

# Seasonal Trends in Water Quality in a Treated Acid Mine Drainage Impaired Stream

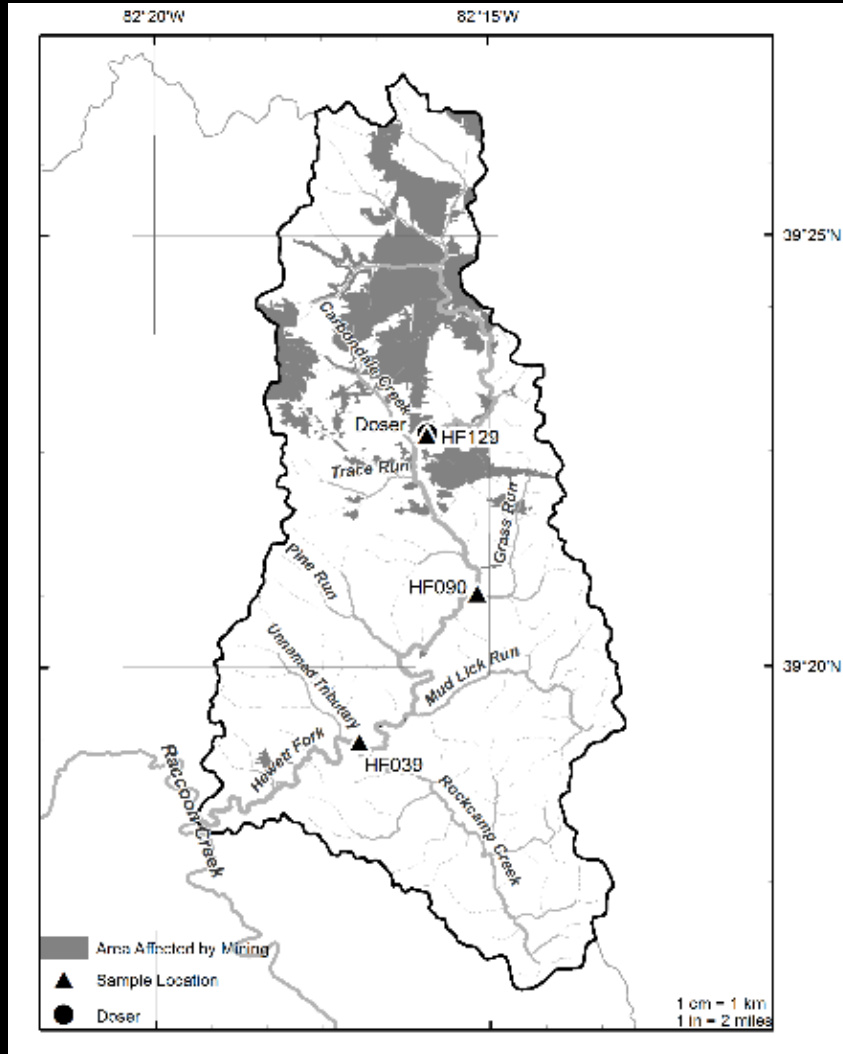
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What can continuous monitoring tell us about how AMD impaired streams behave seasonally?

# Project Area



# Hewett Fork

- Drainage area of 104.89 square kilometers
- 79.6 percent forest cover
- Headwater stream and second largest tributary to Raccoon Creek at 24.8 km long.
- The headwaters of Raccoon Creek are among the worst mine-related problems in Ohio
- Approximately 1,200 acres of abandoned mines and coal refuse piles are located within the drainage basin.
- Currently being actively remediated by lime doser

# Selected Field Sites

- Two major AMD inputs are treated at a single location in Carbondale, OH, and discharges into Hewett Fork at field site **HF129**.
- **HF090** is 4.5 km (2.3 miles) downstream of HF129, and represents the downstream extent of the mixing zone where limited biological recovery can be seen.
- **HF039** is 11.4 km (7 miles) downstream of HF129, and represents the zone in which water quality and biological metrics are both being met.



# Field Sites

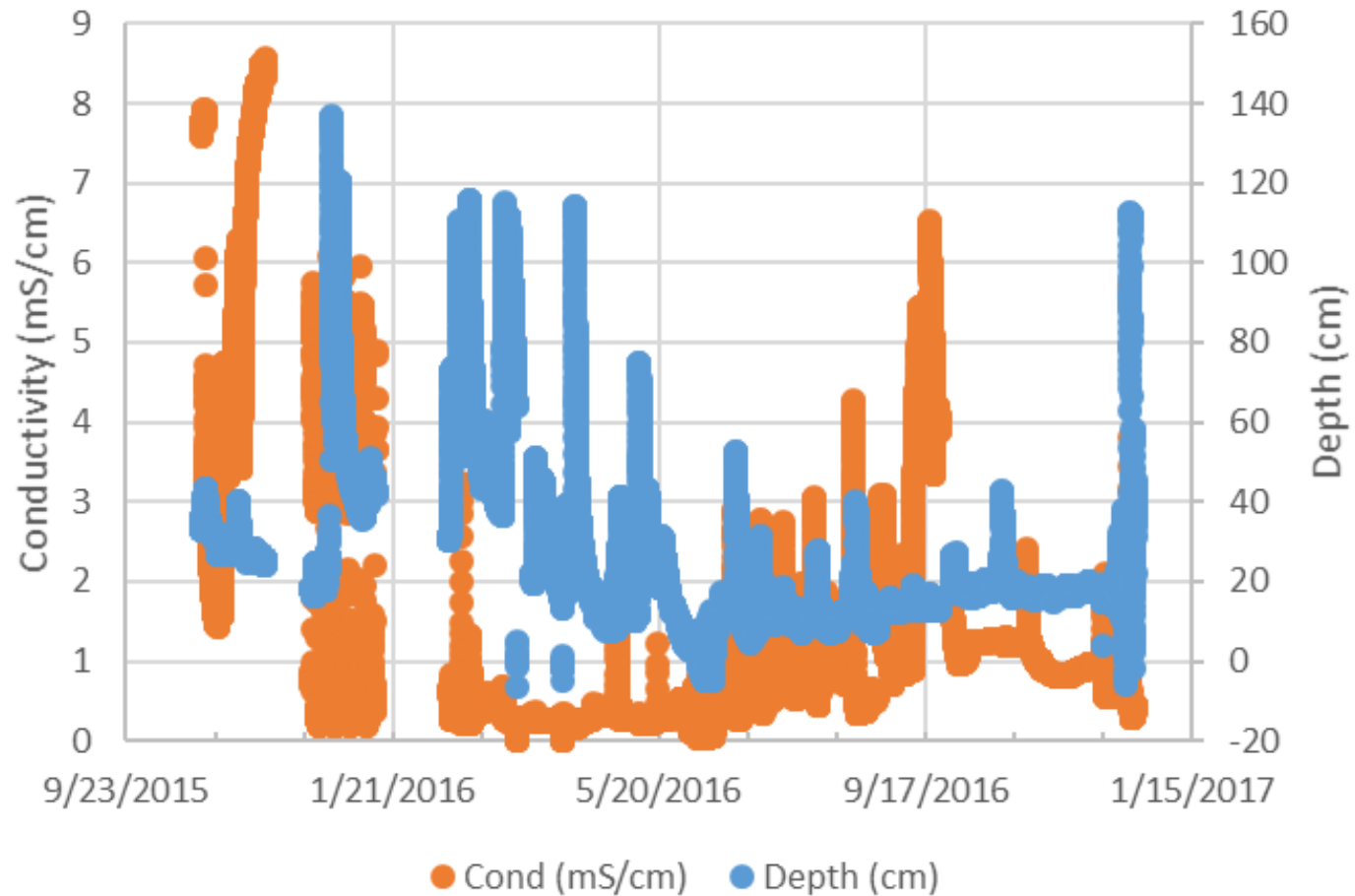


# What is Storm Response?

- Purging and Sparing
- Sparing – removal of oxygen from the reaction site due to flooding
- Purging – flushing of accumulated oxidation products by storm run-off
- Is that it?
  - Mixed mechanism
  - Consistent concentration

