MONDAY CREEK WATERSHED REPORT

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Reductions

Total acid load reduction 2017–2018= 4,006 lbs/day

Total metal load reduction 2017–2018= 393 lbs/day

Data derived using the Stoertz Water Quality Evaluation Method (Kruse et al. 2014)

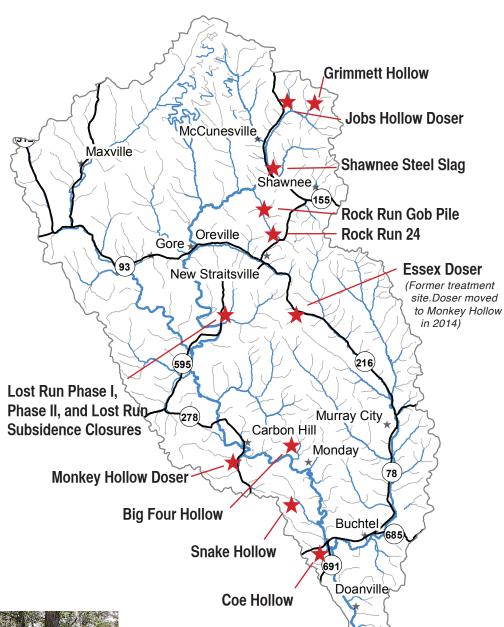
Acid and metal load reductions based on projects monitored during 2017/2018: Jobs Doser, Rock Run Gob Pile, Lost Run Phase I & II, Coe Hollow, Big Four, and Monkey Hollow Doser.

Cost

Design \$448,545 (excluding Jobs Doser & Lost Run maintenance and Snake Hollow)

Construction \$7,047,825

Total costs through 2018 = \$7,496,369





363,425,000 gallons of stream water per year eliminated from entering into the deep mines as the result of conducting seven stream capture closure projects in Monday creek.

	2017–2018 NPS Report - Monday Creek Watershed Generated by Non-Point Source Monitoring System www.watersheddata.com
	Timeline of the Monday Creek Watershed Project Milestones & AMD Projects
1994	Formation of Monday Creek Restoration Project
1995	 First stream water quality study on Monday Creek (USFS, CURSML, and USGS) OSM awarded MCRP an Appalachian Clean Stream Initiative (ACSI) grant for Rock Run
1996	Ohio EPA awards Monday Creek with a 319 grant for Rock Run
1997	 "Monday Creek Watershed AMDAT Acid Mine Drainage Abatement and Treatment Plan I" published Ohio EPA awards Ohio University with a 319 to treat mine drainage at Rock Run, Brush Fork and seal a subsidence on Goose Run and at Majestic Mine site Monday Creek video "Silent Waters: The Story of Monday Creek" is produced
1998	Grant from CURSML for capping Jobs 13 gob pile
1999	 First Management Plan, "A Comprehensive Plan for the Monday Creek Watershed", published MCRP Office opened in New Straitsville OSM awarded ACSI grant for Jobs Hollow doser, Snake Hollow, and Salem Hollow Mitigation funds from ODOT awarded to MCRP for reclamation in Big Four Hollow "Monday Creek Watershed Acid Mine Drainage Abatement and Treatment Plan II" published OSM awarded a Cooperative Agreement for treatment at Rock Run 24
2000	 Ohio EPA awarded a 319 grant for work at Jobs Hollow (Grimmett Site) and Monkey Hollow MCRP receives Watershed Coordinator Grant
2001	Wayne National Forest closed subsidences at Orbiston North, Long Hollow, and Essex Mine
2002	
2003	 Jobs 13 gob pile capping is underway. Video about Monday Creek entitled "Cool Waters" is released
2004	 Volunteers planted nearly 7,000 Pine on Sunday Creek Coal Company land Jobs active alkaline doser installed U.S. Forest Service constructed a series of limestone leach beds and channels in Snake Hollow Ohio EPA awarded MCRP a 319 grant for work at Lost Run
2005	 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Review Board approves the Monday Creek Feasibility Study for a favorable Chief of Engineers' Report and inclusion in Water Resources Development Act of 2005 (WRDA '05)

