

NDEP Bureau of Water Quality Planning

Review of Lahontan Reservoir Water Quality Standards

Focus Group Meeting #1 Discussion on Background

March 5, 2013

Focus Group Activities

- Ongoing opportunity for stakeholder input as NDEP works through the technical aspects of the review
 - ◆ Hopefully address concerns early on
- Chance to delve into the more detailed aspects of the standards review process
- General topics of discussion
 - ◆ Background
 - ◆ Reservoir characteristics
 - ◆ Water Quantity/Management
 - ◆ Uses
 - ◆ WQ
 - ◆ Beneficial Use Review
 - ◆ Numeric Criteria
 - ◆ Antidegradation Criteria (RMHQs)

Key Elements of Water Quality Standards

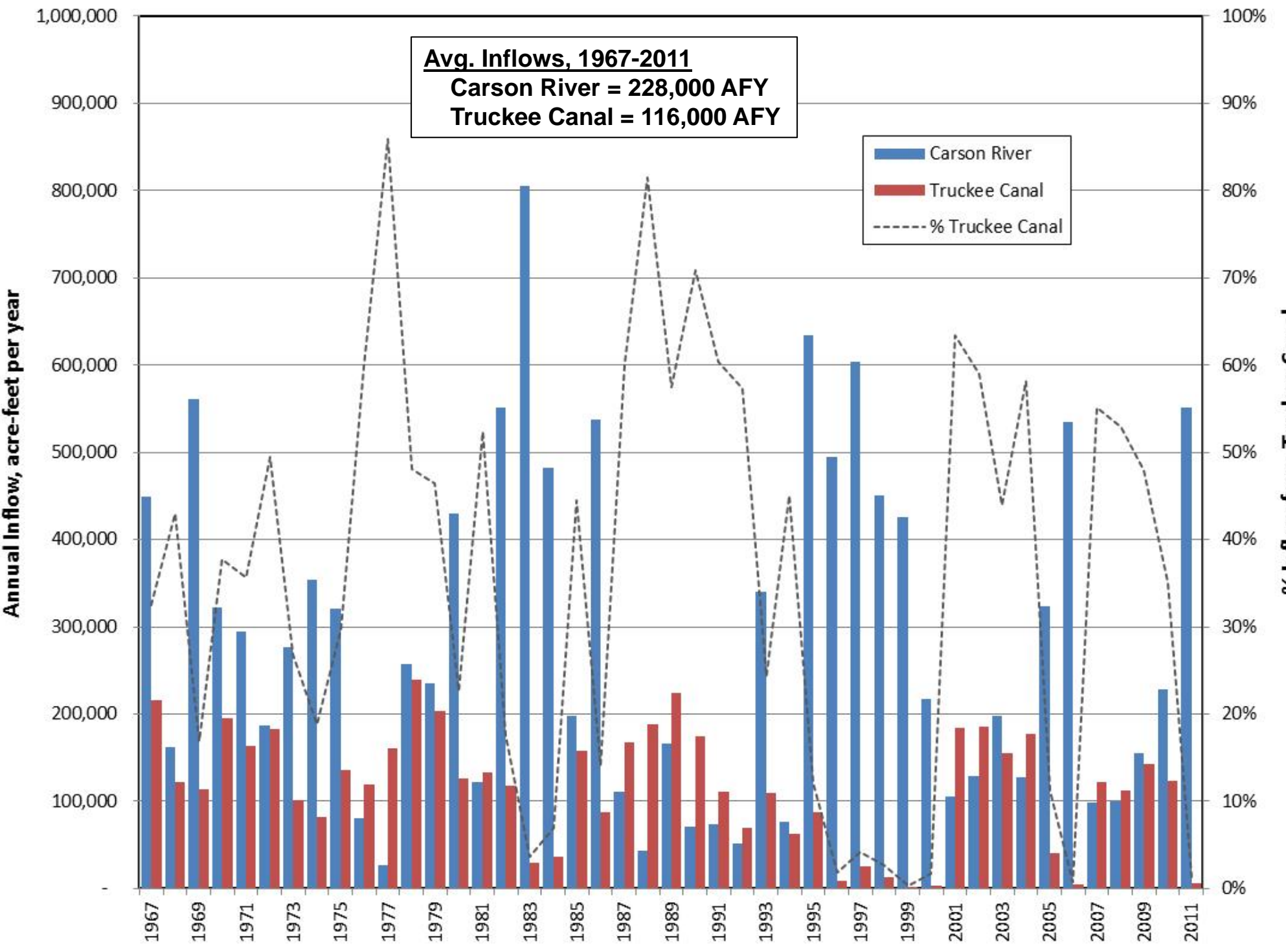
- 1) Designated beneficial uses
- 2) Criteria to protect beneficial use
- 3) Antidegradation provision (RMHQs)

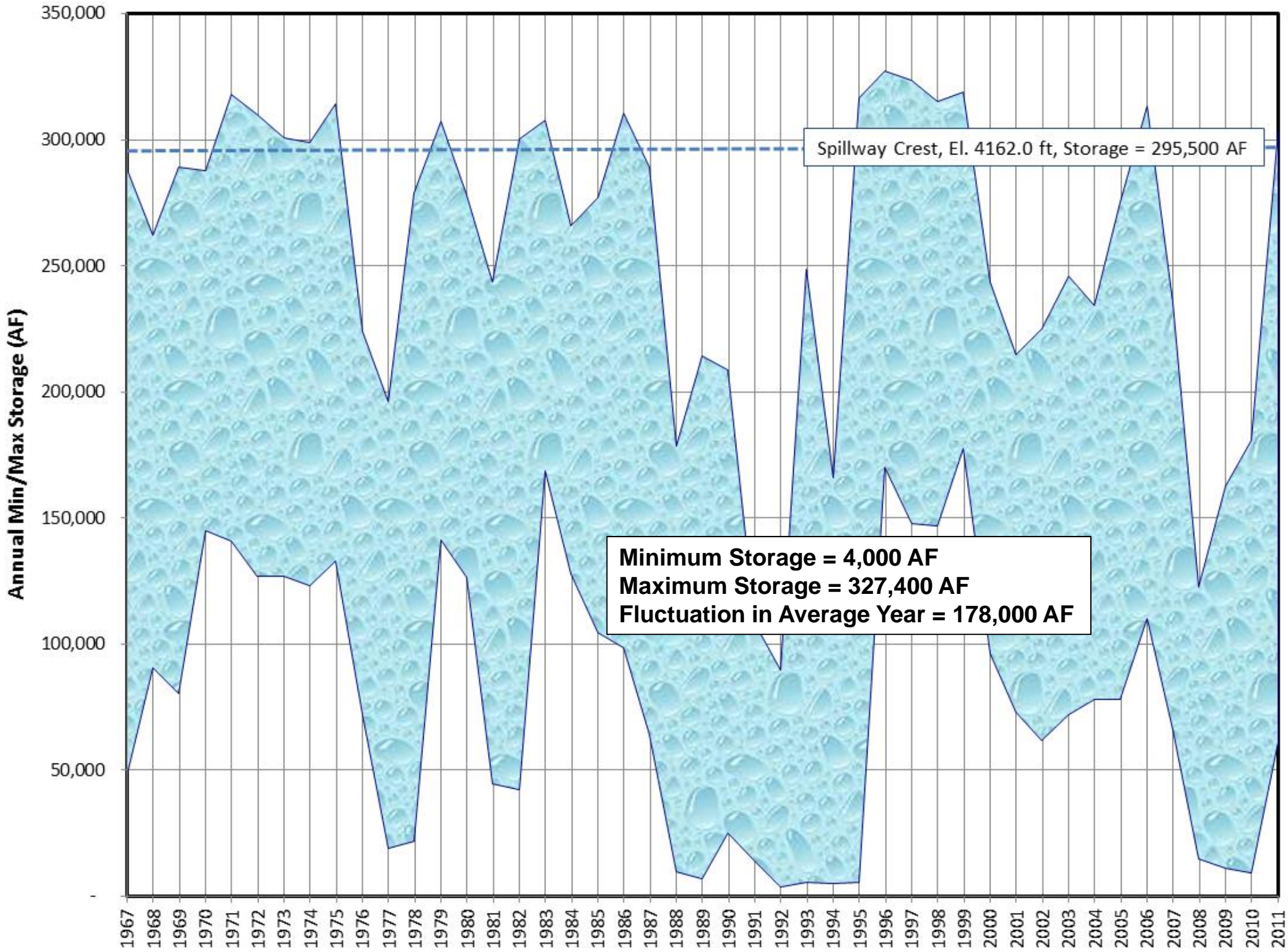


Current Reach in NAC 445A.1824

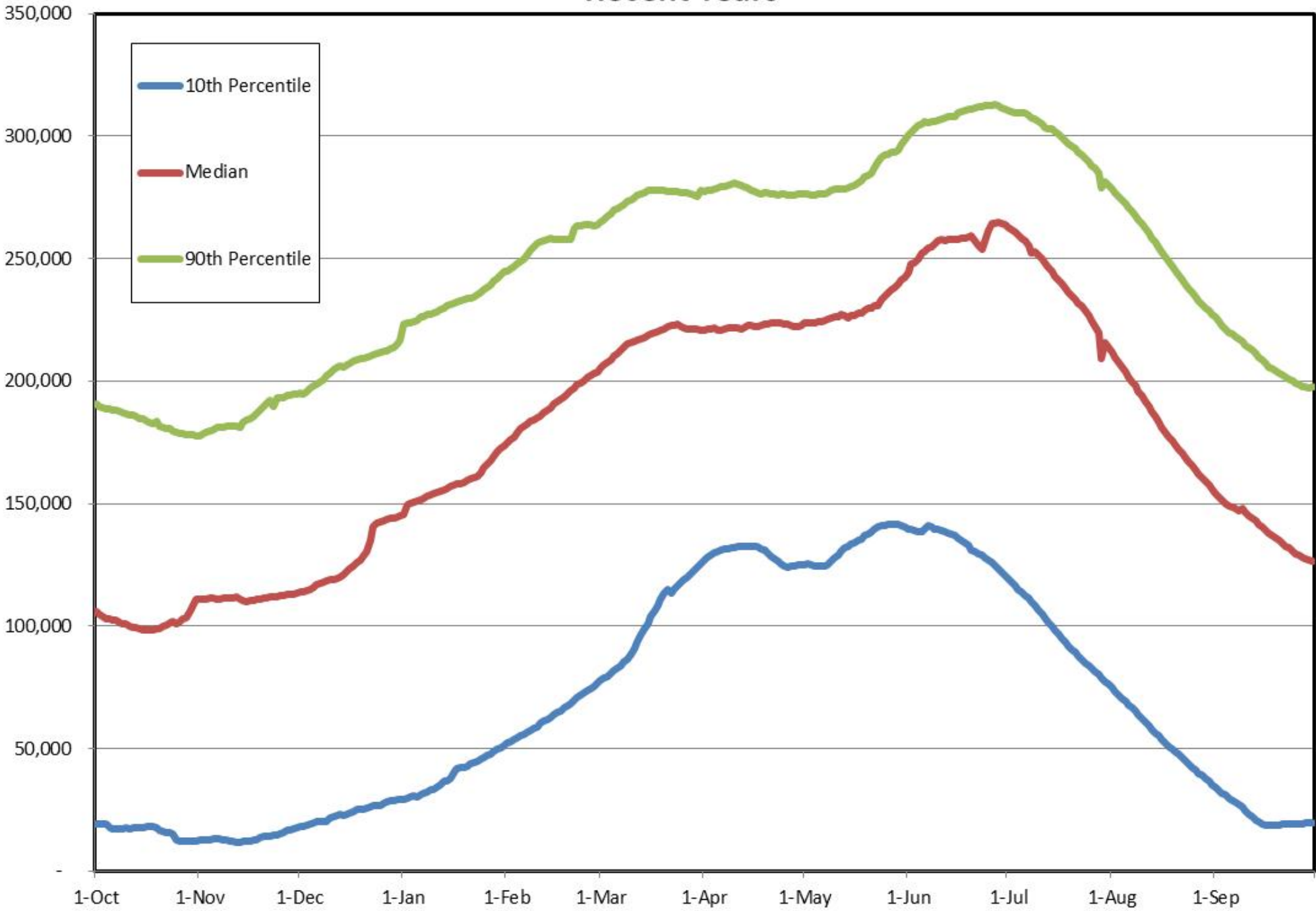


- Capacity = 295,000 AF (318,900 AF with flashboards)
- Surface area = 13,470 acres (at spillway)
- Max. Depth Active Storage = 92 feet (from outlet invert to spillway)
- 3 basins





Lahontan Reservoir - Historic Storage Levels (1967-2011) Compared to Recent Years



Dry Conditions not uncommon

- ◆ Storage = 22,700 AF (11/7/2012)
- ◆ Upper Basin has gone dry about 35% of years
- ◆ Middle Basin has gone dry about 28% of years

Middle Basin – 11/7/2012



Current Uses

- Irrigation – Primary use for project
- Aquatic life
 - ◆ Game fish
 - ◆ White bass
 - ◆ Smallmouth and Largemouth bass
 - ◆ Wipers – stocked
 - ◆ Channel and white catfish
 - ◆ Black and White Crappie
 - ◆ Yellow perch
 - ◆ Walleye – stocked
 - ◆ Nongame
 - ◆ Sacramento blackfish (commercial fishery)
 - ◆ Carp
 - ◆ Black and brown bullhead

Current Uses

- Livestock watering
- Recreation (contact and non-contact)
 - ◆ Lahontan State Recreation Area – 3rd most visited state park
 - ◆ Boating/Skiing
 - ◆ Swimming
 - ◆ 6 cases of reactions (skin rash, shortness of breath) in swimmers in last 7 years
 - ◆ Fishing
 - ◆ Algae complaints not uncommon

Current Uses

- Indirectly used for drinking water
 - ◆ Influences wells/springs used by State Park
 - ◆ Recharging groundwater in Lahontan Valley
- Industrial supply - Hydroelectric power generation
- Wildlife

Fish Kills

- Significant Fish Die-offs in 1980, 81, 1991
- 1980 - Cause uncertain – Possible factors
 - ◆ Cyanobacteria present
 - ◆ However low level of toxins found
 - ◆ Stress from unsuccessful spawning
 - ◆ Extensive Columnaris infection
- 1981 - Cause uncertain - Possible factors
 - ◆ Cyanobacteria
 - ◆ Columnaris infection
- 1991 – Cause uncertain
 - ◆ Newspaper states that kill was caused by cyanobacteria toxins – however no scientific evidence has been provided
 - ◆ VERY LOW STORAGE LEVELS