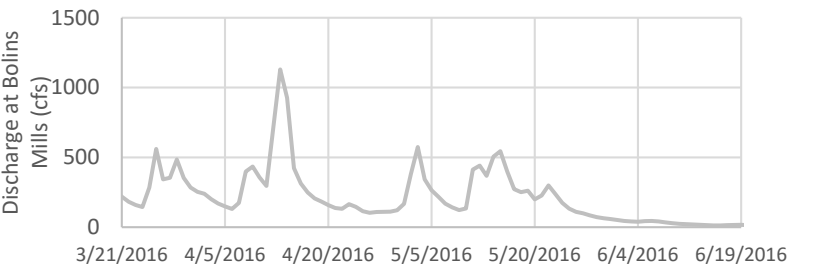
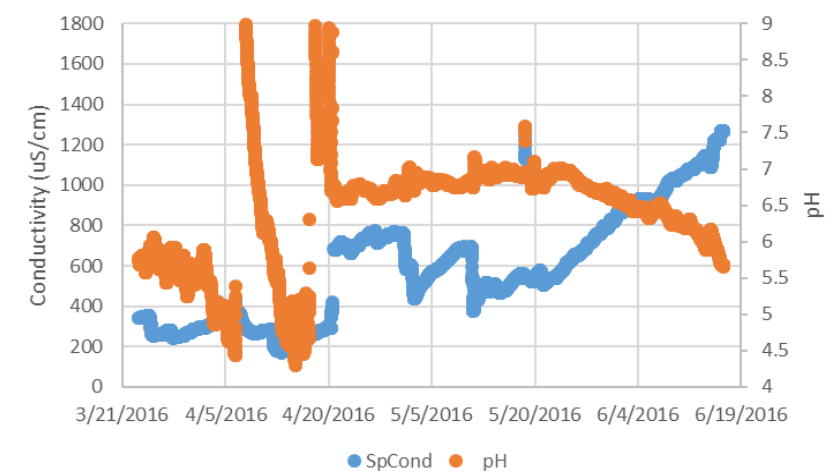
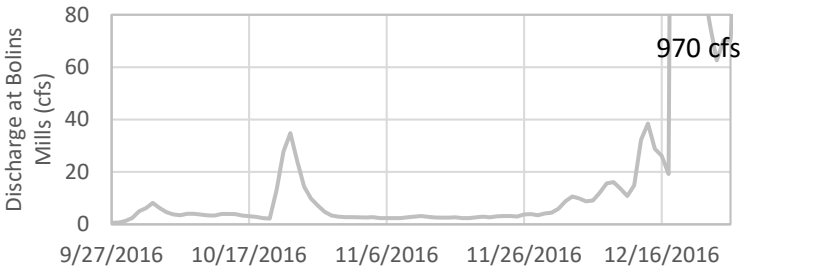
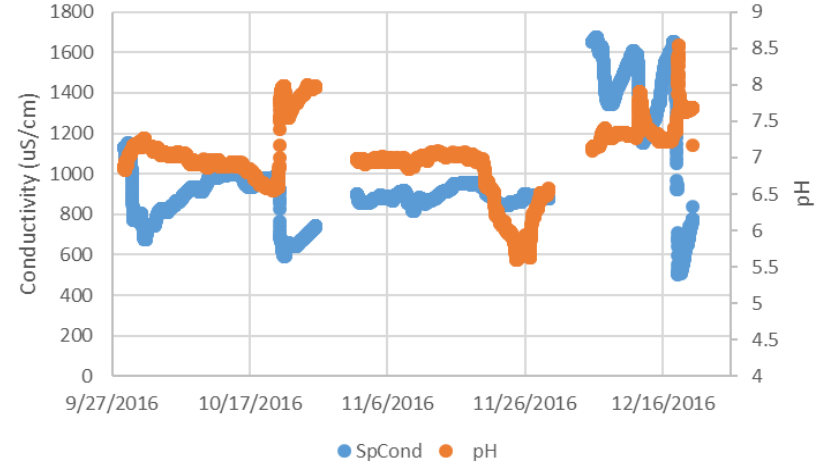
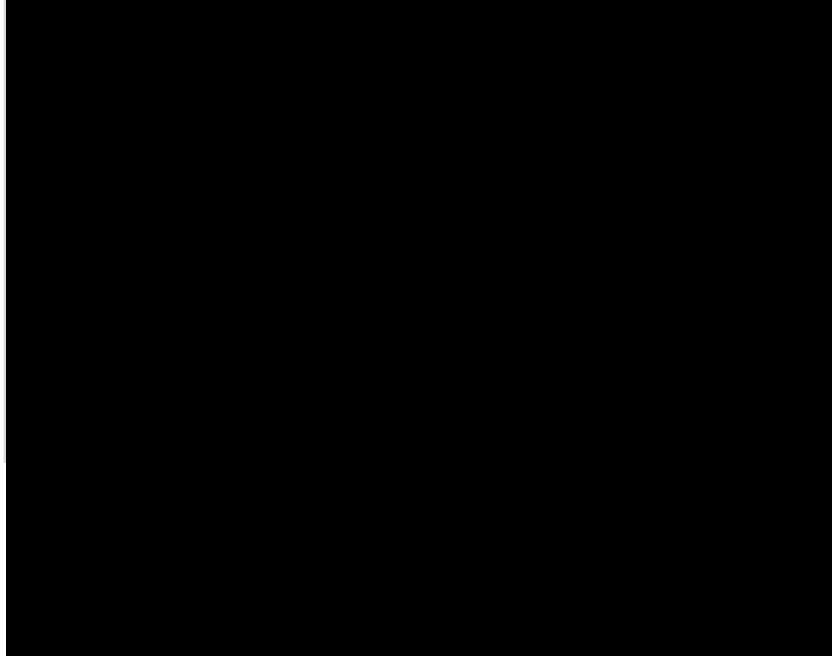
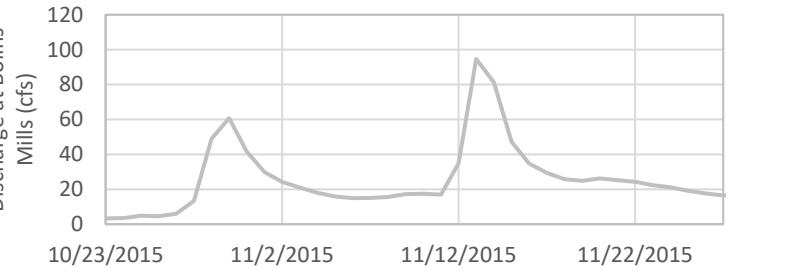
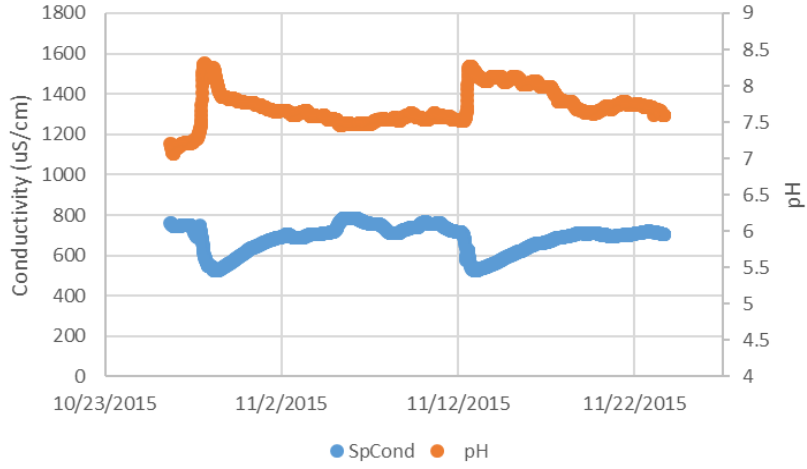
Long-term monitoring of storm  
response

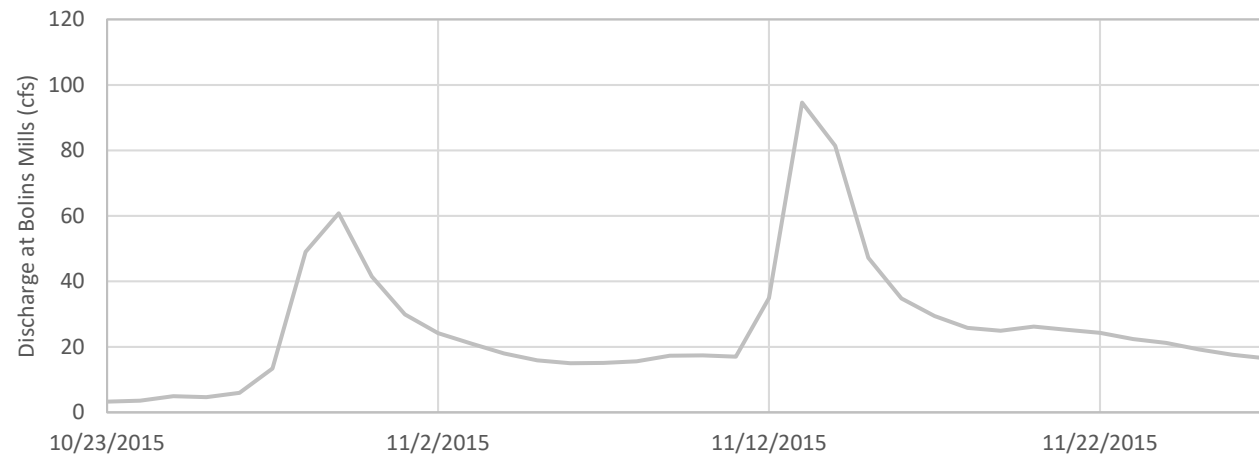
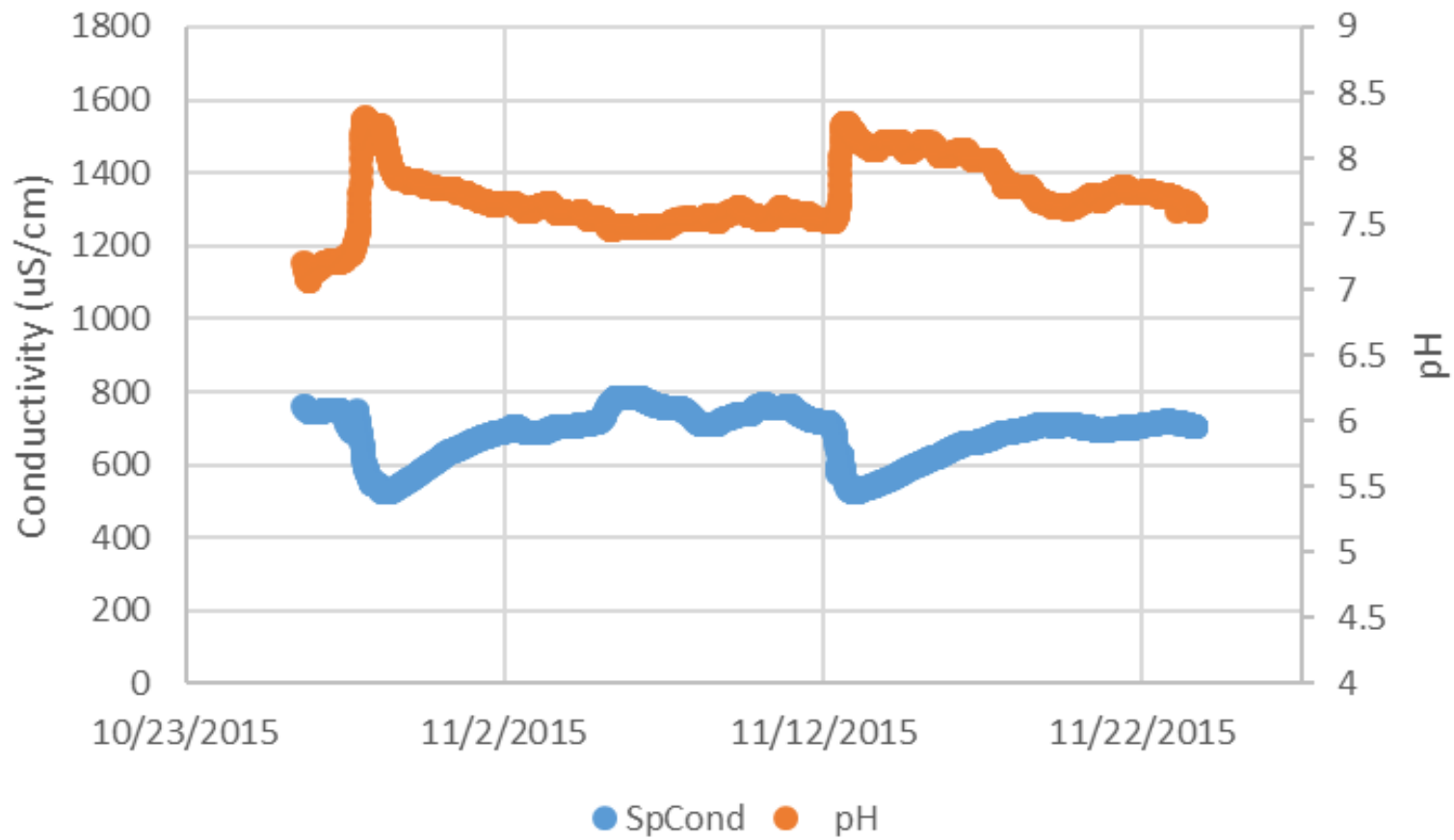


