Monitoring and Implementation in the Fox River Basin

Cindy Skrukrud

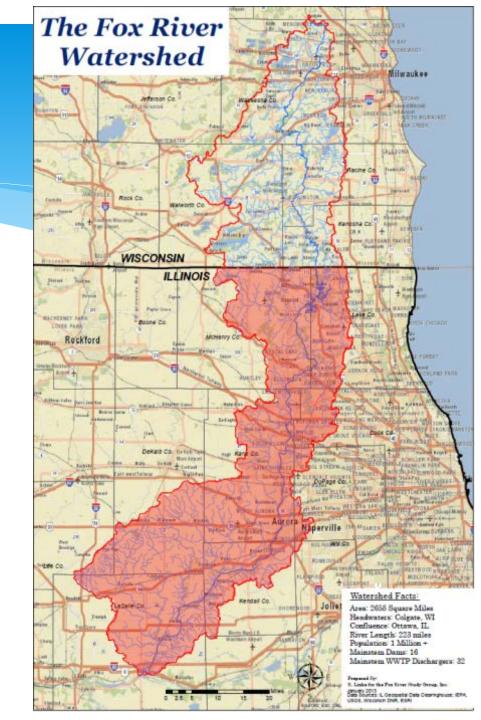
Clean Water Program Director

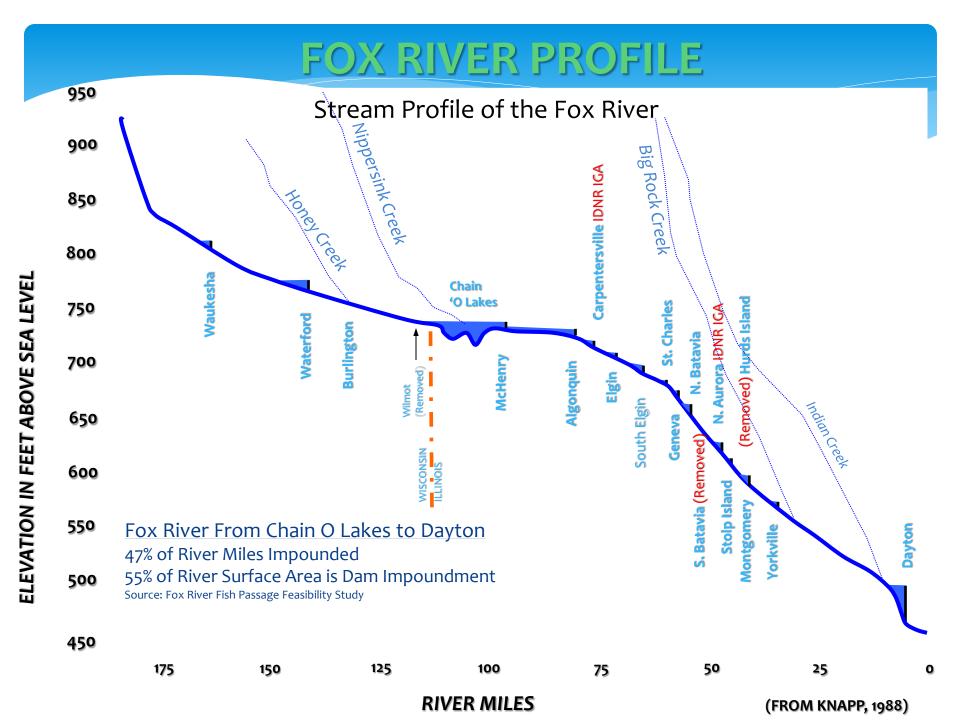
Sierra Club, Illinois Chapter

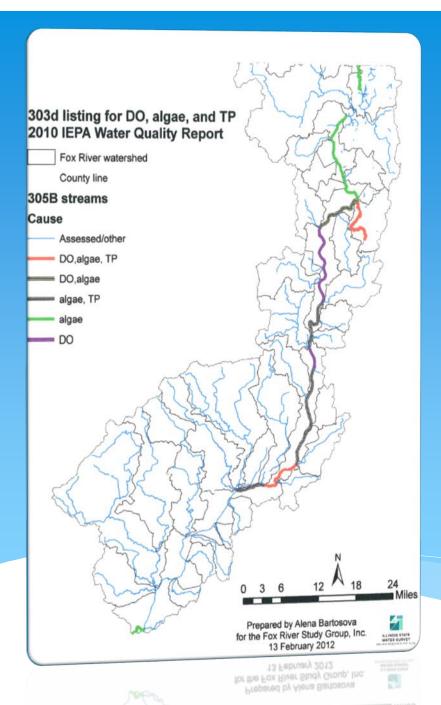
Chair, Fox River Study Group

Fox River Watershed

- 2658 Sq. miles
 - 938 Sq. miles WI
 - 1720 Sq. miles in IL
- 223 miles long
- Population > 1 Million
- 16 Dams
- 32 WWTPs on river