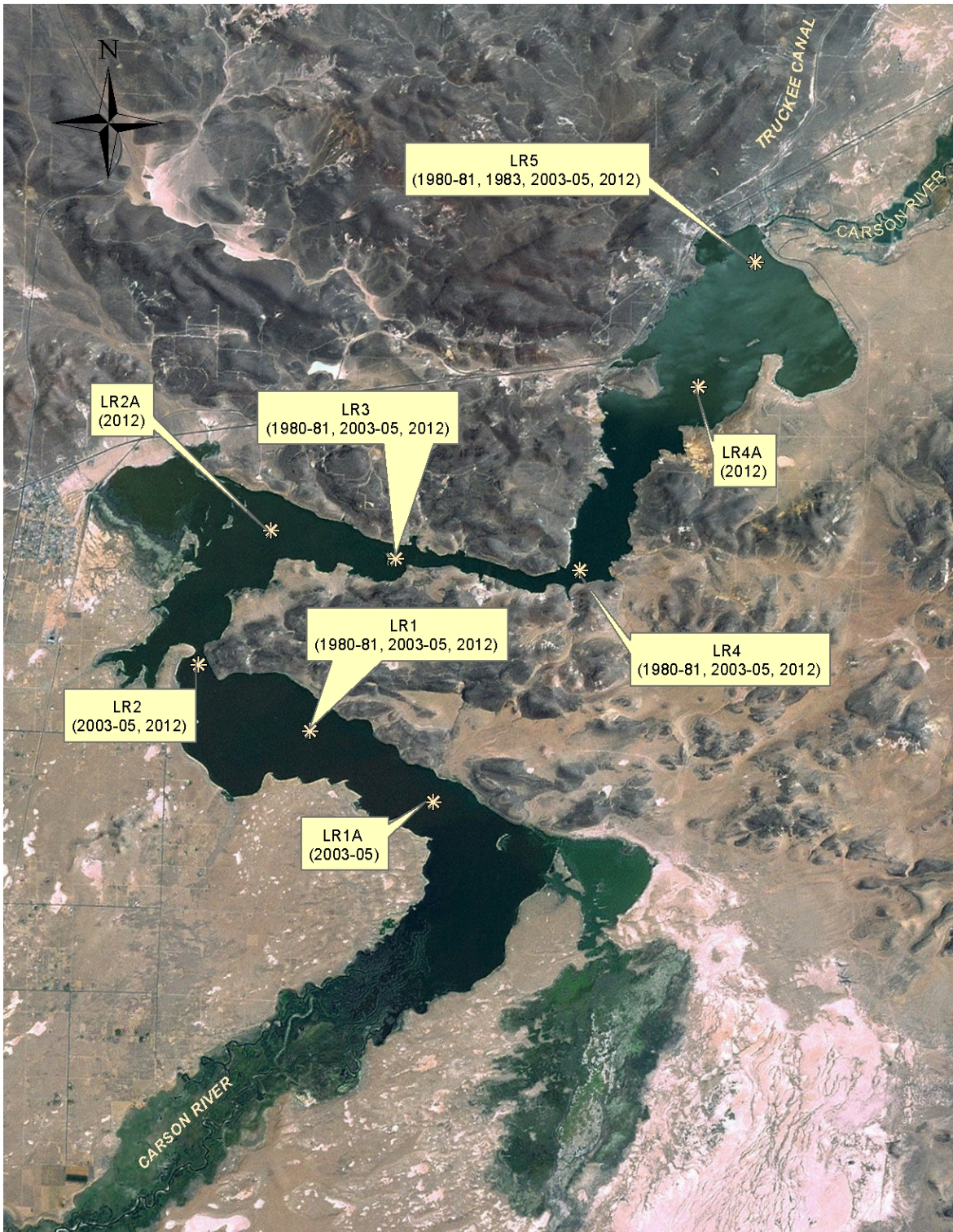
Fish Consumption Advisory

- Nevada Health Division fish consumption advisory
 - ◆ Recommends that NO fish be consumed from Lahontan Reservoir
- NDOW
 - ◆ 1 meal per month of Sacramento blackfish
- Fishing activities still take place but harvest levels have declined as a result of the advisory
- Some people still eating the fish

Quagga Mussels

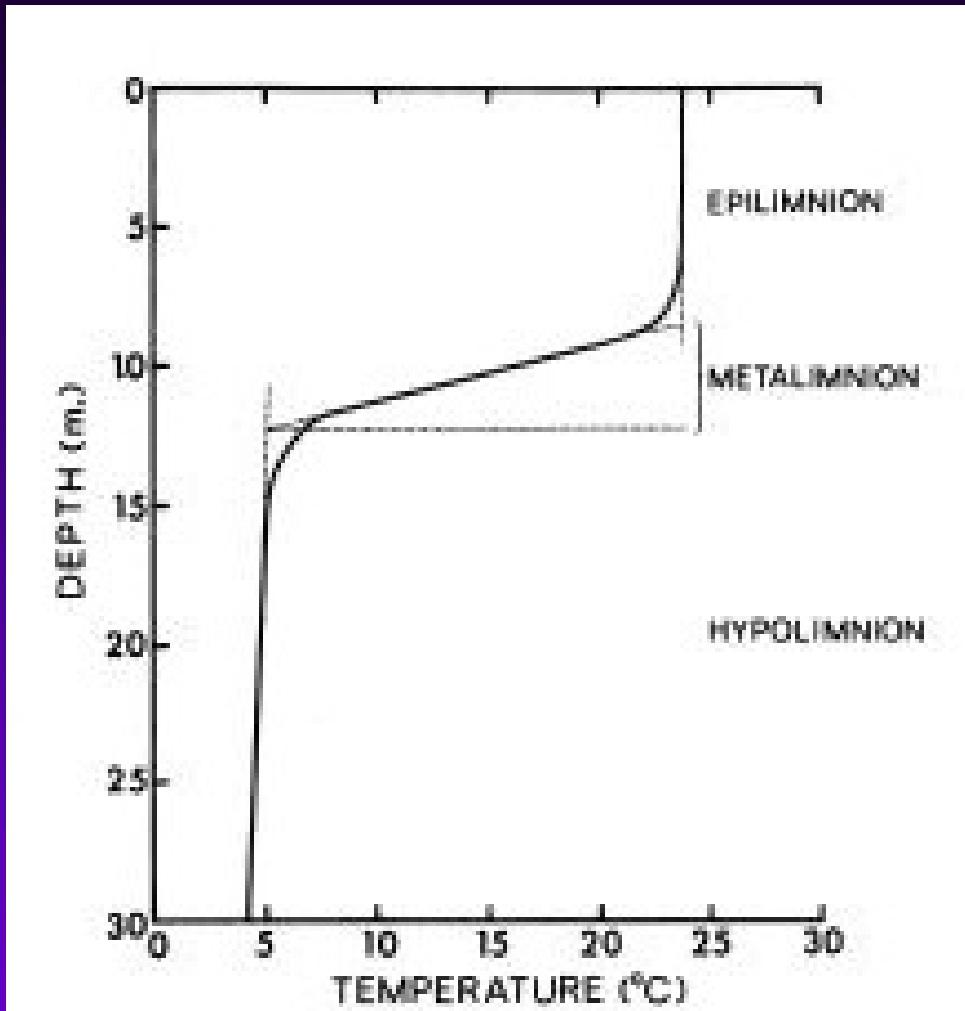
- Considered “Positive” for the presence of quagga in 2011
 - ◆ 2012 Sampling – “Negative”
 - ◆ If continued “Negative” for 2-3 years, could be reclassified
- Damage infrastructure
- Quaggas are prodigious water filterers, removing substantial amounts of phytoplankton and suspended particulates from the water



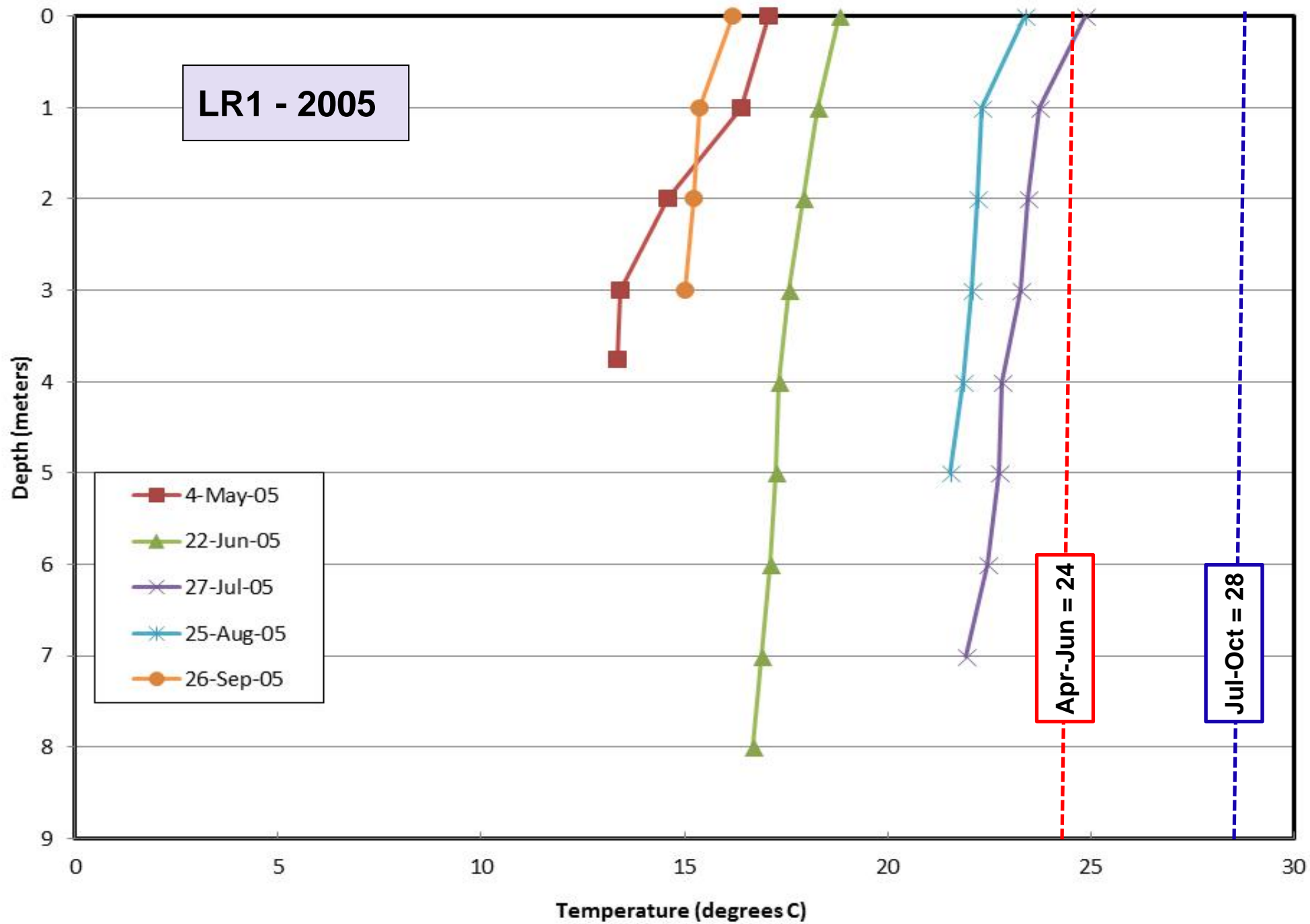


Lahontan Reservoir Monitoring Sites

1980-81,
1983, 2003-
05, 2012

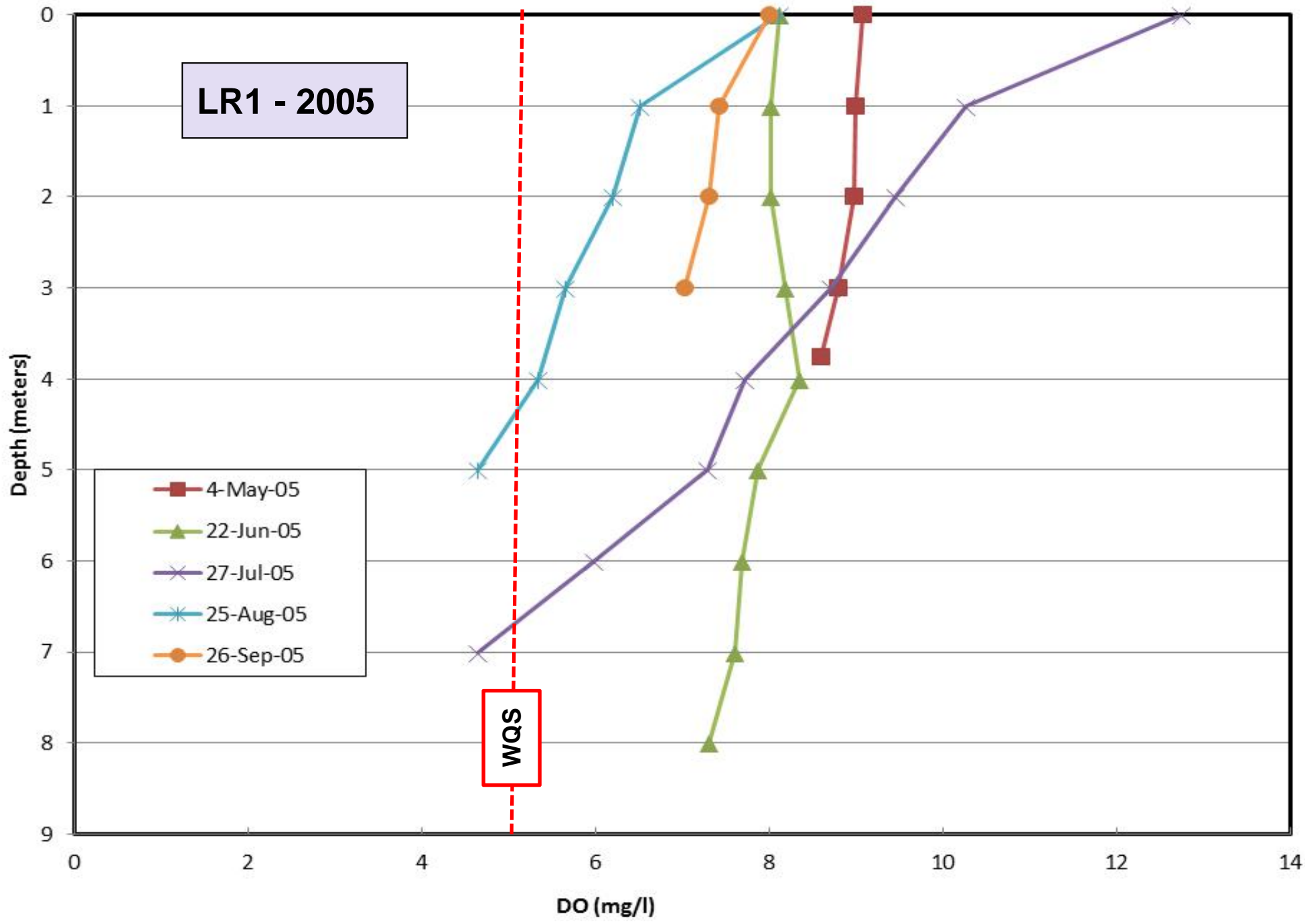


- Thermal stratification is an important consideration as it affects how water quality can vary throughout the water column.
- During periods of stratification, there is little to no water quality interaction between the epilimnion and hypolimnion.
- Once stratification ends, the water quality may become mixed throughout the water column.
- 1 degree C per meter