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	Timeline of the Monday Creek Watershed Project Milestones & AMD Projects (continued)	
2006	 Acid Mine Drainage Abatement and Treatment (AMDAT) Plan III approved Essex Doser (319 grant) is operational U.S. Forest Service constructed open limestone channels, closed subsidence and established positive drainage at New Straitsville North area, Monkey Hollow, and Elm Rock area The MCRP Watershed Management Plan was fully endorsed by the Ohio DNR and Ohio EPA Lost Run Phase I reclamation and OEPA 319 grant was completed 	
2007	 Ohio EPA awarded MCRP a 319 grant for construction of a steel slag leach bed at Shawnee U.S. Forest Service closed subsidences near State Route 216 and Snake Hollow The Water Resources Development Act of 2007 is approved, Congress authorized \$21 million for ecological restoration of Monday Creek 	
2008	 U.S. Forest Service completes reclamation in Valley Junk area ODOT mitigation funds in the amount of \$200,000 secured for work at Lost Run Phase 2 	
2009	 ODOT mitigation funds are in place for work in Big Four Hollow and at Rock Run U.S. Forest Service completed reclamation work along State Route 278, New Straitsville South area, Lost Run headwaters, Brush Fork, and Coe Hollow. Ohio DNR completes phase II of Shawnee steel slag leach bed 	
2010	• U.S. Forest Service closed subsidences along Snow Fork, Rock Run, and New Straitsville South	
2011	 U.S. Forest Service closed subsidences in the Cawthorn area Ohio DNR conducted reclamation and needed maintenance at Rock Run U.S. Forest Service and ODNR completed reclamation in Sand Run Ohio DNR completes construction to minimize sediment transport at Big Four Hollow 	
2012	 3 limestone leach beds installed in Big Four Hollow. MCRP, Perry Co. Health Department, Village of New Straitsville and watershed residents installed a community garden in New Straitsville. Major AMD maintenance projects completed in Lost Run and Jobs Hollow 	
2013	 Five new fish species found in Monday Creek and the first annual Monday Creek Canoe Float with 54 people in 27 boats! 	
2014	The Essex Doser moved to Monkey Hollow and two new species of fish found in the Carbon Hill area: Brown Bullhead and the Banded Darter.	
2015	 Monkey Hollow Doser began operating August 26, 2015. This project will help improve 6.5 miles of Monday Creek. The Smallmouth Bass (Micropterus dolemieu) was found for the first time in Monday Creek since res- toration project. Two other native species were also found, greenside darter (Etheostoma blennioides and spotted sucker (Minytrema melanops). 	
2016	 USFS closed subsidence holes in Salem Hollow and Sand Run The Longear Sunfish (Lepomis megalotis) was found for the first time in Monday Creek. Lost Run 3 East steel slag leach bed began operating. USFS identified the Kitchen Run - Monday Creek 12 digit HUC as a priority watershed and completed a Watershed Restoration Action Plan to identify ways to continue improving the target area. 	1
2017 2018	 New fish species, Stonecat Madtom, (Noturus Flavus) found in Monday Creek. ODNR and OSM funded maintenance on existing projects. 	37

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Monday Creek Projects

Acid mine drainage reclamation projects completed in Monday Creek Watershed:

- 1999 Rock Run Gob Pile revamped 2011 (RR02100) Gob pile reclamation
- 2001 Rock Run 24 (RR00820) Limestone channel
- 2003 Grimmett Hollow (JH09020) Enhanced wetland with lime and limestone channels
- 2004 Jobs Hollow Doser (JH00500) Active calcium oxide doser

Big Four Hollow (BF00100) – 2 limestone beds and limestone channels

Snake Hollow (SH00100) – Close 9 subsidence features, 2 steel slag beds, enhance wetland, and limestone channels

2006 Essex Doser (SY00706) – Active calcium oxide doser shutdown in 2008

Lost Run Phase I (LR01020) – limestone leach beds and limestone channels

- **2007** Lost Run Phase II (LR00020) Steel slag beds, limestone leach beds, and limestone channels Lost Run Subsidence and Portal Closures – closed ten subsidence features
- 2008 Shawnee Steel Slag Bed (MC00900) Steel slag bed, limestone channels, and sand filter
- **2010** Jobs Hollow Doser Maintenance II Clean out of source pond, supply lines, and installed safety cage to hatch and ladder

Coe Hollow (CH00100) – Limestone leach ponds, passive wetlands,, steel slag leach bed, and 2 subsidence features closed

2012 Lost Run II Maintenance – New steel slag installed, additional piping in the underdrain, and improve water delivery to SSLB.

