

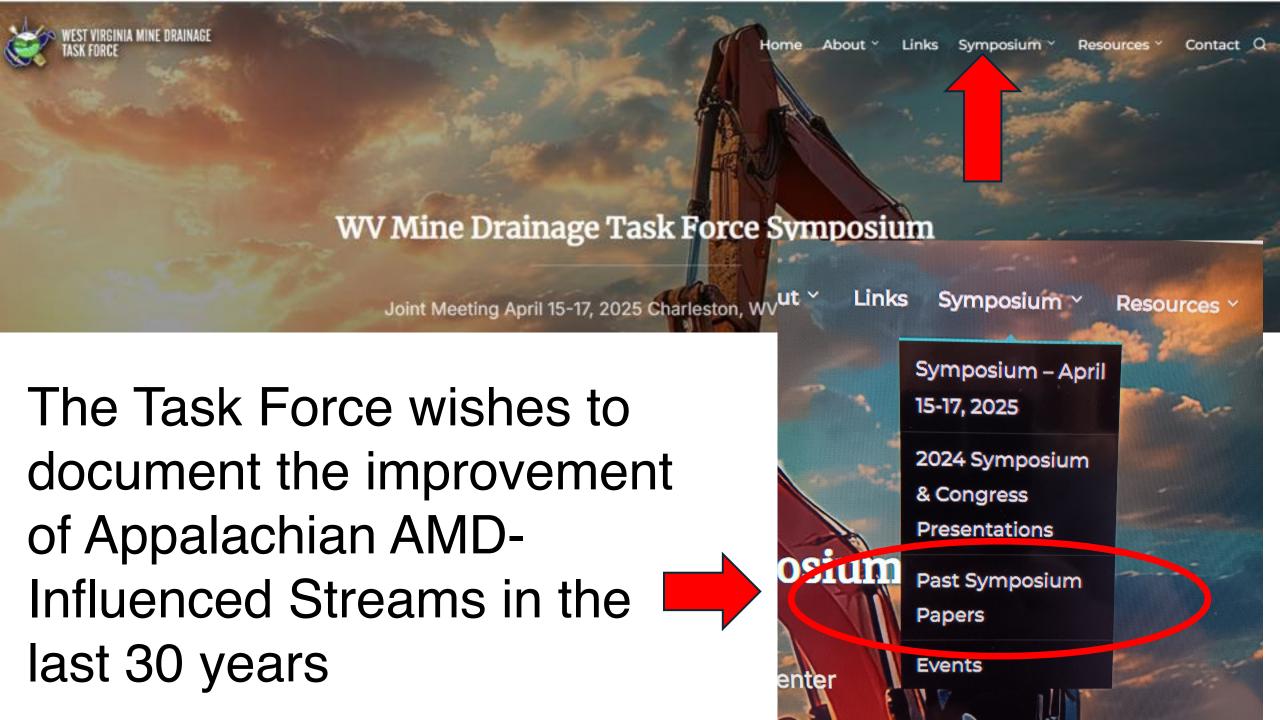
"A 30,000 Foot-High View of 30 Years of AMD Watershed Improvement in Several Appalachian States"

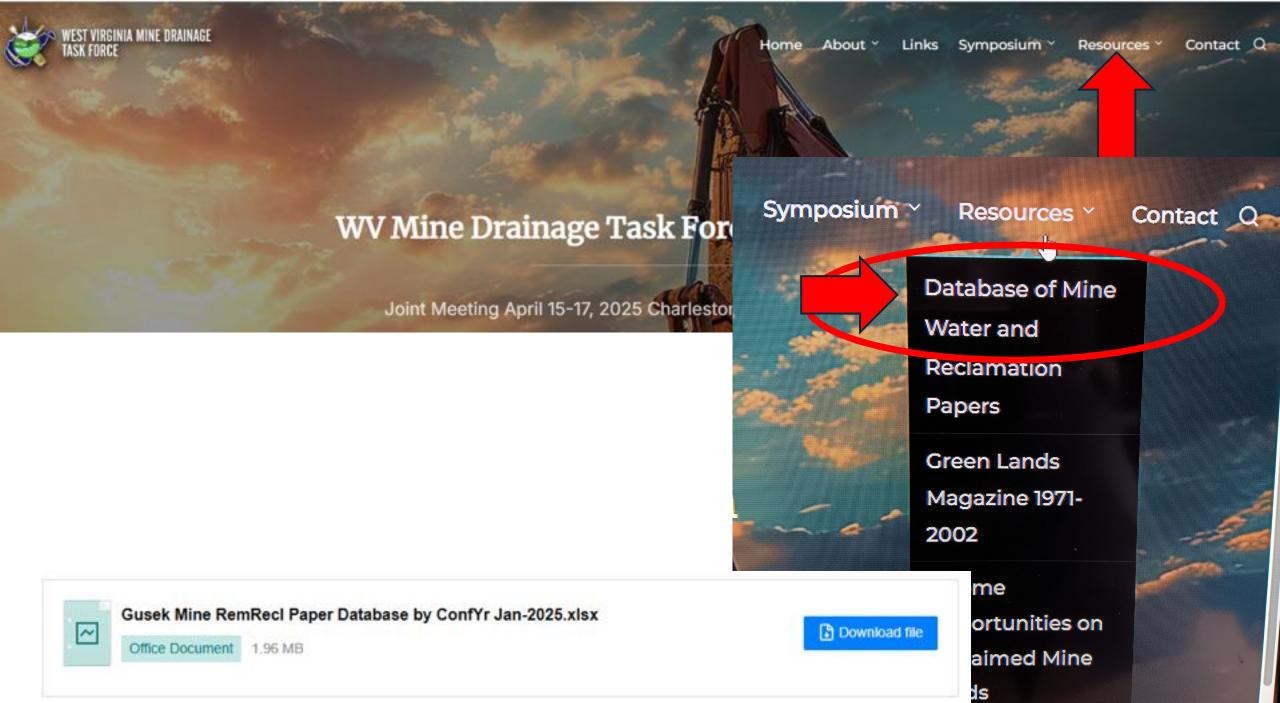
Presented at the

## 43rd Annual WV Mine Drainage Task Force Symposium

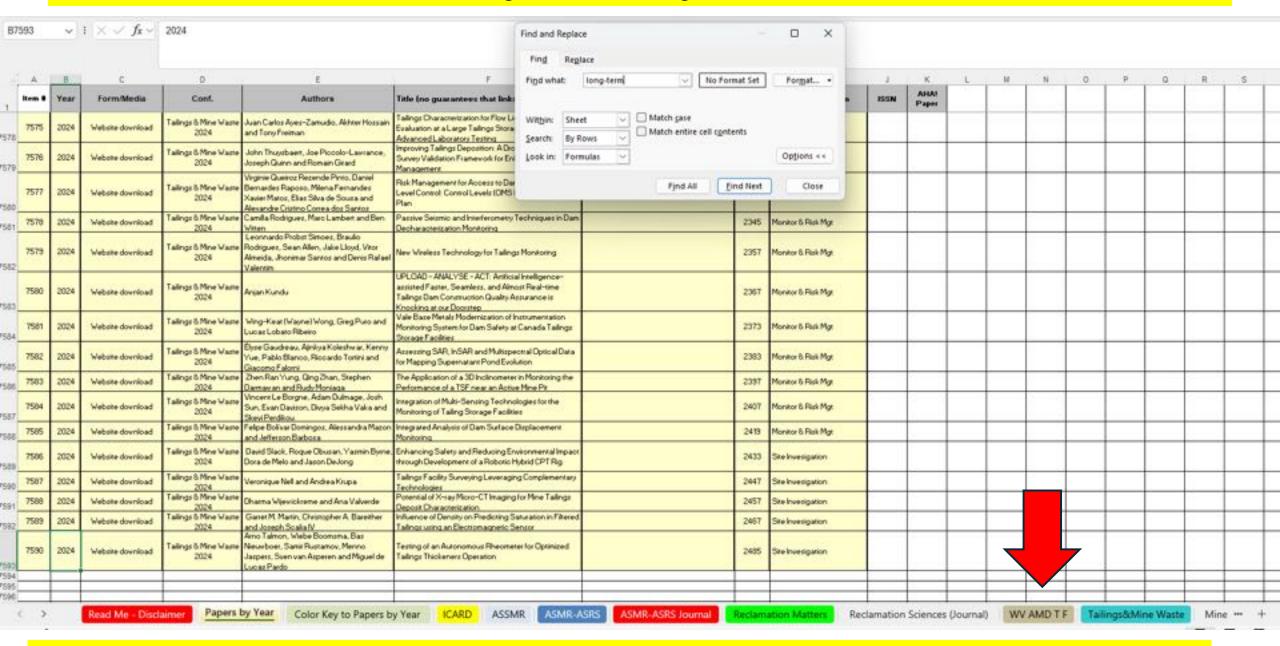
Charleston, WV Coliseum & Convention Center April 16-17, 2025

Ben B. Faulkner, Senior Consultant, WVMDTF Chairman





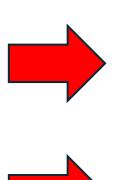
#### In EXCEL, use Control F to search for "long-term" of "dosing"



Gusek's Database of >7500 Mine Drainage Presentations Sorted by Year, by Organization/Publisher



# 1996



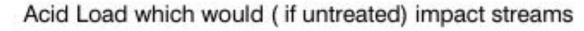
a.m.	
8:30 – 9:00 a.m.	"ACID MINE DRAINAGE TREATMENT IN GREENS RUN BY AN ANOXIC LIMESTONE DRAIN" Troy Titchenell Anker Energy Morgantown, WV
9:00 - 9:30 a.m.	"CARBON DIOXIDE PRETREATMENT OF AMD FOR LIMESTONE DIVERSION WELLS" Barnaby Watten National Biological Survey Wellsboro, PA
9:30 – 10:00 a.m.	"THE NORTH BRANCH OF THE POTOMAC RIVER: RESULTS OF TWO YEARS OF LIME DOSING" Joseph Mills Maryland Department of Environment Frostburg, MD
10:00 - 10:30 a.m.	BREAK
10:30 – 11:00 a.m.	"EARLY RESULTS FROM CALCIUM CARBONATE NEUTRALIZATION OF TWO WEST VIRGINIA RIVERS ACIDIFIED BY MINE DRAINAGE" Peter Zurbuch WV Division of Natural Resources Elkins. WV
11:00 – 11:30 a.m.	"ACID MINE DRAINAGE TREATMENT WITH OPEN LIMESTONE CHANNELS" Paul Ziemkiewicz, Director National Mine Land Reclamation Center Morgantown, WV
11:30 a.m. – 12:00 noon	"TREATMENT OF ACID MINE DRAINAGE WITH A COMBINED WETLAND/ANOXIC LIMESTONE DRAIN: COMPARISON OF LABORATORY  VERSUS FIELD RESULTS" Alan Sexstone, Associate Professor West Virginia University Morgantown, WV
12:00 noon	ADIOLIRN

