Buncombe County Stream Monitoring





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The Environmental Quality Institute

Volunteer Water Information Network (VWIN)

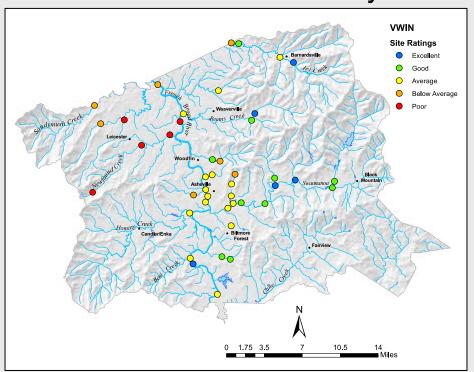
Chemical stream monitoring since 1990



Picture: EQI Laboratory, Black Mountain

Monthly VWIN Water Monitoring Locations

VWIN Sites in the County





Currently 50 sites in Buncombe Co. Residential and urban streams Rural and forested watersheds Mainstem rivers







Water Monitoring Partners – Buncombe Co.

- Metropolitan Sewerage District
- Buncombe County SWCD
- City of Asheville SW Serv. Division
- RiverLink
- New Belgium
- MountainTrue
- Biltmore Lake Association
- Lake View Park Commission (Beaver Lake)
- Ivy River Partners

Data Uses

- Red flags for sudden water quality changes
- Supporting grant funding for restoration and conservation
- Identifying septic and sewer failures
- Allocating resources for erosion controls and stormwater runoff
- Outreach and education
- Community stewardship
- Increasingly used by NC DEQ and US EPA

NC Impaired Waterways - 303(d) listings

Assessments conducted every two years by NC DEQ Division of Water Resources.

Quarterly sampling of 300 sites in all of NC for turbidity, fecal coliform bacteria, and

benthic invertebrates.

2022 Impaired Waterways in Buncombe County

- Cane Creek *
- South Hominy Creek
- Hominy Creek *
- Ross Creek
- Swannanoa River *
- Town Branch *
- Bacoate Branch *
- Smith Mill Creek
- Newfound Creek
- Big Ivy River
- French Broad River *

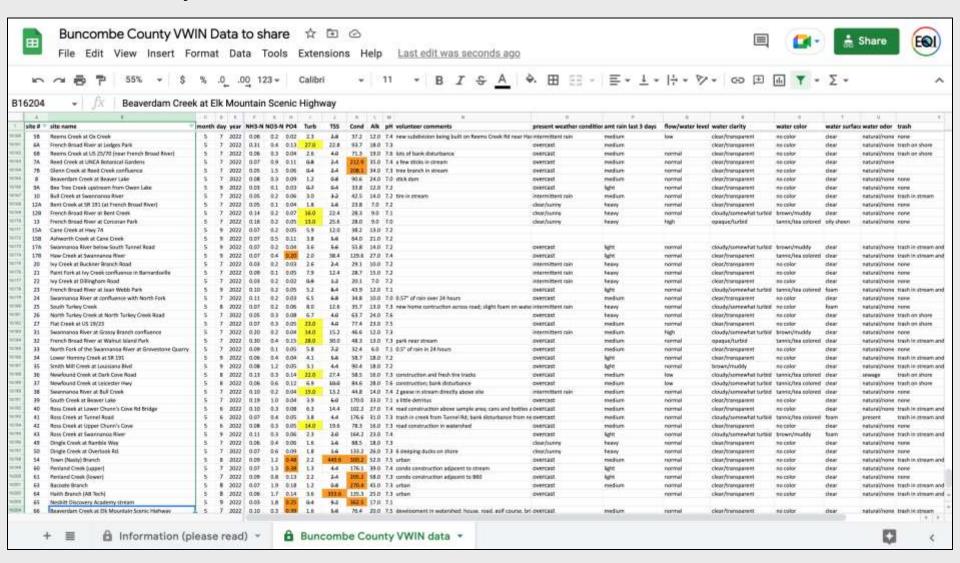
The only delisting in the FBR Basin was Fines Creek in Haywood County



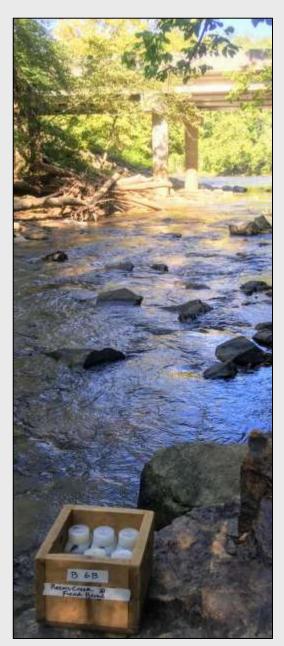
^{* =} added or expanded in since 2020 list

Raw VWIN Data - shared monthly

32 years of lab results and volunteer observations



VWIN Parameters and Grading Rubric



pН

- A: never < 6.0
- B: < 6.0 in < 10% of samples, never < 5.0
- C: never < 5.0
- D: at least one sample was < 5.0

Alkalinity: "Note: Grades of "C" and "D" are typical of natural alkalinity levels in western NC.