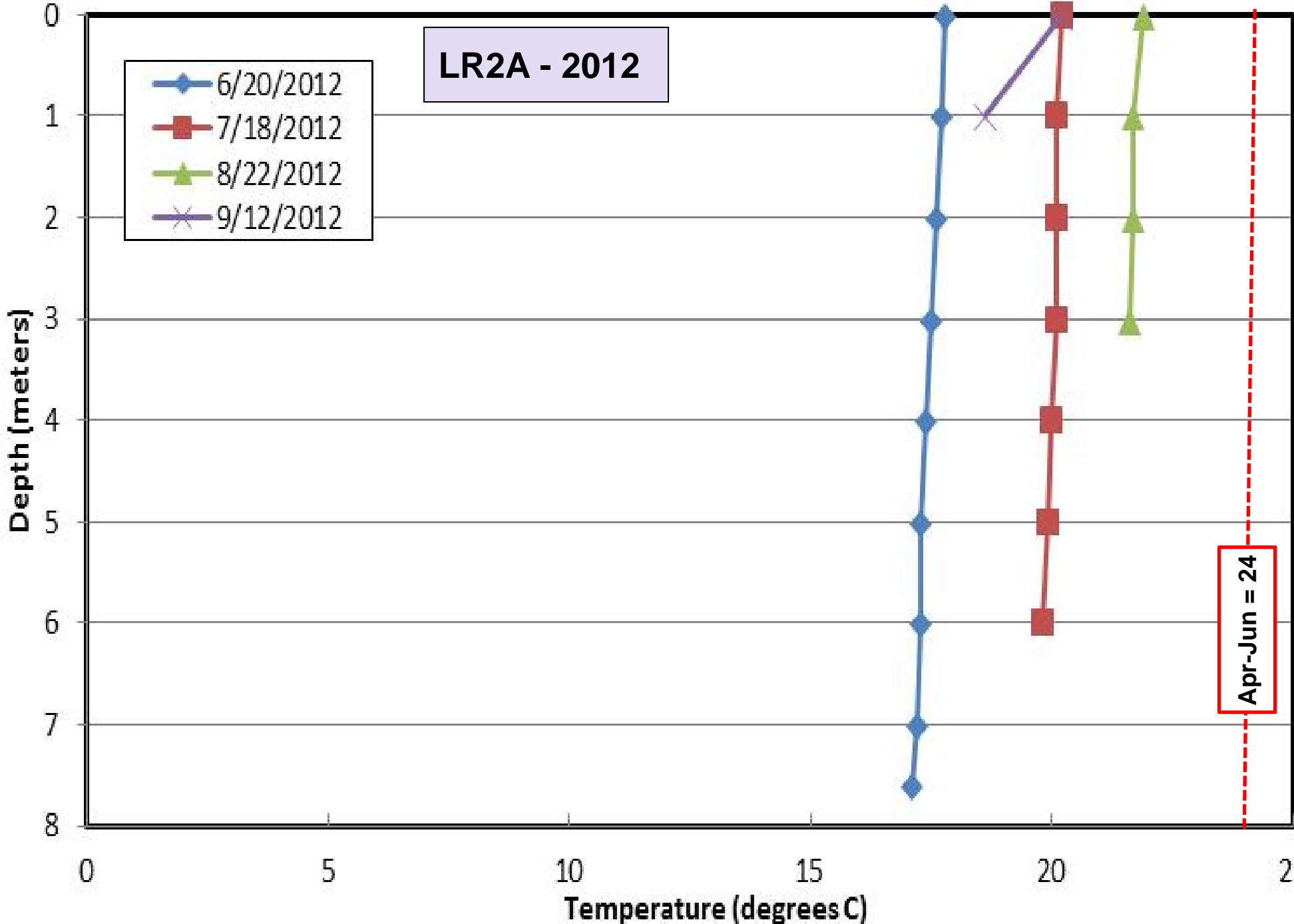
Apr-Jun = 24

Jul-Oct = 28

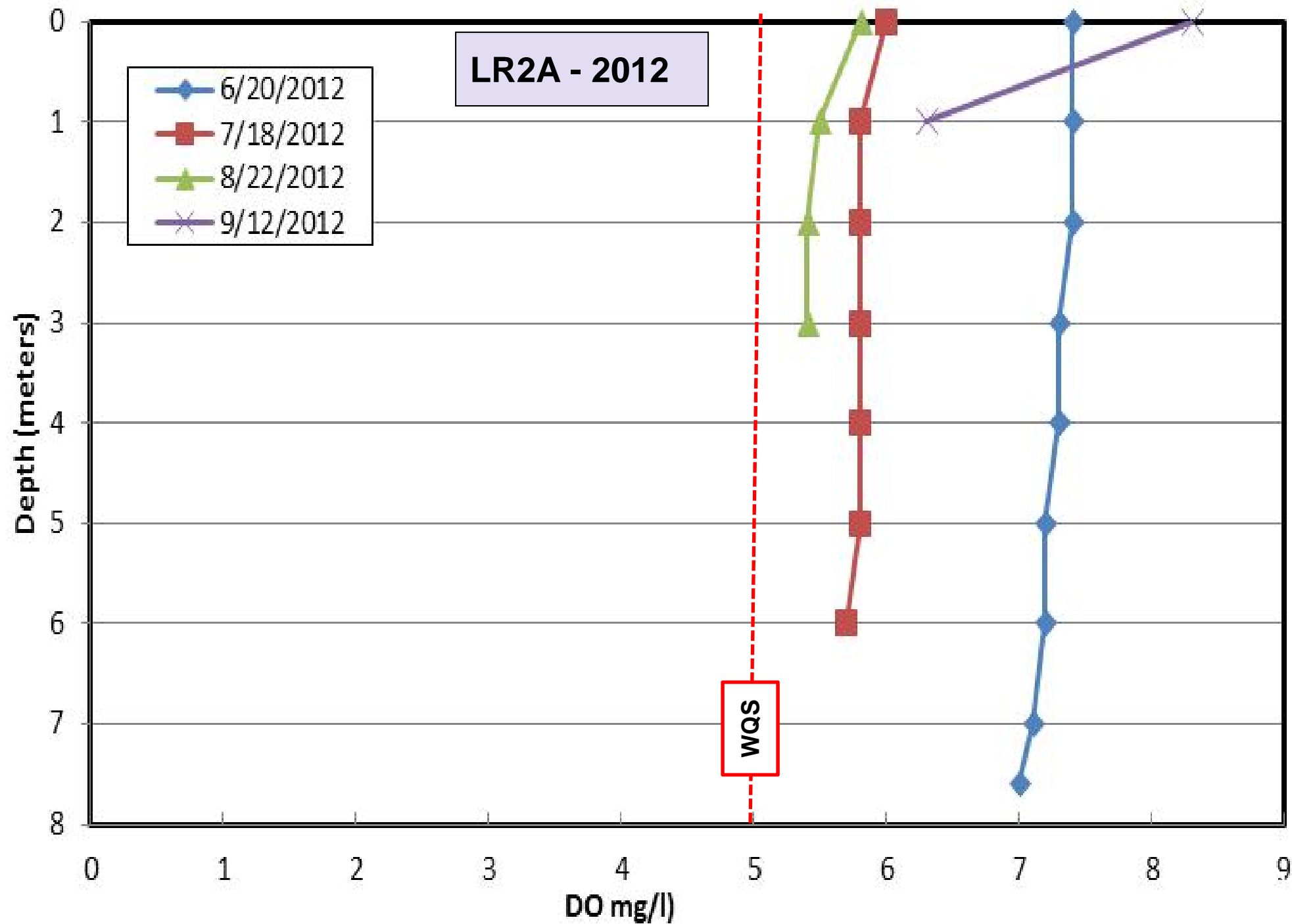


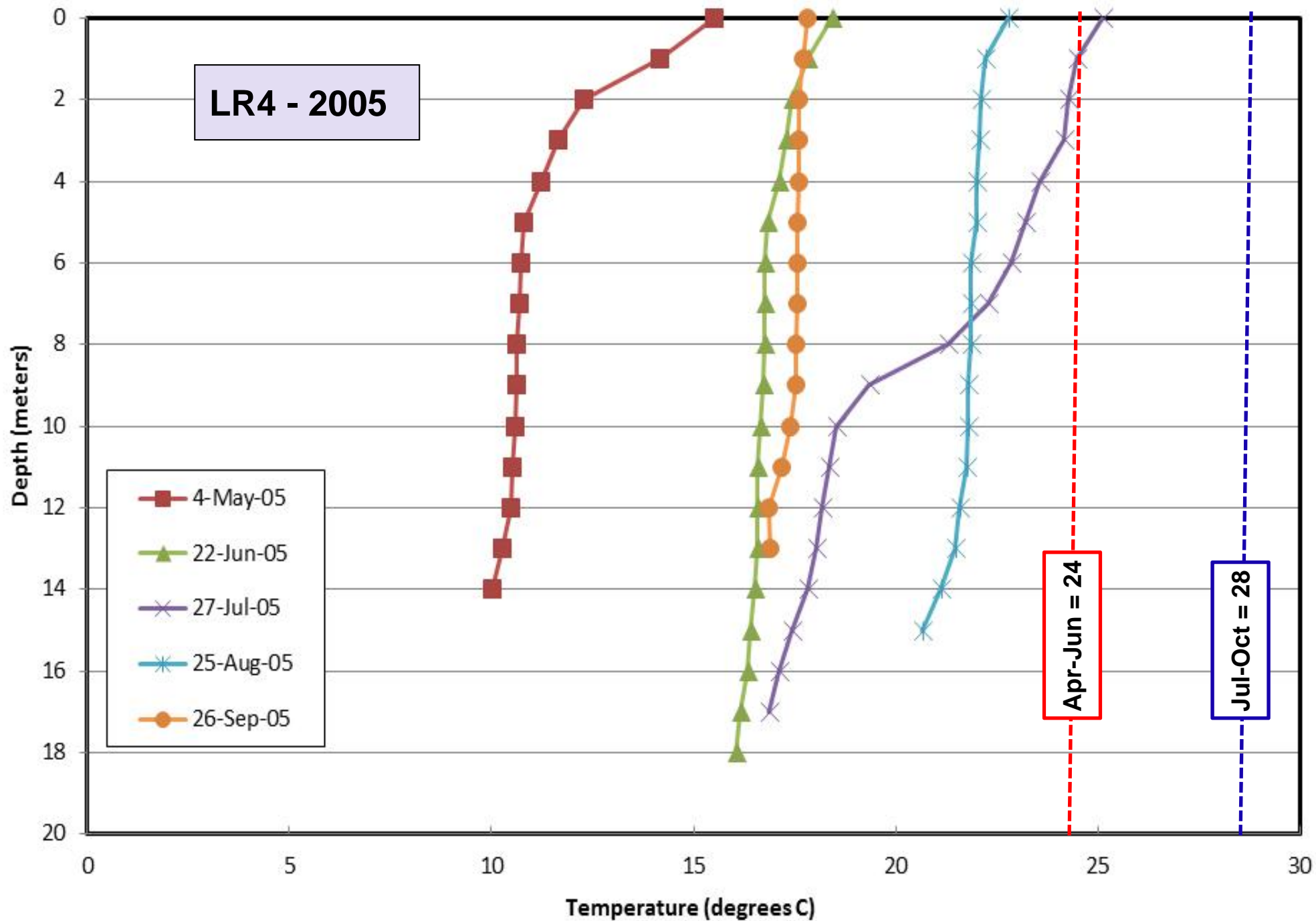
LR2A - 2012

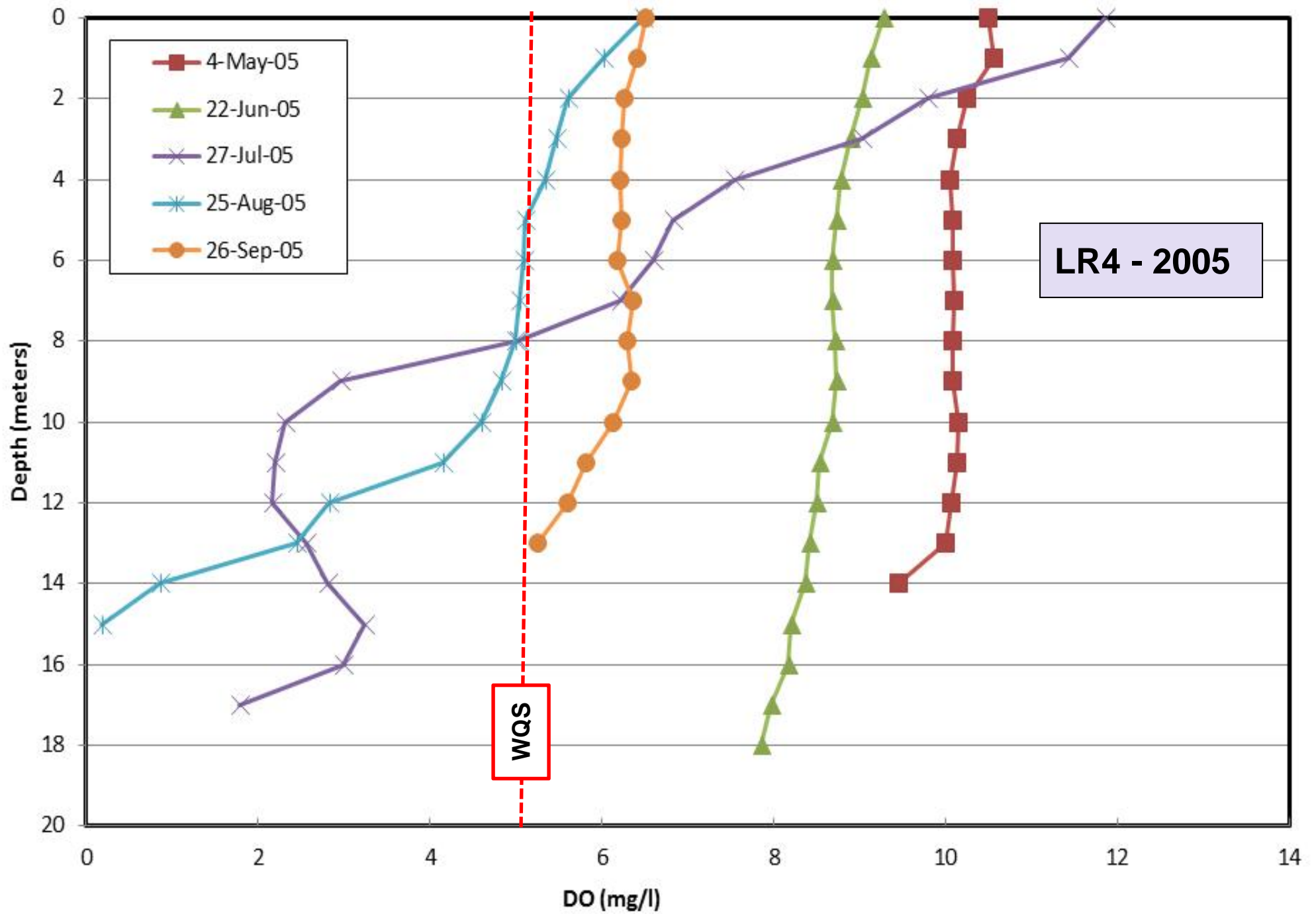
- 6/20/2012
- 7/18/2012
- 8/22/2012
- 9/12/2012



Apr-Jun = 24







Stratification Summary

- Upper basin – DRI “too shallow to stratify very often; fine sediments tend to stay suspended”
 - ◆ However some minimal stratification has occurred
- For the northern 1/2 of the reservoir, stratification occurred at most sites for a short period of time during June-September, and then disappeared by September/October.
- DRI – “During the cold winter months, the lake is well mixed by strong winds, and water quality is generally uniform with depth.”

Nutrient Loads

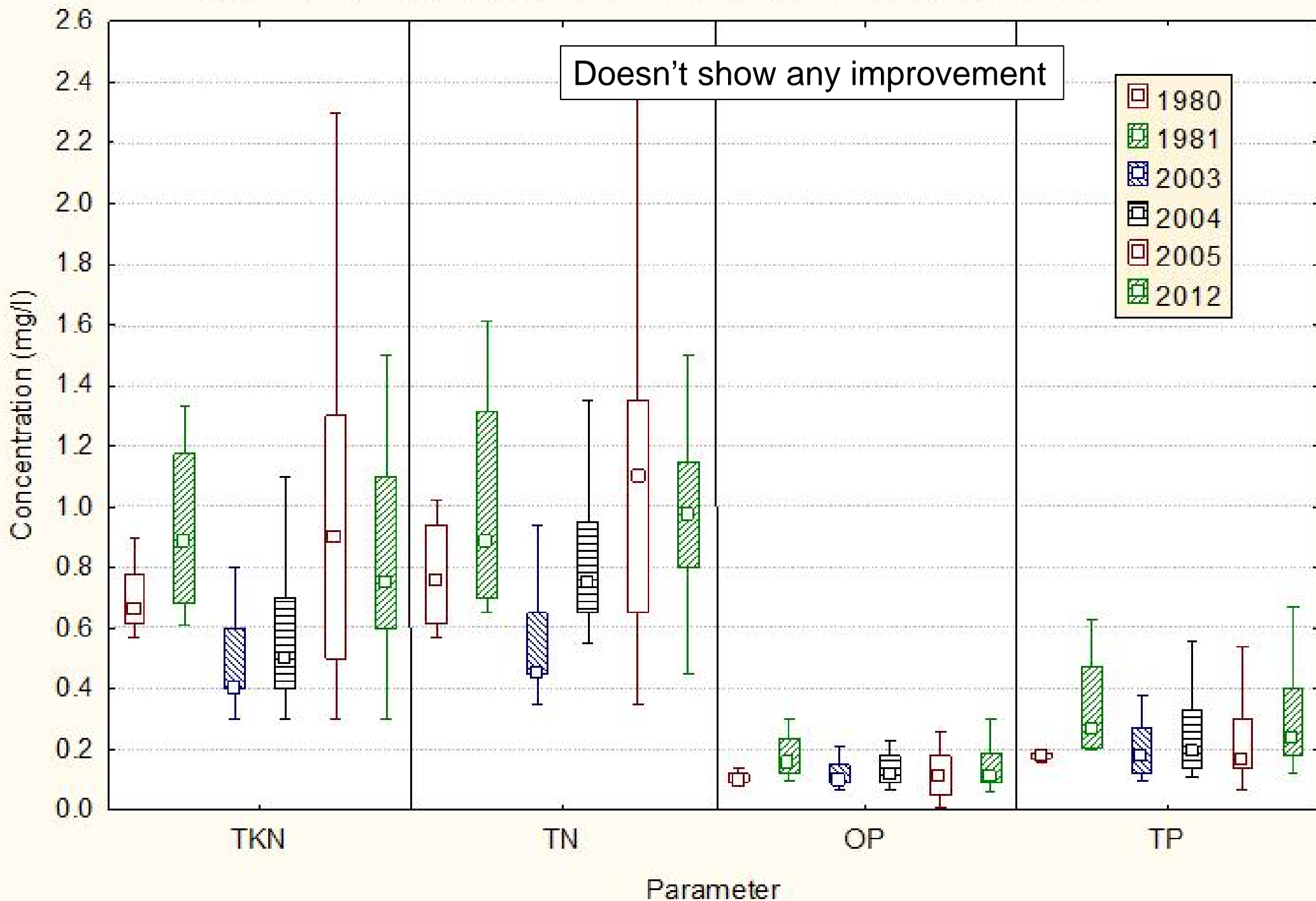
Since 1980s, TN/TP decreased about 50%

Description	1990-2005 Average	Flow-weighted TN/TP Concentration (mg/l)
Carson River		
TN (tons/year)	192	0.52
TP (tons/year)	74	0.20
Avg. Annual Flow (AF)	270,000	---
Truckee Canal		
TN (tons/year)	80	0.66
TP (tons/year)	10	0.08
Avg. Annual Flow (AF)	88,000	---
Sediment Release		
TP (tons/year)	30	0.13 (based upon 170,000 AF average storage)
Total		
TN (tons/year)	272	0.56
TP (tons/year)	114	0.17 (river and canal only)
Avg. Annual Flow (AF)	358,000	---