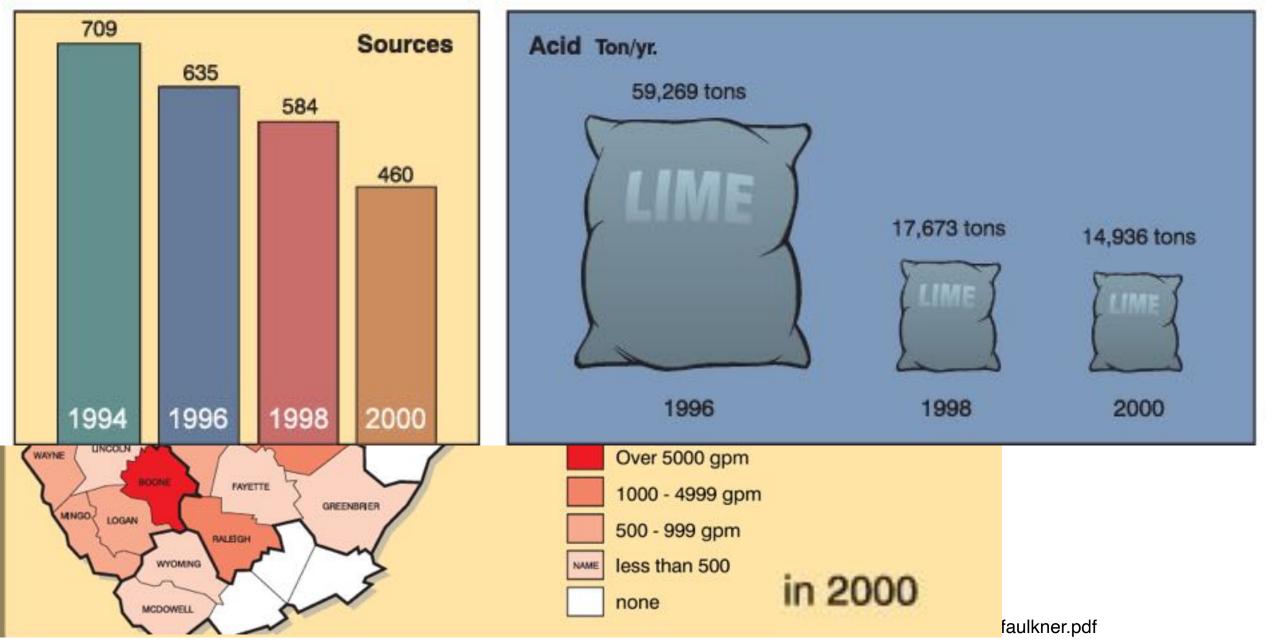
1997

9:15 - 9:40	"OSM'S INITIATIVES, DIRECTIONS, AND APPROACHES TO ACID MINE DRAINAGE CONTROL AND TREATMENT" Kathrine Henry, Acting
a.m.	Director Office of Surface Mining Washington, DC
9:40 – 10:00 a.m.	"OSM POLICIES IN WEST VIRGINIA" Roger Calhoun Office of Surface Mining Charleston, WV
10:00 - 10:30 a.m.	BREAK
10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	"ACID MINE DRAINAGE INVENTORY IN WEST VIRGINIA" Ben Faulkner Bratton Farms Princeton, WV
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	"AMD INVENTORY IN CHEAT RIVER WATERSHED" Sheila Vukovich and Greg Adolfson West Virginia Division of Environmental Protect Nitro, WV
11:30 – 12:00 noon	"MANGANESE TOXICITY TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS" Tiff Hilton and Rob Norman WOPEC, Inc. Lewisburg, WV
12:00 – 1:20 p.m.	LUNCH
1:20 - 1: 30 p.m.	REGROUP Afternoon Moderator: Bruce Leavitt CONSOL, Inc. Pittsburgh, PA
1:30 - 2:00	"1997 Legislative ISSUES RELATED TO MINING AND RECLAMATION" Ben Greene, President West Virginia Mining & Reclamation
p.m.	Association Charleston, WV
2:00 - 2:30 p.m.	"AMD IN THE MONONGAHELA BASIN" Bruce Leavitt CONSOL, Inc. Pittsburgh, PA
2:30 - 3:00	"WATER QUALITY CHANGES AND COSTS OF REMINING IN WEST VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA" Bob Hedin, Ben Faulkner, and Jeff
p.m.	Skousen Hedin Environmental Pittsburgh, PA

Exhibit J:

Sources which would prevent release



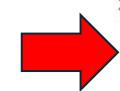


#### It is good to look back...



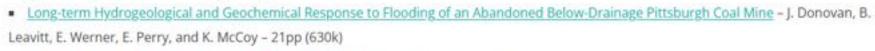
Home About ' Links Symposium '

#### 2000



#### 2000 West Virginia Surface Mine Drainage Task Force Symposium Papers

- The Acid Drainage Technology Initiative (ADTI) Coal Mining Sector R. Hornberger, G. Krueger, P. Ziemkiewicz, and B. Leavitt 12pp (326k)
- An Evaluation of Remote Sensing Technologies for Watershed Assessment T. Ackman, G.A. Veloski, R.A. Dotson, and R. Hammack 14pp (46k)
- Antidegradation Issues and Regulations T. Moran and D. Burns 3pp (36k)
- Coal Mine Drainage Prediction and Pollution Prevention in Pennsylvania K. Brady, T. Kania, M.W. Smith, and R. Hornberger 3pp (16k)
- Effects of Armoring on Limestone Neutralization of Acid Mine Drainage Q. Sun, L. McDonald, and J. Skousen 10pp (49k)
- Experimental Injection of Alkaline Lime Slurry for In-Situ Remediation of an Acidic Surface-Mine Aquifer P. Ziemkiewicz, J. Donovan, J. Frazier, M. Daly, C. Black, and E. Werner 26 pp (845k)



- Technical Issues for Water Quality in the 21st Century P. Ziemkiewicz 3pp (16k)
- Water Quality Changes Over 30 Years from Underground Mine Discharges J. Demchak, J. Skousen, and G. Bryant 10pp (94k)
- Advanced Planning Tools for Optimization of Acid Mine Drainage Treatment J. Fripp, J. Stiles, and P. Ziemkiewicz 10pp (72k)
- The Recovery of the North Branch: 1940 to 2000 and Beyond J. Mills and T. Davis 11pp (357k)
- Reduction in Acid Loads from the Alton Project B. Faulkner, M. Reese, W. Snider, R. Phillips, A. McCartney, D. Gillum, and R. Green 7pp (1,847k)
- Evaluation of Natural Amelioration of Acidic Deep Mine Discharges in the Uniontown Synsline, PA D. Lambert, D. Dzombak, and W. Aljoe 10pp (402k)
- Improving the Acid-Base Account By Use Of Programmed-Temperature Oxidation and Evolved Gas Analysis D. Kern, R.B. LaCount, and R.
   Hammack
- Coal and Energy in the 21st Century Dan Gerkin 18pp (494k)



of those who have gone before, many of whom we will never know.

# It is good to look back...

NO FISH SOME FISH TOTAL 258 349 607 SIGNATORIES/SUPPORTI OH OF THE STATEMENT ( MUTUAL INTENT 3239 1714 PA 1525 USDI, Office of Surface Mining U.S. Environmental Protection Agency -592 1140 WV 548 West Virginia Division of Environmental I Pennsylvania Department of Environment Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission 17 Headwaters RC&D Council and Headwat Maryland Department of Environmental I. 152 110

#### Statement of Mutual Intent Strategic Plan

for the

Restoration and Protection of Streams and Watersheds Polluted by Acid Mine Drainage from Abandoned Coal Mines

#### 1995 Progress Report



**Ohio Department of Natural Resources** International Association of Fish & Wildli Stoneycreek & Conemaugh Rivers Impro-Southern Allegheny Conservancy Southern Allegheny R C & D Western Pennsylvania Coalition for Abandoned Mine Lands USDI, Bureau of Land Management USDI Assistant Secretary for Land & Minerals Management USDI, National Biological Service USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service Trout Unlimited National Fish & Wildlife Foundation National Mined Land Reclamation Center **Heinz Endowments** Blacklick Creek Watershed Association Citizens' Coal Council USDI, Bureau of Mines USDI, Fish & Wildlife Service Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission Sierra Club Pennsylvania Environmental Defense Fund Pennsylvania Organization for Watersheds and Rivers The Conemaugh Valley Conservancy The Casselman River Task Force The Loyalhanna Creek Watershed Association The Loyalhanna Abandoned Mine Drainage Coalition The Office of Congressman John P. Murtha, 12th. Distr. PA The Office of Congressman Frank Mascara, 20th. Distr. PA

1996 Progress Report promised data from:
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
ALABAMA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA

1995

Objectives of the Statement of Mutual Intent and Strategic Plan

Build a clearinghouse to share data & information, identify AMD sites, and abatement techniques to restore water qualty

Objectives of the Statement of Mutual Intent and Strategic Plan

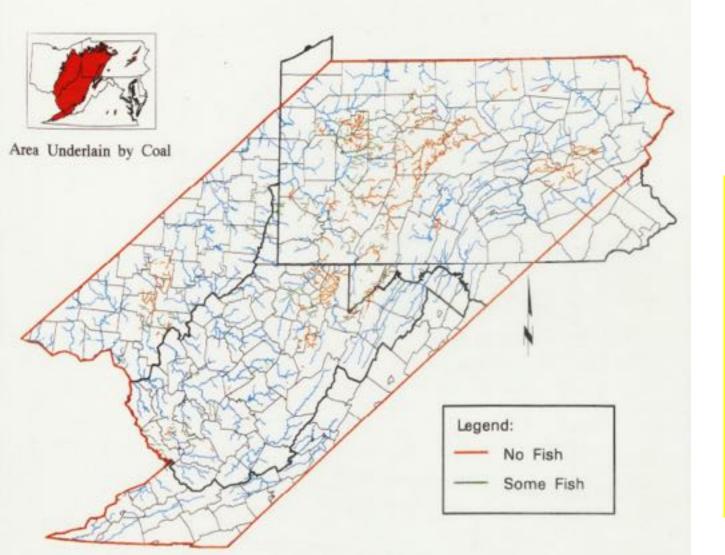
Support an effective remining program.

Provide forums to transfer technologies...

Objectives of the Statement of Mutual Intent and Strategic Plan

Prepare periodic reports describing the extent and severity of the mine drainage problem and the current status of ongoing efforts to improve and restore degraded watersheds

#### Streams with Fisheries Impacted by Acid Mine Drainage in MD, OH, PA, VA, WV (Based on EPA Fisheries Survey - 1995)



		1995							
	NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL						
ОН	258	349	607						
PA	1714	1525	3239						
WV	592	548	1140						
VA	17	0	17						
MD	42	110	152						

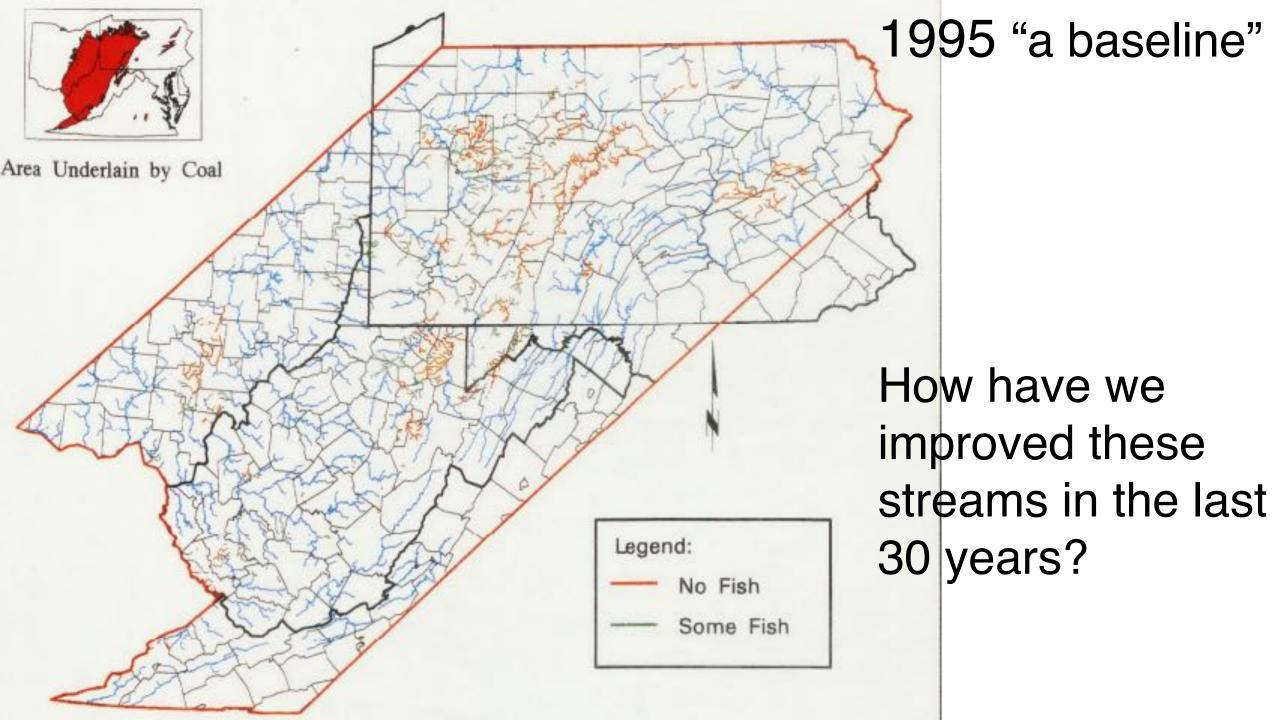
Characterization of AMD-Impacted Streams (Metals and pH Only) based on State Fisheries Biologists BPJ:

#### No Fish

(except at springs or trib mouths)

