2022 Annual Water Resources Report

Joint Legislative Oversight Commission on State Water Resources

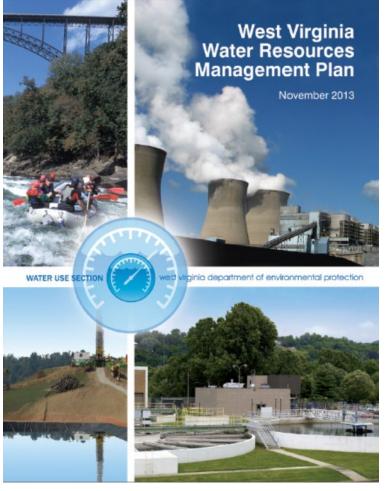


Prepared by the

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Division of Water and Waste Management Water Use Section

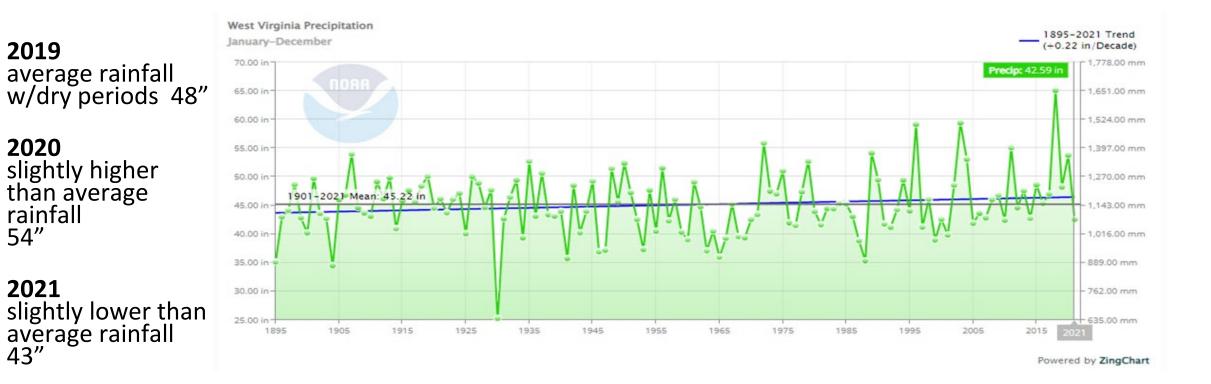
Water Resources Management Overview

- W.Va. Code §22-26 originally passed in 2004.
- Senate Bill 641 renamed it the Water Resources Protection and Management Act in 2008.
- The WVDEP Water Use Section was created in 2008 to accomplish the Act's requirements.
- The WV Water Resources Management Plan was submitted in 2013.
- The Plan was adopted as part of Senate Bill 373 in 2014.



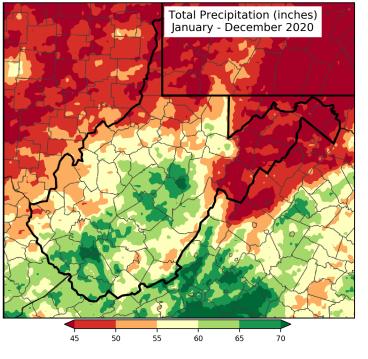


1895-2021 Water Resources Availability



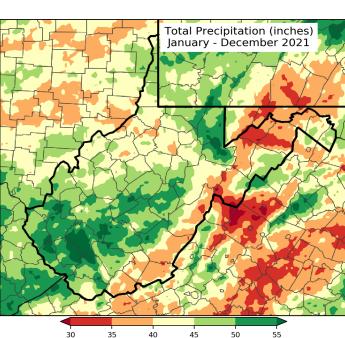
WV's annual precipitation from 1895 – 2021 (from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).