- A: median > 30 mg/L (indicates little vulnerability to acidic inputs)
- B: median 21-30 mg/L (indicates moderate vulnerability to acidic inputs)
- C: median ≤ 20 mg/L (considered to be vulnerable to acidic inputs)
- D: median ≤ 15 mg/L (very vulnerable to acidic inputs)

Turbidity

- A: median < 5 NTU and values are > 10 NTU trout water standard in < 10% of samples, but never > 50 NTU
- B: median < 7.5 NTU and never > 50 NTU aquatic life standard
- C: median < 10 NTU and values are > 50 NTU in < 10% of samples
- D: median ≥ 10 NTU or values are > 50 NTU in > 10% of samples

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

- A: median < 5 mg/L and maximum < 100 mg/L
- B: median < 7.5 mg/L and values are > 100 mg/L in < 10% of samples
- C: median < 10 mg/L and values are > 100 mg/L in < 10% of samples
- D: median ≥ 10 mg/L or values are > 100 mg/L in ≥ 10% of samples

Conductivity

- A: median < 30 µmhos/cm and never > 100 µmhos/cm
- B: median < 50 μmhos/cm and values are > 100 μmhos/cm in < 10% of samples
- C: median ≥ 50 µmhos/cm and values are > 100 µmhos/cm in < 10% of samples
- D: values are > 100 µmhos/cm in > 10% of samples

Orthophosphate (as PO₄3)

- A: median ≤ 0.05 mg/L
- B: median 0.06 0.10 mg/L
- C: median 0.11 0.20 mg/L
- D: median ≥ 0.20 mg/L

Ammonia-Nitrogen

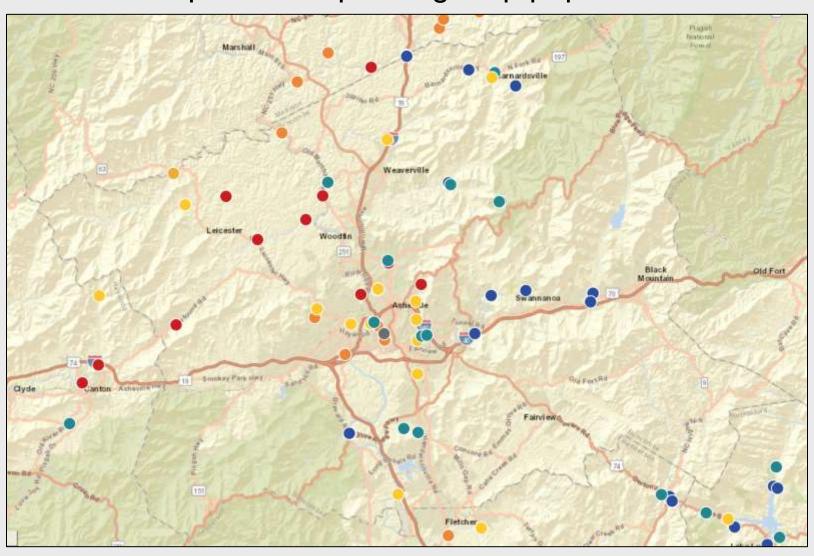
- A: never > 0.50 mg/L
- B: never > 1.0 mg/L (proposed summer standard for trout waters)
- C: > 1 mg/L in < 10% of samples but never > 2 mg/L
- D: > 1 mg/L in > 10% of samples or at least one sample > 2.0 mg/L (proposed winter standard for trout waters)

Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen

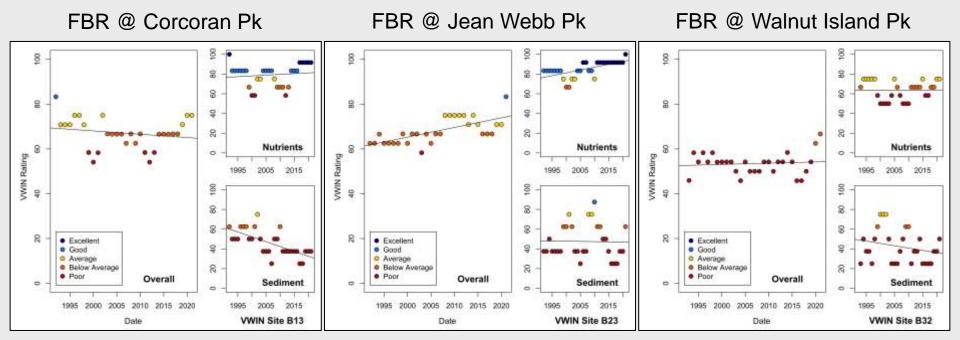
- A: median ≤ 0.3 mg/L and no sample > 1.0 mg/L
- B: < 10% of samples > 1.0 mg/L and no sample > 5 mg/L
- C: no sample > 5 mg/L
- D: at least one sample > 5 mg/L

