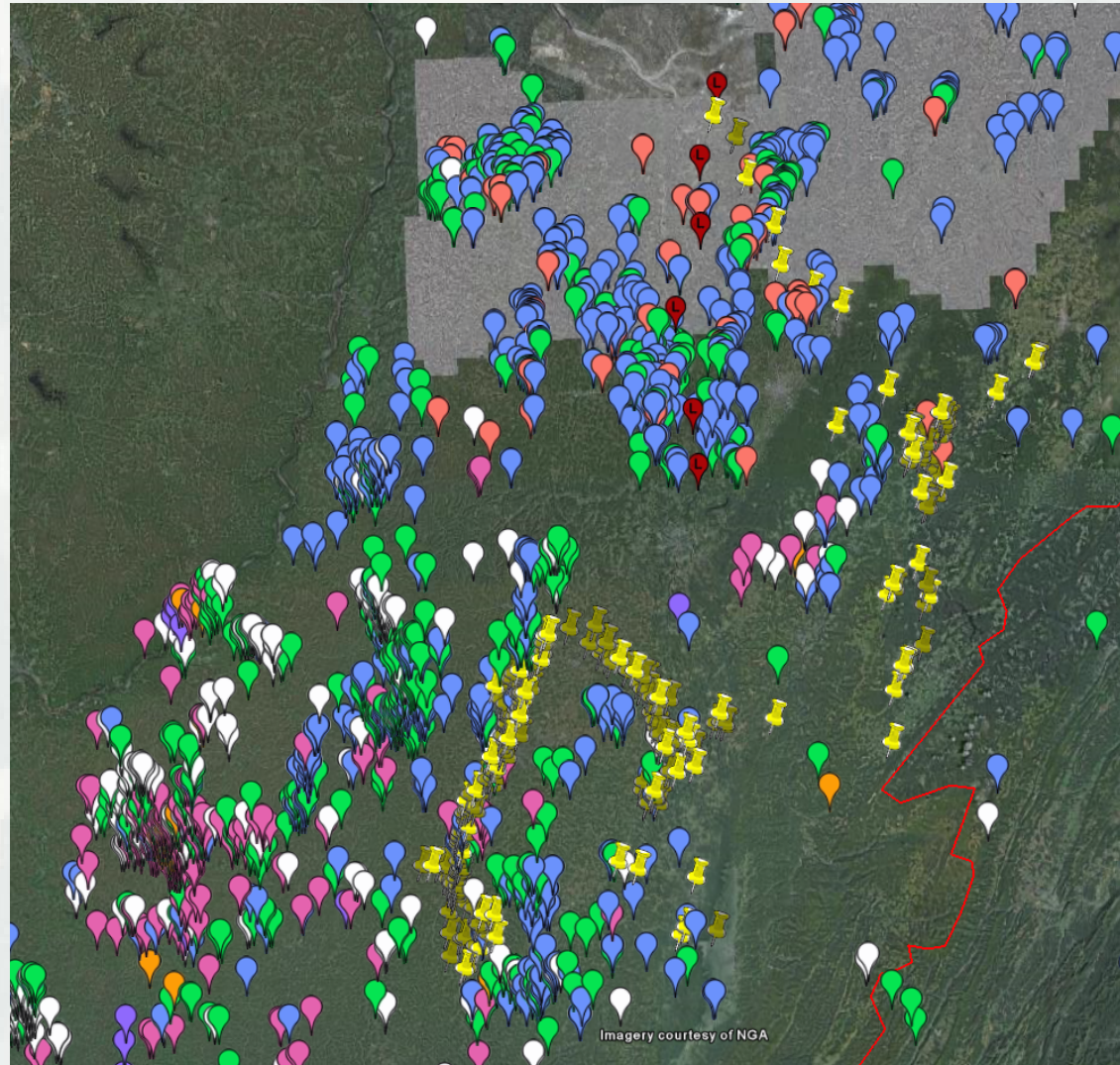
Fracwater Constituents

Brine (sodium, chloride, sulfates, calcium), metals (iron, aluminum, barium, boron, strontium), organic compounds (hydrocarbons, xylene, toluene), natural radioactivity

- Specific Conductivity (uhmos/cm)
 - ▶ Fracwater 500,000
 - ▶ Fresh water 50 - 800
 - ▶ Sea water 56,000
 - ▶ Potable water Maximum 1055
- Total dissolved solids (mg/l or ppm)
 - ▶ Fracwater 350,000
 - ▶ Fresh water <10 - 100
 - ▶ Sea water 35,000
 - ▶ PA TDS PWS criteria 500
- Chloride (mg/l or ppm)
 - ▶ Fracwater > 100,000
 - ▶ Fresh water < 1000
 - ▶ Sea water > 20,000



Monongahela
River Basin
Grab Sample
Monitoring
Locations and
Permitted
Marcellus Gas
Wells

