



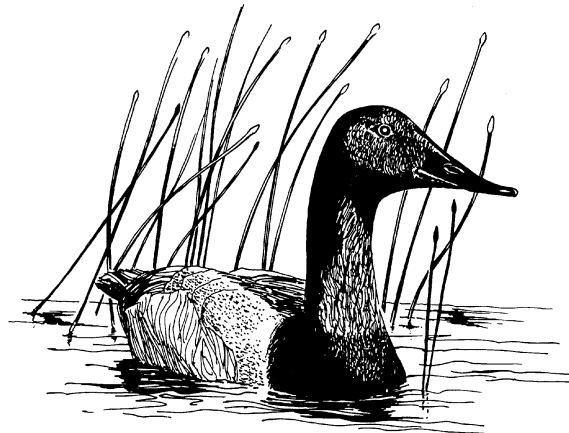
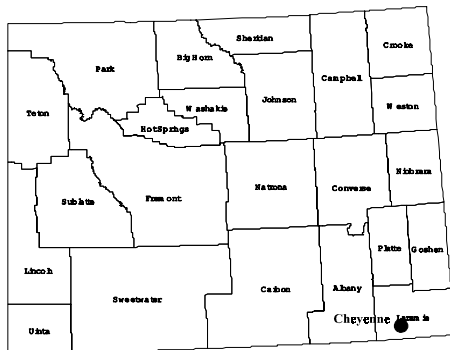
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
REGION 6



CONTAMINANTS PROGRAM

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINANTS MONITORING
IN SELECTED WETLANDS OF WYOMING
[BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE ELEMENTS STUDY]**

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February 1992

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ABSTRACT

Sediment, water and biota were collected from selected wetlands in Wyoming for the Biologically Active Elements (BAE) Study in 1988, 1989 and 1990 to identify contaminant problems that may warrant further study. This report also will assist in developing a comprehensive contaminants monitoring program for the state and will provide baseline contaminants data for wetland areas. Sites surveyed included areas affected by historical and current mining; wetlands receiving oilfield or oil refinery discharges; wetlands receiving irrigation return flows; stock ponds and natural depressions in areas with seleniferous soils and wetlands influenced by urban runoff. Monitoring is recommended for wetlands receiving oilfield produced waters and agricultural return flows. An intensive study is necessary to determine the impacts of oilfield produced waters on breeding aquatic birds. Areas with intensive agriculture, such as the Greybull River Valley and Bighorn Basin, require periodic monitoring to determine if return flows and or pesticide applications are adversely impacting migratory birds. Land management agencies proposing to develop wetlands in areas underlain with Cretaceous shale should be made aware of the selenium hazards to fish and wildlife.

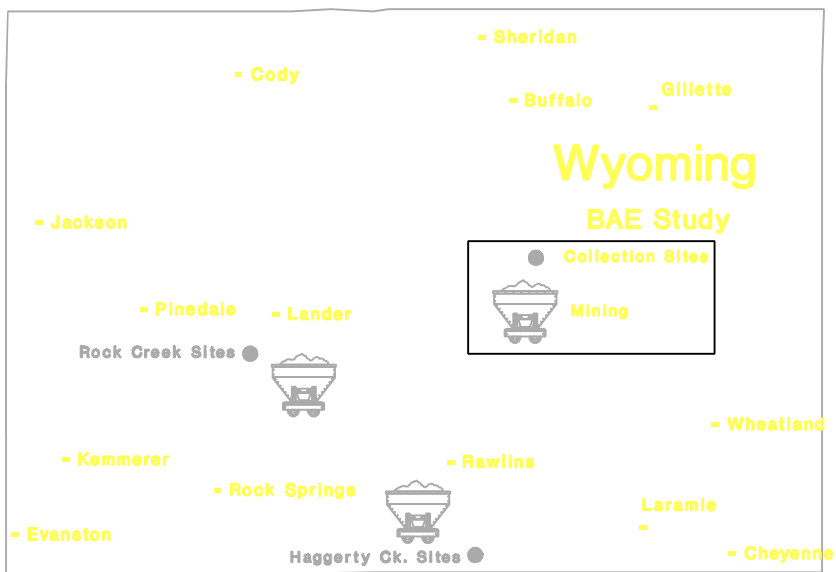


Figure 2. BAE Study sites surveyed for mining induced trace element contamination.

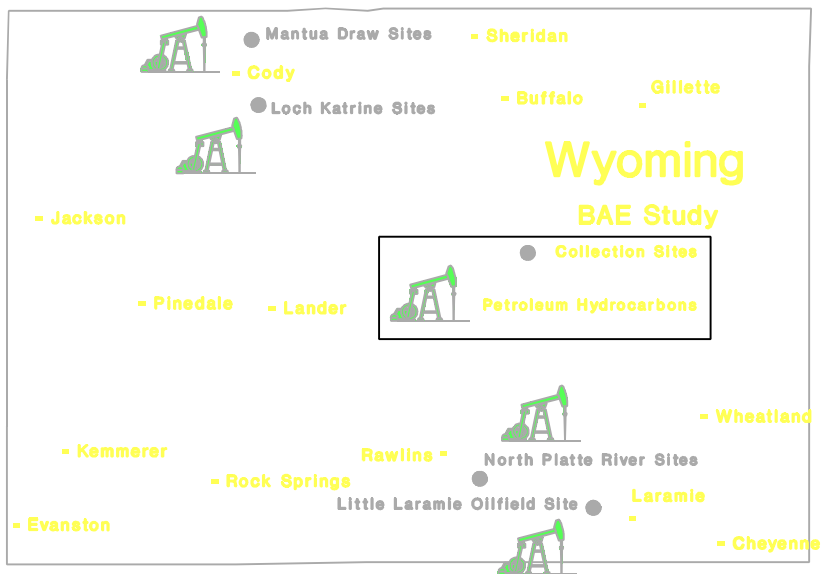


Figure 3. BAE Study sites surveyed for petroleum hydrocarbon contamination.

