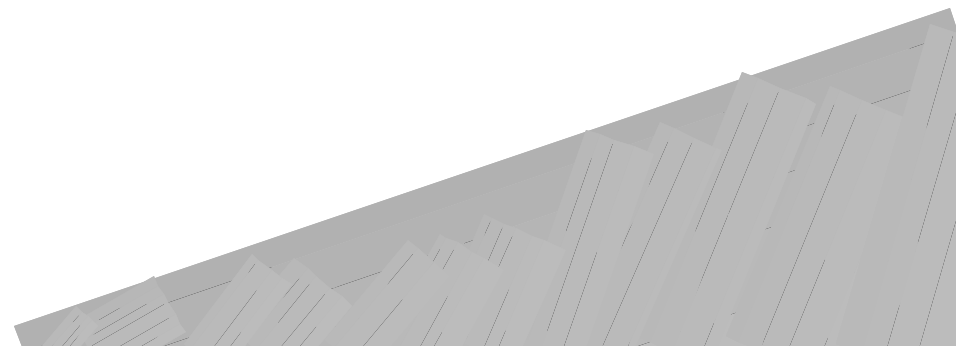


Physical Environment

- ◆ Geology
- ◆ Soils
- ◆ Groundwater
- ◆ Surface Water Resources



Assessing Impacts to Geology

◆ Identify Source of Potential Impacts

- Overpumping Groundwater
- Construction of Steep Slopes
- Logging on Steep Slopes
- Construction of Jetties
- Reservoirs
- Hazard Zone Issues - Affect Project
- Mineral Takings



◆ Determine Study Area

- Generally area of direct impact
- Zone of Influence – pumping groundwater
- Down slope

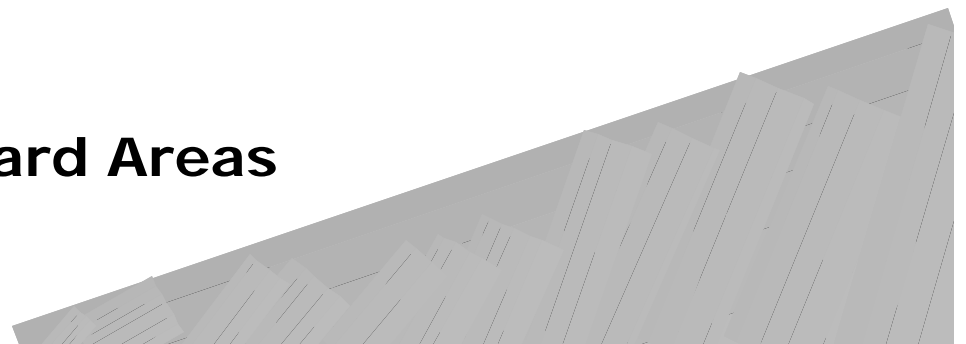
◆ Determine Existing Conditions

- USGS Geological Atlases
- Bureau of Mines
- DOGAMI
- State/Local Planning Studies (Hazard Areas/Seismic)



Geology (cont.)

- ◆ **Identify Standard**
 - State
 - Local
- ◆ **Impact Prediction**
 - Engineering Studies
 - Similar Projects in Area
- ◆ **Assess Significance of Impacts**
 - Percentage
 - State/Local Policies
 - Human and Ecological Down-slope Affects
 - Impacts on Project
- ◆ **Mitigation**
 - Limit Groundwater Use
 - Move Project from Hazard Areas
 - Seismic Reinforcement



Hazard Zone Issues



Seismic



Volcanic



Tsunami



Coastal Sloughing



**Mass
Wasting**

Assessing Impacts to Soils

◆ Identify Source of Potential Impacts

- Site Clearing
- Compaction
- Change in Land Use
- Hazardous Materials
- Change Nutrients