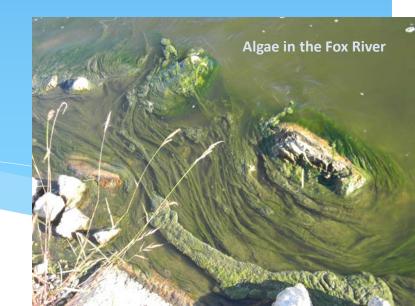




Illinois EPA 2012 Report to Congress

Mainstem of Fox River in Illinois suffers from nutrient-caused impairments

- Algae is over-fed by nutrients
- Algal blooms suck oxygen out of water
- Low oxygen harmful to aquatic life
- Algae causes taste and odor problems for drinking water



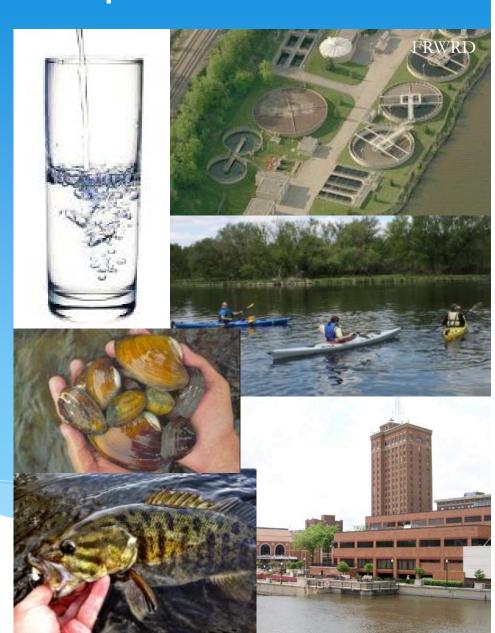
Listed Impairments

- * State's 303(d) list includes multiple impairments
- * Multiple reaches are listed for DO, phosphorus and algae impairments

Reach ID and Description	Length (mi)	Listed Cause of Impairment	Downstream River Mile	Upstream River Mile
IL_DT-35	5.03	aquatic algae	110.1	115.1
From: Grass Lake				
To: IL/WI state line IL DT-23	7.77	aguatic algae	97.7	105
From: about 0.52 miles downstream	7.77	aquatic algae	97.7	105
Stratton Dam				
To: Pistakee Lake				
IL_DT-22	7.86	aquatic algae	98.2	97.7
From: Confluence with Flint Creek				
To: Stratton Dam	0.00	-50 ::	04.55	02.6
IL_DT-06 From: Crystal Lake Outlet	8.06	DO, aquatic algae	84.55	92.6
To: Flint Creek		aigac		
IL_DT-20	9.95	DO	74.6	84.55
From: Confluence with Jelkes Creek				
To: Confluence with Crystal Lake Outlet				
IL_DT-18	5.8	DO	68.8	74.6
From: Confluence with Poplar Creek				
To: Confluence with Jelkes Creek				
IL_DT-09 From: Confluence with Ferson Creek	7.9	total phosphorus,	60.9	68.8
To: Confluence with Poplar Creek		aquatic algae		
IL DT-58	3.76	DO	59.5	63.25
From: Confluence with Whites Creek	3.70		33.0	00.20
To: Confluence with Ferson Creek				
IL_DT-69	4.51	total	55	59.5
From: Confluence with Mill Creek		phosphorus,		
To: Confluence with Whites Creek		aquatic algae		
IL_DT-38	12.3	total	42.7	55
From: Confluence with Waubonsee Creek To: Mill Creek		phosphorus, aquatic algae		
IL_DT-03	7.1	DO, total	35.6	42.7
From: Confluence with Blackberry	7.1	phosphorus,	33.0	12.7
Creek		aquatic algae		
To: Confluence with Waubonsee				
Creek				
IL_DT-11	4.6	total	31.0	35.6
From: Confluence with Big Rock Creek		phosphorus,		
To: Confluence with Blackberry Creek		aquatic algae		

Managing a Multi-Purpose Resource

- ◆ Drinking water for 300,000+ Illinoisans
- Wastewater and stormwater conveyance
- ◆ Recreation for inhabitants and visitors
- Habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species
 - ◆Aesthetic value



Fox River Study Group

Incorporated as a Not For Profit in 2003

City of Aurora

City of Elgin

Fox Metro Water Reclamation District

Fox River Ecosystem Partnership

Fox River Water Reclamation District

Friends of the Fox River

Kane County

Sierra Club - Illinois Chapter

Tri-Cities (Batavia, Geneva, St. Charles)

