



DuPage River Salt Creek Workgroup

*Adaptive Watershed
Management to Achieve the
Designated Use for Aquatic
Life: Salt Creek and the Upper
DuPage River*

*M & R DEPT. 2013 SEMINAR SERIES
Stephen McCracken 07. 26. 2013*



Agenda

- ❑ The DRSCW
- ❑ Project Area Brief
- ❑ TMDL summary
- ❑ Aquatic Life in the Program Area
- ❑ Adaptive Management
- ❑ Monitoring Activities
- ❑ IPS Tool



Agency Members

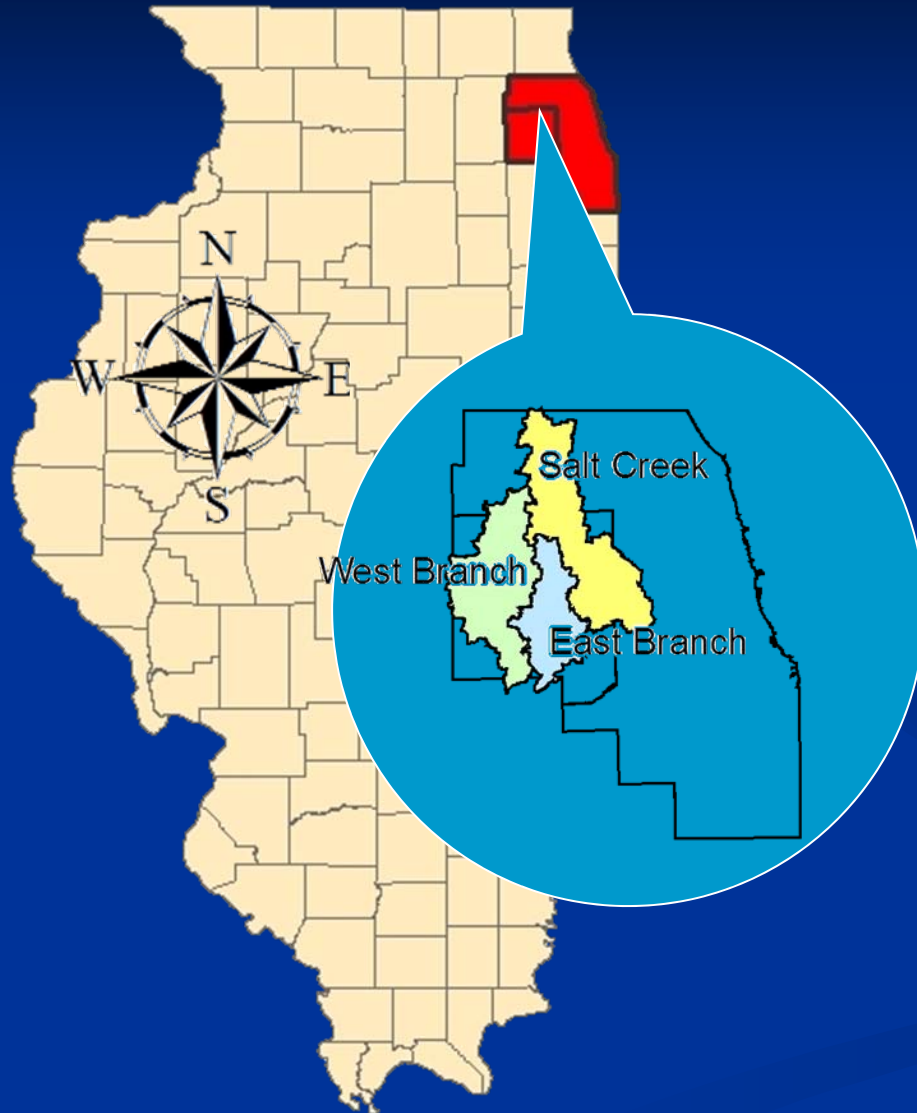
- Village of Addison
- Village of Arlington Heights
- Village of Bartlett
- Village of Bensenville
- Village of Bloomingdale
- Village of Bolingbrook
- Village of Carol Stream
- Village of Clarendon Hills
- Village of Downers Grove
- Downers Grove Sanitary District
- The County of DuPage
- City of Elmhurst
- Village of Glen Ellyn
- Glenbard Wastewater Authority
- Village of Glendale Heights
- Village of Hanover Park
- Village of Hinsdale
- Village of Itasca
- Village of Lisle
- Village of Lombard
- Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
- City of Naperville
- City of Oakbrook Terrace
- Village of Roselle
- Salt Creek Sanitary District
- Village of Schaumburg
- Village of Villa Park
- City of West Chicago
- Village of Westmont
- City of Wheaton
- Wheaton Sanitary District
- City of Wood Dale
- Village of Woodridge



Associate Members

- Baxter & Woodman, Inc.
- CDM Smith
- DuPage County Health Department
- Engineering Resource Associates
- Forest Preserve District of DuPage County
- Geosyntec Consultants
- HDR Inc.
- Huff & Huff, Inc.
- Illinois Department of Transportation
- Illinois State Toll Highway Authority
- Inter-Fluve, Inc.
- Naperville Park District
- Prairie Rivers Network
- RJN Group
- Robinson Engineering
- Ross A. Hill
- Salt Creek Watershed Network
- Sierra Club, River Prairie Group
- Steve Kaar
- Strand Associates, Inc.
- Suburban Laboratories, Inc.
- The Conservation Foundation
- The Morton Arboretum
- V3 Companies
- Walter E. Deuchler Associates, Inc.
- York Township Highway Dept.

DRSCW Project Area



Project Area lies in Cook and DuPage Counties (NE Illinois)

Approximately 360 square miles of watershed

Three waterways (100 miles of main stem stream)

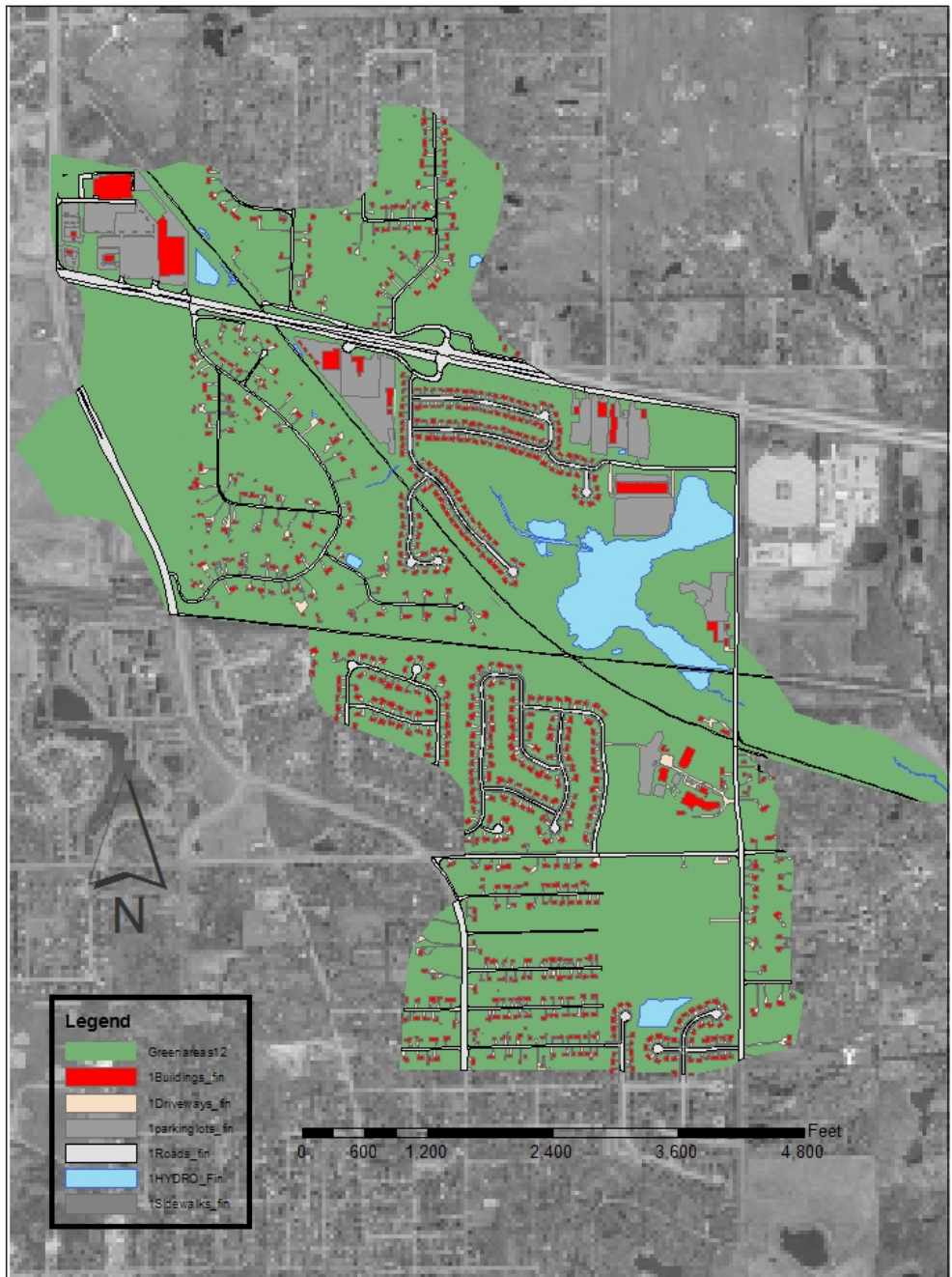
55 municipal entities

156 MGD of effluent (based on DAF) from 25 POTW operators

Urban to suburban with 48.7% being classified as residential, 24.7% as non-residential urban and 26.6% as open space, including water

Approved TMDLs for DO and chloride on several reaches

Plate 1. WinSLAMM Source Area Polygons (West Branch Subbasin Mapping)





TMDLs in Upper DuPage River & Salt Creek (2004)

All streams classified as general use (highest standard)

- **West Branch of the DuPage River**

Impairments: *chloride and copper*

- **East Branch of the DuPage River**

Impairments: *conductivity, chloride and dissolved oxygen (DO)*

- **Salt Creek**

Impairments: *copper, conductivity, chloride and dissolved oxygen (DO)*

IEPA Recommendations

- Lower effluent limits for ammonia and CBOD for sewage treatment plants that discharge wastewater to these streams (8 mg/L CBOD₅ and 1 mg/L ammonia-N levels recommended)
- Evaluate in-stream aeration or dam removal and implement if cost effective
- Manage storm water and combined sewer overflows to reduce organic loading
- Develop and implement BMPs for road de-icing activities

Problems with the TMDLs

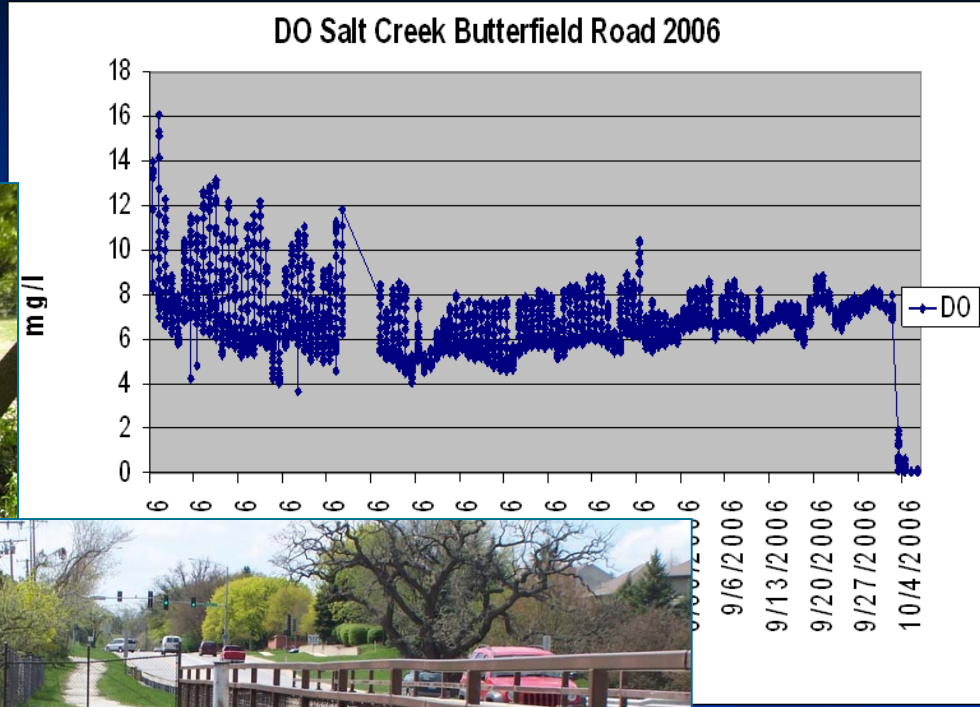
1. Water quality data based on insufficient sampling (limited temporally and spatially)
2. Currently POTWs all discharging at levels below the proposed new limits (no changes in practices were actually proposed)
3. POTW approach alone very expensive and not likely to attain water quality standards
4. Dams, in stream aeration, chloride BMPs –who researches, coordinates and pays for the project