◆ Determine Study Area

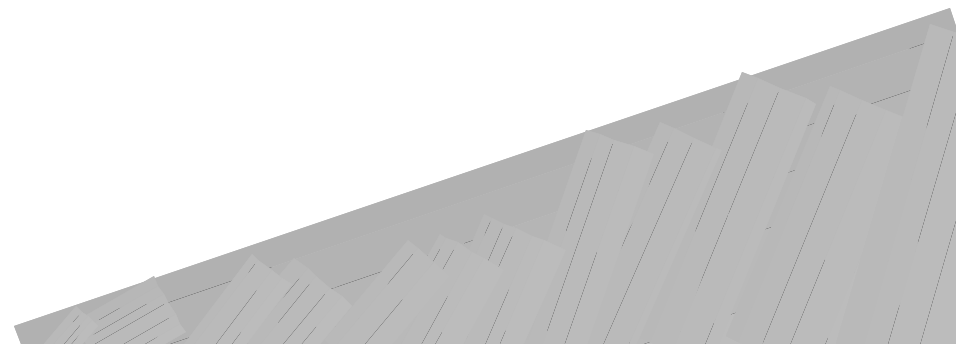
- Generally area of direct impact

◆ Determine Existing Conditions

- Soil Survey (NRCS county surveys)
- Field Testing

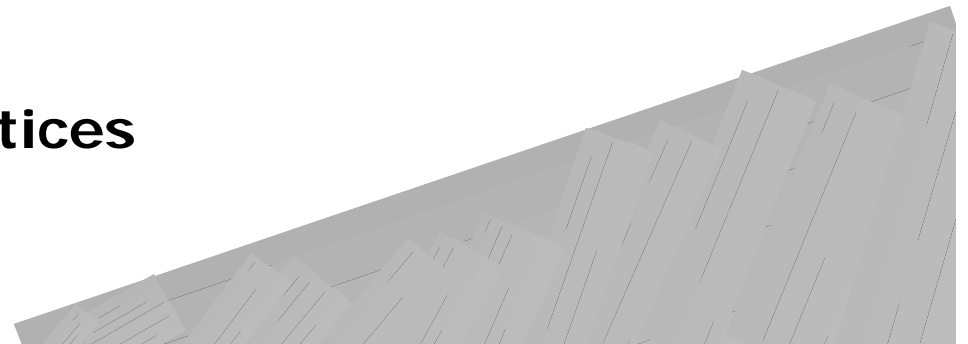
◆ Identify Standard

- State
- Local



Soils (cont.)

- ◆ **Impact Prediction**
 - Erosion (Universal Soil Loss Equation)
 - Compaction (Engineering Studies)
 - Change in Chemistry (Mass-balance Calculations)
- ◆ **Assess Significance of Impacts**
 - Percentage
 - State/Local Policies
 - Ecological (e.g. sedimentation of salmon bearing streams)
- ◆ **Mitigation**
 - Re-Vegetate Area
 - Limit Time of Year
 - Barriers
 - Best Management Practices
 - Line Disposal Area



Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE)

◆ $A = R \times K \times LS \times C \times P$

where:

A = long term average annual soil loss in tons per acre per year

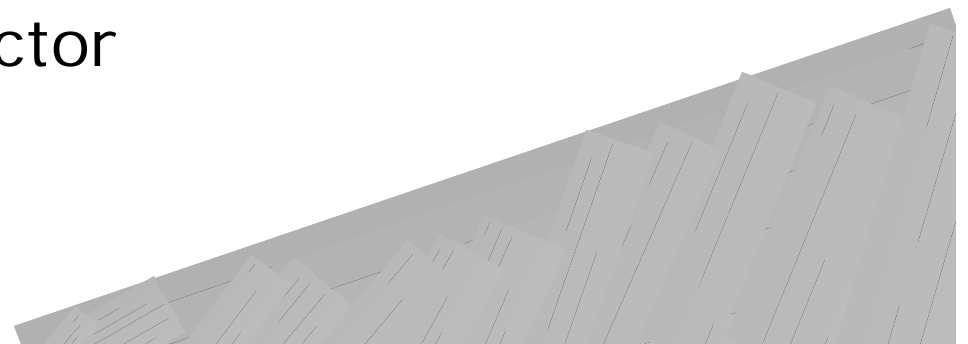
R = rainfall and runoff factor

K = soil erodibility factor

LS = slope length-gradient factor

C = crop/vegetation and management factor

P = support practice factor



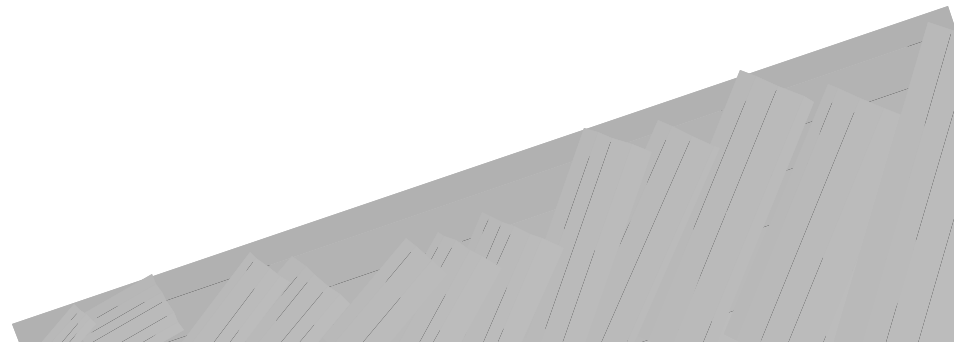
Assessing Impacts to Groundwater

◆ Identify Source of Potential Impacts

- Quantity
 - Withdrawal
 - Change Recharge Source
 - Draw Down
- Quality
 - Subsurface Percolation
 - Injection Wells
 - Land Application of Wastes
 - Land Application of Pollutants
 - Storage Tank Leakage
 - Burial
 - Transport of Wastes/Nonwastes (pipelines and overland)

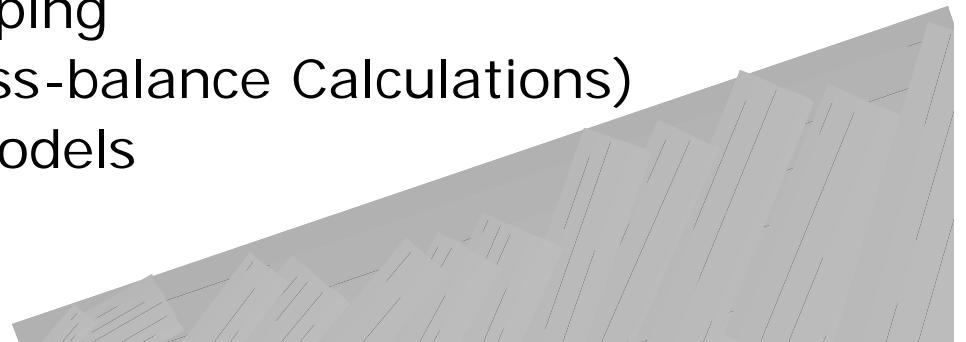
◆ Determine Study Area

- Zone of influence
- Zone of contribution
- Direct impact



Groundwater (cont.)

- ◆ Determine Existing Conditions
 - EPA - aquifers
 - State Agencies
 - Public Water Supply Providers
 - Field Testing
- ◆ Identify Standard
 - Federal Drinking Water Standards
 - State
 - Local
- ◆ Impact Prediction
 - Recharge Studies
 - Leachate Studies
 - Aquifer-Vulnerability-Mapping
 - Change in Chemistry (Mass-balance Calculations)
 - Groundwater Transport Models