Mission: To bring a diverse coalition of stakeholders together

to work to preserve and enhance water quality in the Fox River watershed

Scientific Tools

Extensive monitoring of Fox River (monthly since 2002, low flows, storms) Computer models of watershed runoff and Fox River mainstem

Fox River Study Group



About FRSG

logather to assess water quality in the Pox River watershed. Participants include ends of the Fox River, Sierra Club. Fox River Islater Reclamation District (Cign). Por Metro Mater Rectariation bistrict (durana), Por Siver Indicators Farthering on Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and Backberry Creek Watershed Flan Implementation Council or well as representatives from Albanquis, Aurora. latavia, Crystal Lake, Bigin, Geneva, Island Lake, Kane County, Lake in the Hills.

The FRSG began receiving in the currency of 1801, its plan how to prepare for the spoosing Tixtal Mississer (bely coad (TMDL) study on the river. A TMDL study is required by forteral law hocause these segments of the For River appeared on the Blook Environmental Protection Agency's last of impaired visites (the 1994 SEE(d) list). These segments, which is between Holday relic and North Aurica. were listed because results from at least one water sample suggest there are water quality concerns. The most currence concerns include low dissolved rayen levels or high concentrations of fecal coliforn bacteria. The 303(d) lating was updated in 2000, and now includes the entire length of the Fox River from the Viscourain state live to the river's mouth at Ottowa with the most numerous causes listed as flow absention, habited attendion, low dissolved oxygen. strients, organic enrichment, POIs, siltation or suspended colids.

Although the emphasis in the original meetings may on monitoring water quality, it soon became clear that the PMSG presented a unique apportunity to fileton sustainable growth throughout the visitershed. To guide those efforts, the FRSG reached a carearinas on the following work plan.

The work plan is made up of four phases. Beef descriptors of the objectives of each phase. The schedule, and estimated costs are given in the table below by the IRPA. Port of the Phase II effort also began in April 2002 when the PRICE water quality mentioning program stanted collecting samples at seven sites along the Fax Nove. This program, an all-volunteer effort organized by the Fax Nove and Fox Metro water reclamation districts, was carefully designed to satisfy rgorous data quality requirements of the SEA. Results from this program will be indicaed with results from Phase I to identify times and locations where additional information is needed. Those data, especially information describing or the watershed responds to store events, will be used in Phase ISI to calibrate a model of the Fire Siver watershed.

The fourth and final phase of the work plan is to replement and maintain the

- caterated model as a management tool. The model will be used to:
- Snears efficient use of taxpayer and private moneys on watershed projects
 assess the effect of various development sptions throughout the watershed
- Educate stakeholders Evaluate management priorities
- Meetify considers regions within the watershell
 Develop effective continuing receiving programs

Roll-Linker Previols of the For Nove

For additional information about Fox River Study Group

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PRESIDENT Montering GRAP

www.foxriverstudygroup.org

Four Phase Approach

Phase I: 2002-2003

Understand
Available
Information

Water quality (FoxDB)

GIS data

Literature review and publication database

How to address the issues

Phase II: 2003-2009

Develop Planning Tools

HSPF: loads, storm events

QUAL₂K: DO regime during low flows

Monitoring plan

Biological data (FoxDB modified)

Phase III: 2006-2013

Integrated

Monitoring/
Refine models

Low flow monitoring
Completed 2012

Storm event monitoring

Completed 2011

Refinement of Planning Tools

Initial evaluation of management options (scenarios)