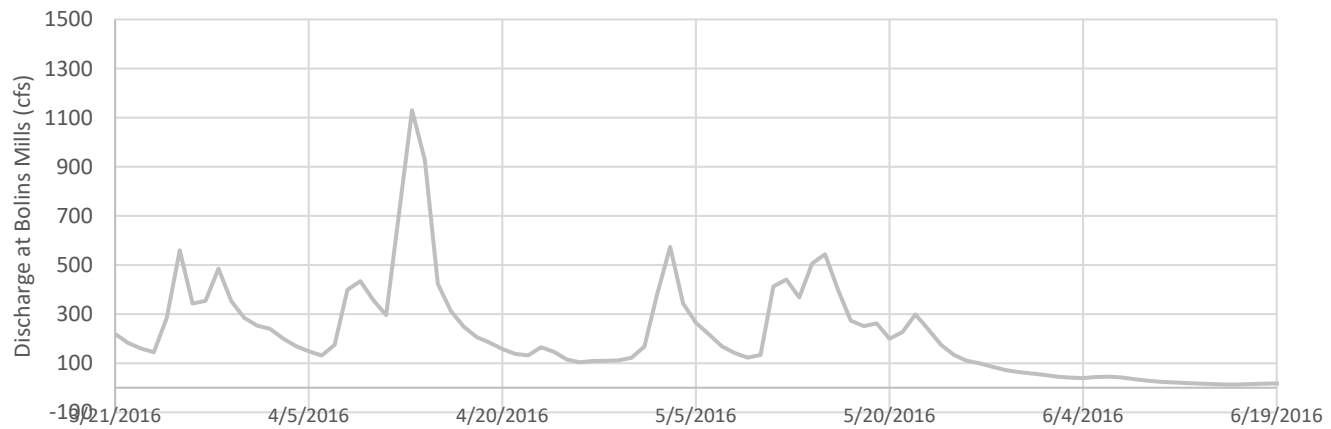
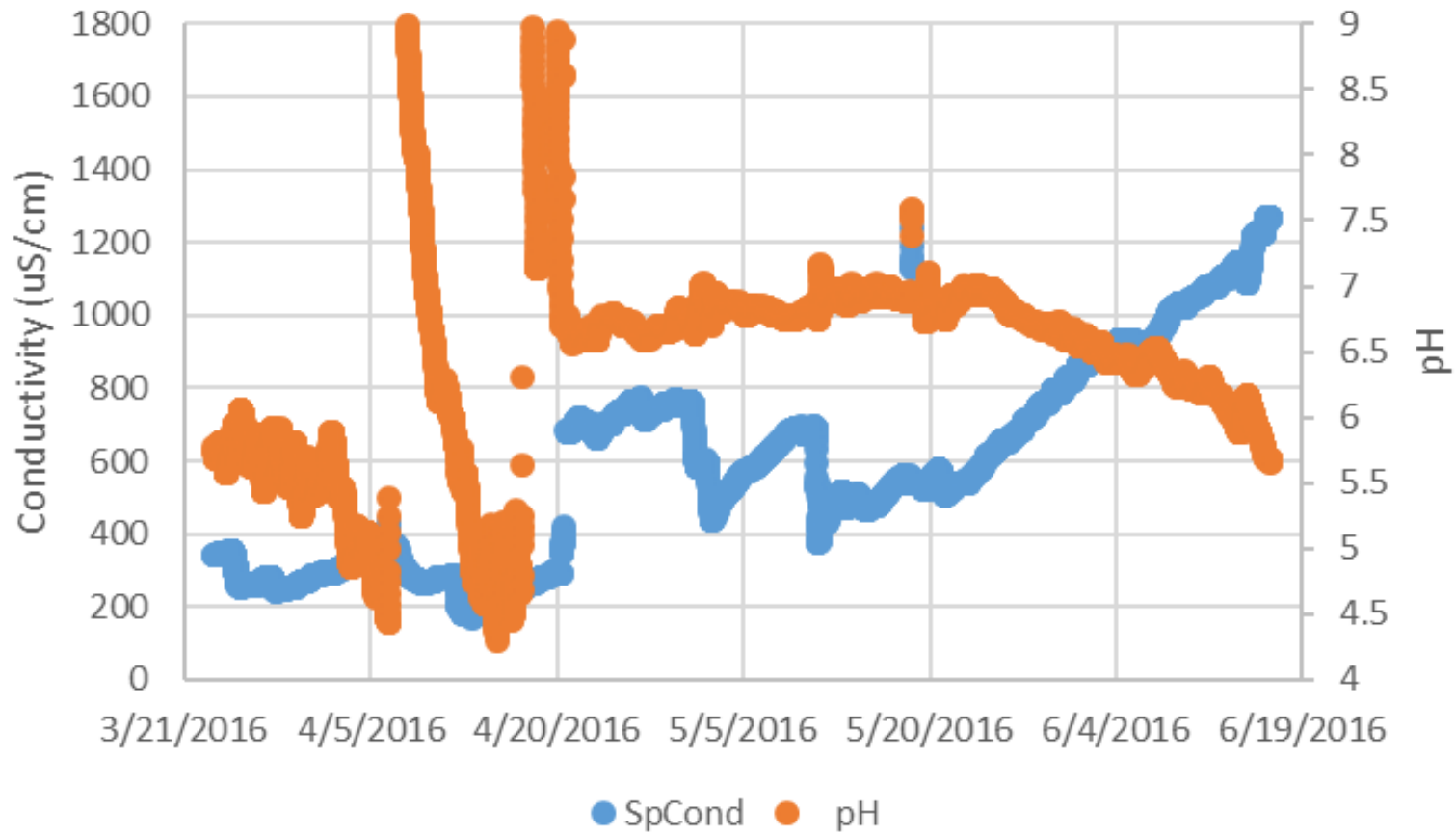


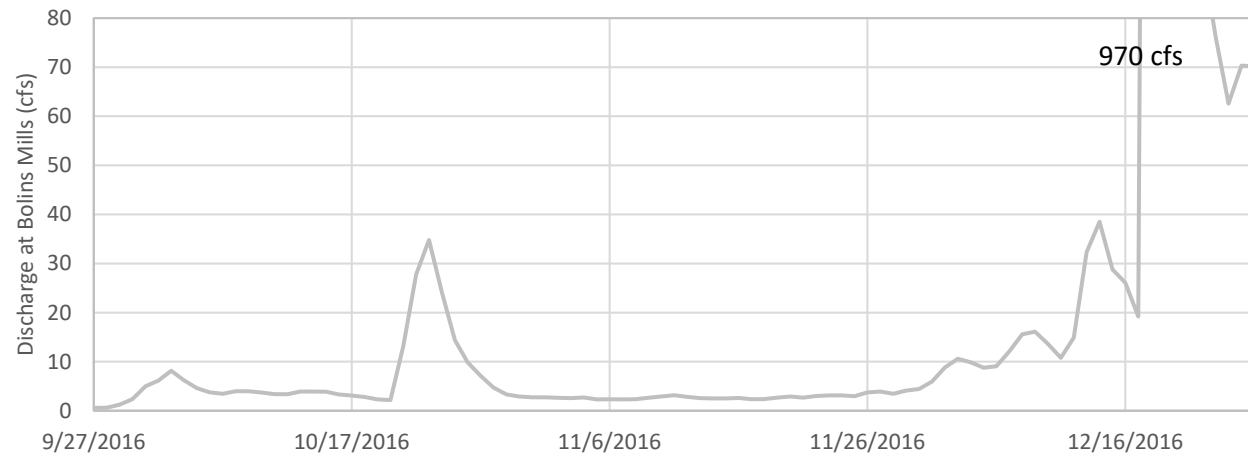
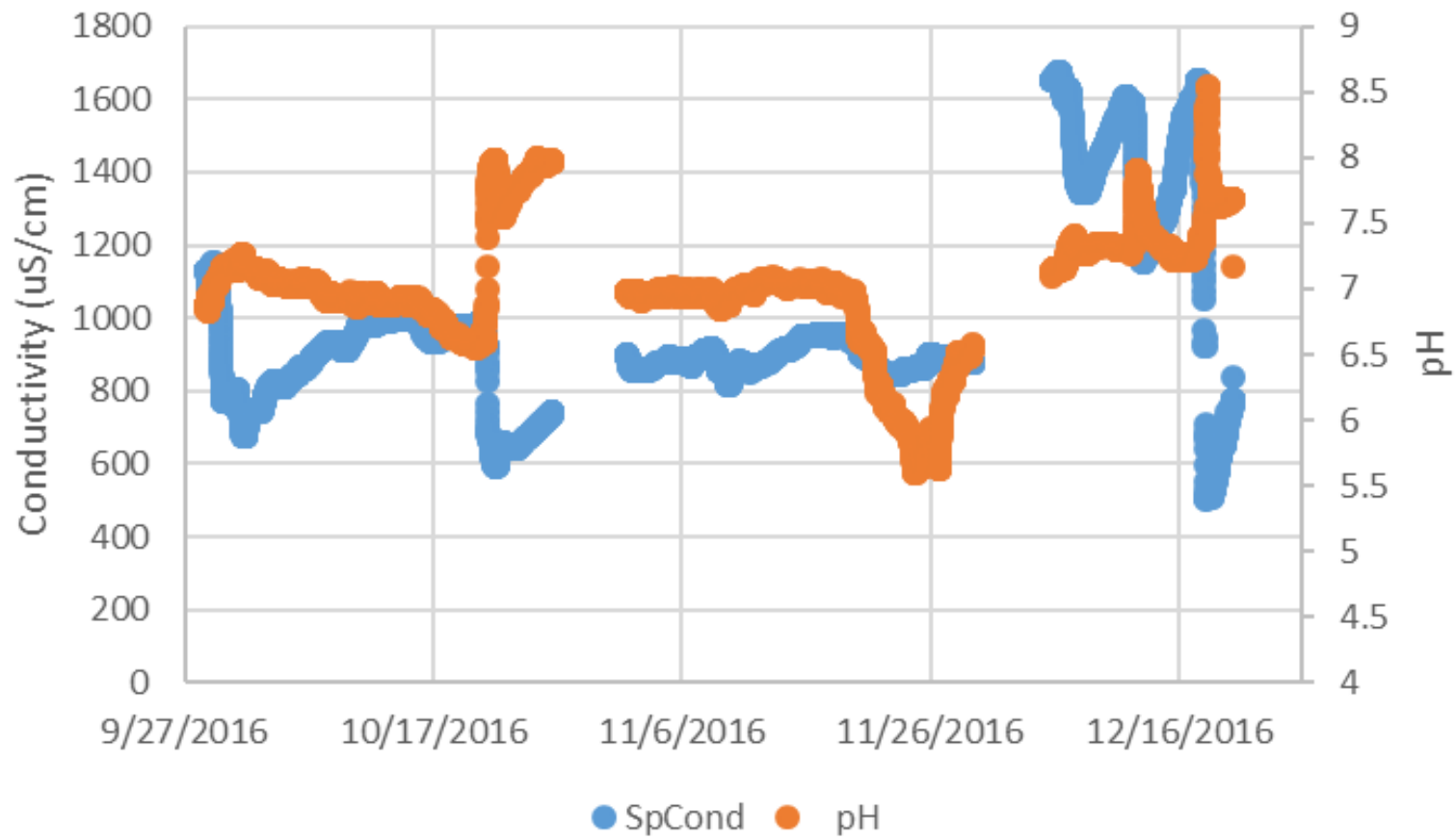
Seasonal variation  
in water depth and  
conductivity 20 m  
downstream of  
doser discharge