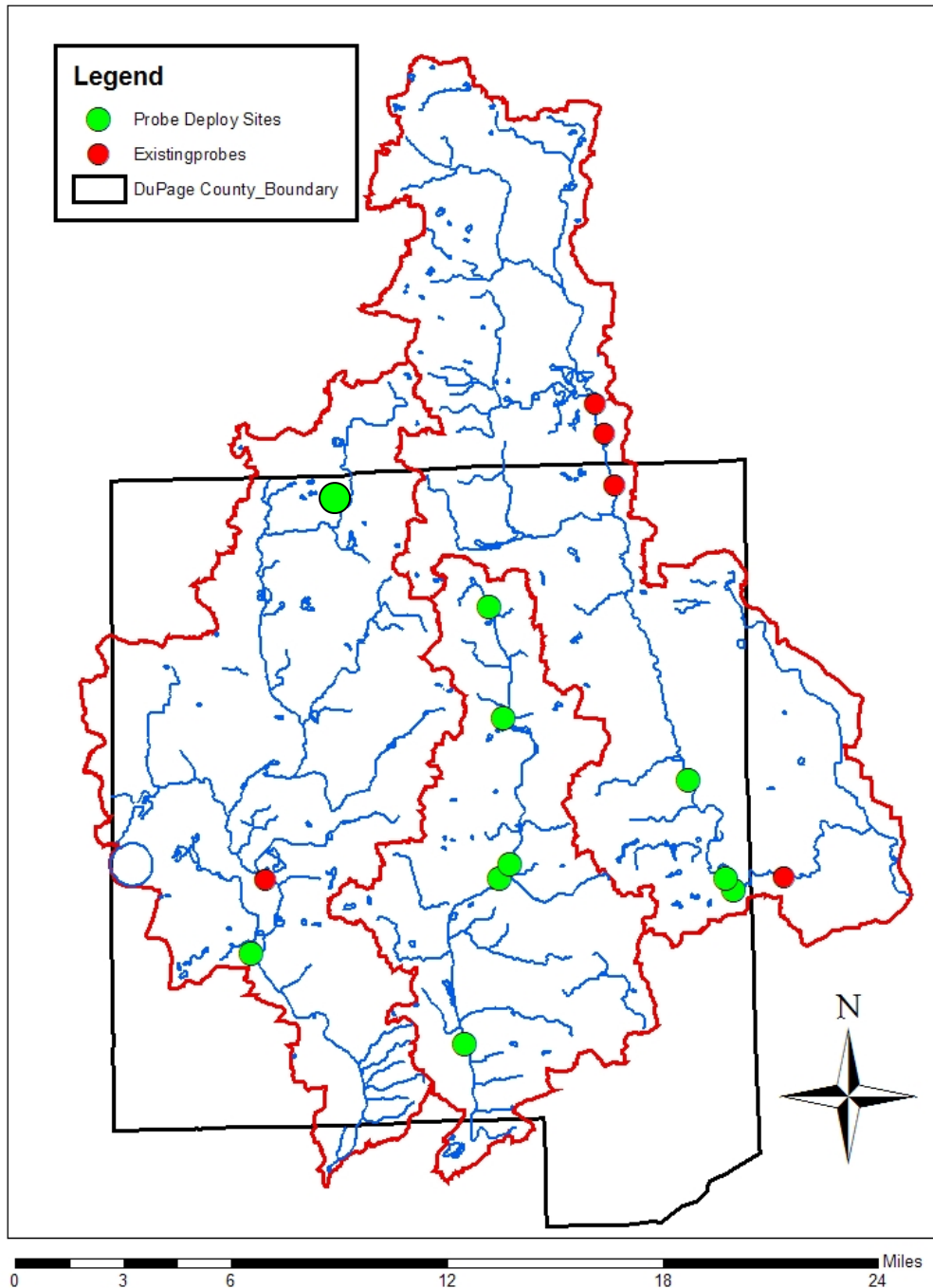
Monitoring and TMDL Implementation Activities



Continuous Dissolved Oxygen Monitoring



Map 1. DO Probe Deployment Sites, July 2006

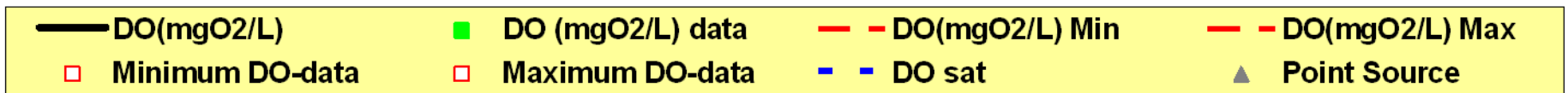
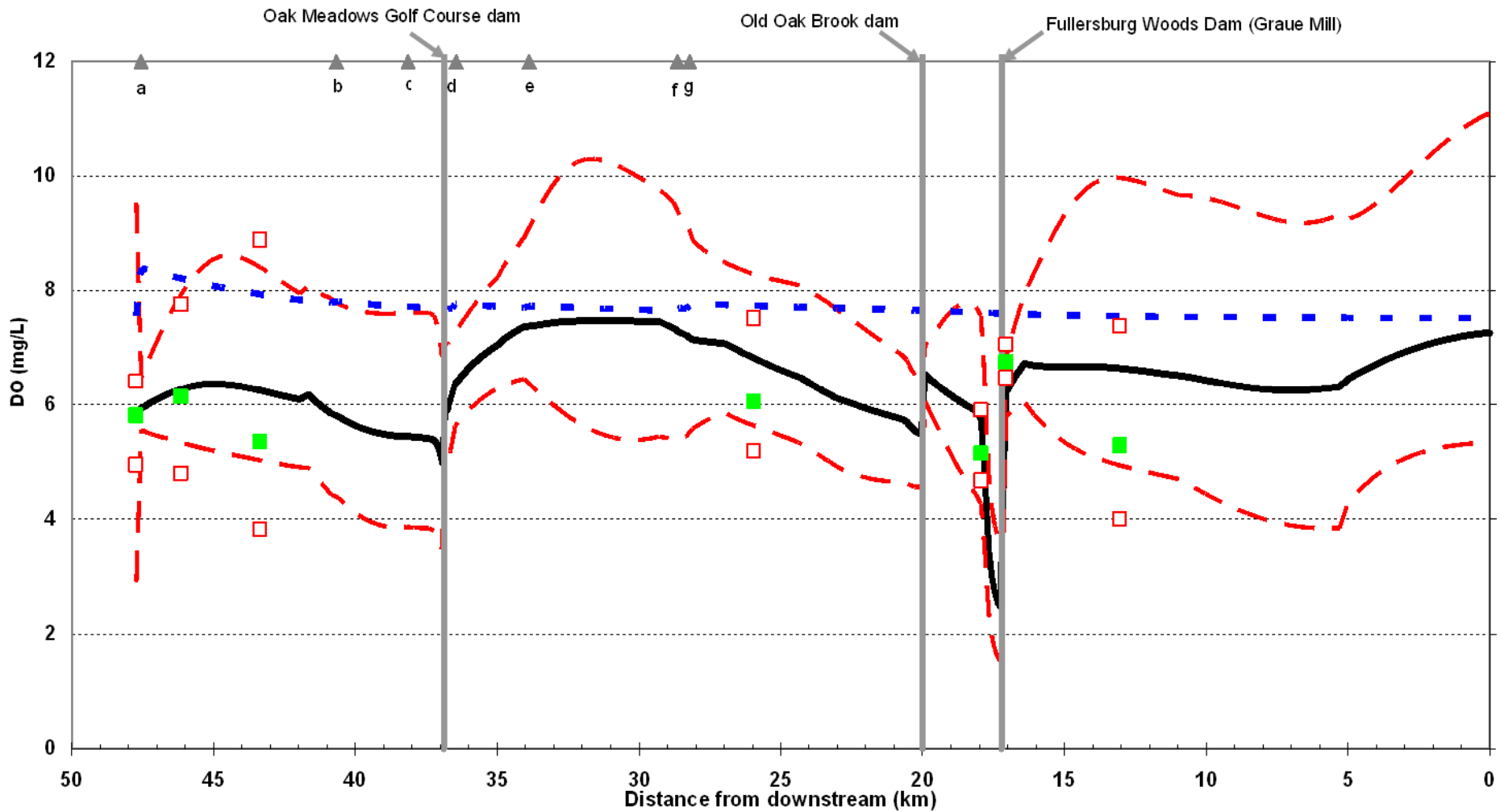


Continuous DO Monitoring Project

- Started 2006
- 10 Green Icons probes deployed by Workgroup
- 5 Red Icons probes deployed by Workgroup agencies
- 16 SOD sites also sampled

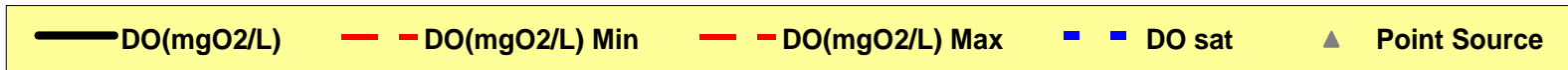
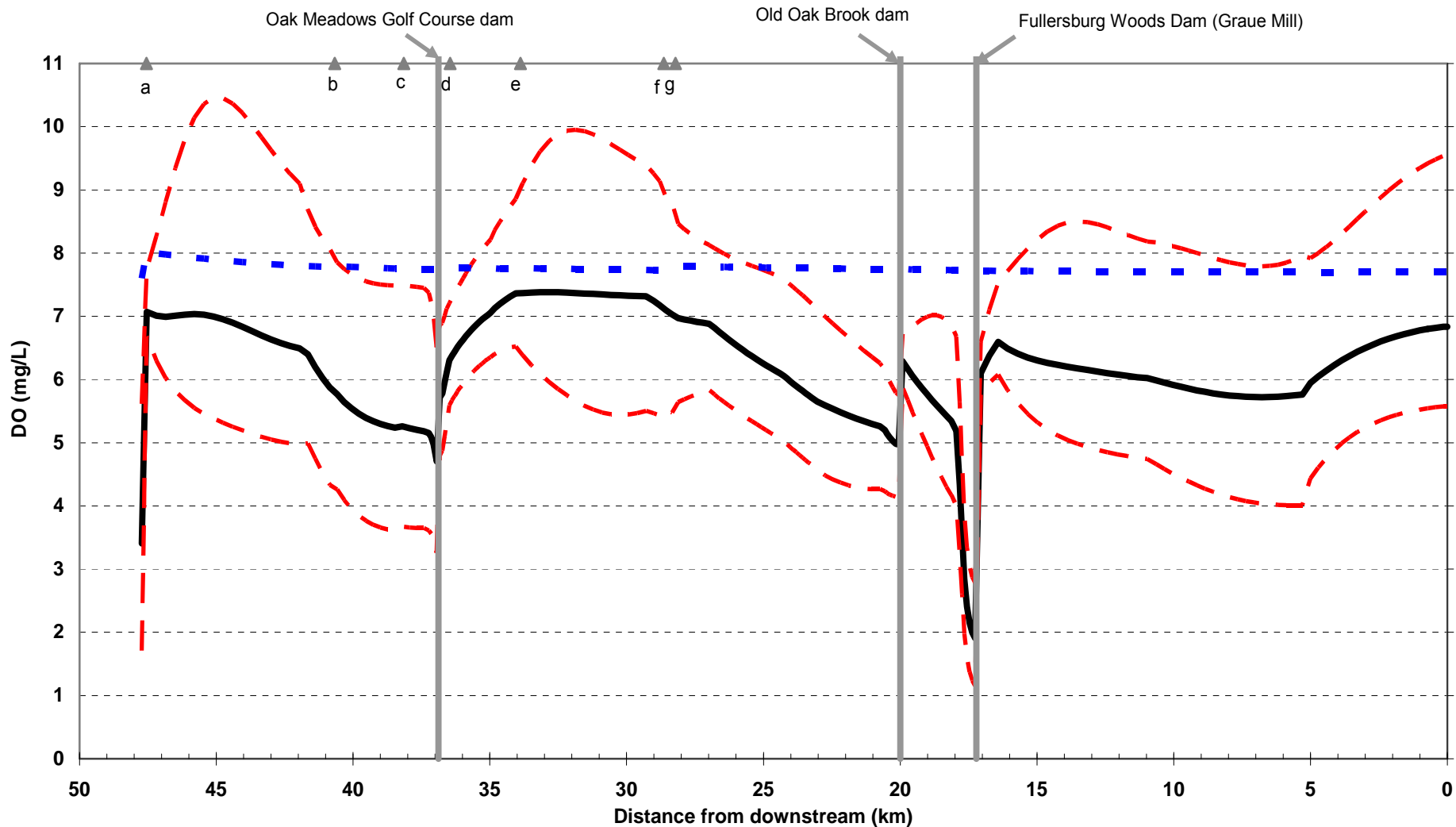
Salt Creek (8/2/2007) Mainstem

Comparisons of Observed and Predicted Dissolved Oxygen: 2007 Calibration Run



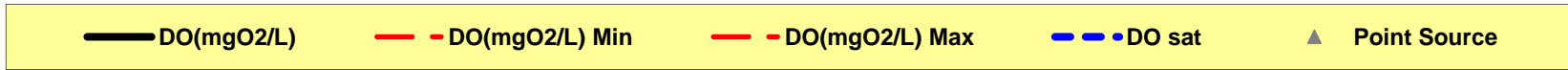
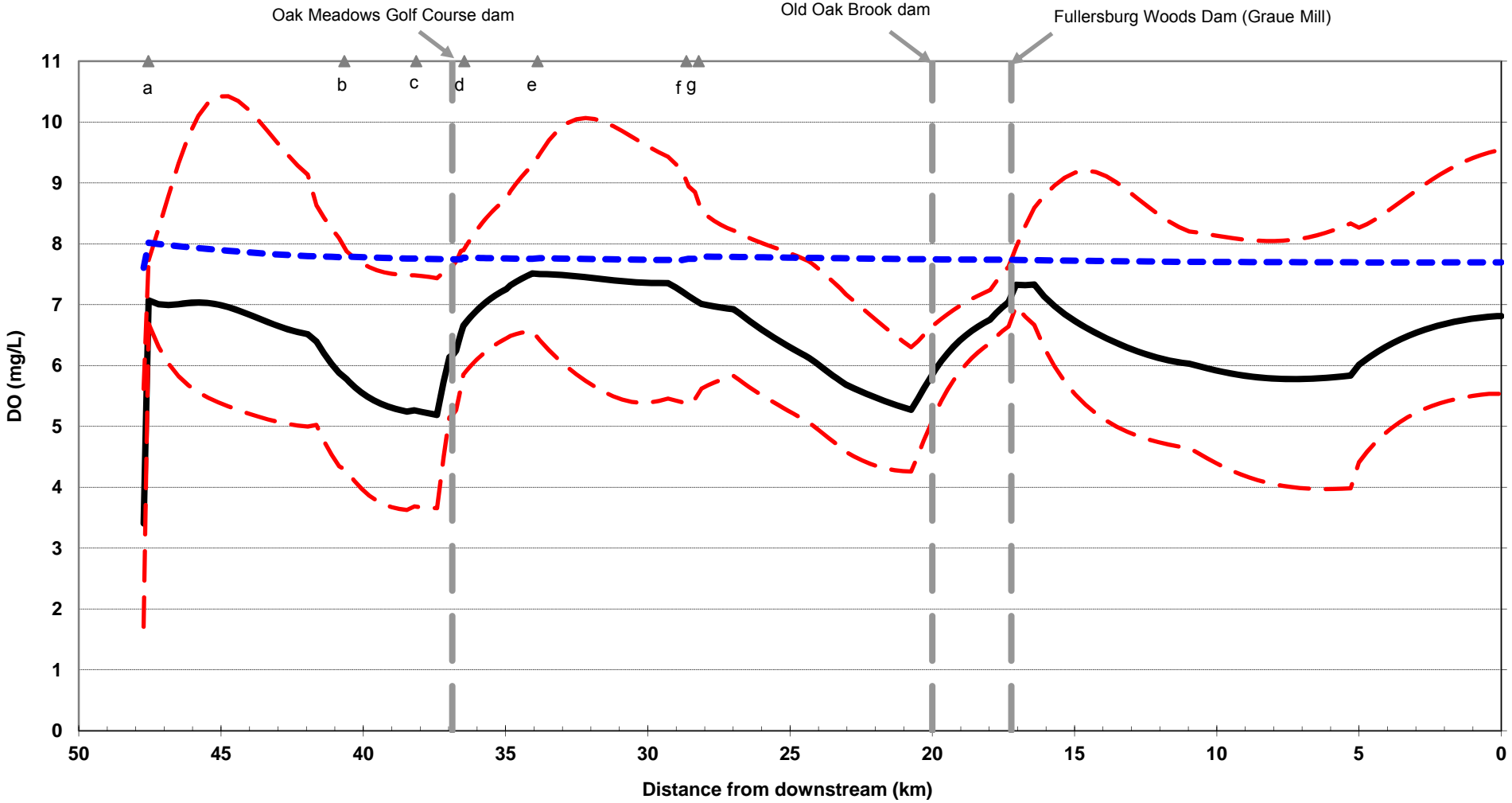
Salt Creek Mainstem