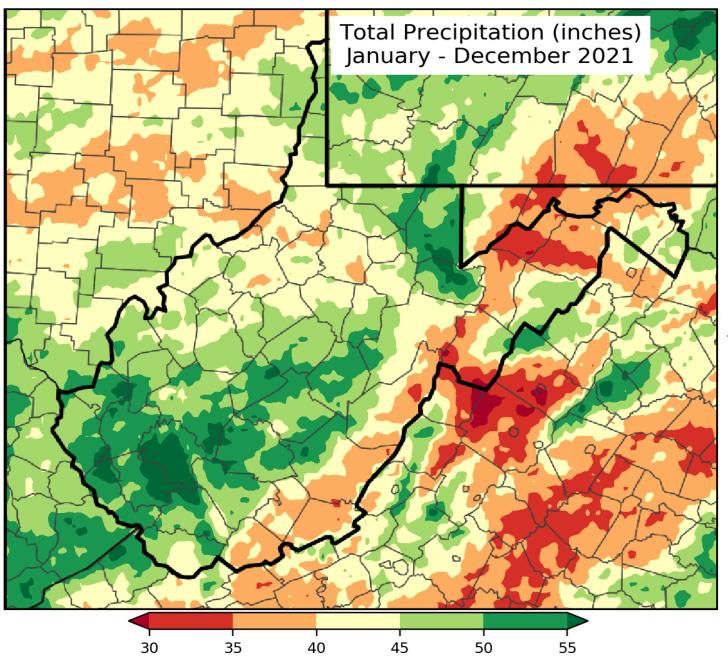
Total 2020 precipitation

Recent Water Resources Availability



Total 2021 precipitation



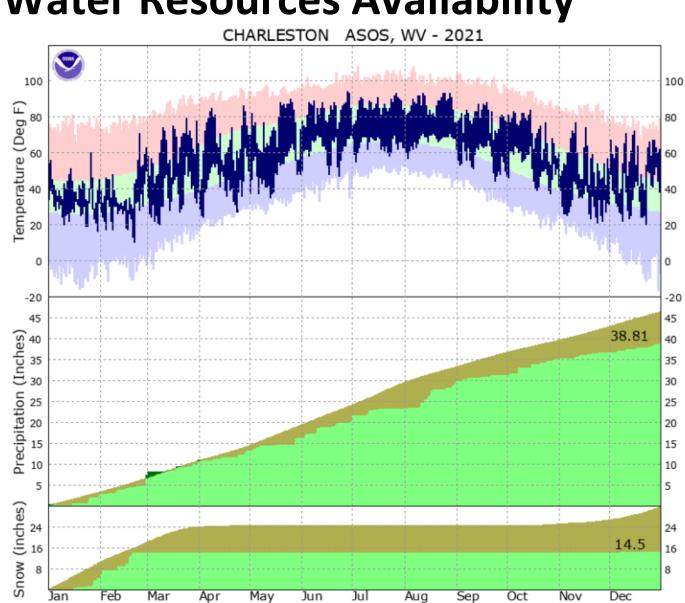


Total 2021 precipitation (from National Weather Service)



Charleston, WV 2021 only above "normal" precipitation line briefly in March

Climate data for Charleston, WV from January – December 2021 (from National Weather Service).