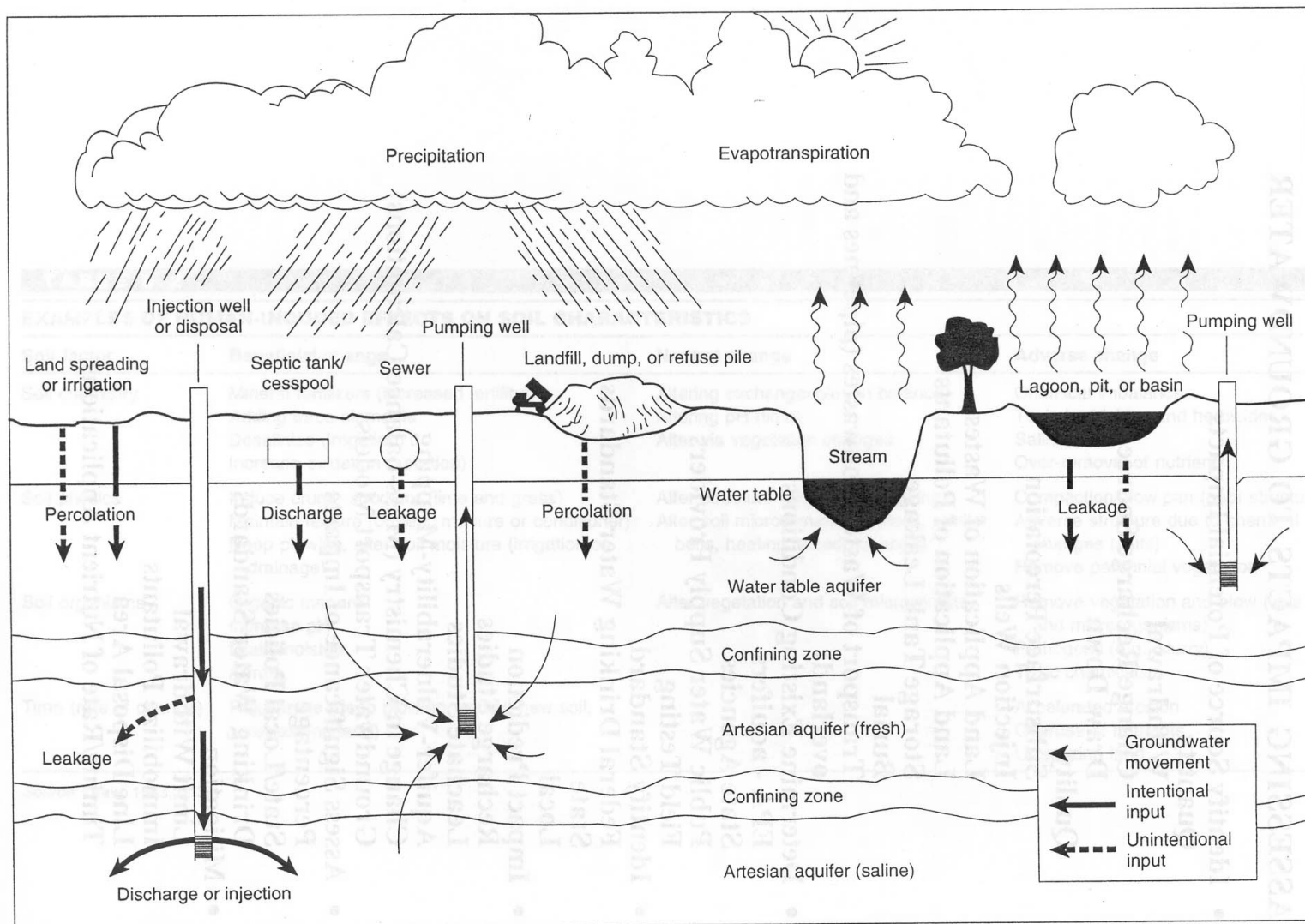


Groundwater (cont.)