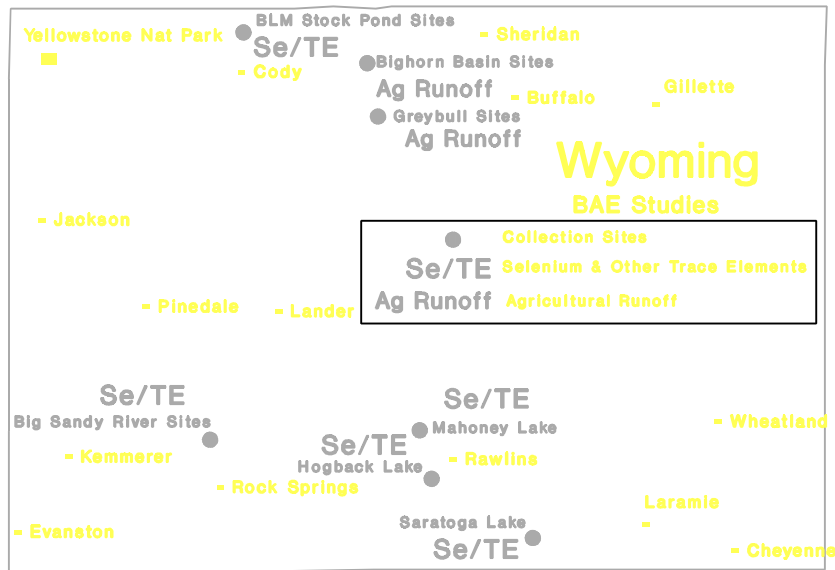


Figure 4. BAE Study sites surveyed for trace elements and or agricultural runoff induced contamination.

The sites at Rock Creek-South Pass in Fremont County and Haskins and Haggerty Creeks in Carbon County were selected to survey areas affected by historical and current mining (Figure 2). The Little Laramie Oilfield, North Platte at Sinclair and North Platte near Dugout Draw were selected to determine if problems exist in wetlands receiving oilfield or oil refinery discharges (Figure 3). The sites at Bighorn County were selected to determine if contaminant problems exist in reaches of the Greybull River receiving irrigation return flows (Figure 4). Mahoney and Hogback Lakes were selected to determine selenium and other trace element concentrations in sediments from natural depressions that could be developed as stock ponds to provide water for livestock and attract waterfowl. Saratoga Lake was sampled to determine if selenium or other trace elements are present at concentrations adverse to fish and wildlife.

STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

Sites Surveyed for Mining-induced Trace Element Contamination

Rock Creek near South Pass in Fremont County is a historical mining district. Intensive mining for gold and other precious metals occurred in this area during the 1800's and into the 1950's. An inactive copper mine is located at the headwaters of Haggerty Creek in the Sierra Madre Mountains in south-central Carbon County. The Ferris-Haggerty copper mine operated from the late 1800's until 1903. The current mine operators are reworking their claim intermittently. Haggerty Creek flows through the mining claim and receives mine portal dewater discharge as well as surface runoff from the mine tailings. The mine discharge contains effluent exceeding State water quality standards for copper. Studies conducted by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) indicate that the mine effluent has sterilized a four-mile reach of Haggerty Creek from the mine to State Highway 70. Wyoming DEQ is taking legal action against the mine operators.

Sites Surveyed for Petroleum-induced Contamination

Oilfield produced waters are used in Wyoming to create or enhance wetlands. The discharges must meet State water quality standards. In the Oregon Basin Oilfield in Park County, Custer Lake and Loch Katrine receive 75 percent of their inflow from oil field production waters. Several species of aquatic birds, including dabbler ducks (Anas spp.), avocets (Recurvirostra americana) and black-necked stilts (Himantopus mexicanus) nest at the wetland complex at Custer Lake and Loch Katrine (Eric Greenquist, BLM Biologist, Cody, Wyoming, personal communications, July 1989). North of the Oregon Basin, the Mantua Discharge in Park County contributes oil field production waters to

Mantua Draw that drains into the Shoshone River. In the Little Laramie Oil Field, Albany County, oil produced waters are discharged into Browns Creek, a tributary to the Little Laramie River.

Sites Surveyed for Trace Element and/or Agricultural Runoff-induced Contamination

Ralston Reservoir is located seven miles west of Powell in Park County near Alternate Highway 14. Ralston Reservoir receives water diverted from the Shoshone River. Lovell Lake is located two miles southeast of Lovell in Big Horn County and receives irrigation return flows from adjacent fields and drainage canals. Collection sites along the Greybull River Valley included the Greybull River and irrigation canals 12 to 15 miles west of Basin in Big Horn County. The sites receive irrigation return flows from irrigated farmland along the river. Wordell Reservoir receives water diverted from the Greybull River.

Other sites surveyed for possible trace element contamination included Bureau of Land Management (BLM) stock ponds and closed basins, Saratoga Lake and a portion of the Big Sandy River drainage. Cat Track Pond, Middle Dam Pond and Sand Coulee are small stock ponds in the BLM Cody Resource Area, Park County, and range from 1 to 10 acres in size. These stock ponds are located approximately 12 to 15 miles west of Powell. Hogback and Mahoney Lakes are intermittent closed basins in the BLM Rawlins Resource Area, Carbon County. These depressions are usually dry; however, the BLM has made efforts to enhance Mahoney Lake to create habitat for aquatic birds. Saratoga Lake is located adjacent to Saratoga in south-central Carbon County.

pH in the water samples was lowered to 2.0 using nitric acid. Trumpeter swan (Cygnus buccinator) eggs were collected in and near Grand Teton National Park, Teton County, Wyoming, by John Squires, University of Wyoming graduate student. The eggs were dissected, and the contents were placed in chemically-clean glass jars and frozen.