Monthly Average of June 2005 DMR Condition with 3° C Increased Plant Discharge and Air Temperature

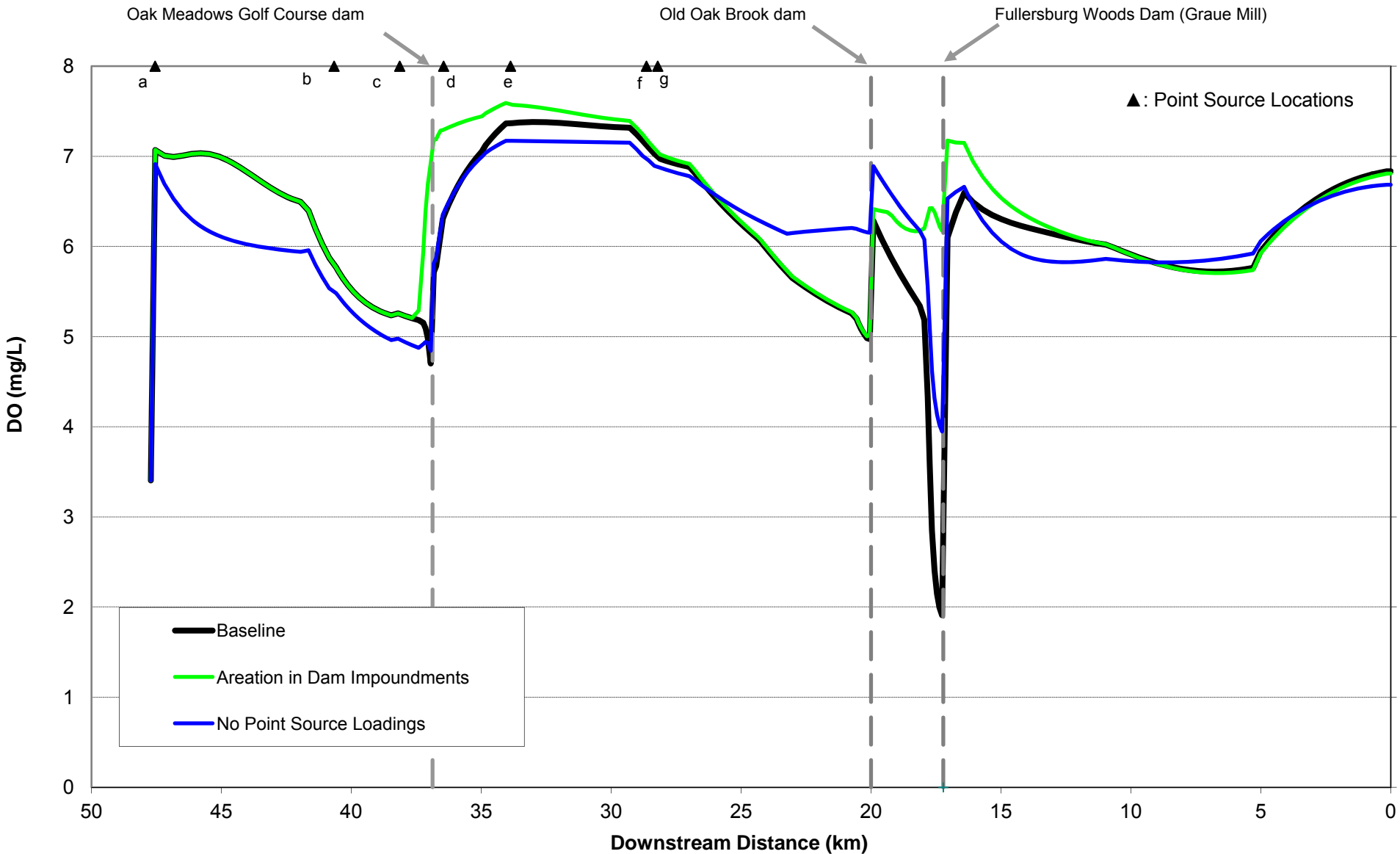


Salt Creek (8/15/2006) Mainstem

All Dams Removed



Daily Average Dissolved Oxygen vs. Downstream Distance Evaluation Scenarios 2 & 3



Chloride Reduction and Education



Chloride TMDLs Goals

- IEPA TMDL recommended chloride load reductions
 - East Branch DuPage River - 33% reduction
 - West Branch DuPage River - 35% reduction
 - Salt Creek - 14% reduction

	Salt Creek	East Branch	West Branch	Total
TMDL Target, Tons of Cl ⁻ /yr	13,300	5,200	13,700	32,200
TMDL Baseline, Tons of Cl ⁻ /yr	15,500	7,800	21,100	44,400
DRSCW Baseline, Tons of Cl ⁻ /yr	32,600	16,900	21,200	70,700

Pre-wetting of solids



Anti-icing (liquids applications)



“Anti-icing is the application of a de-icer to the roadway before a frost or snowfall to prevent melted snow and ice from forming a bond with the road surface”

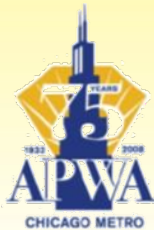


Photo: Hanover Park



Less Salt, Less Money, Enough Said.

Public Agency Deicing Workshop
Sept. 24, 2009



CDM



Education and Outreach

■ Chloride reduction fact sheets have been developed and distributed

■ Mayors and Managers

■ Public Works Managers / Staff

■ Commercial Operations

■ Homeowners

■ Alternative Products Memo

■ www.drscw.org/winter



FACT SHEET
DURAGE RIVER
SALT CREEK
WORKGROUP
2008
Chloride Usage Education and Reduction Program

HOMEOWNERS

Salt Improves Winter Driveway Conditions But Harms Ecosystems
Ranging roads and parking areas free of ice and snow is an essential part of modern life. However, road salt - one of the most toxic used to achieve this goal - contains chloride as its principal ingredient. Chloride does more than melt snow and ice; it negatively impacts local lakes and rivers. Other major ingredients of commercial road salt include arsenic and copper.

Posteriorly, contribute more than 177,000 tons of chloride to river waterways annually. Chloride enters the waterways, where it forms toxic salts and acids. Please contact City of Hesperia.

As snow and ice melt, they drain into landscaped areas or storm drains, and then to natural bodies of water. Waters from a distant area contain high levels of chloride, which do not degrade, and there is no cost-effective way to remove it. Excessive levels of chloride can severely impair the ability of plants to absorb water and nutrients. These negative effects are common to both aquatic and terrestrial plants in residential gardens, landscaped areas, and rivers. Fish and other aquatic organisms are then impacted by the decline in habitat.

How Much Salt is Getting into Our Rivers?
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set total maximum daily loads (TMDL) for chloride in the DuPage River and Salt Creek. These TMDLs state

FACT SHEET
DURAGE RIVER
SALT CREEK
WORKGROUP
2008
Chloride Usage Education and Reduction Program

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR/STAFF

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Salt Reduction is an Environmental Concern Attracting Regulators
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set total maximum daily loads (TMDL) for chloride in the Upper DuPage River and Salt Creek. These TMDLs state that the legal level of chloride in the river is being exceeded, and require that the load be reduced. In order to investigate current usage of chloride and possible reduction strategies, the DuPage River Salt Creek Workgroup (DRSCW) conducted a Chloride Usage Education and Reduction Program Study based on a survey of 39 commercial and eight private companies in the watershed. 117,000 tons of chloride are used annually. This figure does not include residential use, meaning actual usage rates are much higher. Local

FACT SHEET
DURAGE RIVER
SALT CREEK
WORKGROUP
2008
Chloride Usage Education and Reduction Program

MAYORS/MANAGERS

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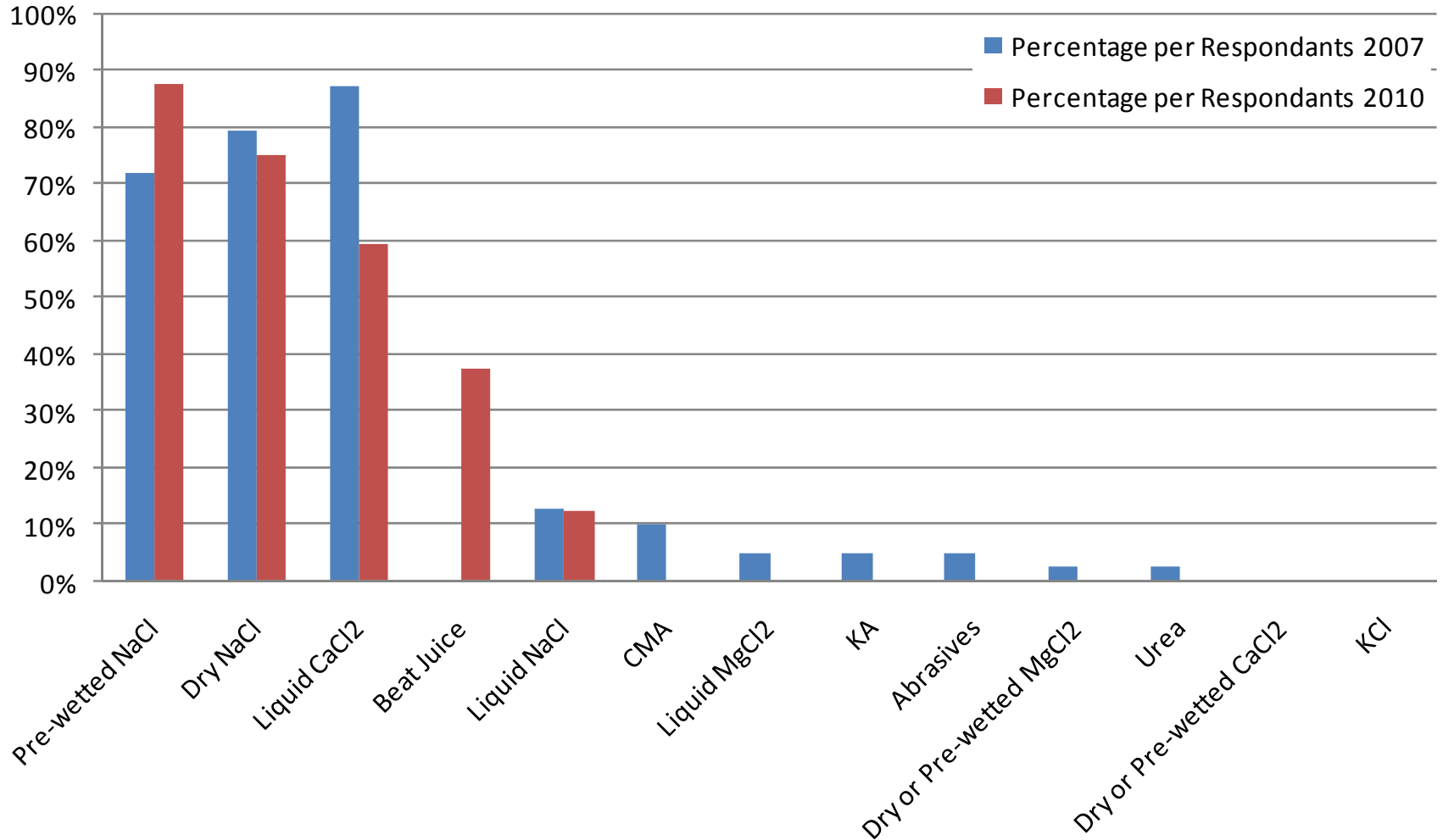
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Alternatives to Salt Can Save Public Agencies Considerable Funds
The DRSCW is not recommending the selling, stockpiling, and reselling of chloride, plus a huge cost in public safety. However, using less salt in general can help reduce chloride levels and help the community - environmentally and financially.

Local roads have not been in two winters of the DuPage River and Salt Creek. Chloride has not only changed the surface and texture of the dry ice surface, there remains a large amount of chloride in the water. Please contact Program Director of DuPage County.

