

Regional Water Quality Update (2012)

Metropolitan Council Environment Committee
February 11th, 2014

Judy Sventek, Manager
Water Resource Assessment



Factors Contributing to Water Quality

Nonpoint Sources

(Parking Lots, Lawns, Farm Fields, Construction Sites, Bluff & Streambank Erosion)

Population Growth

Point Sources

(WWTP, Industry, Storm Sewers)

Weather

Rainfall

Overland Flow

Lake

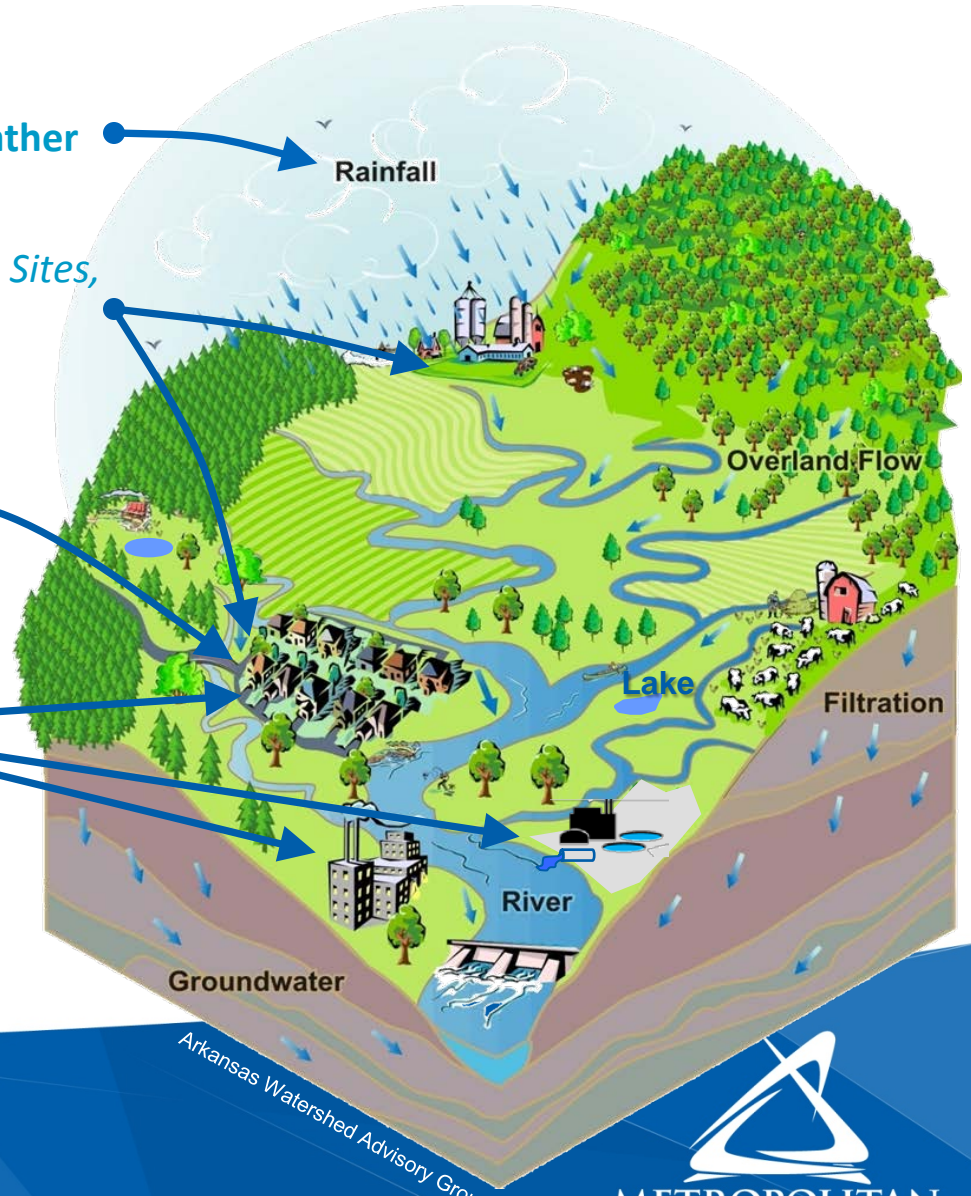
Filtration

River