#### Some Fish

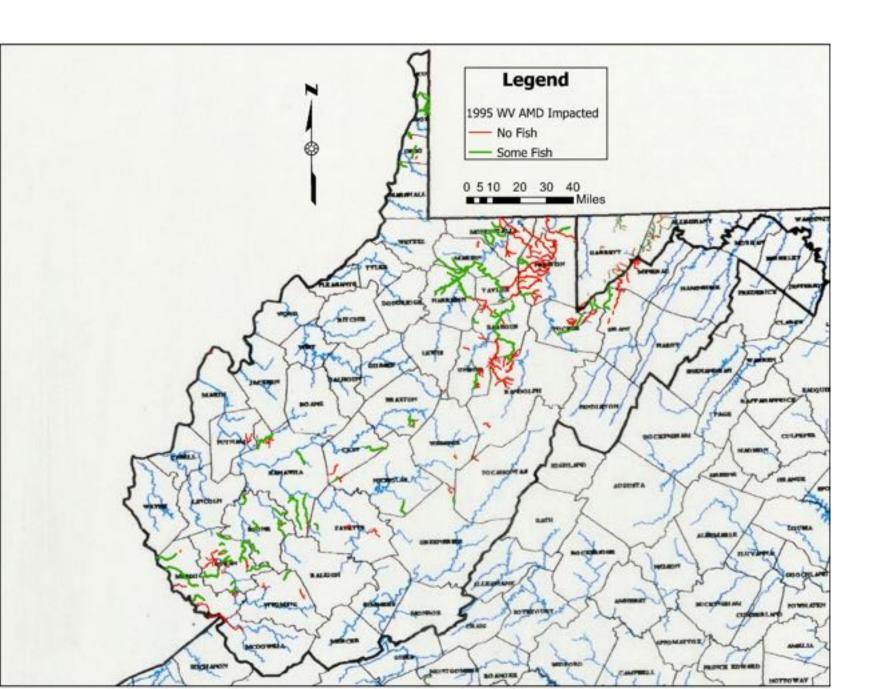
(reduced species and/or populations



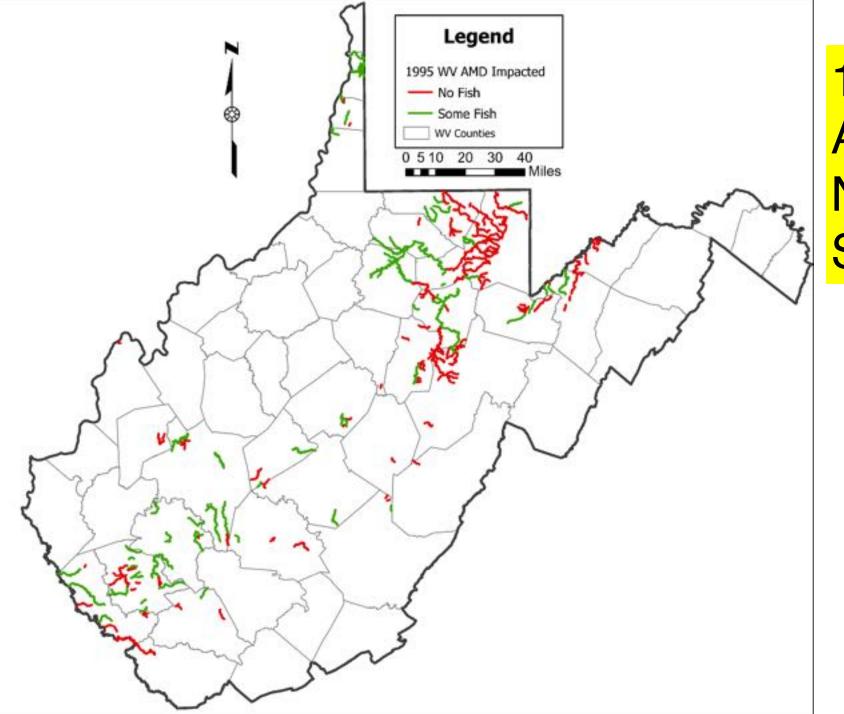
Stream Miles Impacted									
	1995						<b>IMPROVED</b>		
	NOFISH	SOMERSH	TOTAL		NOFISH	SOMERSH	GOODAQL	TOTAL	NOFISH
Э	258	349	607		130	477		607	-50%
PA	1714	1525	3239						
W	592	548	1140		239	626	275	1140	-60%
<b>W</b> A	17	0	17		indicated 2	of their 9 strea	<mark>ms now had fis</mark> h	<mark>, mileage</mark>	not calculated
MD	42	110	152						
ΚΥ	?	?	?						
ΤN	?	?	?						
AL	?	?	?						
L	?	?	?						
IN	?	?	?						
TOTAL	2519	2596	5115						

Note: the WV Stream miles was adjusted from 1100 to align with 2025 mappin 2025

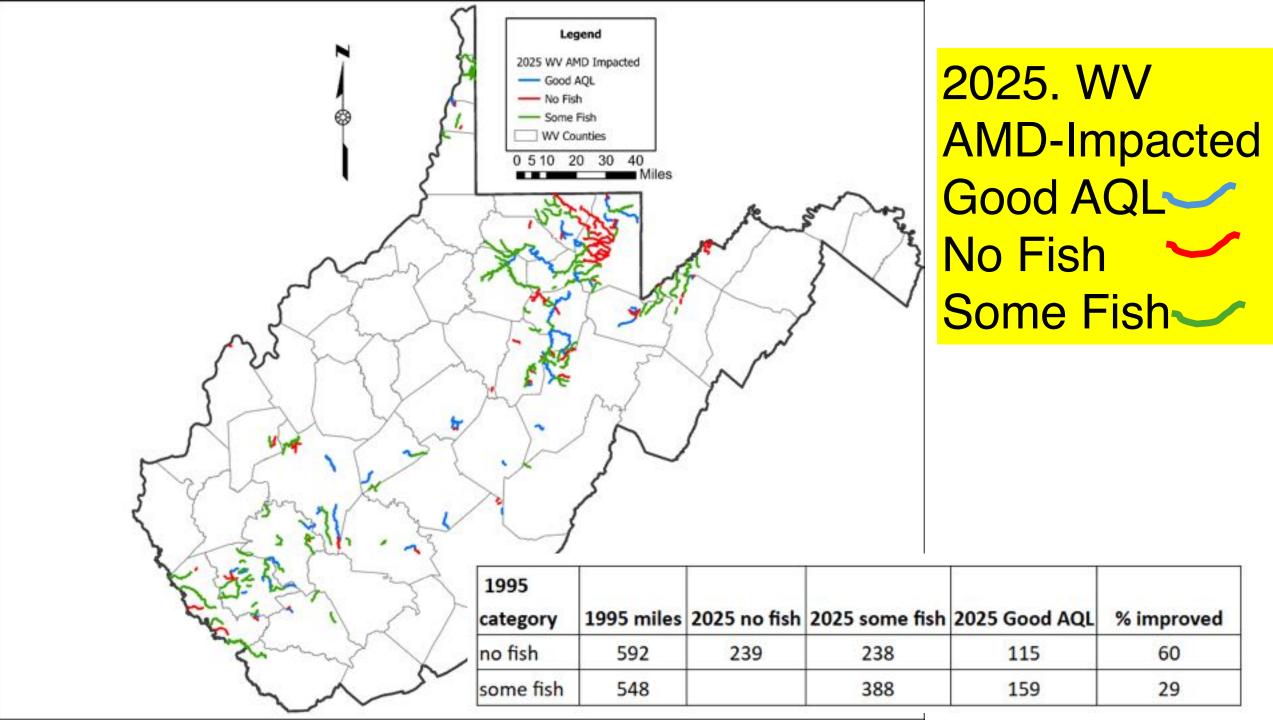
What Has Been T								
		WV	MD	ОH	PA	VA	KY	TN
Monitored Natural Attenu	uation (Wait and Watch)							
Point Source Mitigation								
	REMINING OR REMOVE							
	SEQUESTERTOXICS							
	WATERMANAGEMENT							
Add Alkalinity To Stream								
	ROTATING DRUMDOSER							
	DEPOSIT INNEAR STREAM							

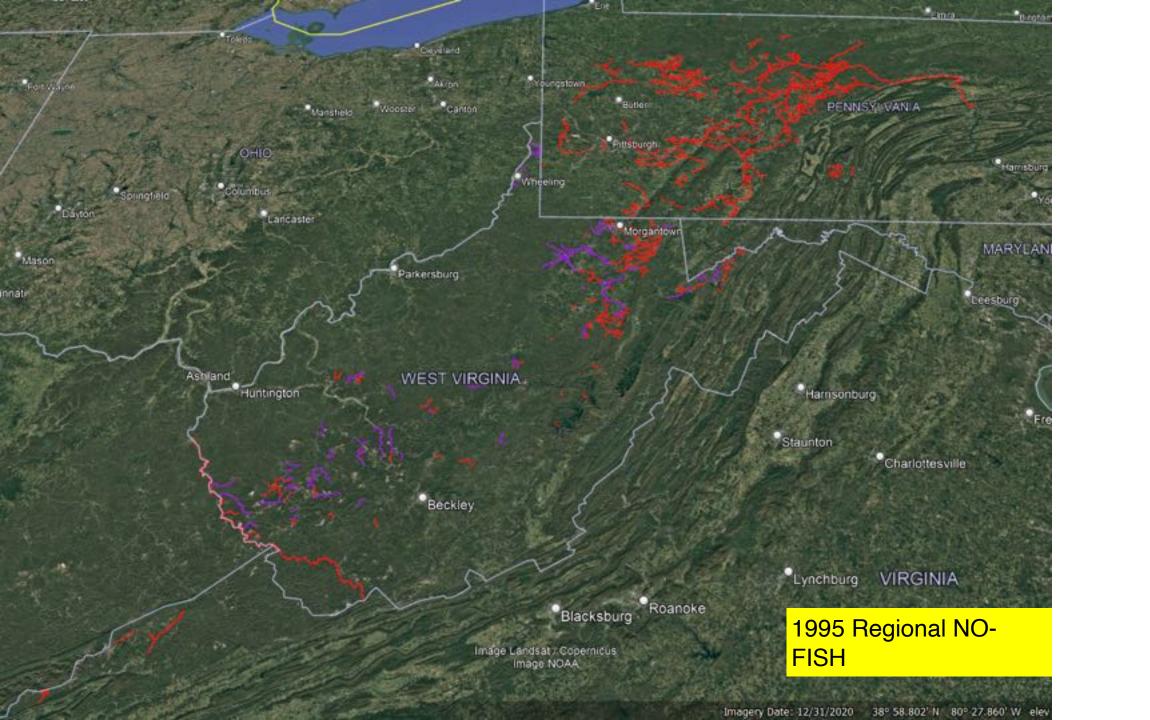


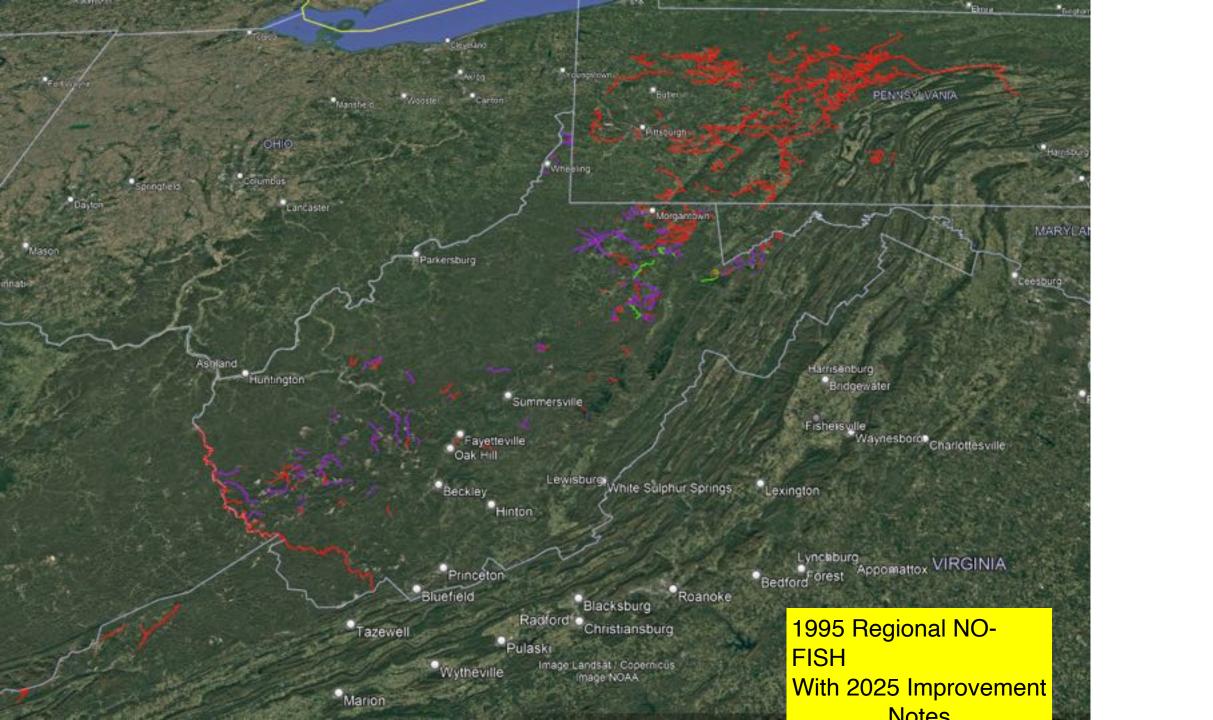
# 1995 Regional AMD-Impacted No Fish Some Fish

