



Upper Mississippi River Water Quality Status and Trends



Photo Credit: Ashley Posten,
North Iowa Times

Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA)

Governor-appointed interstate organization and joint interstate water quality entity

Facilitate cooperative action

- Cooperative planning, coordinated management
- Information exchange
- Regional positions
- Advocacy on states' behalf



Select UMRBA Focus Areas

UMR
Monitoring

Nutrient
Reduction
Strategies

Chloride

Impaired
Waters and
TMDL Lists

Resilience

Emerging
Contaminants

Sediment and
Channel
Maintenance

Flood and
Drought
Management

State of the Science



State of the Science

- Water quality is complex on the Upper Mississippi River because of its many uses and types of habitat (main and side channels, backwater areas).



State of the Science

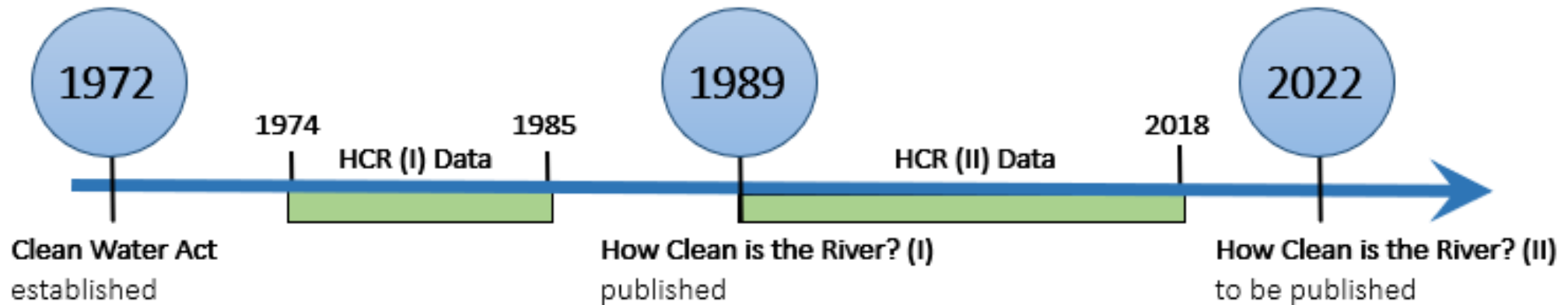
- The Clean Water Act has been successful at reducing phosphorus, metals, and sediment.



How Clean is the River? (2022)

40 years later....

- Focus has changed
(Then: toxic pollutants and sediments | Now: nutrients and chloride)
- Flow-adjusted trend analysis for the 1990s through 2018



Data Sources

- Water quality data provided by:



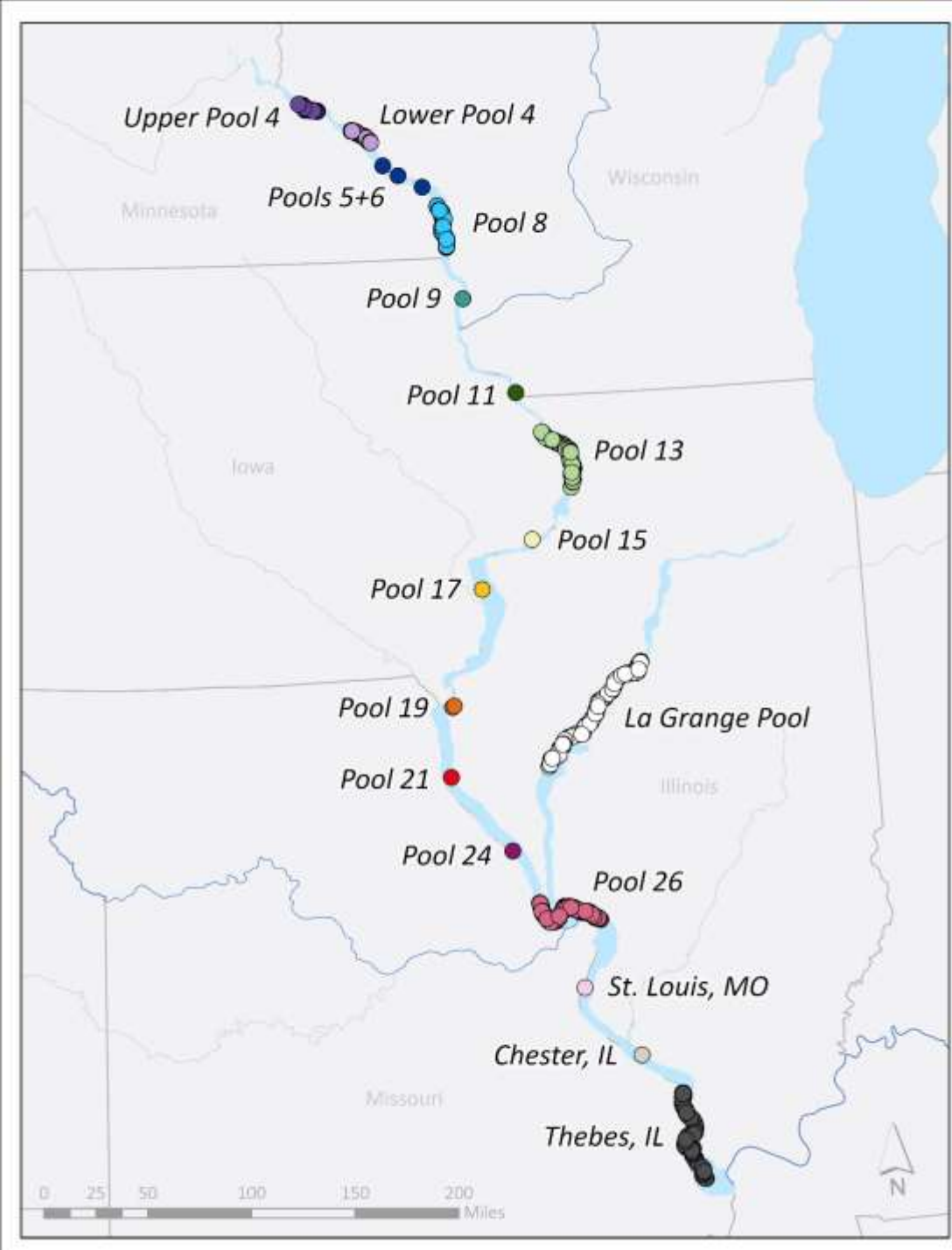
- Flow records retrieved from:



US Army Corps of Engineers®
(for site at L&D 9)

Trending Sites

- 16 sites on the UMR
- 1 site on the Illinois River
- 9 USGS flow gages
- 1 USACE gage at L&D 9



Water Quality Parameters

Nutrients

- Total Phosphorus
- Total Nitrogen
- Ammonia
- Inorganic Nitrogen
- Chlorophyll-a