Big Four Hollow LLB (BF00400) – 3 limestone leach beds

2015 Monkey Hollow Doser (MH00100) – Active calcium oxide doser

Big Four Wetland Enhancement (BF00100) - Three wetlands installed for metal retention

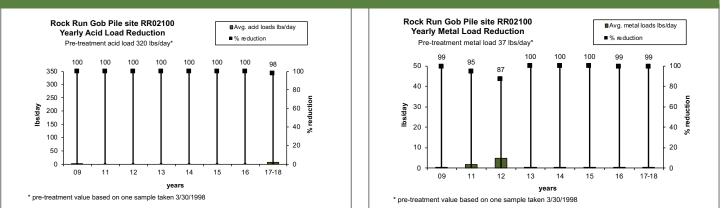
Italicized indicated projects are not actively monitored for acid mine drainage and metal load reduction purposes

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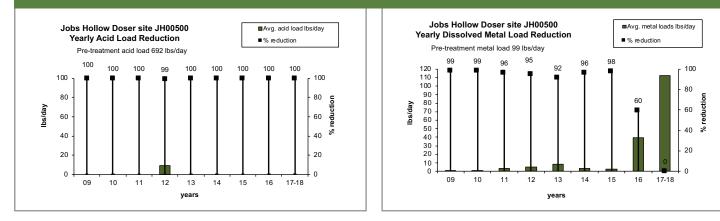
Yearly acid and metal load reduction trends per project

Similar to other environmental best management practices (BMPs), performance of passive acid mine drainage reclamation projects are also expected to decline with time. Active treatment systems are not expected to decline with time but sometimes need to be maintained to perform adequately. Currently, operation and maintenance plans are being designed for each existing system and are planned for future projects. The graphs below show the mean annual acid and metal load reduction using the Stoertz Water Quality Evaluation Method (Kruse et al., 2014) for each year (or group of years) during post-reclamation from the project effluent. From these graphs the rate of decline (and/or improvement) with time of the treatment system is implied. Knowing the rate of decline will aid in the implementation of operation and maintenance plans.

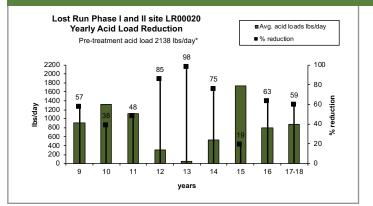
Rock Run Gob Pile site RR02100

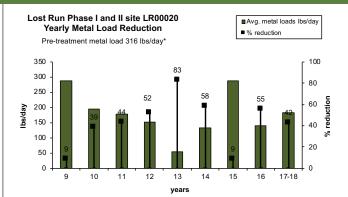


Jobs Hollow Doser site JH00500



Lost Run Phase I and II site LR00020

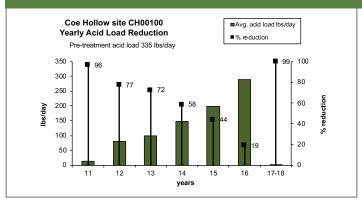


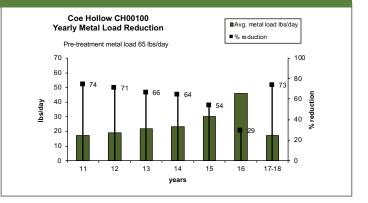


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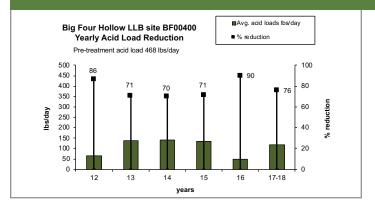
Yearly acid and metal load reduction trends per project

