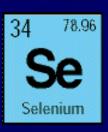
## DEP Selenium Study Background and Progress



**Patrick Campbell** 

April 18, 2006

## Selenium – History



- •Current Water Quality Standards:
  - 5 μg/l chronic (coldwater and warmwater)
  - 20 µg/l acute (coldwater and warmwater)
  - 10 μg/l (drinking water)
- Discovered in the MTM EIS work
- Violations of standards have been observed, streams 303(d) listed, TMDLs developed, appeal, effluent limits, core analysis, material handling, etc.

# Environmental Impact Study of Mountaintop Mining and Valley Fill Operations in West Virginia

EIS data included over 900 water chemistry samples.

Selenium values exceeded WV's WQ criteria and resulted in listing of 9 streams on our 2002 303(d) list of impaired streams:

- •4 from the Coal River Watershed
- •4 from the Guyandotte & one from the Gauley

#### DEP – Selenium TMDLs

#### EPA Approved

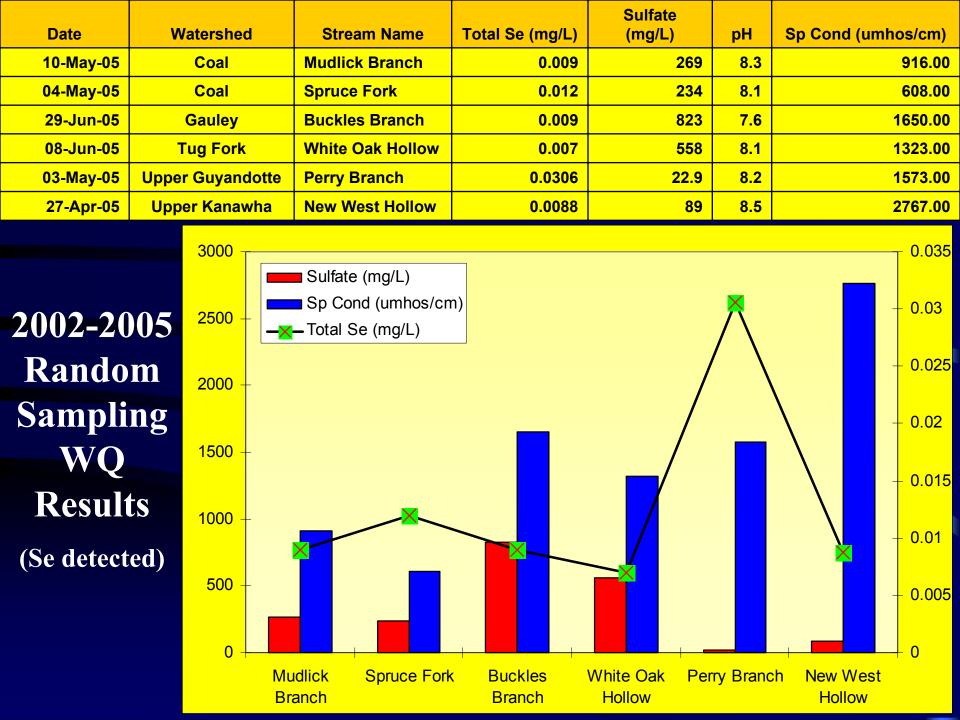
- 1. Mud River
- 2. Stanley Fork
- 3. Sugartree Branch

#### **Pending Approval**

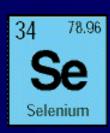
- 1. Seng Creek
- 2. Left Fork/White Oak Ck
- 3. White Oak Creek
- 4. Trace Branch
- 5. Beech Creek
- 6. Left Fork/Beech Ck
- 7. Beaver Pond Branch
- 8. James Creek
- 9. Casey Creek

#### Other DEP Selenium Data

- 1997 Random Sites no selenium detected
- Random sites 2002-2005, 471 samples; 465 no detects
  - Some type of mining (valley fills, old surface, ponds, prep plants, etc.) was observed at or near the sites where Se detected
- Coal River TMDL study: 1948 WQ samples collected/laboratory analysis for Se, 1840 no detects
- Fish Edible fish tissue 54 samples LMB Mt. Storm

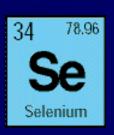


#### Selenium – EPA



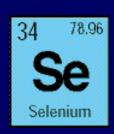
- •Noticed for comment revised recommended federal criteria 12/2004
  - Proposed 7.9 ppm body burden # (whole fish dry weight)
  - •Extensive comment received
- •Body burden believed to be more reflective of actual environmental impact
- •But how do you make that a permit limit?