All samples were submitted to the following laboratories under contract with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Patuxent Analytical Control Facility (PACF): Research Triangle Institute, North Carolina, for trace element analyses and Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory, Mississippi, for organic compound analyses. The laboratories analyzed for mercury using cold vapor atomic absorption spectroscopy for mercury, hydride generation atomic absorption (AA) spectroscopy for arsenic and selenium, inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrophotometer (ICP) scans for all other trace elements and gas chromatography/mass spectrometry for organic compounds. The laboratories confirmed the precision and accuracy of the analyses with procedural blanks, duplicate analyses, test recoveries of spiked materials, and reference material analyses. All Service contaminants analyses received a PACF quality assurance review. The primary method used to assess accuracy was percent recovery of spiked analyte. PACF expected laboratory accuracy to be within the following standards established for each type of analysis:

<u>ANALYTE</u>	<u>ACCEPTABLE RECOVERY RANGE OF SPIKED ANALYTE</u>
Metals (ICP)	80 - 120 %
Metals (AA)	85 - 115 %
Organochlorine Pesticides	80 - 120 %

PACF compared the recovery reported with a batch of samples submitted to a laboratory for analyses to the average recovery for that laboratory and analyte. If the reported recoveries were within the 95 % confidence interval for the mean recovery, PACF considered the accuracy of the analysis acceptable. Besides spike recoveries, the laboratories usually analyzed standard reference materials. PACF compares results from these determinations to both the laboratory average and the certified value. PACF considered accuracy for all sample analyses for this study acceptable. Analytical results presented in this report for sediment and biota are expressed in dry weight concentrations unless indicated otherwise. Moisture contents are also presented for readers wishing to convert data to a wet weight concentration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sites Surveyed for Mining-induced Trace Element Contamination

Trace element concentrations in water, sediment and aquatic vegetation collected from sites surveyed for mining-induced contamination are shown in Appendix B. Water collected from Rock Creek at the South Pass Mining Area, Fremont County, had elevated concentrations of aluminum and lead, 470 ug/l and 19 ug/l, respectively. EPA criterion for the protection of freshwater aquatic life states that aluminum should not exceed 87 ug/l more than once every three years when the pH is between 6.5 and 9.0 (EPA 1988). Adverse impacts to aquatic organisms, including reduced survival, impaired reproduction and reduced growth, have been reported for waterborne lead concentrations of 1.0 to 5.1 ug/l (Eisler 1988). The concentration of chromium in sediment collected from Rock Creek was 58.4 ug/g. Sediments with chromium concentrations ranging from 25 to 75 ug/g are considered moderately polluted (Baudo et al. 1990). Other elements present in Rock Creek sediments at concentrations Baudo et al. (1990) considered indicative of pollution included: arsenic at 5.1 ug/g; copper at 25.7 ug/g; manganese at 415.8 ug/g; and nickel at 36.2 ug/g. The 155.8 ug/g barium in sediment indicates heavy pollution (Baudo et al. 1990). An aquatic plant sample from Rock Creek had concentrations of 9.68 ug/g of chromium and 8.39 ug/g of vanadium.

Water collected from Haggerty Creek, two miles downstream from the Ferris-Haggerty copper mine, contained elevated concentrations of aluminum (1,430 ug/l), copper (48 ug/l), and lead (15 ug/l). EPA's Copper criterion for the protection of freshwater aquatic life is based on the hardness of water. The 1-hour average concentration of copper should not exceed the criteria more than once every three years (EPA 1980). Depending on the hardness of the water, copper concentrations should not

exceed 34 ug/l. Analyses of additional water samples could help determine if copper is exceeding the criteria.

Wetland Sites Surveyed for Petroleum-induced Contamination

Loch Katrine and Mantua Draw Oilfield Produced Water Discharges

Trace element concentrations in water, sediment and biota from oilfield sites are presented in Appendix C. Oil field produced waters can contain elevated concentrations of trace elements such as mercury, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, and zinc. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) can range from less than 10,000 mg/l to over 350,000 mg/l (Kemmer 1988). Boron concentrations in water from Mantua Discharge, Loch Katrine Discharge and Custer Lake ranged from 2,520 ug/l to 3,830 ug/l. These boron concentrations are below the 100,000 to 300,000 ug/l concentrations suspected of causing embryo mortality and teratogenesis in aquatic vertebrates (Eisler 1990). Polynuclear aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons were not detected in water from Mantua Discharge and Loch Katrine Discharge or Custer Lake. MICROTOX bioassays of surface water samples collected at Loch Katrine Discharge were inconclusive because of the large variability in reagent response to different sample concentrations. No response was detected in the MICROTOX bioassay of surface water from Custer Lake. Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons were not detected in sediment from Lower Mantua Draw. Chromium was also elevated in the sediment sample from Lower Mantua Draw (43.1 ug/g). Baudo et al. (1990) consider sediment with chromium concentrations greater than 25 ug/g as polluted. Sediments from Custer Lake, Loch Katrine Discharge and Mantua Discharge had one or more polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon compounds present. Several aliphatic hydrocarbon compounds were detected in sediments from Lower Mantua Draw, Mantua and Loch

Katrine discharges and Custer Lake (Table 2). Sediments from Custer Lake had the highest concentration of total hydrocarbons (14.6 ug/g wet weight or 34.9 ug/g dry weight) and oil and grease (5,450 ug/g wet weight or 13,038 ug/g dry weight).