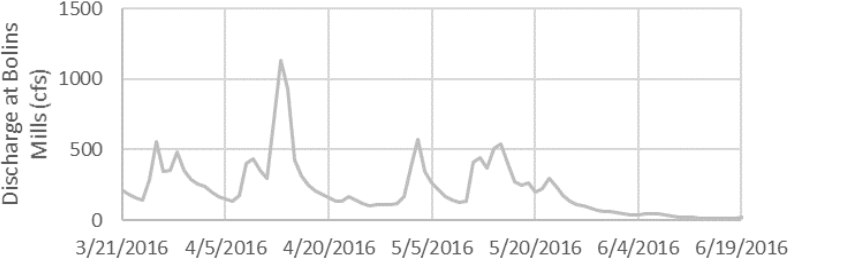
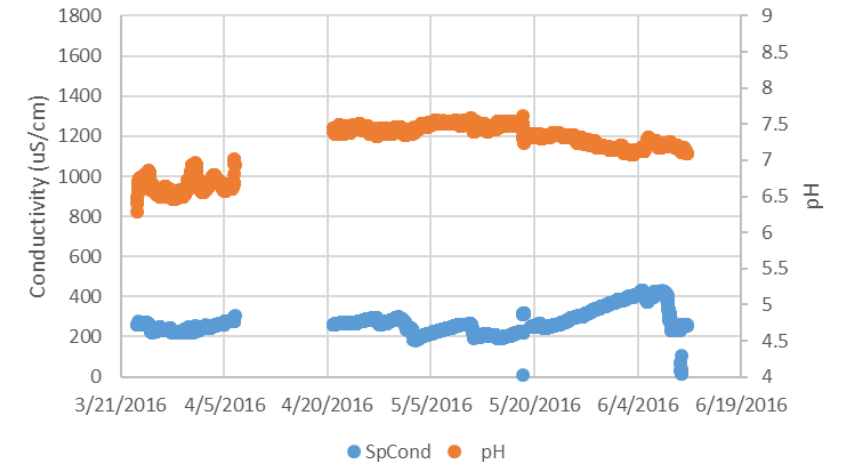
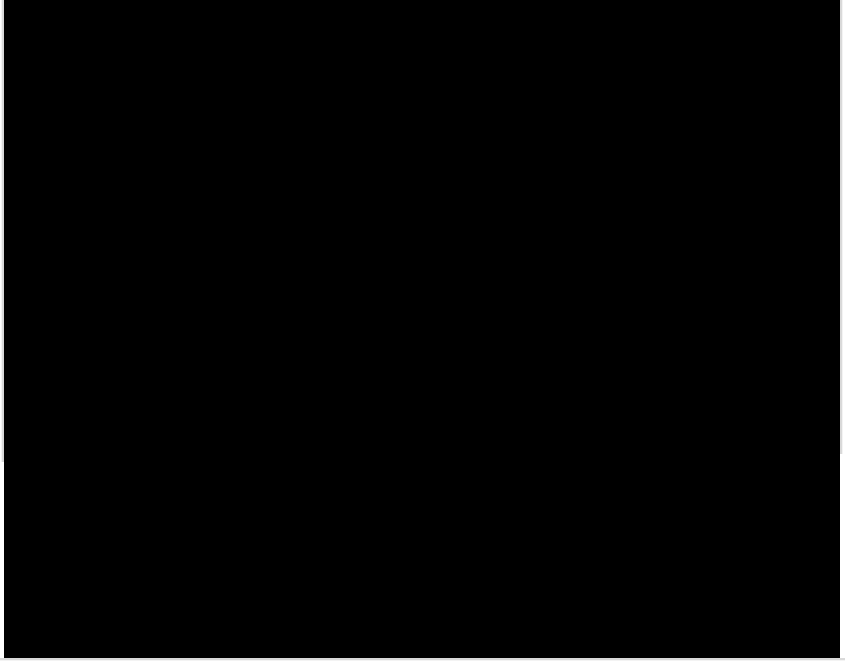
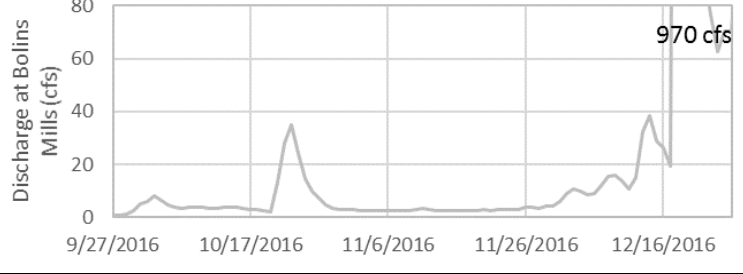
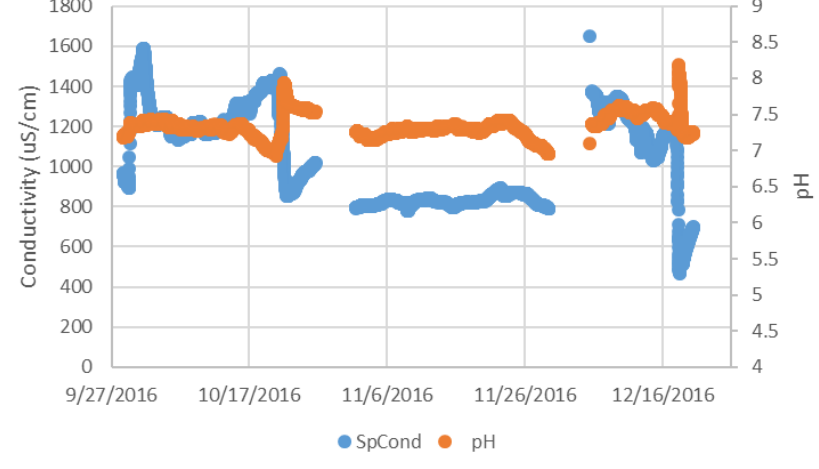
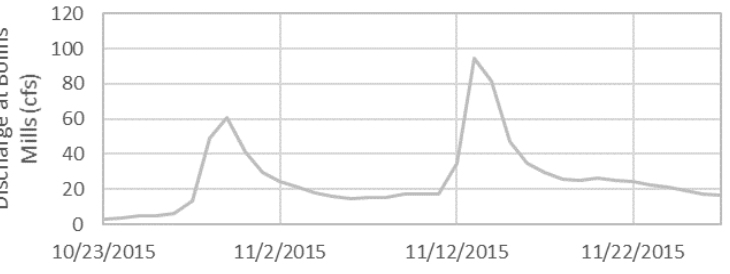
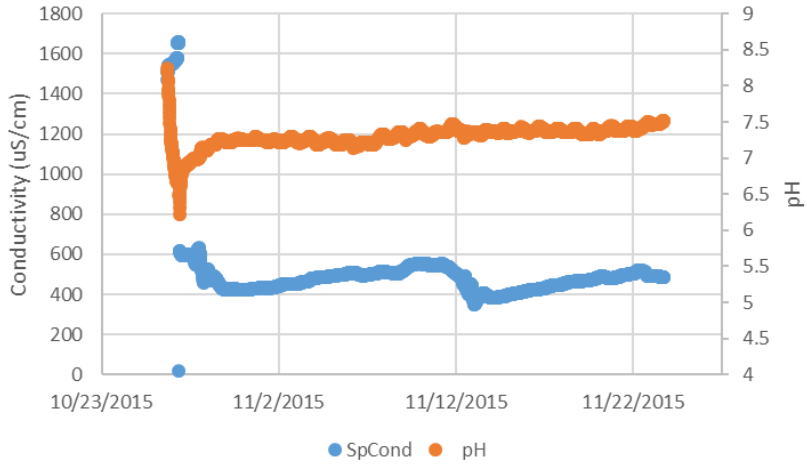
# Seasonal water quality 4.5 km downstream from doser