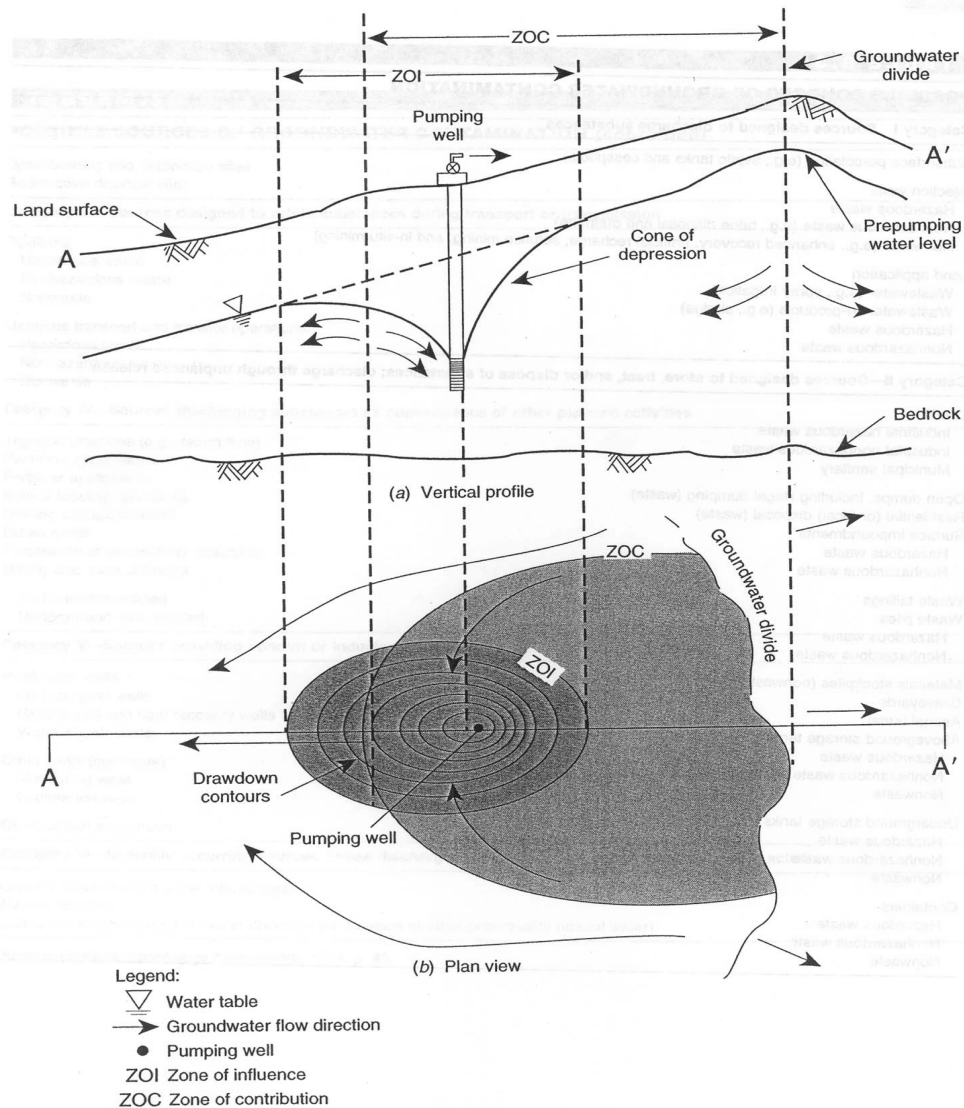
- ◆ Assess Significance of Impacts
 - Percentage
 - State/Local Policies
 - Drinking Water Standards
- ◆ Mitigation
 - Limit Withdrawal
 - Immobilize Pollutants
 - Line Disposal Area
 - Timing/Rate of Nutrient Applications



Sources of Groundwater Contamination



Wellhead Impacts



Assessing Impacts to Surface Water

- ◆ Identify Source of Potential Impacts

 - Quantity

 - Withdrawal

 - Diversion

 - Quality

 - Point Source

 - Non-Point Source

 - Fill

- ◆ Determine Study Area

 - Direct impact

 - Mixing zone

- ◆ Determine Existing Conditions

 - EPA (STORET)

 - State Agencies (DEQ, Water Resources Dept.)

