

DRAFT 2016 303(d) LIST

Office of Water

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Department of Environmental Quality

Presentation Outline

1) CWA Reporting Requirements
 2) Designated Uses/Criteria
 3) Monitoring Networks/Parameters
 4) Assessments
 5) Reporting of Assessments
 6) 2016 Updates

Clean Water Act **Reporting Requirements** Water Quality Monitoring Report Required by Section 305(b) Assessment of Rivers and Streams Assessment of Lakes and Reservoirs Assessment of Ground Waters Report on the water quality condition • List of waterbodies not meeting water quality standards or designated uses (303(d) List)

What is the 303(d) List?

List of waterbodies currently not

- Supporting designated uses <u>or</u>
- Attaining water quality standards
- > ADEQ must submit a 303(d) list every 2 years
- For listed waters, ADEQ must, with EPA concurrence, develop water quality improvement strategies to reduce the input of the specific pollutant(s) that are restricting the waterbody use(s) in order to restore and protect the use(s).

TMDLs, Watershed Restoration Plans, NPDES Permit Limits, additional monitoring

Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act

- States are required to adopt water uses (Designated Uses) consistent with the Clean Water Act
- States are required to establish water quality standards for waterbodies
- Water quality standards define the goals for waterbodies in the state by designating uses for each waterbody and setting criteria necessary to protect the uses

Assessed Designated Uses Include

- Fisheries (Aquatic Life)
- Primary Contact Recreation (Swimming)
- Secondary Contact Recreation (Wading)
- Domestic Water Supply (Drinking Water)
- Agriculture and Industrial Water Supply
 Fish Consumption not a designated use

Based on the designated uses, water quality criteria are established for each waterbody

Water Quality Criteria EXAMPLES INCLUDE

- Numerical criteria, Regulation 2.504 for pH: pH values for water in streams/lakes shall not be below 6.0 or above 9.0
- Narrative criteria, Regulation 2.509 for nutrients:

Nutrients – 'Materials stimulating algal growth shall not be present in concentrations sufficient to cause objectionable algal densities or other nuisance aquatic vegetation or otherwise impair any designated use...'

History of 303(d) List Arkansas

- > ADEQ began documenting water quality conditions in the late 1960's
- > Arkansas began reporting the conditions of the State's waters to EPA as a requirement of Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act in the early 1970s
- > ADEQ began officially submitting a 303(d) list in 1992

Inventory of Quality of All Waters of the State

Four Water Quality Monitoring Networks

- Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Network
- Special Studies
- Lakes Water Quality Monitoring Network
- Groundwater Quality Monitoring Network

Water Quality Monitoring Network AMBIENT SURFACE WATER NETWORK

- Approximately 150 stations
- Chemical parameters and flow (when available)
- Sampled monthly for approximately 30-35 years
- Monitoring objectives
 - Big river systems
 - Below point source discharges
 - Potentially problematic nonpoint source areas
 - Least-disturbed reference streams
 - Consistent long-term monitoring

Water Quality Monitoring Network CHEMICAL ANALYSES

- Routine Analyses
 - Conventional parameters (pH, D.O., Temp.)
 - Minerals (Cl, SO₄, TDS)
 - Nutrients (forms of N and P)
 - Heavy metals (Cu, Zn, Pb, etc.)
 - Other associated ions (Na, Ca, K, etc.)
- Periodic Analyses
 - Standard Pesticide Scan (approx. 40 compounds)
 - Specialized chemical compounds



Water Quality Monitoring Network WATERSHED MONITORING NETWORK

Macroinvertebrate Community

Watershed Based: 20 – 30 sites Statewide: 100+ samples/year Plus Routine Water Quality Analyses & Flow





Fish Community

Watershed Based: 10 – 20 sites Statewide: 30+ samples/year Plus Routine Water Quality Analyses & Flow

Water Quality Monitoring Network LAKES AND RESERVOIRS

- > 15 lakes sampled quarterly since 2011
- > Other lakes sampled regularly in order to:
 - Identify potential reference Lakes
 - Verify reference conditions
 - Collect adequate quantity of data
 - Develop improved water quality standards for lakes

Ambient Groundwater Monitoring

- Approximately 250 stations
- Selected public and private wells, irrigation wells, industrial supply wells, and springs
- Ions, metals, nutrients, Total Organic Carbon
- Sampled triennially
- Monitoring objectives
 - Major aquifers across Arkansas
 - Document natural background conditions
 - Consistent long-term monitoring
 - Some pesticide/VOC sampling in shallow wells near sources

Outside Data Utilized

- ➢ 24 Entities
 - (Government, Academic, Private)
- Government
 - AG&FC, ANRC, BWD, ADH
 - EPA, USGS, SWP, NPS
 - Cherokee Nation, Mississippi DEQ, Missouri DNR, Missouri DC
- > Academia
 - ASU, ATU, UCA, UALR, UAPB, AWRC
- Private
 - Equilibrium, GBM^c, FTN, CH2M Hill, AquaTerra
 - Northbrook Power Management

Assessment Criteria

5-year period of record 4/1/2010 - 3/31/2015 Metals - 3-year period of record 4/1/2012 - 3/31/2015

Parameter	Support	Non-support
Temperature	<u><</u> 10%	> 10%
DO	< 5 samples or $\leq 10\%$	> 10%
pН	<u><</u> 10%	> 10%
Turbidity	<u><</u> 25%	> 25 %
Metals	< 2 exceedances	>1 exceedance

Example: 60 Temperature measurements were taken at a station representing a particular stream segment during the period of record.