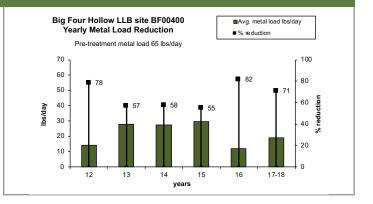
Coe Hollow site CH00100



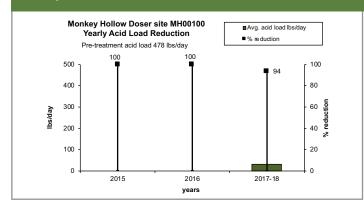


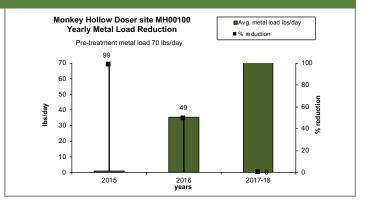
Big Four Hollow LLB site BF00400





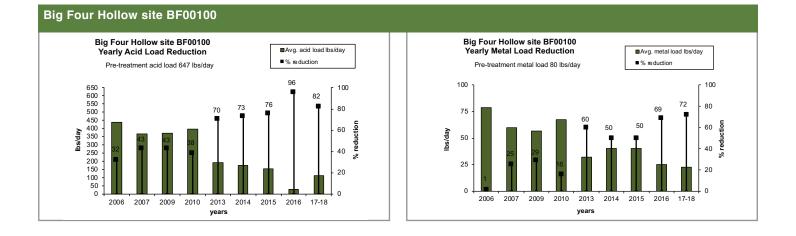
Monkey Hollow Doser site MH0010





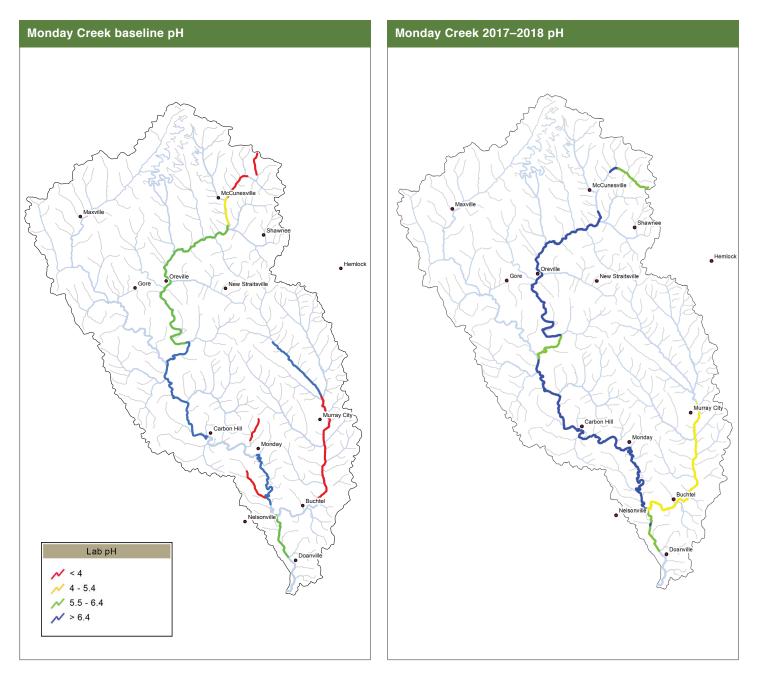
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Yearly acid and metal load reduction trends per project



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Chemical Water Quality



In Monday Creek pH values have improved throughout the watershed from baseline conditions (2001) to 2018. In 2017–2018, stream miles meeting pH target of 6.5 is approximately 27.5 miles of the 33 miles monitored (83%).