Phase IV: 2013-

Implementation

Fox River Implementation Plan

In works

Evaluate, propose & promote management actions

Additional monitoring to investigate issues and track progress

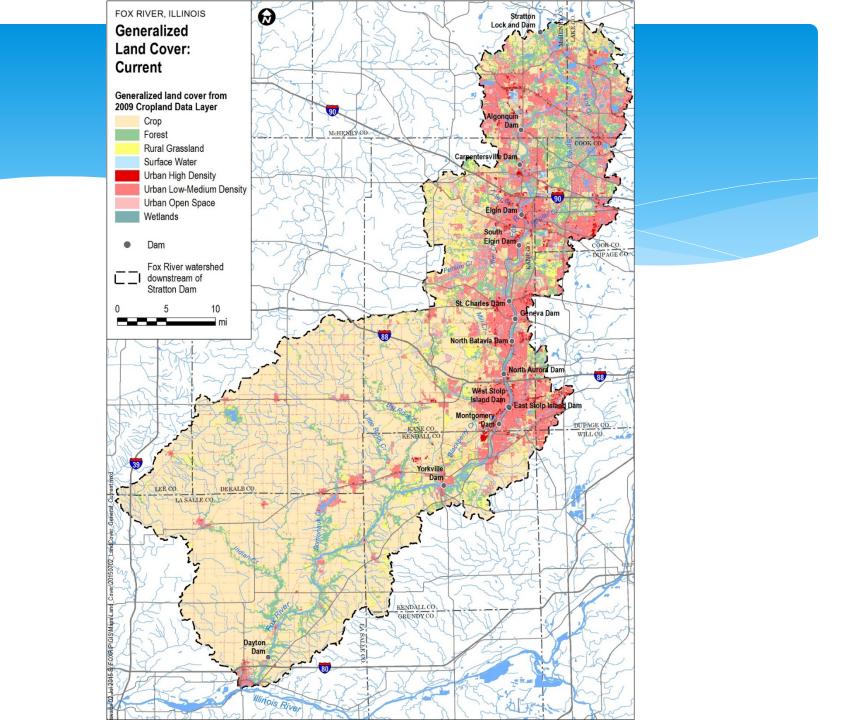
Volunteer Water Quality Monitoring

Methods

- Monthly since 2002
- IEPA-approved QA/QC program
- Volunteer collection, transport and analysis
- * Samples analyzed by Fox Metro & Fox River WRDs & City of Elgin Water Dept.
- * Constituents: Temp, pH, DO, conductivity, BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, TKN, Ammonia N, Nitrate N, Organic N, chlorophyll a, est. biomass, Total P, Dissolved P, Chloride, Turbidity

Sites

- Seven sites on Fox River-Johnsburg to Yorkville
- * Sleepy Hollow Creek
- * Tyler Creek
- * Silver Creek
- * Indian Creek
- * Crystal Creek
- * Ferson Creek
- * Blackberry Creek



Monthly Water Quality Monitoring

	Fox River Water Quality Study Sample Date: June 16, 2015													
Test Parameters	1 Chapel Hill	2 Sleepy Hollow	3 Silver Creek	4 Rawson Br.	5 Crystal Creek	6 Algonquin	7 Tyler Creek	8 South Elgin	9 Ferson Creek	10 Fabyan	11 Indian Creek	12 Mill Street	13 Route 47	14 Blackberry Cr.
TSS (mg/L)	19	NS	18	18	25	23	123	70	95	109	94	128	170	170
Fecal Coliforms (#/100mL)	70	NS	220	220	600	150	1500	1500	2700	5300	4400	3500	10000	1300
TKN (mg/L)	1.52	NS	0.64	1.44	0.93	1.5	1.99	1.66	1.5	1.79	0.91	1.85	2.2	1.45
Ammonia N (mg/L)	0.15	NS	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.04
Nitrate N (mg/L)	0.48	NS	< 0.05	0.57	0.78	0.43	6.78	1.36	1.63	1.28	0.48	1.24	1.51	1.51
Organic N (mg/L)	1.37	NS	0.61	1.29	0.86	1.33	1.86	1.52	1.43	1.67	0.86	1.73	2.08	1.41
Chlorophyll a (ug/L)	45.4	NS	< 4	38.8	29.6	52	11.4	49.6	9	39.8	11.4	35.2	39.8	16.6
Chlorophyll a corr. (ug/L)	37.4	NS	< 4	34.8	24	50.8	< 4	42.8	< 4	34.8	5.4	24	16	10.6
Estimated biomass (mg/m³)	3,048	NS	< 300	2,604	1978	3,484	762	3,322	602	2,672	760	2,364	2,672	1116
Total P (mg/L)	0.12	NS	0.06	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.39	0.31	0.37	0.41	0.28	0.61	0.60	0.33
Dissolved P (mg/L)	0.04	NS	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.16	0.10	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.13	0.13
Chloride (mg/L)	113	NS	225	110	229	134	72.4	118	32.7	93.9	125	81.7	86.7	86.7
Turbidity (NTU)	16	NS	5.7	15	21	19	90	55	90	75	80	120	140	140
Cell Color Key:	= Main Stem Sampling Point = Tributary Sampling Point					Abbreviations:	NS = No Sample ND = Not Determined		AF = Analysis Failure CG = Confluent Growth		TNTC = Too Numerous to Count OUT = Outlier			

FoxDB database

http://ilrdss.sws.uiuc.edu/fox/

Web Mapping

View GIS data and print maps for the Fox Watershed with the Fox River Watershed GIS Data Viewer

Minimum browser requirements: Internet Explorer 5+, Netscape Navigator 6+. (Opens in a separate browser window)

Fox Watershed GIS datasets

Download GIS datasets developed for the Fox River Watershed Investigation, as well as state-wide datasets of interest to Fox watershed users.

Download detailed watershed delineation GIS data developed for Fox River tributaries.