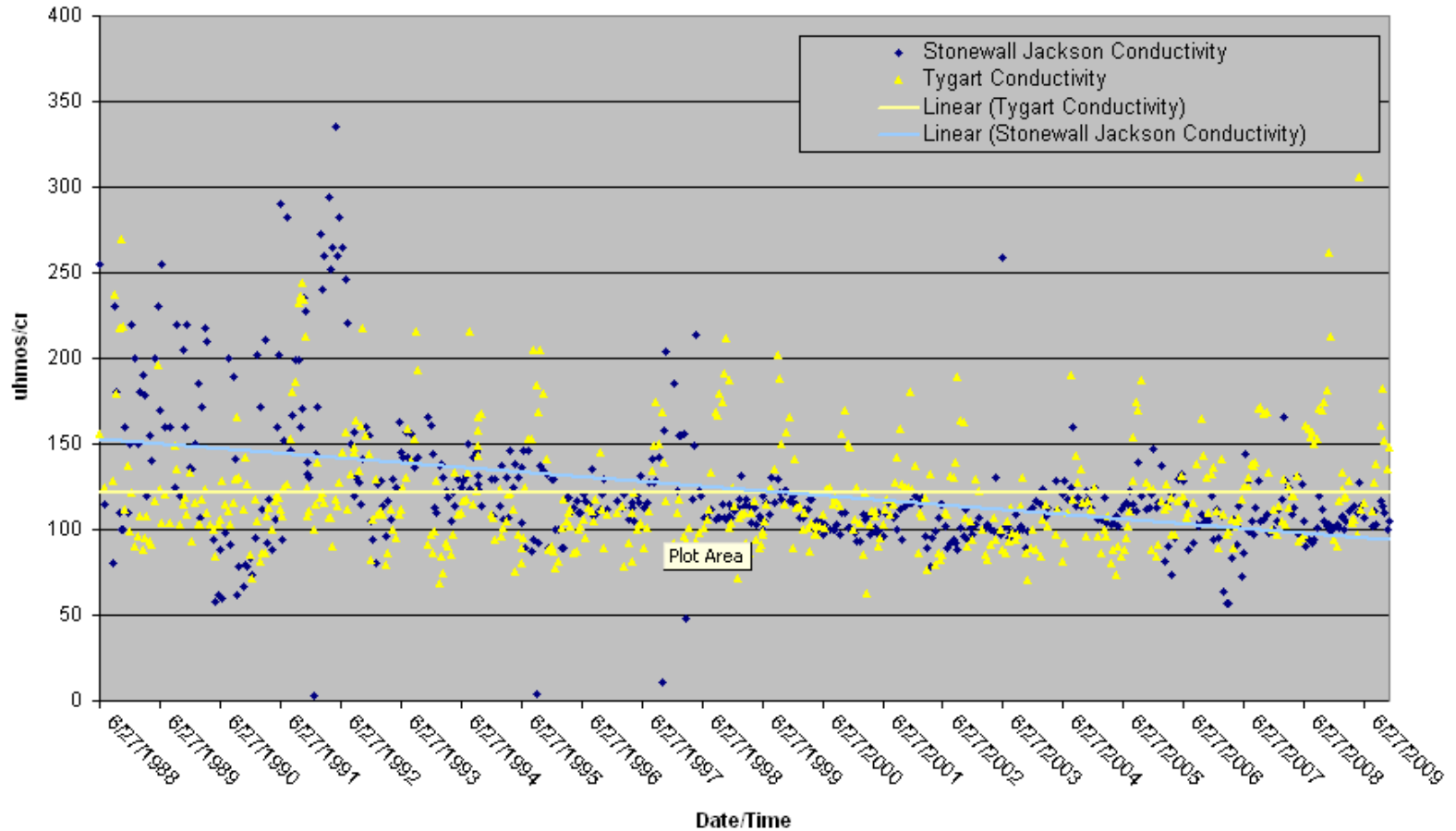


What the Data Show

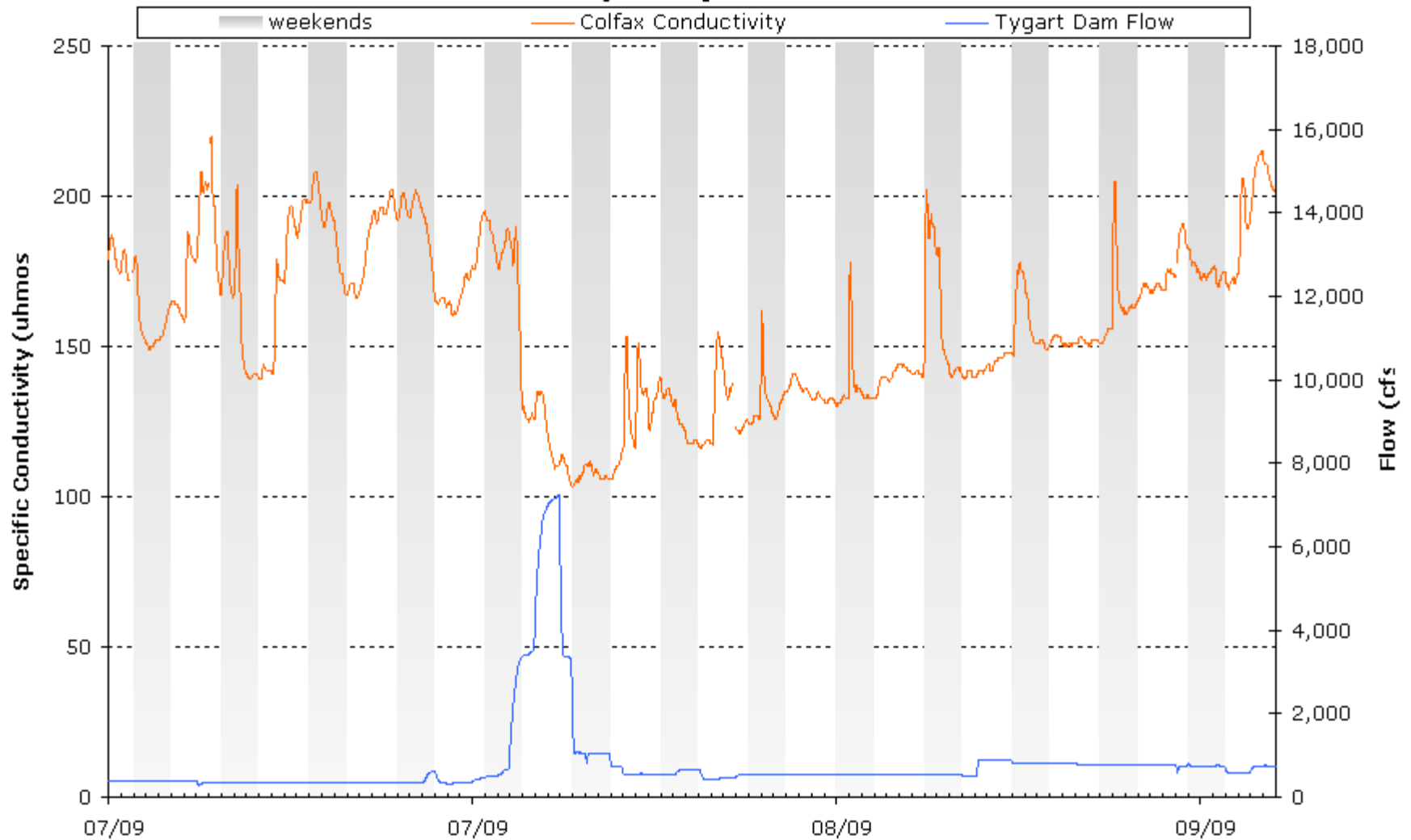
- Low Specific Conductivity in headwater reservoirs. Stonewall Jackson Lake outflow shows trends towards improvement, but Tygart Lake outflow shows higher levels since 2008
- Tygart River at Colfax, WV: Conductivity levels spike on weekends, independent of flow
- Since 2008, Mon River @ Elizabeth, specific conductivity levels have exceeded historical maximums
- inverse relationship between flow and conductivity @ Elizabeth PA, & historical maximum levels are exceeded when flow < 2000 cfs
- Dunkard Creek (mile 87) conductivity was extremely elevated before and during the Sept 2009 fish kill, and impacts were observable at Elizabeth (mile 24)
- Mon River Conductivity levels were average during our August 2009 survey, except in upper river in WV, where TDS, conductivity, and Na were 2X as high as the historical maximum, respectively.
- Mon River foam contains exceptionally high metal concentrations (Fe, Mn, Al, Ba, Sr)
- The West Fork River @ Enterprise and the Youghiogheny River @ Suttersville conductivity values were close to historical maximums during 2009 and 2010, a wet and dry water year.



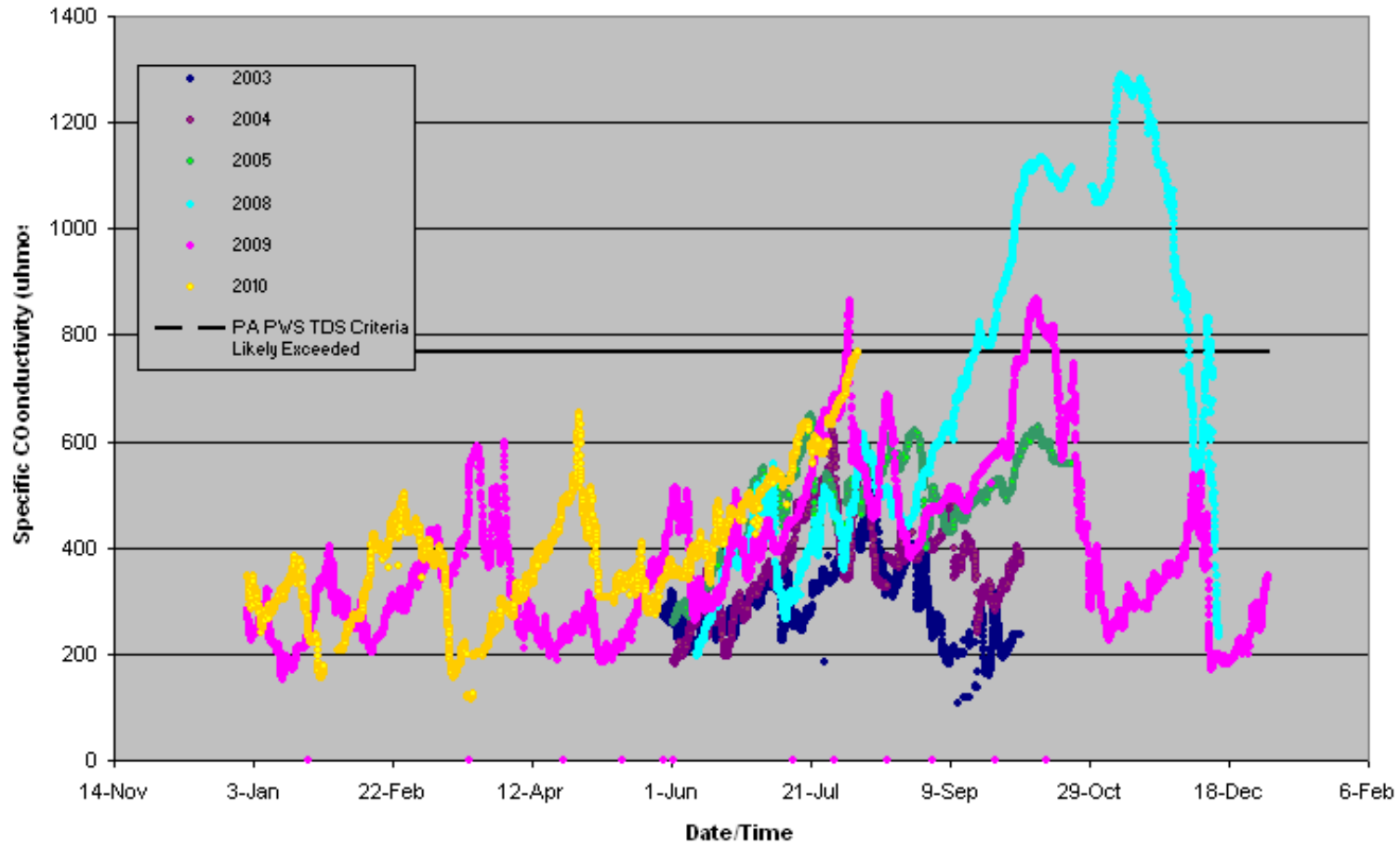
Stonewall Jackson Lake and Tygart Lake Outflows Specific Conductivity for Period of Record 1971 - 2010