Normal

Below Normal

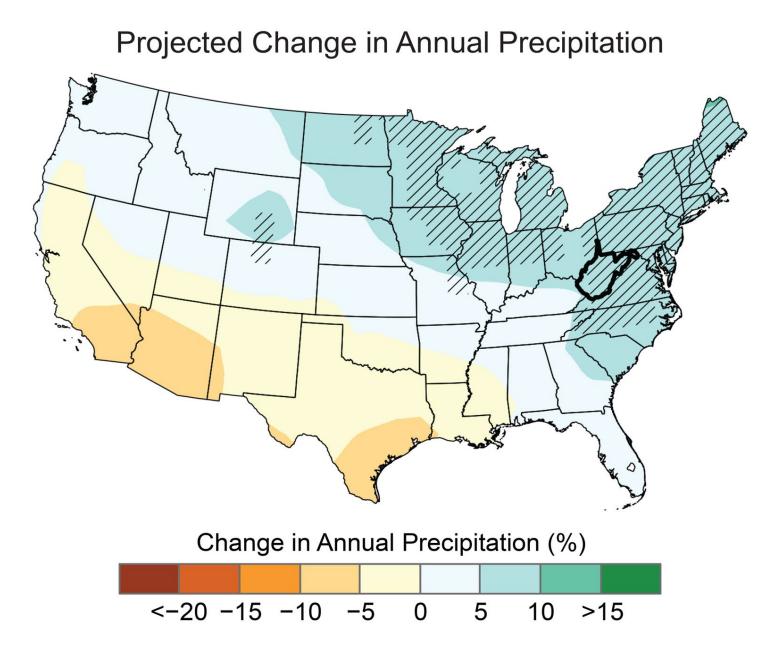
Above Normal



2021 Water Resources Availability

Record Max

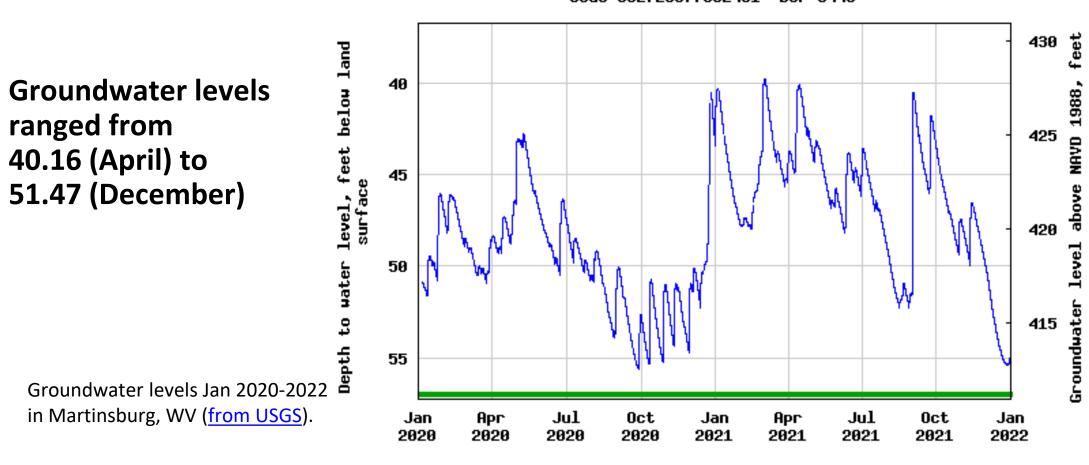
Record Min





(from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

2021 Water Resources Availability



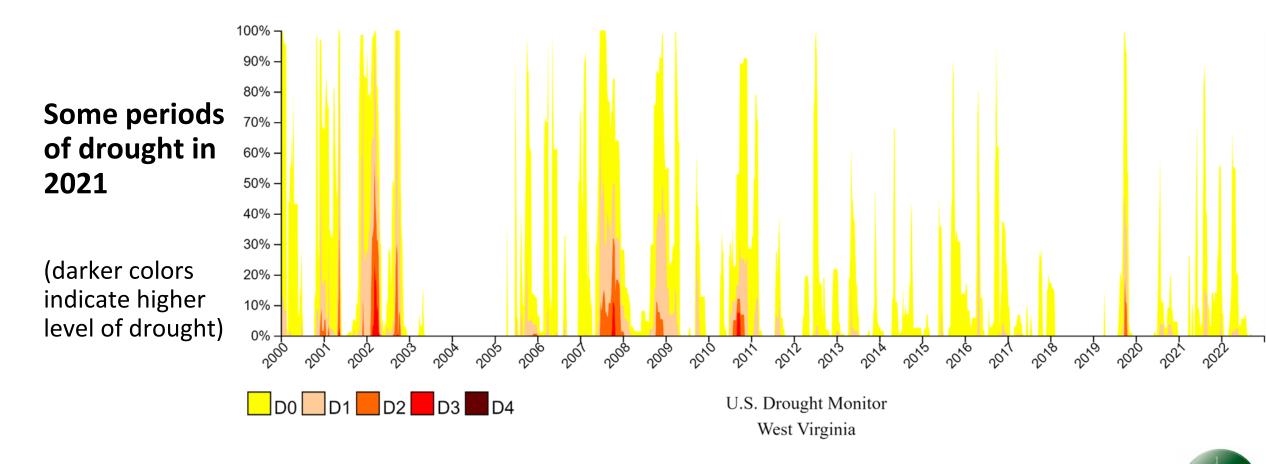
Depth to water level

USGS 392725077582401 Ber-0445

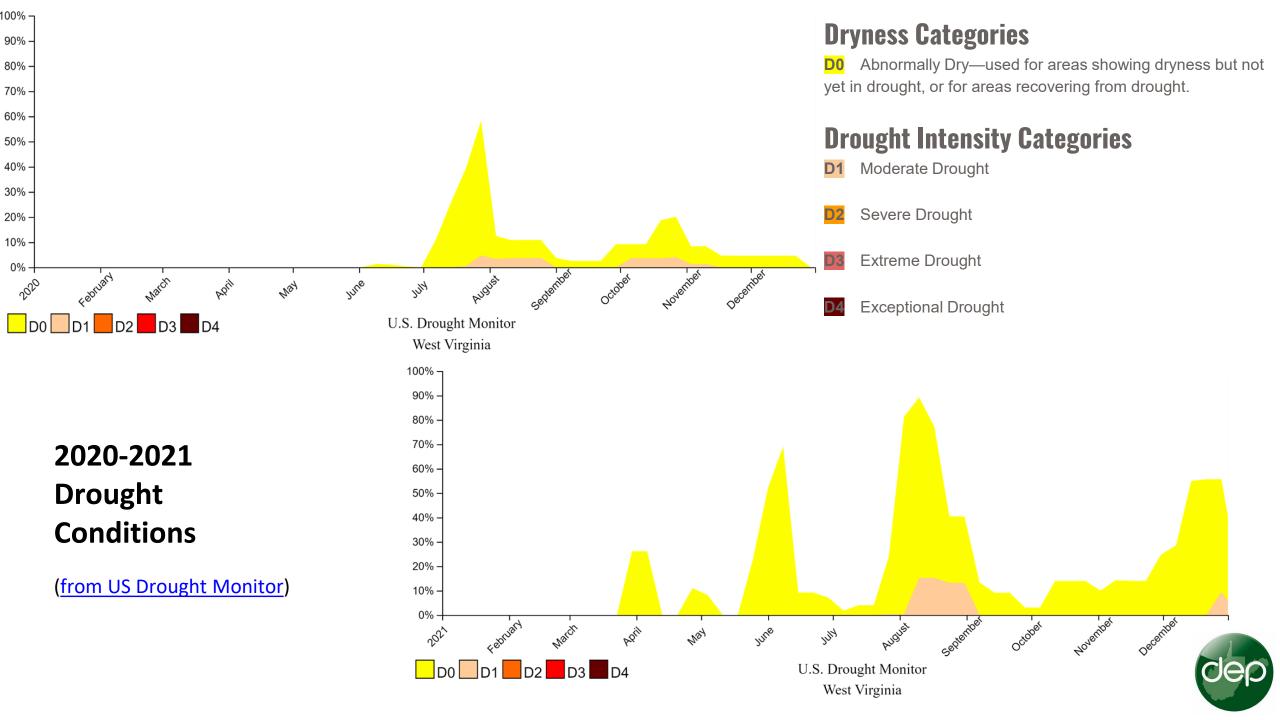
Period of approved data

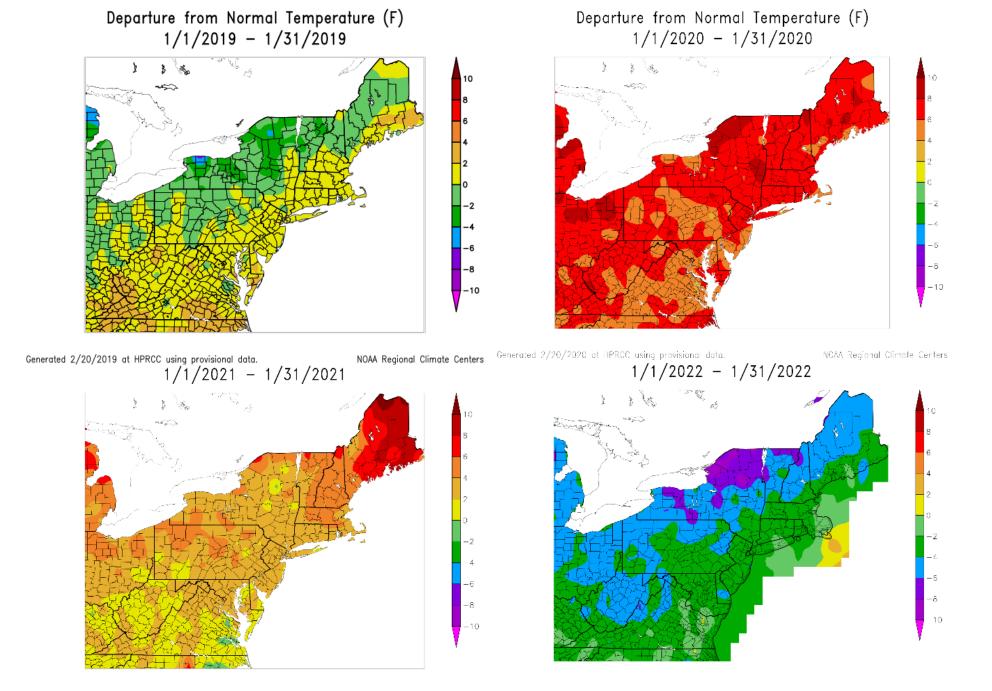


2000-2022 Water Resources Availability



Drought conditions in WV since 2000 (from US Drought Monitor).