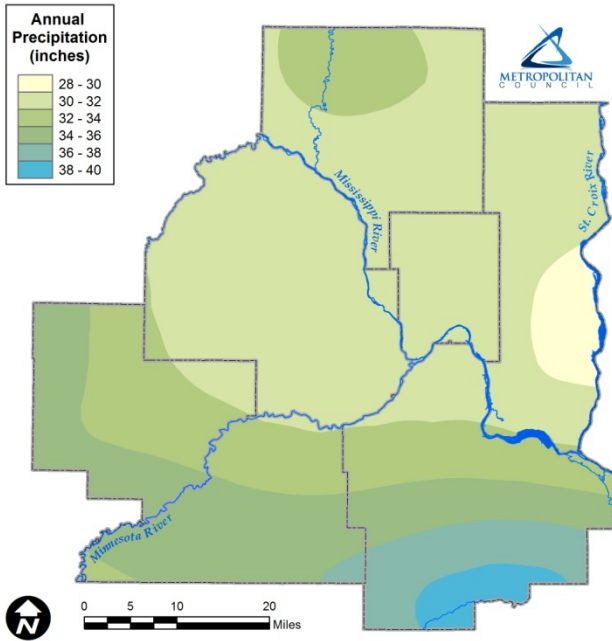
Groundwater

Arkansas Watershed Advisory Group

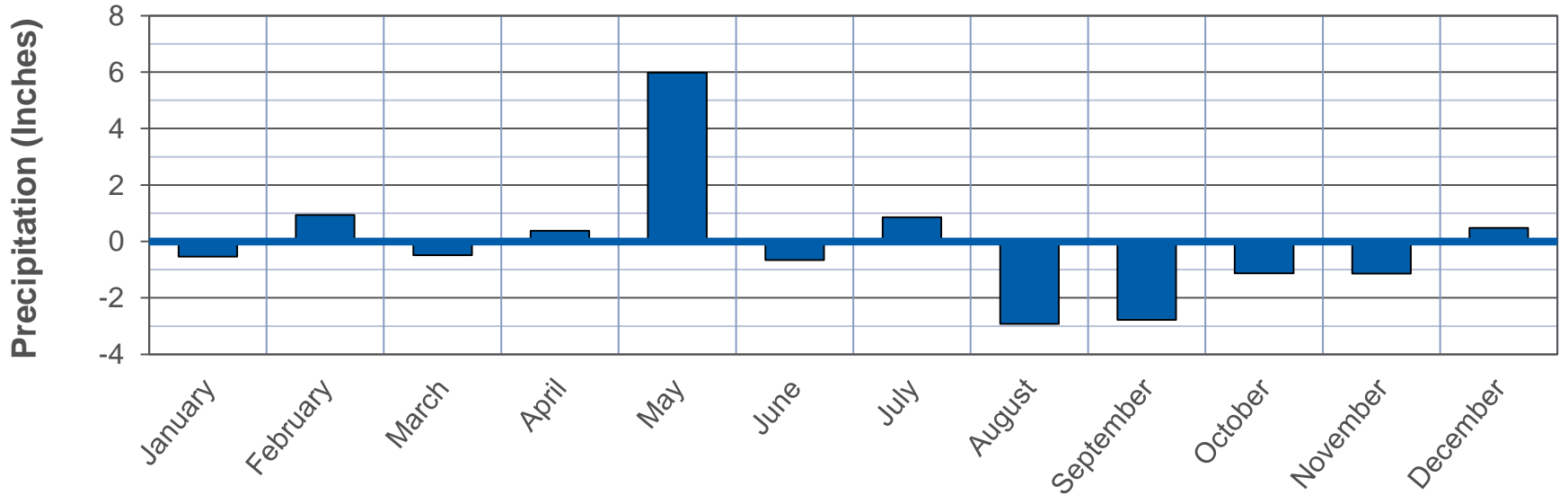
METROPOLITAN
COUNCIL



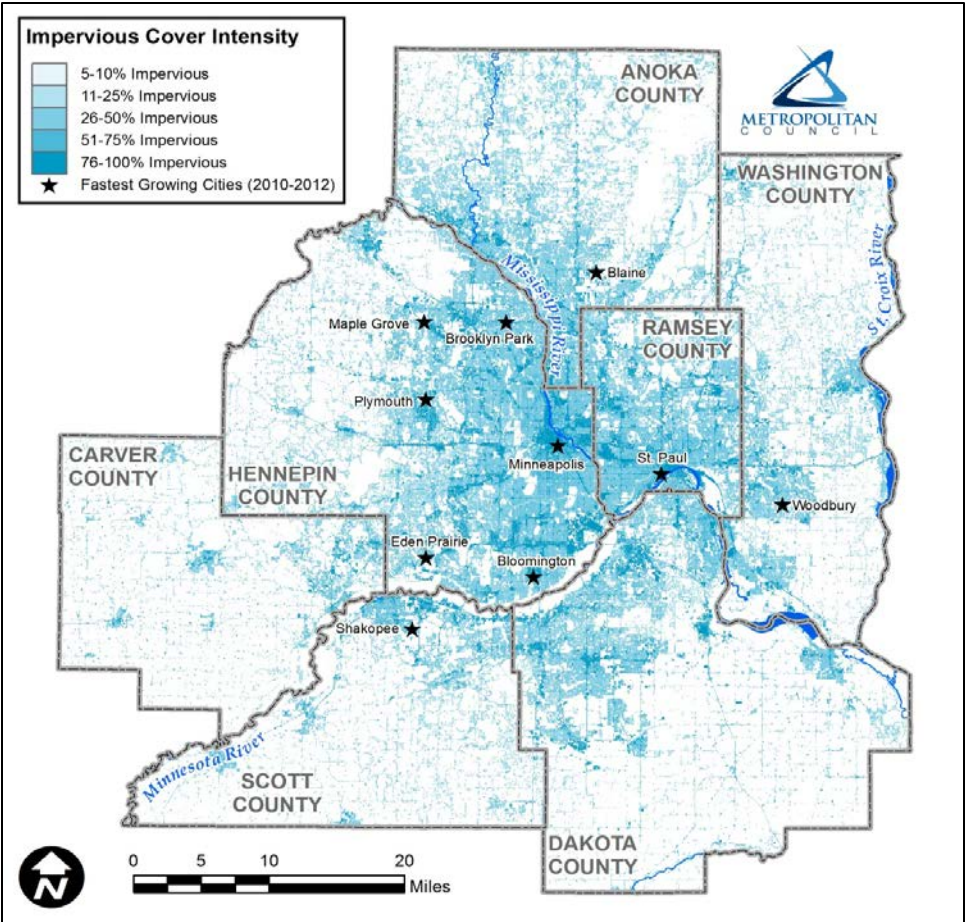
2012 Precipitation



2012 Precipitation Departure from Normal at Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport

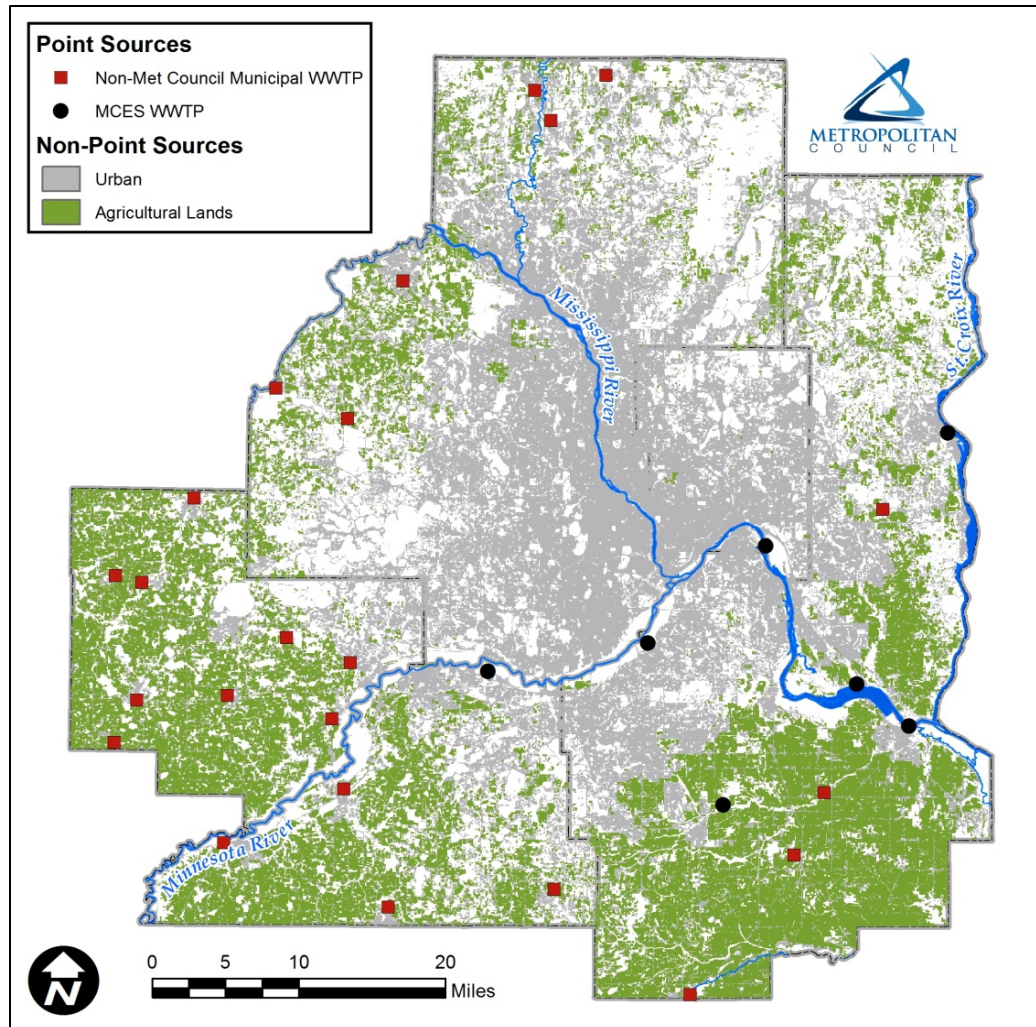


Metropolitan Area Impervious Cover



2011 coverage analysis provided by University of Minnesota Remote Sensing Geospatial Laboratory

