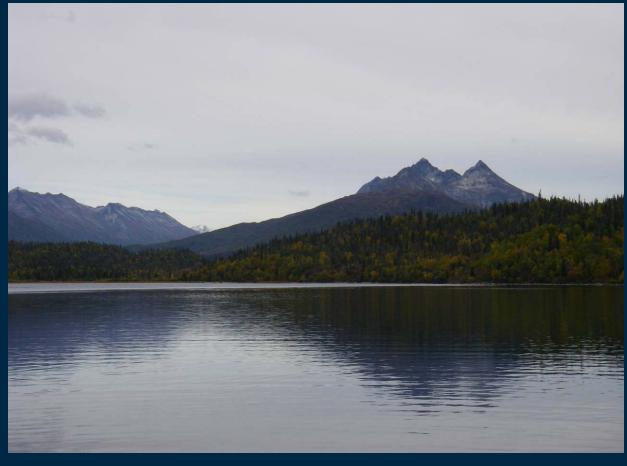
### Iliamna Lake Study





Andra Love November 29, 2007

### Introduction/Discussion Topics

- Overview and Objectives of the Iliamna Lake Study
- Field Methodology
- QA/QC
- Results and Discussion
  - Surface Water Quality
  - Sediments
  - Freshwater Mussels
  - Zooplankton
- Summary



### Objectives

- Characterize baseline conditions at sites in the northeast end of Iliamna Lake for water quality, zooplankton, mussel tissue and sediments
- Collect data for consideration during future project design and permit applications



### Study Area





### Program Summary

#### **Pebble Project - Site Period Of Record Index** Iliamna Lake Study 2005 - 2007 Period Of Record **Sample Location** Year **Iliamna Lake Study** M M S 0 N D **Month** 2005 Q Q Q Q Q Q Pile Bay 2006 2007 Q Q Q Q Q Q 2005 Q Q Q Q Q Q **Knutson Bay** 2006 2007 Q Q Q Q Q Q 2005 Q Q Q Q Q Q **Northeast Bay** 2006 2007 Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q 2005 Q **Roadhouse Bay** 2006 2007 Q Q Q Q Q Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q= Surface-water quality, zooplankton samples - work completed.

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

Q

2005

2006

2007



**Upper Talarik (Outlet)** 

Key:

### Program Summary (cont.)

Pebble Project - Site Period Of Record Index Iliamna Lake Study 2005 - 2006													
Sample Location	Year	Period Of Record Iliamna Lake Study											
	Month	J	F	M	Α	M	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D
Flat Island	2005						Α			Α			
	2006						Α			Α			
Finn Bay	2005						Α			Α			
	2006						Α			Α			
Whistlewing Bay	2005						Α			Α			
	2006						Α			Α			
Bucket Lake	2005						Α			Α			
	2006						Α			Α			
Key:	A= Surface-water work completed.	· qua	lity,	fresl	nwat	er mı	JSSE	el, se	dime	ent s	amp	les -	



### Surface Water Field Methodology

- Field Parameter Measurements
  - YSI 556 combination meter Temp., DO, pH, Cond., ORP
  - Hach 2100P Turbidimeter
  - Secchi Disk water transparency measurement



- 8-L Niskin sampler
- 3 depths 투
- Bottles placed on ice in coolers in the field
- Dissolved Metals filtered by field team with 0.45 micron filter
- Samples transferred to Shaw Alaska for shipping to laboratories





#### Water Quality Analytes

- Laboratory parameters
  - 23 total and dissolved trace metals
  - 9 major cations and anions
  - pH, TDS, TSS, alkalinity, hardness
  - Cyanides (total, weak acid dissociable (WAD), thiocyanate)
  - Organics (two events per year)
    - Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOC)
    - VOC
    - Pesticides/PCBs
    - GRO, DRO, RRO



### Sediment Collection Methodology

- Sediment Samples
  - Ekman dredge
  - Samples shipped to laboratories
    - Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
    - Total Metals
    - Mercury
    - Cyanide
    - Chloride
    - Fluoride
    - Sulfate
    - Ammonia as N