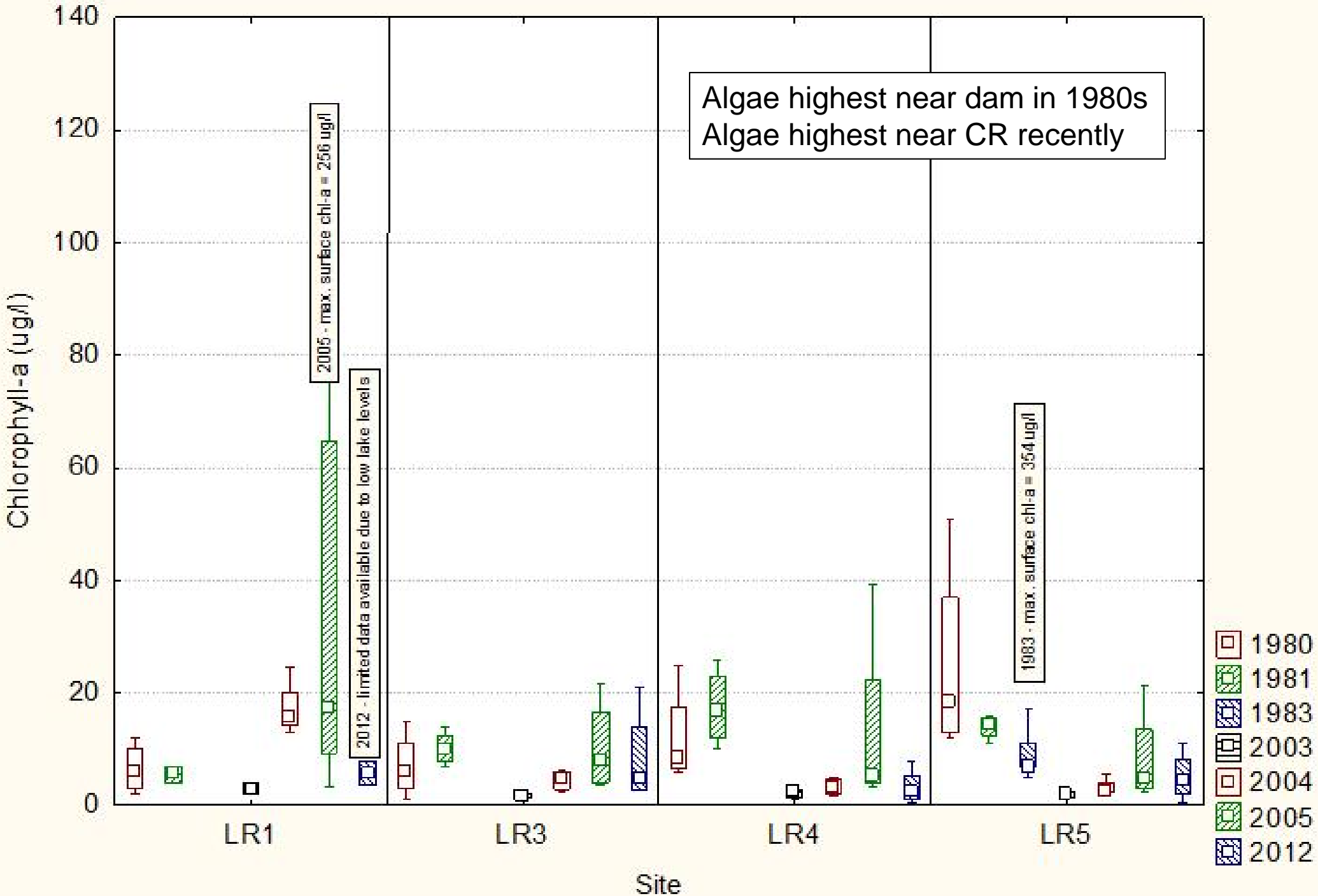
Decreased Loads = Improved WQ?

- Difficult to determine if WQ has improved from available data
- Conditions highly variable with storage levels

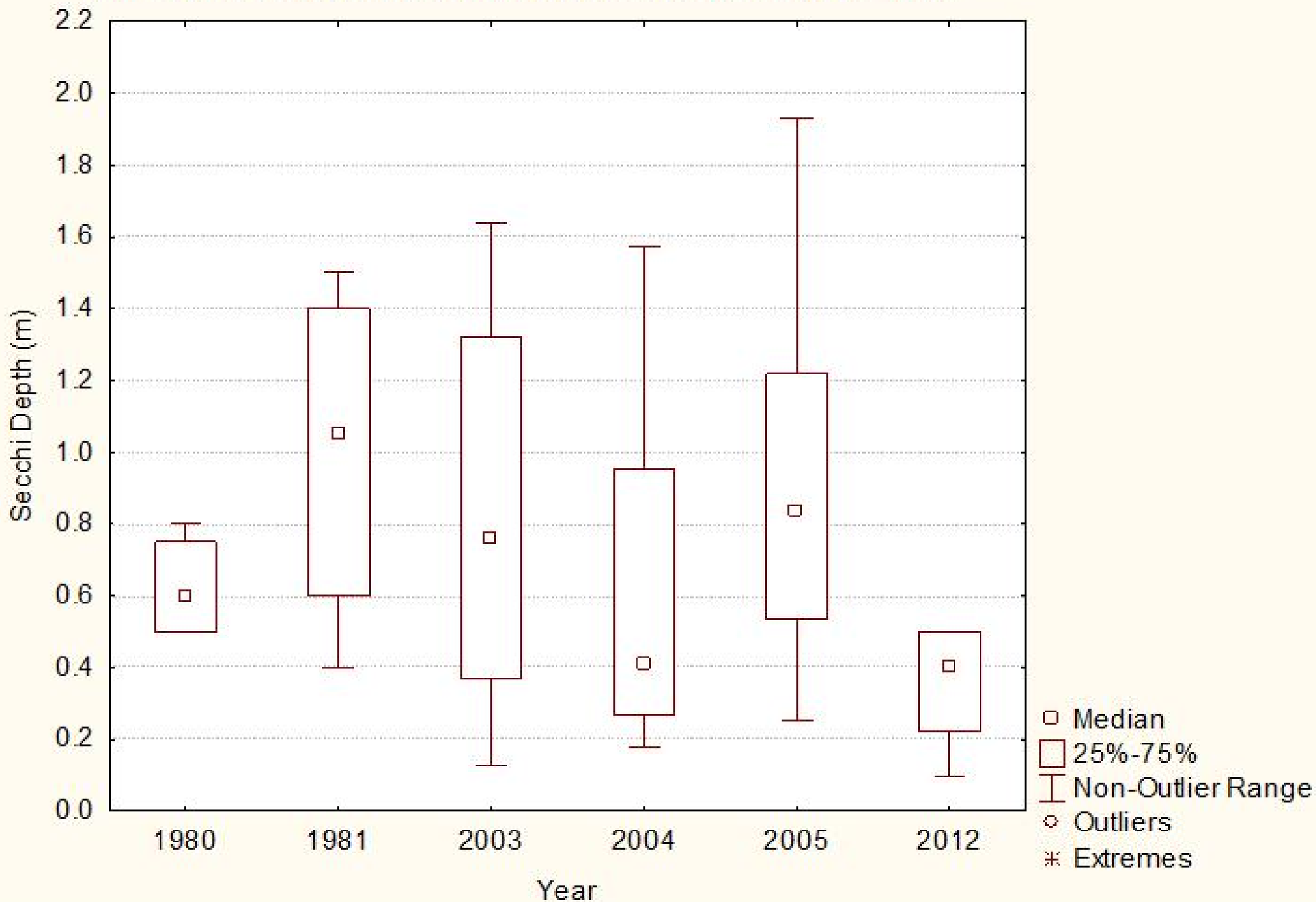
June-September Nutrient Concentrations in the Epilimnion over the Years



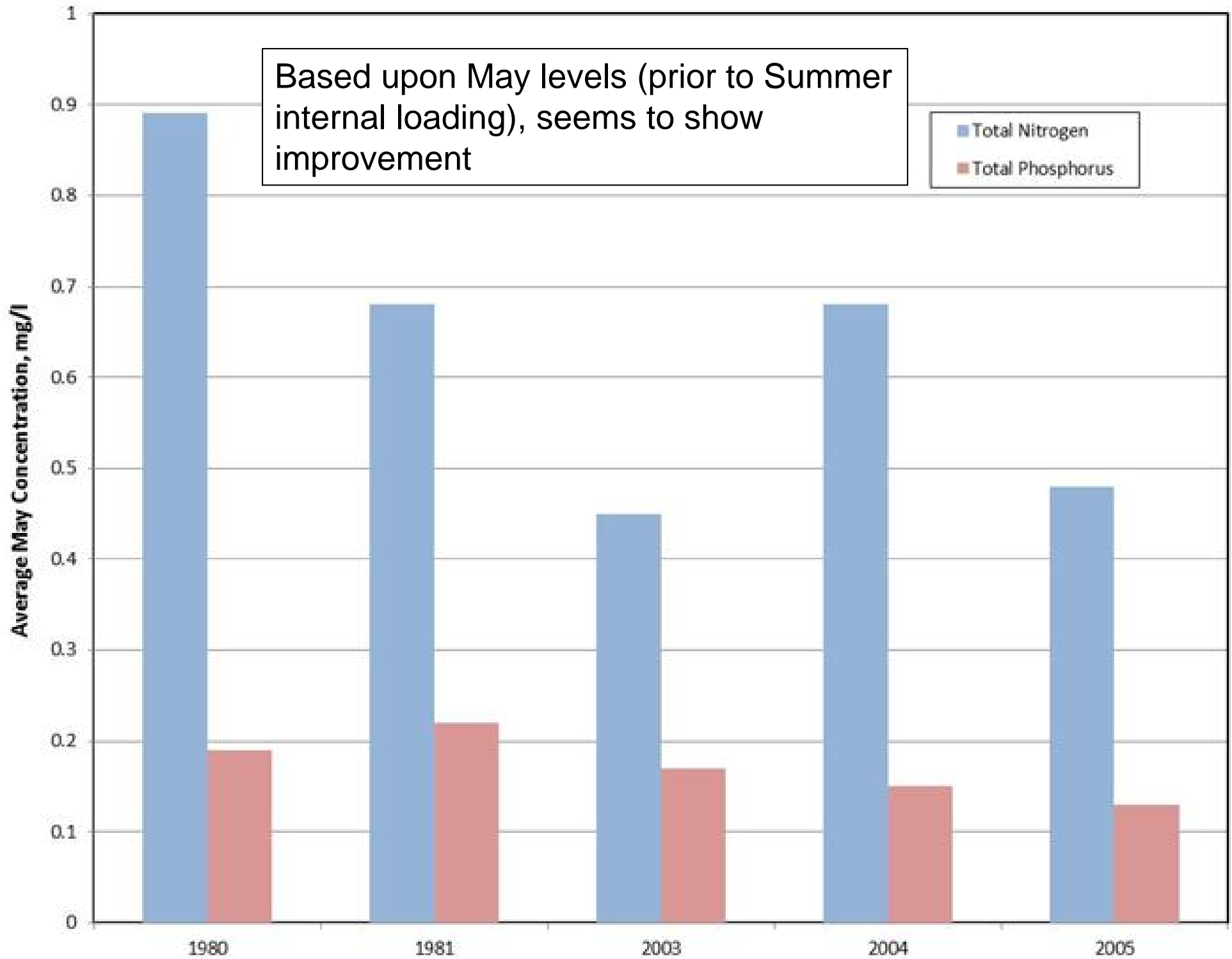
June-September Chlorophyll-a Concentrations in the Epilimnion over the Years - by Site



June-August Secchi Depths Throughout the Reservoir over the Years



Based upon May levels (prior to Summer internal loading), seems to show improvement



Overall WQ – 2003-05; 2012

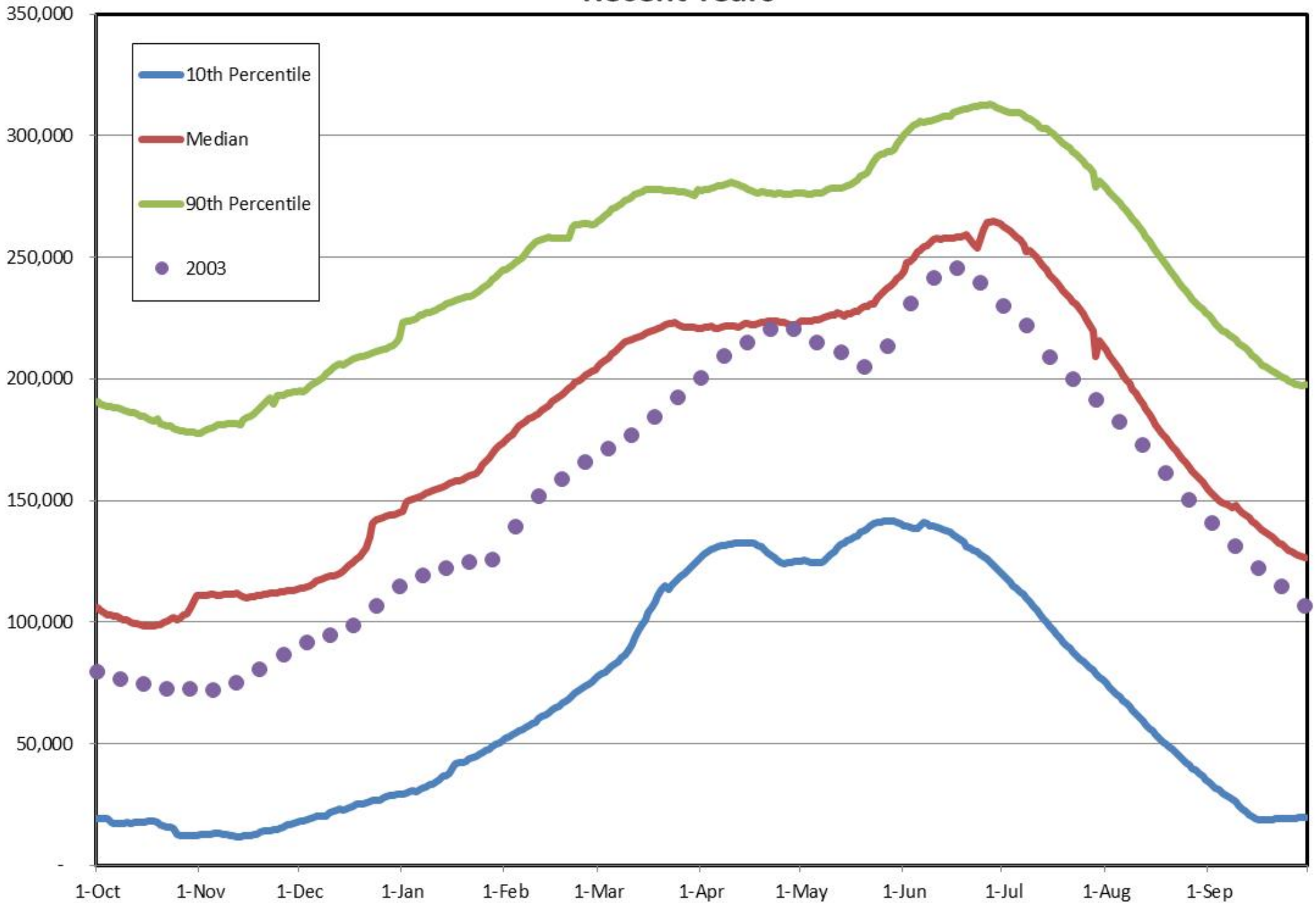
■ Variable!