Metropolitan Area Point & Nonpoint Sources



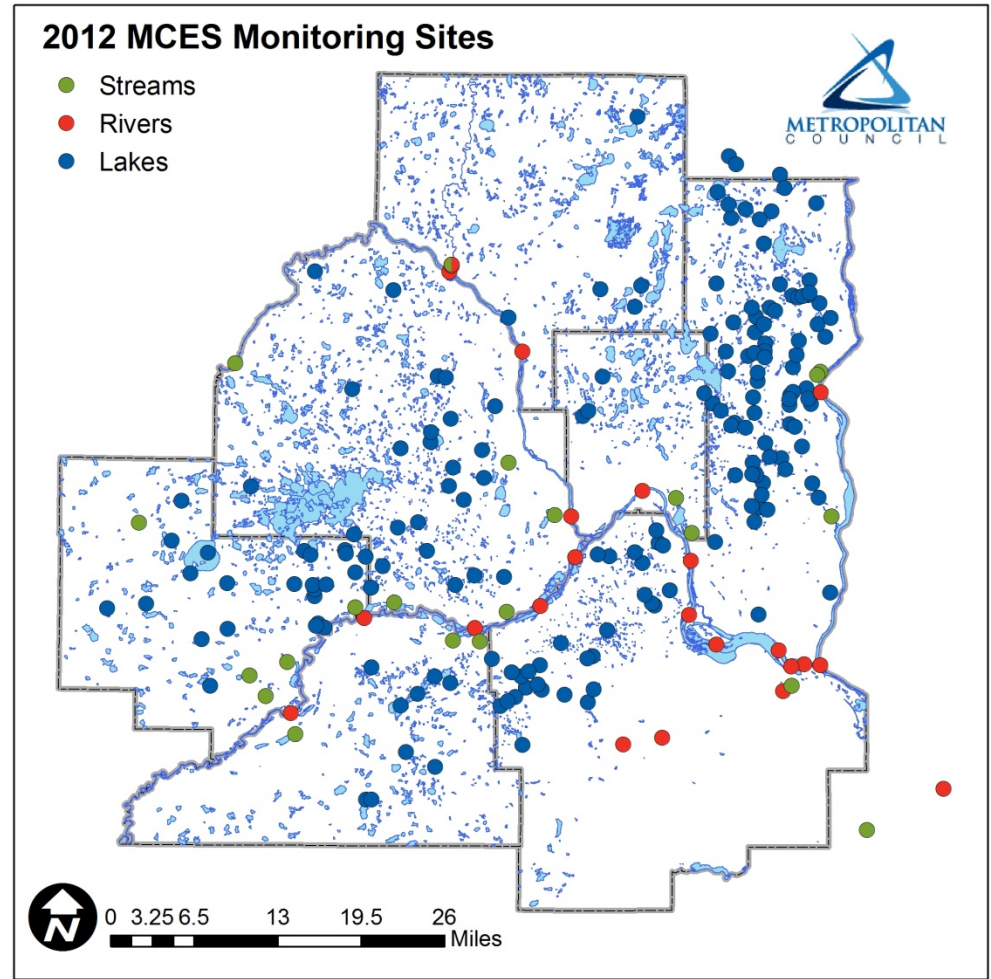
Note: Other industrial and commercial point sources not shown.
2011 coverage analysis provided by University of Minnesota Remote Sensing Geospatial Laboratory

Water Quality Assessment Nonpoint Source Pollutants

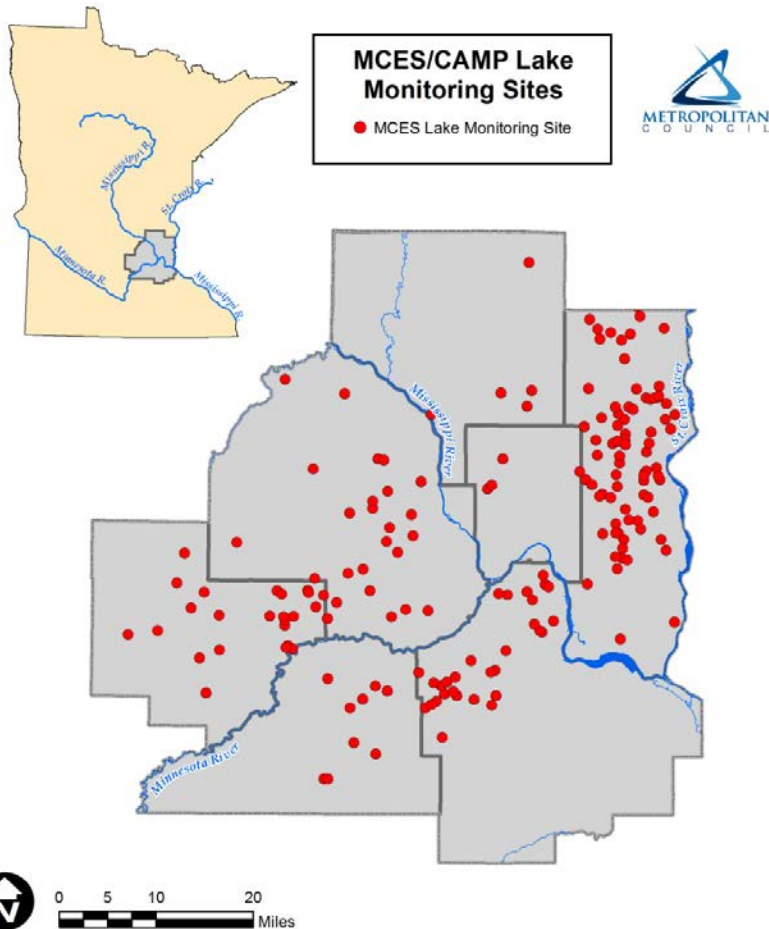


MCES Monitoring Sites

- 168 Lakes
- 21 Stream Sites
- 22 River Sites



MCES Lake Program



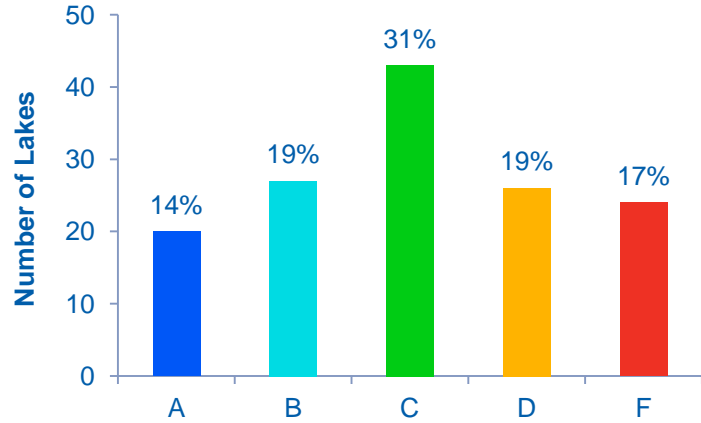
- 125 citizen volunteers
- 171 CAMP lake sites on 162 lakes
- 6 MCES lakes were intensively monitored by MCES staff