#### Mussel Tissue Collection Methodology

- Mussels are as sensitive to metals as zooplankton and can be more sensitive than fish and aquatic insects (Keller and Zam, 1991)
- Freshwater Mussel Tissue Samples
  - Anodonta beringiana
  - Mussels collected using clam basket
  - Samples shipped to laboratory
    - Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
    - Pesticides/PCBs
    - Total Metals





#### Zooplankton Collection Methodology

- Zooplankton Samples
  - Plankton tow net (80 micrometer)
  - Vertical tows collected at each site (substrate to surface or 20 meters depth)
  - Samples brought to Anchorage, processed by HDR scientists
    - Specimens identified to Class (Order when possible)





#### Quality Assurance and Control

- Pebble Project QAPP
- Field Sampling Plan
  - Clean Hands/Dirty Hands; other clean procedures
  - Sampling equipment cleaned with Alconox and DI water between sites
  - 10% duplicate and triplicate frequency
  - 5% equipment rinse blanks
  - One DI blank per trip
  - One Hg trip blanks per event
- Field Audits (one per year conducted by Shaw Alaska)



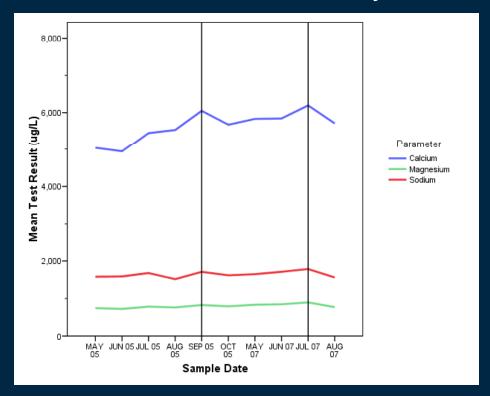
### Iliamna Lake Study Results Surface Waters

- Nitrogen and phosphorous levels were low and were typical of oligotrophic lakes in the region
  - Nitrogen Low
    - ✓ Nitrate+nitrite-N 98.6% <0.2 mg/L (2 outliers)
  - Phosphorous low (<0.170 mg/L except UT1B in Jul 2005)</li>
- TDS were low (10-71.3 mg/L)
- Low-level mercury and cyanide were undetected or below the MRLs



### Iliamna Lake Study Results Surface Waters

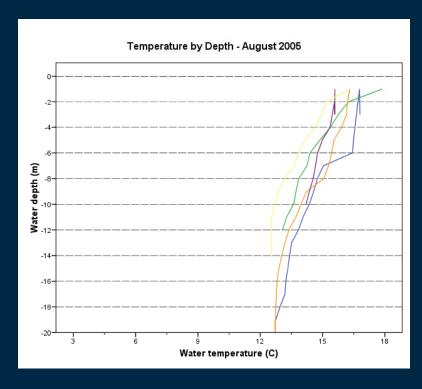
- Ca>Mg>Na in most natural waters (Hem, 1985)
- Ca>Na>Mg in Iliamna Lake
- Results = Donaldson, 1967; Na nearly doubled

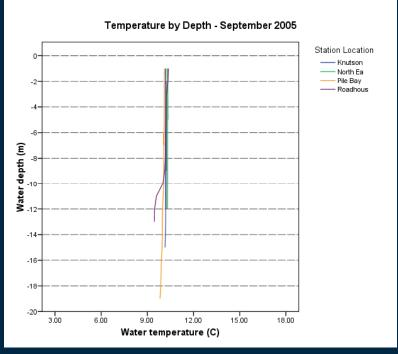




### Iliamna Lake Study Results Depth Stratification

- In 2005 temperature profiles suggest a period of turnover in September/October; no evidence in 2007
- No trend in DO, conductivity by depth in 2005 or 2007
- Potential pH decrease by depth in 2007