Departure from normal temperatures in January from 2019-2022 (from Northeast Regional Climate Center).

Large Quantity User (LQU) Total Withdrawals

| WVDEP Water Use Category | LQUs | Total 2021 Withdrawal (Gallons) | Category % | % Change from 2020 |
|--------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture/aquaculture | 12 | 8,453,267,673 | 1.32% | -11.66% |
| Chemical | 12 | 142,025,333,594 | 22.14% | 27.51% |
| Industrial | 18 | 15,478,774,963 | 2.41% | -61.43% |
| Mining | 63 | 11,380,977,450 | 1.77% | 15.00% |
| Oil & gas | 17 | 3,603,079,370 | 0.56% | 23.25% |
| Petroleum | 1 | 290,570,264 | 0.05% | -1.84% |
| Public water supply | 174 | 60,485,128,163 | 9.43% | 5.55% |
| Recreation | 20 | 935,428,884 | 0.15% | -22.68% |
| Thermoelectric (coal) | 9 | 398,031,543,142 | 62.04% | 9.50% |
| Timber | 3 | 910,633,110 | 0.14% | -4.85% |
| TOTAL | 329 | 641,594,736,613 | 100.00% | 7.44% |
| Hydroelectric | 11 | 236,309,036,343,208 | | |



2021 water withdrawals (WD) from the LQU database

LQU Withdrawal Types

| WVDEP Water Use Category | Surface Water (SW) Withdrawal (Gallons) | Category % of SW | Groundwater (GW) Withdrawal (Gallons) | Category % of GW |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| Agriculture/aquaculture | 8,285,775,273 | 1.35% | 167,492,400 | 0.59% |
| Chemical | 133,072,309,878 | 21.70% | 8,953,023,716 | 31.43% |
| Industrial | 14,715,006,101 | 2.40% | 763,768,862 | 2.68% |
| Mining | 6,067,888,154 | 0.99% | 5,313,089,296 | 18.65% |
| Oil & gas | 3,585,815,732 | 0.58% | 17,263,638 | 0.06% |
| Petroleum | 6,305,762 | 0.00% | 284,264,502 | 1.00% |
| Public water supply | 48,273,294,295 | 7.87% | 12,211,833,868 | 42.86% |
| Recreation | 606,002,621 | 0.10% | 329,426,263 | 1.16% |
| Thermoelectric (coal) | 397,592,885,681 | 64.85% | 438,657,461 | 1.54% |
| Timber | 899,646,595 | 0.15% | 10,986,515 | 0.04% |
| SUB TOTAL | 613,104,930,092 | 100.00% | 28,489,806,521 | 100.00% |
| Breakdown % of Total Withdrawal | 613,104,930,092 | 95.56% | 28,489,806,521 | 4.44% |
| Hydroelectric | 236,309,036,343,208 | | 0 | |



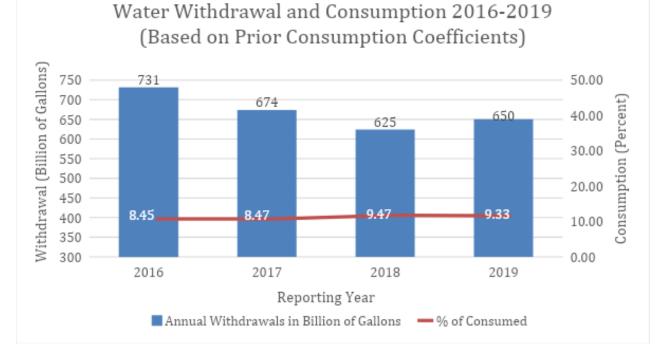
2021 Surface and groundwater withdrawal data

2021 Consumptive Use

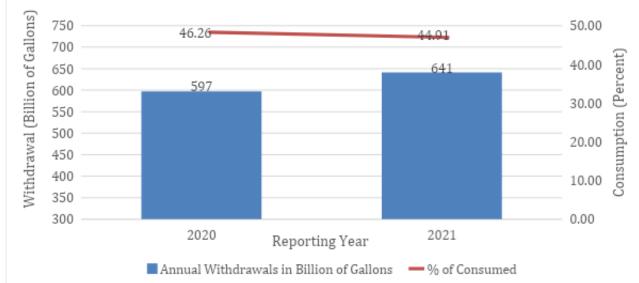
| WVDEP Water Use Category | 2021 Total Gallons Withdrawal | Consumptive Coefficient | 2021 Calculated Gallons Consumed | Category % of Consumed |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Agriculture/aquaculture | 8,453,267,673 | 0.03 | 253,598,030 | 0.09% |
| Chemical | 142,025,333,594 | 0.12 | 17,043,040,031 | 5.91% |
| Industrial | 15,478,774,963 | 0.59 | 9,132,477,228 | 3.17% |
| Mining | 11,380,977,450 | 0.48 | 5,462,869,176 | 1.90% |
| Oil & Gas | 3,603,079,370 | 1 | 3,603,079,370 | 1.25% |
| Petroleum | 290,570,264 | 0.16 | 46,491,242 | 0.02% |
| Public water supply | 60,485,128,163 | 0.15 | 9,072,769,224 | 3.15% |
| Recreation | 935,428,884 | 0.41 | 383,525,842 | 0.13% |
| Thermoelectric (coal) | 398,031,543,142 | 0.61 | 242,799,241,317 | 84.26% |
| Timber | 910,633,110 | 0.39 | 355,146,913 | 0.12% |
| TOTAL | 641,594,736,613 | | 288,152,238,374 | 100.00% |
| Hydroelectric | 236,309,036,343,208 | | | |