Lake Measurements / Pollutants

- Total Phosphorus (TP)
- Chlorophyll a (Chl a)
- Secchi Depth



2012 Lake Results



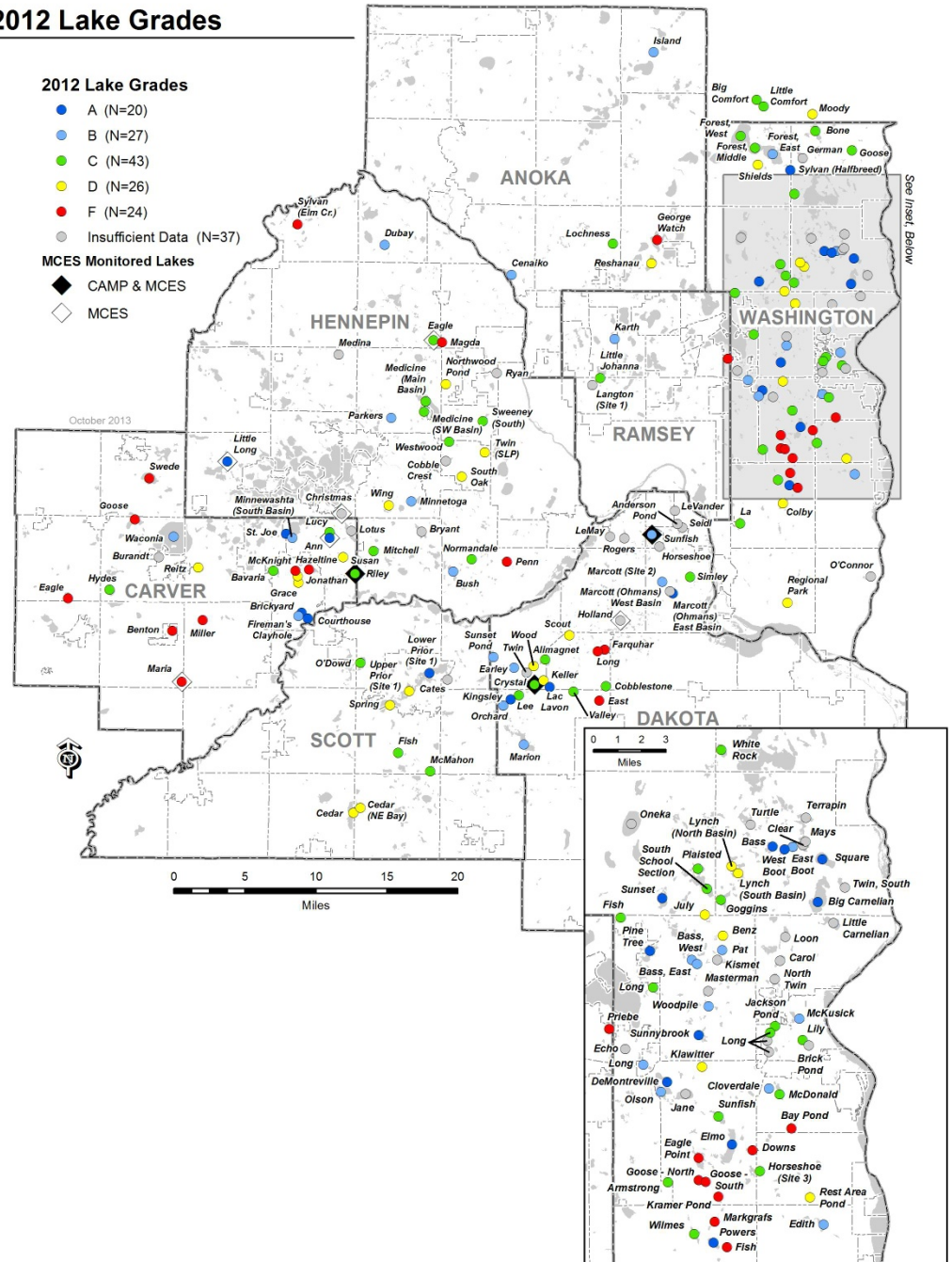
2012 Lake Grades

2012 Lake Grades

- A (N=20)
- B (N=27)
- C (N=43)
- D (N=26)
- F (N=24)
- Insufficient Data (N=37)

MCES Monitored Lakes

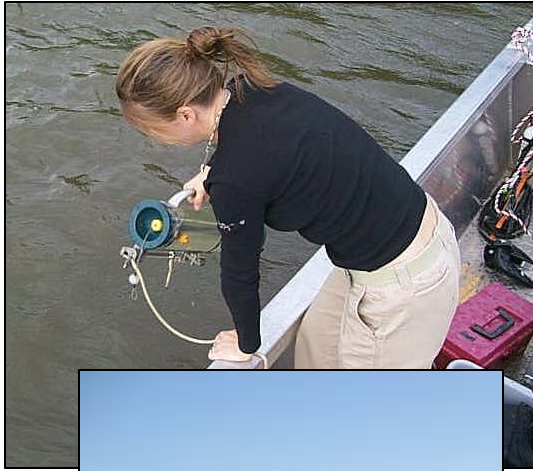
- ◆ CAMP & MCES
- ◇ MCES



MCES Stream Program



Selected Monitored River & Stream Pollutants

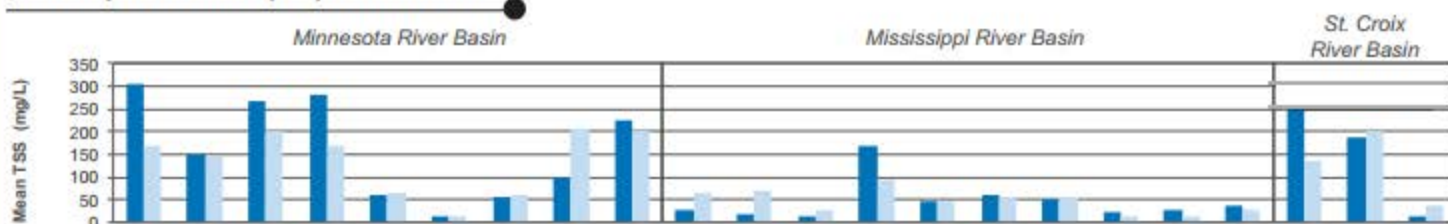


- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Total Phosphorus (TP)
- Nitrate (NO_3)
- Chloride (Cl)