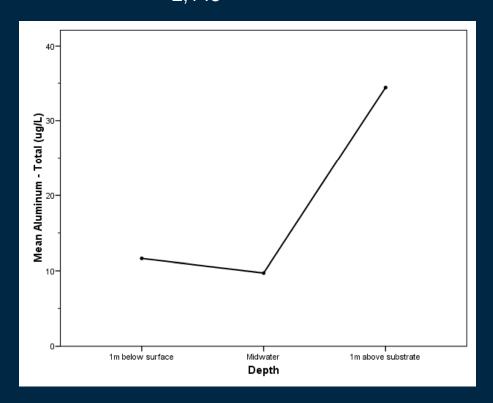






# Iliamna Lake Study Results Depth Stratification

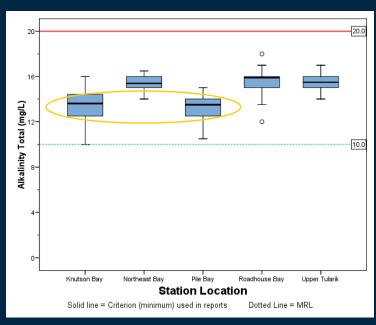
 No difference in major ion and trace elements by depth (p>0.05) except Total Aluminum [F<sub>2.148</sub> =3.661, p=.028]

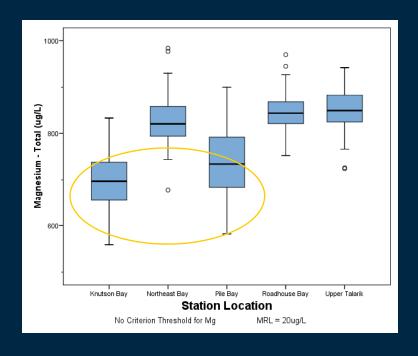




### Summary of WQ Results Major Ions & Alkalinity

- Knutson Bay and Pile Bay had lower Total Alkalinity
- Knutson Bay and Pile Bay analyses show generally lower K, Mg, and Na than other three sites

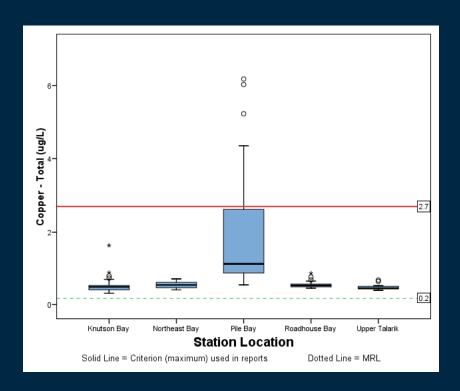


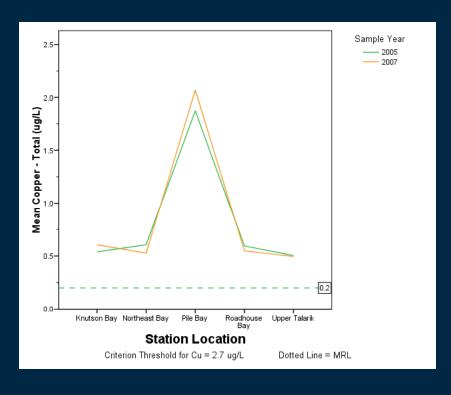




### Summary of WQ Results Copper – Dissolved & Total

- Copper (Dissolved & Total) higher and more variable in Pile Bay
- No real difference between 2005 and 2007 results for all sites







### Iliamna Lake Study Results Sediment

- Highest concentrations of Total Cu at Northeast Bay
- Highest concentrations of Zn, Pb, Al and Ni were present at Bucket Lake
- Mercury concentrations ranged from 0 to 63.7 μg/kg
- Strong correlation between sediment and mussel mercury concentrations (R=0.91)
  - Where mercury was present in sediments, higher concentrations in mussel tissues
- Cyanide concentrations were typically below the MRL
  - Results ranged from 0 to 0.43 mg/kg (Median=0.046 mg/kg)



