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We're All About It

\$3.00 NEWSSTAND

Mishap at dam badly impacts stream

Macroinvertebrates mostly wiped out in some spots.

BY JIM LOCKWOOD STAFF WRITER

Pennsylvania American Water's inadvertent release of large amounts of silt and sediment from a dam rehabilitation project has significantly impaired Roaring Brook, nearly wiping out macroinvertebrates as water-quality advocates have feared, a state DEP study determined.

The excessive sediment pollution buried stream-bottom habitats, reducing macroinvertebrates by 90-95% in some areas, according to the report released Friday. New deposits of sandy silt ranged from shin to 3.5 feet deep in some spots, the study said.

The sediment pollution will be an ongoing problem for how long was not clear as silt continues to redeposit downstream.

The presence of certain metals in the waterways also increased, but some of this was attributed to other factors, including stormwater runoff.

The water company is working with DEP on a reme-

diation plan, PAW spokeswoman Susan Turcmanovich said.

"We are aware of the DEP's stream survey and report and are currently reviewing it." Turcmanovich said. "The study, along with our ongoing discussions with the DEP, are being used to develop a response plan to address the sediment in Roaring Brook.

Please see WATER. Page A7



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Good morning

Warmer, high 55

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Editorial A15	Puzzles A12-13
Health/Sci A14	School notes A4-5
Horoscope A12	Travel B4

WATER: Company says it is working with regulators on the issues

FROM PAGE A1

We will continue to work with the DEP to review and finalize our plan of action to remove sediment in the stream."

The DEP became aware of the pollution Feb. 4 from the No. 7 Reservoir in Dunmore into Roaring Brook and investigated. Last month, the DEP determined the severe muddying of Roaring Brook and the Lackawanna River violated the state law and regulations.

Environmental advocates of clean waterways, including the Lackawanna River **Conservation Association** and Trout Unlimited, had expressed fears that ecological damage from the sediment will significantly impair the waters and their drawdown outlet pipe of the aquatic wildlife of macroinvertebrates and fish for some time, perhaps years.

Some details in the report released Friday include:

■ The DEP documented turbid flows and sedimentation from the dam to the confluence dam and the river at the conof the Lackawanna River 4.9 miles downstream. Extensive as "cold water fishes" and sediments were accumulated both already had been behind the dam with evidence impaired for aquatic life and of scour and discharge.

ples and conducted surveys storm sewers.



JIM LOCKWOOD / STAFF PHOTO

The confluence of Roaring Brook and the Lackawanna River in South Scranton shows Roaring Brook discolored brown from silty sediment upstream from Pennsylvania American Water's No. 7 Reservoir dam rehabilitation project in Dunmore, and the stark contrast of the muddied Roaring Brook where it dumps into the clear waters of the Lackawanna River.

of macroinvertebrates in the waterways.

During Feb. 14, a 36-inch dam was closed and a 48-inch valve was partially closed to a 4-inch opening, causing the dam to start to refill. By Feb. 20, water again was flowing over the dam's spillway.

■ Roaring Brook below the fluence are both designated recreational uses for various ■ On Feb. 14 and Feb. 20, reasons, including acid mine the DEP collected water sam- drainage, metals and runoff/

■ Water chemistry samples were collected and habitat evaluations were conducted on Feb. 14 at four locations on the brook and two spots on the river, and measured for temperature, pH, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen.

■ Macroinvertebrate samples were collected at three spots on Roaring Brook on Feb. 20, including one upstream of the reservoir as a reference and two downstream of the dam.

■ The reach of sample station 2 between the dam and Little Roaring Brook was composed of gravel, sand and silt deposits up to and over 1

areas and created new was a very low density that high flows will scour this stream banks. Sediment min- represented a 95.5% reducimizes availability for macro- tion compared to station 1 invertebrate and fish use. and indicative of significant invertebrates found here, 205, deposition of new sand, gravrepresents an 89.5 % reduc- el and silt was present tion from the estimate of throughout the reach and 1,960 at the upstream reference station. "The habitat in this reach was a significant On Feb. 22, a measuring rod change" from station 1 and indicative of impairment.

■ Station 4 upstream of the Myrtle Street bridge had present within and along this large deposits of sand/silt reach will present ongoing bars. Collections found 88 sediment issues for down-

foot deep in the heaviest macroinvertebrates, which stream reaches as future stream bottom throughout." pushed 3.5 feet deep into newamount of unstable sediment

material and move it downstream through the system.'

■ The Lackawanna River The total number of macro- impairment. "Extensive upstream of the Roaring Brook confluence flowed clear and was not impaired, contrasting starkly with the appeared to have buried the muddied brook that feeds into the river. The river downstream of the confluence was discolored and subly deposited sediment. "The optimal for macroinvertebrates.

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