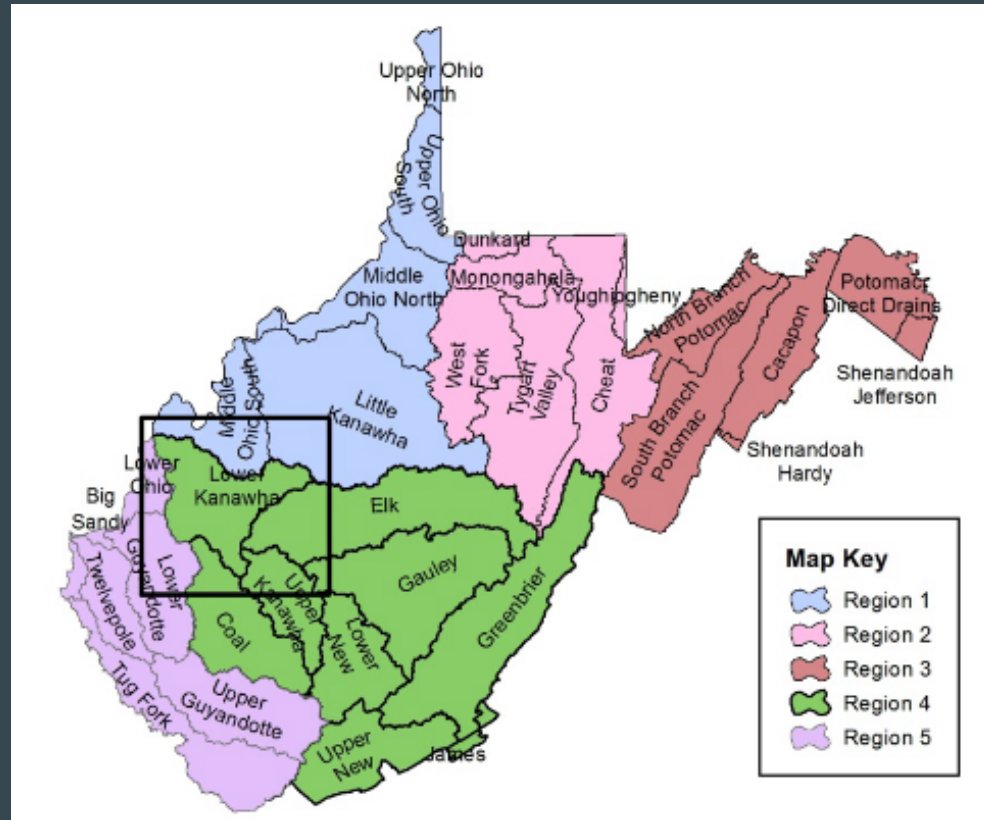


Lower Kanawha Watershed Action Plan (LKWAP)

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Watershed Background Information



Source: WVDEP, 2013.

South Charleston	13,450	6,819	69.9%	\$46,390	14.1%
Teays Valley	13,175	5,438	82.5%	\$70,419	6.8%
St. Albans	11,044	5,436	69.4%	\$44,758	13.3%
Cross Lanes	9,995	4,580	70.9%	\$55,773	11.8%
West Virginia	1,853,000	881,917	72.5%	\$41,751	17.9%

Source: USCB, 2010.

TMDL

A TMDL was developed for 2006 and 2012.

The TMDL targeted 22 subwatersheds that contained 122 impaired streams

Major impairments

Metals

Fecal Coliform

Biological Impairment

Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) and Load Allocations (LAs) included

Point Sources: active mining operations, construction stormwater, municipal storm sewer systems, and sewer treatment plants

Major Policies & Developments

Clean Water Act (1972)

Safe Drinking Water Act (1974)

Toxic Substance Control Act (1976)

Surface Mining Control & Reclamation Act (1977)

WV Water Resources Protection & Management Act (2004 & 2008)

Environmental Concerns & Proposed Solutions

Fecal Bacteria in Streams

Industrial Pollution

Heavy Metals Traced in Wildlife

Fecal Bacteria in Streams

Questions

Higher than State contact standard of 200 col/100 ml (West Virginia Department of Natural Resources), and
Higher than 400 colonies/100ml established by the Environmental Quality Board.

Causes

Individual sources covered under the NPDES program such as wastewater treatment plants, combined sewer overflows (CSOs),
municipal separate storm sewers (MS4s), and general sewage permits
Unpermitted sources: on-site treatment systems, storm water runoff and agriculture.