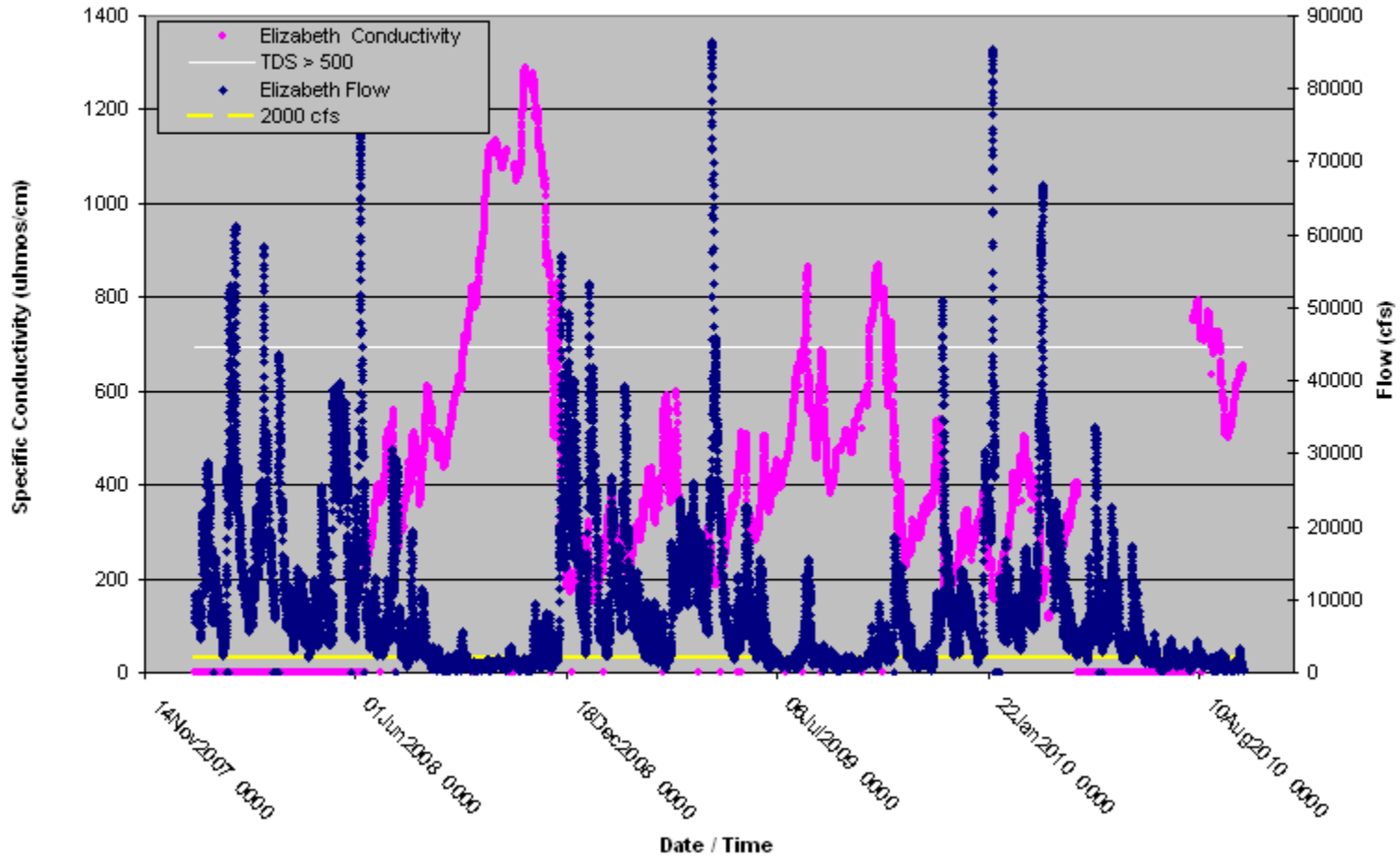
Tygart River flow and Specific Conductivity @ Colfax, WV July - Sept 2009



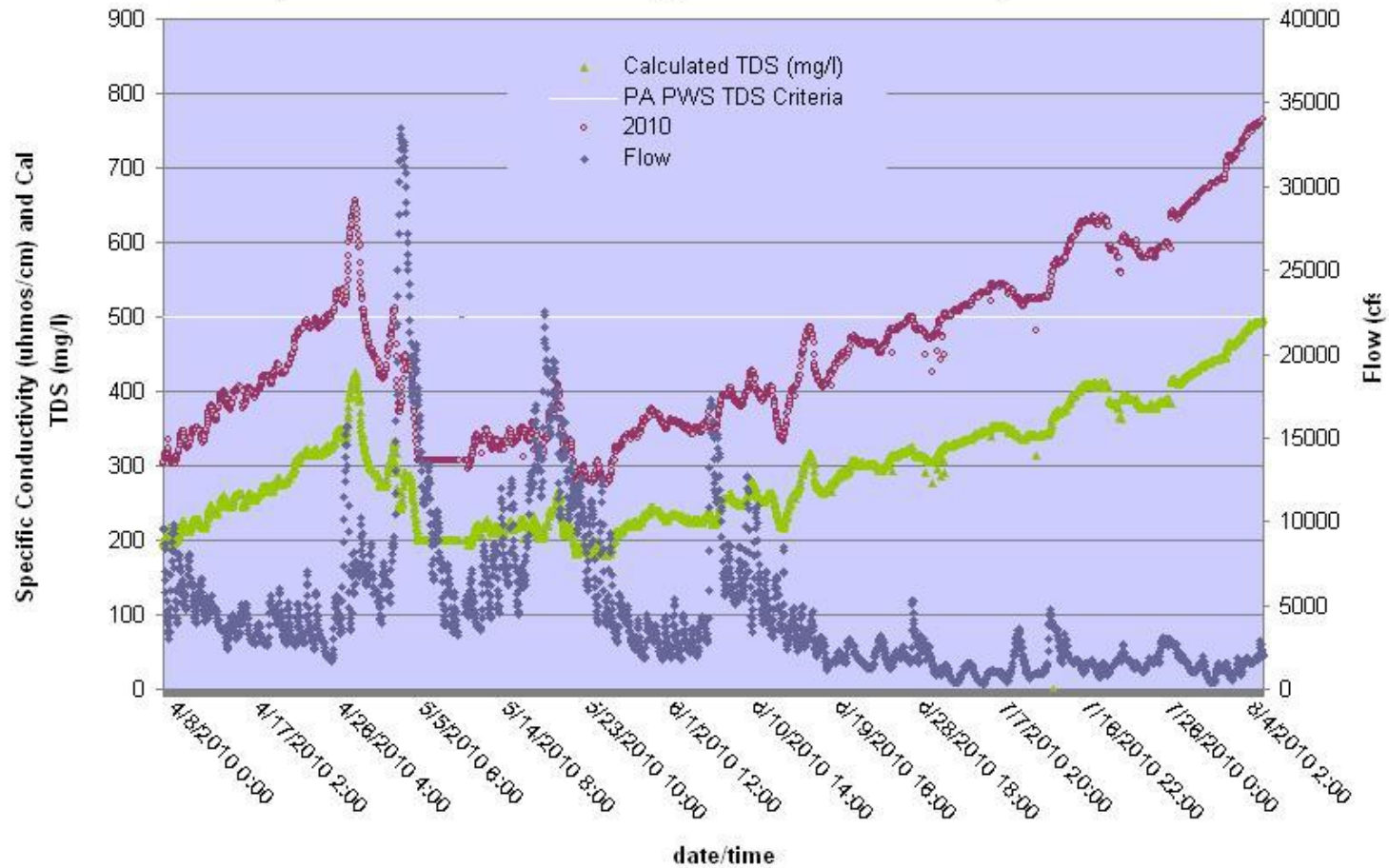
Monongahela River at Elizabeth, PA
River Mile 23.8
Specific Conductivity 2003 - 2010