2021 Buncombe County Monitoring Sites

http://www.eqilab.org/map.php



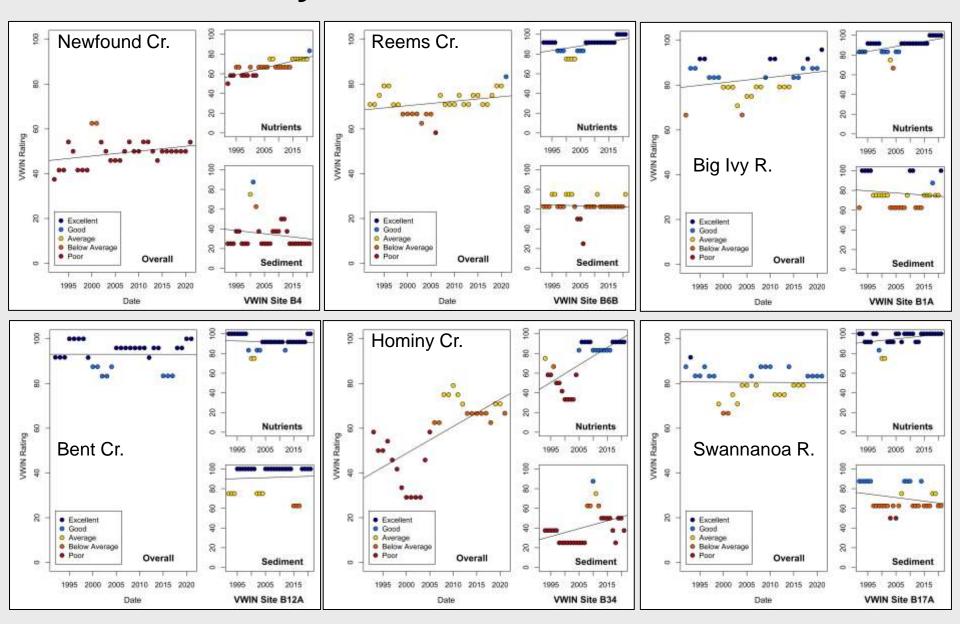
Water Quality Trends - French Broad River



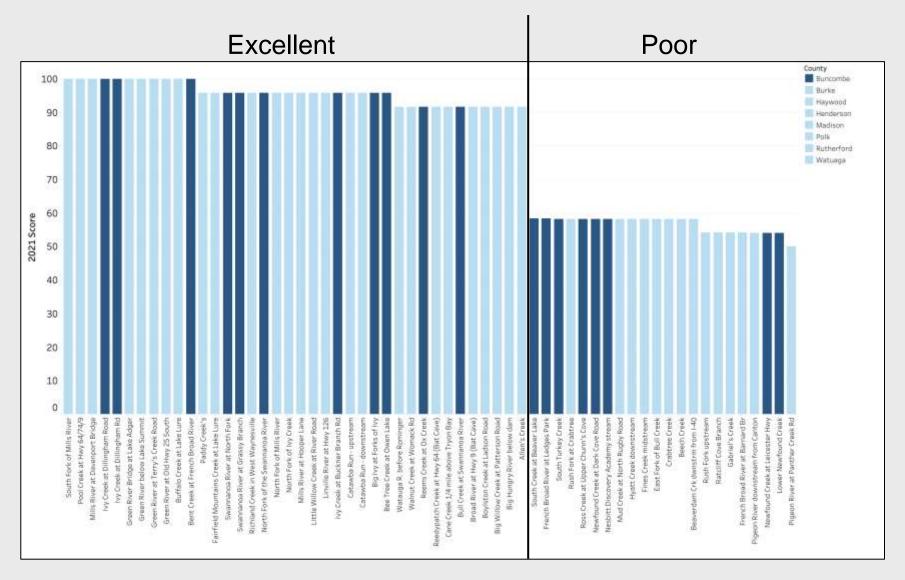
Sediment is generally worsening but has been stable in the AVL area. Nutrients are improving but have been stable downstream of MSD.

Variation between years often due to precipitation. Potential improvements overall in past decade.

Water Quality Trends – Some FBR Tributaries



Best and Worst Sites – WNC 2021



Best: Big Ivy Watershed in Barnardsville, Bent Cr, Upper Swannanoa River Watershed Worst: Newfound Cr, South Turkey Cr, urban AVL sites

Examples of Water Quality Problems

Widespread erosion





Excessive road salt; urban stormwater





Septic, sewage, livestock waste pollution



Goals

- 1. Work in partnership on priority watersheds, such as impaired 303(d) listed streams. Advocate for appropriate streams to be listed to increase funding sources.
- 2. Focus where other entities don't: NW Buncombe County.
- 3. Targeted stormwater sediment and fecal coliform monitoring to further identify sources of pollution.



Picture: Sandymush at Willow Creek Rd.

Additional Monitoring: Stream Invertebrates

What can live in the streams?

Helps evaluate toxicity, habitat disturbance, and chronic stressors.



(Program funded by the Pigeon River Fund of CFWNC)

THANK YOU for Buncombe County's continued leadership in watershed management!

