

I. Welcome and Introductions

Paul Maron welcomed 15 stakeholders.

II. Agenda Overview

Paul reviewed the day's agenda with a brief summary of the topics to be covered. The project timeline was reviewed. The plan is concluding the bacteria analysis phase and the Water Quality Data Analysis Team was convened (WQDAT). The next step is to identify sources and then solutions/ best management practices (bmps) to address bacteria.

III. Pathogen Water Quality Data

On February 16, 2009, the Water Quality Data Analysis Team was convened to review the pathogen data. Team included a wide range of agency representation from SAI, DOW TMDL, UL, and 3rd Rock. The data collection described in the Quality Assurance Protection Plan was approved by DOW. Samples were taken in 2007 on a biweekly basis. Due to atypical rainfall in 2007, additional sampling was collected in 2009 during the recreational season. Storm events were targeted to see how the water quality responded to a wet weather event. Flow was collected with the biweekly samples at all sample locations. Automatic samplers were installed at four locations throughout the watershed to collect continuous flow measurements. Load durations curves were developed to analyze the data under a variety of flow conditions. DOW expressed concerns over using 1 to 2 years flow data to develop a flow regime. There may be high flow conditions that were not captured during the two year span of data collection. Other load durations curves have use up to 40 to 50 years of flow data to develop a curve.

Overall the Curry's Fork Watershed has relatively low geometric means across the board. (See handout.) Curry's Fork subwatershed shows a reduction in bacteria from upstream to downstream. Asher's Run demonstrates a reduction in bacteria between upstream and downstream sampling sites. These areas are targeted for protection. The headwaters of Ashers presents remediation opportunities. DOW suggested presenting concentration data for each sample date and at each sample site to show seasonal variation.

North Currys Fork bacteria levels were not highly elevated. DOW suggested calculating a loading per unit area. The data shows step increases from upstream to downstream locations. This does not indicate a specific source but rather more diverse sources of pollution. South Currys acts similarly to North Currys as the bacteria loads increase as you travel through the watershed. There is not a major spike in the data. Ashers Run subwatershed decreases in geometric mean concentration from TB1a to TB1. Currys Fork subwatershed bacteria data decreases in bacteria concentration between CF3 and CF2.

IV. Ashers Run Discussion

There are not any KPDES permits in the sub-watershed. The lot sizes are large with diversified small animals (goats, sheeps, pet pigs). Karst may have an impact in this watershed as there are reports of small springs. The subdivisions upstream of TB1a are in close proximity to the stream. The subdivisions upstream of TB1 have a greater buffer between house and streams. The majority of the subdivisions are treated by septic tanks in this watershed. There are older subdivisions in the headwaters with aged septic tanks.

V. Closing

Currys Fork website is being updated with meeting materials and minutes. If a meeting is missed please visit the website to stay current with project progress. The next technical meeting is on April 1, 9:30-11:30 at Oldham County Fiscal Court.