- ◆ WQ tends to be worse near Carson River and best near Dam
- ◆ Varies with storage levels

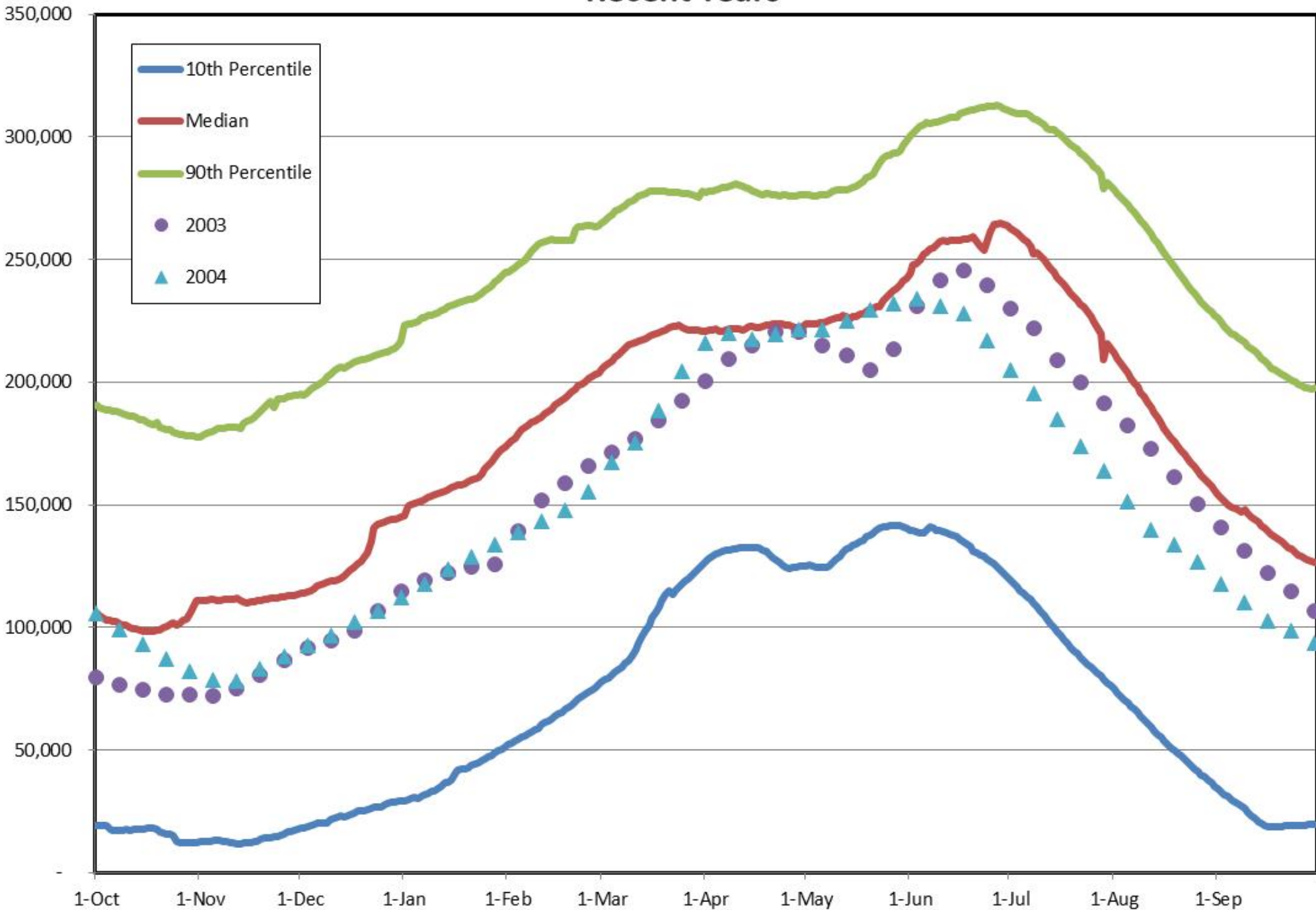
■ 303(d) List

- ◆ Total Phosphorus
- ◆ Total Suspended Solids
- ◆ Turbidity
- ◆ Iron
- ◆ Mercury in Fish Tissue and Sediment

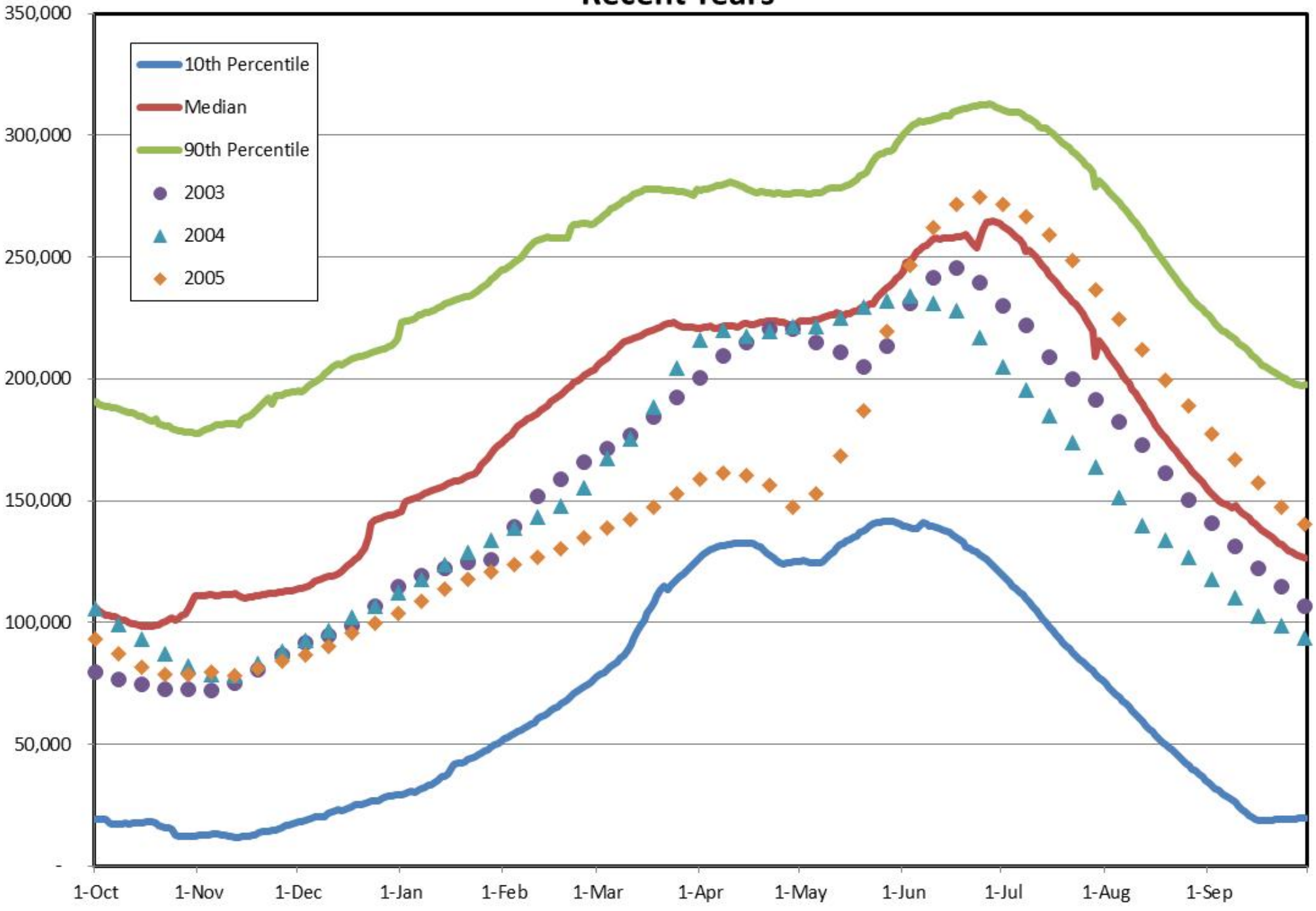
Lahontan Reservoir - Historic Storage Levels (1967-2011) Compared to Recent Years



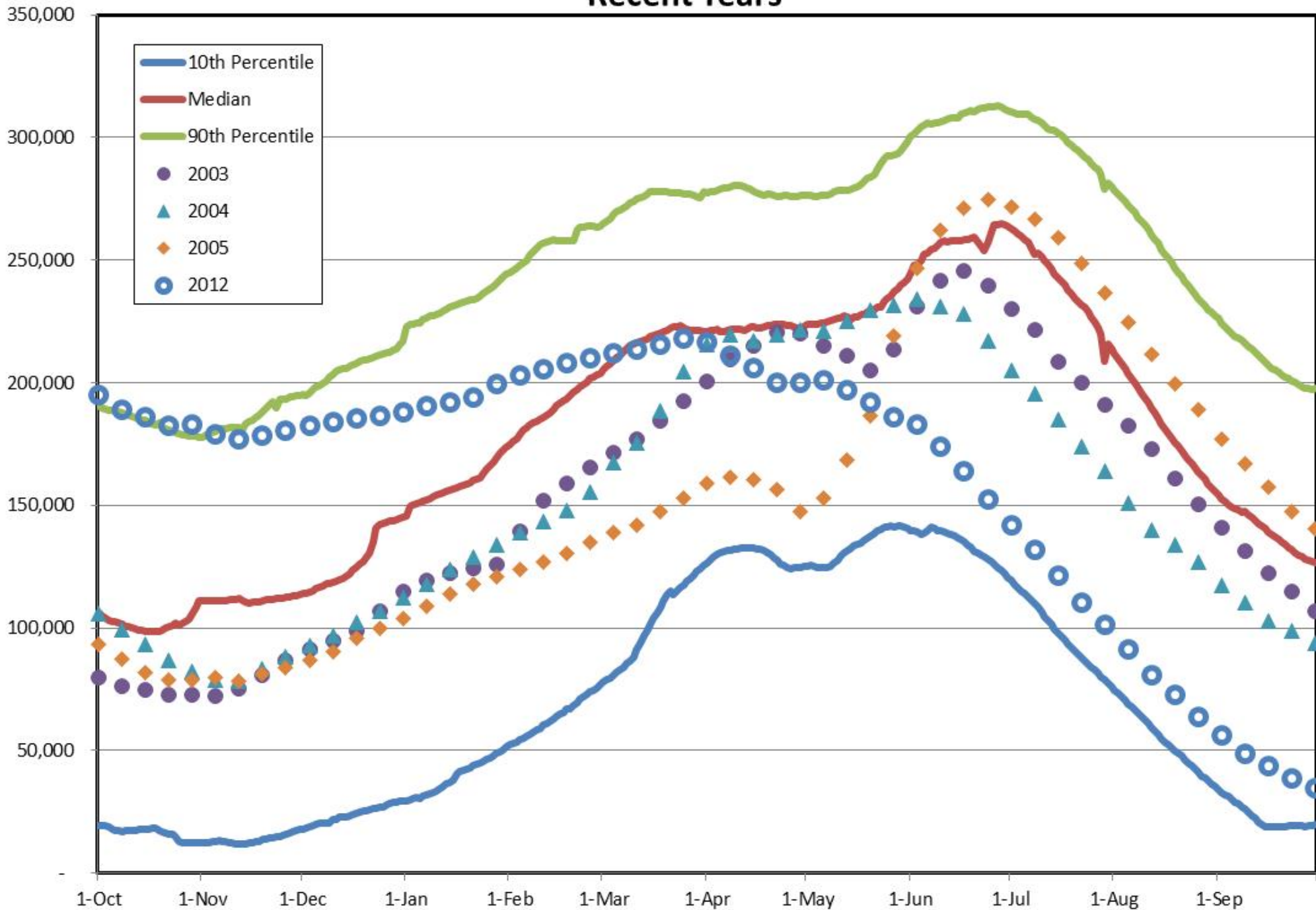
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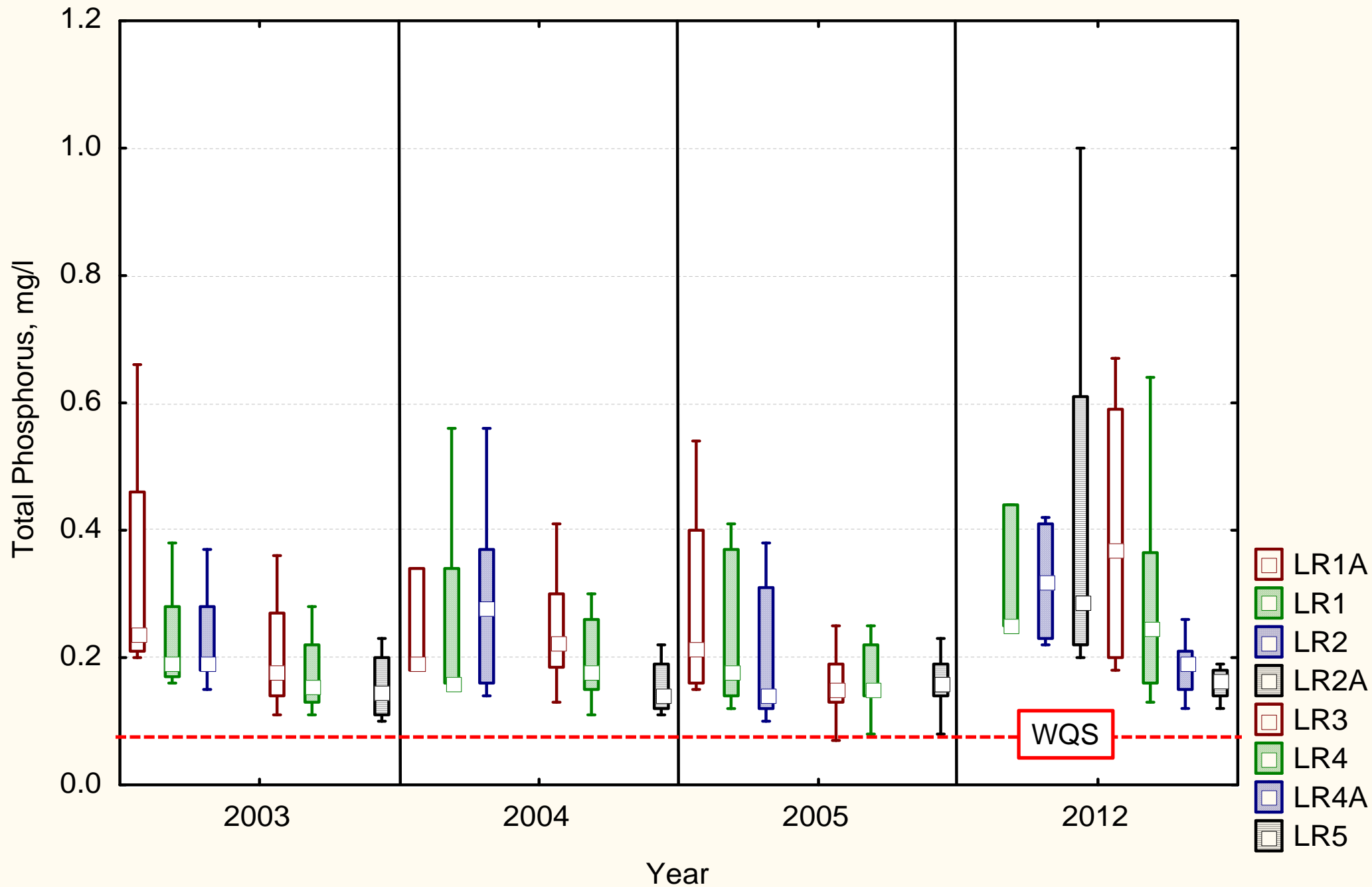