A duckling carcass was collected from Custer Lake and submitted for PAH analyses. The cause of death was unknown. Aromatic hydrocarbons detected in the carcass included Chrysene and Benzo(e)pyrene at 0.02 and 0.01 ug/g wet weight, respectively. Aliphatic hydrocarbons detected included: n-Dodecane, n-Tridecane, n-Tetradecane, Octylcyclohexane, n-Pentadecane, n-Hexadecane, n-Heptadecane, n-Octadecane, Phytane, n-Nonadecane, and n-Eicosane. The carcass had a total hydrocarbon concentration of 1.11 ug/g wet weight (5.41 ug/g dry weight).

The 307 ug/g boron concentration in Potamogeton from Loch Katrine was above the 300 ug/g concentration suspected of causing reduced growth in mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) ducklings (Eisler 1990). None of the vegetation samples exceed the 1,000 ug/g concentration suspected of causing embryo mortality in mallards (Eisler 1990). MICROTOX bioassay results and preliminary chemical analyses of aquatic vegetation and a duckling carcass from the above oilfield sites suggest that additional bioassays and biomonitoring of higher level food chain organisms are needed.

Table 2. Percent moisture and hydrocarbon concentrations (ug/g wet weight) in sediments from oilfield produced water discharges and receiving wetlands, Park County, Wyoming. (* ND = None Detected)

ANALYTE	SITE			
	Loch Katrine Discharge	Custer Lake	Mantua Discharge	Lower Mantua Draw
% Moisture	39.2	58.2	77.0	74.2
Oil & Grease	380	5450	480	330
Napthalene	ND*	0.02	ND	ND
Fluorene	ND	0.06	0.01	ND
Phenanthrene	ND	0.25	0.03	ND
Anthracene	ND	0.03	ND	ND
Fluoranthrene	ND	0.09	ND	ND
Pyrene	ND	0.05	ND	ND
Chrysene	ND	ND	0.02	ND
Benzo(b)fluoranthrene	ND	0.02	0.02	ND
Benzo(k)fluoranthrene	ND	0.01	ND	ND
Benzo(e)pyrene	ND	0.01	0.14	ND
Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	ND	0.02	ND
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.01	ND	ND	ND
n-Dodecane	0.02	0.06	0.06	ND
n-Tridecane	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.01
n-Tetradecane	ND	0.09	0.09	ND
Octylcyclohexane	ND	0.68	0.04	ND
n-Pentadecane	0.01	1.54	0.33	0.02
Nonylcyclohexane	ND	0.19	0.03	0.01
n-Hexadecane	0.02	0.47	0.20	0.02
n-Heptadecane	0.10	1.50	1.20	0.10
Pristane	ND	2.30	0.28	0.03
n-Octadecane	0.02	0.81	0.19	0.03
Phytane	0.02	4.60	0.49	0.04
n-Nonadecane	0.03	0.48	0.48	0.04
n-Eicosane	0.02	1.30	0.14	0.04

Little Laramie Oilfield Produced Water Discharge

Water collected from the discharge into the wetland as well as 300 yards downstream in Browns Creek had lead concentrations of 15 ug/l, exceeding the Environmental Protection Agency criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life from the chronic effects of lead. Aquatic vegetation collected downstream from the discharge had a boron concentration of 801 ug/g, well above the 300 ug/g threshold for adverse effects to waterfowl. Polynuclear aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons were not detected in water samples from the Little Laramie Oilfield produced water discharge. Zinc was present in sediment from the Little Laramie Oilfield produced water discharge at a concentration that Baudo et al. (1990) consider heavily polluted (1,218 ug/g).

North Platte River near Sinclair

Water collected from the North Platte River downstream from the Sinclair Refinery had elevated concentrations of aluminum (1,450 and 1,870 ug/l), and lead (15 and 23 ug/l). Barium concentrations in two sediment samples from the North Platte River downstream of the Sinclair Refinery were 69.5 and 84.6 ug/g. These concentrations are considered moderately polluted as defined by Baudo et al. (1990). Elements present in concentrations considered moderately polluted by Baudo et al. (1990) included: chromium (49.1 ug/g); and nickel (21.6 ug/g). Submerged aquatic plants collected from this site had cadmium and zinc concentrations of 0.73 ug/g and 265.85 ug/g, respectively.

Sites Surveyed for Agricultural Runoff-induced Contamination

Trace element concentrations in water, sediment and aquatic vegetation from sites surveyed for agricultural runoff induced contamination are shown in Appendix D.

Ralston Reservoir and Lovell Lakes

Selenium concentrations in sediment samples from Ralston Reservoir and Lovell Lakes were below the 4 ug/g level of concern for bioconcentration in the food chain as recommended by Lemly and Smith (1987). Arsenic, barium and chromium concentrations in sediments are considered moderately polluted if they exceed 3, 20 and 25 ug/g, respectively (Baudo et al. 1990). Arsenic in sediment from Lovell Lake was also elevated (6.13 ug/g). Barium was present in sediments from Lovell Lake and Ralston Reservoir in concentrations considered heavily polluted, 638 and 407 ug/g, respectively. Chromium concentrations in sediment from Lovell Lake and Ralston Reservoir were 36.7 and 32.5 ug/g respectively.

Boron concentrations in aquatic vegetation from Ralston Reservoir and Lovell Lake were above the 300 ug/g dietary level known to cause reduced growth in mallard ducklings; however, none of the samples exceeded the 1,000 ug/g concentration suspected of causing embryo mortality in mallards (Eisler 1990). A Potamogeton sample from Lovell Lake had a selenium concentration of 3.9 ug/g, slightly exceeding Lemly and Smith's (1987) 3 ug/g level of concern for bioaccumulation.