 - Public Water Supply Providers

 - USGS - Flow Gauge

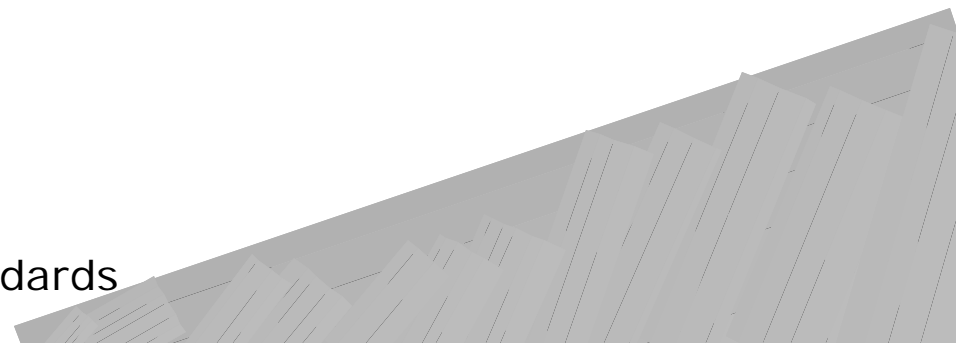
 - Field Testing

- ◆ Identify Standard

 - Federal Standards

 - State Standards

 - New Source Performance Standards



Surface Water (cont.)

- ◆ Impact Prediction

 - Change in Chemistry (Mass-balance Calculations)

 - Dispersion Models

 - Ecological Models

- ◆ Assess Significance of Impacts

 - Water Standards

 - Percentage

 - Ecologically - Sensitive Species

 - State/Local Policies

- ◆ Mitigation

 - Limit Use of Surface Water

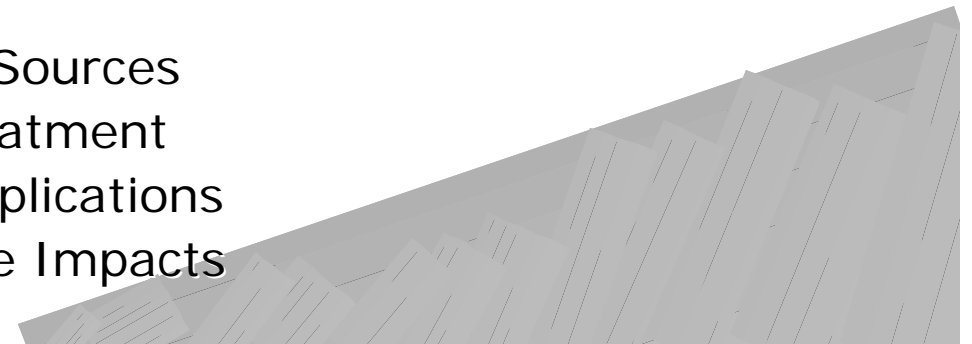
 - Limit Erosion

 - Treat Point and Non-Point Sources

 - Construct Wetlands for Treatment

 - Timing/Rate of Nutrient Applications

 - Operate Project to Minimize Impacts



Potential Impacts to Surface Water

Type of effect		Activity														
		Modification of land cover or landform				Construction				Water supply		Waste disposal		Channel modification		
	Positive/increase		Negative/decrease													
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor												
On site	●	●	○	○												
Down-stream	■	■	□	□												