Biological

- Fecal coliform

Metals

- Arsenic
- Cadmium
- Copper
- Lead
- Zinc
- Mercury
- Aluminum

Physical

- Conductivity
- Dissolved Oxygen
- pH
- Total Suspended Solids

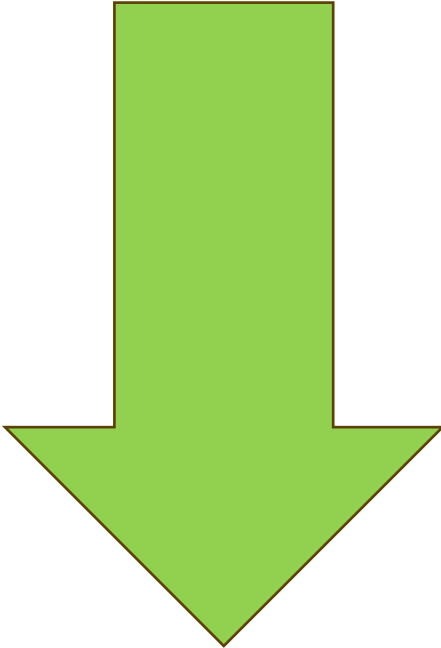
Sulfate & Chloride

Total Phosphorus

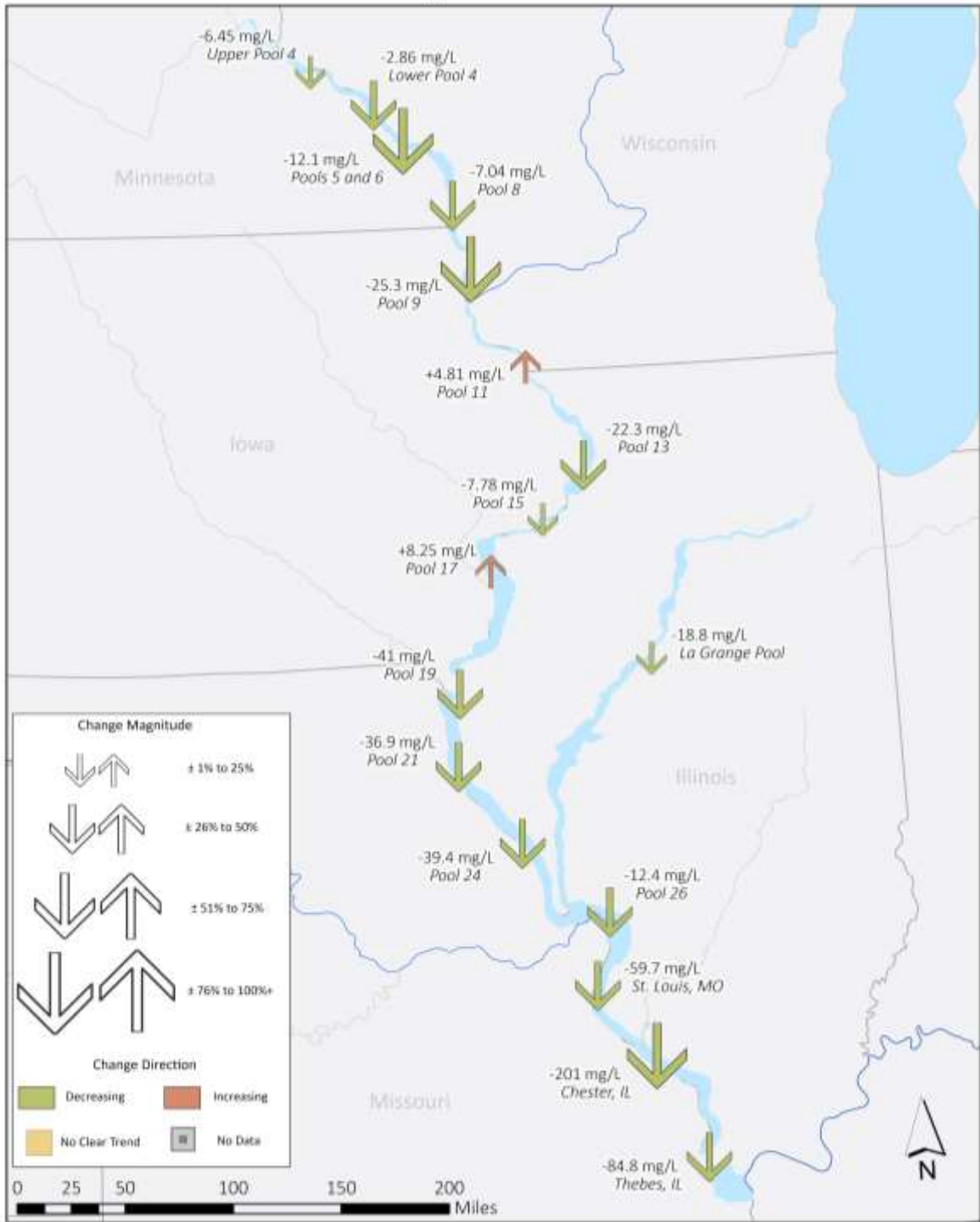
- Decreasing above Pool 13
- No Trend below Pool 13 and in the La Grange Pool, Illinois River