Greybull River Sites

Several trace elements were elevated in water, sediment and aquatic vegetation samples. Water collected from the Greybull River and irrigation canals draining into the Greybull River had elevated concentrations of aluminum, selenium, and lead. Copper was elevated (25 ug/l) in one water sample collected from one canal draining into the Greybull River. Wordell Reservoir had elevated concentrations of lead in the water. Sediment from Wordell Reservoir contained arsenic and boron in concentrations considered heavily polluted, 24.4 and 62.5 ug/g respectively (Baudo et al. 1990). Barium was present in sediments from the Greybull River, a drain and the McNiven Canal at concentrations considered heavily polluted by Baudo et al. (1990)(62.5 to 108.5 ug/g). Nickel in a sediment sample from the Greybull River was present at a concentration of 53.7 ug/g, a level considered heavily polluted by Baudo et al. (1990). Aquatic vegetation collected from the Greybull River and irrigation canals had elevated concentrations of selenium (4.2 ug/g).

Other Sites Surveyed for Trace Element Contamination

Big Sandy River Sites

Trace element concentrations in water, sediments and aquatic vegetation collected from other sites surveyed in Wyoming are shown in Appendix E. Sediment samples from all sites except Big Sandy Seep had selenium concentrations below the 4 ug/g level of concern for bioaccumulation (Lemly and Smith 1987). Boron concentrations in aquatic vegetation from the Big Sandy River and Lower Bone Draw were over 300 ug/g, a level known to cause reduced growth in mallard ducklings (Eisler 1990). None of the vegetation samples exceed the 1,000 ug/g concentration suspected of causing embryo mortality in mallards (Eisler 1990).

Carbon County Sites

Sediment samples from all Carbon County sites had selenium concentrations below the 4 ug/g level of concern for bioaccumulation (Lemly and Smith 1987). All other trace elements in sediment were either below detection limits or present in concentrations not considered elevated.

Park County BLM Stock Ponds

Selenium in water from Cat Track Pond was above the 5 ug/l level of concern for bioaccumulation recommended by Lemly and Smith (1987). Boron concentrations were over 300 ug/g but less than 1,000 ug/g in aquatic vegetation from Cat Track Pond and Middle Dam Pond. Selenium concentrations in Potamogeton samples from Cat Track Pond approached or exceeded the 3 ug/g level of concern for bioaccumulation (Lemly and Smith 1987). Selenium concentrations in aquatic vegetation from Middle Dam pond were below 3 ug/g. Other trace elements in water, sediment and aquatic vegetation were either below detection limits or present in concentrations not considered elevated.

Trumpeter Swan Eggs - Grand Teton National Park Area

Trace element concentrations in trumpeter swan eggs were either below detection limits or present in concentrations not considered elevated (Appendix G). Organochlorine compounds were not detected except for p, p'-DDE and Dieldrin. Seven trumpeter swan eggs had p, p'-DDE concentrations of 0.01 ug/g wet weight and dieldrin was detected in one egg at 0.01 ug/g wet weight. Although present in the egg, these organochlorine compounds were not at concentrations known to cause adverse effects to aquatic bird embryos.

Fish - Bighorn and Wind Rivers

Trace element concentrations in fish collected from the Bighorn and Wind Rivers in Bighorn and Fremont Counties, respectively, are shown in Appendix H. All fish collected from the Bighorn and the Wind Rivers, with the exception of suckers collected from the Wind River above Riverton, had whole-body selenium concentrations exceeding the National Contaminant Biomonitoring Program (NCBP) geometric mean for fish (0.42 ppm wet weight)(Schmitt and Brumbaugh 1990). Carp collected from the Bighorn River near Greybull, a sauger from the Bighorn River near Lovell, and longnose suckers from the Wind River upstream of Riverton had whole body arsenic concentrations slightly exceeding the NCBP geometric means reported for fish (0.14 ppm wet weight) (Schmitt and Brumbaugh 1990). The NCBP geometric mean reported for mercury in fish (0.1 ppm wet weight) was slightly exceeded in fish collected from the Bighorn River reaches near Worland, Greybull and Lovell and in suckers collected from the Wind River. Cadmium was detected only in the white sucker composite sample from the Wind River upstream of Riverton and it exceeded the NCBP geometric mean of 0.03 ppm wet weight. Copper concentrations in whole-body fish collected from the Bighorn River reaches near Thermopolis, Worland and Greybull exceeded the NCBP geometric mean of 0.65 ppm wet weight. The NCBP geometric mean reported for zinc in fish (21.7 ppm wet weight) was slightly exceeded by trout collected from the Bighorn River near Thermopolis and from the Wind River upstream of Riverton.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this survey, monitoring is needed for wetlands receiving oilfield produced waters, and agricultural return flows. An intensive study is necessary to determine the impacts of oilfield produced waters on breeding aquatic birds. The Loch Katrine area is an excellent site for initiating such a study. Periodic monitoring of permitted oilfield produced water discharges should be conducted to determine overall compliance by the permittees with the state water quality standards and to assess the risks to migratory birds.

Areas with intensive agriculture, such as the Greybull River Valley, require periodic monitoring to determine if return flows and/or pesticide applications are adversely impacting migratory birds. Ralston Reservoir and Lovell Lakes should be monitored periodically to determine if selenium and boron concentrations in aquatic invertebrates and aquatic vegetation are bioaccumulating to levels adverse to fish and wildlife.

Land management agencies, such as the BLM, should be made aware of the selenium issue and the hazards associated with developing wetlands in areas underlain with Cretaceous shale. A one-page flyer or brochure should be developed to inform private landowners and public land management agencies about seleniferous soils and wetland creation.