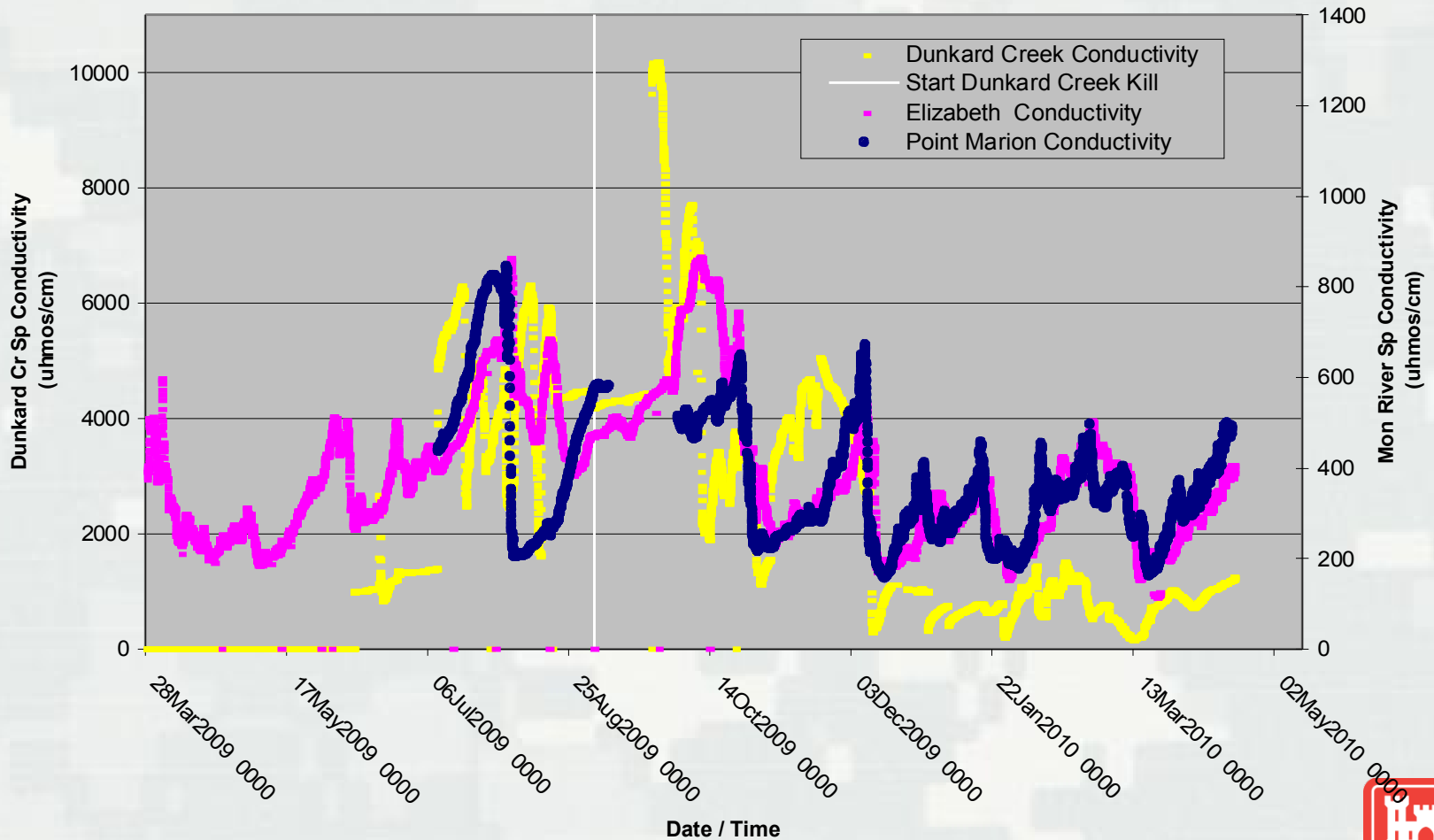
Monongahela River @ Elizabeth PA Specific Conductivity and Flow 2008 - 2010



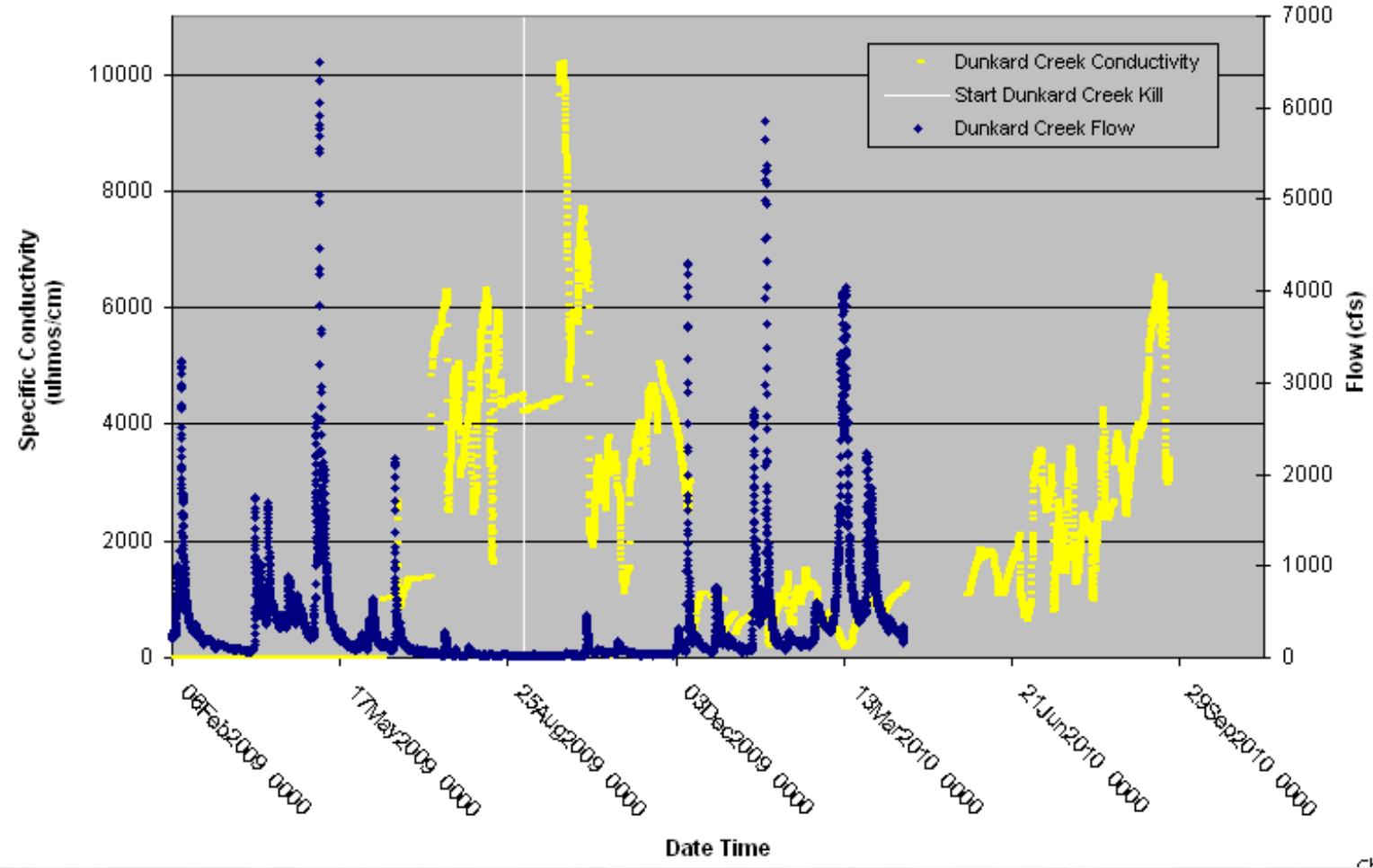
Monongahela River at Elizabeth, PA River Mile 23.8 Specific Conductivity, Calculated TDS, and Flow



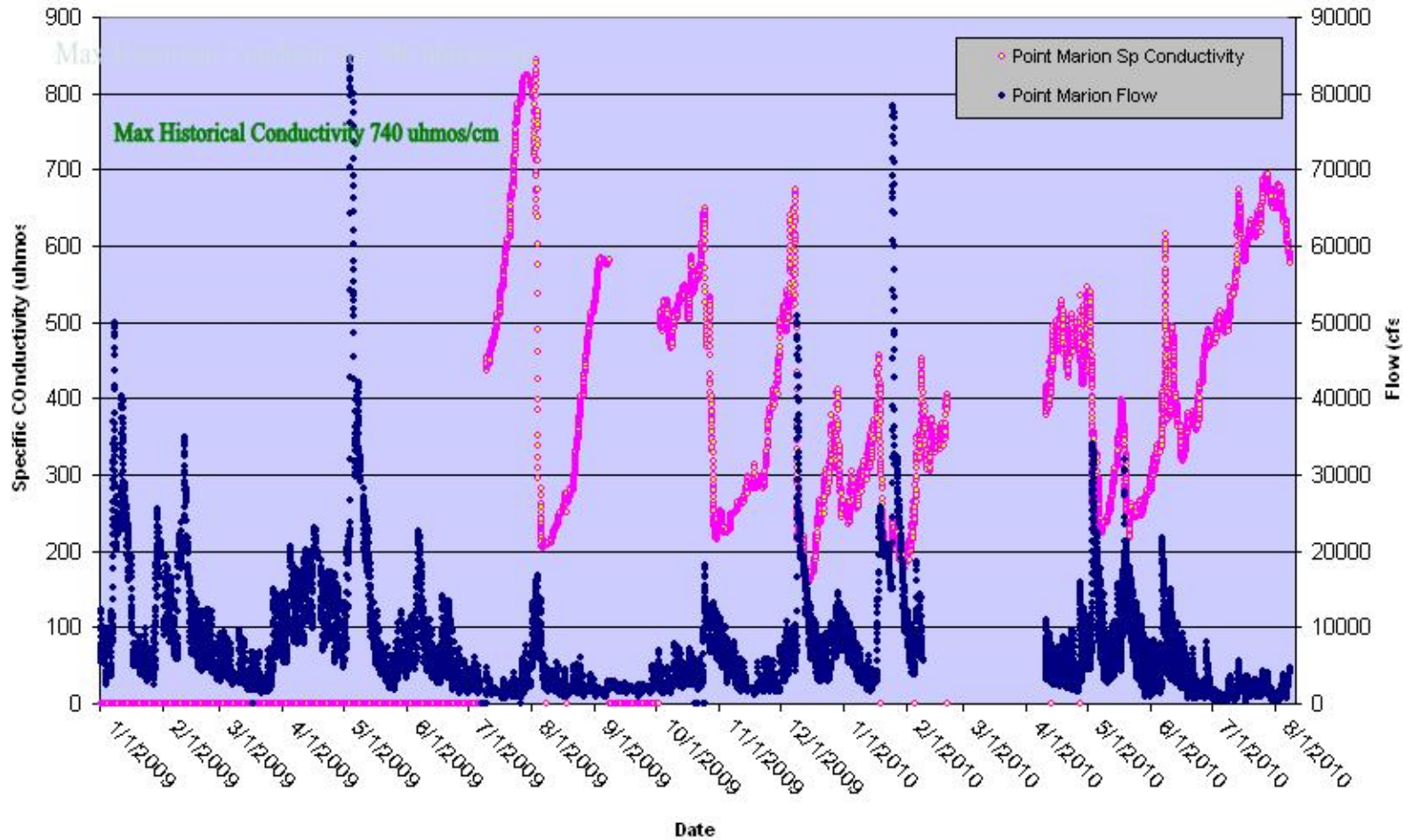
**Dunkard Creek @ Shannopin, PA ,
Monongahela River @ Point Marion, WV (mile 91), and Elizabeth PA (mi 24)
Specific Conductivity
2009 - 2010**