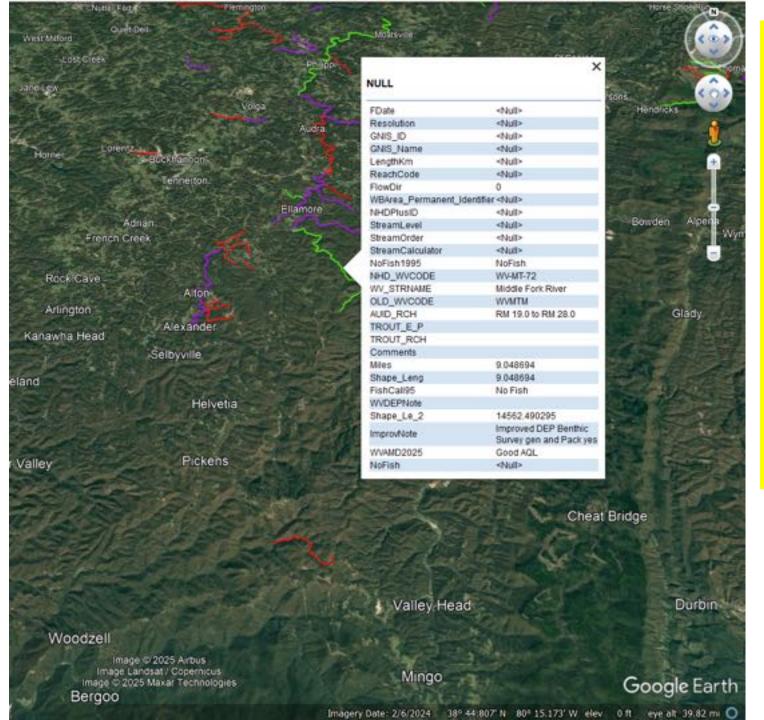


1995 WV
AMD-Impacted
No Fish
Some Fish









Middle Fork River of the Tygart Valley Watershed RM 19.0 to 28.0 (9 miles) that had NO FISH in 1995 and GOOD AQL in 2025 (Improved DEP **Benthic Survey**)



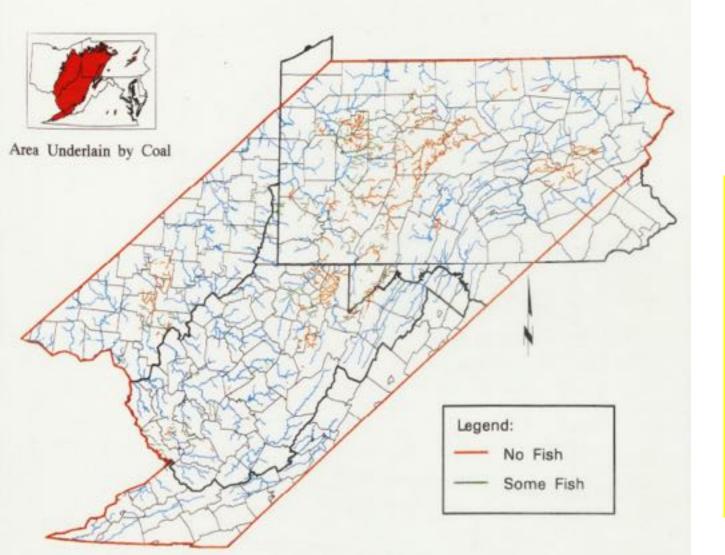
#### Benefit/Cost Ratios

The WVDNR estimates that, in total, the Middle Fork limestone sand project has restored 119 miles of the Middle Fork River and its tributaries. The unit cost of that restoration is thus approximately about \$756 per mile per year. This is extremely cost-effective. The WVDNR uses an economic benefit figure of approximately \$40,000 per mile per year for restored coldwater streams. At that rate, the benefits of restoring sport fisheries in the Middle Fork watershed exceed \$4.75 million annually to the West Virginia economy. The resulting benefit/cost ratio of the Middle Fork project would be about 53 to 1.

<u>Presentation</u> - Ed J. Kirk, Kandali Maggard, and Christy M. Mower

- 2005 Legislative Issues Related to Mining, Reclamation, and AMD Jason Bostic
- The Success of Remining in Pennsylvania Presentation Thomas Kovalchuk
- Antidegradation and TMDL Issues Ken Ellison
- State Perspective on Mine Placement of Coal Combustion Wastes Greg Conrad
- The Largest Acid Mine Drainge Treatment Plant in the World? Presentation Ben B. Faulkner, E.G. Wyatt, J.A. Chermak, and F.R Miller
- Abandoned Mined Land Reclamation Projects and Passive Treatment in Ohio Presentation Mitch Farley and Paul Ziemkiewicz
- In-stream Limestone Sand Treatment of the Middle Fork Watershed Walter S. Brown
- Water Treatment at Bond Forfeiture Sites Charlie Miller

#### Streams with Fisheries Impacted by Acid Mine Drainage in MD, OH, PA, VA, WV (Based on EPA Fisheries Survey - 1995)



		1995							
	NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL						
ОН	258	349	607						
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VA	17	0	17						
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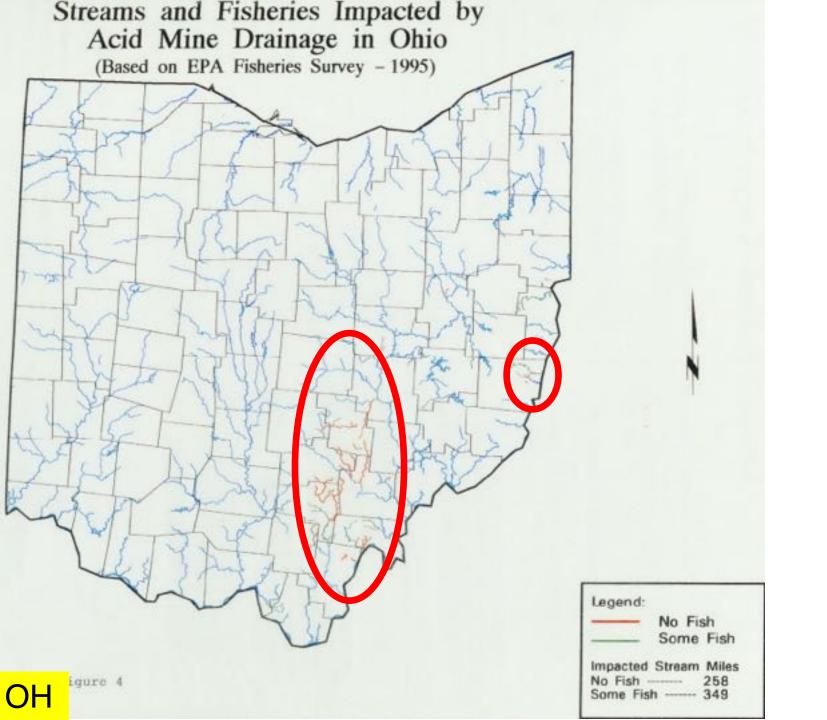
Characterization of AMD-Impacted Streams (Metals and pH Only) based on State Fisheries Biologists BPJ:

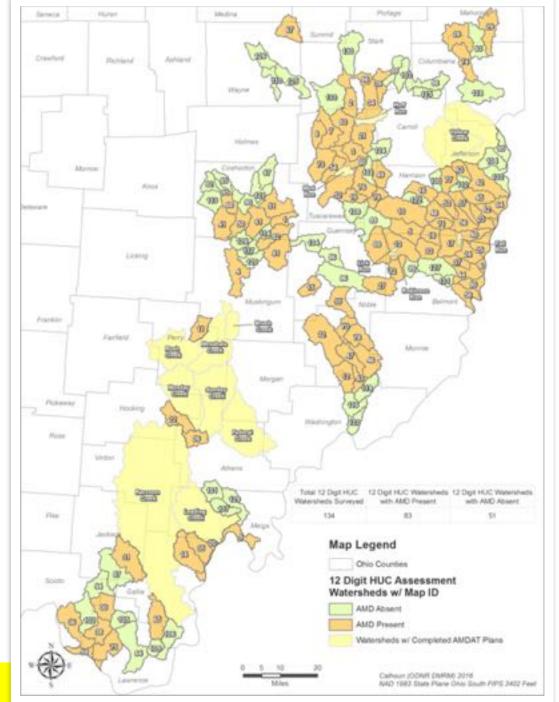
#### No Fish

(except at springs or trib mouths)

#### Some Fish

(reduced species and/or populations





#### **Ohio Acid Mine Drainage Program**

Much work has been done to abate AMD in Ohio since 1995:

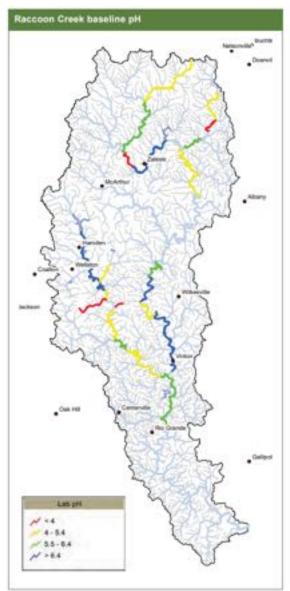
- 14 watersheds with AMD abatement plans (yellow)
- 6 watersheds have completed AMD projects
- 83 watersheds determined to have "AMD present" and are currently being prioritized for potential projects (orange)

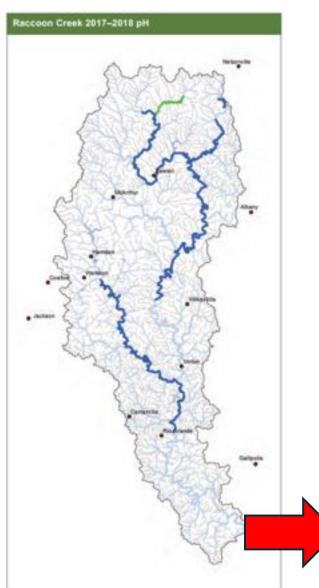
#### **Ohio Acid Mine Drainage Program**

Watershed	Number of Project Costs to AMD Date Projects		Miles Meeting pH targets/Miles Monitored
Leading Creek	2	\$720,280	8/8
Middle Tuscarawas	15	\$6,058,794	16/16
Monday Creek	17	\$10,006,139	26/26
Raccoon Creek	20	\$15,554,265	158/158
Sunday Creek	11	\$2,581,433	42/42
Yellow Creek	1	\$577,422	
Total	66	\$35,498,333	250/250

250 miles of stream now meeting pH targets

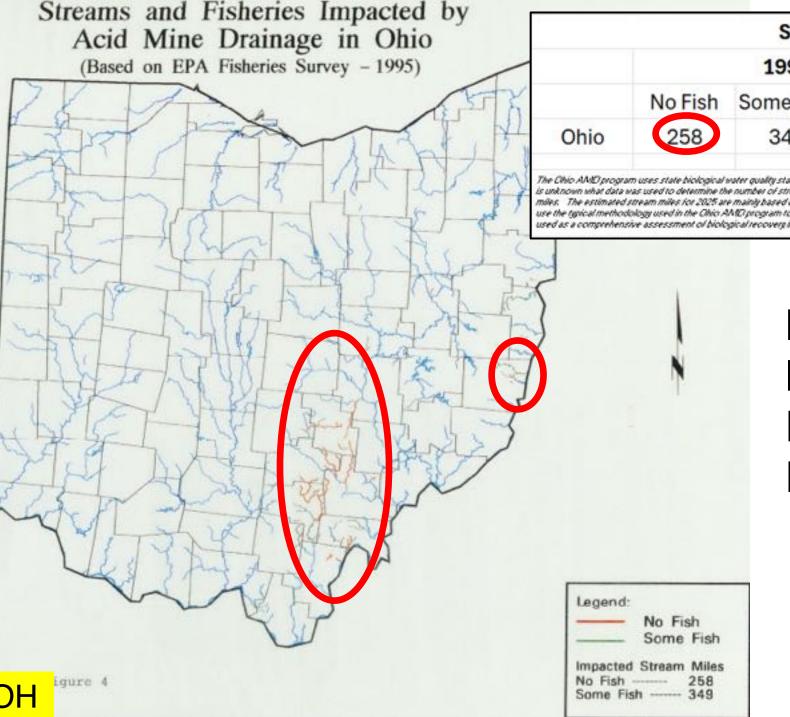
#### **Ohio Acid Mine Drainage Program**





Raccoon Creek success story:

- Baseline: 158 miles severe biological impairment
- 20 projects, \$16 million over 19 years
- Fish
  - 1984: 21 species
  - 2018: 78 species
- Upper 71 miles now meet state water biological quality standards (warm water habitat)
- Lower 40 miles now meet exceptional state water biological quality standards (exceptional warm water habitat
- Designated as a State Scenic River in 2024



# Stream Miles Impacted 1995 No Fish Some Fish Total No Fish Some Fish Total Ohio 258 349 607 130 477 607

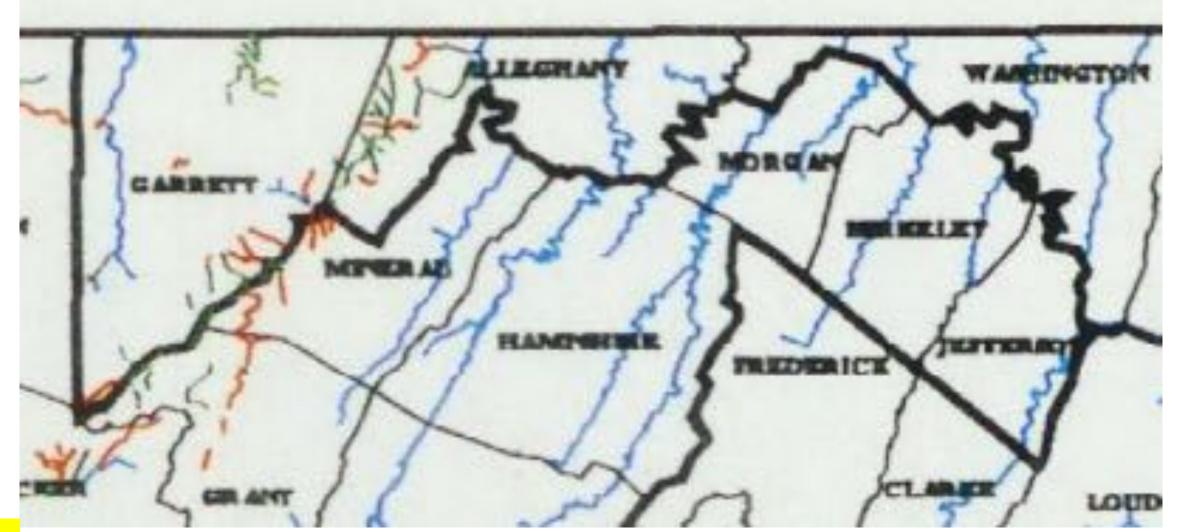
The Chio AMD program uses state biological water quality standards to assess baseline conditions and document improvements or recovery of AMD impaired streams. It is unknown what data was used to determine the number of stream miles with "no lish" and "some lish" in the 1995 report, and it likely did not represent all the impaired stream miles. The estimated stream miles for 2025 are mainly based on 6 AMDAT watersheds, a lack of understanding of how the 1995 stream miles were estimated, and did not use the typical methodology used in the Chio AMD program to assesses biological recovery. Therefore, the 2025 should be considered a "rough guess" and should not be used as a comprehensive assessment of biological recovery in Chio AMD impacted streams or the overall success of the Chio AMD program.