Legal action by the Wyoming DEQ against the owners of the Ferris-Haggerty Copper Mine should be followed closely. A preliminary evaluation of the mine discharge impacts to trust resources should be made to determine if a Natural Resource Damage Assessment is necessary. Any work conducted at the upper reaches of Haggerty Creek should be closely coordinated with the Wyoming DEQ, the U.S. Forest Service and the local law enforcement agency due to the sensitivity of the issue.

Additional monitoring of biota at Rock Creek downstream from the historical mining district should be conducted to verify if trace elements pose a threat to trust resources.

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Appendix A. Wetlands included in the environmental contaminants monitoring study in 1988 - 89.

NAME	COUNTY	OWNERSHIP	T	R	SEC
Loch Katrine Sites					
CUSTER LAKE	Park	BLM	52N	100W	32
LOCH KATRINE	Park	BLM	52N	100W	29
Mantua Draw Sites					
LOWER MANTUA DRAW	Park	BLM	56N	98W	35
MANTUA DISCHARGE	Park	BLM	56N	98W	16
BLM Stock Pond Sites					
CAT TRACK POND	Park	BLM	56N	100W	35
MIDDLE DAM	Park	BLM	55N	101W	1
SAND COULEE	Park	BLM	55N	101W	1
Bighorn Basin Sites					
LOVELL LAKE	Bighorn	Private	56N	96W	30
RALSTON RESERVOIR	Park	BLM	55N	100W	27
ALKALI LAKE	Park	Private	52N	101W	5
Greybull River Sites					
GREYBULL RIVER	Bighorn	Private	51N	94W	14
GREYBULL RIVER DRAIN	Bighorn	Private	51N	95W	14
McNIVEN LATERAL CANAL	Bighorn	Private	51N	96W	2
WORDELL RESERVOIR	Bighorn	BLM	51N	95W	32
Rock Creek Sites					
ROCK CREEK @ SOUTH PASS	Fremont	BLM	29N	100W	12
North Platte River Sites					
NORTH PLATTE @ SINCLAIR	Carbon	BLM	21N	85W	5
NORTH PLATTE NEAR DUGOUT	Carbon	BLM	22N	86W	24
Haggerty Creek Sites					
HAGGERTY CREEK	Carbon	USFS	14N	87W	30
HASKINS CREEK	Carbon	USFS	14N	87W	30
Big Sandy River Sites					
BIG SANDY SEEP	Sweetwater	BLM	24N	107W	32
BIG SANDY RIVER	Sweetwater	BLM	24N	107W	32
EDEN RESERVOIR WETLAND	Sweetwater	BLM	26N	105W	19
LOWER BONE DRAW	Sweetwater	BLM	26N	107W	32
UPPER BONE DRAW	Sweetwater	BLM	26N	107W	33
Other Sites					
SARATOGA LAKE	Carbon	State	17N	83W	6
MAHONEY LAKE	Carbon	BLM	23N	90W	24
HOGBACK LAKE	Carbon	BLM	21N	88W	35
LITTLE LARAMIE OILFIELD	Albany	Private	16N	75W	4

Appendix B. Trace element concentrations (ug/g or ug/ml) in water, sediment and aquatic vegetation from sites surveyed for mining induced trace element contamination in Wyoming, 1990.

LOCATION	SPECIES	MATRIX	MOISTURE	Thallium	Vanadium	Zinc
Haskins Creek		Water	100.0	<0.1	<0.025	0.014
Haggerty Creek		Water	100.0	<0.1	<0.025	<0.01
Rock Creek		Water	100.0	<0.1	<0.025	0.015
Rock Creek		Sediment	60.8	<25.51	61.990	74.490
Rock Creek	Potamogeton	Plant	93.8	<32.26	8.390	95.970

Appendix E. Trace element concentrations (ug/g or ug/ml) in water, sediment and aquatic vegetation from sites surveyed for trace element contamination in Wyoming, 1989 - 1990.

LOCATION	SPECIES	MATRIX	MOISTURE	Thallium	Vanadium	Zinc
<u>Carbon County Sites</u>						
Mahoney Lake		Soil	24.2	<13.19	18.730	49.740
Hogback Lake		Sediment	21.0	<12.66	27.340	77.340
Saratoga Lake		Sediment	29.0	<14.08	6.340	13.590
Saratoga Lake	Potamogeton	Plant	86.5	23.48	<3.7	44.150
<u>Big Sandy River Drainage Sites</u>						
Big Sandy Seep		Sediment	59.1		47.00	34.50
Eden Res. Wetland		Sediment	57.0		4.47	9.18
Eden Res. Wetland		Sediment	58.1		3.72	6.83
Lower Bone Draw		Sediment	45.6		50.20	52.90
Upper Bone Draw		Sediment	13.8		39.00	36.50
Big Sandy River	Potamogeton	Plant	84.4		6.74	18.00
Eden Res. Wetland	Algae	Plant	93.2		15.30	43.20
Lower Bone Draw	Potamogeton	Plant	84.2		12.30	30.60

Appendix G. Percent moisture and trace element concentrations (ug/g dry weight) in Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) eggs collected in and near Grand Teton National Park, Teton County, Wyoming. (*NA = Not Analyzed by Lab)