Dunkard Creek @ Shannopin, PA
Specific Conductivity and Flow
2009 - 2010

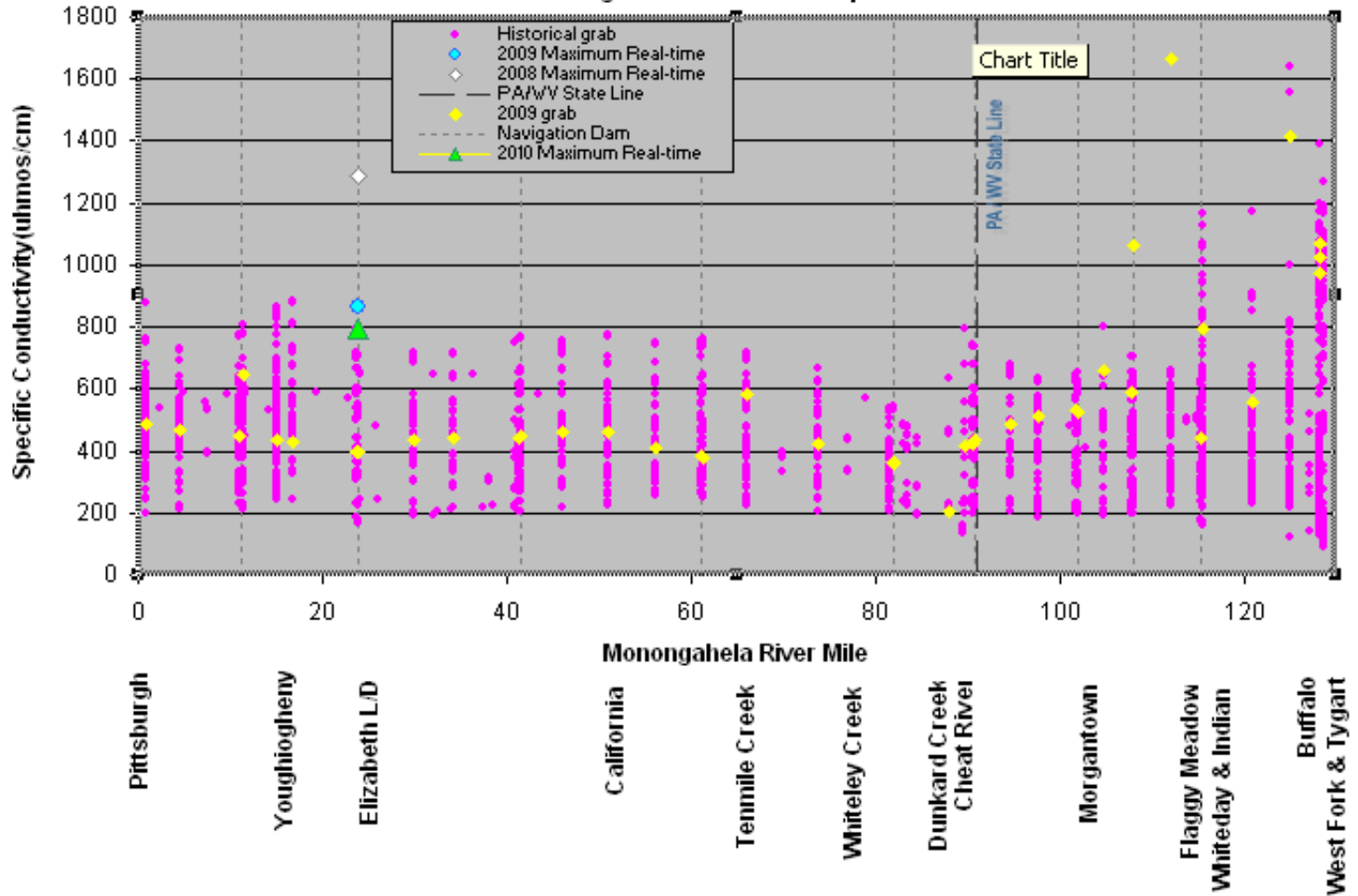


Monongahela River At Point Marion, PA Specific Conductivity and Flow 2009 - 2010



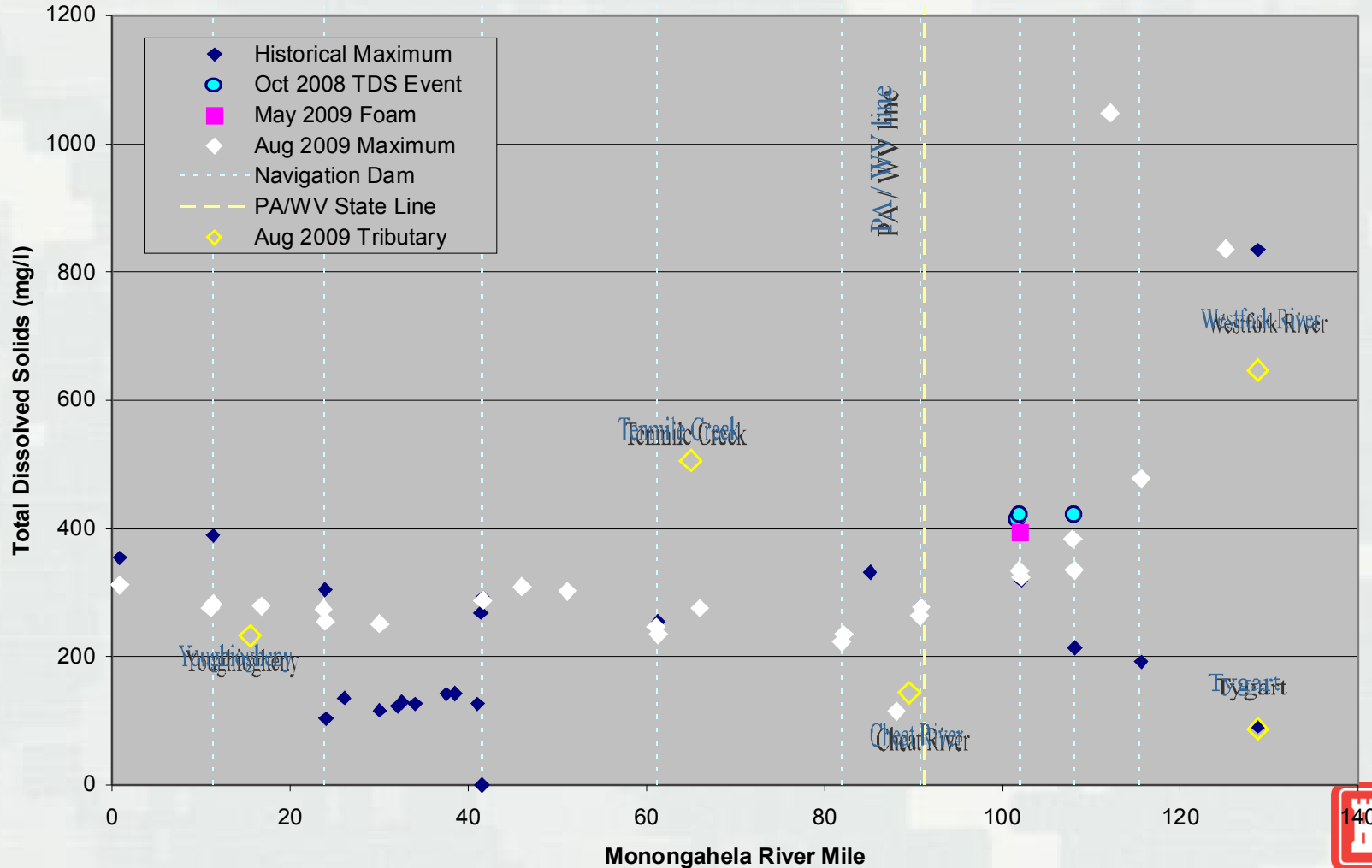
Specific Conductivity

Monongahela River Specific Conductivity
"Worse Case" Summer Season For Period of Record (1974 - 2006),
Maximum Specific Conductivity Recorded at @ Elizabeth PA During 2008 & 2009,
and August 2009 Grab Samples