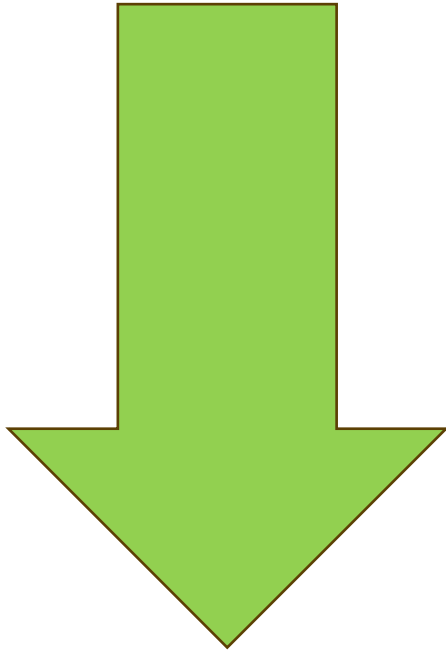
Total Suspended Solids



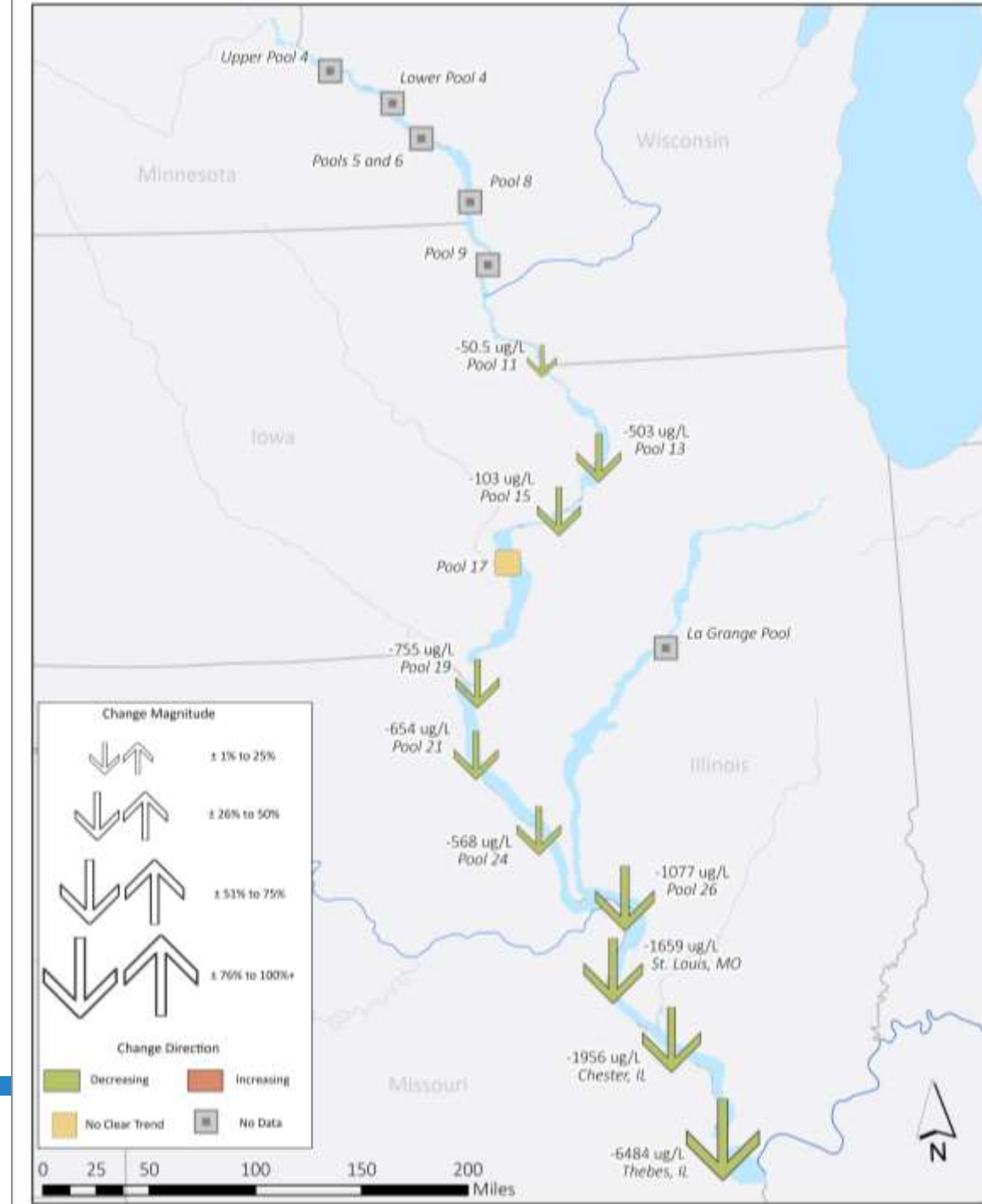
[Green arrow, decreasing trend]