SAMPLE #	% MOIST	As	Hg	Se	Ag	Al
GTNP-SE-9	58.5	<0.1	0.036	1.1	NA*	<0.3
GTNP-SE-10	56.2	<0.1	0.031	0.65	NA	0.4
GTNP-SE-11	59.3	<0.1	0.04	0.73	NA	<0.3
GTNP-SE-12	50.2	<0.1	0.018	0.59	NA	0.8
GTNP-SE-13	68.2	<0.1	0.022	0.67	NA	0.99
GTNP-SE-14	68.1	<0.1	0.032	0.74	NA	<0.3
GTNP-SE-15	69.0	<0.1	0.023	0.67	NA	<0.3
GTNP-SE-16	69.3	<0.1	0.024	0.79	NA	0.7
GTNP-SE-17	67.2	<0.1	0.03	0.74	NA	0.4
GTNP-SE-18	69.5	<0.1	0.025	0.57	NA	0.4
GTNP-SE-19	67.2	<0.1	0.016	0.59	NA	<0.4
101	63.1	<0.3	<0.02	0.778	<10.0	<10.0
102	64.0	<0.3	<0.02	1.09	<10.0	<10.0
103	67.8	<0.3	<0.02	0.872	<10.0	<10.0
104	65.6	<0.3	<0.02	1.18	<10.0	<10.0
105	55.7	<0.3	<0.02	0.772	<10.0	<10.0
107	67.1	<0.3	<0.02	1.27	<10.0	<10.0
108	67.0	<0.3	<0.02	1.26	<10.0	<10.0
109	71.3	<0.3	<0.02	0.664	<10.0	<10.0
110	68.9	<0.3	<0.02	0.618	<10.0	<10.0
111	68.0	<0.3	<0.02	0.851	<10.0	<10.0
112	63.3	<0.3	<0.02	1.27	<10.0	<10.0
113	66.0	<0.3	<0.02	1.04	<10.0	<10.0
114	67.5	<0.3	<0.02	1.13	<10.0	<10.0

SAMPLE #	B	Ba	Be	Cd	Co	Cr
GTNP-SE-9	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-10	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-11	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-12	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-13	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	0.6
GTNP-SE-14	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-15	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-16	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	0.2
GTNP-SE-17	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-18	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-19	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.06	NA	<0.2
101	<2.50	0.776	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
102	<2.50	5.16	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
103	<2.50	4.64	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
104	<2.50	3.29	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
105	<2.50	9.02	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
107	<2.50	1.73	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
108	<2.50	<0.500	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
109	<2.50	14.2	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50

Appendix G. Percent moisture and trace element concentrations (ug/g dry weight) in Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) eggs collected in and near Grand Teton National Park, Teton County, Wyoming. (*NA = Not Analyzed by Lab (Continued))

SAMPLE #	% MOIST	As	Hg	Se	Ag	Al
110	<2.50	9.37	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
111	<2.50	3.31	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
112	<2.50	2.28	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
113	<2.50	1.29	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50
114	<2.50	1.08	<0.200	<0.400	<3.00	<2.50

SAMPLE #	Cu	Fe	Mg	Mn	Mo	Ni
GTNP-SE-9	3.37	48.6	NA	1.6	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-10	3.47	59.8	NA	1.6	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-11	3.63	58	NA	2.1	NA	0.2
GTNP-SE-12	4.01	36.1	NA	1.1	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-13	2.76	67.6	NA	1.1	NA	<0.4
GTNP-SE-14	3.31	54.8	NA	1.6	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-15	3.46	70.7	NA	1.3	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-16	3.63	66.1	NA	0.97	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-17	3.49	92.1	NA	1.2	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-18	4.1	63.2	NA	0.47	NA	<0.2
GTNP-SE-19	3.56	69.9	NA	0.67	NA	<0.2
101	4.04	44.2	322	<1.50	<4.00	<4.00
102	3.68	141.0	295	2.19	<4.00	<4.00
103	2.6	100.0	406	1.74	<4.00	<4.00
104	2.79	92.7	383	1.95	<4.00	<4.00
105	<2.50	106.0	414	2.03	<4.00	<4.00
107	3.18	61.4	482	<1.50	<4.00	<4.00
108	2.74	48.8	481	<1.50	<4.00	<4.00
109	6.82	77.4	512	<1.50	<4.00	<4.00
110	5.74	76.3	508	<1.50	<4.00	<4.00
111	4.65	55.2	355	<1.50	<4.00	<4.00
112	4.84	125.0	280	<1.50	<4.00	<4.00
113	4.47	125.0	259	<1.50	<4.00	<4.00
114	4.67	109.0	266	<1.50	<4.00	<4.00

SAMPLE #	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl	V
GTNP-SE-9	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-10	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-11	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-12	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-13	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-14	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-15	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-16	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-17	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-18	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA
GTNP-SE-19	<0.07	NA	NA	NA	<0.4	NA

Appendix G. Percent moisture and trace element concentrations (ug/g dry weight) in Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) eggs collected in and near Grand Teton National Park, Teton County, Wyoming. (*NA = Not Analyzed by Lab)(Continued)

SAMPLE #	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Tl	V
101	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	0.74	NA	<1.50
102	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	2.4	NA	<1.50
103	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	2.18	NA	<1.50
104	<6.00	<20.0	25.7	1.66	NA	<1.50
105	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	25.3	NA	<1.50
107	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	1.5	NA	<1.50
108	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	1.27	NA	<1.50
109	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	2.28	NA	<1.50
110	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	2.39	NA	<1.50
111	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	1.05	NA	<1.50
112	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	1.18	NA	<1.50
113	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	1.04	NA	<1.50
114	<6.00	<20.0	<20.0	1.09	NA	<1.50

SAMPLE #	Zn
GTNP-SE-9	48.3
GTNP-SE-10	46.6
GTNP-SE-11	56.8
GTNP-SE-12	67.8
GTNP-SE-13	52.6
GTNP-SE-14	49.9
GTNP-SE-15	57.5
GTNP-SE-16	51.7
GTNP-SE-17	45.9
GTNP-SE-18	47.3
GTNP-SE-19	52.0
101	53.3
102	63.3
103	66.7
104	64.4
105	74.0
107	62.6
108	62.6
109	47.7
110	50.5
111	52.9
112	72.9
113	73.3
114	77.9

Appendix H. Trace element concentrations (ug/g dry weight) in fish collected from the Bighorn and Wind rivers, Bighorn and Fremont counties, Wyoming, 1987.