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Chemical Water Quality

There are approximately 33 stream miles monitored each year along the mainstem of Monday Creek, 38 miles when major tributary Snow Fork is included. The restoration target for pH is 6.5. In 2007, 19 stream miles of the 38 monitored met the pH target of 6.5. However in 2008 only 7 miles of the 39 miles monitored met this target. In 2009 and 2010 data shows an increase again with approximately 24 of the 39 miles monitored meeting the pH target. In 2011, the site near Lost Run MC00500 dropped below the pH target, and this site has continued to fluctuate across the pH target, averaging 6.3 for 2017-2018. From 2012 -2018, the rest of the stream miles meeting the pH target have remained relatively constant. The mainstem of Snow Fork, downstream of Essex Doser has been discontinued for monitoring, as treatment in this basin is unlikely. Snow Fork was sampled in the 2017-2018 period, however, and is therefore shown with its average below the target pH.

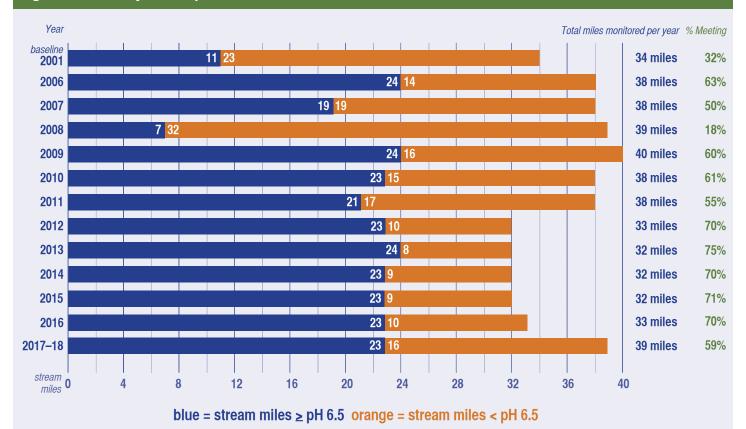
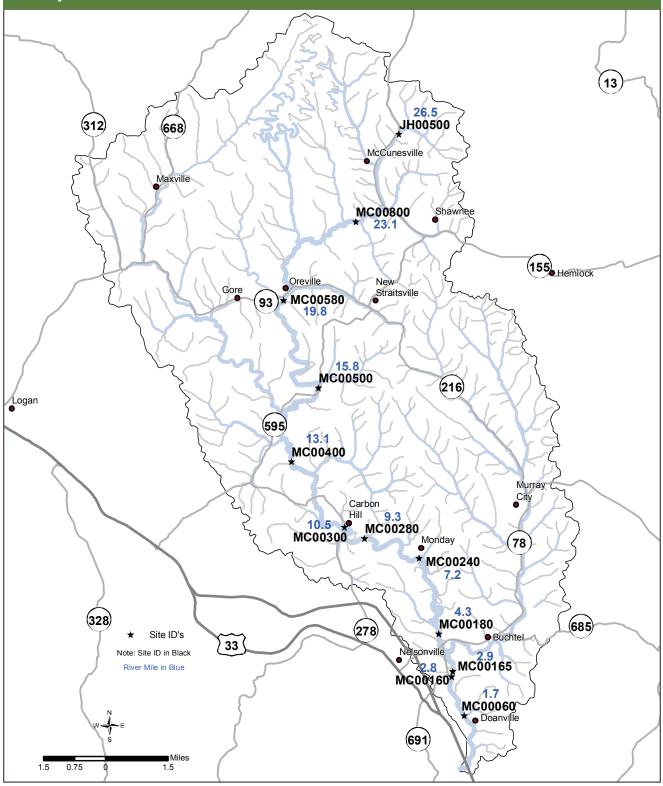