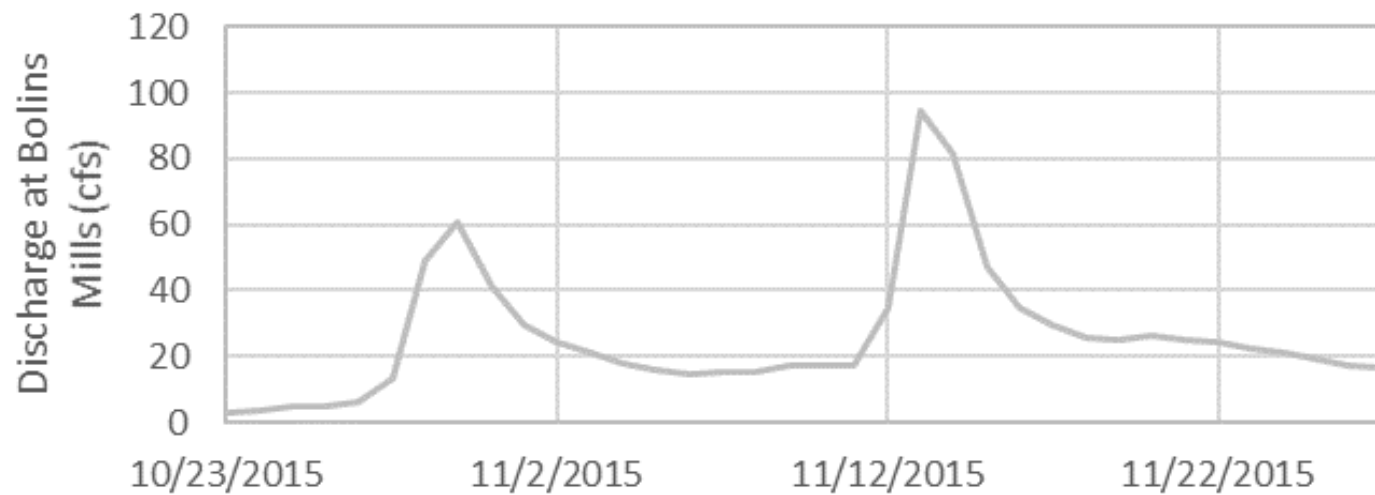
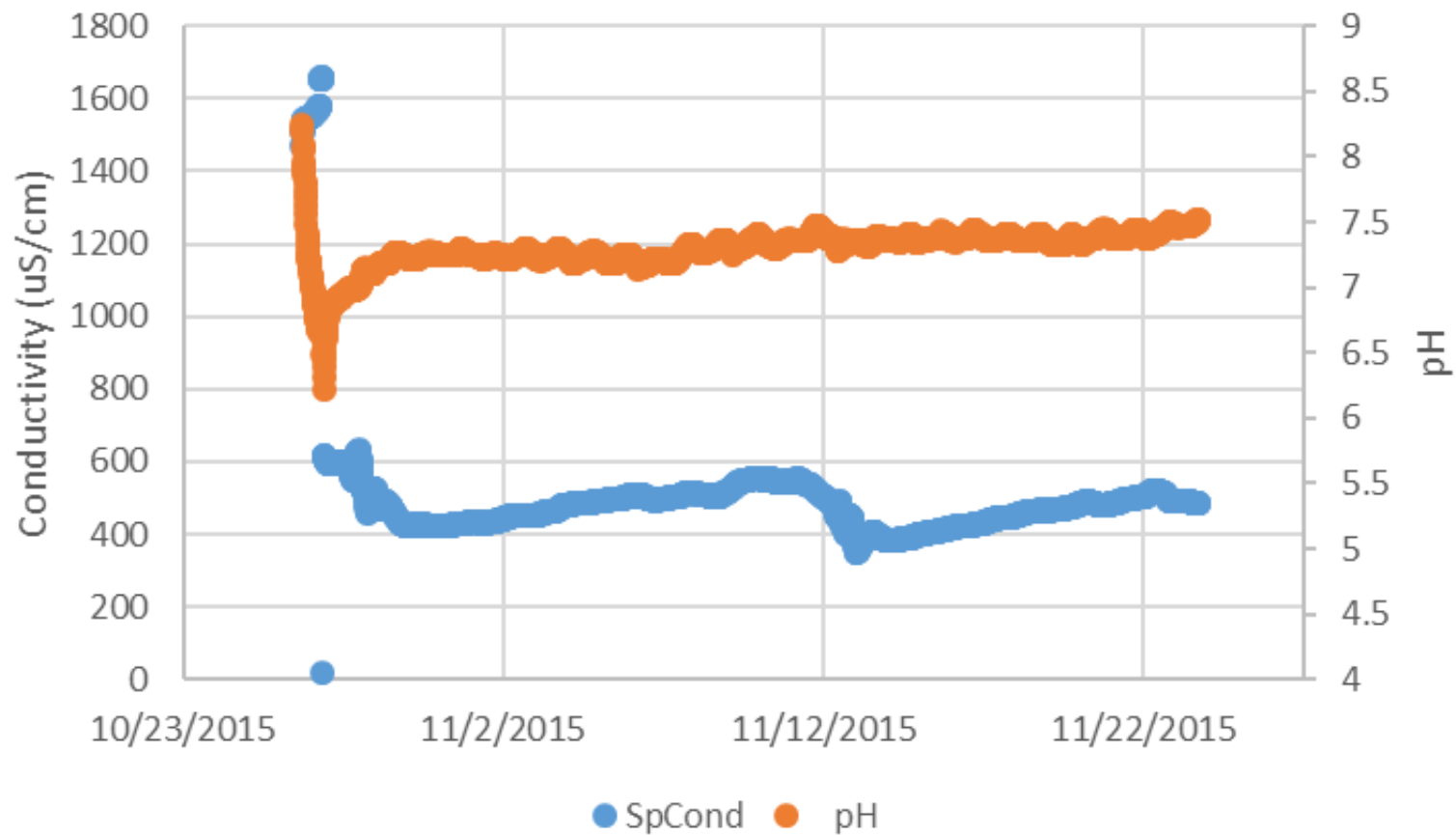


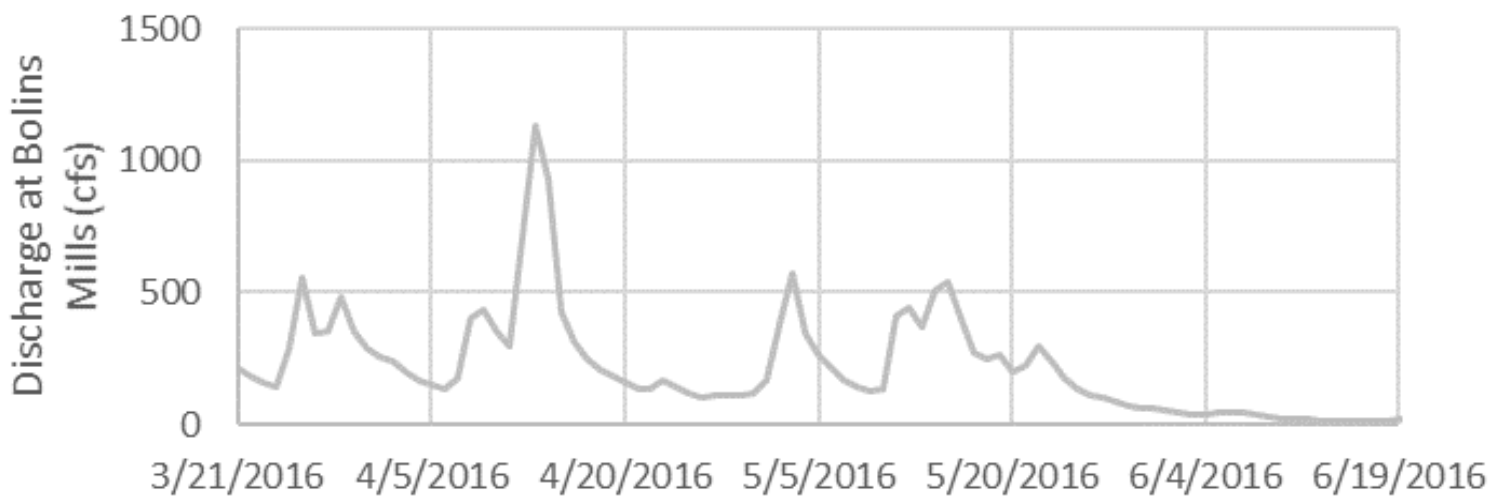
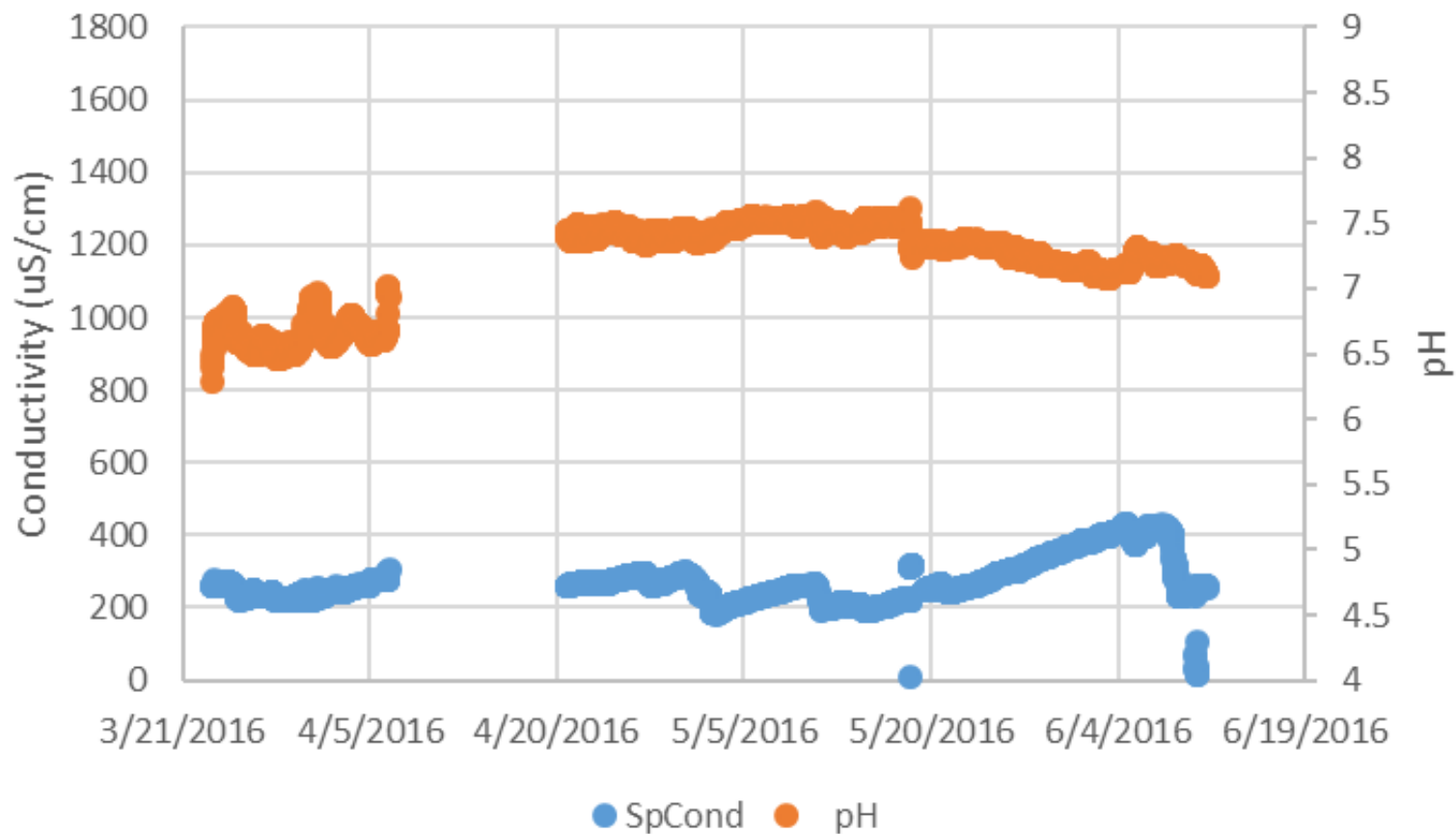