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SPECIES	# FISH IN COMPOSITE	LOCATION	MOISTURE	Aluminum	Barium	Boron
White Sucker	4	Bighorn River - Worland	80.5	154	8.17	<1
White Sucker	2	Bighorn River - Greybull	77.5	321	8.67	<1
Sauger	1	Bighorn River - Lovell	73.5	51	0.61	<1
Brown Trout	5	Wind River - above Riverton	72.9	10	0.78	<1
Longnose Sucker	5	Wind River - above Riverton	72.5	160	9.76	1
White Sucker	2	Wind River - above Riverton	77.7	33	8.25	<1
Sauger	2	Wind River - below Riverton	71.2	10	1.40	<1
Longnose Sucker	4	Wind River - below Riverton	73.6	470	6.68	2
White Sucker	5	Wind River - below Riverton	74.8	390	6.99	1

SPECIES	# FISH IN COMPOSITE	LOCATION	MOISTURE	Beryllium	Cadmium	Chromium
Carp	1	Bighorn River - Greybull	71.0	<0.10	<0.30	2.0
Carp	1	Bighorn River - Greybull	73.3	0.10	<0.30	4.5
Carp	1	Bighorn River - Greybull	69.1	<0.10	<0.30	3.0
Ling	1	Bighorn River - Worland	77.1	<0.10	<0.30	3.6
Ling	1	Bighorn River - Worland	80.5	<0.10	<0.30	2.0
Ling	1	Bighorn River - Worland	78.1	<0.10	<0.30	3.0
Ling	1	Bighorn River - Worland	80.0	<0.10	<0.30	2.0
Rainbow Trout	5	Bighorn River - Thermopolis	70.2	<0.05	<0.10	<0.5
Brown Trout	2	Bighorn River - Thermopolis	70.1	<0.05	<0.10	<0.5
White Sucker	5	Bighorn River - Thermopolis	68.5	<0.05	<0.10	0.9
White Sucker	4	Bighorn River - Worland	80.5	<0.05	<0.10	1.0
White Sucker	2	Bighorn River - Greybull	77.5	0.06	<0.10	1.0
Sauger	1	Bighorn River - Lovell	73.5	0.05	<0.10	0.6
Brown Trout	5	Wind River - above Riverton	72.9	<0.05	<0.10	<0.5
Longnose Sucker	5	Wind River - above Riverton	72.5	<0.05	<0.10	1.0
White Sucker	2	Wind River - above Riverton	77.7	<0.05	0.41	2.7
Sauger	2	Wind River - below Riverton	71.2	<0.05	<0.10	<0.5
Longnose Sucker	4	Wind River - below Riverton	73.6	<0.05	<0.10	1.0
White Sucker	5	Wind River - below Riverton	74.8	<0.05	<0.10	0.8

Appendix H. Trace element concentrations (ug/g dry weight) in fish collected from the Bighorn and Wind rivers, Bighorn and Fremont counties, Wyoming, 1987.

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SPECIES	# FISH IN COMPOSITE	LOCATION	MOISTURE	Manganese	Molybdenum	Nickel
White Sucker	4	Bighorn River - Worland	80.5	24.2	0.6	2.3
White Sucker	2	Bighorn River - Greybull	77.5	22.2	<0.5	1.0
Sauger	1	Bighorn River - Lovell	73.5	1.7	<0.5	<0.7
Brown Trout	5	Wind River - above Riverton	72.9	3.0	<0.5	<0.7
Longnose Sucker	5	Wind River - above Riverton	72.5	40.3	<0.5	1.0
White Sucker	2	Wind River - above Riverton	77.7	23.9	<0.5	<0.7
Sauger	2	Wind River - below Riverton	71.2	3.1	<0.5	<0.7
Longnose Sucker	4	Wind River - below Riverton	73.6	31.0	<0.5	<0.7
White Sucker	5	Wind River - below Riverton	74.8	30.0	<0.5	<0.7

SPECIES	# FISH IN COMPOSITE	LOCATION	MOISTURE	Lead	Silver	Strontium
Carp	1	Bighorn River - Greybull	71.0	<4.	<2	204.0
Carp	1	Bighorn River - Greybull	73.3	<4.	<2	180.0
Carp	1	Bighorn River - Greybull	69.1	<5.	<2	176.0
Ling	1	Bighorn River - Worland	77.1	<4.	<2	44.4
Ling	1	Bighorn River - Worland	80.5	<4.	<2	50.5
Ling	1	Bighorn River - Worland	78.1	<4.	<2	139.0
Ling	1	Bighorn River - Worland	80.0	<4.	<2	46.0
Rainbow Trout	5	Bighorn River - Thermopolis	70.2	<2	<1	25.2
Brown Trout	2	Bighorn River - Thermopolis	70.1	<2	<1	19.0
White Sucker	5	Bighorn River - Thermopolis	68.5	<2	<1	64.2
White Sucker	4	Bighorn River - Worland	80.5	<2	<1	111.0
White Sucker	2	Bighorn River - Greybull	77.5	<2	<1	90.7
Sauger	1	Bighorn River - Lovell	73.5	<2	<1	13.9
Brown Trout	5	Wind River - above Riverton	72.9	<2	<1	15.5
Longnose Sucker	5	Wind River - above Riverton	72.5	<2	<1	51.6
White Sucker	2	Wind River - above Riverton	77.7	<2	<1	30.3
Sauger	2	Wind River - below Riverton	71.2	<2	<1	37.3
Longnose Sucker	4	Wind River - below Riverton	73.6	<2	<1	38.1
White Sucker	5	Wind River - below Riverton	74.8	<2	<1	60.0