Figure 1. Monday Creek pH

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Chemical Water Quality

Monday Creek

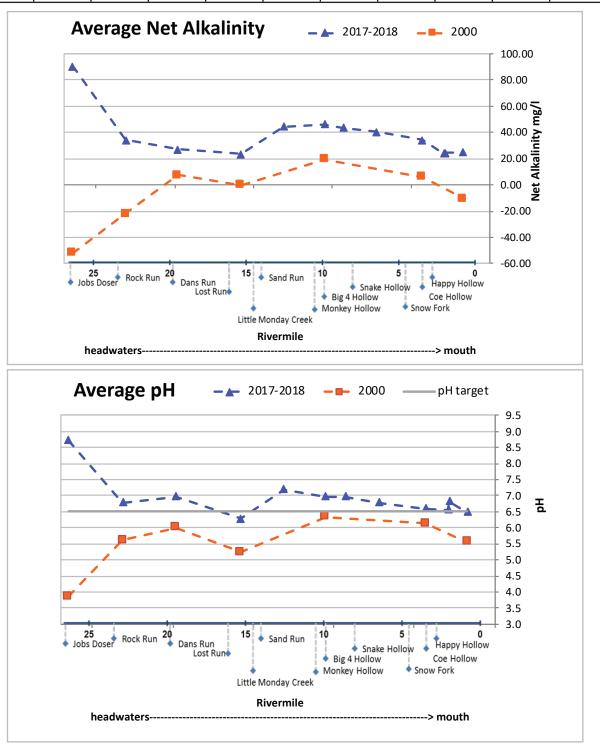


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Chemical water quality analysis per stream reach

Chemical water quality changes along the mainstem of Monday Creek are shown in the stream reach graphs below. Chemical long-term monitoring data is utilized to generate line graphs along the stream gradient from headwaters to the mouth. Along the x-axis named tributaries are shown to illustrate sources of water entering the mainstem. A list of longterm monitoring sites utilized to generate the graphs with their river miles are shown below.

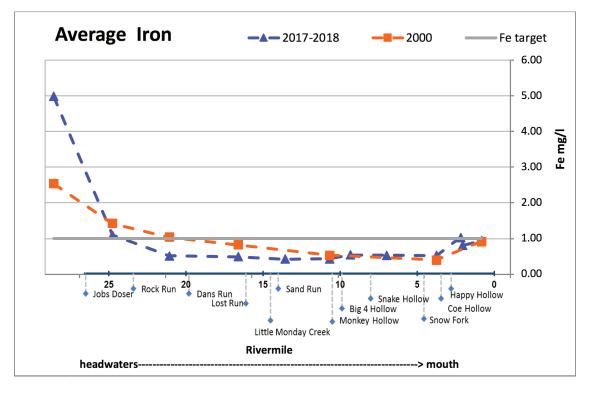
Monday Creek Mainstem													
Site ID	JH00500	MC00800	MC00580	MC00500	MC00400	MC00300	MC00280	MC00240	MC00180	MC00165	MC00160	MC00060	
Rivermile	26.5	23.1	19.8	15.8	13.1	10.5	9.3	7.2	4.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	

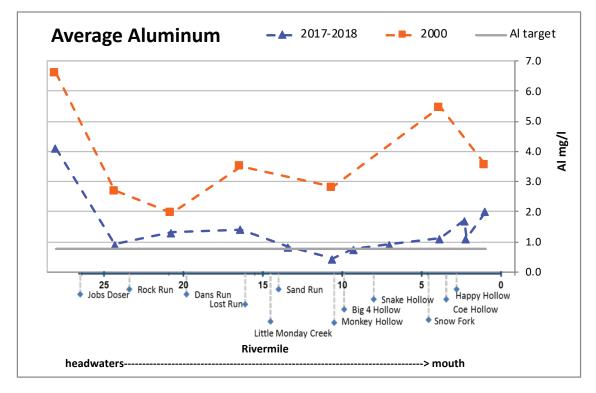


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Chemical water quality analysis per stream reach