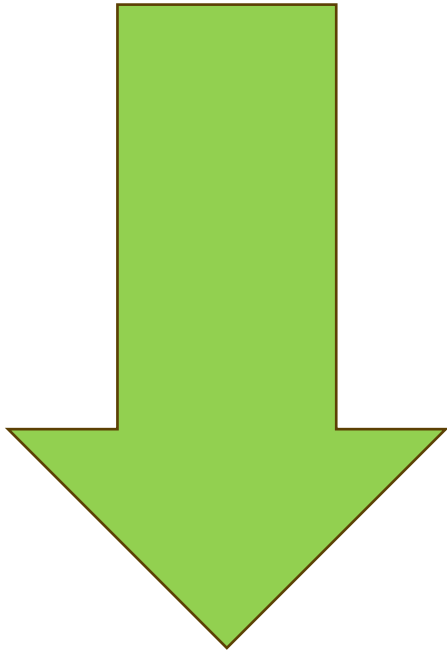
Aluminum



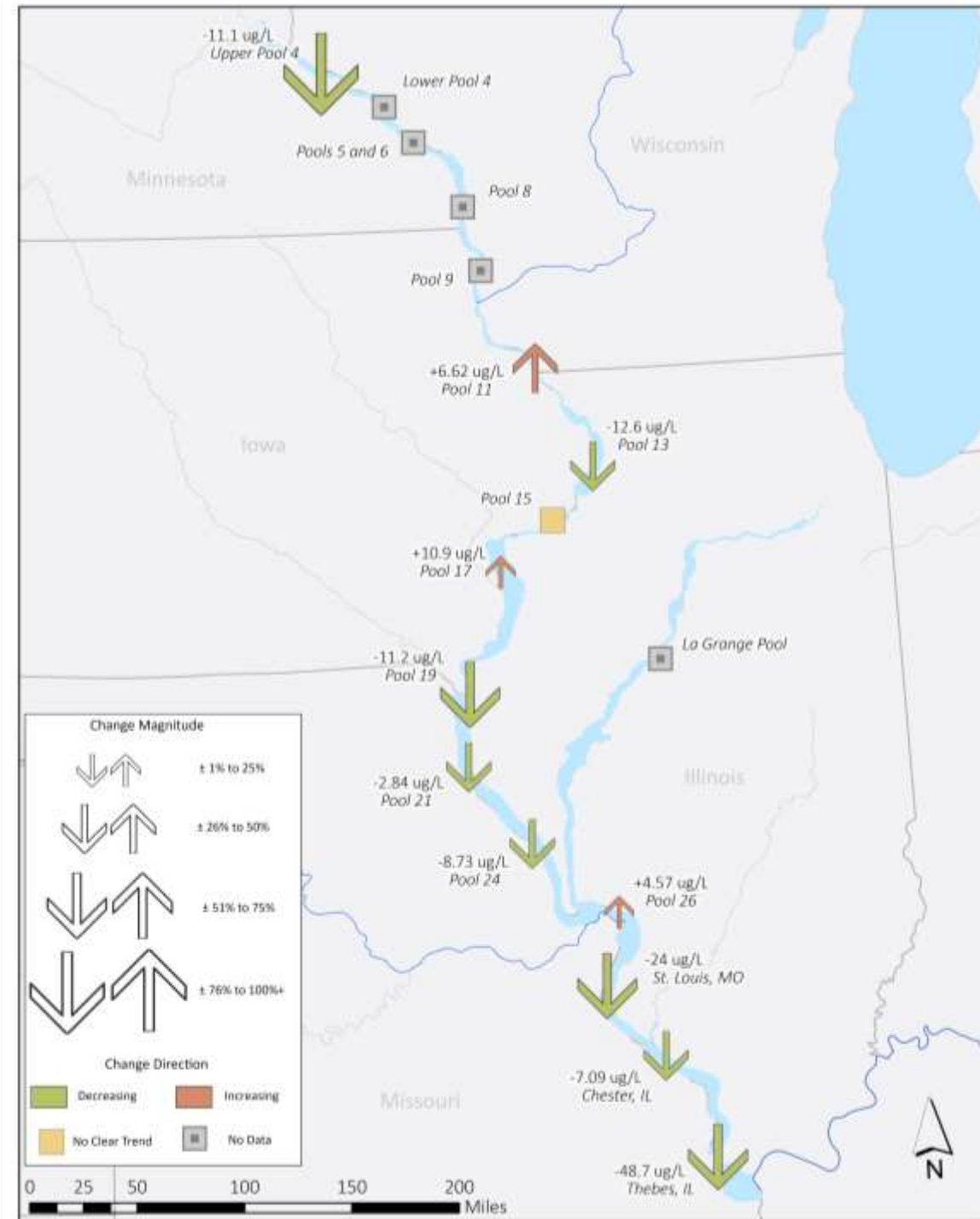
[Green arrow, decreasing trend]