Survey Results - Alternative Practices

Deicing and Snow Removal Agents Questionnaire Reponse





Beyond TMDLs

Adaptive Management to meet
the aquatic life goal of the CWA

Simplified Decision Table of Assessment of Aquatic Life Use

		Fish IBI		
		Not impaired (F-IBI \geq 41)	Moderate impaired (20 < F-IBI < 41)	Severe impaired (F-IBI \leq 20)
Bug IBI	Not impaired (M-IBI \geq 41.8)	FULL	FULL or NON	NON
	Moderate impaired (20.9 < M-IBI < 41.8)	FULL or NON	NON	NON
	Severe impaired (M-IBI \leq 20.9)	NON	NON	NON

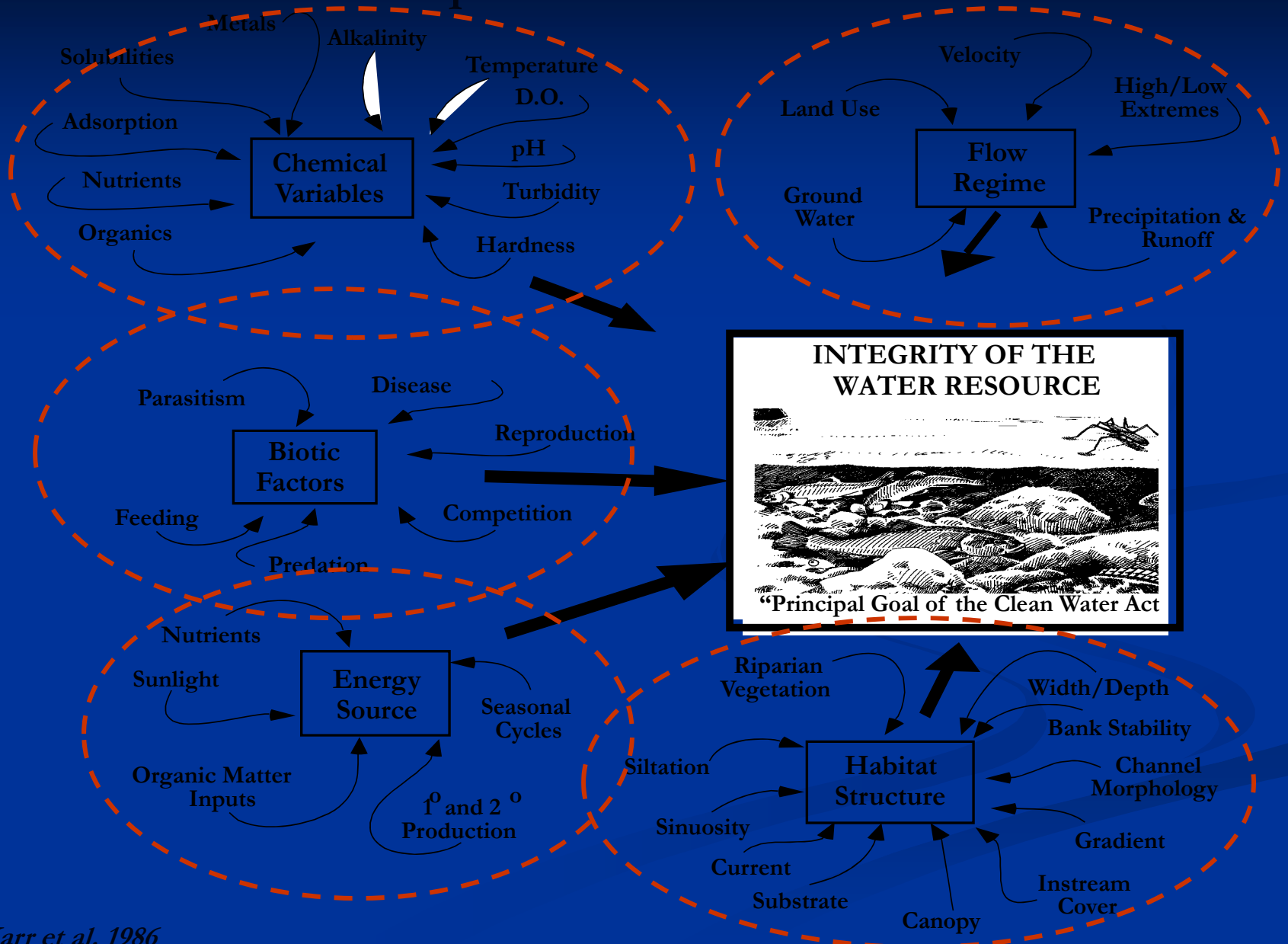
Causes and sources of impairment 2010 IR for selected segments of program area waterways

AUID	Name	Miles	Causes	Sources
IL_GBL-11	East Branch DuPage River	3.4	Alteration in stream-side or littoral vegetative covers, Other flow regime alterations, Dissolved Oxygen, Phosphorus (Total), Polychlorinated biphenyls	Loss of Riparian Habitat, Site Clearance (Land Development or Redevelopment), Streambank Modifications/destabilization, Channelization, Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers, Source Unknown, Municipal Point Source Discharges
IL_GLA-02	Addison Creek (Salt Creek)	6.7	Aldrin, Alteration in stream-side or littoral vegetative covers, Chloride, Chromium (total), DDT, Hexachlorobenzene, , Other flow regime alterations, Phosphorus (Total), Changes in Stream Depth and Velocity Patterns, Fecal Coliform	Contaminated Sediments, Channelization, Loss of Riparian Habitat, Combined Sewer Overflows, Municipal Point Source Discharges, Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers, Upstream Impoundments (e.g., PI-566 NRCS Structures), Dam or Impoundment

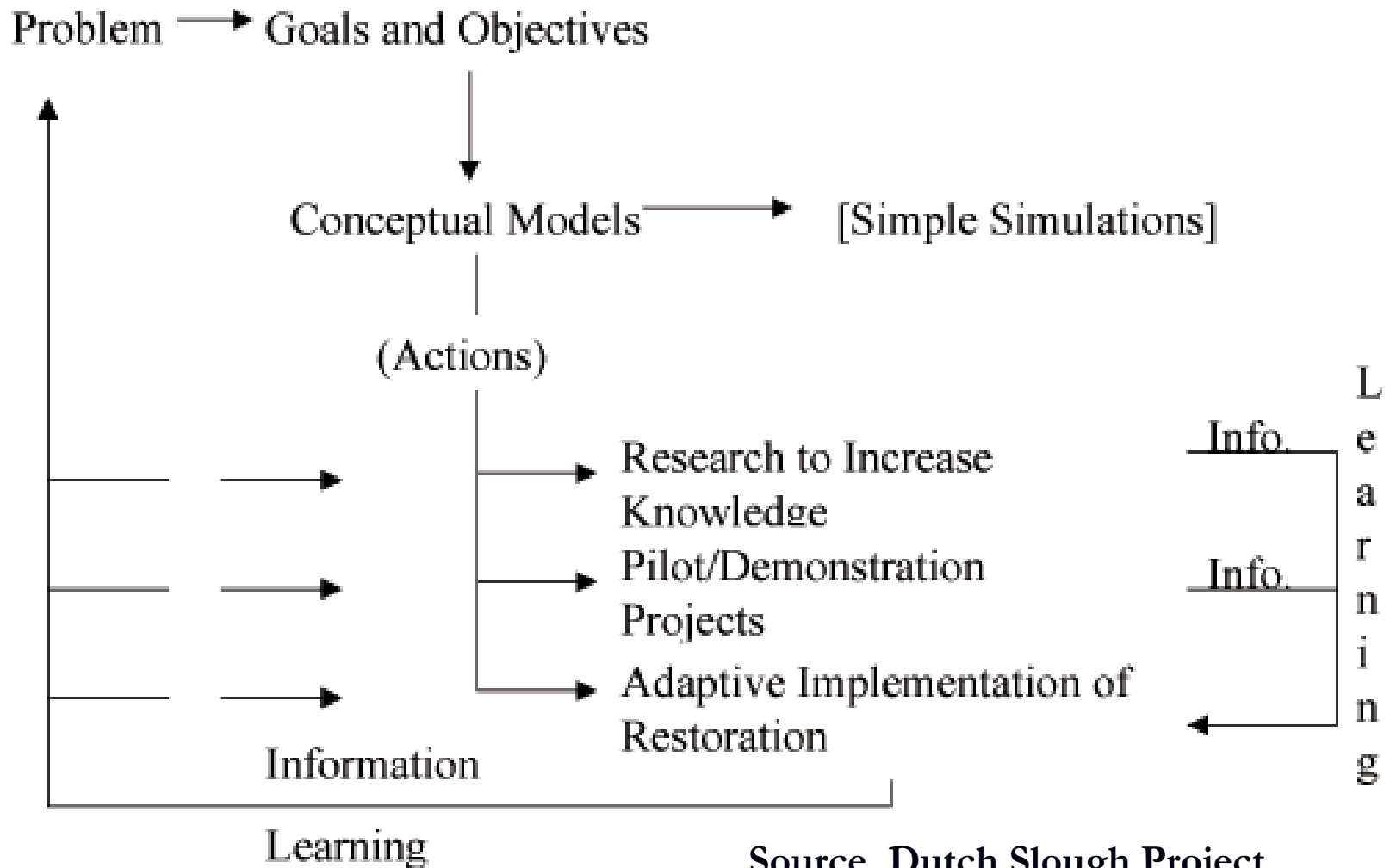
2010 303 (d) Impairment listings for selected segments of
program area waterways

Water Name	Water ID	Miles/Acres	Designated Use	Impairment Listing
E. Br. DuPage R.	IL_GBL-11	3.43	Aquatic Life	Phosphorus (Total)
Addison Cr.	IL_GLA-02	6.69	Aquatic Life	Aldrin, Chromium (total), DDT, Hexachlorobenzene, Nickel, Phosphorus (Total)

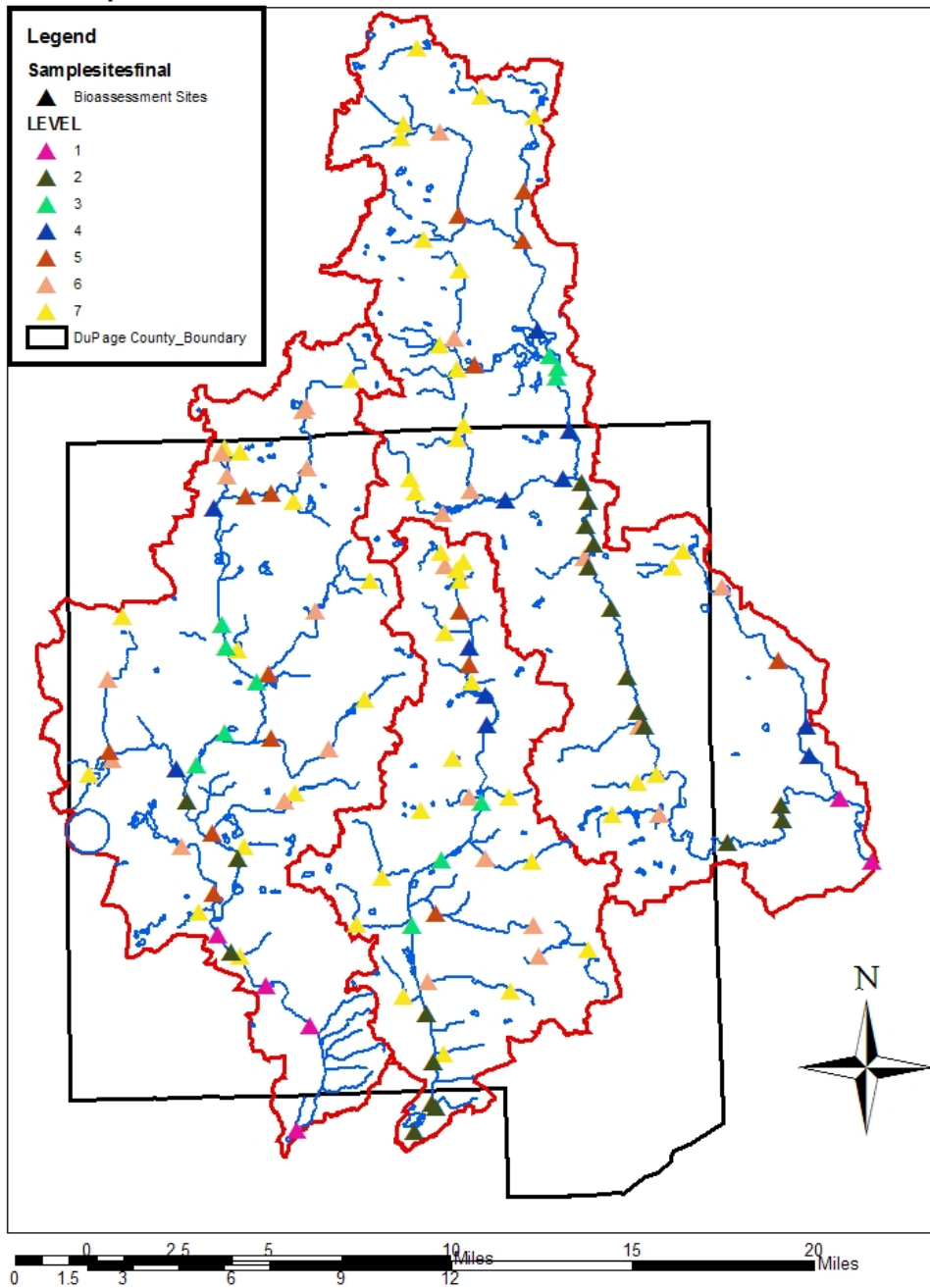
The Five Major Factors Which Determine the Integrity of Aquatic Resources



Adaptive Management Planning and Decision Process



DRSCW Bioassessment Plan

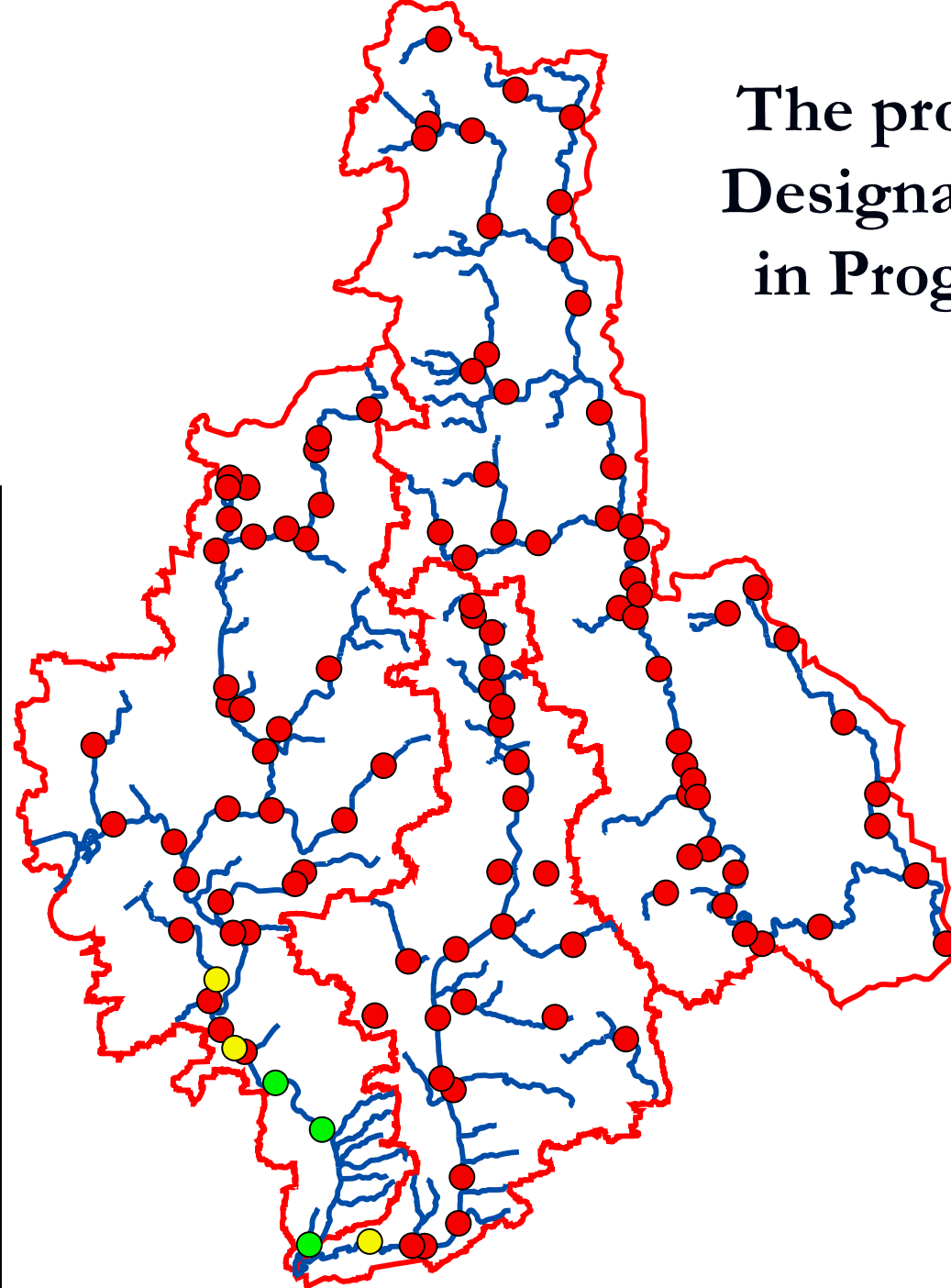


Monitoring Bioassessment Plan Elements

- Fish
- Macroinvertebrates
- Habitat – QHEI
- Water Chemistry
- Sediment Chemistry