Environmental Database

Download the FoxDB environmental database (updated 7/1/2014) developed during the Fox River Watershed Investigation. The FoxDB (MS Access, 15 MB zip format) database file contains the complete water quality, sediment quality, habitat, and biological database. The structure of the relational database is described in Phase I Report: Water Quality Issues and Data (water and sediment quality data) and Analyses of Biological Data (database expanded to include biological and habitat data). The database compiles all available data from various sources and studies within the Fox River watershed (starting in 1956) and serves as a primary depository for the FRSG monitoring data (2002-present). The Access database can be used with the Data Loader/Viewer to add and view sample records. The Data Loader/Viewer is a viewing and editing tool designed to work with the water quality database. A user's manual is also available.

The Fox River Study Group has worked with the Illinois State Water Survey to compile water chemistry data for the Fox River watershed. Those data are available through this database. Interpretation of the data by other parties does not represent the opinion of the Fox River Study Group or the Illinois State Water Survey (**Data Disclaimer**).

NPDES Dischargers downstream the Stratton Dam

Information on NPDES discharges was obtained from the USEPA EnviroFacts Data Warehouse. Locations were checked against description and corrected to better represent the described location if necessary. A 1996 dataset on NPDES provided by the IEPA was used for additional verification. The dataset was submitted to the FRSG for comments and updates. An Excel file (NPDESdsSTRATTON.zip) has been prepared listing the identified NPDES discharge sites. The USEPA 5-digit parameter codes are listed in (epacodelists.zip).

Watershed loading model

■31 Tributaries + Areas draining directly to Fox R.

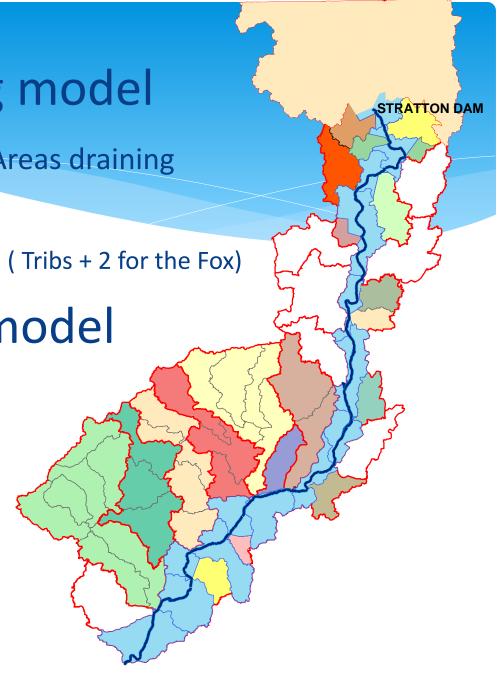
■33 HSPF Models (Tribs + 2 for the Fox)

Receiving stream model

■QUAL2K (1 model)

Steady State

Work performed by ISWS



Intensive Water Quality Monitoring

for model calibration

Water Years 2010 & 2011

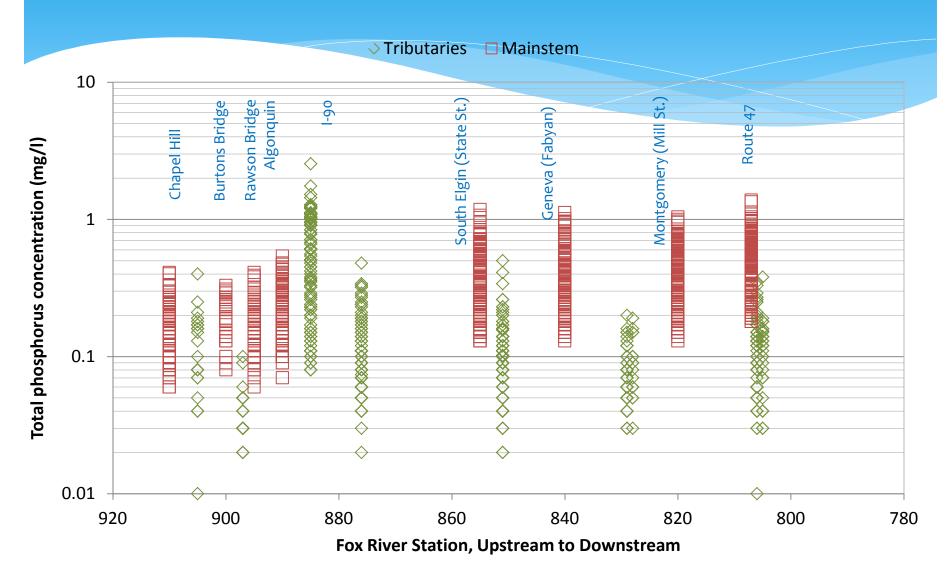
- Biweekly and storm events
- 20 sites on Fox River, 8 tributaries and 3 CSOs in Elgin
- * 18 water quality parameters
- * 7 precipitation gages
- * 5 flow gages
- Work performed by ISWS and USGS