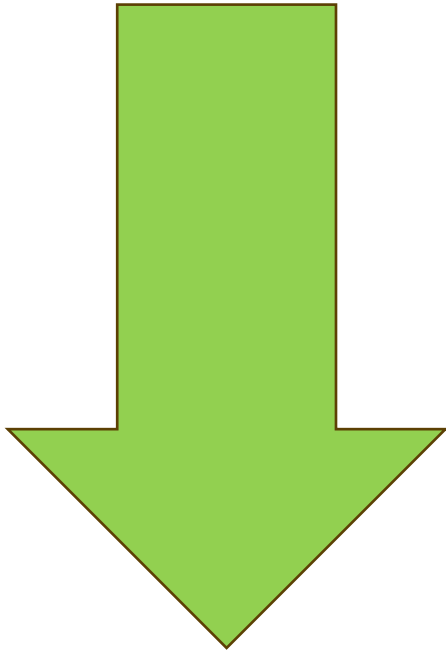
Zinc



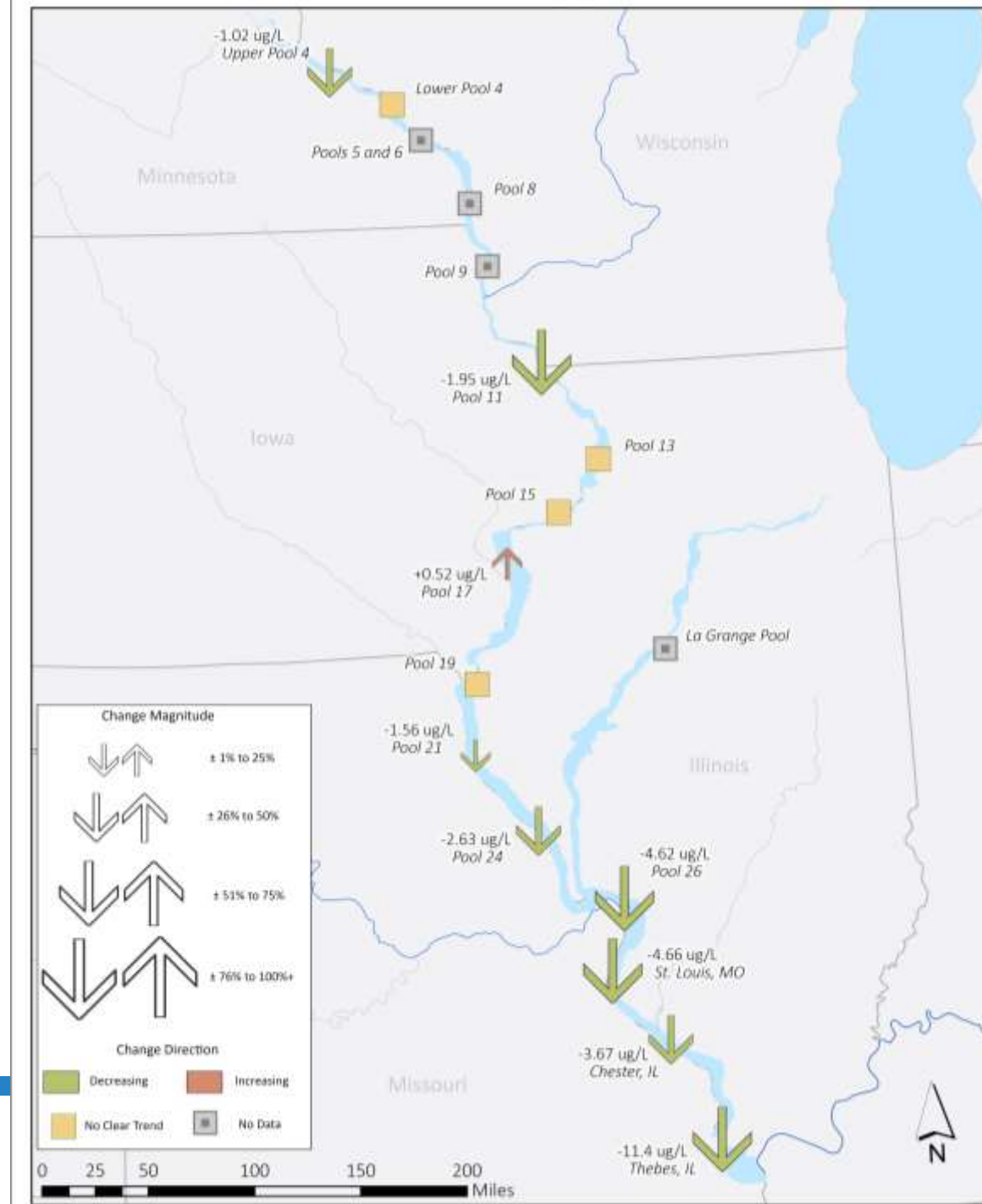
[Green arrow, decreasing trend]



Copper



[Green arrow, decreasing trend]