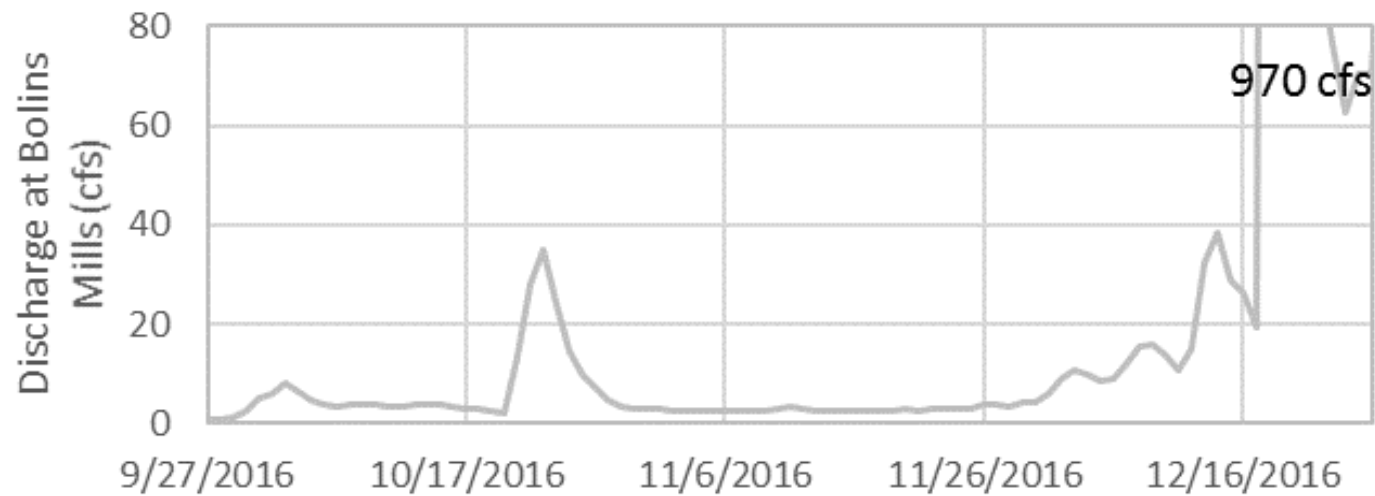
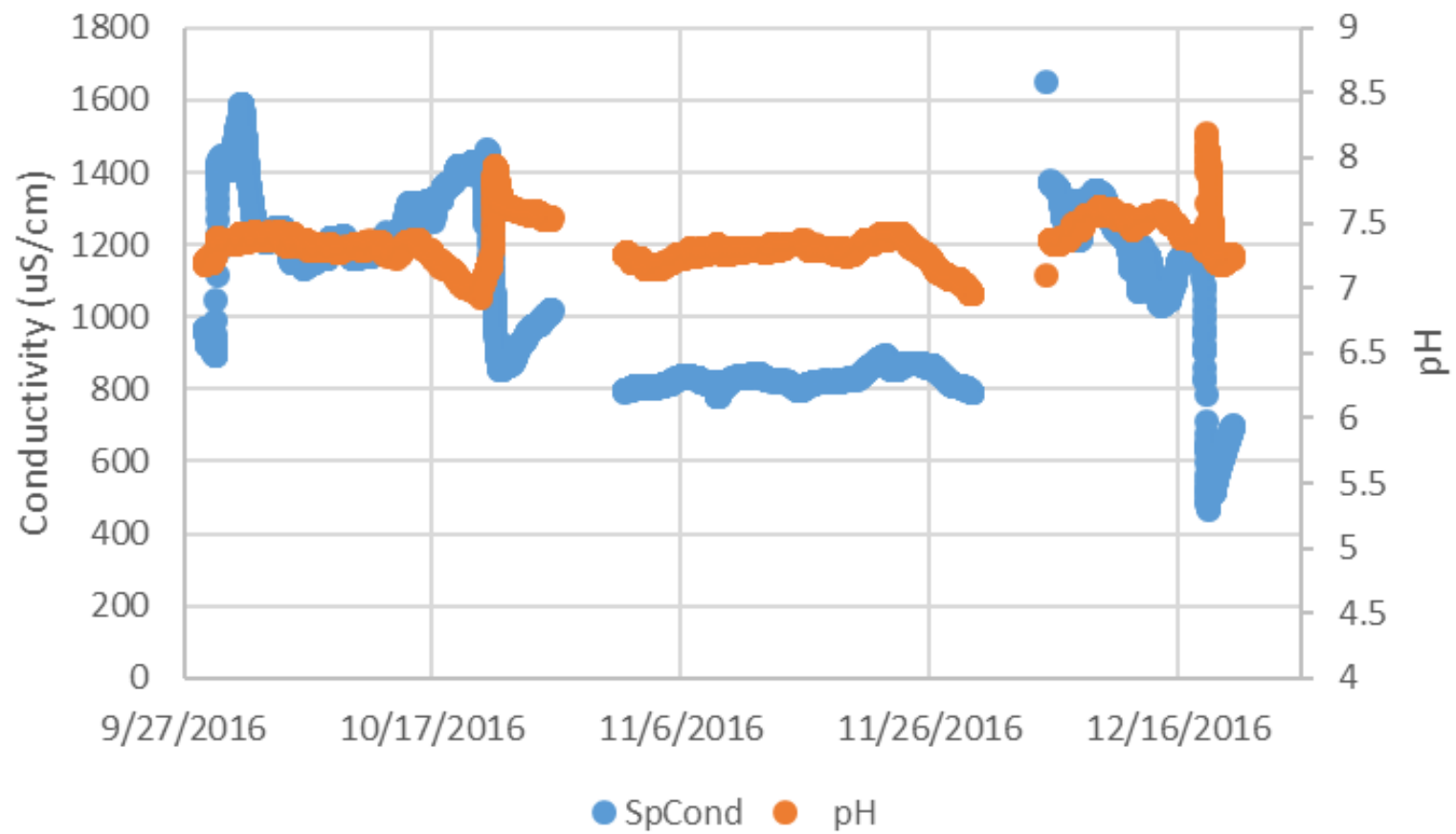


Seasonal water quality 11.4 km downstream from doser



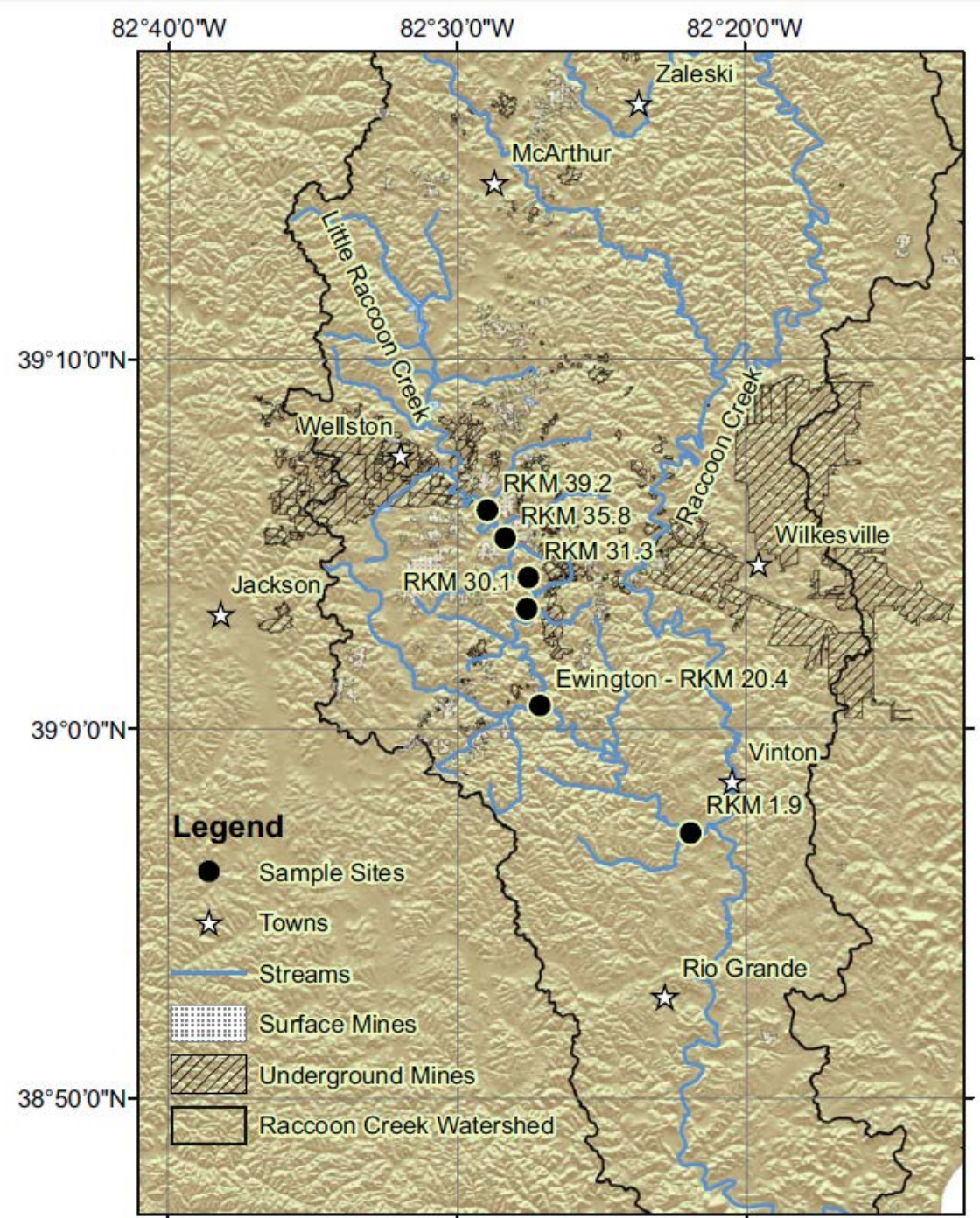


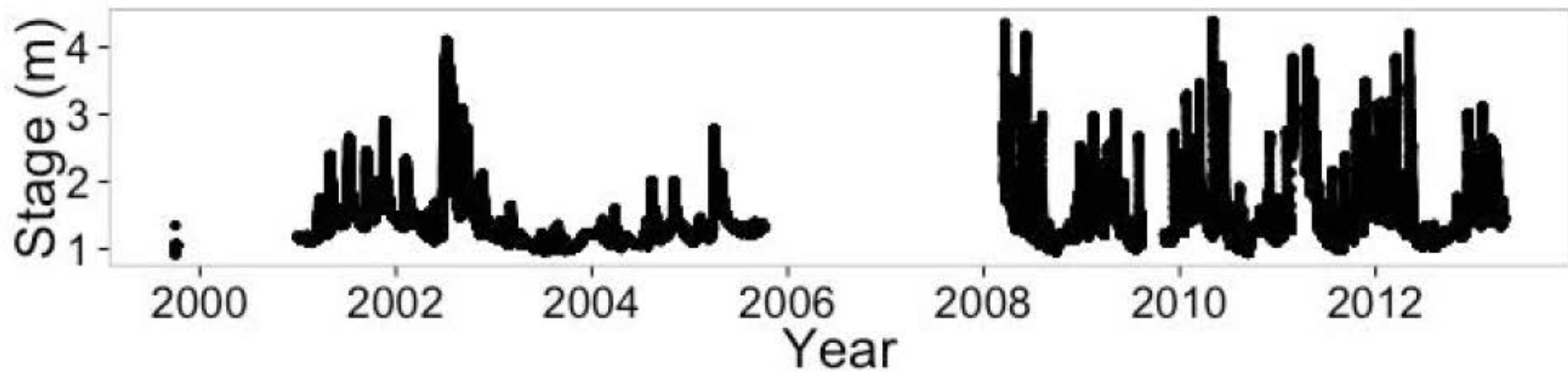
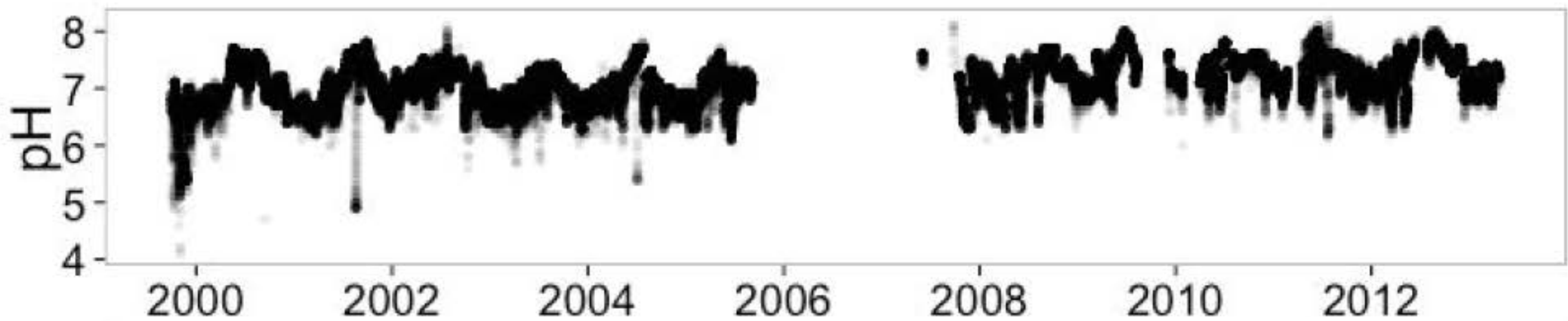