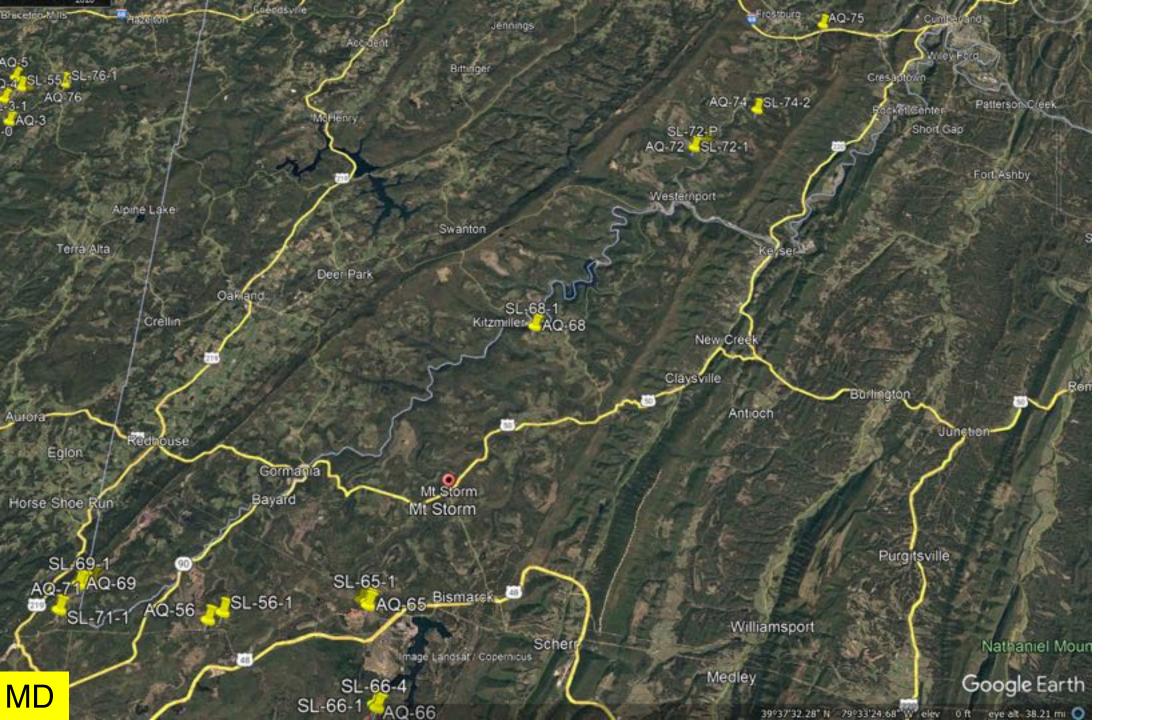
NOW HALF THOSE MILES WITH NO FISH IN 1995 HAVE FISH!

10		Stream	n Miles Ir	mpacted				
		1995	1	2025				
3	NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL	NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL		
ОН	258	349	607	130	477	607		
PA	1714	1525	3239					
WV	488	612	1100					
VA	17	0	17					
MD	42	110	152					
KY	?	?	?	*				
TN	?	?	?					
AL	?	?	?					
IL	?	?	?					
IN	?	?	?					
TOTAL	2519	2596	5115	*				

# Streams and Fisheries Impacted by Acid Mine Drainage in Maryland

(Based on EPA Fisheries Survey - 1995)





# Abandoned Mine Land Division

Department of the Environment
Land and Materials Administration
Mining Program

### Treating Mine Drainage

- The Abandoned Mine Land Division operates 64 Mine Drainage Treatment Systems in Allegany and Garrett Counties.
- Types of Treatment used by AMLD:
  - Active Treatment The addition of alkaline chemicals directly to the mine discharge or stream.
  - Passive Treatment The use of ponds, wetlands, ditches, and limestone to treat the mine drainage through biological and geochemical processes.
  - The method we use to treat the Mine Drainage is determined by the water quality characteristics and the flow. Passive treatment can require 2 to 10 acres of ground to construct a system to properly treat the mine drainage. Passive treatment is limited to relatively low flows (<100 gpm) and pH >3.5. Active treatment requires less space and can treat any water quality and greater flows.

### **Active Treatment**

# Types of Passive Treatment

1

Anoxic Limestone Drains (ALD)

Vertical Flow Ponds (VFP)

Successive Alkalinity Producing Systems (SAPS)

Limestone Leach Beds

**Limestone Channels** 

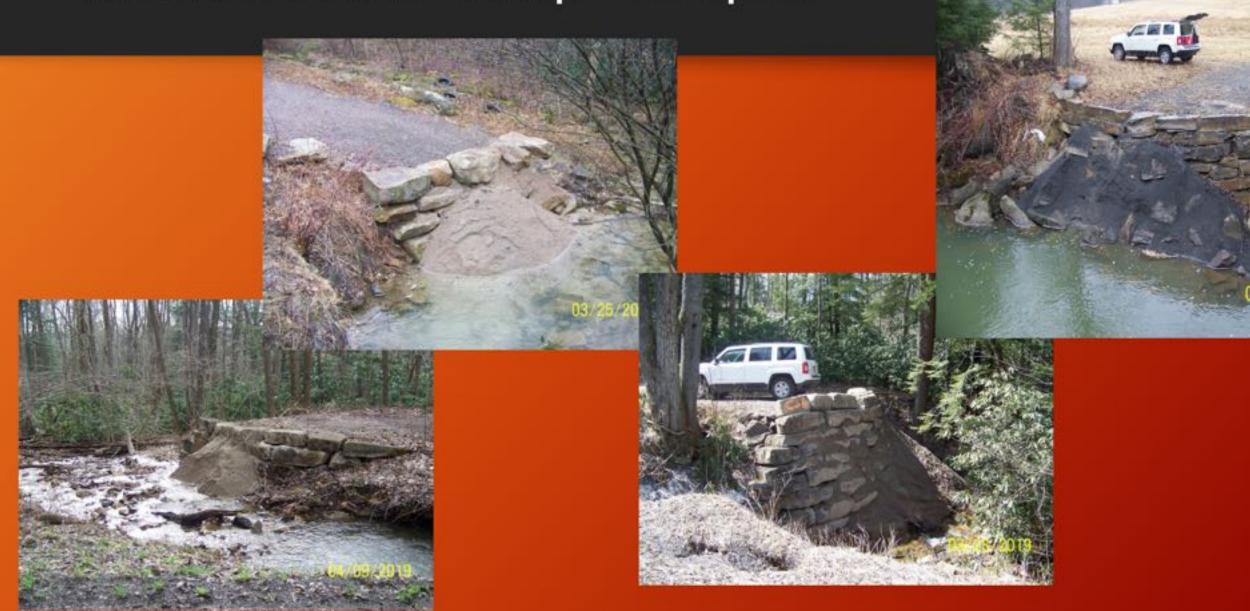
Constructed Wetlands

Steel Slag Beds

**Settling Basins** 

Sand Application Areas or Sand Dumps (semi-passive)

Limestone Sand Dump Examples



### Past and Present Accomplishments

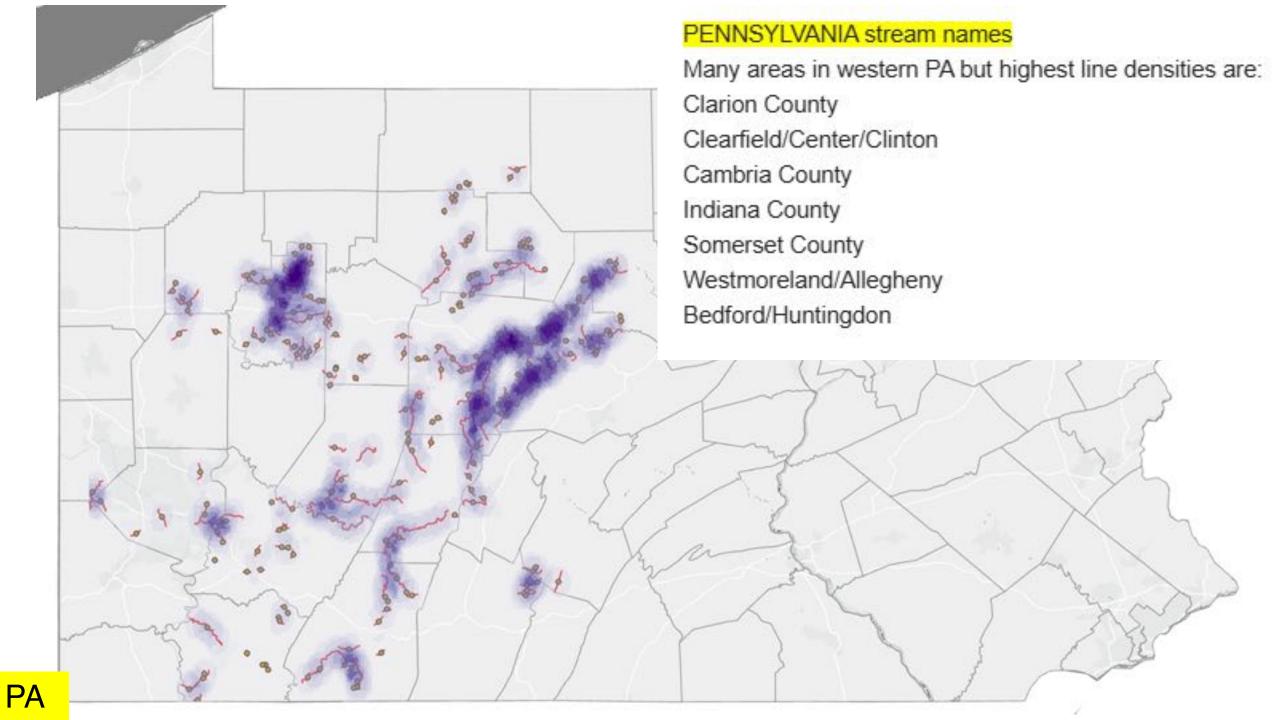
- <u>Aaron's Run</u> Installed Doser and multiple passive treatment systems in the watershed. The stream was de-listed in 2015 from the EPA 303D list for pH impaired streams.
- North Branch Potomac River Virtually lifeless prior to 1994 due to AMD from pre-law mining. Several dosers(9) and passive treatment systems were installed in the watershed. Today the river is a high-quality stocked trout stream and a popular destination for anglers, kayakers, rafters, and nature enthusiasts. In 2010, a report was completed by "Downstream Strategies" stating that boaters and anglers spend roughly \$3 million annually. Economic impacts of the North Branch alone were 10 times the cost of treatment using the dosers at that time.
- <u>Casselman River</u> Sand Dumps and multiple passive treatment systems have greatly improved brook trout populations in the watershed.
- It is estimated that approximately 120 miles of AMD impaired streams have been improved.

		Stream	n Miles I	m	pacted			
		1995		2025				
	NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL		NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL	
ОН	258	349	607		130	477	607	
PA	1714	1525	3239					
WV	488	612	1100					
VA	17	0	17					
MD	42	110	152		Minus	120		
17. 7				3/1-		CAMB: .	1 . 7	

It is estimated that approximately 120 miles of AMD impaired streams have been improved.