## Iliamna Lake Study Results Mussel Tissue

Sample		Parameter (mg/kg)					
Location	Date	Cu	Pb	Zn			
Bucket Lake	Jun-05	6.37	0.85	165			
	Sep-05	8.97	0.73	158			
	Sep-06	8.13	0.88	216			
Flat Island	Jun-05	9.12	0.11	130			
	Sep-05	7.15	0.05	106			
	Sep-06	10.60	0.11	145			
Finn Bay	Jun-05	8.33	0.26	145			
	Sep-05	15.50	0.13	115			
	Sep-06	7.54	0.07	190			
Whistlewing Bay	Jun-05	7.29	0.14	165			
	Sep-05						
	Sep-06	9.28	0.1	170			

- Mercury concentrations ranged from 53.3 to 282 μg/kg
  - Highest concentrations at Bucket Lake



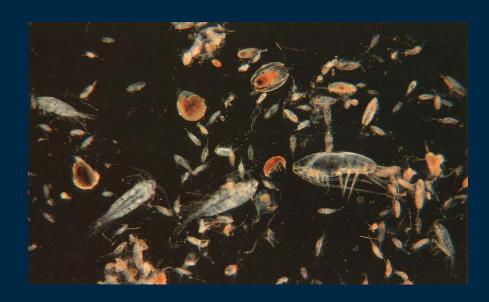


# Iliamna Lake Study Results Zooplankton Overview

 Zooplankton in freshwaters typically consist of protozoans, rotifers, cladocerans and copepods (Wetzel 2001)

Iliamna Lake = taxa above plus Ostracoda and

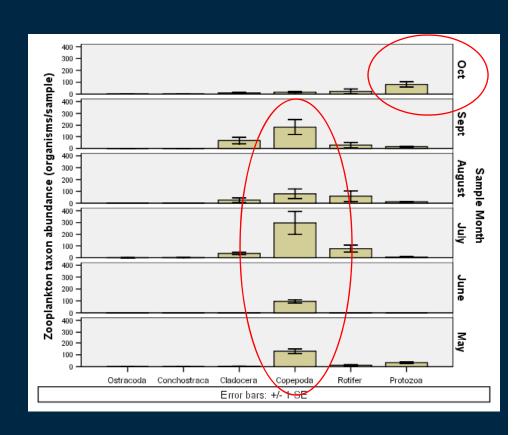
Conchostraca





# Iliamna Lake Study Results Zooplankton

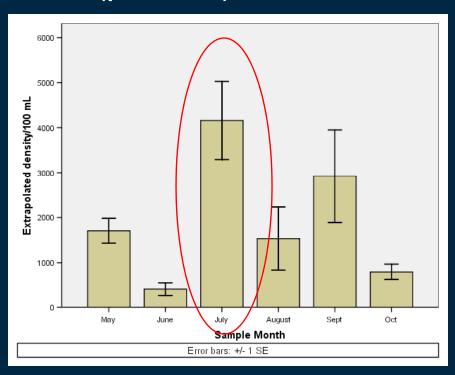
- Shift from Copepoda dominance to Protozoa dominance at most sites in October
  - "Top-down" effect from juvenile sockeye salmon?
    - Copepod populations decrease through the summer in salmon bearing lakes (Hoag 1972)





# Iliamna Lake Study Results Zooplankton

- Densities averaged 188,500 organisms/L
  - Significantly greater density in July than all months except September (p=0.001)
- Sites did not significantly differ (p>0.05)
  - Lowest median density occurred at Upper Talarik (91,300 organisms/L)
  - Highest median density occurred at Pile Bay (211,500 organisms/L)





#### Results Summary

- Ca>Na>Mg in Iliamna Lake
- Unlike 2005, no clear turnover event(s) evident in 2007
- pH shows significant variation between depths in 2007 only
- No difference in major ion and trace elements by depth except Aluminum
- Knutson Bay and Pile Bay different than other sample locations for multiple water quality parameters
- Analysis of sediment and mussel data suggests correlation of Mercury concentrations
- In 2005, zooplankton is mostly dominated by copepods in all months except October



#### Thank you



**Brent Fenty Erin Cunningham Jessica Manifold Dawn LoBaugh Andra Love Kelly Melillo Rebecca Moore Sally Morsell Lynn Spencer Isaac Watkins John Baechler** John Baechler Jr. **Robert Bennett Smith Shaw Alaska** 