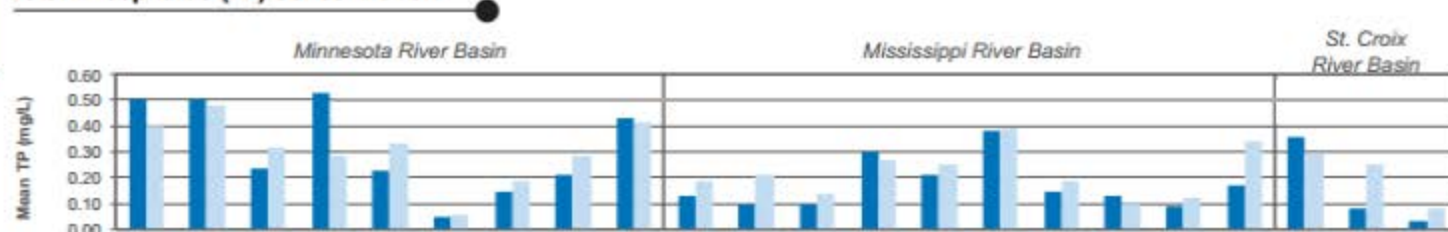
Stream Pollutant Concentrations



Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Concentration



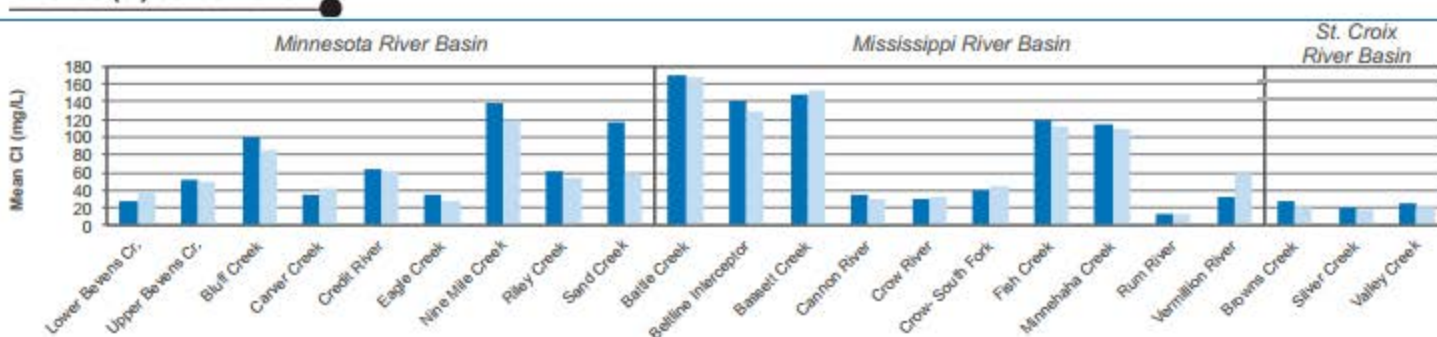
Total Phosphorus (TP) Concentration



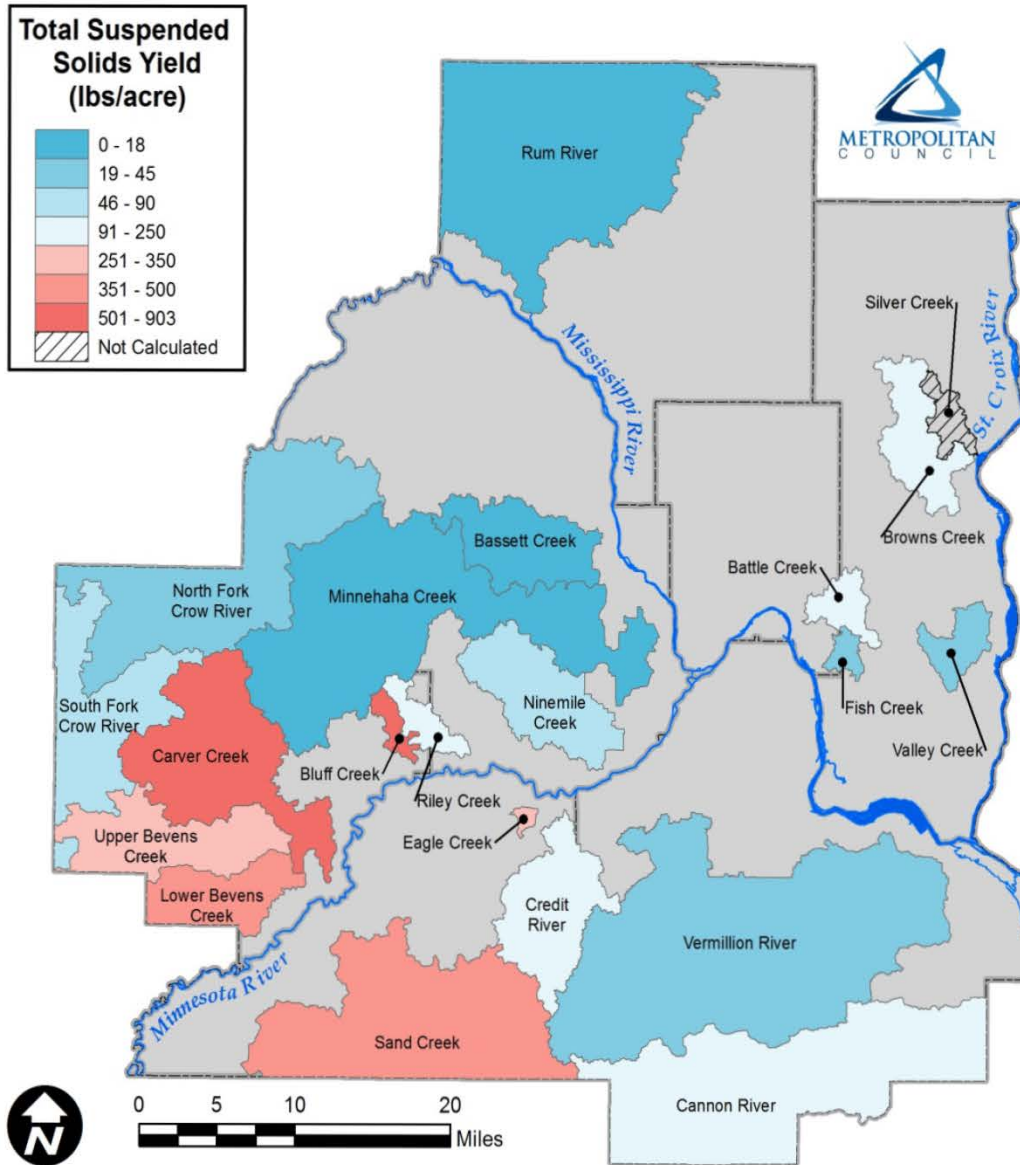
Nitrate - Nitrogen (NO₃) Concentration