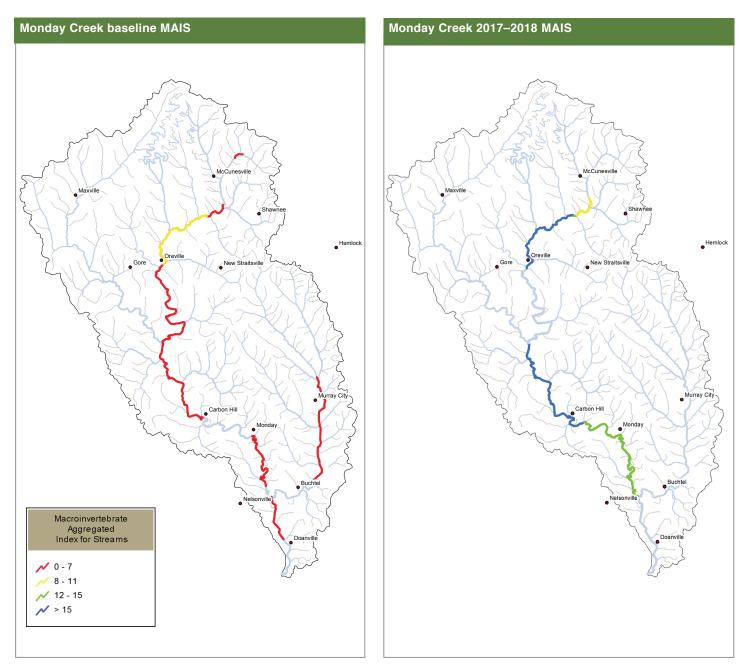
Monday Creek Mainstem														
Site ID	JH00500	MC00800	MC00580	MC00500	MC00400	MC00300	MC00280	MC00240	MC00180	MC00165	MC00160	MC00060		
Rivermile	26.5	23.1	19.8	15.8	13.1	10.5	9.3	7.2	4.3	2.9	2.8	1.7		





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Biological Water Quality



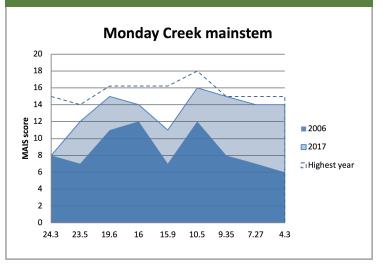
MAIS samples were collected throughout Monday Creek at established annual monitoring stations from 2001 through 2017-2018.

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Biological Water Quality

Area of Degradation

The Monday Creek mainstem continued to maintain the improvements in biological quality observed over the last ten years. One exception was an unusually low score at RM 24.3 (MC00900), downstream of the Shawnee wastewater treatment plant, which received an '8' in 2017 when it normally scores above '12'. A second site with a persistently low biological score (RM 15.9, MC00500) has room for improvement. In 2012 and 2013 this section of stream earned high scores of '15' and '16', respectively, suggesting that it has restoration potential. A closer examination of specific causes of impairment at this site may help with future improvements.



The blue dashed line identifies the highest MAIS score ever a chieved at that site throughout the monitoring time period.

Monday	Monday Creek MAIS Regressions																				
MONDAY	RM	'01	'02	'03	'05	'06	'07	'08	·09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	Linear trends	R square	P-value	No. of observations
JH 0902					8	6	6	4	4	4	4										
MC 148		4	6	4	7	6	5	4	7	8	9	11	10	13	8	5					
MC 0095	25.3				7	8	7	4	9	6	10	10	10	12	13	11					
MC 0090	24.3				6	8	12	12	11	11	12	12	14	12	15	12	8	no change	0.193930	0.132059	13
MC 0083	23.5	5	3	1	11	7	9	12	7	13	11	13	12	14	14	13	12	improved	0.675235	9.44249	17
MC 103	19.6	8	9	10	13	11	12	12	13	16	14	16	15	14	16	15	15	improved	0.778725	6.06063	17
MC 0051	16	2	6	6		12	11	10	10	10		14	14	14	14	14					
MC00500	15.9					7	8		5			15	16	9	13	11					
MC 153	10.5	5	10	13	13	12	14		12	16	16	15	16	16	18	16	16	improved	0.698982	5.46974	17
MC 154-B	9.4					8	9	10	9	14	12	10	15	11	14	12	15	improved	0.534246	0.00692	12
MC 152	7.3				8	7	7	8	10	14	10	8	11	13	11	12	14	improved	0.557603	0.00336	13
MC 151	4.3	2	6	2	8	6	9	7	4	13	9	9	15	11	13	12	14	improved	0.696600	5.78834	17