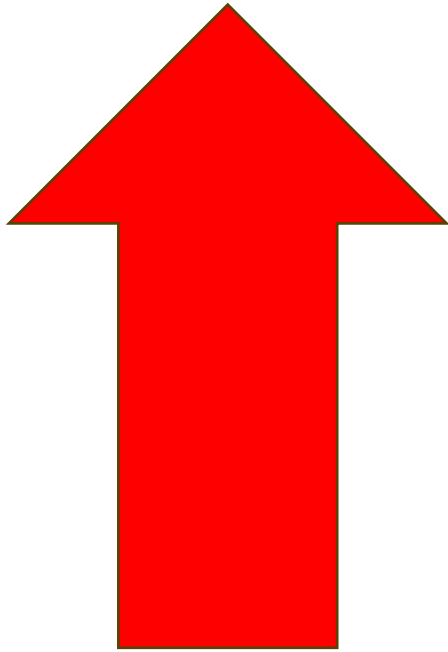


State of the Science

- Nonpoint source pollution, including chloride, nitrogen, and emerging contaminants remains a challenge.



Chloride

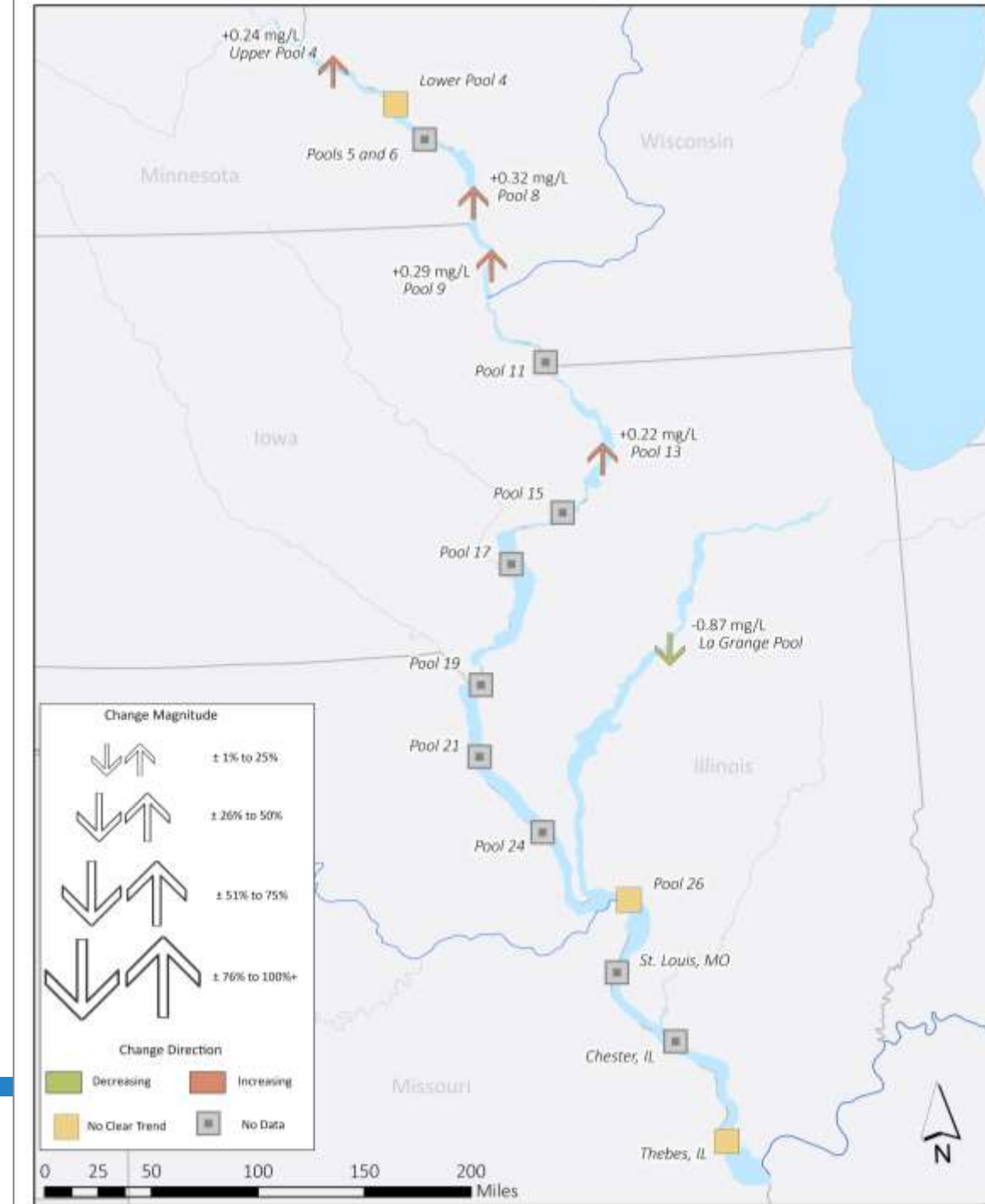


[Red arrow, increasing trend]



