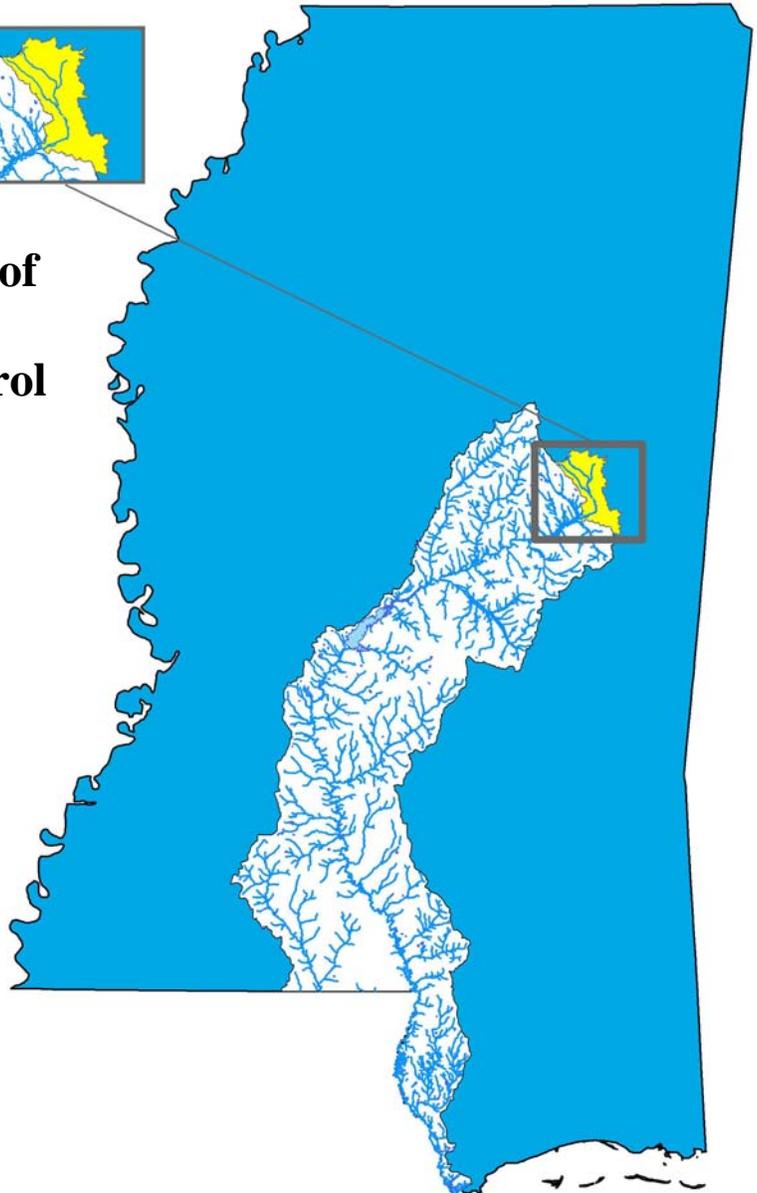


Total Maximum Daily Loads For The Legacy Pesticides, DDT and Toxaphene, In Nanih Wayia Creek



Prepared by
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Foreword

This report has been prepared in accordance with the schedule contained within the federal consent decree dated December 22, 1998. The report contains one or more Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for water body segments found on Mississippi’s 1996 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies. Because of the accelerated schedule required by the consent decree, many of these TMDLs have been prepared out of sequence with the State’s rotating basin approach. The implementation of the TMDLs contained herein will be prioritized within Mississippi’s rotating basin approach.

The amount and quality of the data on which this report is based are limited. As additional information becomes available, the TMDLs may be updated. Such additional information may include water quality and quantity data, changes in pollutant loadings, or changes in landuse within the watershed. In some cases, additional water quality data may indicate that no impairment exists.

Prefixes for fractions and multiples of SI units

Fraction	Prefix	Symbol	Multiple	Prefix	Symbol
10 ⁻¹	deci	d	10	deka	da
10 ⁻²	centi	c	10 ²	hecto	h
10 ⁻³	milli	m	10 ³	kilo	k
10 ⁻⁶	micro	μ	10 ⁶	mega	M
10 ⁻⁹	nano	n	10 ⁹	giga	G
10 ⁻¹²	pico	p	10 ¹²	tera	T
10 ⁻¹⁵	femto	f	10 ¹⁵	peta	P
10 ⁻¹⁸	atto	a	10 ¹⁸	exa	E

Conversion Factors

To convert from	To	Multiply by	To Convert from	To	Multiply by
Acres	Sq. miles	0.00156	Days	Seconds	86400
Cubic feet	Cu. Meter	0.0283	Feet	Meters	0.3048
Cubic feet	Gallons	7.48	Gallons	Cu feet	0.1337
Cubic feet	Liters	28.3	Hectares	Acres	2.471
cfs	Gal/min	448.8	Miles	Meters	1609.3
cfs	MGD	.6463	Mg/l	ppm	1
Cubic meters	Gallons	264.2	μg/l * cfs	Gm/day	2.45

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Original Listing

Mississippi conducted a survey of district conservationists (DC) in 1988 and 1989 to find candidate watersheds for future §319 funding opportunities. MDEQ requested each DC identify the watersheds of concern in their county based on available information including land use. Numerous DCs responded to the survey and MDEQ created Mississippi's §319 list based on these surveys.