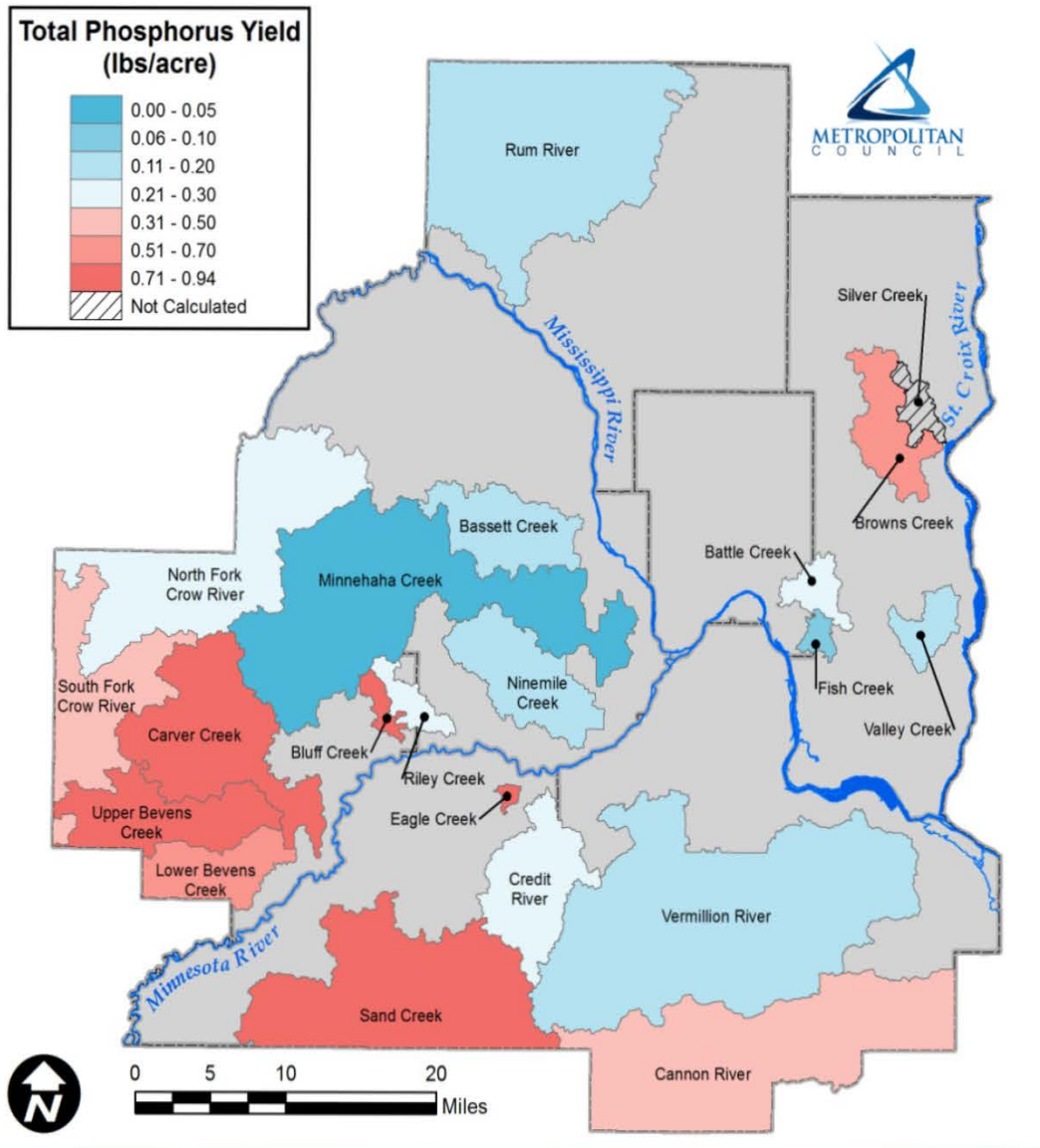
Chloride (Cl) Concentration



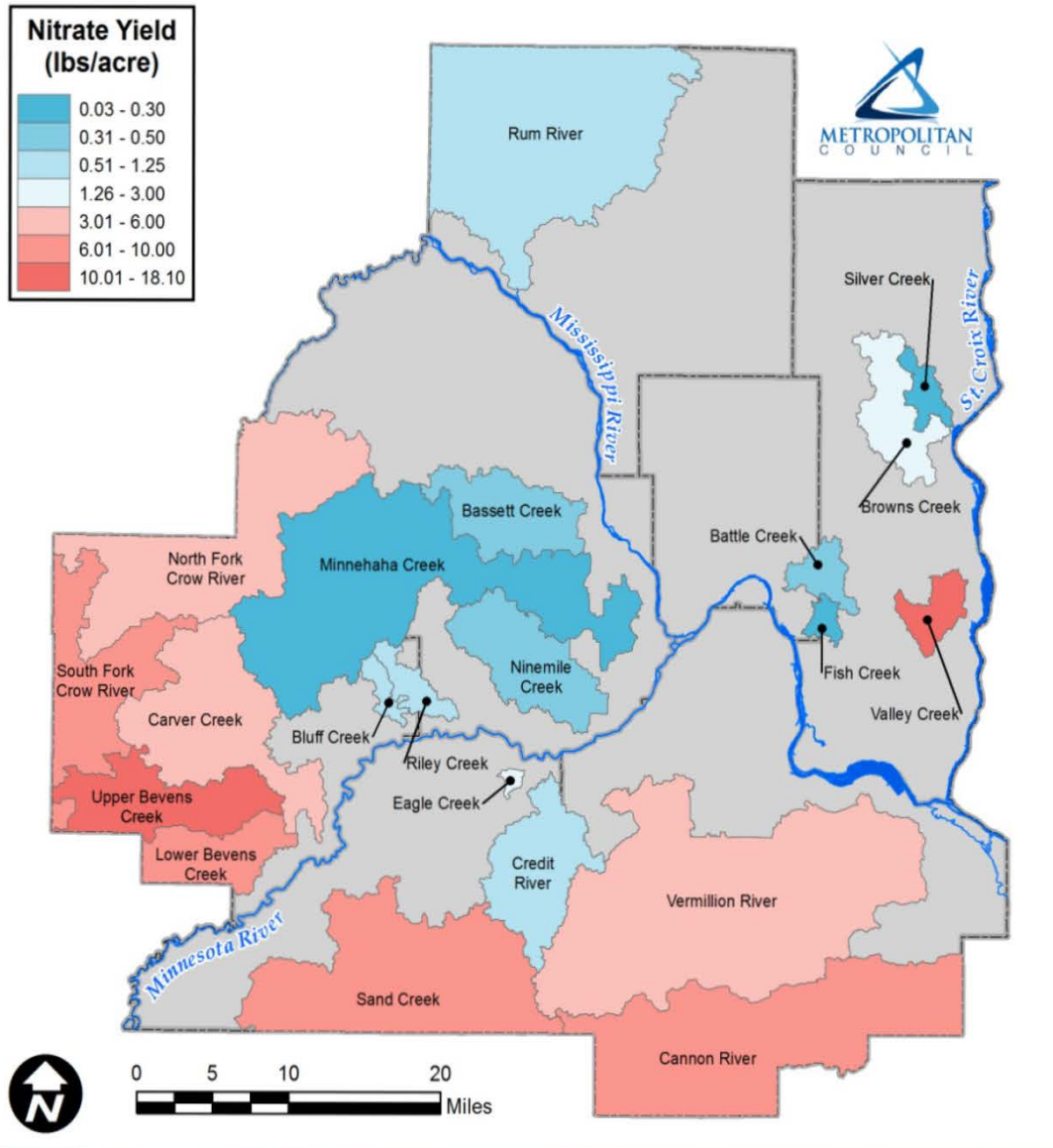
Stream Total Suspended Solids Loads



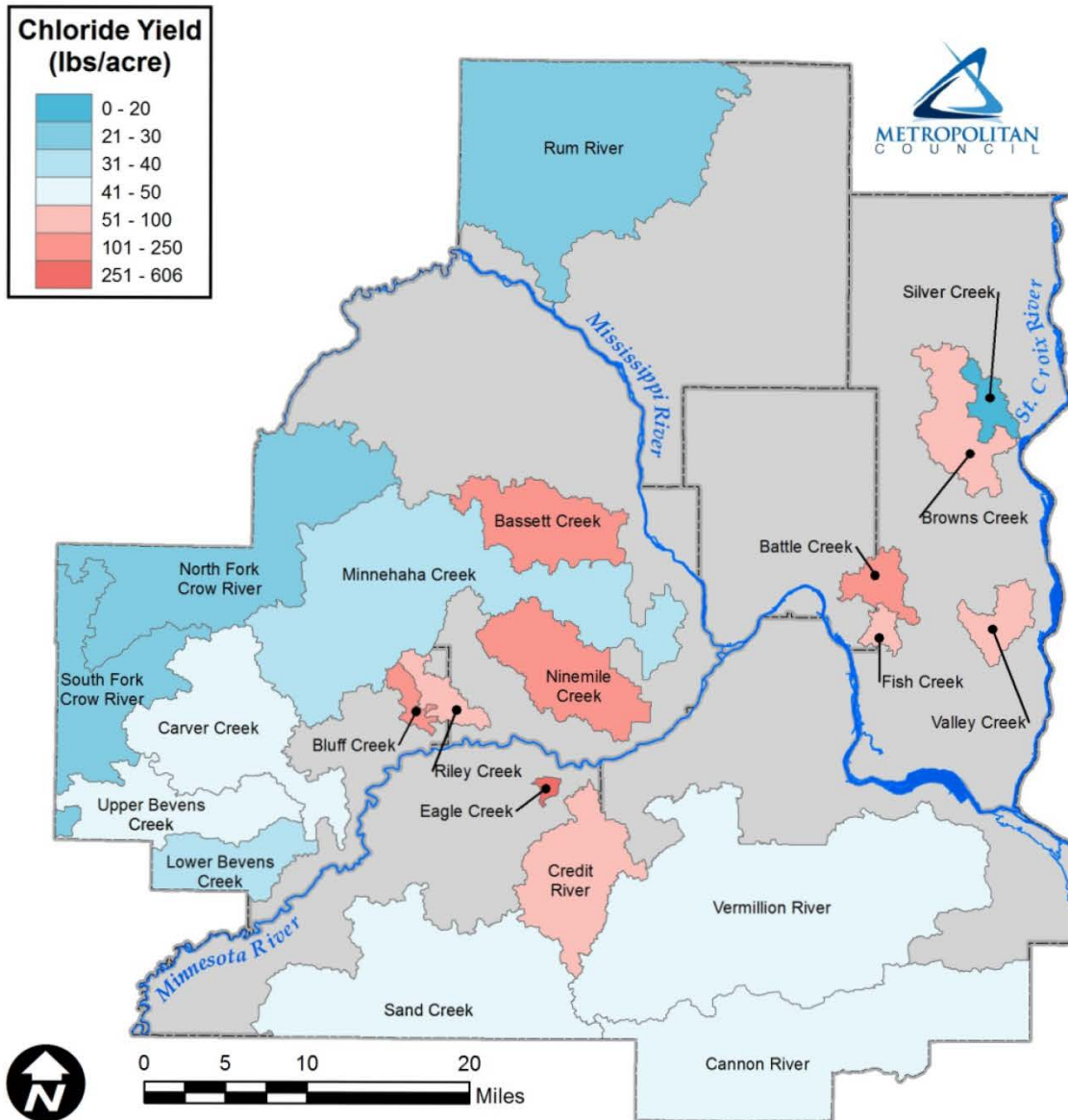
Stream Total Phosphorus Loads



Stream Nitrate Loads



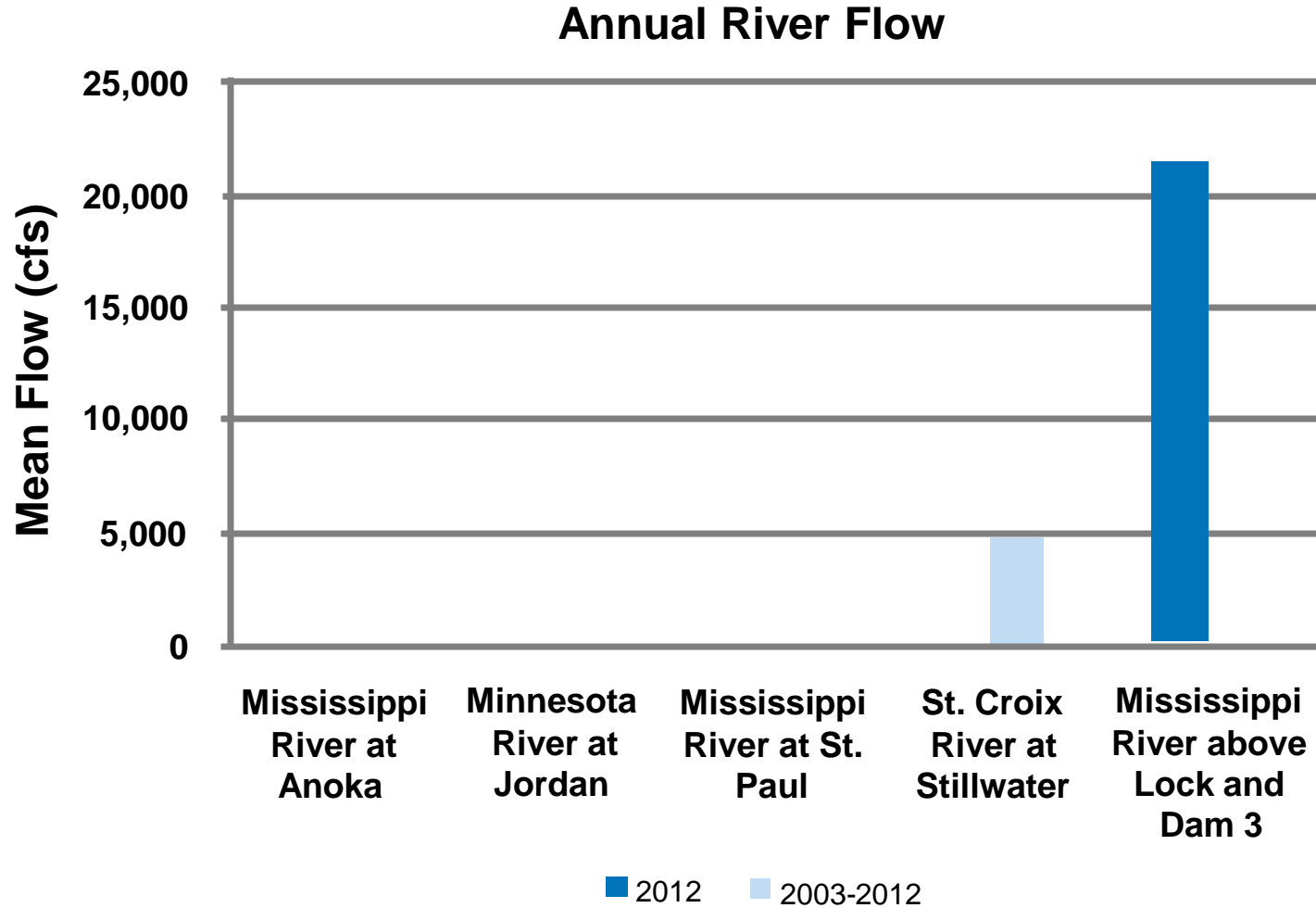