If 6 samples exceed the criteria **SUPPORT**

If 7 samples exceed the criteria **NON-SUPPORT**



303(d) Report Listing Format

Five Assessment Categories of Waters

- 1 Waterbody not impaired
 - 1a All designated uses and water quality standards are attained.
 - 1b All designated uses and water quality standards are attained, but a TMDL exists for at least one water quality parameter.
- 2 Some uses and standards met, however
 - there is insufficient data to assess other uses.
- 3 Insufficient data to assess any uses
- 4 Waterbody impaired, does not require TMDL
 - 4a -TMDL has already been completed
 - 4b Other pollution control requirements will result in WQ standards attainment
 - 4c Impairment is not caused by a pollutant

303(d) Report Listing Format

Five Categories of Waters (continued)

- 5 Waters not meeting WQ Standards
 - High
 - Truly impaired, TMDL needed
 - Medium
 - Adoption of new regulations or standards
 - Questionable data (QA/QC)
 - Data verification needed
 - Impairment caused by a point source
 - Low
 - Impairment is naturally occurring
 - Segment added by EPA

Prioritization of Category 5 Waters

Primary Factors

- Drinking Water Sources
- Extraordinary Resource Waters
- Ecologically Sensitive Waters
- Secondary Factors
 - Proximity to other listed waters
 - Complexity of the project
 - Cause for listing

2016 MILES ASSESSED



Assessed Miles

2016 Designated Use Support & Water Quality Standards Attainment



New Listings for 2016

72 Pollutant Pairs

- Minerals Cl, SO₄, TDS (19)
- Turbidity (3)
- Dissolved Oxygen (26)
- Metals Cu, Pb, Zn, Se (13)
- Temperature (3)
- Pathogens (1)
- pH (7)

De-Listing of Waters

- Development of a TMDL
- Implement control strategies other than a TMDL
- Updated assessments indicate no known impairments
- Improved delineation of impaired waterbodies
- Revised water quality standards and assessment methodologies

De-Listings for 2016

98 Pollutant Pairs

- Minerals Cl, SO₄, TDS (31)
- Metals Cu, Pb, Zn (27)
- Turbidity (20)
- pH (8)
- Dissolved Oxygen (4)
- Temperature (8)
- Pathogens (0)

Draft 2016 Category 5 pH Impairments



Draft 2016 Category 5 pH Stream Impairments

Draft 2016 Category 5 pH Lake Impairments

Draft 2016 Category 5 Dissolved Oxygen Impairments



Draft 2016 Category 5 DO Stream Impairments

Draft 2016 Category 5 DO Lake Impairments

Draft 2016 Category 5 Metals Impairments



Draft 2016 Category 5 Metals (Copper, Lead, Zinc, Beryllium, Selenium) Stream Impairments Draft 2016 Category 5 Copper Lake Impairments

Draft 2016 Category 5 Minerals Impairments



Draft 2016 Category 5 Minerals (Chlorides, Sulfates, TDS) Stream Impairments

Draft 2016 Category 5 Pathogen Impairments



Draft 2016 Category 5 Pathogen Stream Impairments

Draft 2016 Category 5 Pathogen Lake Impairments

Draft 2016 Category 5 Silt/Turbidity Impairments



Draft 2016 Category 5 Silt/Turbidity Stream Impairments Draft 2016 Category 5 Silt/Turbidity Stream Impairments

Draft 2016 Category 5 Temperature Impairments



Draft 2016 Category 5 Temperature Stream Impairments

Total Maximum Daily Load

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is a calculation of the maximum amount of a specific pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet its water quality criteria and maintain its designated uses.

TMDL = WLA + LA + MOS

TMDLs become the basis for effluent limitations and discharge permit limits.

WLA = Waste Load Allocation; LA = Load Allocation; MOS = Margin of Safety

Public Participation

- > 45 Day Comment Period
- > Public Comment Period began:
 - Friday, January 16, 2016
- > Public Comment Period ends:
 - Monday, March 11, 2016

All comments must be received by 4:30 p.m. ImpairedWaters_Comments@adeq.state.ar.us

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality 2015 Make a Splash

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"To protect, enhance, and restore the natural environment for the well-being of all Arkansans."