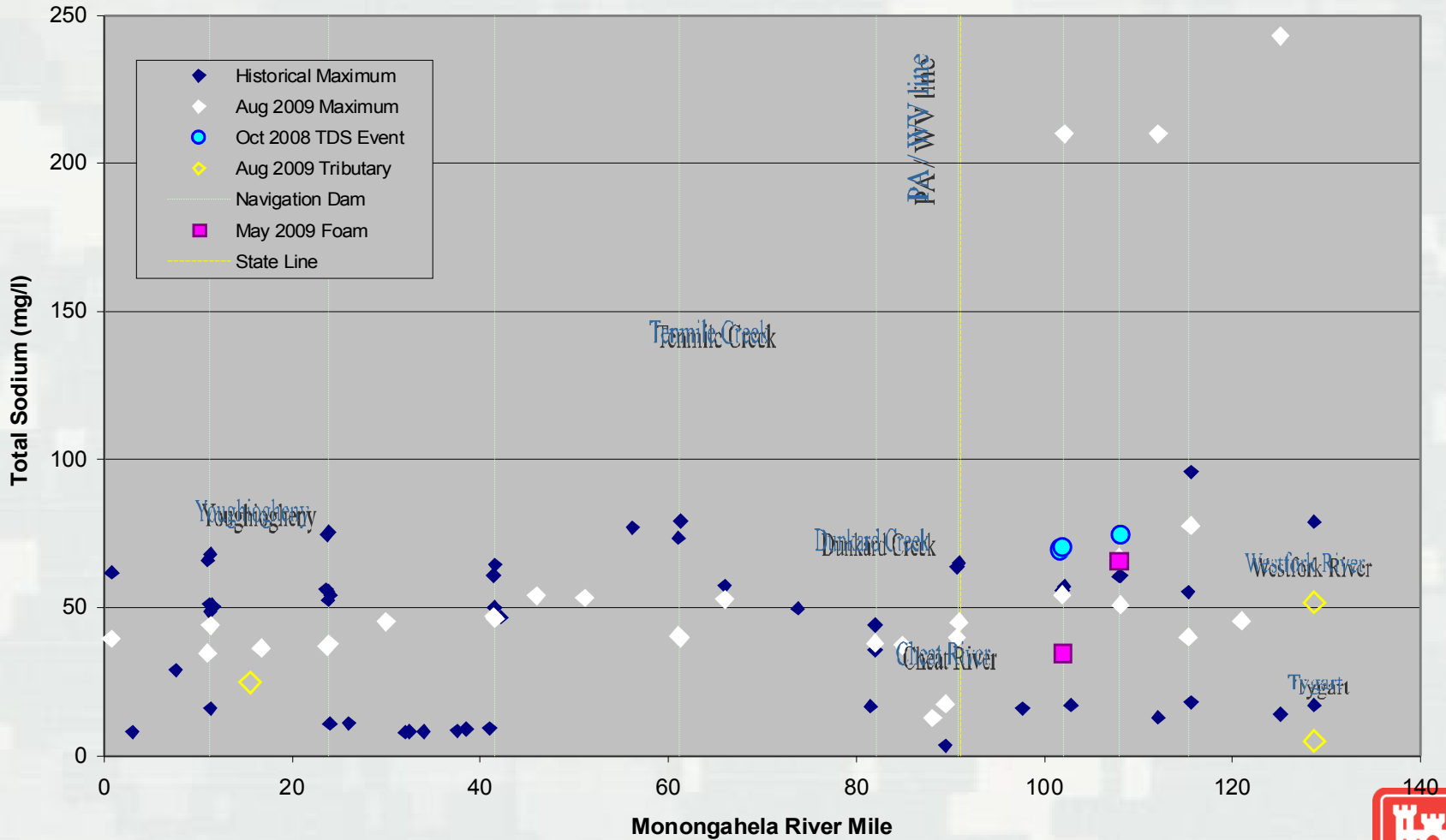
Total Dissolved Solids

Monongahela River and Major Tributaries Total Dissolved Solids
 Maximum Summer Season 1975 - 2004, Oct 2008 Grab,
 May 2009 Foam, and Maximum August 2009 Grab



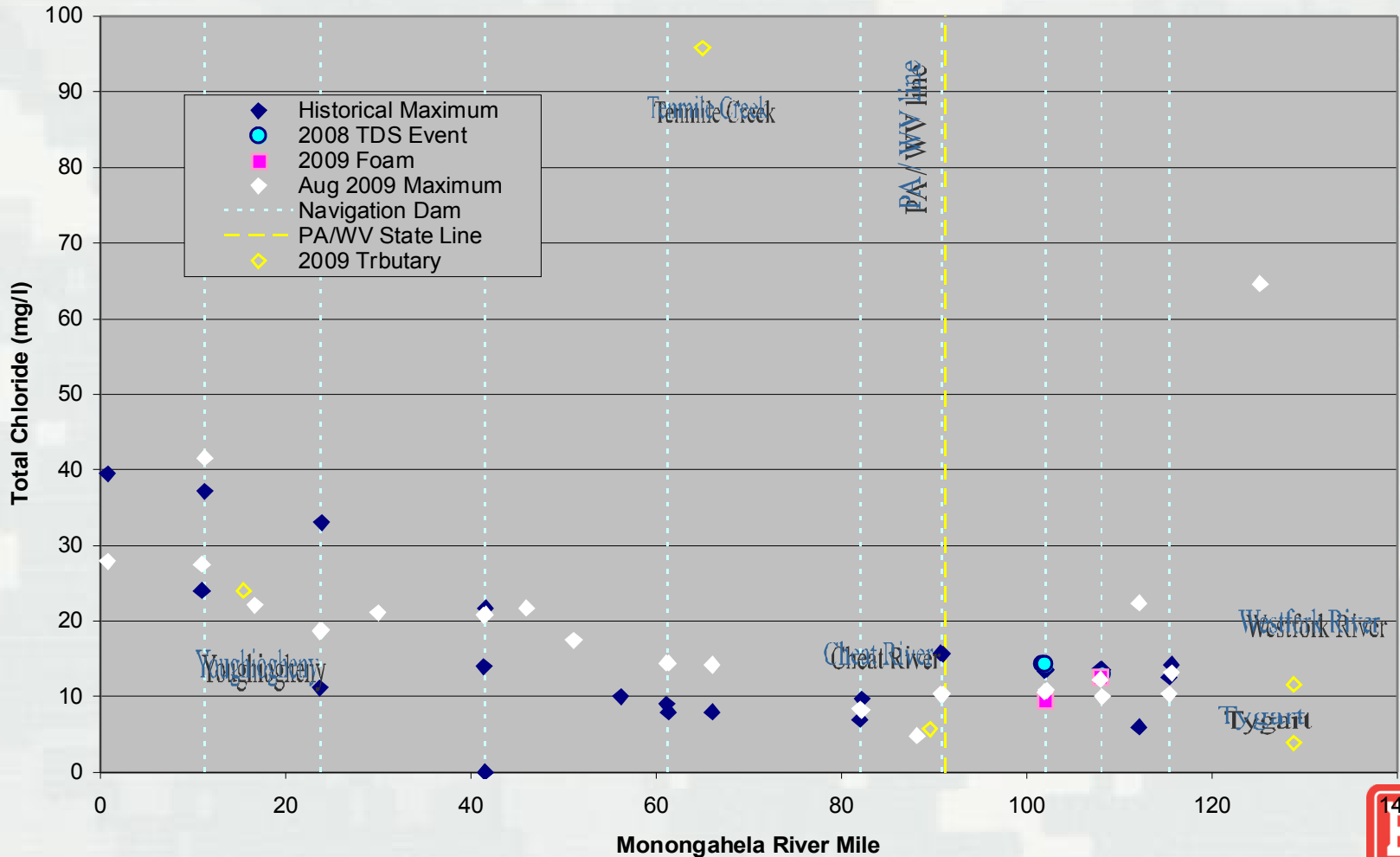
Total Sodium

Monongahela River and Major Tributaries Sodium
 Maximum 1975-2007 "worse case" Summer Season, 2008 TDS event,
 May 2009 Foam, and August 2009 Grab