Case study in Little Raccoon  
Creek – seasonal patterns in pH  
and conductivity

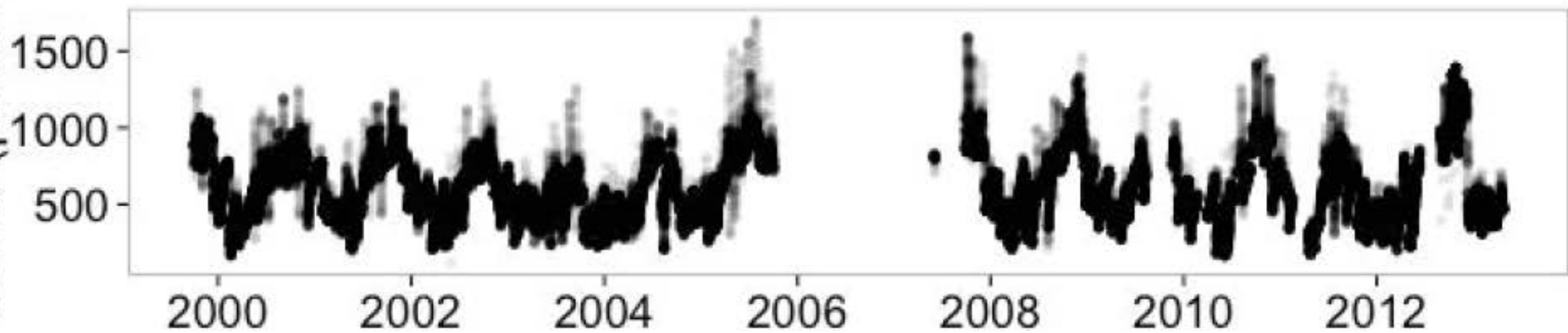
# Little Raccoon Creek



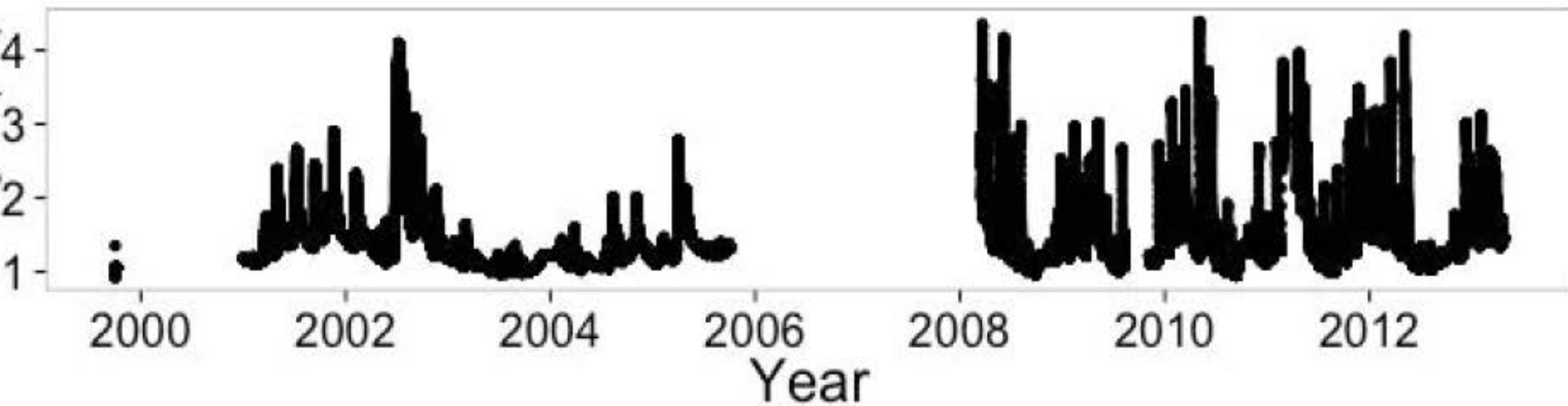




Cond ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )

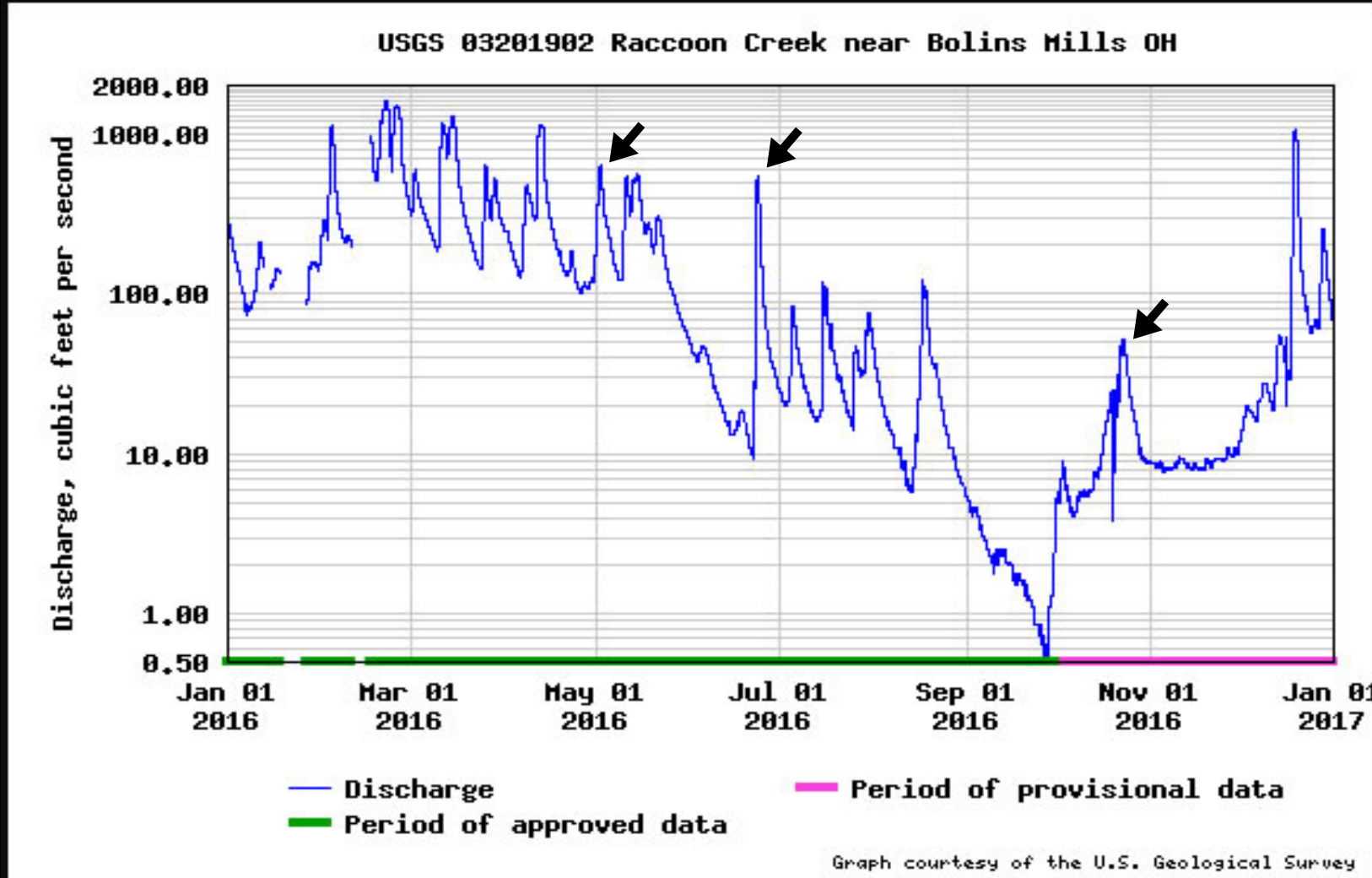


Stage (m)



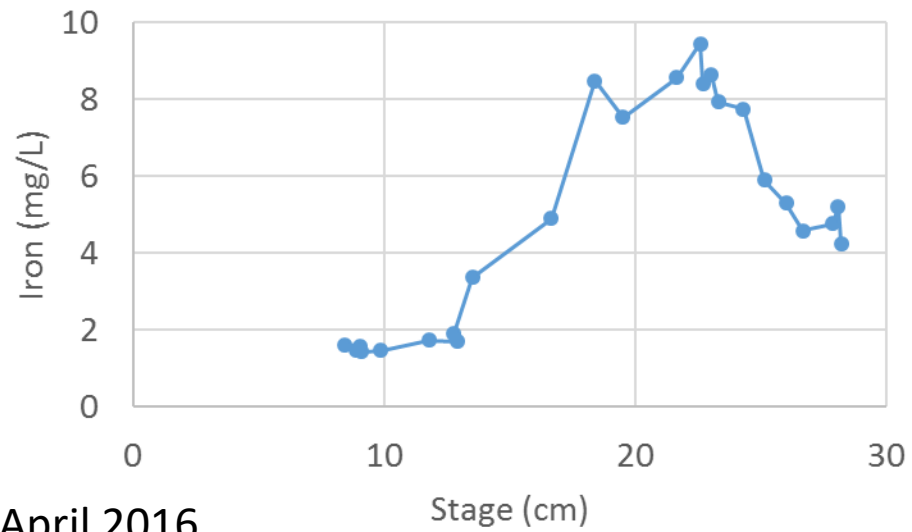
# Behavior of metals during storm events