Total Nitrogen

- No Trend – Increasing
- Decreasing in La Grange Pool, Illinois River



Inorganic Nitrogen

- No Trend – Increasing
- Decreasing in La Grange Pool, Illinois River



PFAS

Raw (untreated) water samples collected at L&D 17 (New Boston, IL), L&D 19 (Keokuk, IA), and L&D 21 (Quincy, IL) between 2020 and 2021

Parameter	No. of Analyses	Maximum Detected Value	Units
Perfluoro 1 decanesulfonate (PFDS)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluoro 1 heptanesulfonate	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluoro 1 nonanesulfonate (PFNS)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluoro 1 octanesulfonamide (FOSA)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluoro 1 pentanesulfonate (PFPeS)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluorobutanoate (PFBA)	42	25.417	ng/l
Perfluorobutyl sulfonate (PFBS)	37	5.083	ng/l
Perfluorodecanoate (PFDA)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluorododecanoate	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluoroheptanoate (PFHpA)	41	5.083	ng/l
Perfluorohexanoate (PFHxA)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluorohexyl sulfonate (PFHxS)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluorononanoate (PFNA)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluorooctanoate (PFOA)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS)	33	4.828	ng/l
Perfluoropentanoate (PFPeA)	42	25.417	ng/l
Perfluorotetradecanoate (PFTreA)	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluorotridecanoate	42	5.083	ng/l
Perfluoroundecanoate	42	5.083	ng/l

State of the Science

- High water is occurring in the UMR more often and more of the time.
- The size and shape of the river is changing.



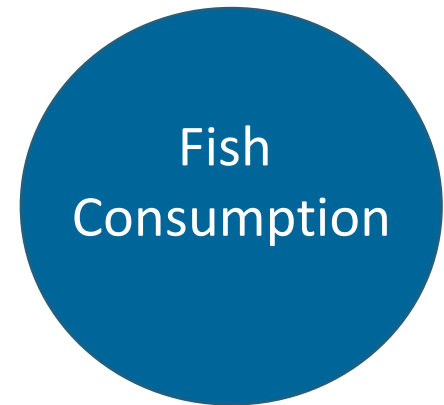
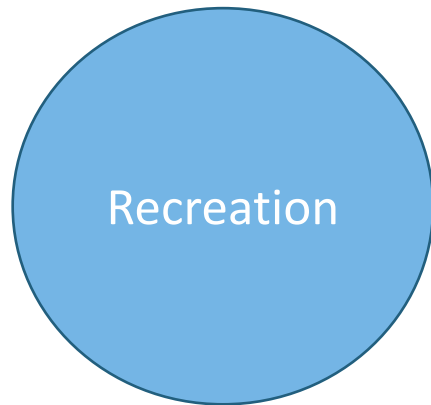
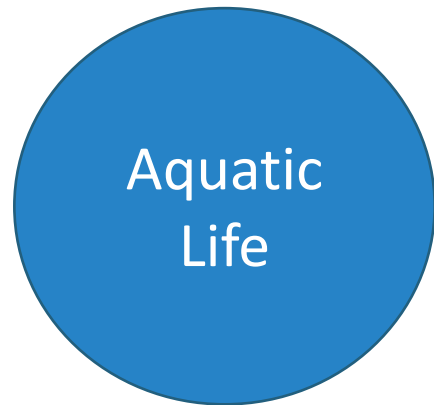
Research and Data Needs



Water Quality Data Needs

UMR Interstate Water Quality Monitoring Program

- Monitoring for designated uses
- Monitoring for emerging contaminants



Interstate Water Quality Monitoring Program



Anticipated Results

- Address information gaps
- Characterize the river's condition
- Identify problem areas
- Target management in river and watershed
- Aid public health and environmental justice
- Inform climate adaptation and resilience
- Track changes and improvements over time
- Improve down river conditions
- Leverage partnerships

Cyanotoxins Research Needs

- Cyanotoxin frequency
- Climate change and chloride impacts on blooms



Nutrients Research Needs

- Weather and climate influences
- Legacy nutrients
- Tradeoffs between conservation practices
- Social science to accelerate adoption



Sediment Research Needs

- Sediment transport, erosion, and deposition
- Influences of those processes on the river ecosystem



Partnerships in the Upper Mississippi River Basin are key to our success.





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