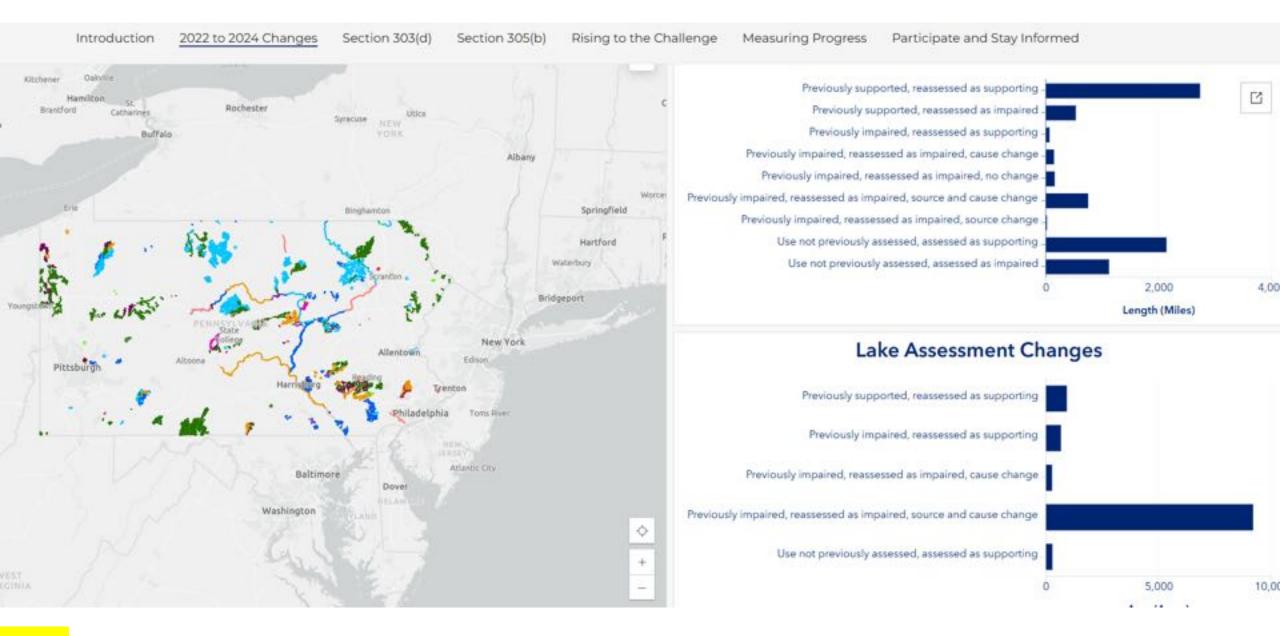
IIIIpiote	u.					
	100	25.0				J.
AL	?	?	?			
IL	?	?	?			
IN	?	?	?			
TOTAL	2519	2596	5115			
100			- 1	2 12		10

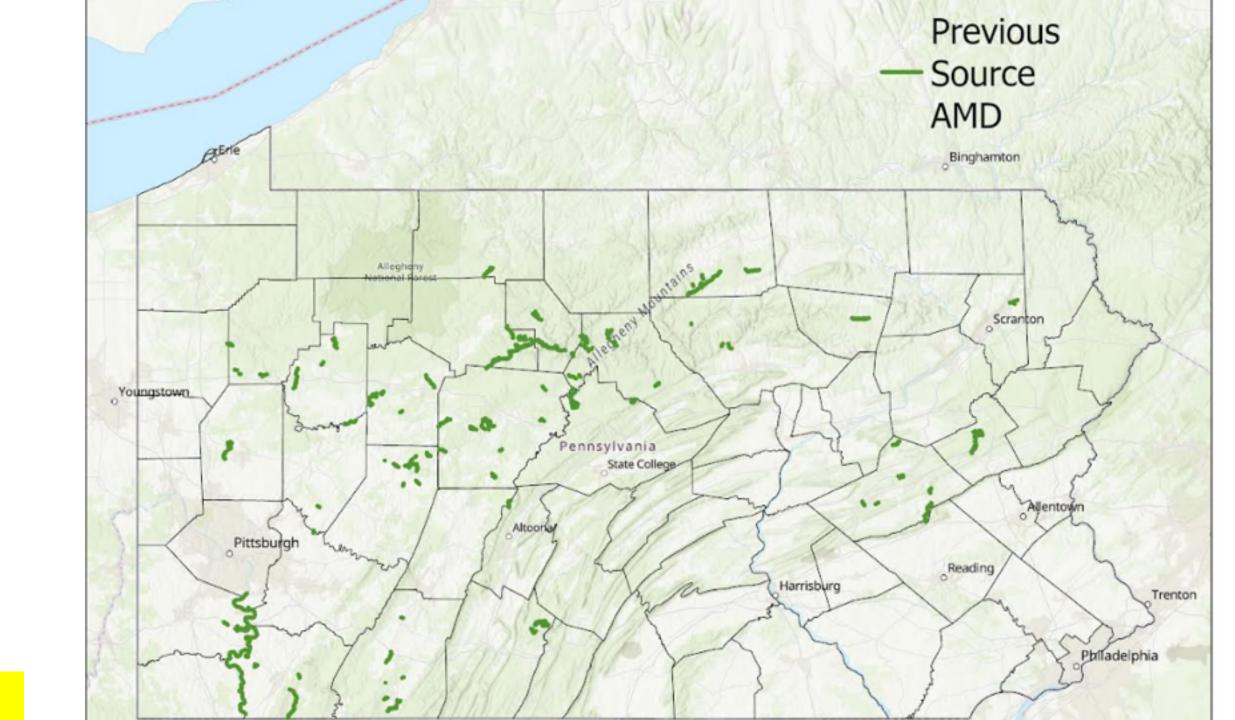
Streams and Fisheries Impacted by Acid Mine Drainage in Pennsylvania (Based on EPA Fisheries Survey - 1995) **EUROCEELANNA** WARREN TIOGA WATNE WYCHEN BULLIVAN LACKAWANN municipi cer PERM 1.YOUMING CLEMBS CULERNE DEFFERROR MOPRICE COLUMBIA MONTOU CER ADDRESS IN LAWRENCE CARBON **UPSUP** MITTLER. CHTININESSICAND MORTHAMPTO scottier and BEAVER Legend: ALT: COREN'S DAIDHEN No Fish LEGUNDA Some Fish BUNTINGSON WASHINGTON COMBERLAND Impacted Stream Miles No Fish 1714 NAME CORD Some Fish ---- 1525 PULTON PAYETTE

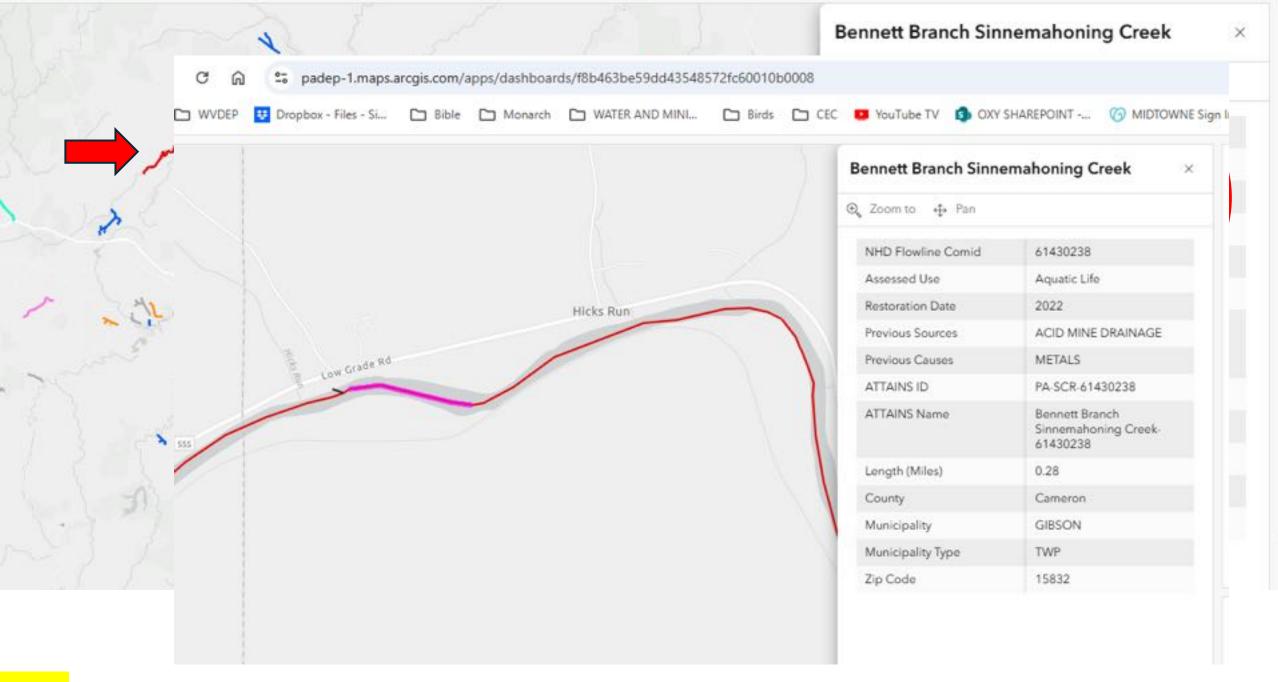


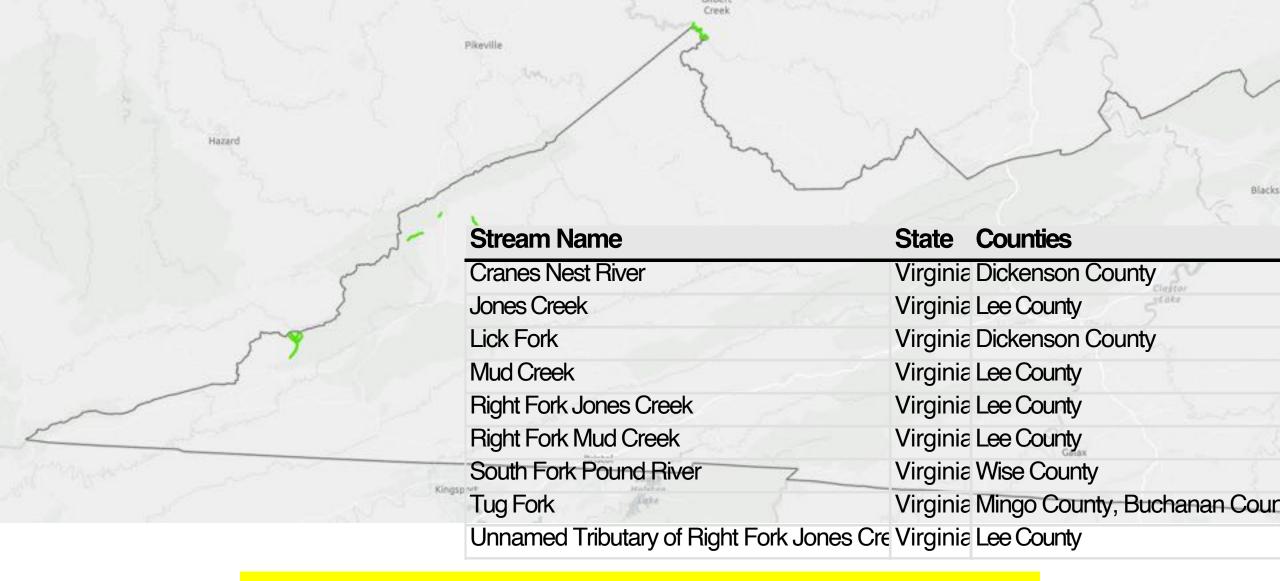
18		Stream	n Miles I	m	pacted					
		1995			2025					
3	NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL		NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL			
ОН	258	349	607		130	477	607			
PA	1714	1525	3239							
WV	488	612	1100							
VA	17	0	17							
MD	42	110	152		Minus	120				
KY	?	?	?							
TN	?	?	?							
AL	?	?	?							
IL	?	?	?							
IN	?	?	?			27				
TOTAL	2519	2596	5115							

