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LEARNINGS FROM IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE MONITORING PROGRAM IN THE SOUTH RIVER, VA

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Agenda

- Background
 - Adaptive Management
 - Project
- Stakeholder Involvement
- EAM Framework
- Monitoring
 - Objectives
 - Elements
- Benefits
 - Present
 - Future





Adaptive Management Process

Plan	 Determine management options Define key desired outcomes Identify performance indicators Develop management strategies/actions
Do	 Monitor selected performance indicators Implement strategies and actions to achieve objectives
Evaluate and Learn	 Evaluate management effectiveness Discuss findings and recommendations
Adjust	 Adjust management actions to enhance effectiveness Periodically review overall management program







Enhanced Adaptive Management Components





Applications

- Adaptive Management

- Promotes flexible decision-making
- Allows for iterative learning through monitoring of the effects of management options
- Advances understanding of chemical, biological, and social processes in light of specific actions

- Enhanced Adaptive Management (EAM)

- Provides framework for the reduction of uncertainty through iterative actions
- Allows prediction of range of outcomes from remedial actions
- Documents (and archives) assumptions
- Ensures that adaptive management is not "trial and error"

Project Background



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Planned Interim RCRA Corrective Actions

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IHg – inorganic mercury MeHg – methylmercury



Remedy Based on Mercury Loading

- Phased approach in an adaptive management framework
- Approximately 23% of banks contribute 90% of mercury
- Removal and stabilization
- Public Participation



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Goals and Objectives of Monitoring

- Goal:
 - Assess efficacy of remedy to reduce transport and exposure pathways
 - Secondarily to improve WQ and bank habitat
- Objectives are to monitor:
 - Human and ecological exposure to mercury
 - System responses to remediation
 - Integrity of corrective action; and
 - Provide input to adaptive management framework and relative risk models



South River Science Team: Stakeholder Input

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Phase 1 Enhanced Adaptive Management



*Other Inputs include: Habitat condition improvements, permitting and implementation issues encountered and actual costs, etc.



Monitoring Features

- Monitoring is:
 - Front end loaded
 - Iterative, and may be modified pending results
- Contains short-term and long-term elements
 - Differ in terms of spatial and temporal scope
 - Similar overall goals



Endpoints



♣Aquatic :

- Benthic macroinvertebrates
- Larval and emergent aquatic invertebrates
- Fish species [largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) and smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)]
- Aquatic plants

Semi-Aquatic:

- Amphibians
- Piscivorous birds [belted kingfisher (Megaceryle alcyon)]
- Omnivorous birds [mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos)]
- Piscivorous mammals [river otter (Lontra canadensis)]

- Terrestrial:
 - Plants

15

- Invertebrates (earthworms)
- Invertivorous birds [Tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) and American robin (*Turdus migratorius*)]
- Carnivorous birds [Eastern screech owl
- (Megascops asio)]
- Invertivorous mammals [Big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), short-tailed shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*)]
- Herbivorous mammal [whitetailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)]



Short-term Monitoring Objectives

- Objective: test effectiveness of Phase I Interim Measure
 - Bank stabilization between RRM 0 to 2 to reduce:
 - o Bank erosion
 - o Mercury loading
 - o In-channel mercury exposure
- Short time frame (2-10 years)
- Small spatial scale
- Remediation of downstream reaches informed by remedy success on RRM 0-2



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Short-Term Monitoring Elements

- 11 locations within RRM 0-2
- Exposure media:
 - -Near-bank Sediment
 - -Periphyton
 - -Transplanted Asiatic Clams
 - -Pore Water
- Vegetation/Habitat Monitoring
- Baseline data collection initiated in 2015





Long-term Monitoring

- Timeframe is >10 years
- Focus is South River and SFS River
- Objectives to monitor:
 - Human exposure to MeHg in food
 - Ecological exposure to MeHg in aquatic and terrestrial food web
 - Potential improvements to water quality and benthic habitat
- Three main components
 - Human exposure
 - Ecological exposure

 Aquatic and terrestrial
 - Habitat quality

A Guide to Safely Eating Fish from the South River and the South Fork and Main Stem Shenandoah Rivers

Should I eat

the fish I

catch?



Enhanced Adaptive Management Cycle-Benefits/Lessons Learned

- Early/on-going planning
- Document relative importance of project objectives and components
- Project framework
 - Owner
 - Stakeholders
 - Regulators
- Consensus-based decision making
- Monitoring Plan





Future Questions

- Remedy effectiveness
- Innovative remedial approaches
- Monitoring strategy
- Stakeholder considerations



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Questions?

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