June 2012

- * 3 days under low flow conditions
- * 13 sites on Fox River and 10 tributaries
- Continuous DO, T, pH, conductivity at Fox R sites
- Nutrient-related parameters measured at all sites
- * SOD at 3 Fox R sites
- Benthic algae at 5 Fox R sites
- Stage and discharge measurements
- Work performed by ISWS, USGS and Deuchler Environmental

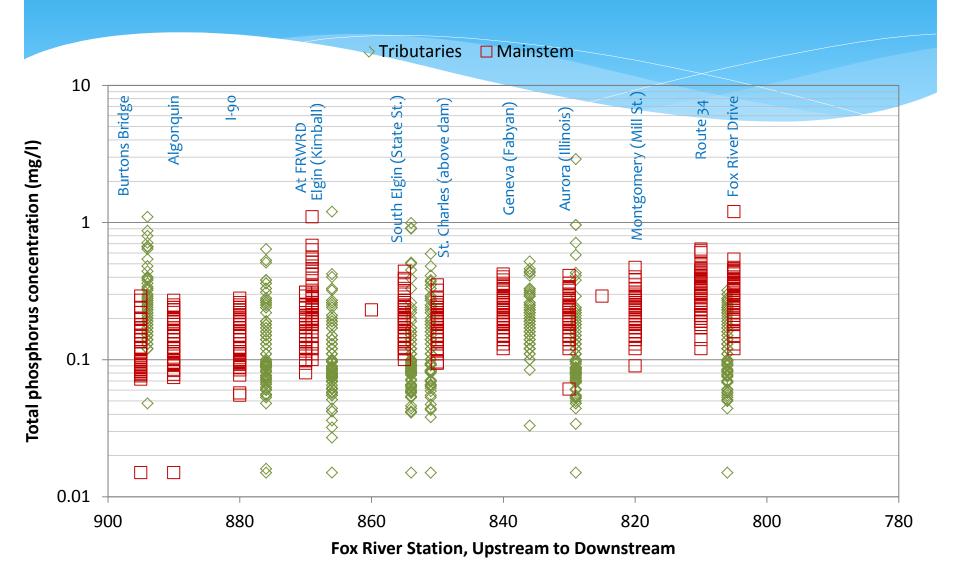


TP During 2002-2013 Sampling (FRSG)