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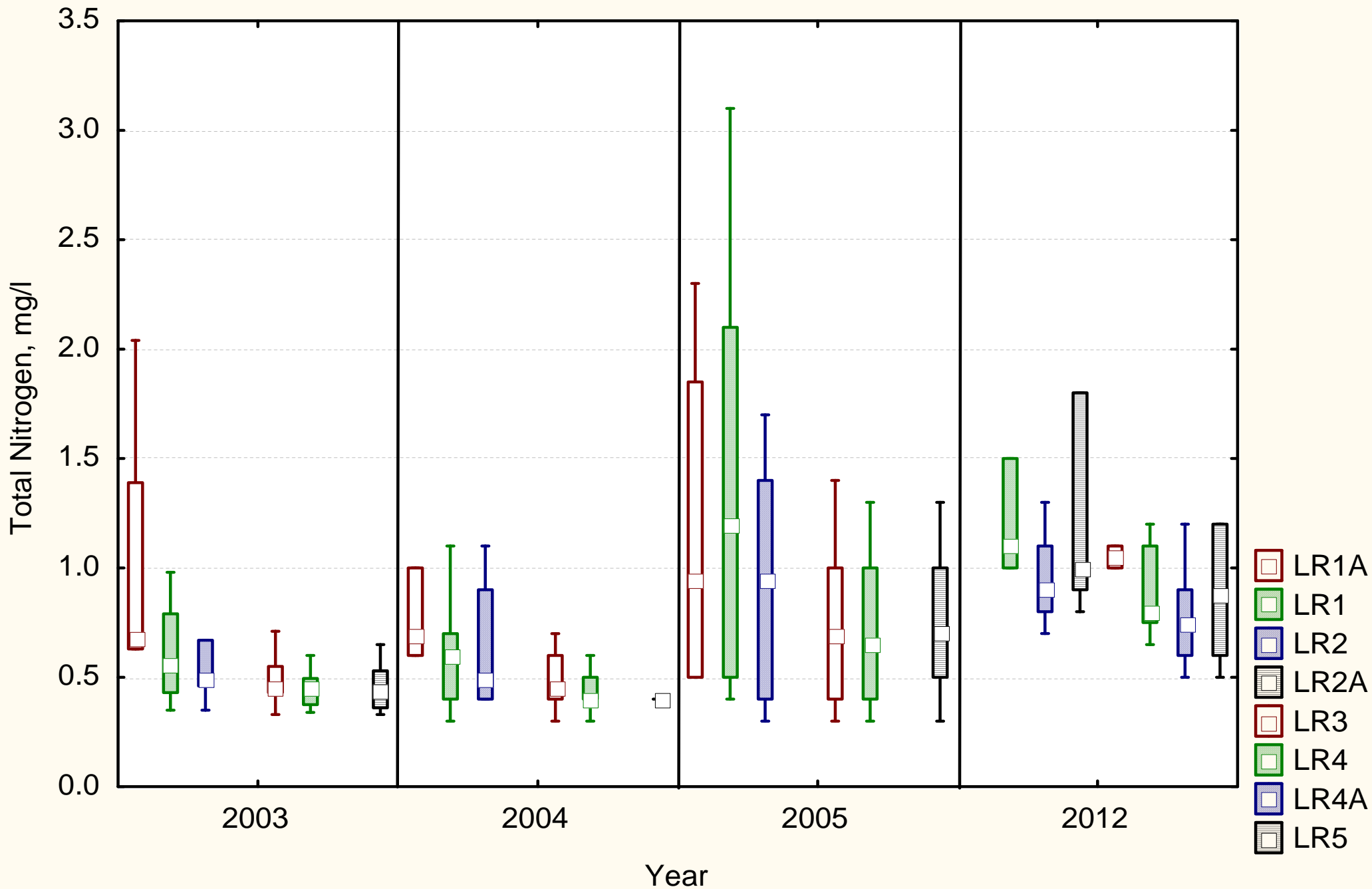
Total Phosphorus Throughout Water Column

Median; Box: 25%-75%; Whisker: Non-Outlier Range



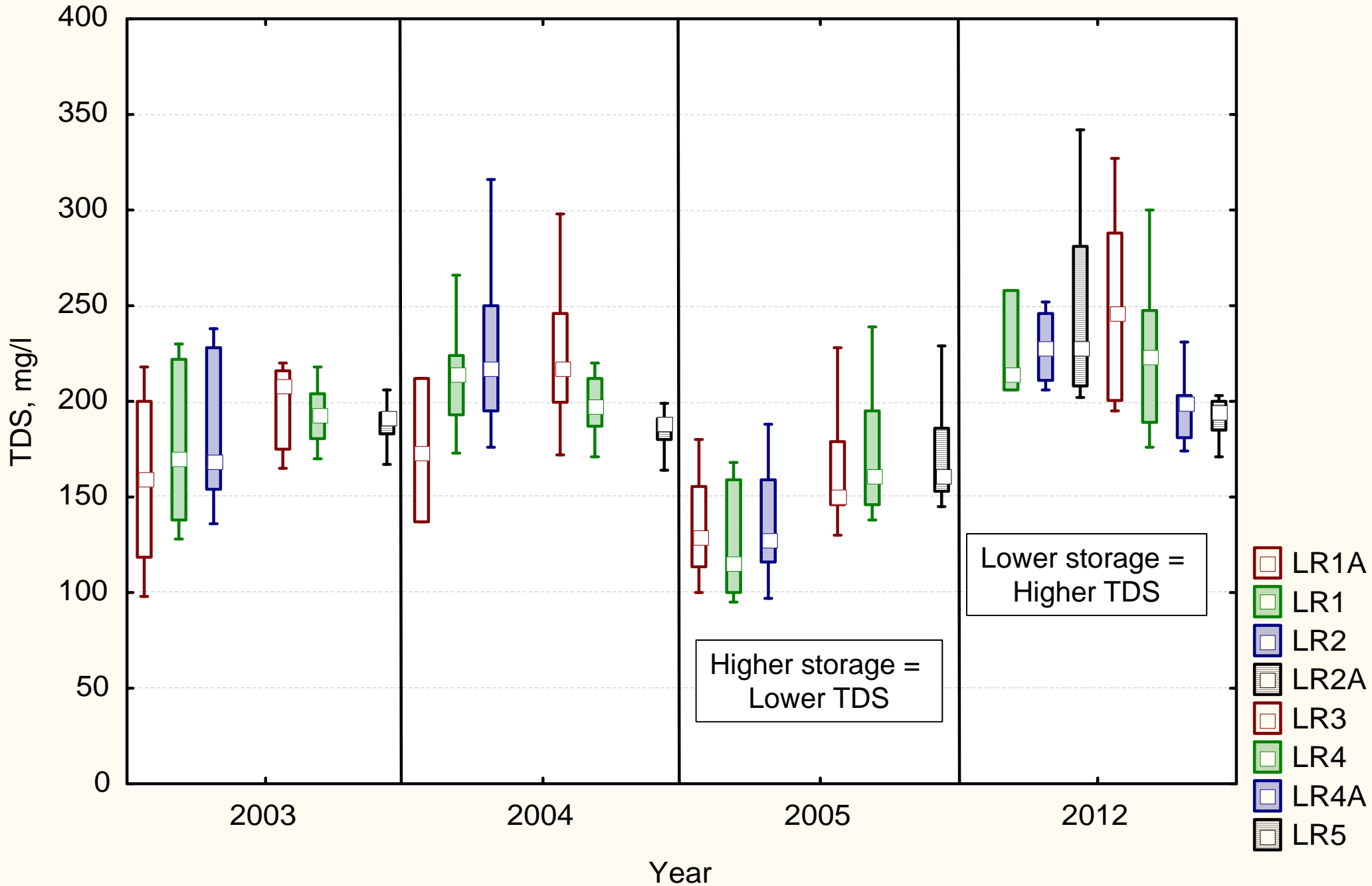
Total Nitrogen Levels Throughout Water Column