# Water Year 2016



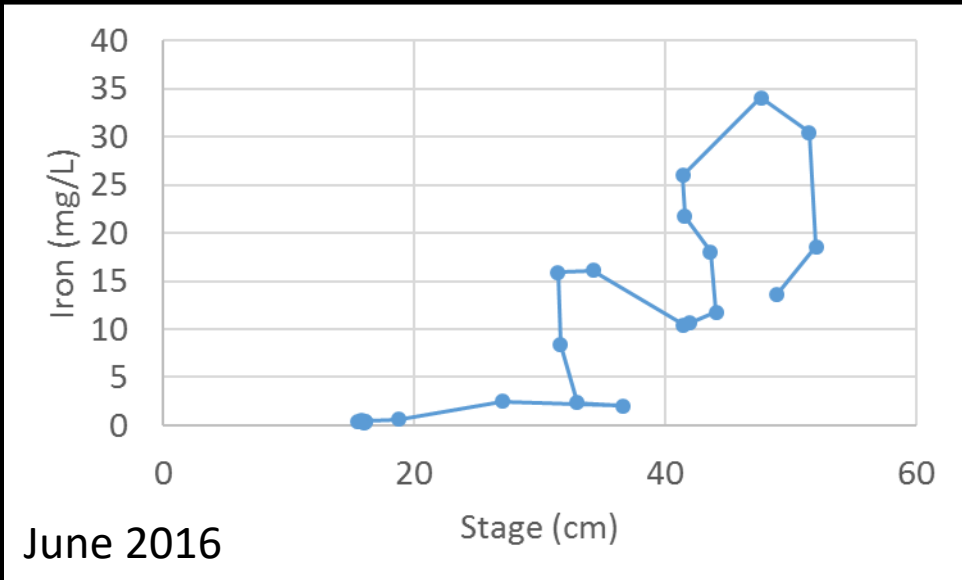
# Precipitation Conditions for Each Storm

Storm Date	Season	Precipitation Data (cm)				Flow Regime		Prior Dry Days
		Total	Max	Min	Std. Dev.	HF039	HF090	
4/30/16-5/1/2016	Spring	1.194	0.381	0	0.095	High	High	1
5/20/16-5/21/2016	Spring	1.270	0.533	0	0.131	High	High	2
6/4/16-6/5/2016	Spring	1.067	0.635	0	0.135	High	Low	8
6/22/16-6/23/2016	Spring	5.410	2.337	0	0.540	High	High	5
7/28/16-7/29/2016	Summer	0.508	0.203	0	0.051	High	Low	1
9/28/2016-9/29/16	Summer	0.540	0.200	0	0.047	Low	N/A	9
10/20/2016-10/22/16	Fall	4.470	0.610	0	0.147	High	High	0
12/5/16-12/6/2016	Fall	1.575	0.305	0	0.098	High	Low	0

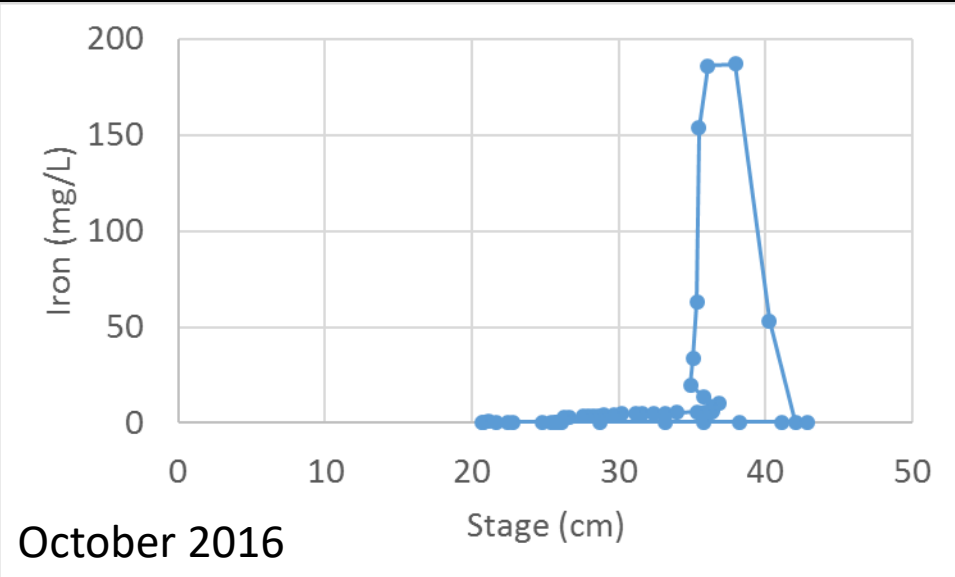


# Hysteresis diagrams for metal response to storms

April 2016

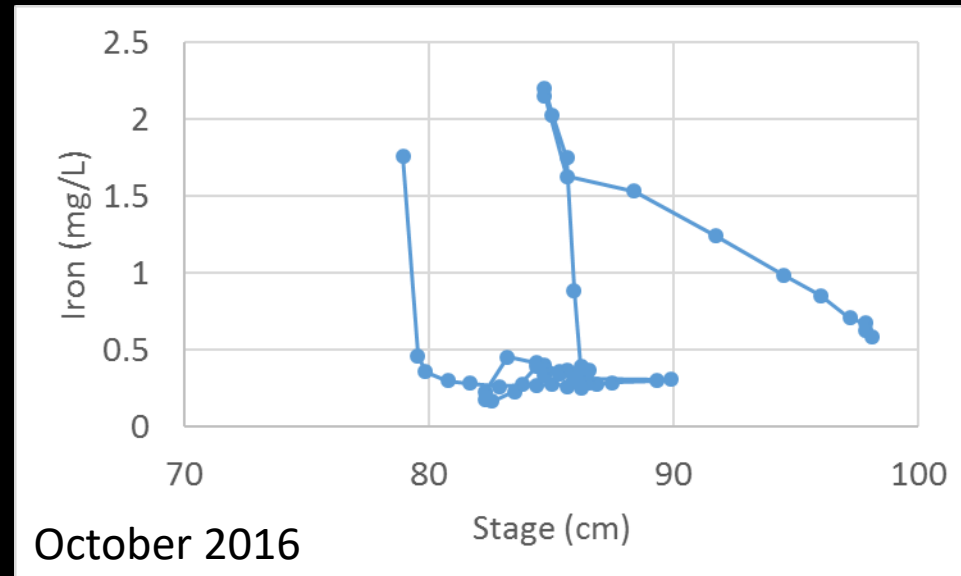
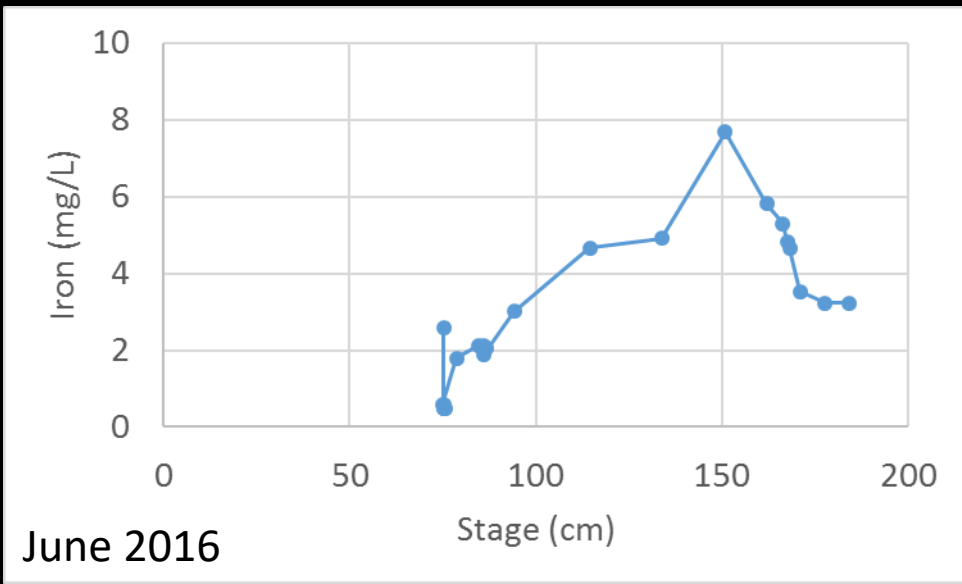
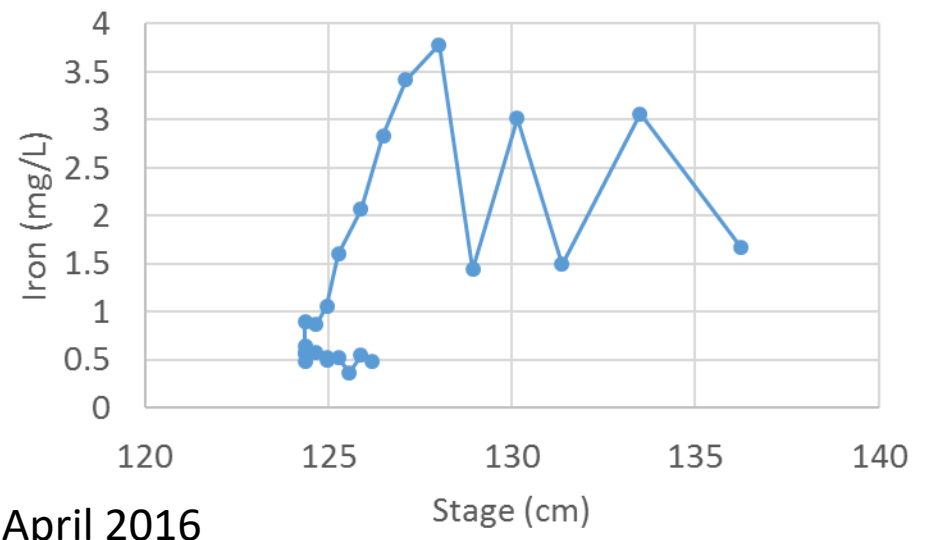


June 2016



October 2016

4.5 km  
downstream  
of the doser



11.4 km  
downstream  
of the doser



# Conclusions

- For much of the year, there is a direct relationship between stage and pH and an inverse relationship between stage and conductivity
- Spring storms show significant variability in water quality including an indirect relationship between pH and stage and a direct relationship between stage and conductivity
- Less pronounced response further downstream
- Metal concentrations vary by an order of magnitude between seasons
- Differing patterns of hysteresis between sampling locations

# Thanks!

## Research Team:

- Zebulon Martin
- Amy Mackey
- Jen Bowman
- Sylvie Wilson
- Bruce Underwood
- Sarah Cornwell

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