The problem – Not Supporting Designated Use for Aquatic Life in Program Area (2006-7 data)



Legend

Supporting Aquatic Life

● Non

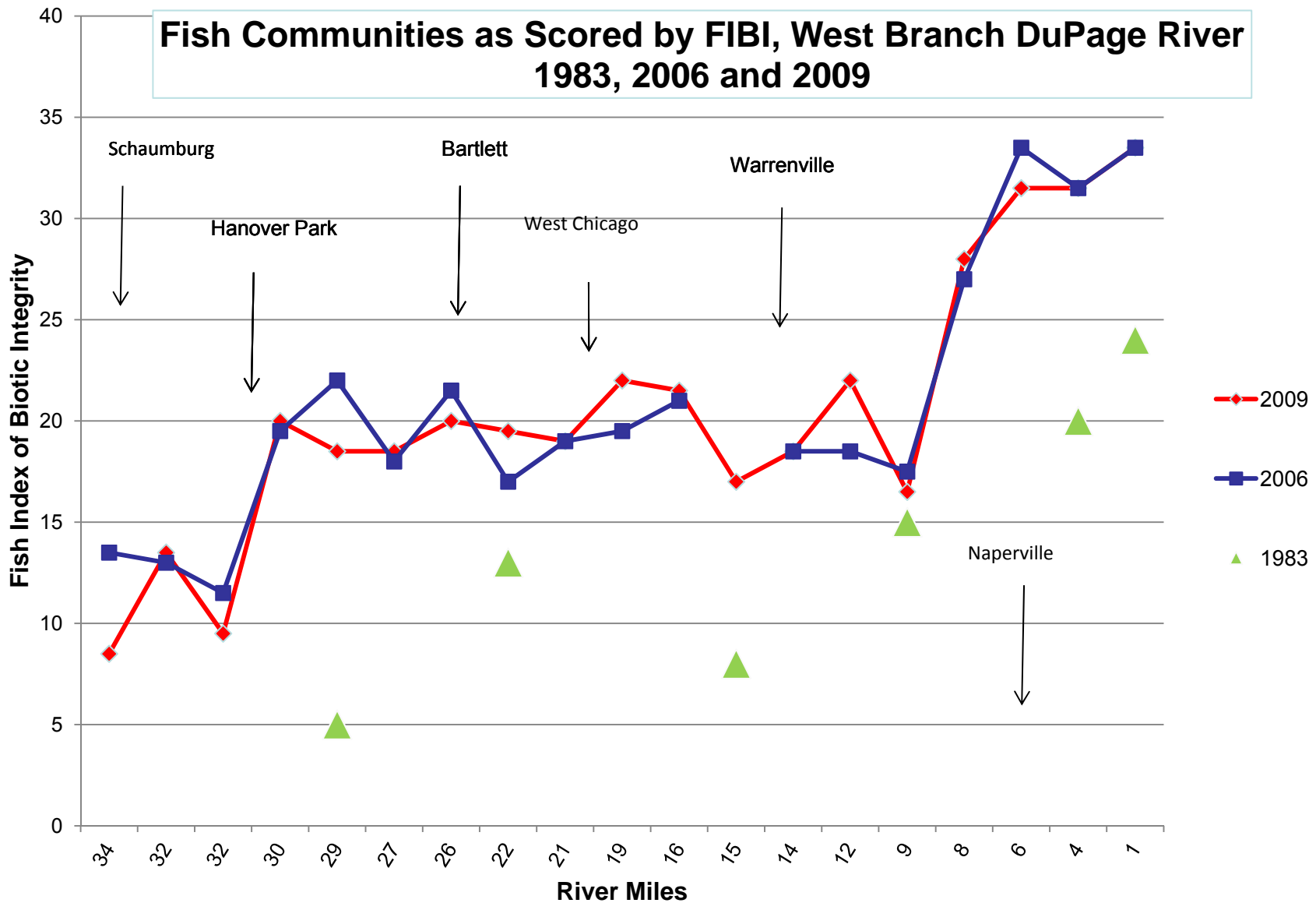
● Partial

● Full

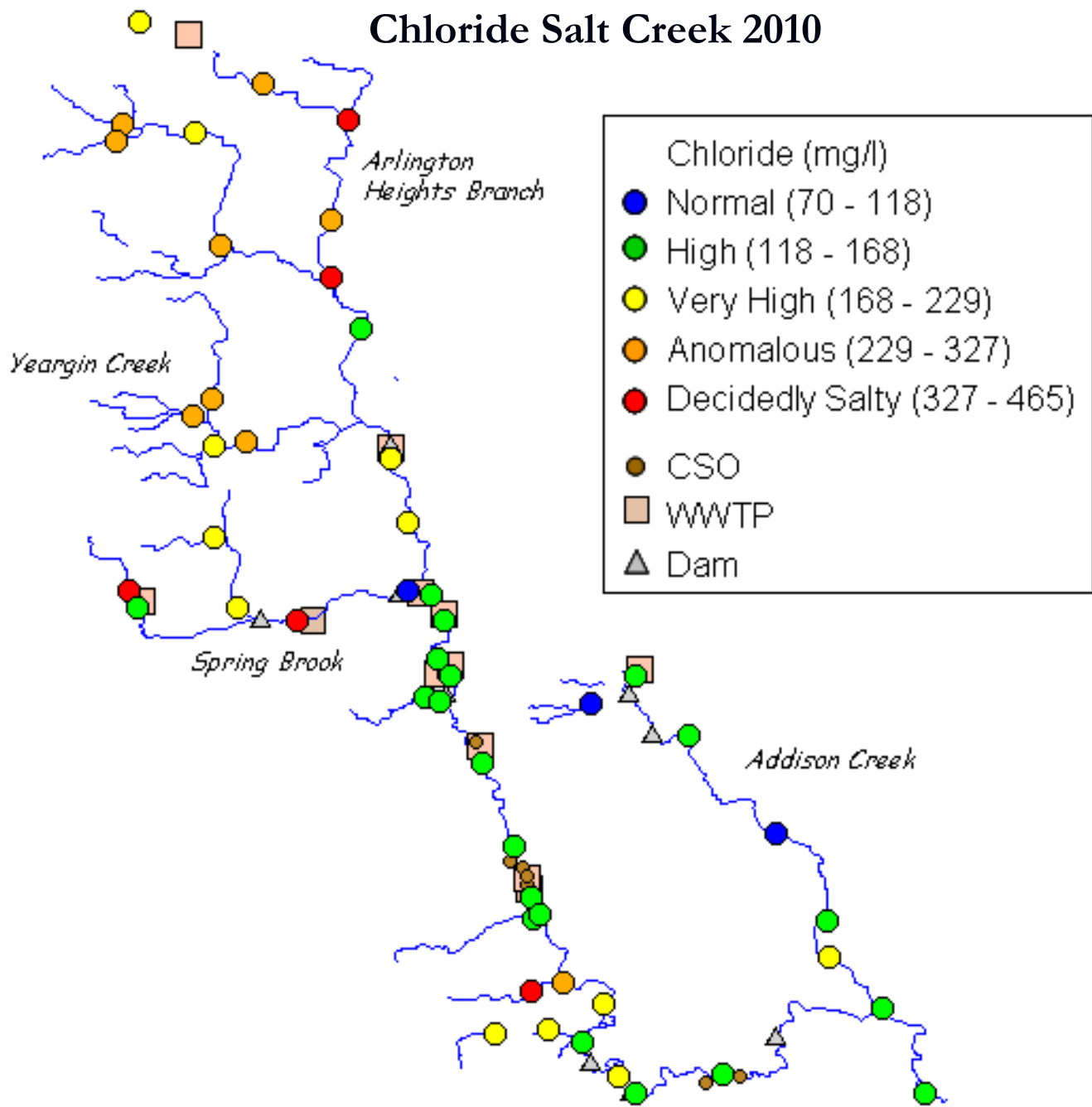
- Project Area Streams

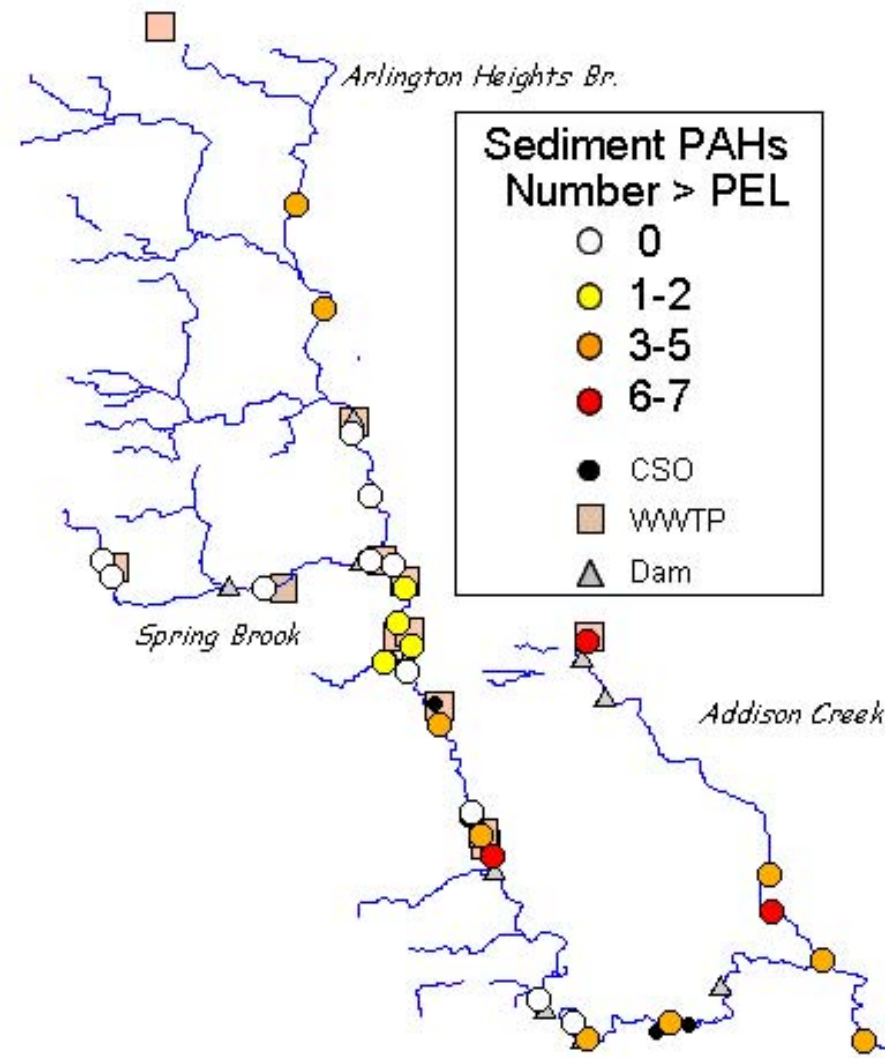
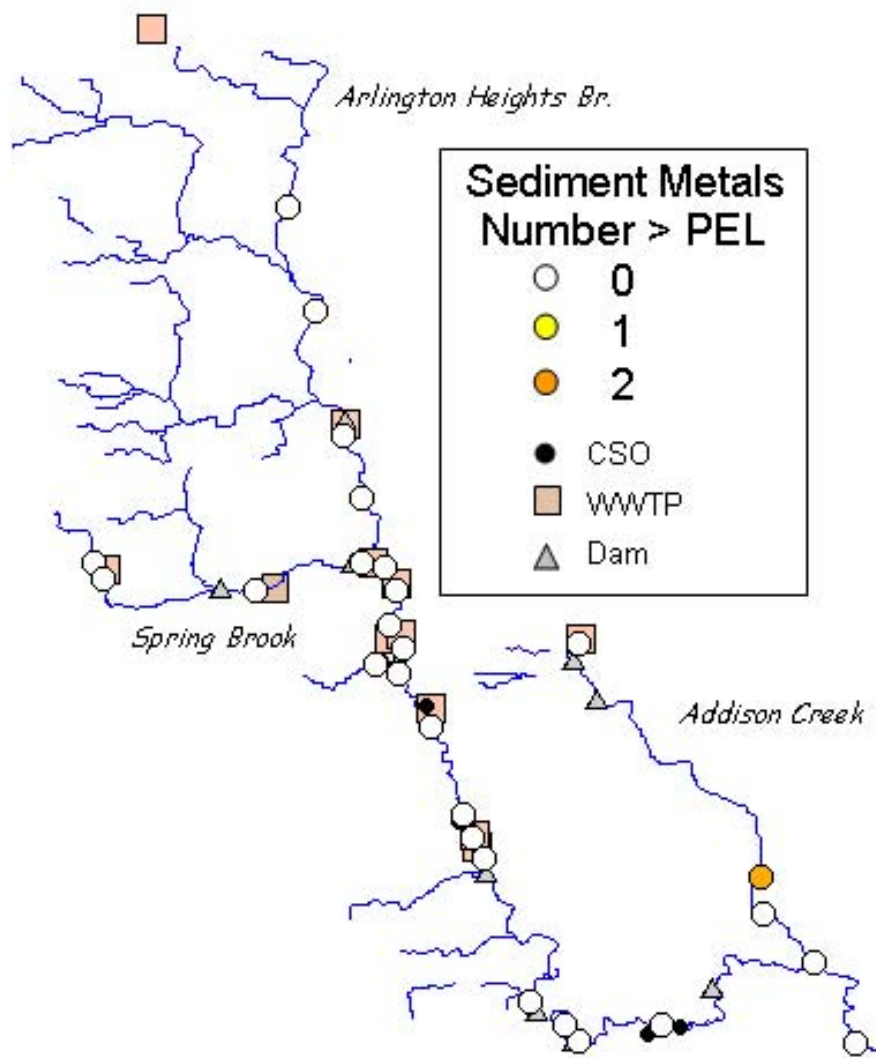
▭ DRSCW Watersheds