Current consumption coefficients applied to 2021 withdrawal data





Water Withdrawal and Consumption 2020-2021 (Based on Current Consumption Coefficients)



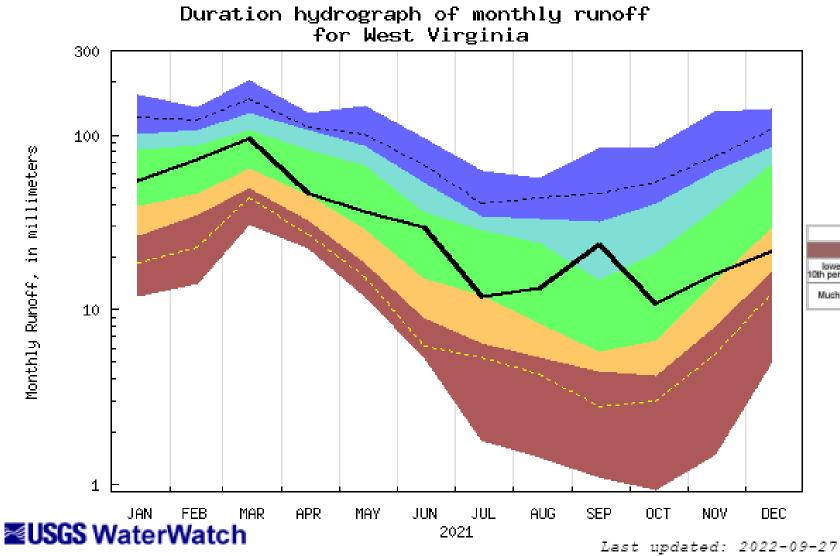
Seasonal Withdrawal Trends





2021 trends in total withdrawal from the LQU database (WVDEP)

Seasonal Precipitation Trends



| Explanation - Percentile classes | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| lowest- 0th percentile | 5 | 10-24 | 25-75 | 76-90 | 95 | 90th percentile -highest | Runoff | |
| Much below | Normal | Below normal | Normal | Above normal | Much above normal | | | |

dep

WV 2021 monthly hydrograph. Note logarithmic scale (from USGS).

Water Management Plans

The Water Use Section reviews all WMPs required for Oil & Gas industry in WV.

Each proposed water source is evaluated

- Surface water
- Ground water
- Purchased water
- Recycled water

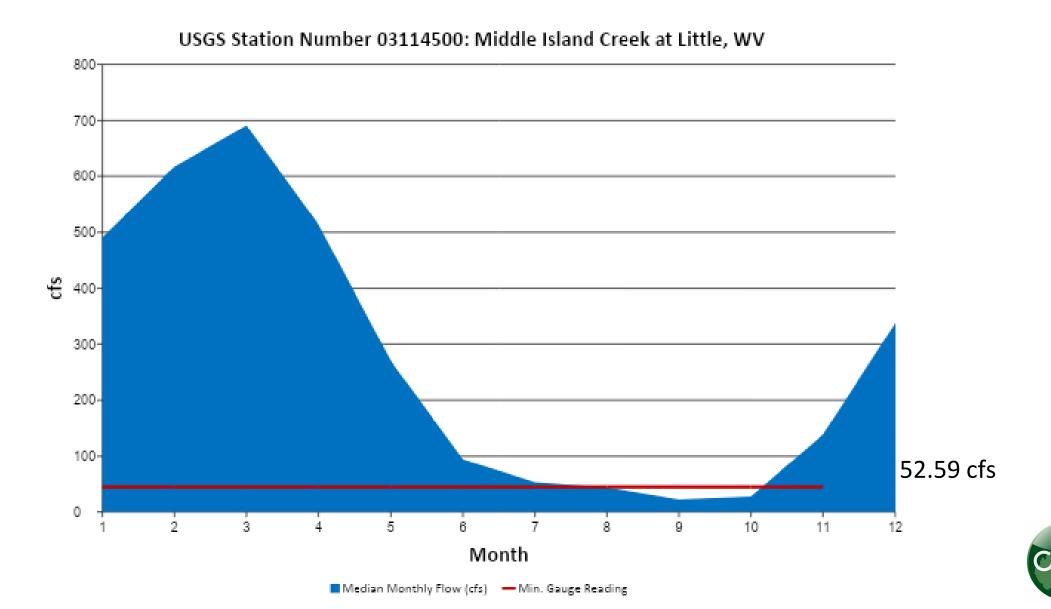
Thresholds for withdrawal are set at the 75th percentile.

The use of recycled frac water is always encouraged.





Establishing Limits



WHEELING CREEK AT ELM GROVE, WV

https://waterdata.usgs.gov/wv/nwis/current/?type=flow

107 > 49.23

Can withdraw

IMPORIANT Legacy real-time page

Monitoring location 03112000 is associated with a STREAM in OHIO COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA. Current conditions of DISCHARGE, GAGE HEIGHT, and PRECIPITATION are available. Water data back to 1940 are available online.

⑦ 7 days ○ 30 days ○ 1 year



Dally Streamflow, ft3/s for Wed Nov 23 2022 based on 82 years of data.

| Latest Value | Lowest Value (1964) | 25th Percentile | Median | 75th Percentile | Mean | Highest Value (2012) |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|------|-------------------------|
| 107 | 1.8 | 45 | 116 | 211 | 206 | 3560 |

The operator is reminded that 24-48 hours prior to withdrawing (or purchasing) water, DEP must be notified by email at DEP.water.use@wv.gov. Signage requirements must be satisfied within 24 hours of activating this Water Management Plan.