#### https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/7af67824d6924b88b544dbad302ebc4f





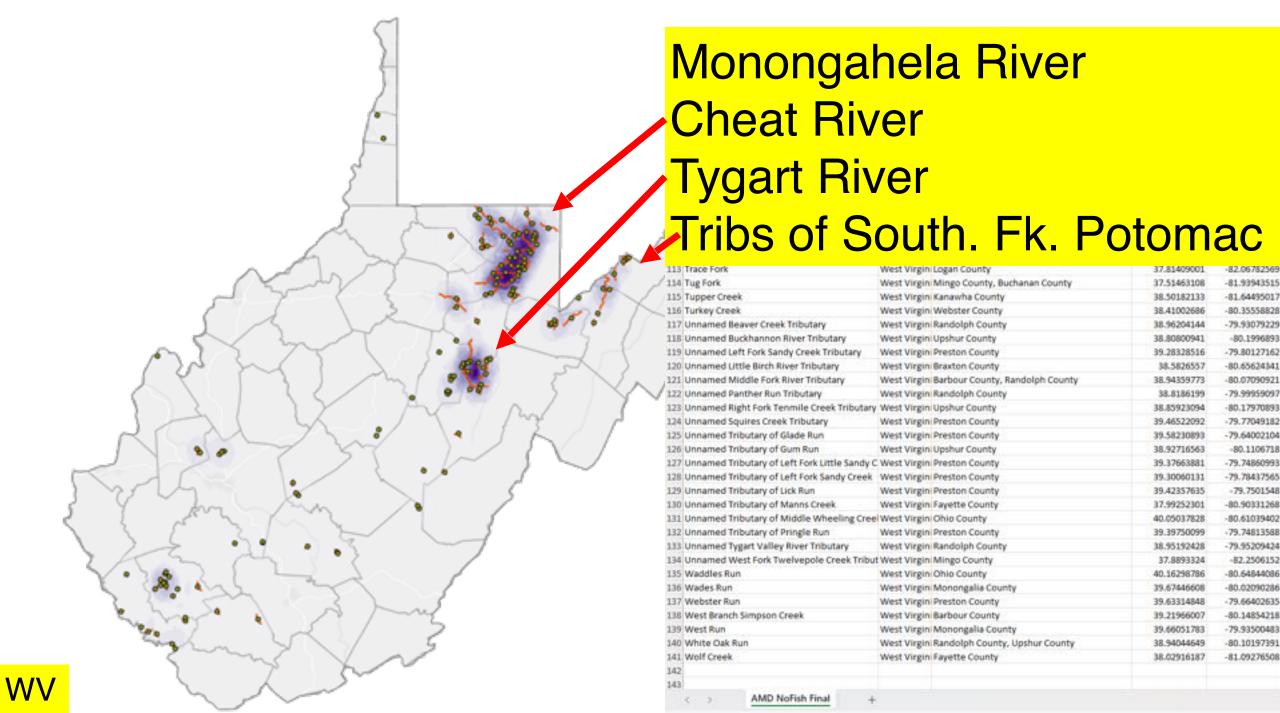


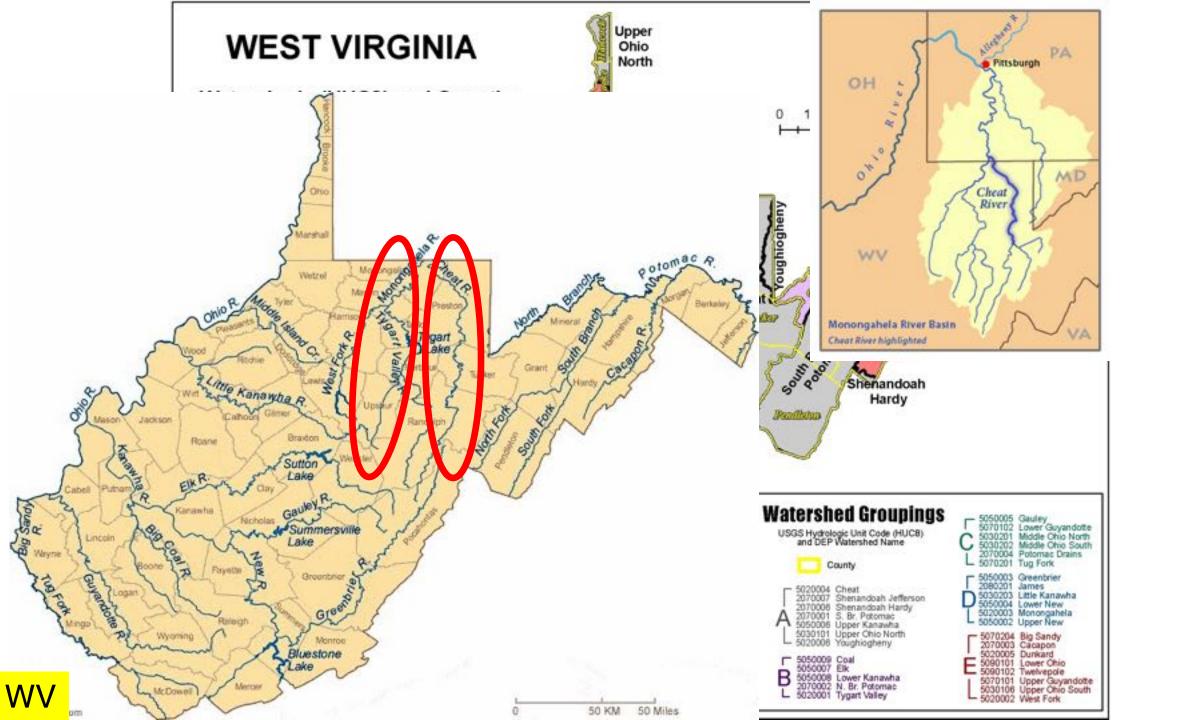


Fish Data from only 2 streams in 2025: Cranes Nest River, South Fork Pound River

Stream Miles Impacted											
	1995						IMPROVED				
	NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL		NO FISH	SOME FISH	GOOD AQL	TOTAL	NO FISH		
OH	258	349	607		130	477		607	-50%		
PA	1714	1525	3239								
WV	592	548	1140		239	626	275	1140	-60%		
VA	17	0	17		2 of 9 stre	ams NOW ha	ve fish. Miles	not calc	ulated		
MD	42	110	152		Minu	s 120					

need BPJ of
MD
PA
VA
Fish Biologists





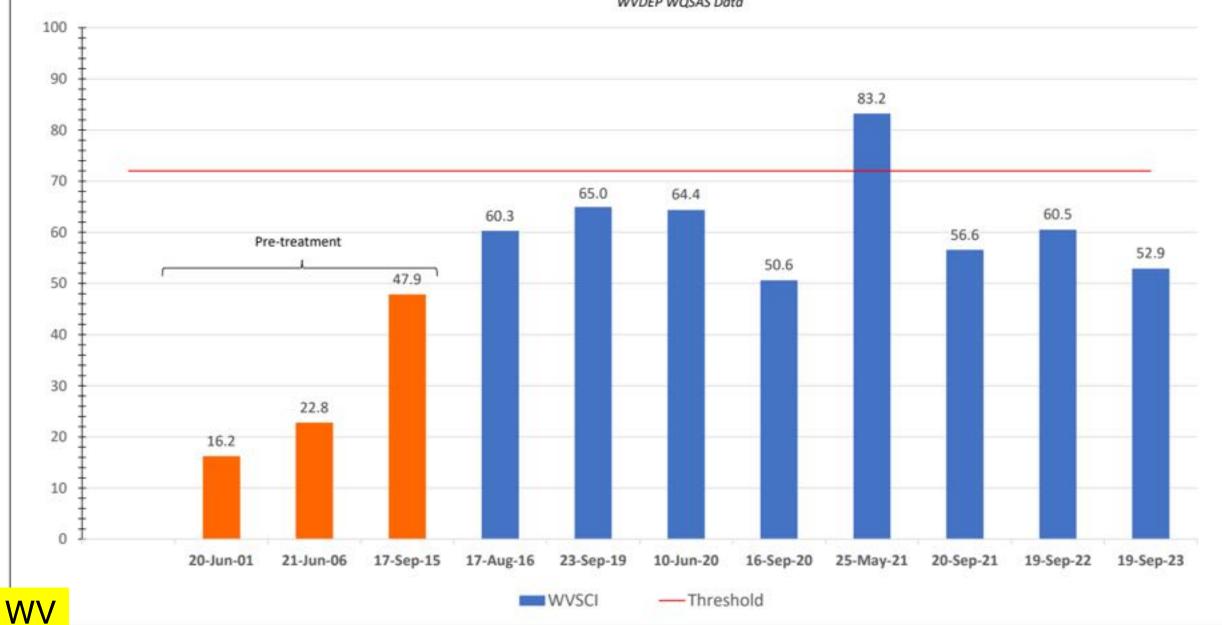
### WVDEP – Water Quality Standards and Assessment – Monitoring Unit Muddy Creek (WVMC-17) Biological Restoration Updates - April 3, 2024

- The WV Stream Condition Index (WVSCI) is an Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) that summarizes the health of the aquatic life community using samples of benthic macroinvertebrates from riffle/run habitats in streams.
- WVSCI scoring ranges from 0 100 with an attainment threshold established at 72.0 based on the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile of reference samples.
- WVSCI scores have demonstrated significant improvement in biological health when comparing pre- and post-treatment data at stations downstream of the treatment facility (mile point 0.0 and 2.1) on Muddy Creek (WVMC-17).
- At MP 0.0 in May of 2021, the WVSCI score (83.2) exceeded the attainment threshold of 72.0, however three subsequent samples in September 2021, 2022, and 2023 have produced scores below the attainment threshold.
- At MP 2.1 in May of 2021, the WVSCI score (71.2) nearly attained the threshold of 72.0, however three subsequent samples in 2021, 2022, and 2023 have produced scores below the attainment threshold.
- All WVSCI scores from the upstream control station at mile point 4.4 have exceeded the attainment threshold of 72.0, including most recently in the fall of 2023 when two samples were collected.
- New benthic samples from these three stations on Muddy Creek will be collected in September of 2024 by WVDEP Water Quality Standards and Assessment's Monitoring Unit.



### WVSCI - Muddy Creek MP 0.0 - Near Mouth Approx 2.8 Miles Downstream of Treatment Facility

WVDEP WQSAS Data



 Significant fish community improvements have been demonstrated downstream of the treatment facility at MP 0.0 when comparing pre- and post-treatment samples – in fact, no fish were observed in 2015 after electrofishing a 300-meter reach.

 Post-treatment surveys at MP 0.0 have produced fifteen species collectively from 2019, 2021, 2023 surveys.

 Although low in abundance, the collection of Mottled Sculpin from MP 0.0 and 2.1 is notable in terms of biological recovery

 Cheat River will also provide recruitment opportunities species adapted to live in smaller, cooler streams like lower Muddy Creek.

#### Muddy Creek Fish Community Comparison

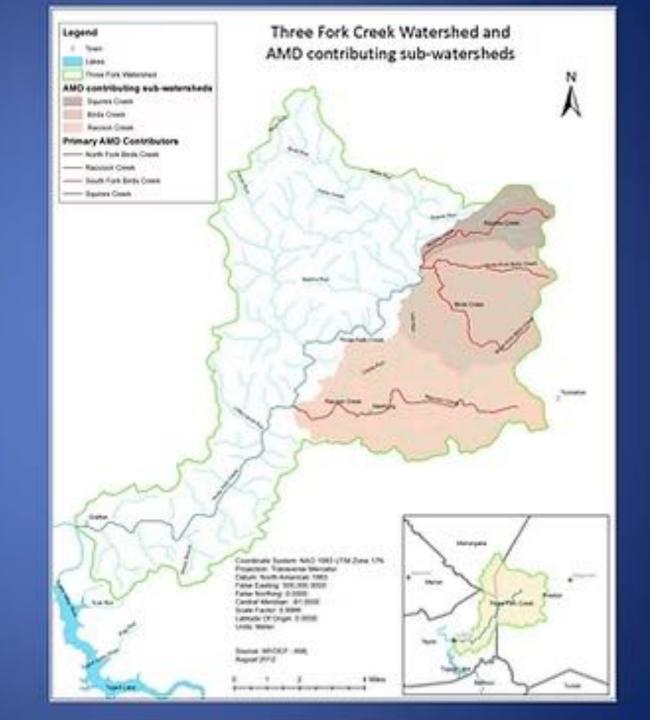
re-treatment (2015) vs Post-treatment (2019, 2021, 2023)

MP			WVDE	P – WQS	S Data						
- in <sub>Point</sub>	MPO	).0 (d.s. t	treatment	)	MP 2.1	(d.s. trea	tment)	MP 4.4 (u.s. treatment)			
a ple Year	2015	2019	2021	2023	2 19	2021	2023	2015	2019	2023	
egill			1			2					
wn Trout								6	1	3	
ek Chub					10	4	15	301	191	133	
Green Sunfish		3	12	4	12	11	7				
Greenside Darter				1							
Longnose Dace				3				26	27	3	
Mottled Sculpin	No	1	1		3		1	225	653	340	
Rainbow Trout	Fish				1	1	1		2	12	
River Chub	Observed	111	77	83	7						
Rock Bass	in 300 Meter	2		4							
Rosyface Shiner	Sample	10	38	19	1,						
Rosyside Dace	Reach	1	1								
Smallmouth Bass		12	9	12							
for in Shiner	_	1									
ecat		2		8							
Trout	_		6								
Western Blacknose Dace			4			2		461	485	310	
White Sucker								22	82	37	
Yellow Bullhead			1								
Total Species	0	9	10	8	4	5	4	6	7	7	
Total Collected	0	143	150	.34	26	20	24	1041	1441	838	
F' /	0.00	0.18	0.50	0.45	0.09	0.07	0.08	3.47	4.80	2.79	



## Three Fork Creek Watershed

- Located in Preston, Taylor and Monongalia Counties
- Headwaters predominantly in Preston county
- Drains 103 square miles
- ~20 miles from confluence to mouth
- Flows into the Tygart Valley River of the Monongahela River Basin
- Second Highest Contributor of AMD in the Monongahela River Basin



https://www.savethetygart.org/

### Three Fork Creek Near Mouth

**Prior to Dosing** 

**Since Dosing** 







SEPTEMBER, 1929

## The Pollution of Cheat River



Fish Taken from Cheat River at Rowlesburg on August 27th Second Large Killing by Pollution of the Stream at Up-River Points.