Square = Median; Box = 25%=75%; Whisker = Non-Outlier Range



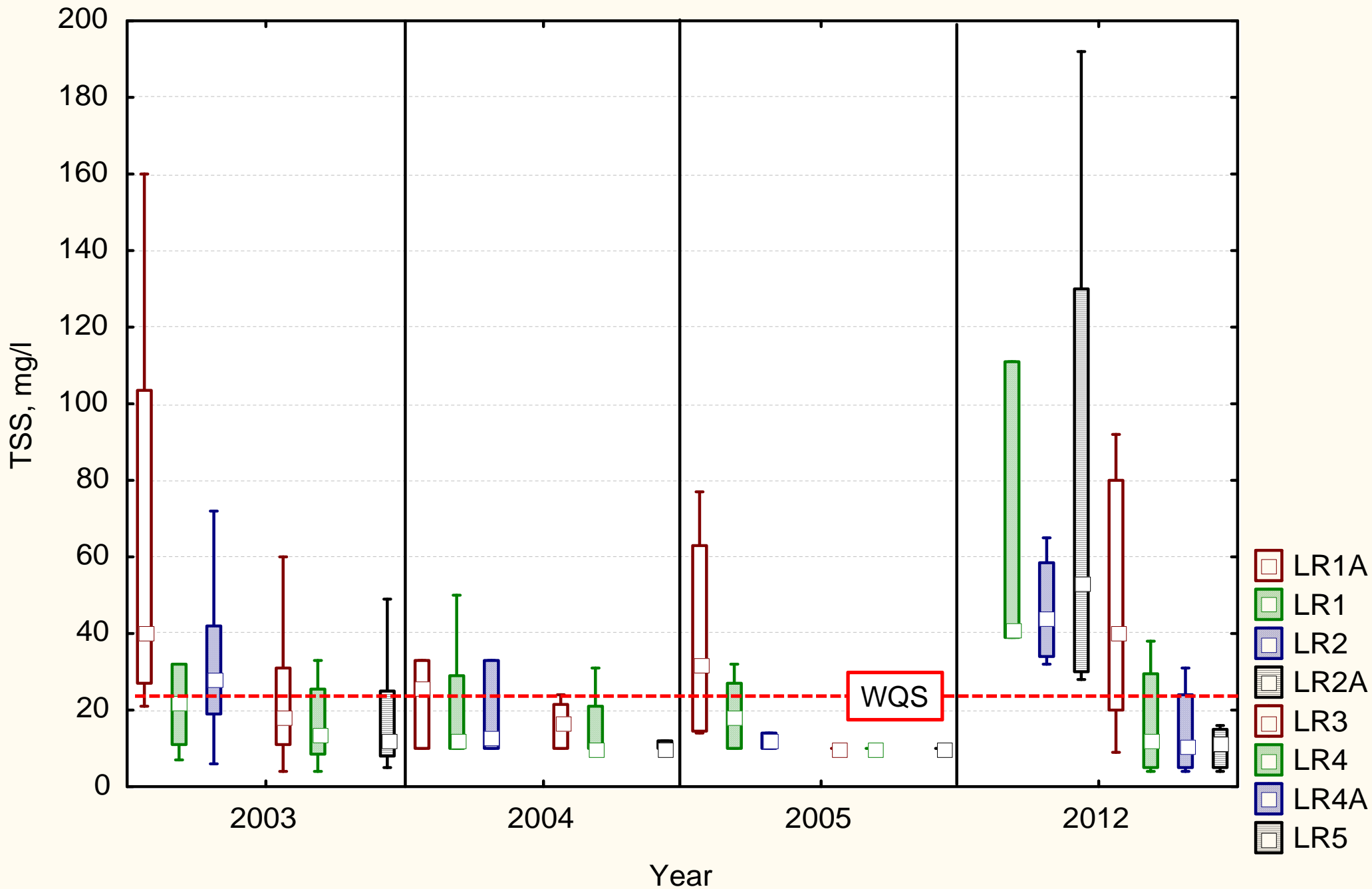
TDS Throughout Water Column

Median; Box: 25%-75%; Whisker: Non-Outlier Range



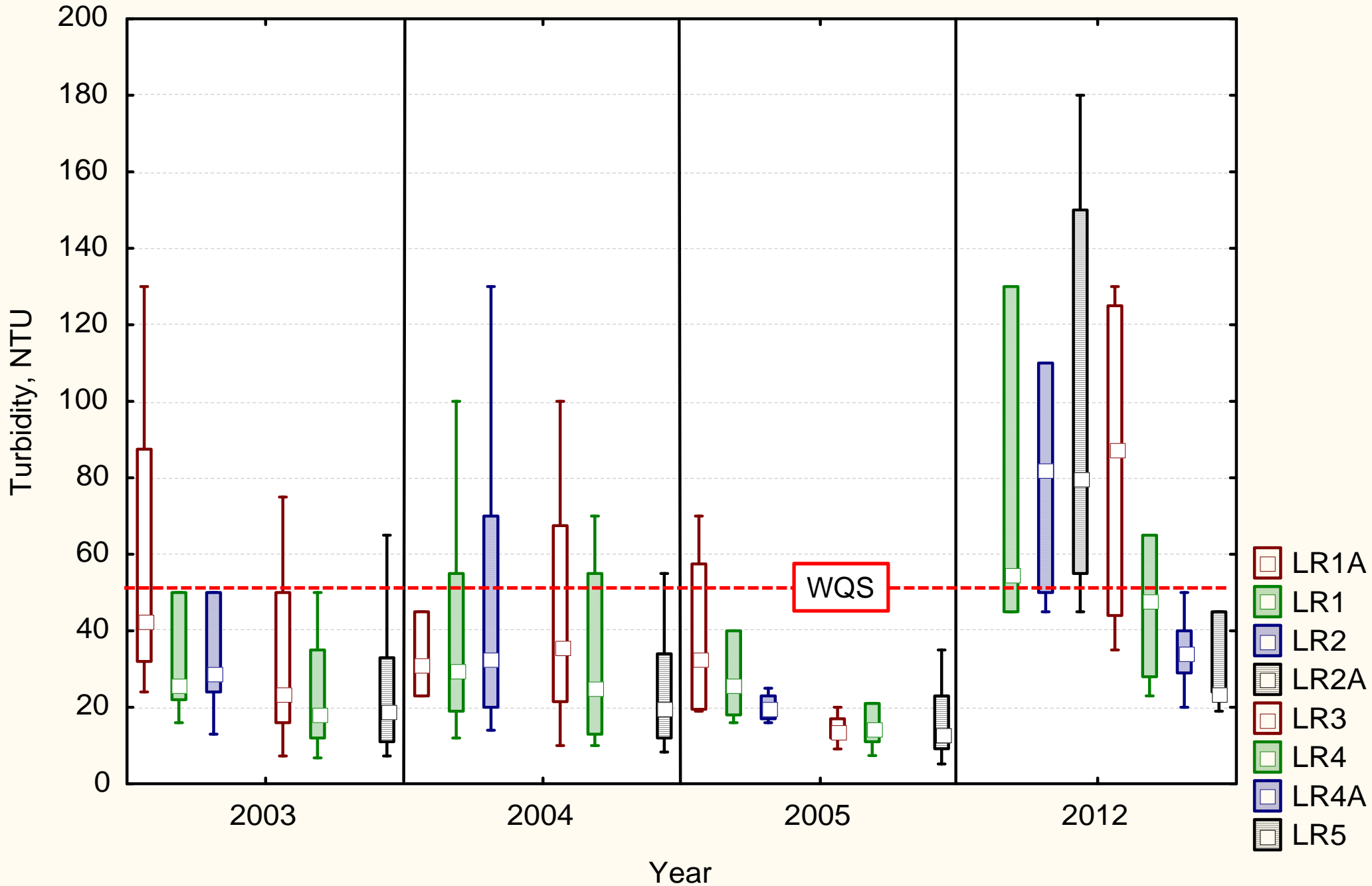
TSS Throughout Water Column

Median; Box: 25%-75%; Whisker: Non-Outlier Range



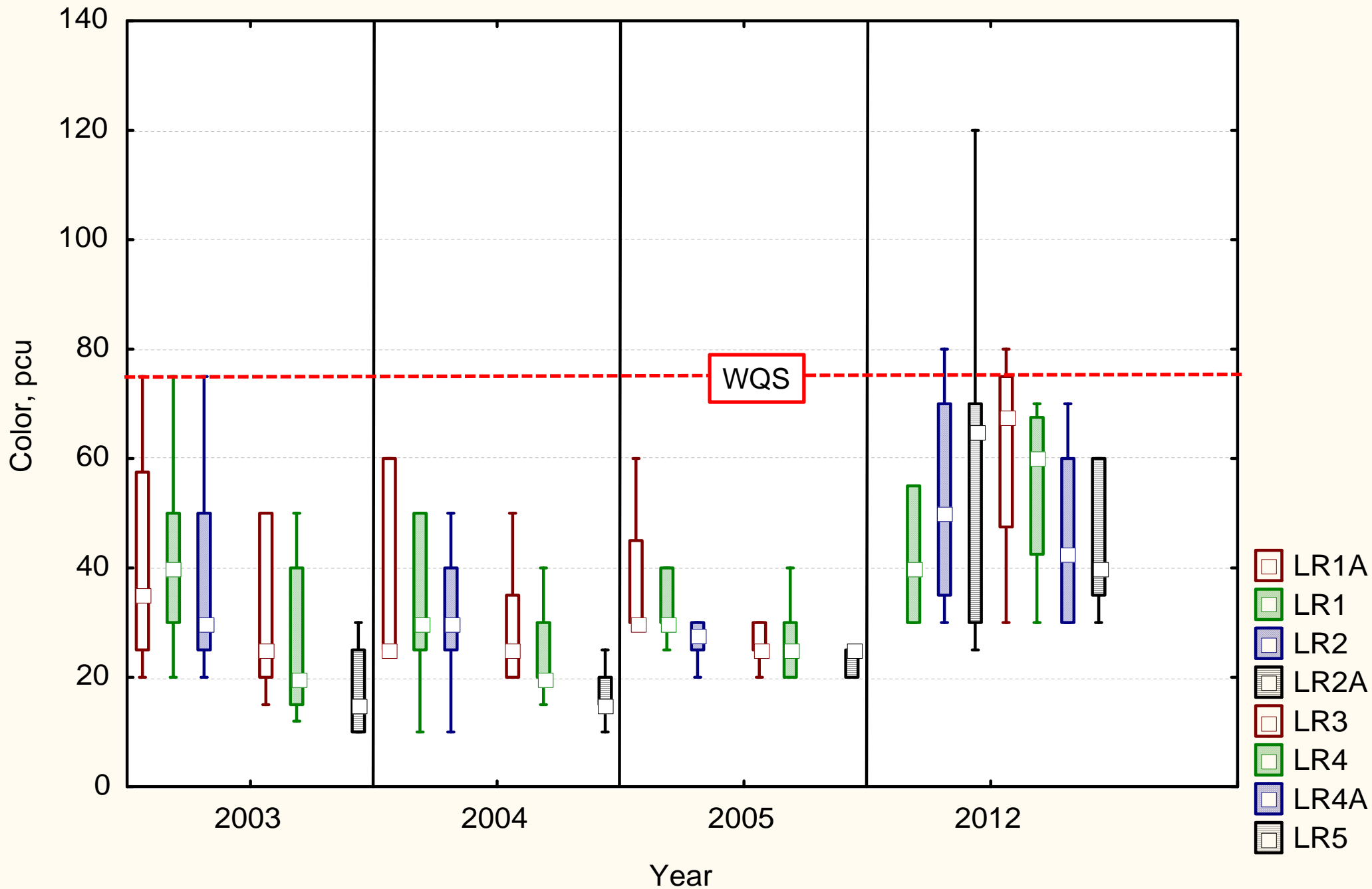
Turbidity Throughout the Water Column

Median; Box: 25%-75%; Whisker: Non-Outlier Range



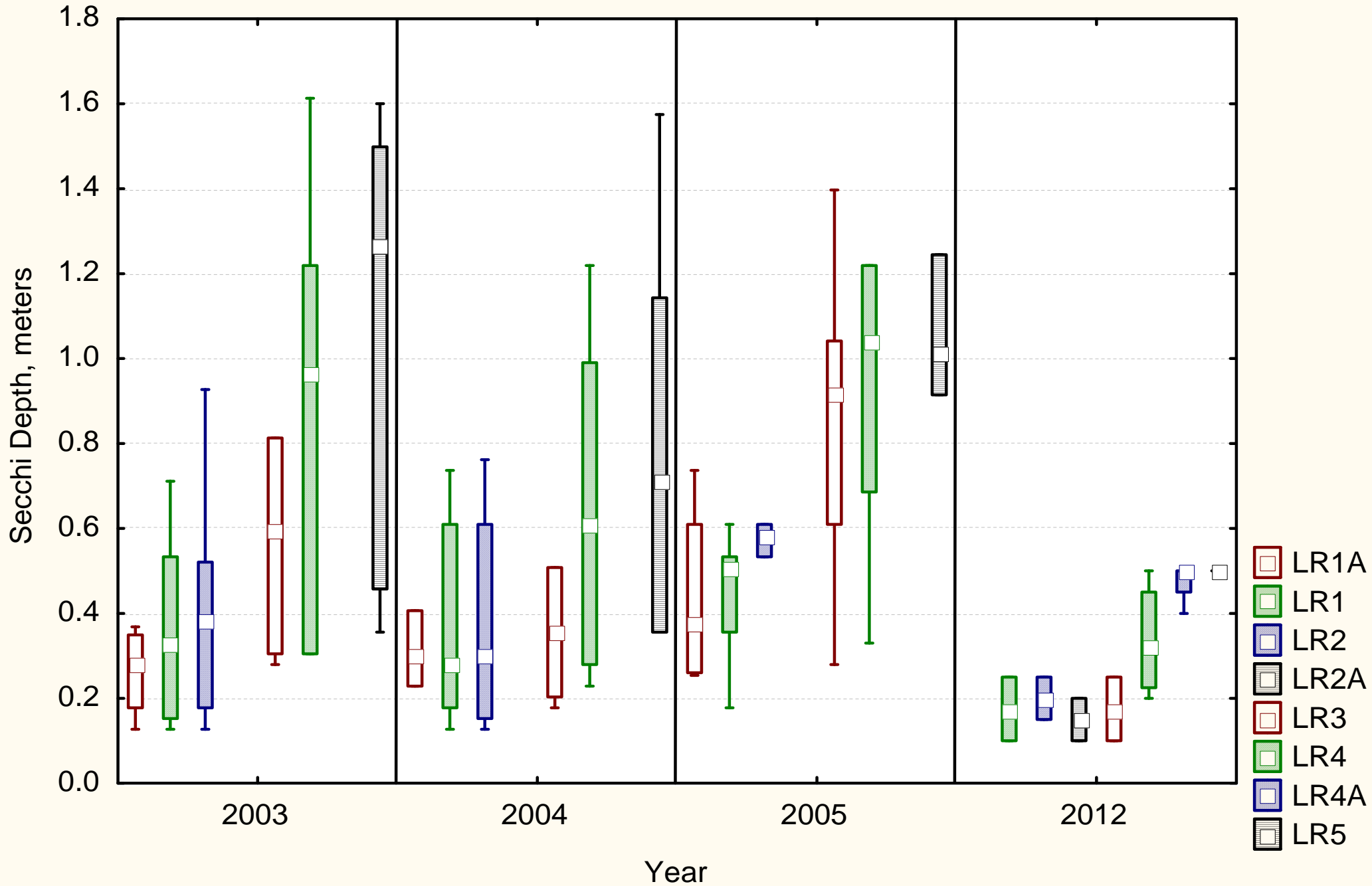
Color Throughout Water Column

Median; Box: 25%-75%; Whisker: Non-Outlier Range

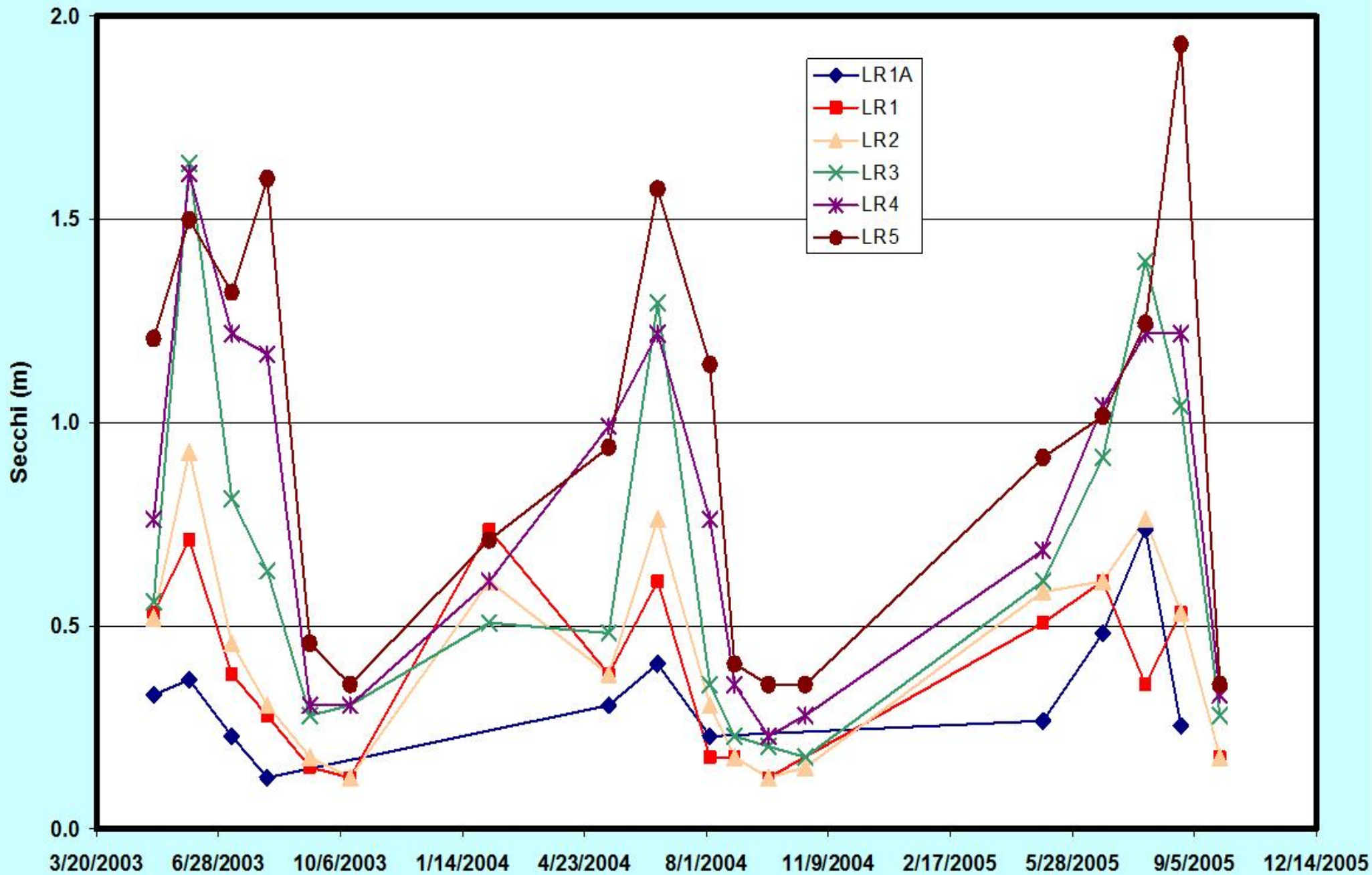


Secchi Depth

Median; Box: 25%-75%; Whisker: Non-Outlier Range

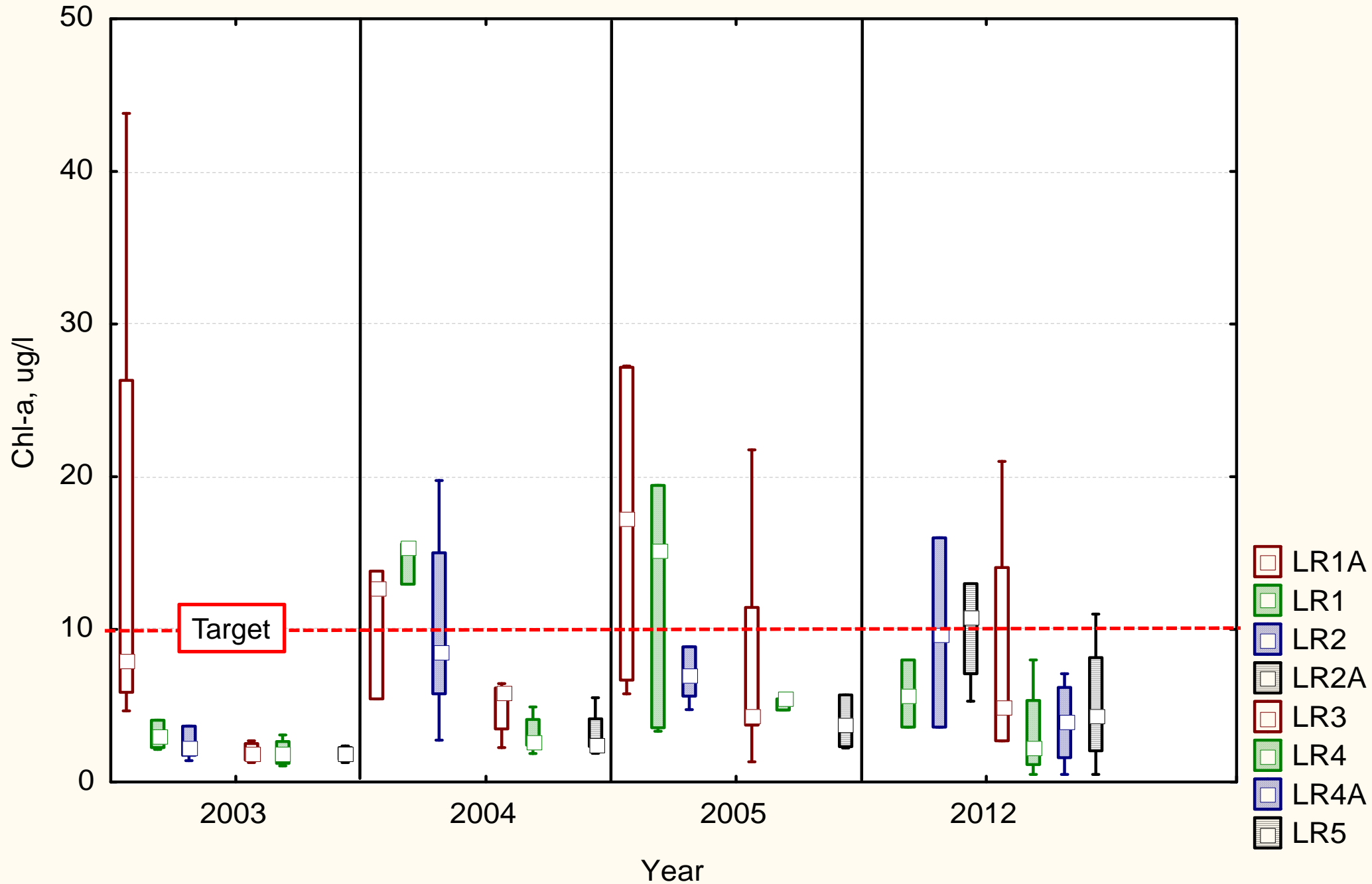


Lahontan Reservoir Secchi Data - 2003-05



Chlorophyll-a in Epilimnion

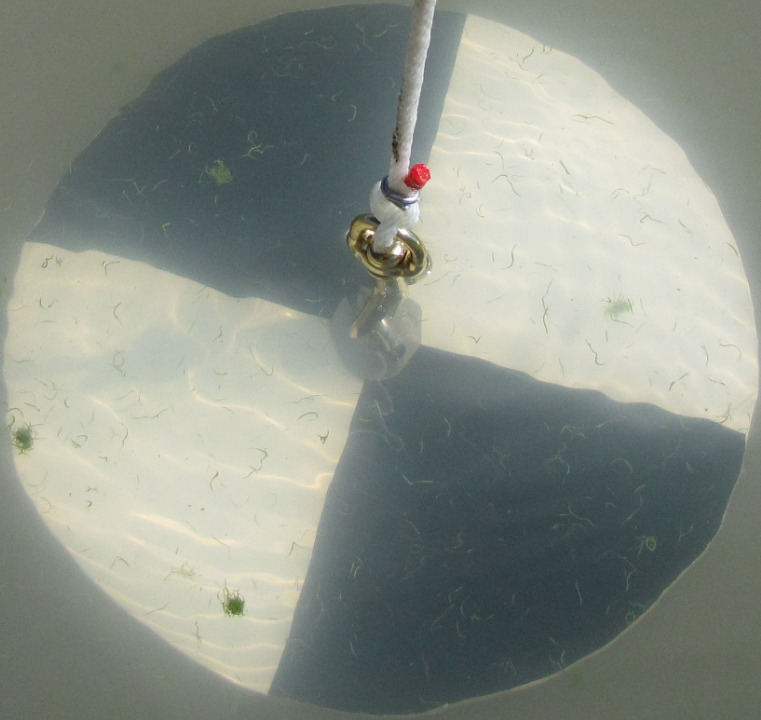
Median; Box: 25%-75%; Whisker: Non-Outlier Range