• Big Wheeling Creek @ Hogg

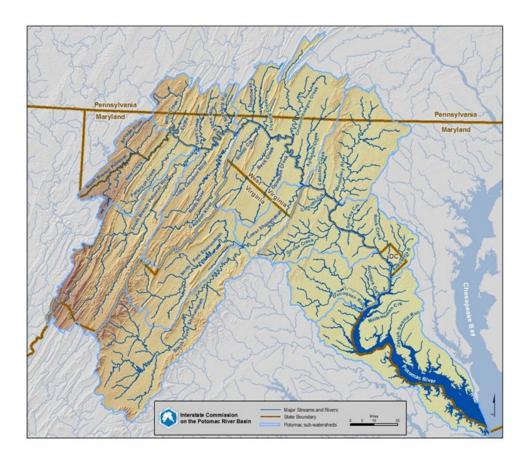
| Туре: | Stream/River |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| County: | Marshall |
| Owner: | Don Hogg |
| Intake Latitude: | 39.984529 |
| Intake Longitude: | -80.634106 |
| HUC-8 Code: | 5030106 |
| Drainage Area (sq miles): | 201.69 |
| Regulated Stream: | NO |
| PWS Within 1 Mile: | NO |

| Gauged Stream: | YES |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ref Gauge ID: | 3112000 |
| Ref Gauge Name: | WHEELING CREEK AT ELM GROVE, WV |
| Minimum Gauge Reading (cfs): | 49.23 |
| Minimum Passby (cfs): | 27.28 |
| Endangered Species: | NO |
| Mussel Stream: | YES |
| Maximum Pump Rate (gpm): | 5040 |

G y

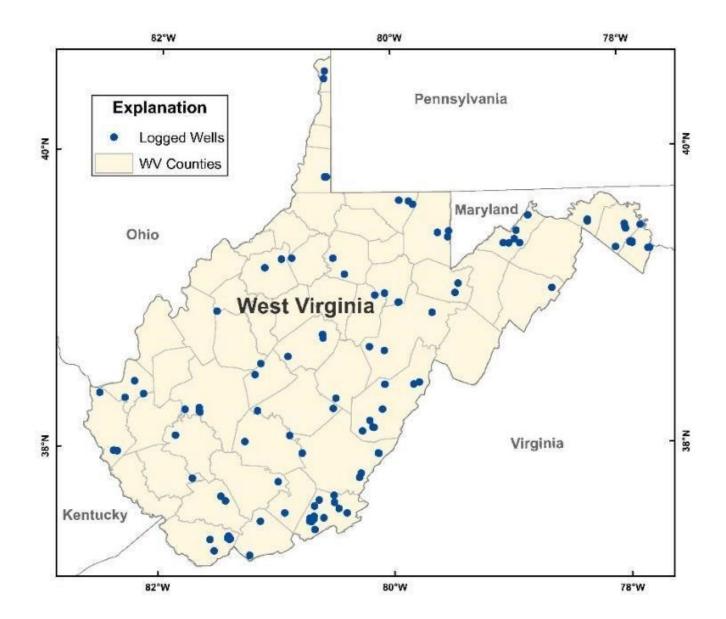
Water Resources Research Continues

- Geophysical Groundwater Well Logging
- Abandoned Underground Coal Mine Aquifers
- Water Stress and Critical Planning Areas
- Data Tools



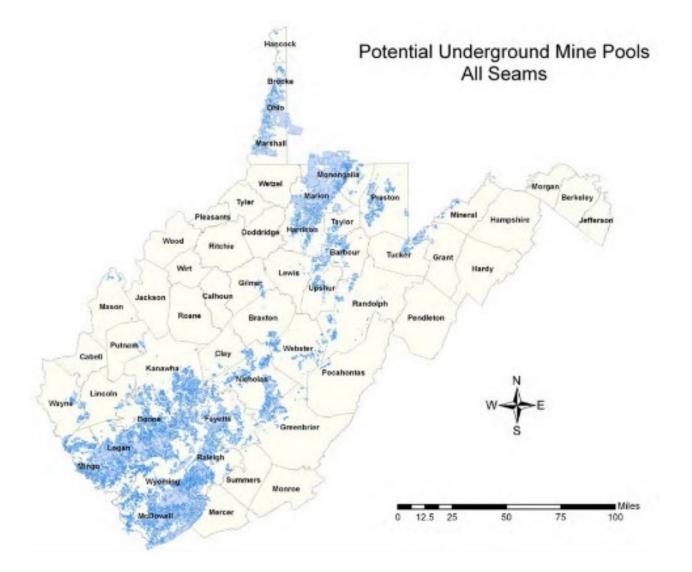


Geophysical Groundwater Well Logging



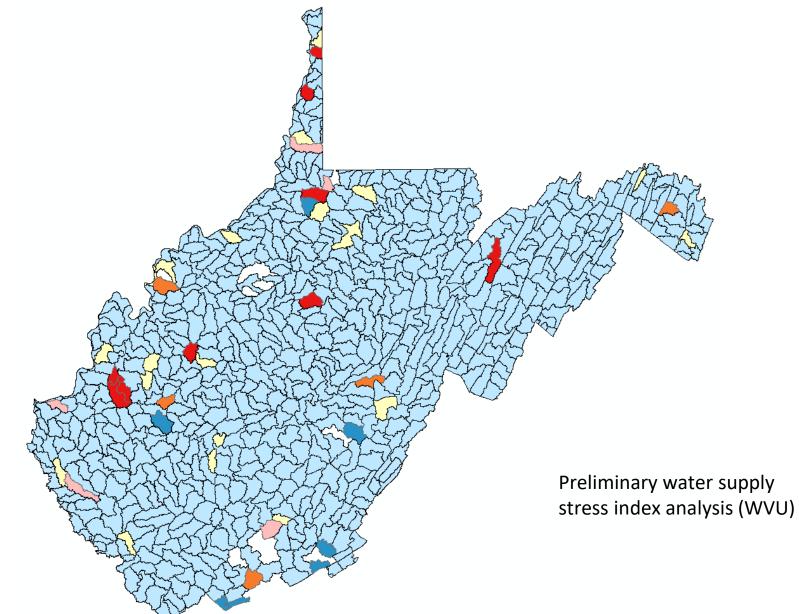
Location of USGS-WVDEP borehole geophysics well logs 2015-2019 (USGS).