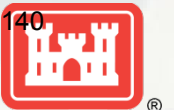
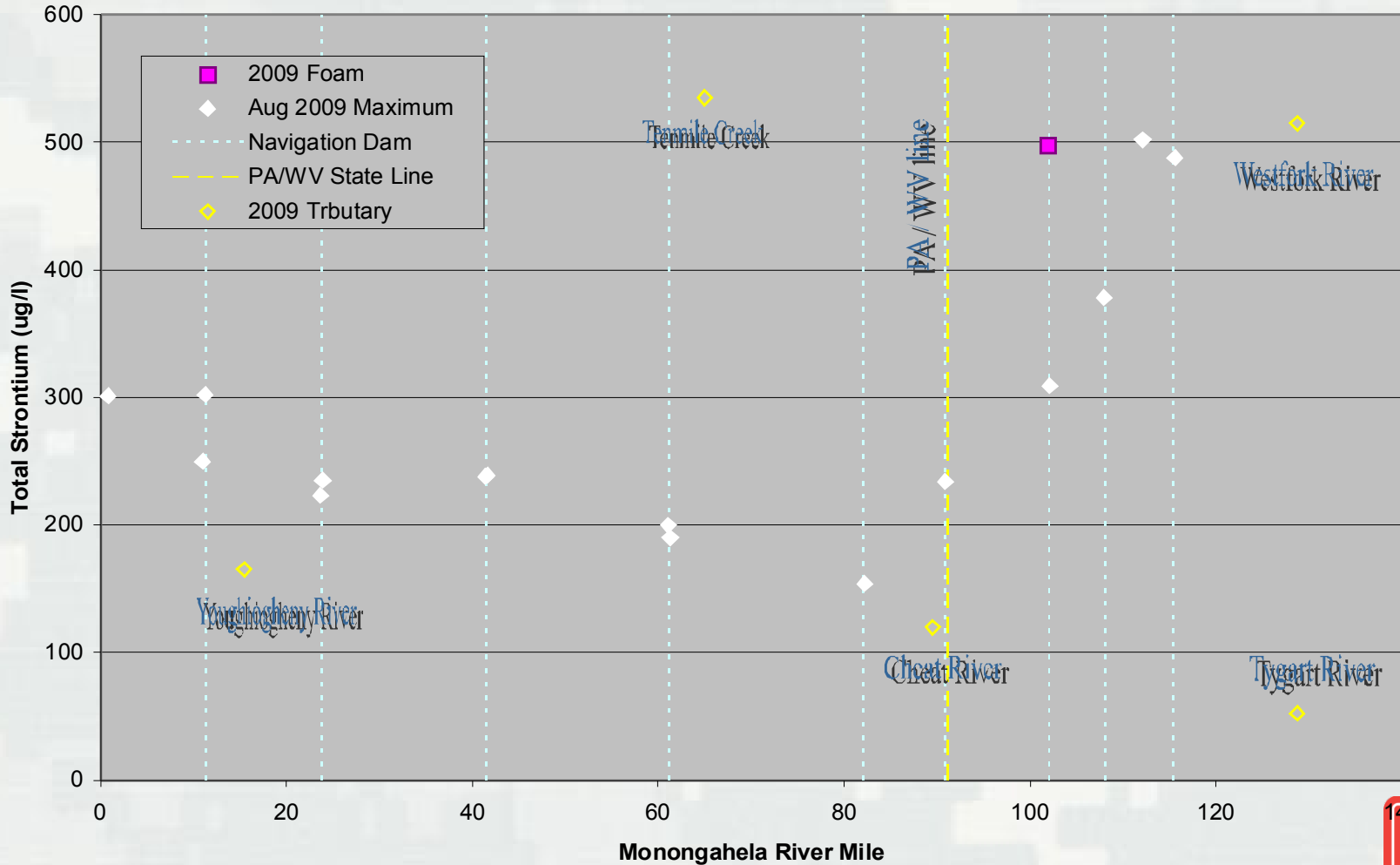
Total Chlorides

Monongahela River and Major Tributaries Total Chloride
 Maximum 1975-2007 "worse case" Summer Season, 2008 TDS event,
 May 2009 Foam, and August 2009 Grab



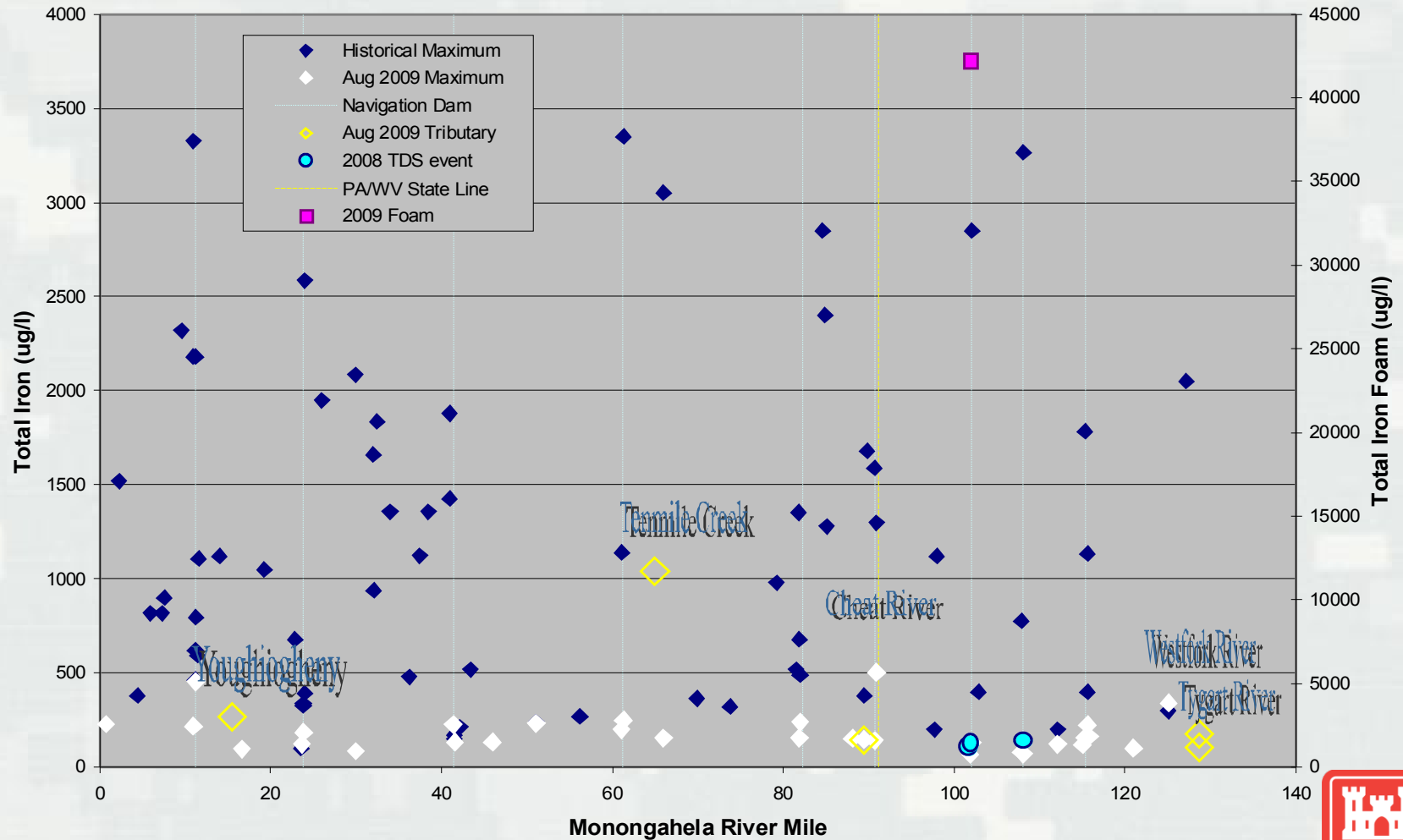
Total Strontium

Monongahela River and Major Tributaries Total Strontium
May 2009 Foam and August 2009 Grab