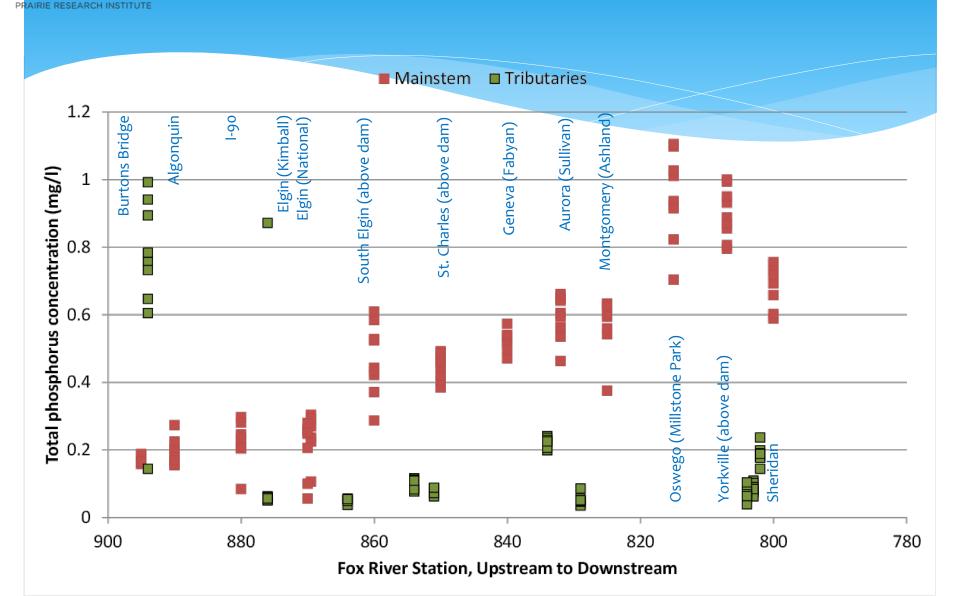


TP During 2010-2011 Sampling

PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

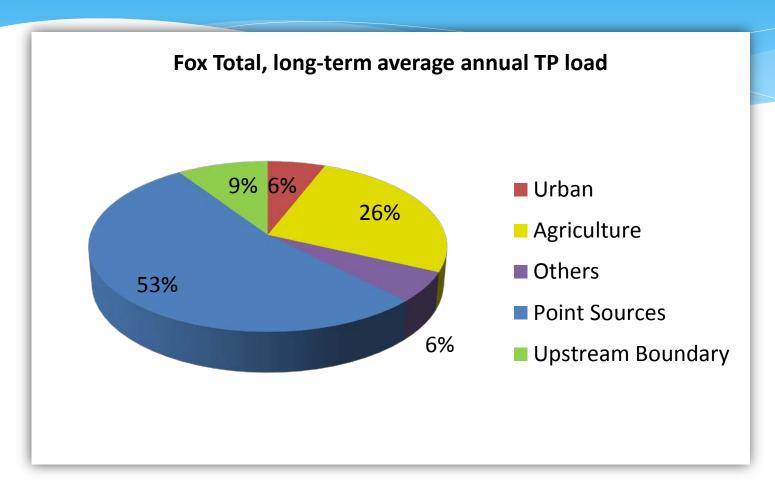


TP During June 2012 Sampling





Sources of TP in Fox River watershed

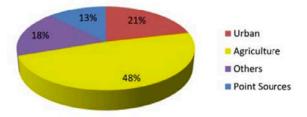


Area between Stratton Dam and Fox River confluence with Illinois River Determined from calibrated HSPF model runs for 1991-2011

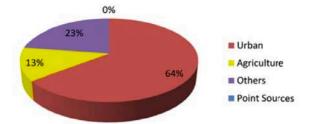


Sources of TP in Fox River watershed by tributary

Blackberry, long-term average annual TP load



Brewster, long-term average annual TP load



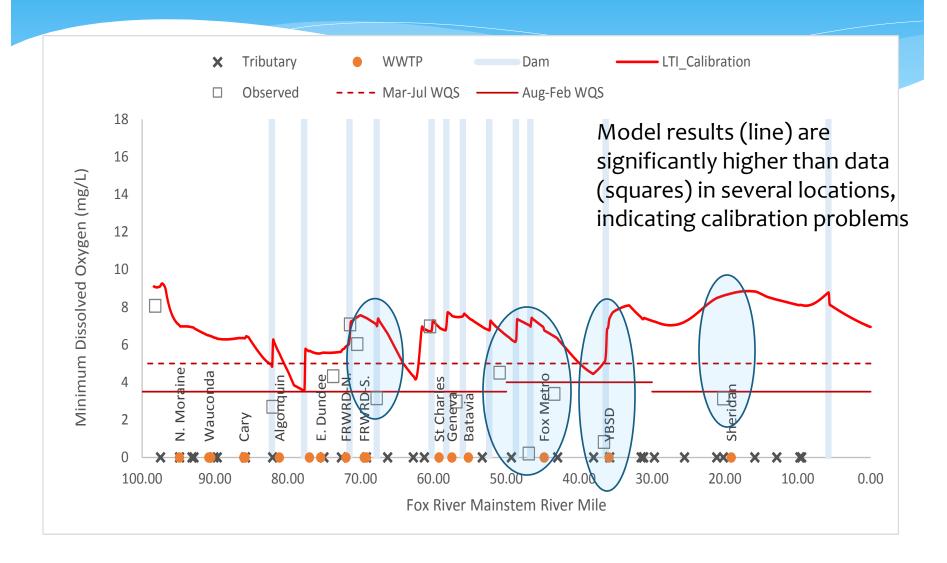
http://foxriverstudygroup.org/pdfs/Docs/ISWS-TechnicalMemorandum-PSources-May2014.pdf

Fox River Implementation Plan Goals

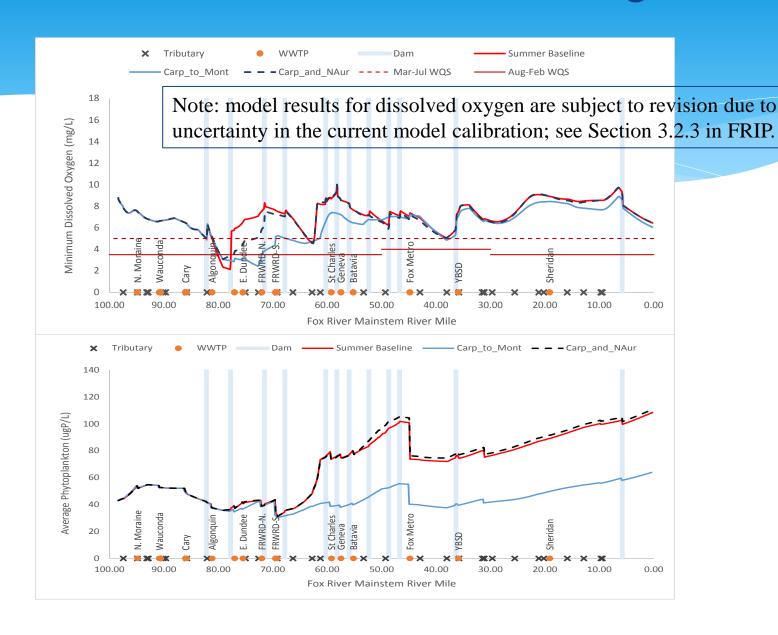
- Attain water quality for dissolved oxygen
- Reduce nuisance algae
- Replace a traditional TMDL plan
- Recommendations developed based on good science with input from local decision makers
- Report due to IEPA on Dec. 31, 2015