Abandoned Underground Coal Mine Aquifers



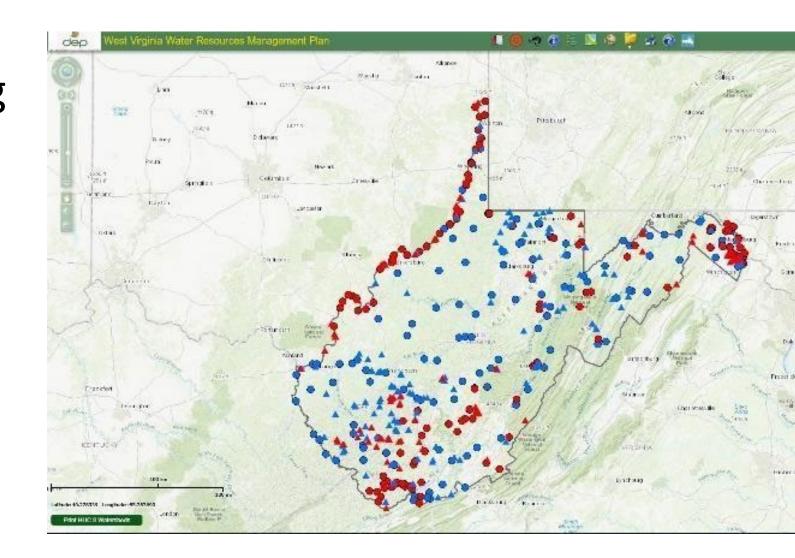
Estimated extent of Abandoned Underground Coal Mine Aquifers (WVGES & WVDEP).

Water Stress and Critical Planning Areas



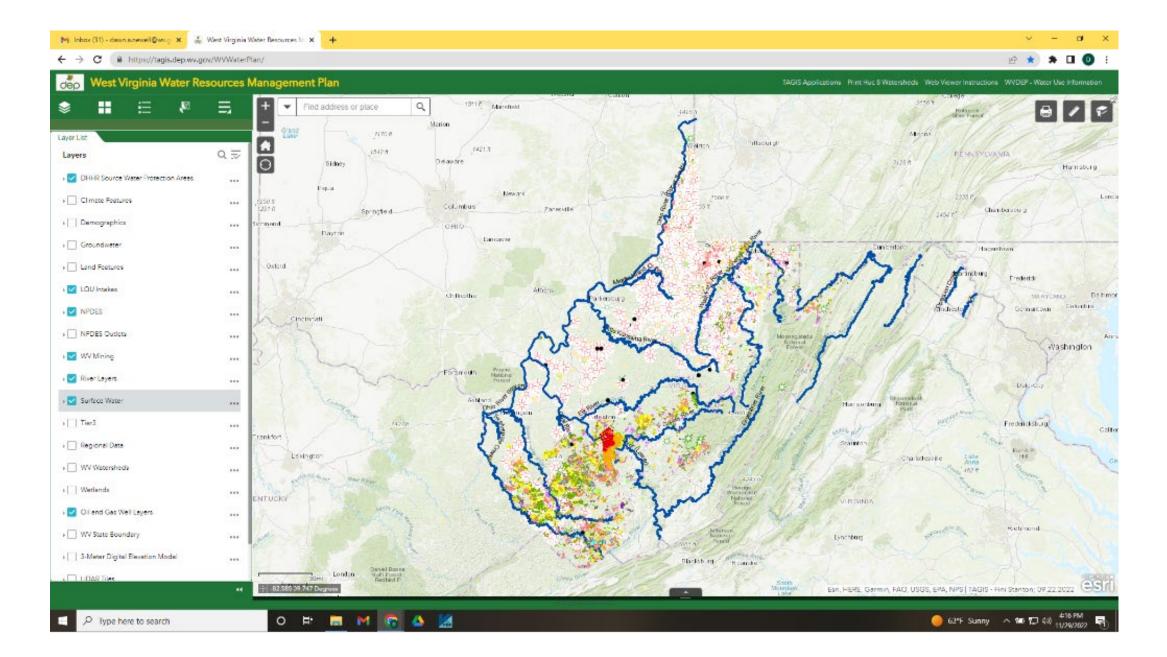
Water Resources Management Mapping Tool

Used by industry, state and federal agencies, and general public to access geographic data relevant to water management.



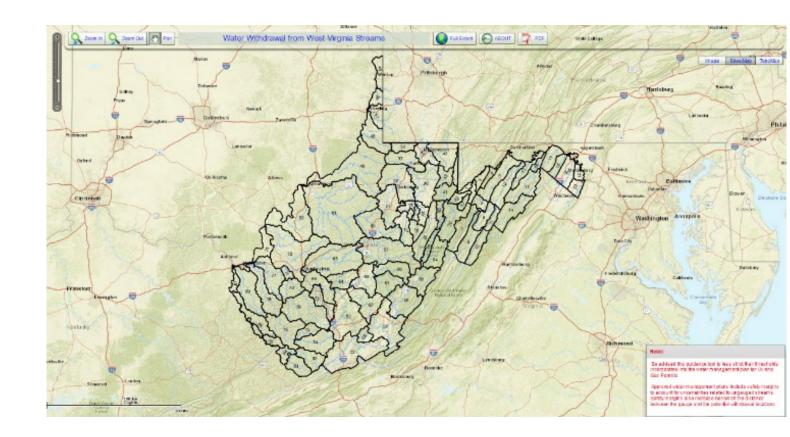
https://tagis.dep.wv.gov/WVWaterPlan/





Water Withdrawal Guidance Tool

User can select any geographical point in WV to learn current flow and index gage height