Stream Chloride Loads



MCES River Program



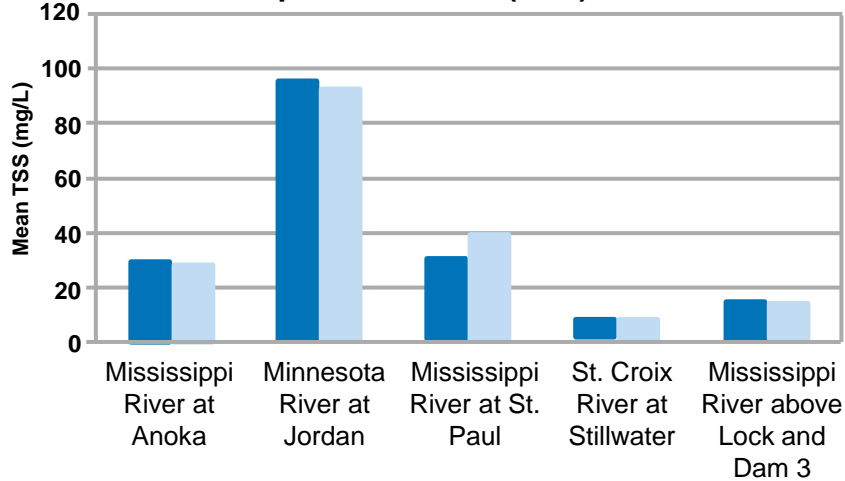
2012 River Flows



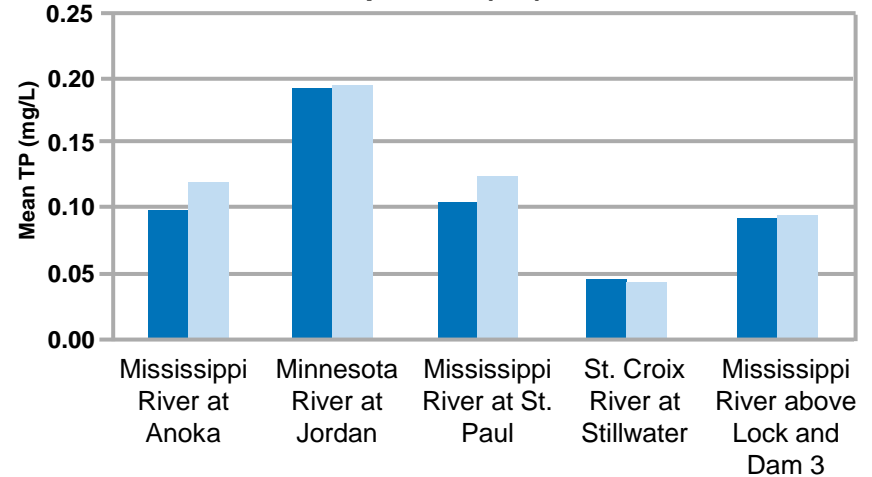
2012 Pollutant Concentrations

■ 2012 ■ 2003-2012

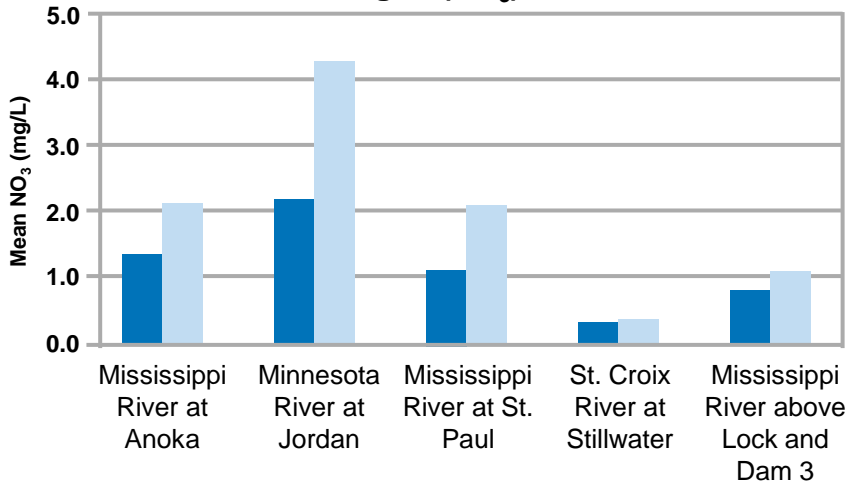
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Concentration