LR4 – 9/12/2012



LR4A – 9/12/2012



LR5 – 9/12/2012



Algae characteristics

- 1980-82
 - ◆ 97% Aphanizomenon
 - ◆ ~2% Anabaena
- 1983
 - ◆ 98.3% cyanobacteria (mostly Aphanizomenon)
- 2004
 - ◆ 5% to 51% Aphanizomenon
- Cyanobacteria (AKA blue-green algae)
 - ◆ Fixes nitrogen from atmosphere
 - ◆ Generally occurs when Nitrate levels are low
 - Allowing it to outcompete other algae
 - ◆ Introduces N to system
 - ◆ Can produce toxins – much uncertainty as to when

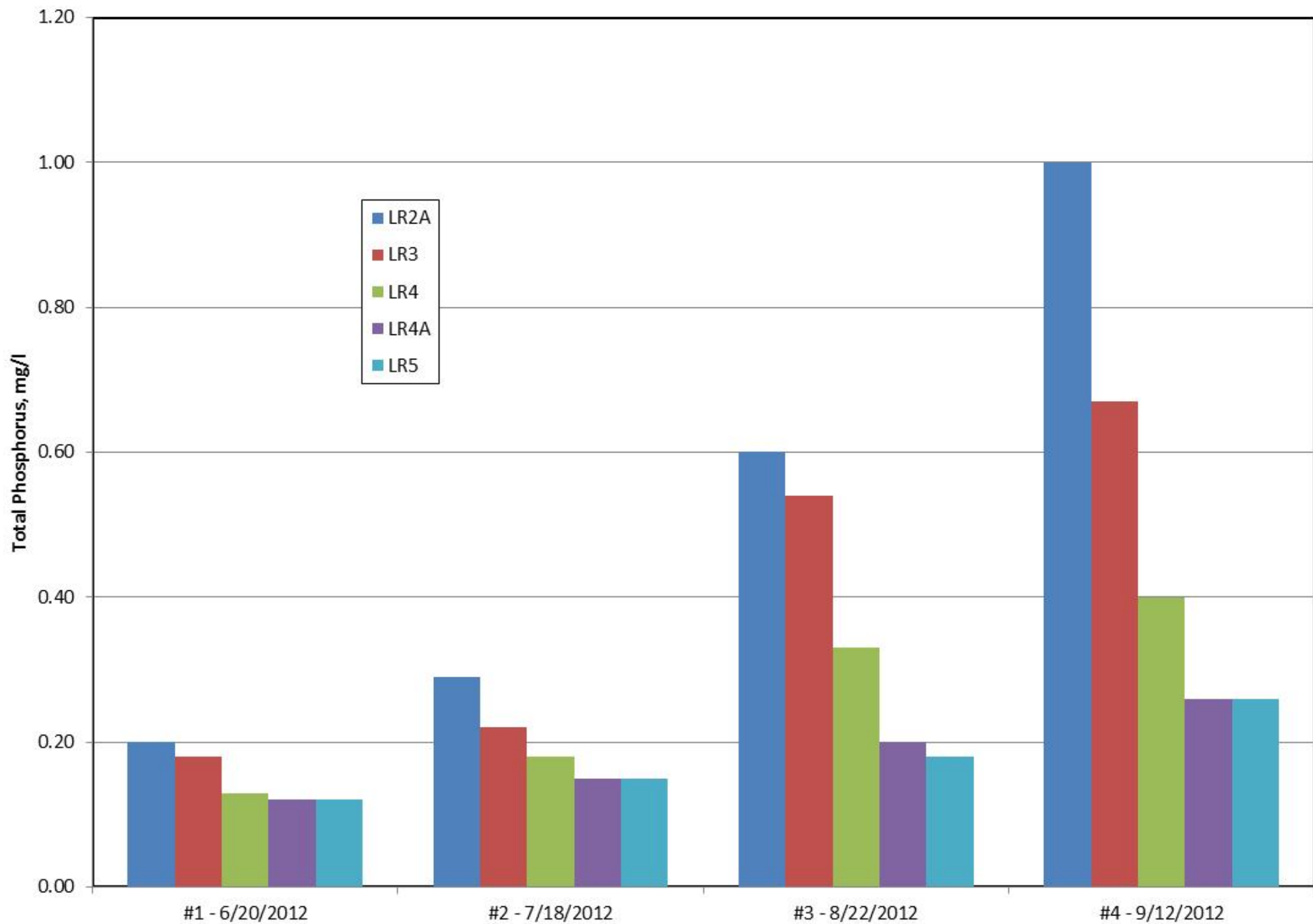
N:P Ratio

- Tool to identify nutrient limitations
 - ◆ $TN:TP < 10$ = Nitrogen Limited
 - ◆ $TN:TP > 17$ = Phosphorus Limited
- Nutrient not limiting until reaches low levels
- TN:TP 1980-81, 1983, 2003-05, 2012
 - ◆ Mostly < 5.0 = Nitrogen limited
 - ◆ 1980-81: nitrates dropped near 0
 - ◆ 2003-05: nitrates often dropped below reporting limit
 - ◆ 2005
 - ◆ N:P spiked at 11.9 – 16.9. Coincided with algal bloom 7/27/2005
 - ◆ Cyanobacteria fixing nitrogen??

Internal TP loading

- ~25% of TP loading from internal sources
- 2012 was a good test of this concept
 - ◆ Minimal inflows from River and Canal from June – Sep
 - ◆ Increases due to internal sources

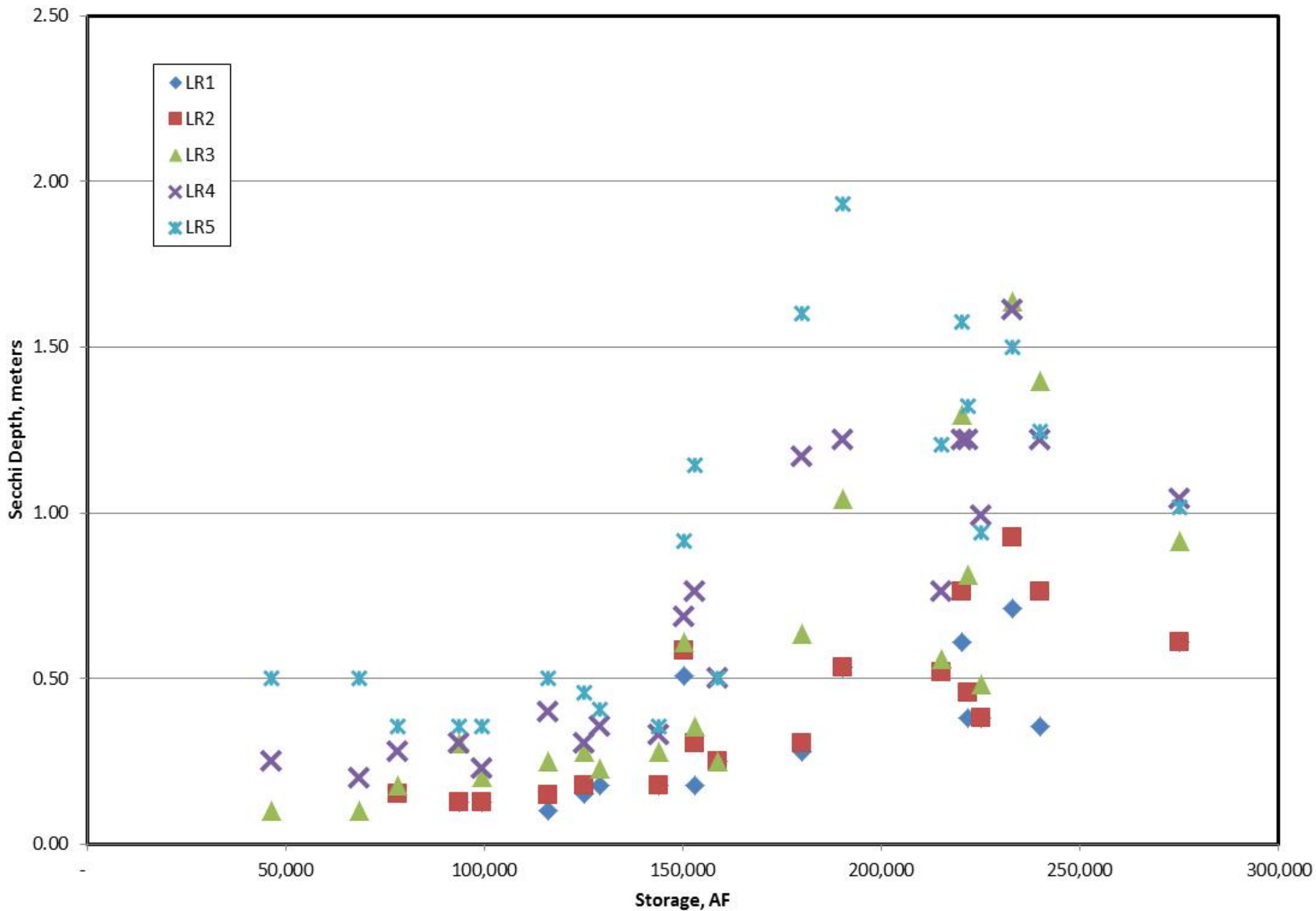
Total Phosphorus Levels in 2012



WQ v. Storage

- WQ can vary from year to year depending on storage levels

Secchi Depth at Various Storage Levels



Truckee Canal Impacts

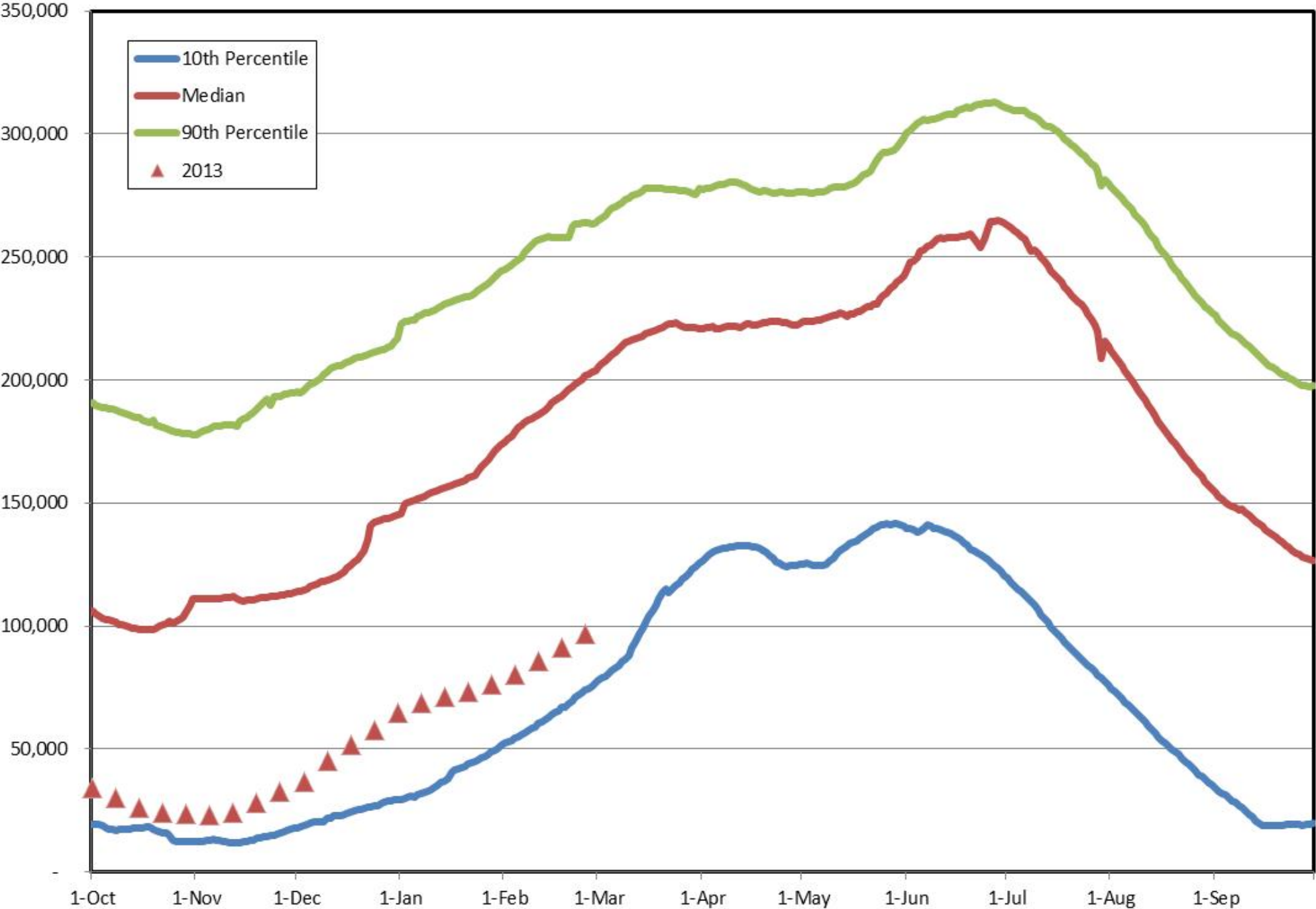
- ~30% inflow has come from Truckee Canal (1967-2011)
- DRI concluded that TC water does not short circuit to outlet works
- TC v. CR WQ
- Truckee Canal Contribution
 - ◆ ~30% TN Load
 - ◆ ~10% TP Load

	Carson River	Truckee Canal
TP	~0.20 mg/l	~0.08 mg/l
TN	~0.52 mg/l	~0.66 mg/l
TDS	~250 mg/l	~180 mg/l
TSS	~40 mg/l	~15 mg/l

Additional Data

- NDEP is considering collecting additional data in 2013
 - ◆ However, storage levels are a concern

Lahontan Reservoir - Historic Storage Levels Compared to Recent Years



Next Meeting

- June/July??
- Discuss
 - ◆ Beneficial uses
 - ◆ Numeric criteria
- Supporting Documentation
 - http://ndep.nv.gov/bwqp/lahontan_rvw.html

Thank You

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