Fish Communities as Scored by FIBI, West Branch DuPage River 1983, 2006 and 2009



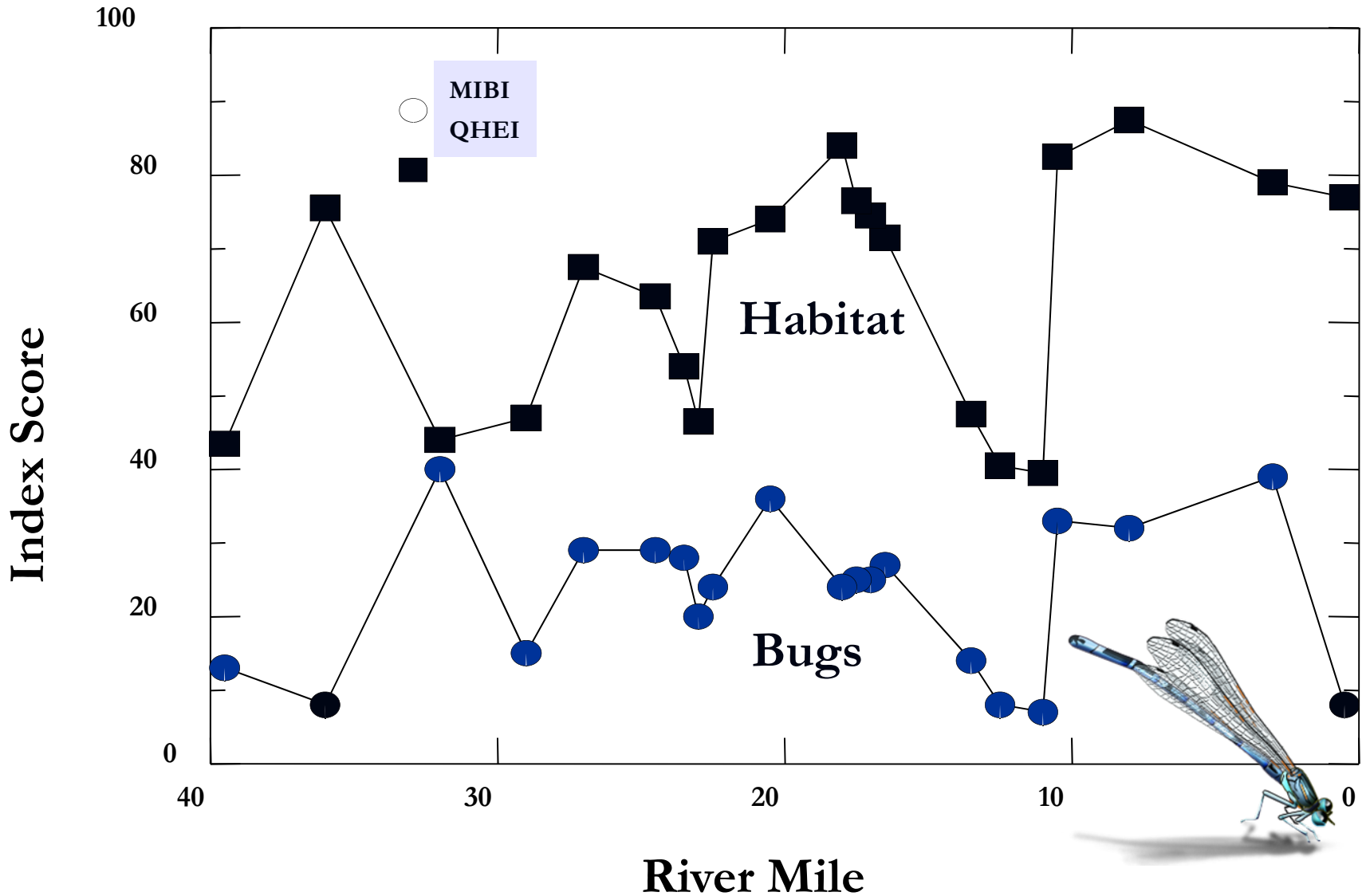
Chloride Salt Creek 2010





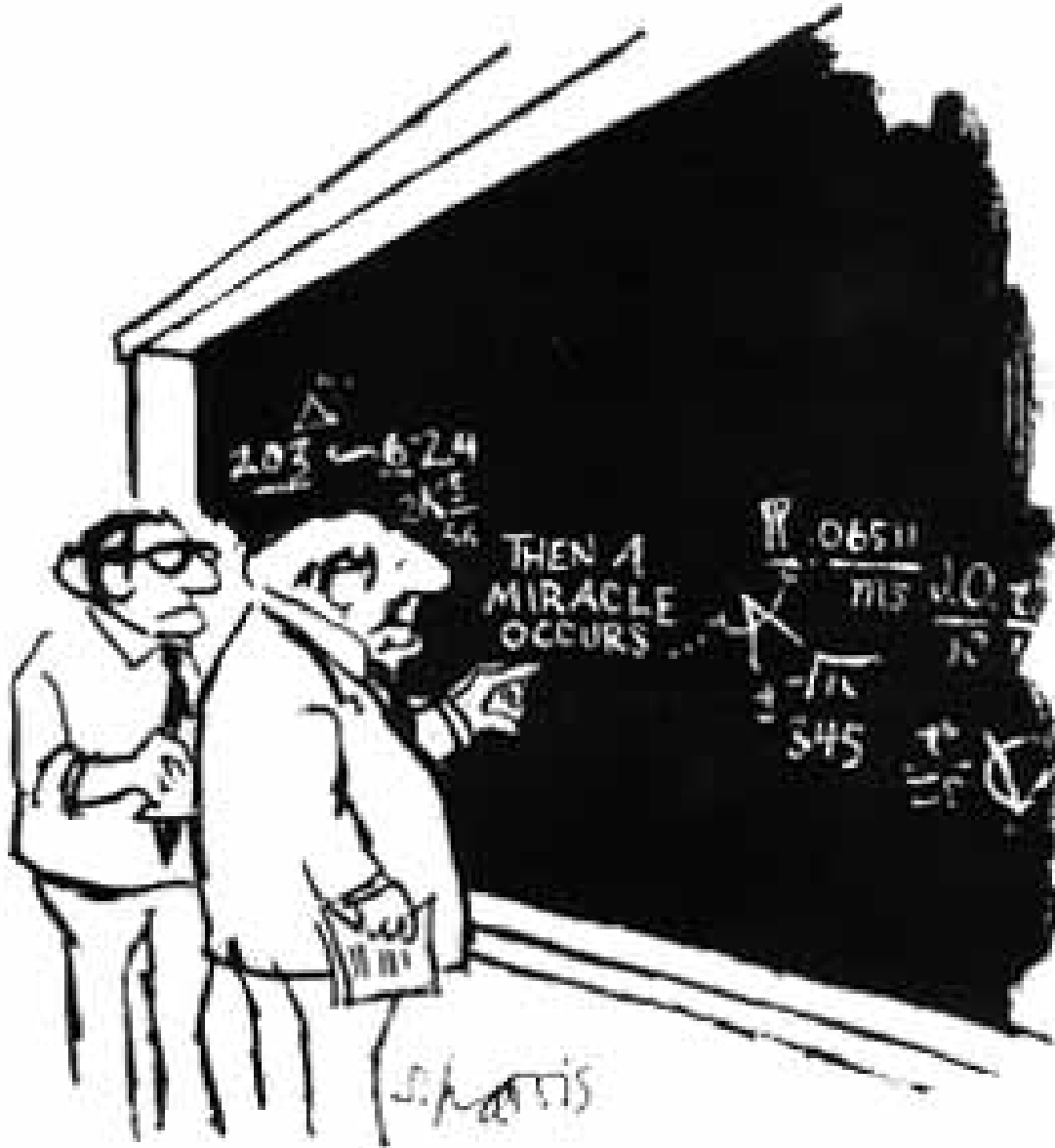
Sediment metals and PAHS Salt Creek 2010

Aquatic Insects and Habitat Scores for Salt Creek (2007)



Problem Statement and Objectives

- ❑ Problem Statement- The majority of the program area not supporting AL
- ❑ Objective- Move aquatic assemblages towards state identified thresholds
 - ❖ Identify stressors to aquatic life
 - ❖ Develop a predictive tool to allocate resources efficiently to tackle stressors
 - ❖ Measure and document outcomes



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

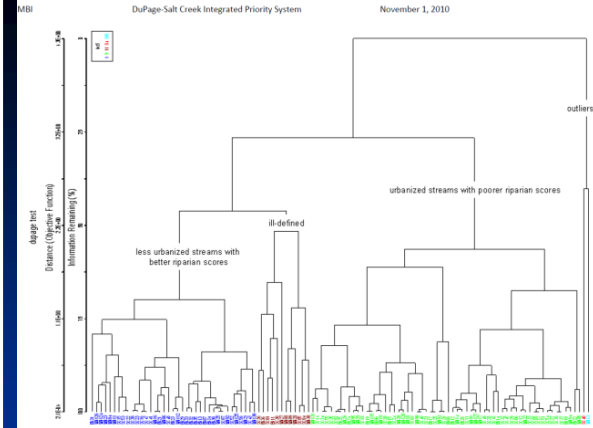
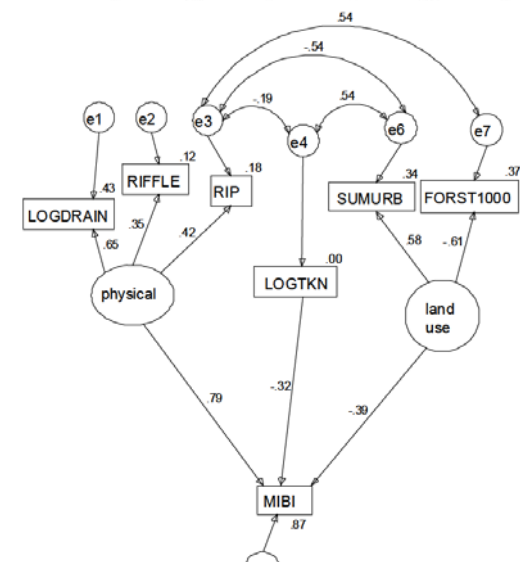
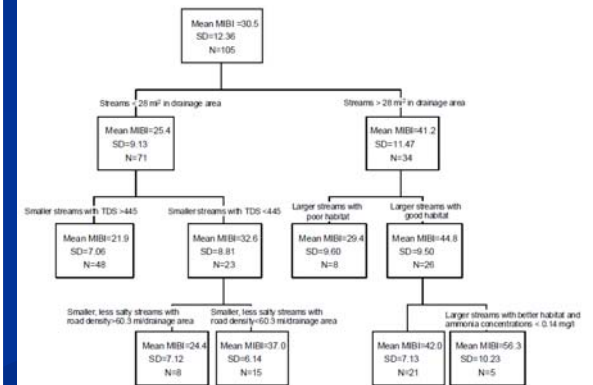


Figure 2. Cluster dendrogram based on Bray-Curtis similarity of fish assemblage attributes for sites in DuPage River-Salt Creek watersheds.



Statistically Demonstrated Stressor Indicators

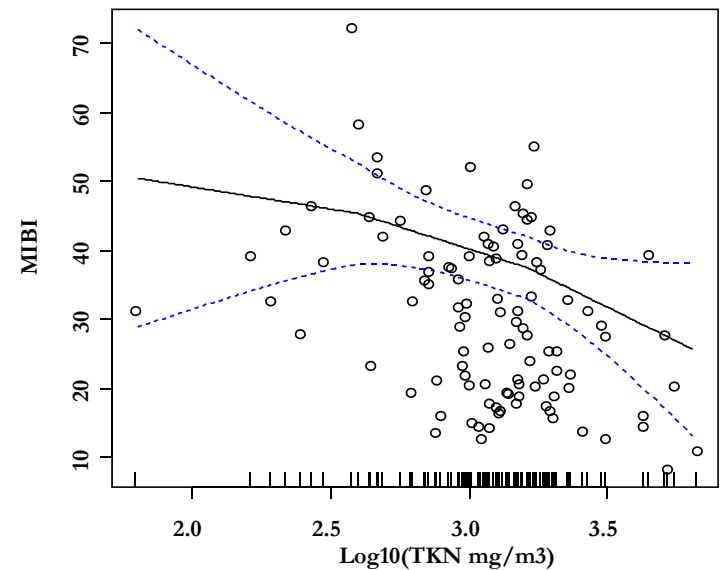
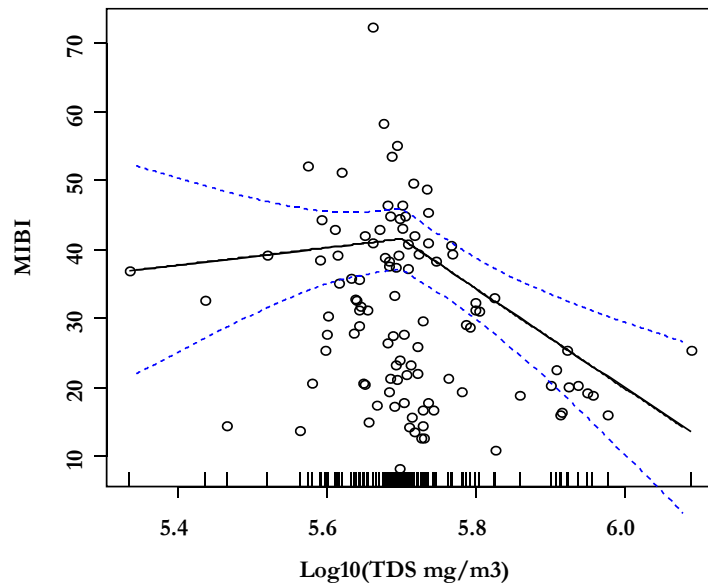
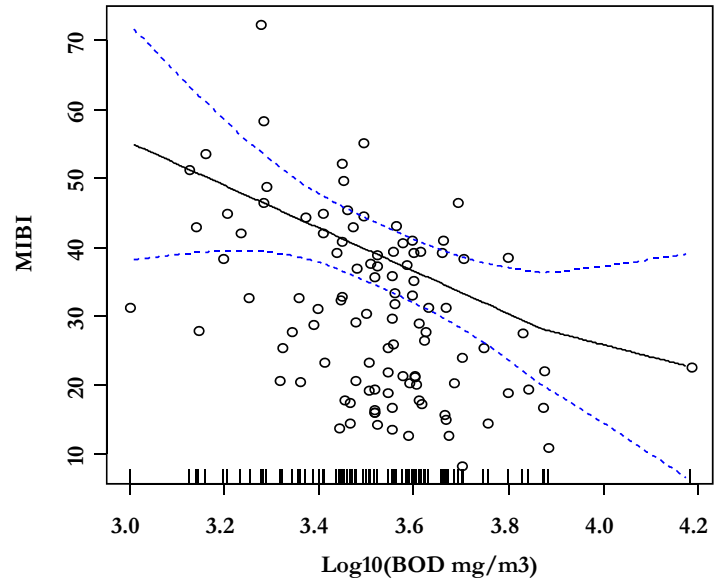
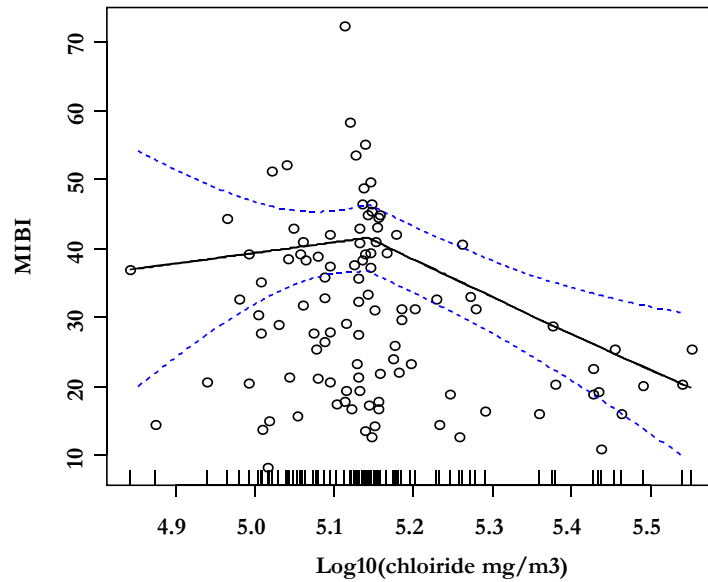
Environmental Parameter