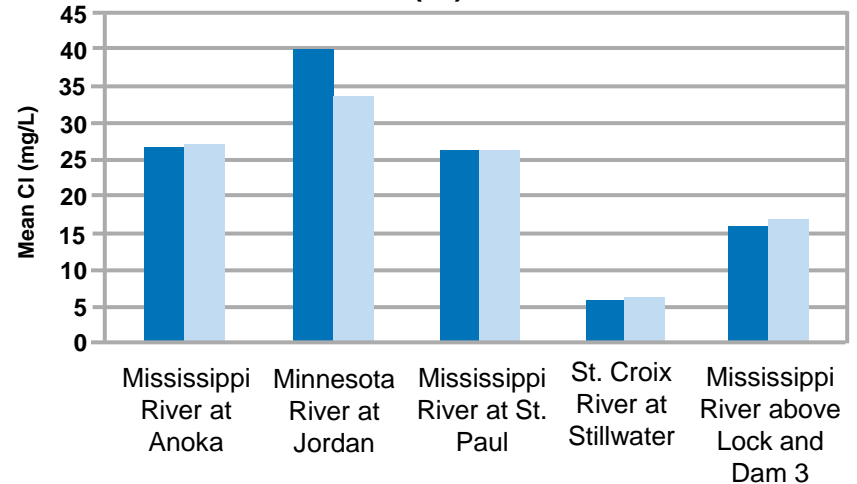
Total Phosphorus (TP) Concentration



Nitrate- Nitrogen (NO₃) Concentration



Chloride (Cl) Concentration

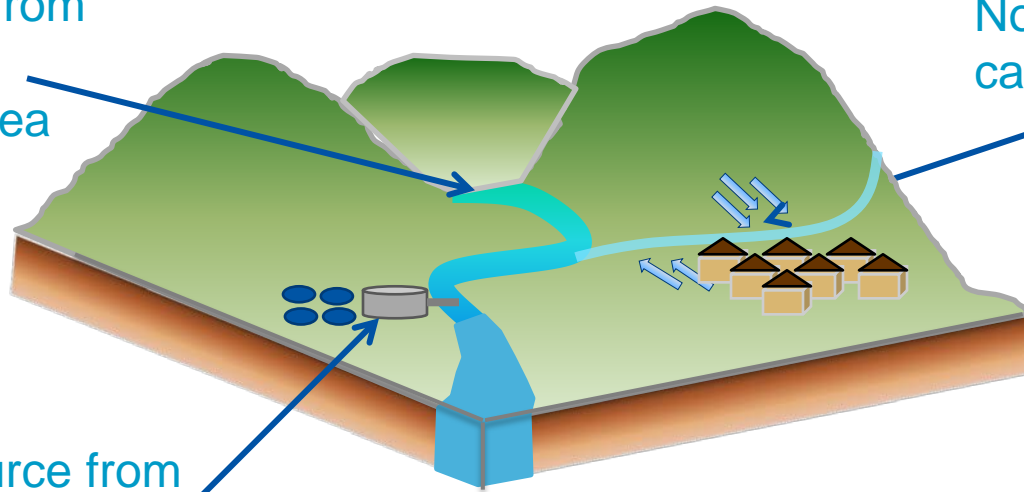


What Contributes to the River Pollutant Load Leaving the Metropolitan Area?

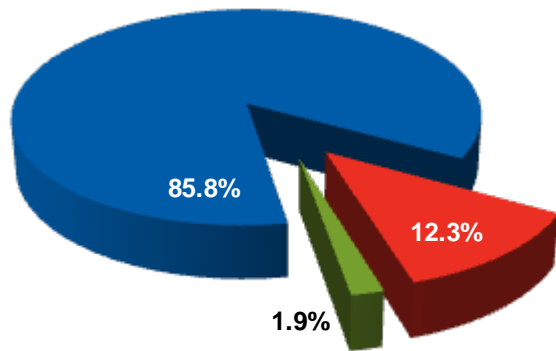
Incoming load from outside of the metropolitan area

Nonpoint source carried by streams

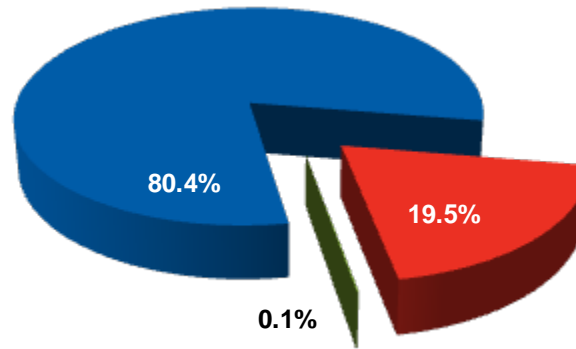
Point source from MCEC WWTPs



2012 Metro Area River Load Contributions

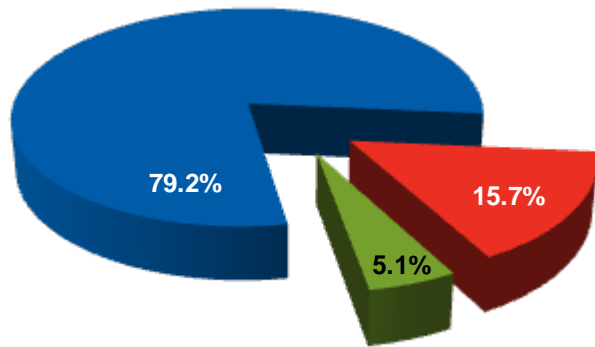


Water Volume Contributions

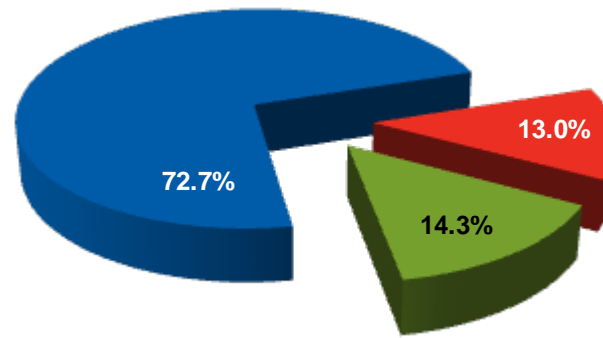


TSS Contributions

- Incoming Load
- Non-Point Source Load
- MCES Point Source Load



TP Contributions



Nitrate Contributions

Summary

- For 2012, lakes were mostly eutrophic in the metro area
- Nutrients primarily highest in agriculture dominated areas.
- Solids highest in southwestern metropolitan area
- Chlorides highest in urban watersheds
- In 2012, nonpoint source contributors added a greater portion of the solids and phosphorus to the rivers than MCES treatment plants
- MCES monitoring helps to identify areas that require further improvement in water quality at the watershed-scale and metro-wide.



Questions?



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