Hydrological parameter	Activity	Modification of land cover or landform				Construction				Water supply		Waste disposal		Channel modification	
		Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Water quantity	Precipitation														
	Interception	●	●	●	●										
	Throughfall	●	●	●	●										
	Surface runoff	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○				●
	Infiltration	○	○	○	○										○
	Throughflow	●	○	○	○					○		●	●		
	Water-table level	■	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	●	●		
	Flood height	■	○	○	○	■	■	■	■	○	○			○	○
	Flood duration	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○					○	○
	Base flow	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	■	■	■	■	○	○
	Evaporation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Transpiration	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○							
Water quality	Sediment concentration	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●	○	○			○	○
	Solute concentration	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
	Organic concentration	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
	Trace elements	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Dissolved oxygen	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
	Groundwater quality	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Fluvial geomorphology	Channel stability	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○
	Bank erosion	■	■	○	○	■	■	○	○	○	○			○	○
	Channel extension	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○						
	Gully erosion	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○						
	Channel aggradation	■	■	○	○	■	■	○	○						
	Silt deposition	●	■	○	○	■	■	○	○						

State Water Quality Standards

(Beneficial Uses)

- ◆ Public domestic water supply
 - ◆ Private domestic water supply
 - ◆ Industrial water supply
 - ◆ Irrigation
 - ◆ Livestock watering
 - ◆ Anadromous fish passage
 - ◆ Salmonid rearing
 - ◆ Salmonid spawning
 - ◆ Resident fish
 - ◆ Wildlife/Hunting
 - ◆ Fishing
 - ◆ Boating
 - ◆ Water contact rec.
 - ◆ Aesthetic quality
 - ◆ Hydro power
 - ◆ Navigation
- 