- ❑ Riparian Score
- ❑ Riffle Score
- ❑ Channel Score
- ❑ Substrate Score
- ❑ Pool Score
- ❑ Chloride
- ❑ TKN
- ❑ BOD
- ❑ NH₃N



Identifying Environmental Thresholds

Water Quality Indicators



Composite of Three Scores:

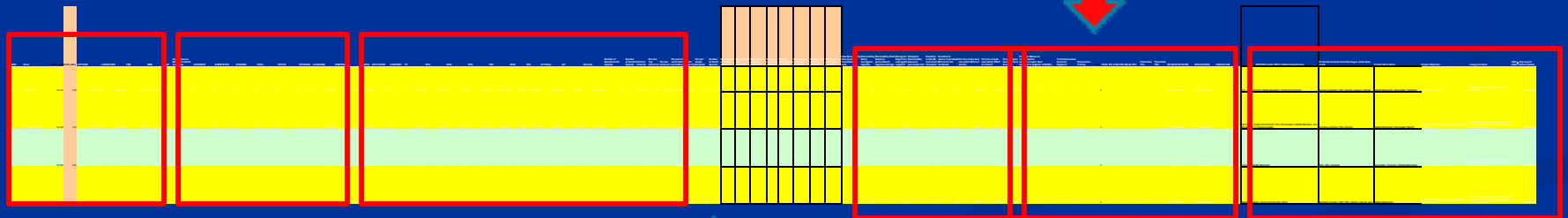
- Rank segments based on how many stressors were present
- Rank extent of open space for segments as proxy for implementability
- Rank segments based on how far biological scores deviate from their benchmark expectations

IPS Tool

fIBI, mIBI
and QHEI

Exceedence of the nine
proximate stressors (1)

Other non – proximate
stressor stressors
(PAHs and metals)



Chemistry
Data

Site ID, RM,
name,
coordinates

Details on
fIBI and
mIBI scores

Computed values for
open space, number
of proximate stressor
exceedences and
deviation from
biological end point

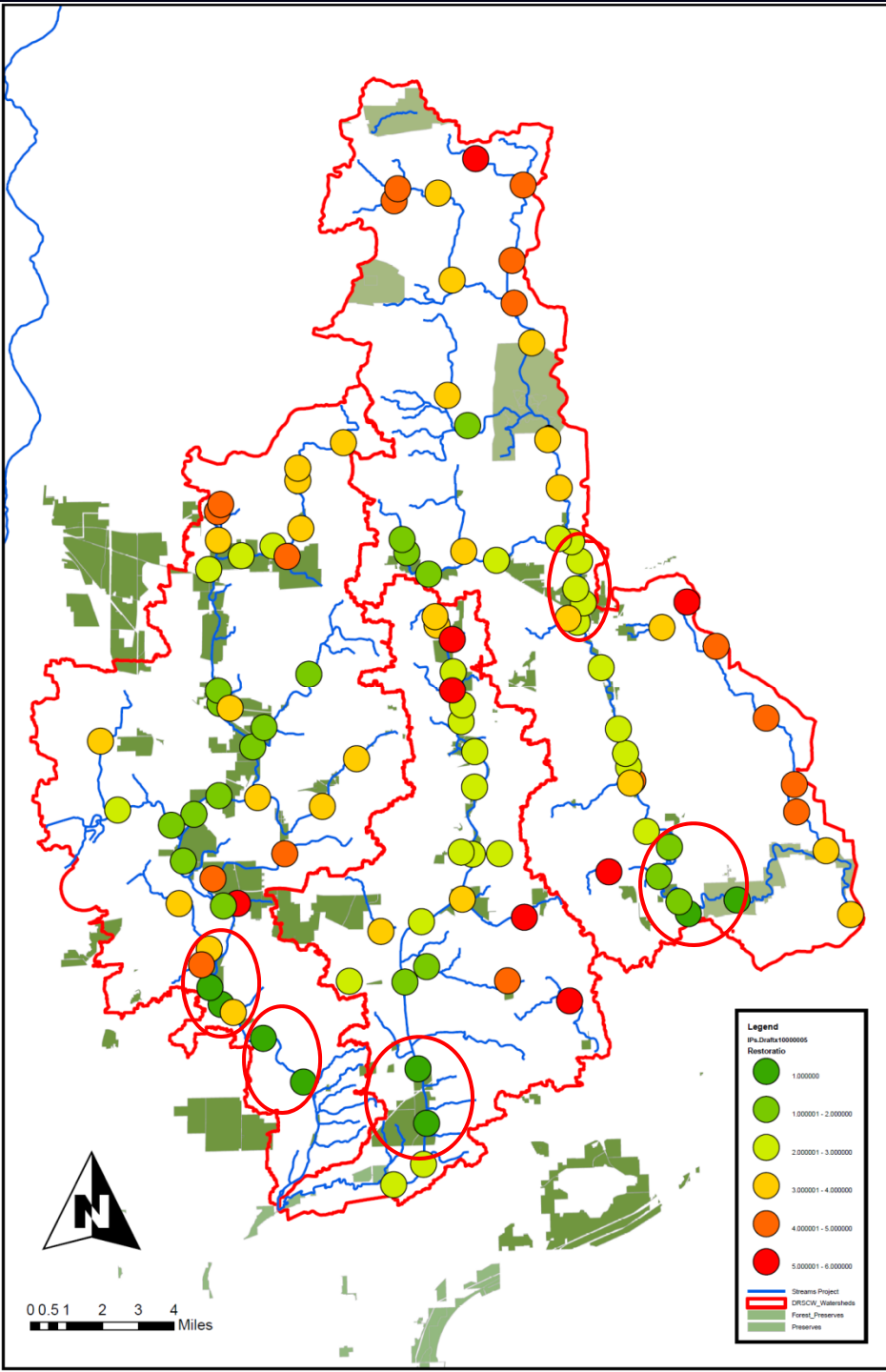
Project
Descriptions
and
objectives

IPS Priority Sites Graded 1-6

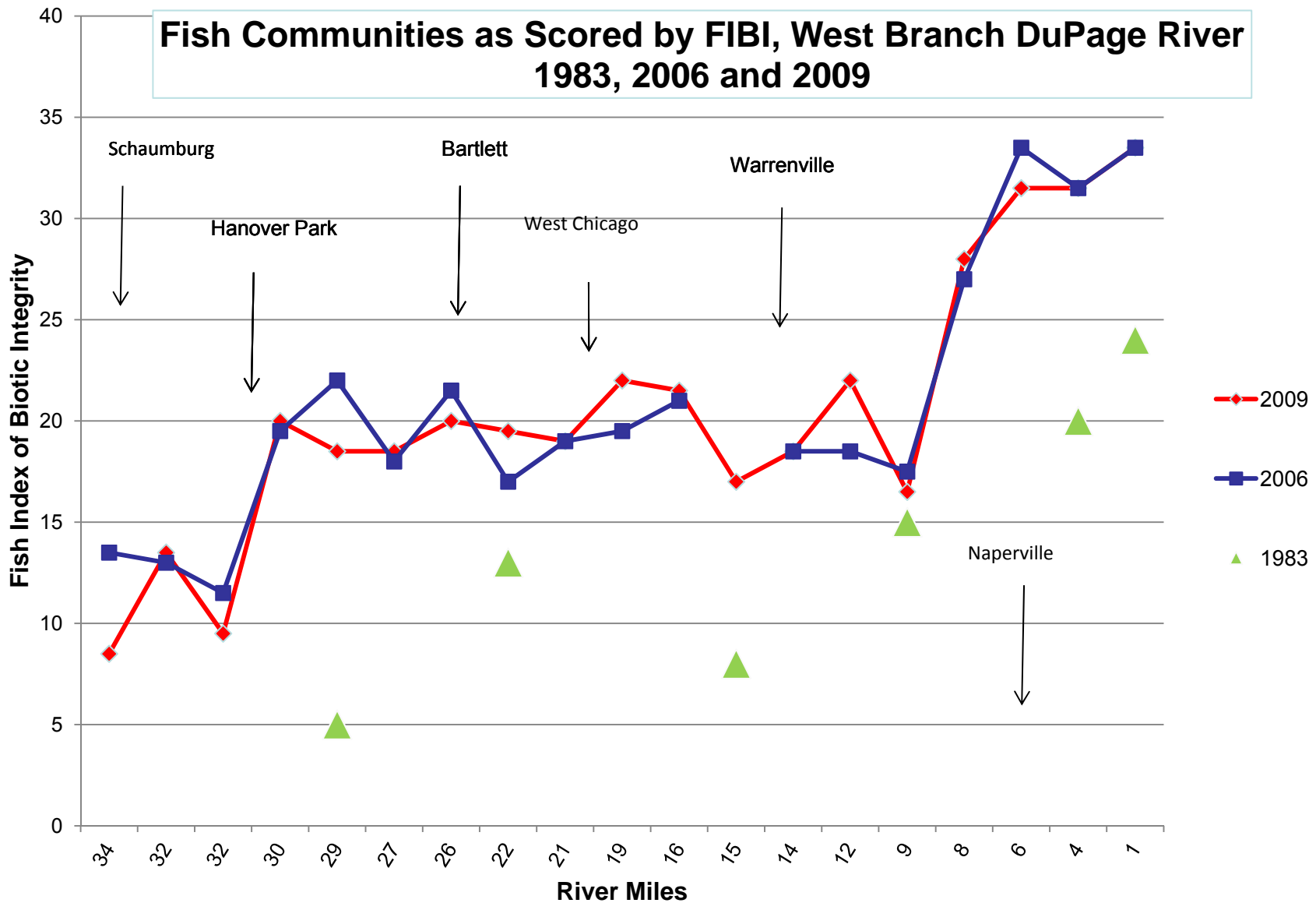
Number of proximate stressors (-)

Deviation from biological end
point (-)

Presence of open space (+)



Fish Communities as Scored by FIBI, West Branch DuPage River 1983, 2006 and 2009



DRSCW Physical Restoration Projects

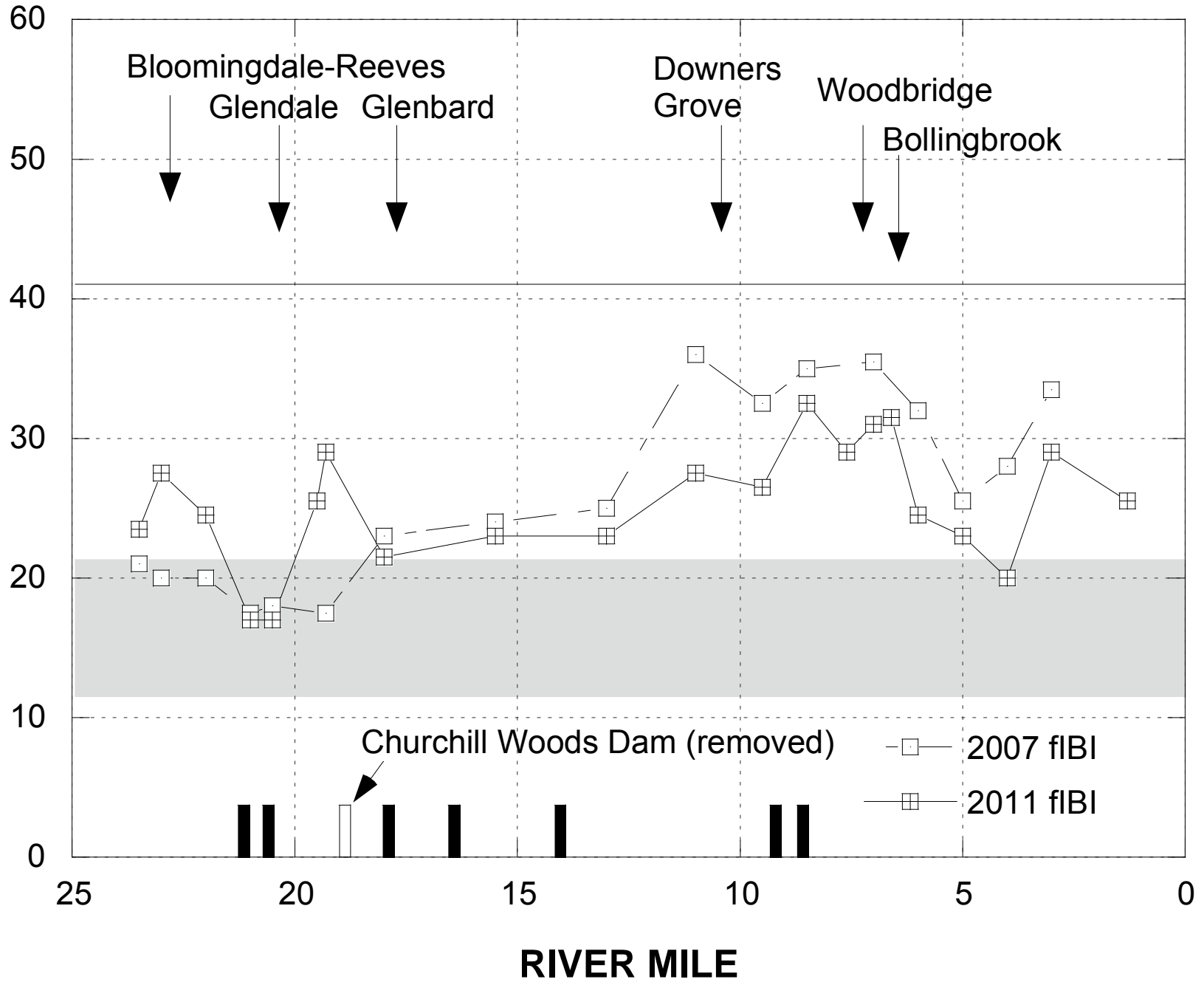
Project	River	Project Description	Objectives
Fullersburg Woods dam modification and stream restoration	Salt Creek	Modify dam to eliminate pond and allow fish passage. Rebuild stream habitat.	Raise fIBI from 19 to 27. Raise mIBI from 35 to > 42 for 1.5 miles of river and introduce new fish species upstream.
Fawell Dam Fish Passage Modification and lower West Branch Restoration	West Branch DuPage River	Modify dam to allow fish species passage to the 24 miles of upstream river. Rebuild stream habitat for .0 miles.	Raise fIBI from 17.5 to 27 for 2 miles upstream of project.
Southern East Branch Stream Enhancement Project	East Branch DuPage River	Rebuild stream habitat for 2 miles of stream corridor.	Raise fIBI from 27-35 to > 42. Raise mIBI from 27-35 to 42.
Oak Meadows Golf Course dam removal and stream restoration	Salt Creek	Rebuild stream habitat for 1.5 miles of stream corridor.	Raise MIBI from 21 to > 35 to 1-1.5 miles of river. Raise fIBI from 19 to 25 for 1.5 miles of river.