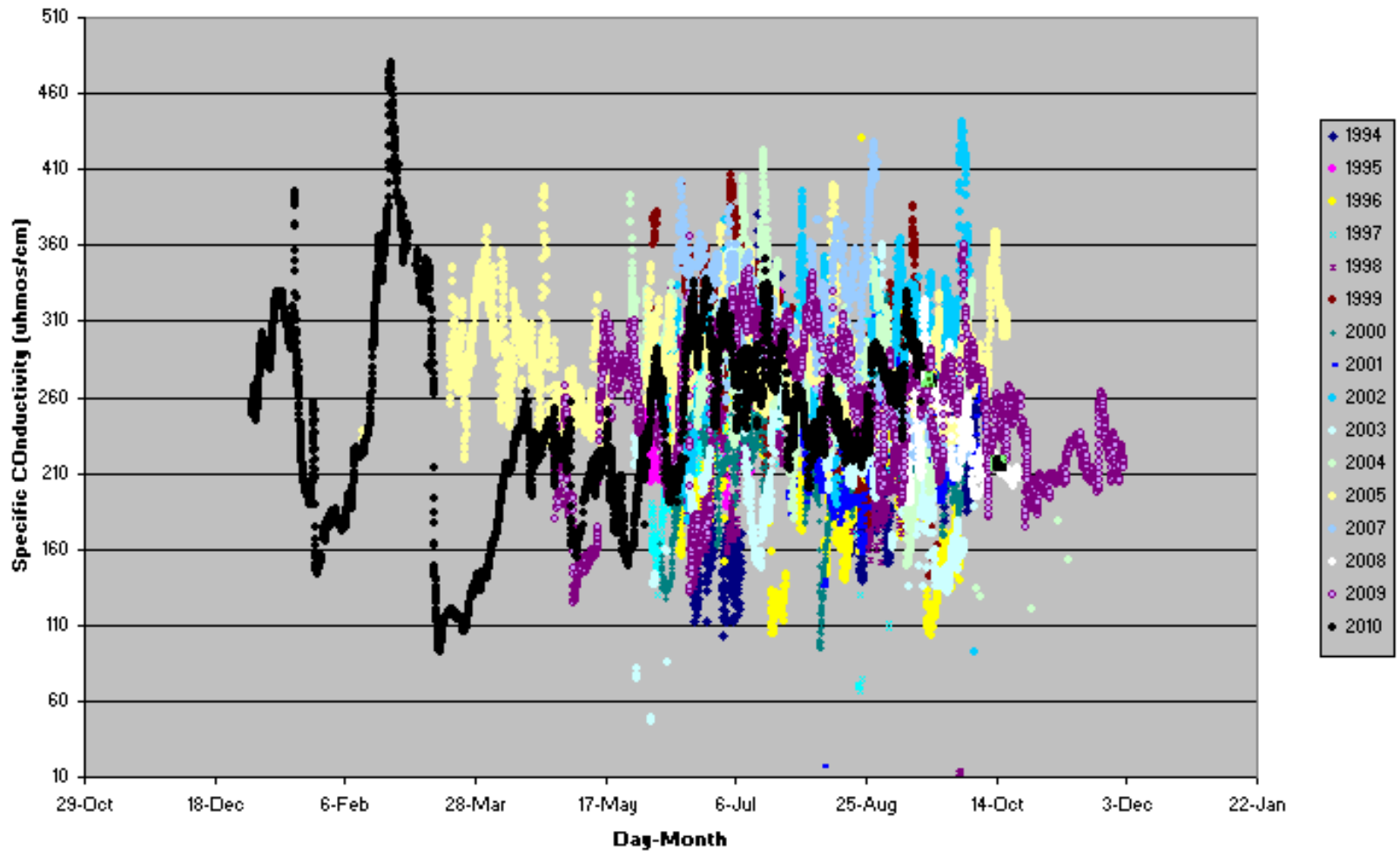


Total Iron

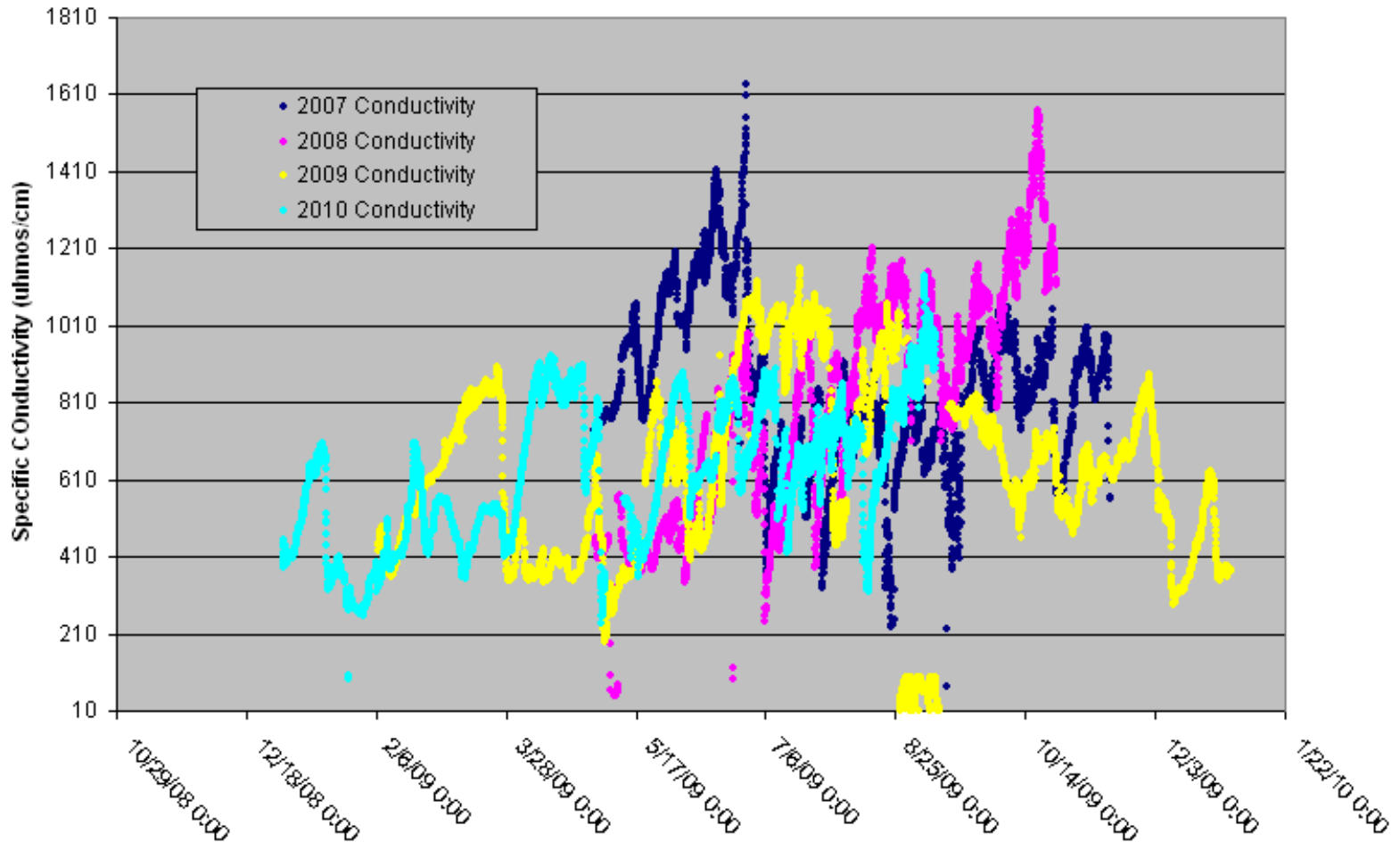
Monongahela River and Major Tributaries Total Iron
 Maximum 1975-2007 "worse case" Summer Season, 2008 TDS event,
 May 2009 Foam, and August 2009 Grab



Youghiogheny River at Sutersville, PA Specific Conductivity 1994 - 2010



West Fork River At Enterprise, WV Specific Conductivity 2007 - 2010



Concerns

- Increasing TDS loads and water withdrawals interfere with / reduce benefits of authorized Corps reservoir project purposes (water quality, fish & wildlife, water supply, navigation, etc)
 - ▶ Withdrawal of low TDS water for Marcellus hydrofracing from reservoir inflows
 - loss of dilution
 - interference with reservoir operation schedules
 - loss of highest quality streams/biodiversity
 - ▶ Withdrawal of augmented flow Congressionally designated for water quality
 - ▶ Disposal of treated/untreated Marcellus fracwater (brine) or other sources of high TDS into surface waters or on land
- Resource extraction is degrading streams in areas not traditionally impacted (reservoir tributaries, headwaters)
- Mon River TDS assimilative capacity has been reached. Similar WQ problems developing in other watersheds (Allegheny, Youghiogheny, Kiskiminetas, Cheat etc.)
- Corps Mon River basin reservoirs have little or no capacity to release enough water to meet PA drinking water TDS criteria during low flow periods
- Marcellus drilling (TDS) projected to increase dramatically



Recommendations

- Adequate regulation of water withdrawals & point and non point source pollution, ensuring adoption and enforcement of appropriate standards addressing withdrawals and discharge, treatment, and/or storage of fracwater by watershed.
 - ▶ Sustainable water withdrawals to assure protection of water quality & aquatic life (biologically diverse headwater tributaries)
 - ▶ Seasonal TDS TMDLs for the Mon River basin
 - ▶ Ambient end of pipe treatment of fracwater & other high TDS pollution sources
- Protection of Congressionally authorized reservoir augmented flow (water quality storage) and the sources of reservoir storage (inflow tributaries)
- Continue agency coordination, engage stakeholders, share information
- Upper Ohio River Basin Commission for Water Resource Management (withdrawals, TDS TMDL's, WQ Criteria)