Influence

Human health: ear infection, dysentery, typhoid fever

Environment: reducing dissolved oxygen levels due to aerobic decomposition of this material

Fecal Bacteria in Streams

Goals

Reduce and prevent influx into streams

By 2040, meet the numeric standards of WV Department of Natural Resources and NPDES permits, which is 200 col/100 ml, helping achieve the Watershed Action goal of swimmable and fishable in 2040



Fecal Bacteria in Streams

Solutions

Best management practices (BMP) required by CWA

- Actions

Pollution	Action
Urbanization and storm water runoff	Reduce impervious cover, build bio-retention covers, build drainage swales.
Wild and domestic animals	Build fences
Household sewage	Education to individuals and families

- Technology
 - Two publicly owned treatment works (POTW)
 - 231 general sewage treatment plants.
 - New disposal systems
- Monitor
- Review and revise

Industrial Pollution

Three primary forms of industrial pollution

Chemical Spills

Frequent chemical spills along Kanawha River

2014 Elk River MCHM spill

300,000 people without water

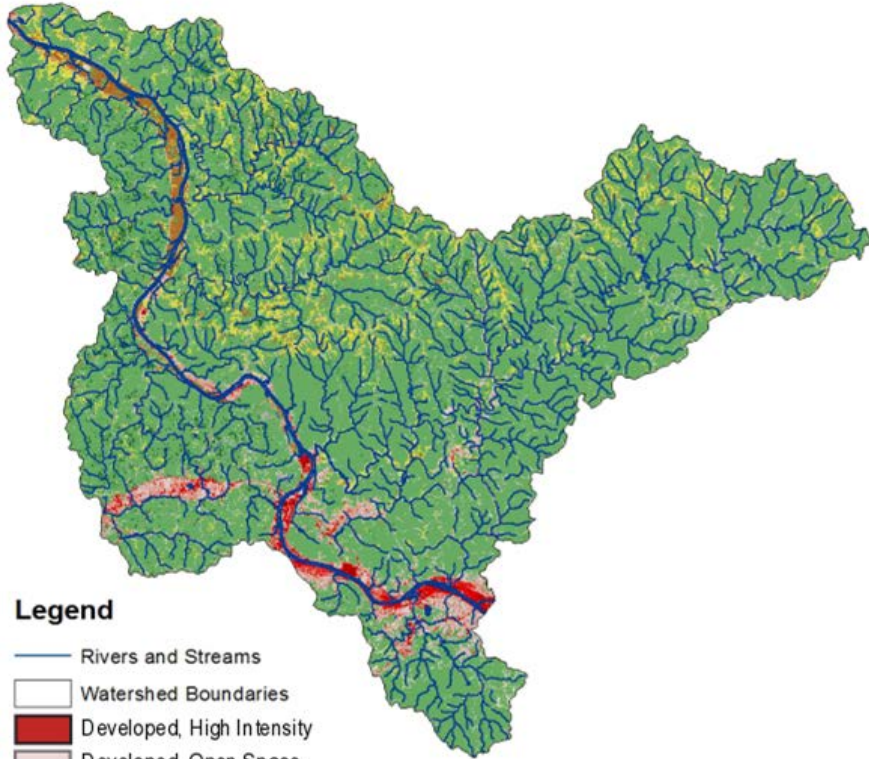
Waste from Abandoned Mines

Acid mine drainage

Large quantities of iron and aluminium

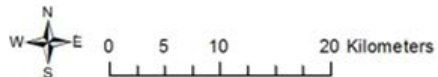
Oil and Gas Wells

Lower Kanawha Land Use

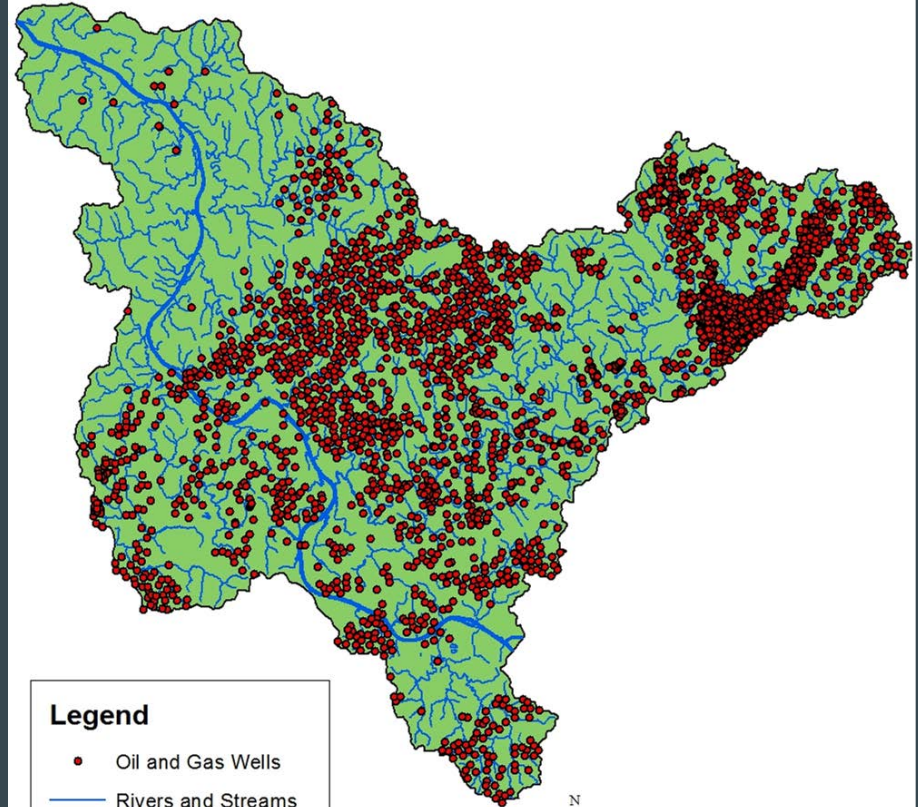


Legend

- Rivers and Streams
- Watershed Boundaries
- Developed, High Intensity
- Developed, Open Space
- Pasture/Hay
- Deciduous Forest
- Cultivated Crops