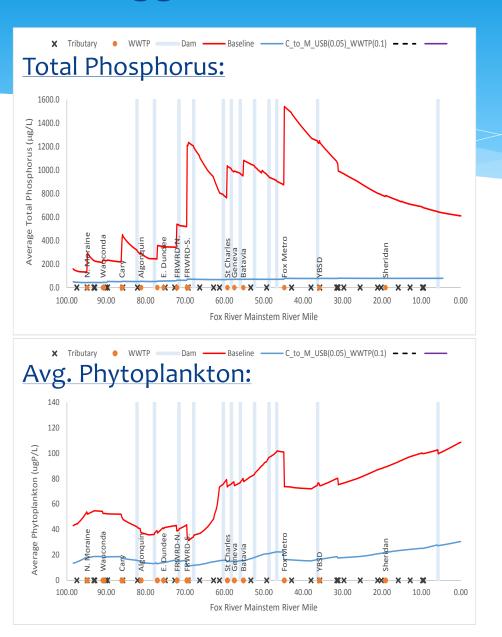
Model Calibration – Min. Dissolved Oxygen



Dam Removal Scenario – Min. DO & Algae



Most Aggressive Alternative



Fox River Implementation Plan

Key Findings:

- * Summer low flow conditions are critical
- * Non-point sources play little role during summer low flow, but are important at other times of the year
- * Reducing phosphorus from WWTPs and upstream sources will significantly reduce the amount of phosphorus in the system
- * Modeling results for dam removal show some unexpected results

Fox River Implementation Plan

FRIP Implementation – Near Term Actions:

- * WWTP effluent TP limits = 1.0 mg/L
 - * ~460,000 lbs/y reduction
 - * ~35% reduction
- * Potential removal of Carpentersville and North Aurora Dams
- * TMDLs established for upstream TP
- * Model improvements

Future Monitoring

For Model Improvement

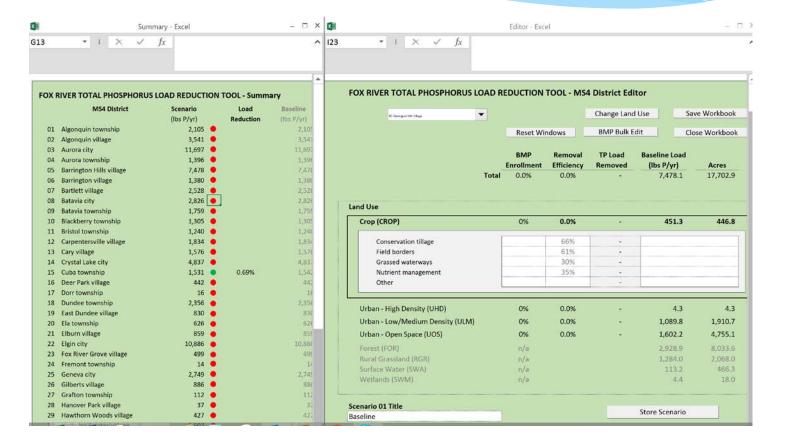
- Investigate area downstream of Algonquin dam
- Investigate reaeration coefficients
- Coordinate with IDNR and IEPA on 2017 intensive basin sampling
- Before and after measurements on dam removals

Implementation Tracking

- Continued monthly monitoring
- Reporting of P load reductions by wastewater plants, municipalities and farmers
 - Non-point source planning and tracking tools

Non-Point Source Scenario Planning Tool

- Spreadsheet tool to allow "what-if" scenario testing
- * Two versions: MS4s and tributary watersheds



Non-Point Source Project Tracking Tool Spreadsheet tool to simplify tracking and reporting of projects by MS4s

MS4	Project Name ▼	Project Cost	Project Type	Total Area Captured (acres)	% Urban High Densit	% Low- Medium Densit	% Urban Open Space	Area- Weighted UAL (lb/acre/	Load (lb)	Removal Efficiency	Total Load Removed (lb/yr)	Cost per Pound F Remove (\$/lb
Elgin city	Project 2015-01	\$100,000	Wet detention	100	10%	25%	30%	0.287	28.67924	68%	19.50	\$5,128
								#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
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Questions?

www.foxriverstudygroup.org