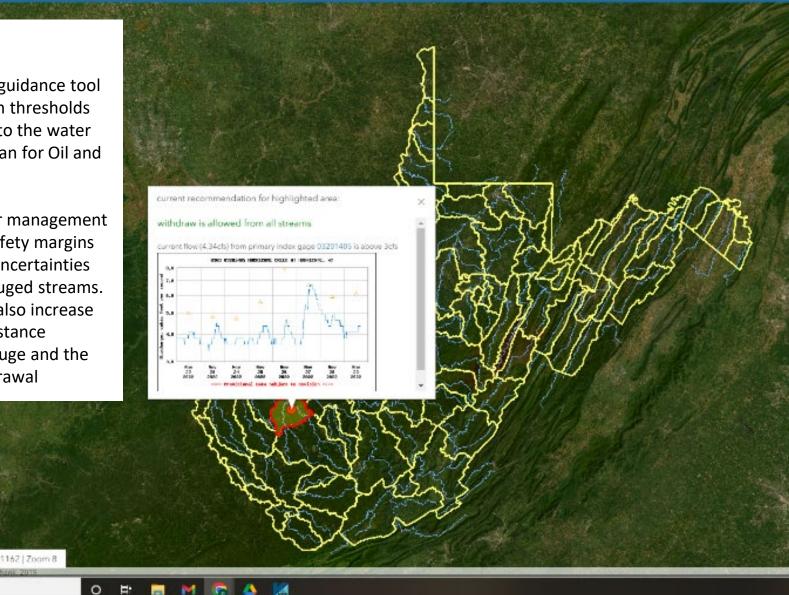
C A https://tagis.dep.wv.gov/wvits/

Water Withdrawal from West Virginia Streams West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection

Notice:

Be advised this guidance tool is less strict than thresholds incorporated into the water management plan for Oil and Gas Permits.

Approved water management plans include safety margins to account for uncertainties related to ungauged streams. Safety margins also increase based on the distance between the gauge and the potential withdrawal locations



Knowing when it is environmentally safe to withdraw water from a stream is difficult. In many instances, it is simply impossible to be able to look at a stream and determine if you will be degrading the stream by pumping water from it. This guidance will assist you in deciding where and when you should not be withdrawing water from a stream.

As a stream flow decreases aquatic habitat decreases accordingly. This guidance is based on summer base flow for a period of record, which should afford an appropriate flow to protect the aquatic habitat.

At some point, even if the guidance indicates it is safe to remove water from the stream, you will reach a point where the flow is too small to support that withdrawal, and you should not remove water from the stream.

This guidance tool is not intended to be used for regulation of water withdrawals.

P Type here to search

Plans and Priorities

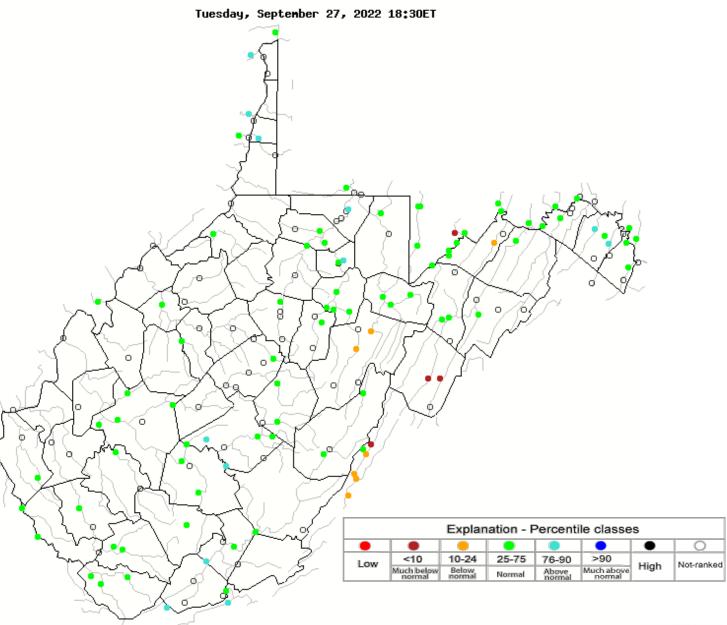
- Converted WMP database from MS Access to Oracle Application Express (APEX).
- Develop new GIS layer(s) based on WMP data.
- Update GIS layers associated with LQU data.
- Continue with transition for new LQU database platform.
- Continue to fill section vacancies.



Program Needs

- The USGS stream gage & groundwater level network are the most important assets to DEP water resource management.
- Our models & online tools are dependent on data from USGS.

Thank you for supporting stream gage funding!





Local USGS Network Funding

| Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30) | State of WV | Sum of USGS Funding | Other Locality, Federal and Private Funding | Total Funding | Overall Annual Increase |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------|
| FY 2019 | \$765,000 | \$545,320 | \$809,330 | \$2,119,650 | N/A |
| FY 2020 | \$800,000 | \$562,800 | \$805,380 | \$2,168,180 | 2.24% |
| FY 2021 | \$800,000 | \$561,765 | \$841,440 | \$2,203,205 | 1.59% |
| FY 2022 | \$820,000 | \$560,234 | \$882,500 | \$2,262,734 | 2.63% |
| FY 2023 | \$876,230 | \$549,730 | \$937,460 | \$2,363,420 | 4.26% |

Water Use Section Staff

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