Pollutant Discharges

- ◆ Point Discharge

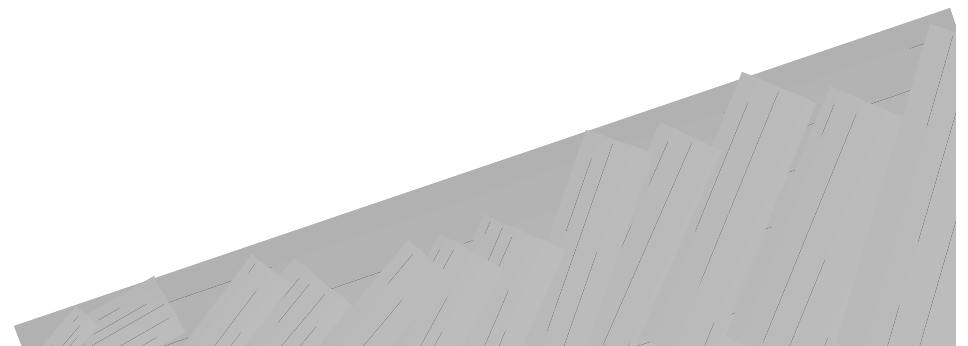
$$C_{avg} = \sum SC_i Q_i / \sum SQ_i$$

C_i = concentration of constituent i

Q_i = flow

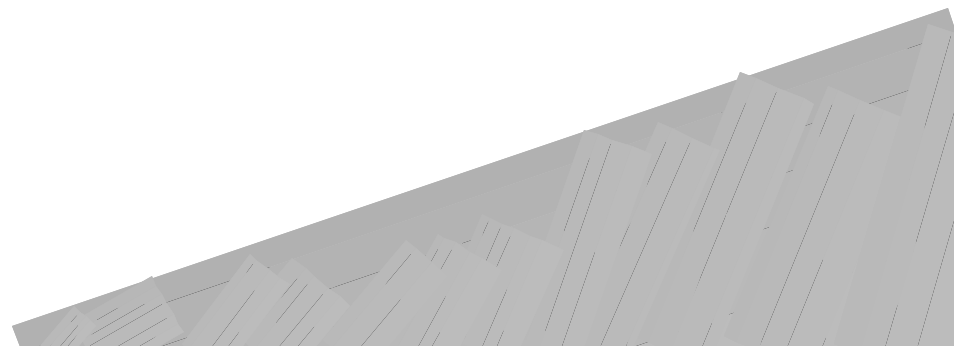
- ◆ Non Point Discharge

Loadings from activities

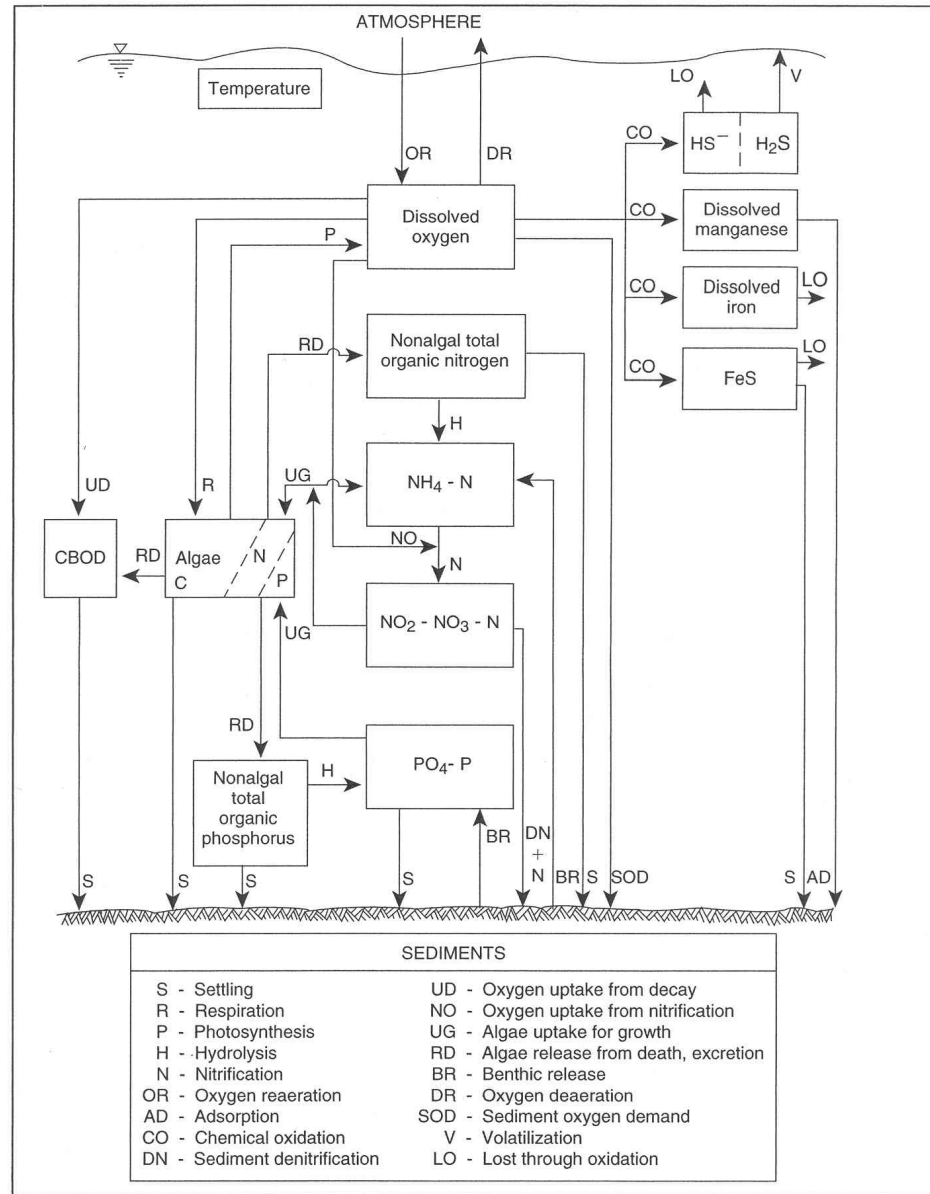


Models

- ◆ Dispersion
- ◆ Compartment
- ◆ Ecological
- ◆ Instream Flow Incremental Method



Compartment Model



Best Management Practices

◆ Agriculture

- Fertilizer Management
- Pesticide Management
- Conservation Tillage
- Irrigation Management
- Manure Management
- Livestock Exclusion

◆ Silviculture

- Buffer Strips
- Haul Road Maintenance
- Selective Forest