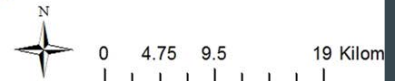


Lower Kanawha Oil and Gas Wells



Legend

- Oil and Gas Wells
- Rivers and Streams
- Watershed Boundary



Industrial Pollution

Goals

Reduce frequency of chemical spills to every 5-10 years

Improve monitoring of industrial facilities to limit incidence of major point-source pollution events

Ensure chemical safety protocols and standards are being met and enforced

Reduce 50% of metal toxicity by 2040

Industrial Pollution

Solutions

Neutralize acidity from AMD with constructed wetlands and/or lime as part of a BMP

Increase the AML&R tax on coal

Encourage industrial companies to update equipment and facilities

Educate industrial workers on proper safety techniques and the risks of exposure to hazardous chemicals

Heavy Metals Traced in Wildlife

Problem

Non-point source pollution

Logging, energy extraction, construction/ urbanization and agriculture

Trace elements found in common carp and rock bass tissue samples

Iron and Manganese

Concentrations exceeded EPA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCL)

Wildlife dependent on aquatic life

Reptiles

Aquatic life

Heavy Metals Traced in Wildlife

Goal

Maintain “fishable” status for the Lower Kanawha River Watershed streams

Manage non-point source water runoff and pollution by the year 2040

Protect wildlife dependent on watershed

Heavy Metals Traced in Wildlife

Solutions

Conduct tests

Habitat monitoring

Capture and blood sampling of migrant songbirds

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Parkesia motacilla*)

Volunteers and Interns

Cost effective

Evaluate potential wetland and terrestrial habitat for
larger birds:



Green
Heron

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiW-sPd2o3TAhWFTCYKHQRZCHsQjRwIBw&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.chesapeakebay.net%2Ffieldguide%2Fcritter%2Fgreen_heron&psig=AFQjCNHGDDmsNqysXaqVhG9zT3enMJbtw&ust=1491495185177337

Heavy Metals Traced in Wildlife



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Solutions

Repair degraded streams and waterways

Edges - Plant native grasses

Maintain and create riparian buffer in protected areas

Canopy and understory trees

Marbled Salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*)

Goal: 2027

Establish new protected areas with riparian

Heavy Metals Traced in Wildlife

Solution

Implement Low Impact Development (LID) methods

Bioretention

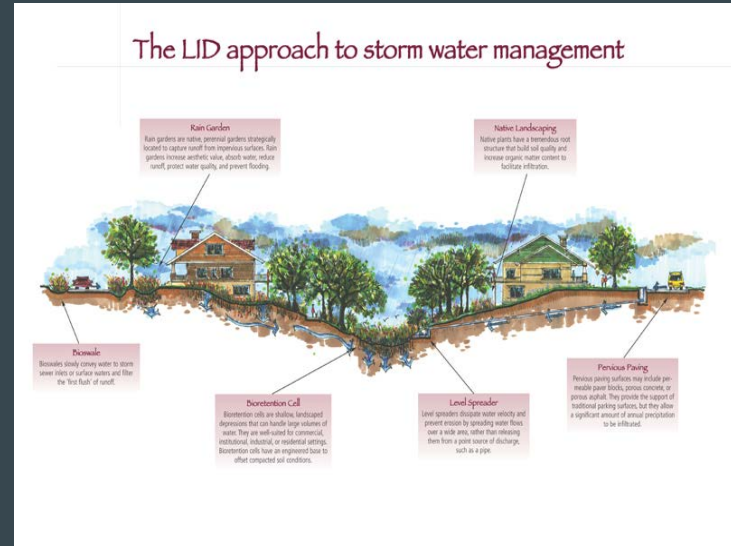
Soil- and plant-based filtration devices

Absorbs excess stormwater runoff

Install in Kanawha valley

90% reduction of copper, zinc and lead in water

Permeable pavements



https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/ia/newsroom/factsheets/?cid=nrcs142p2_008518

Stakeholder Summary

US Environmental Protection Agency - Federal

US Geological Survey - Federal

WV Division of Natural Resources - State

WV Office of Land & Streams - State

WV Department of Environmental Protection

WV Conservation Agency (Nonprofit)

Coal River Group (Nonprofit)



Questions?