## Selenium – DEP Study



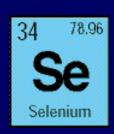
- Insight into bioaccumulation rates
- Notice of Study issued on 11/10/05
- •Collecting fish from areas where elevated in-stream concentrations observed/believed to be present
- •Target species whole body bluegill/green sunfish; creek chub/stoneroller as backup

### Selenium – DEP Study



- Looking at 12 sites and 2 controls
  - Lakes and Streams
  - Mining and Flyash Disposal Areas
- •Fish Collections 2 times
  - •146 ground & analyzed thus far
- •12 months WQ sampling

## Selenium – DEP Study



- Looking at 12 sites and 2 controls
  - Lakes and Streams
  - Mining and Flyash Disposal Areas
- •Fish Collections 2 times
- •12 months WQ sampling



### Study Locations

#### **Streams**

- Mud River
- Hughes Fk/ 20-mile
- Ash Fk/ 20-mile (ref)
- Kiah Ck/12-pole
- Seng Ck/Coal
- White Oak/Coal
- Sycamore Ck/Coal (ref)
- Beech Ck/Little Coal
- Pond Fk/Little Coal

#### Lakes

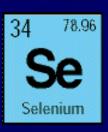
- Mt. Storm Lake
- East Lynn Lake
- Upper Mud Reservoir

#### Flyash

- Connor Run
- Daugherty Run

#### Fish Tissue Sampling Locations **CONNOR RUN** DAUGHERTY RUN MOUNT STORM LAKE ASH FORK HUGHES FORK UPPER MUD RIVER RESERVOIR EAST LYNN LAKE WHITE OAK CREEK KIAH CREEK RIVER **¥ SENG CREEK** POND SYCAMORE CREEK BEECH CREEK

## Preliminary Data



- 14 Sites reporting in...4 mo. wq & 1 set fish
  - Water Column  $<1 \mu g/l 42 \mu g/l$
  - Fish Body Burden < 1 mg/kg 60 mg/kg (dry weight)</li>

• Using both extremes - WV selenium values would fall in the range of 0.5 to 121  $\mu$ g/l.