1929 Magazine Cover shows the truckload of fish taken from Cheat River at Rowlesburg There WERE fish prior to AMD impacts. The Cheat was "RED and DEAD" by the 1950's

#### Some highlights for Cheat Lake:

- 1952 to 1977 only 15 fish species, most collected in sheltered embayments with higher pH
- During this time period bullhead catfish and white suckers made up 82% of the collected fish and almost all of the collected fish in the main lake where pH was lower
- Since 2011, we have documented 44 species in Cheat Lake including: 15 species of gamefish, 5 species of native suckers, 10 species of minnows, 6 species of darters, and several other types of fish.
- From 2011-2015 the average annual abundance of fish was 4 times greater than the average annual abundance from 1990-2001
- Since 2005, the average annual abundance of smallmouth bass has been 13 times greater than the average annual abundance from 1990-2001
- Channel Catfish are now the most dominant catfish species in Cheat Lake instead of the acid tolerant bullhead
- Walleye were extirpated from the lake by the late 1940's but have since been reintroduced and are naturally reproducing in the lake and in the river upstream
- No pH depressions less than 6.0 have been detected at the head of the lake since 2011

Tygart and Mon River similar stories to Cheat watershed. Improved water quality, specifically pH. Used to be dominated by bullhead catfish. Now support multiple species of naturally reproducing game fish and non-game fish, including good populations of Walleye and Smallmouth Bass. Both and Cheat and Tygart rivers are high density smallmouth bass rivers which would not be possible without the improved water quality.

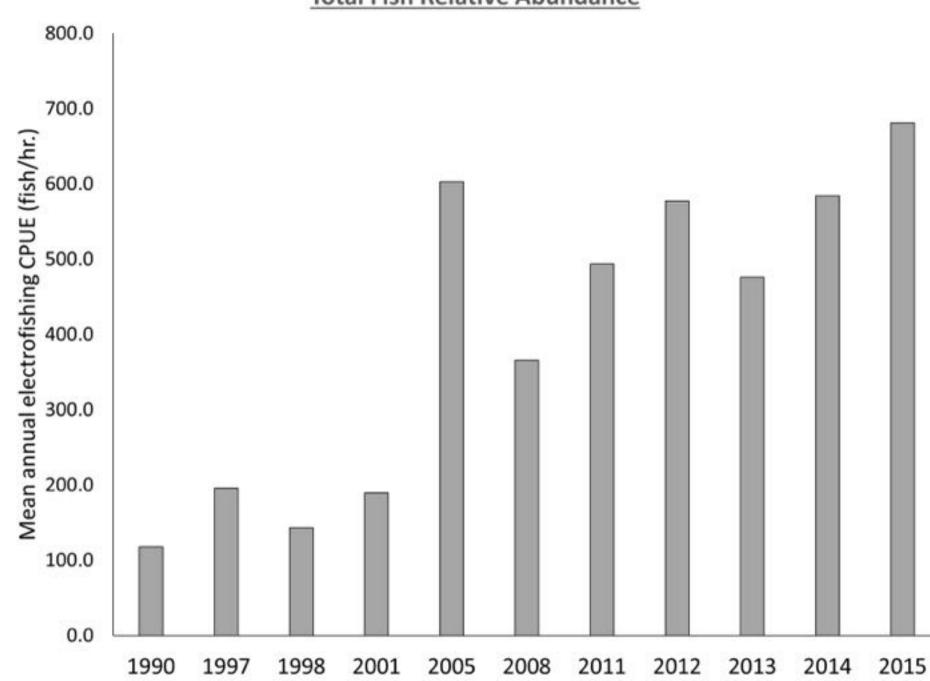


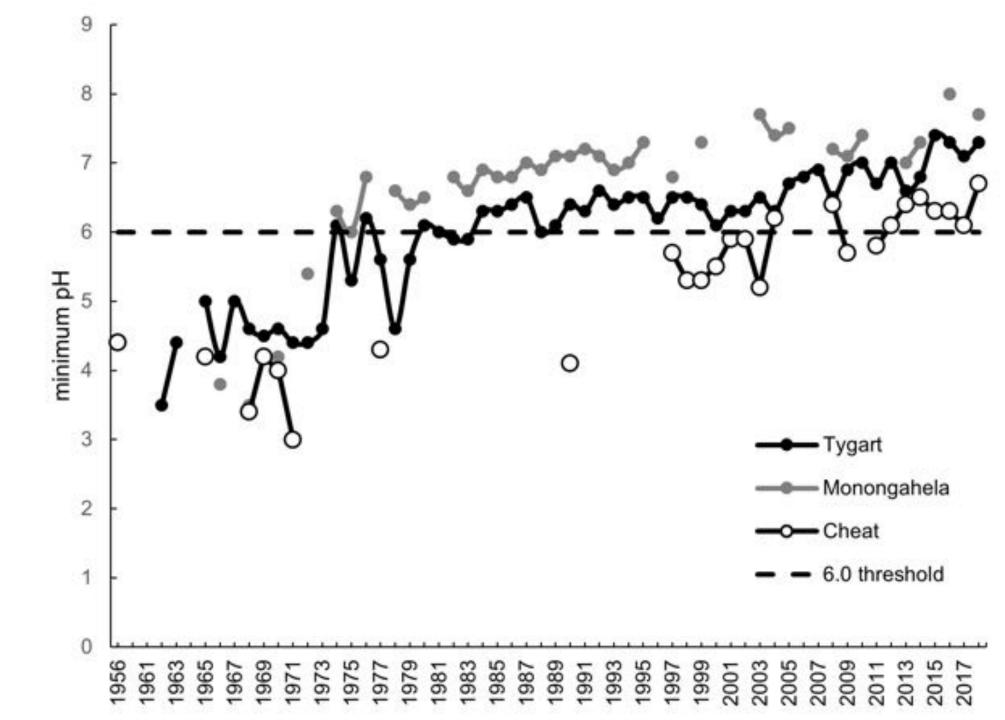


Recent capture of Smallmouth in Cheat by WV **DNR's Dave** Wellman and **Dustin Smith** 

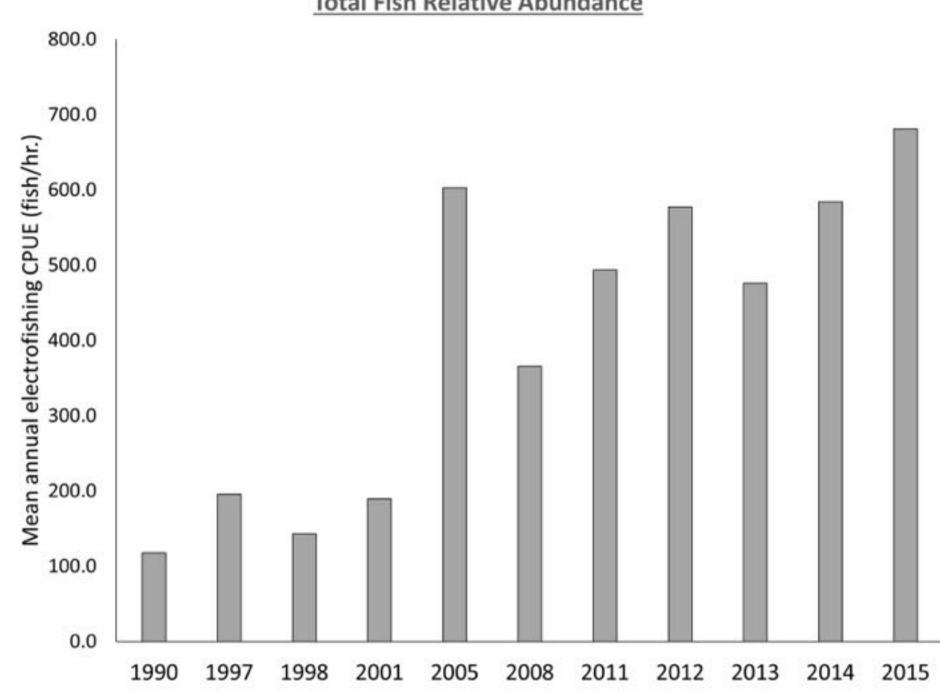


### **Total Fish Relative Abundance**





### **Total Fish Relative Abundance**





# Georgia, agencies join battle against E. coli in Ocoee

Multiple agencies and two states are joining forces to attack the E. coli problem on the Ocoee River. At a meeting last week, two officials from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources joined officials from Tennessee, Polk County, TVA and the Forest Service to develop a strategy to identify and put a stop to the source of the spikes of E. coli that have been found in the river and tributaries this year.

Richard Urban with the Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation. He said he was pleased with the spirit of cooperation at the meeting.

Urban said last week's meeting was a good start, with all participants realizing the significance of the problem and the fact they all need to be as proactive as possible. A number of efforts will be made.

Sheriff Bill Davis and his acc

will move forward with a complete assessment of locations where they have sanitary facilities to be sure there are no leaks. While no problems are suspected here, they plan to do testing to confirm that.

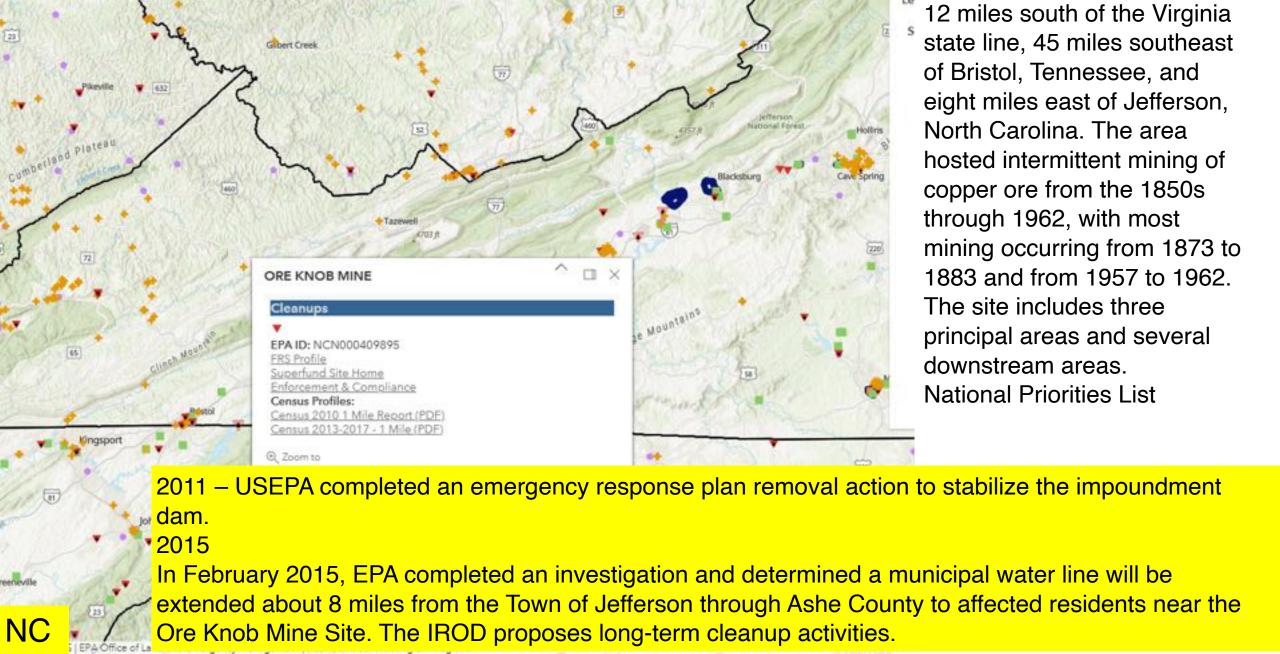
Georgia officials agreed to be cooperative in providing information they have available and will be looking at facilities upstream of McCaysville.

# E. coli -

share anything they find so be no misconceptions that a being done.

W.R. (Rusty) Kestle Georgia DNR said his office checking out for possible on the Georgia side of the He added they have just be

TN



The Ore Knob Mine Superfund

site is located approximately

Stream Miles Impacted											
		1995				IMPROVED					
	NO FISH	SOME FISH	TOTAL		NOFISH	SOME FISH	GOOD AQL	TOTAL	NO FISH		
ан	258	349	607		130	477		607	-50%		
PA	1714	1525	3239								
W	592	548	1140		239	626	275	1140	-60%		
<b>V</b> A	17	0	17		2 of 9 stre	2 of 9 streams NOW have fish. Miles not calc					
MD	42	110	152		Minus	120					
KY	?	?	?								
TN	?	?	?				A Total Control				
AL	?	?	?					SELECTION OF	THE REAL PROPERTY.		
L	?	?	?				The second second				
IN	?	?	?			3		THE PARTY			
TOTAL	2519	2596	5115			9			K/EMM (SE)		

# For the Fish... I thank these good folks:

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Dustin Smith	Evaluation of a Re-established Walley Population within a Hydropower Reservoir Recovering from Acidification - 2018	WVU Ph.D Dissertation
Dustin Smith	North American Journal of Fisheries Management. 2022 American Fisheries Society. ISSN:1548-8675 online	Journal Article
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Authors	WVMDTaskForce.com Symposium - Past Symposium Proceedings accessed 2025-04	web access