DRSCW Watershed Wide Activities

Project	Project Description	Objectives
Chloride Abatement	Education program for pre-wetting, anti-icing and calibrating equipment.	Increase communities participating in survey by 10 (currently 33). Average application rate - all surveyed communities to be < 500 lbs./lm (currently 3 higher than that). 18 communities anti-icing (currently 12). 33 communities pre wetting (currently 33). Storing exposed salt 0 (currently 11).
PAH Abatement	Voluntary agreement to discontinue use of coal tar sealants by members.	75% of agency members discontinue use of coal tar sealants for public operations.
Municipal Level IPS Information & Outreach	Design and disseminate an IPS report and summary tailored to member communities.	Integrate IPS outputs into local projects and decision making.

E. Branch DuPage fIBI 2007-2011

Illinois fIBI



Our Proposal

- ❑ Member POTWs would pay assessments into a pooled fund to complete projects prioritized by the IPS Tool.
- ❑ DRSCW would measure the impacts of the projects and report frequently to State and EAGs .
- ❑ Further permit limits on Member POTWs would be delayed for 2-3 permit cycles.

Constraints

- ❑ For what period of time would the agreement exist?
- ❑ What would it include (plants under expansion, MS4s, etc.)?
- ❑ Would it cover all pollutants (ammonia –N?)?
- ❑ Project time lines, longer than anticipated?
- ❑ Cash flow and project cost projection accuracy?
- ❑ What form of agreement and reporting is needed?
- ❑ What happens when the pilot period ends?

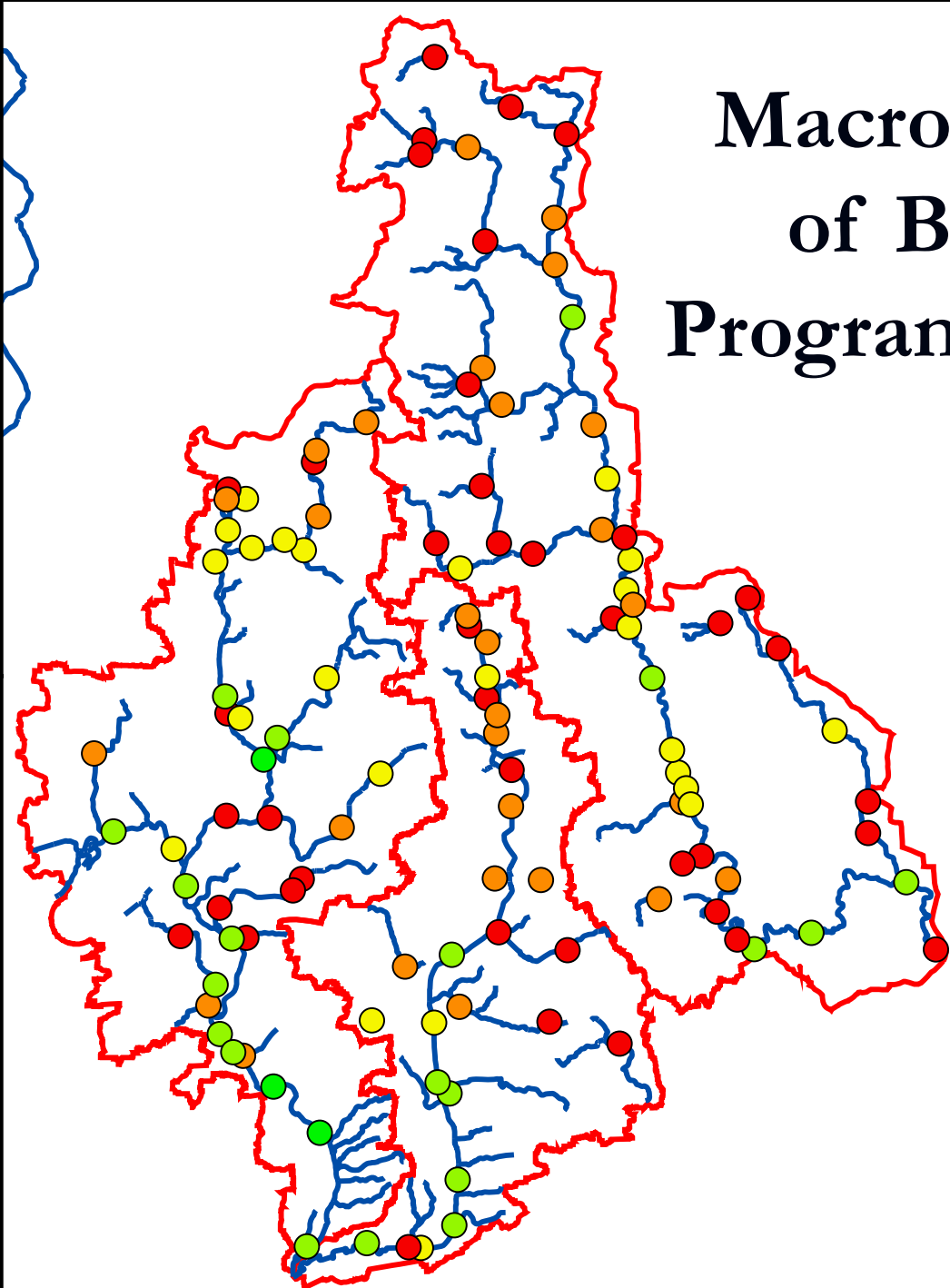
Final Comments

- Current system cannot solve non-support issue
- Urban waterways are complex in their physical, chemically and in terms of flow. Not well understood AM is superior to water quality standard driven system in dealing with uncertainty of diagnosis and remedies
- Is set up to work directly towards Aquatic life Goal of CWA not targeting surrogates



Questions ?

Macroinvertebrate Index of Biotic Integrity in Program Area (2006-7 data)



Legend

MIBI

● 0.0 - 10.0

● 10.1 - 20.0

● 20.1 - 30.0

● 30.1 - 49.0

● 49.1 - 79.0

- Project Area Streams

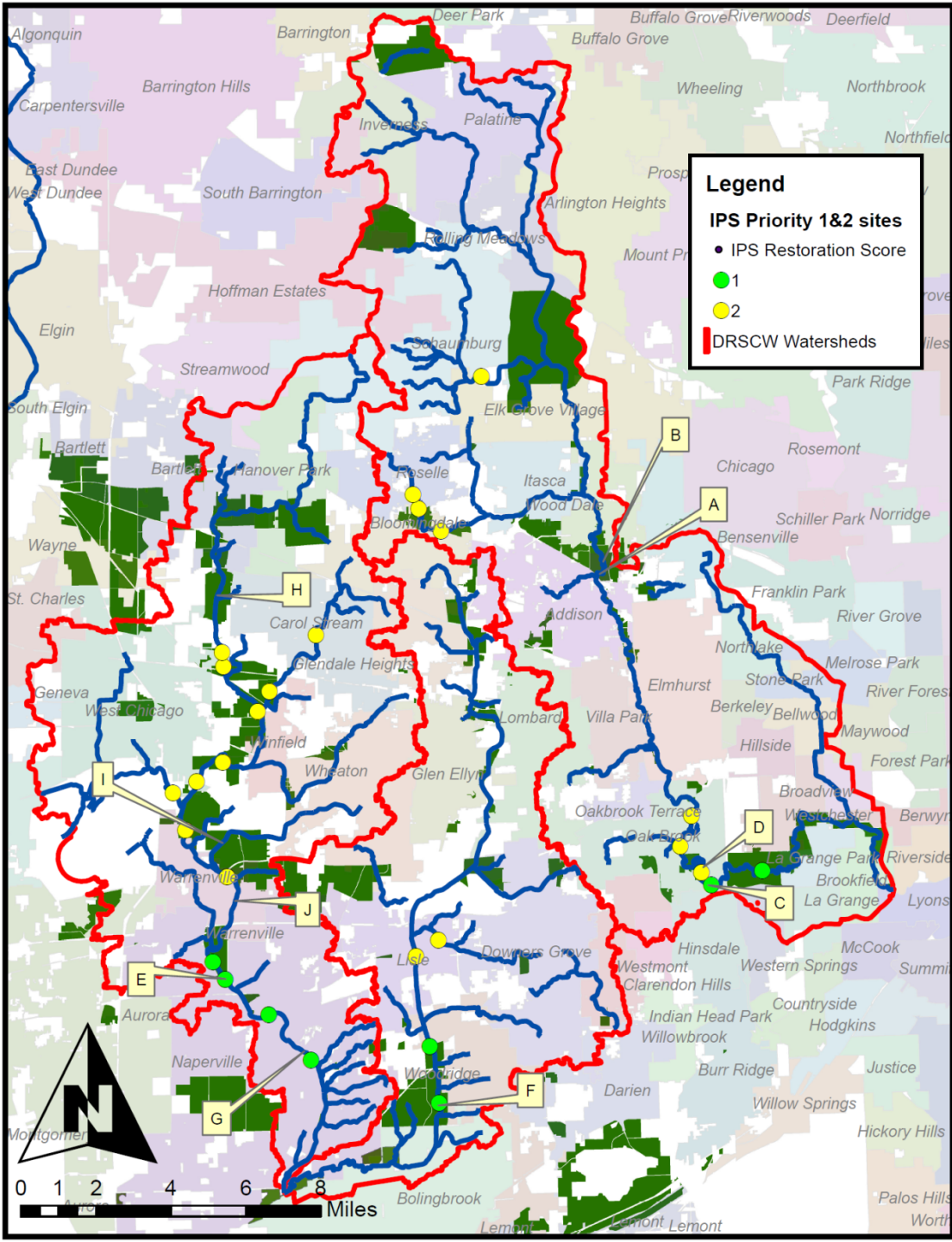
▭ DRSCW Watersheds

State IR Report Output

Water Name	Segment ID	HUC 10	Priority	Miles/ Acres	Designated Use	Impairment(s)	TMDL Status
Salt Cr.	IL_GL-09	0712000404	Medium	12.04	Aquatic Life	Aldrin, Methoxychlor, Sedimentation/Siltation, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), pH, Phosphorus (Total)	
Salt Cr.	IL_GL-09	0712000404	Medium	12.04	Fish Consumption	Mercury, Polychlorinated biphenyls	
Salt Cr.	IL_GL-09	0712000404	Medium	12.04	Primary Contact Recreation	Fecal Coliform	(TMDL Ongoing)

DRSCW Monitoring Output

SITEID	River	RIVER_MILE	FIBI	MIBI	QHEI	DRSCWG/IEPA Defined Impairments	Proximate stressors contributing to restoration score	Project Description	Project Objective
SC49	Salt Creek	8.00	23.50	44.93	87.5	Organic Enrichment	Ammonia-nitrogen, TKN	Habitat Restoration (dam removal); reduce remineralized nitrogen	increase assimilative capacity; reduce organic loads, metals
SC51	Salt Creek	17.00	12.50	37.28	74.5	D.O., Organic Enrichment, PAHs	Ammonia-nitrogen, TKN, substrate	CSO control	Reduce organic load, metals
SC52	Salt Creek	10.50	28.00	43.05	82.5	Organic Enrichment	Ammonia-nitrogen, TKN	Habitat Restoration (dam removal); reduce remineralized nitrogen	increase assimilative capacity; reduce organic loads, metals
SC53	Salt Creek	11.00	19.00	17.40	39.5	Habitat Alterations, Organic Enrichment	Ammonia-nitrogen, TKN, riffle, substrate, channel, pool	Habitat Restoration (dam removal); reduce remineralized nitrogen	increase assimilative capacity; reduce organic loads
SC55	Salt Creek	13.50	17.50	21.87	47.5	Habitat Alterations	Riffle, substrate, channel, pool	Habitat Restoration	increase assimilative capacity
SC56	Salt Creek	12.50	18.50	17.92	40.5	D.O., Habitat Alterations, Organic Enrichment, PAHs, N, Sediment, TSS, TDS, DDT, Aldrin, TP, Flow Alteration, Chloride	Ammonia-nitrogen, TKN, riffle, substrate, channel, pool	Habitat Restoration (dam removal); reduce remineralized nitrogen	increase assimilative capacity; reduce organic loads, metals



Project Name (Map 1 code)

Oak Meadows Golf Course dam removal and stream restoration (A)

Oak Meadows Golf Course dam removal and stream restoration (B)

Fullersburg Woods dam modification (C)

Salt Creek Fullersburg Woods dam impoundment area stream restoration (D)

Fawell Dam Fish Passage Modification (E)

Southern East Branch Stream Enhancement Project, RM 6.5 to RM 8.5 (F)

West Branch South Physical Enhancement Project (G)

Chloride Abatement (A3)

Municipal level IPS Implementation Plan and Phase 2 project Identification

PAH Abatement

West Branch Reserve Fen and Stream Restoration Project (H)

Spring Brook Restoration (I)

Surface Water Management Education

West Branch DuPage River Corridor Restoration (J)