#### Determining Se Bioaccumulation Factors

```
BAF = Tissue Concentration / Water Column Concentration

= Tissue (mg/kg) dry weight / Column (mg/L)

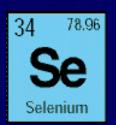
= Tissue (mg/kg) X 1/Column (mg/L)

= L/kg

Ex. BAF = 5.10 (mg/kg) / 0.007 (mg/L)

= 728.57 (L/kg)

= or 728.57 L. or column Se to create 1.0 kg or tissue Se
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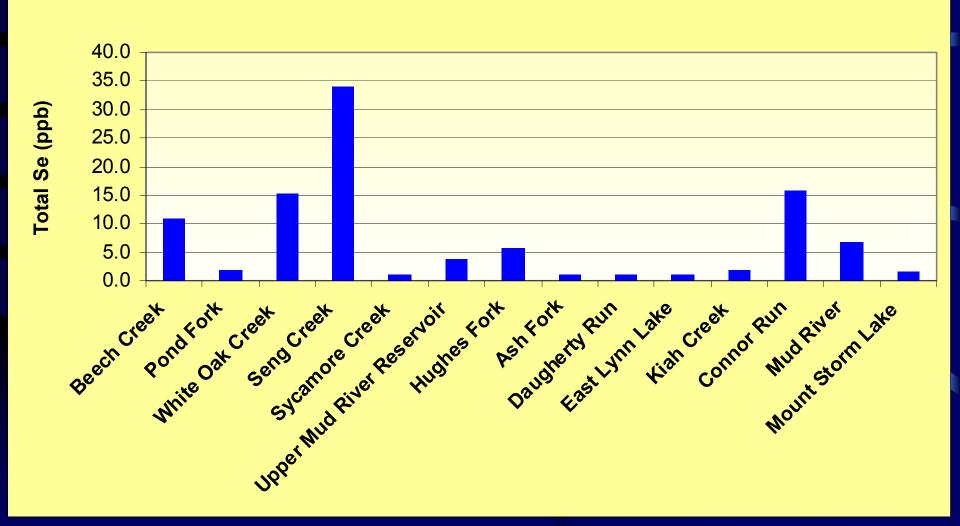


#### Extreme BAF Cases

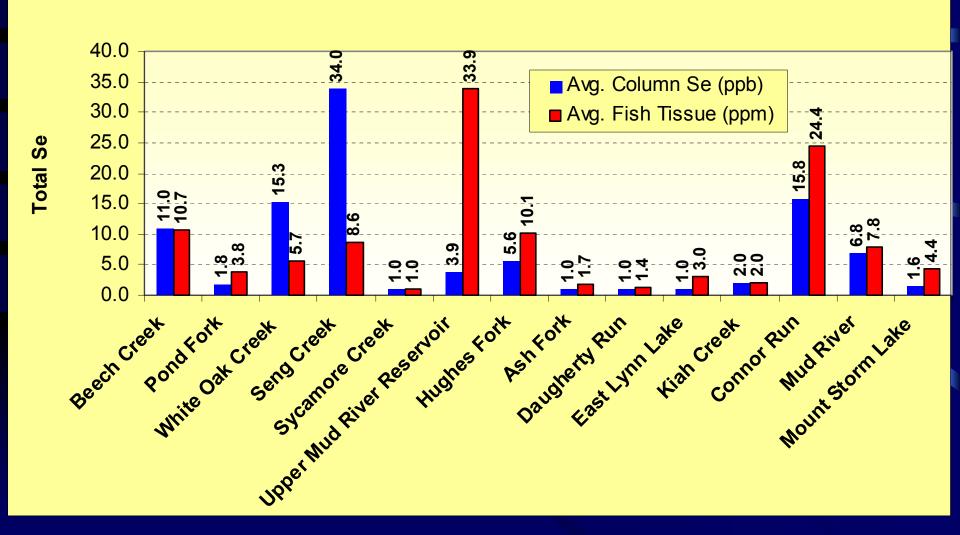
- White Oak CreekAvg. Water 15.3 ppb
  - Bluegill <1 ppm</p>
  - 121 μg/l necessary to protect 7.9 body burden
  - BAF = 65.4 (liters/kg)

- Mud River Reservoir
   Avg. Water 3.9 ppb
  - Bluegill = 60 ppm
  - 0.5 μg/l necessary to protect 7.9 body burden
  - BAF = 15,000 (liters/kg)

#### Avg. Water Column Se Values



#### Avg. Column & Tissue Se Values



## Preliminary Observations Bluegill Tissue

- •Streams: <1-4.2 ppm / avg. = 2.6 ppm
  - •Avg. BAF = 1202 (L/kg)
  - •Column # protective of 7.9 ppm =  $27.7 \mu g/L$
- •Lakes: <1-60 ppm / avg. = 13.1 ppm
  - •Avg. BAF = 4997 (L/kg)
  - •Column # protective of 7.9 ppm =  $2.6 \mu g/L$
- •Combined: <1-60 ppm/ avg. = 10.6 ppm
  - •Avg. BAF = 4086 (L/kg)
  - •Column # protective of 7.9 ppm =  $8.5 \mu g/L$

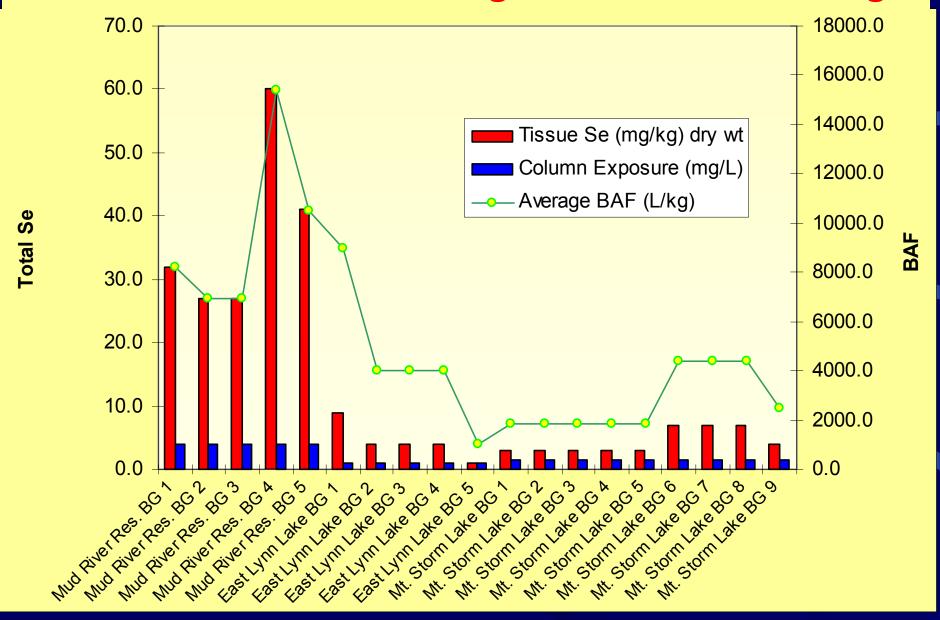
## Preliminary Observations Green Sunfish Tissue

- •Streams: <1-29 ppm / avg. = 10.2 ppm
  - •Avg.  $\overline{BAF} = 1421 (L/kg)$
  - •Column # protective of 7.9 ppm =  $12.5 \mu g/L$
- •Lakes: 22 47 ppm / avg. = 30.4 ppm
  - •Avg. BAF = 7794 (L/kg)
  - •Column # protective of 7.9 ppm = 1.1  $\mu$ g/L
- •Combined: <1-47 ppm/ avg. =13.3 ppm
  - •Avg.  $\overline{BAF} = 2387 (L/kg)$
  - •Column # protective of 7.9 ppm =  $10.8 \mu g/L$

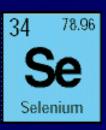
## Preliminary Observations Creek Chub Tissue

- •Streams: <1 30ppm / avg. = 6.8 ppm
  - •Avg. BAF = 857 (L/kg)
  - •Column # protective of 7.9 ppm = 21.2  $\mu$ g/L
- Lakes: Not Collected/Expected

#### Se Bioaccumulation Among Lake Resident Bluegill



## Selenium – Closing



- Last word of federal recommended criteria
  - Late 2008 for criteria and implementation guidance
  - 7.9 may not be 7.9
- 2<sup>nd</sup> rd fish collection just completed
- Added column sampling to lakes
- Contemplating 3<sup>rd</sup> round late summer
- Add antagonistic trace metals to tissue analysis
- Other agencies may take closer look at organ concentrations

## Final thoughts...

- Current criteria in full effect
- Still learning...