In 1992, MDEQ compiled a §303(d) list based, in part, on the §319 list of watersheds of concern. Therefore, water bodies were included on the §303(d) list based on speculation and not water quality monitoring. MDEQ uses the term, evaluated, to describe these water bodies that were placed on the §303(d) list without monitoring data. At the time, MDEQ considered the evaluated listings from the §319 survey as a placeholder for future monitoring to determine if there were indeed impairment in the watershed.

The surveys asked for the presence of agriculture, urban areas, or forestry in the watershed. MDEQ interpreted potential pollutants present on these land uses and listed several broad potential pollutant categories based on the survey results. Every watershed, for which agriculture was checked, was then listed for sediment, pesticides, organic enrichment/low dissolved oxygen, and nutrients.

Current Use Pesticides

Since the late 1980s and early 1990s, pesticide use, composition, and delivery technology have changed considerably. Current use pesticides are more biodegradable and not as persistent in the environment as the legacy pesticides DDT and Toxaphene. The improved chemical composition makes current use pesticides more expensive. Therefore, delivery technology has also been improved to reduce overspray.

This TMDL is for DDT and Toxaphene, which have been found in fish flesh samples, and it represents the pesticide listings in the 1996 and 1998 Mississippi §303(d) List. The original listings were not specific, however the listings were meant to represent pesticides for which Mississippi waters have impairment. The fish consumption advisory issued for the Mississippi Delta is due to elevated levels of DDT and Toxaphene. Therefore, the current use pesticides are not included in the pesticide listings. If current use pesticides were found impairing a water body segment, that segment would be listed on the next §303(d) list with the specific chemical pollutant identified.

Pollutant Source

In the 1950s and 1960s agricultural producers used pesticides that were chemically and environmentally different from the current use pesticides. DDT and Toxaphene have decades long half-lives as opposed to the days or weeks long half-lives of current use pesticides. One reason for the drastically reduced half-lives of current use pesticides is

that today’s competitive pesticide market is encouraging production of more “natural” and “environmentally friendly” pesticides. In essence, environmental effects of legacy pesticides are much different from those of current use pesticides and require different evaluations. Even after 25 years of little or no use, DDT metabolites are still being found in the environment.

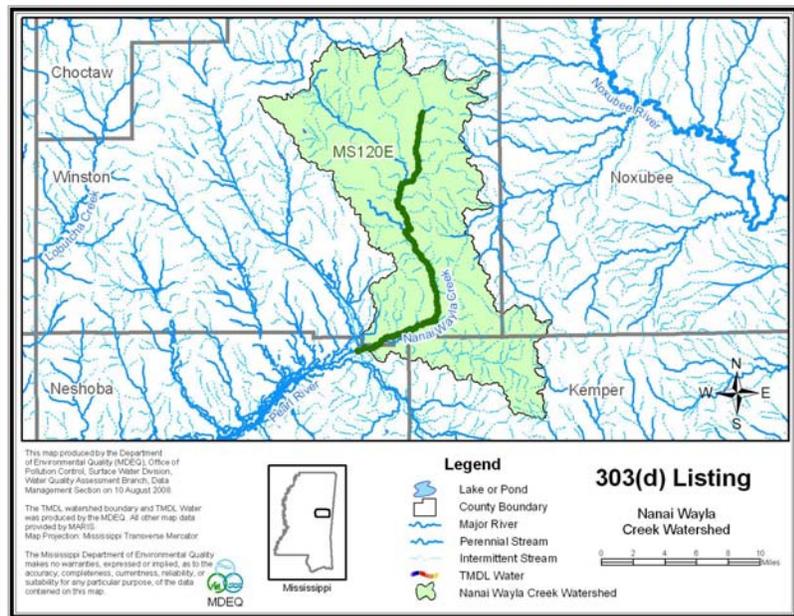
The use of DDT was prohibited in the United States in 1973, and Toxaphene was banned in 1982. Production of both has ceased in the United States. Unfortunately, degraded metabolites of the parent compound are still present in the environment. Elevated levels have been found in several fish species, and sediment tests show that the legacy pesticides are still present in the fields and streams. The good news is that the pesticide levels found in fish are going down. The purpose of this TMDL document is to promote further reduction of the levels found in the aquatic species by promoting best management practices that keep the sediment (and the pesticides) on the fields and out of the streams.

Identification of Water Bodies

This TMDL has been developed to meet the requirements of the federal consent decree between EPA Region 4 and the Mississippi Sierra Club. The consent decree is based on the 1996 §303(d) list. In that list, water bodies were listed as either monitored (M) or evaluated (E).

EPA agreed to complete the TMDLs for all water bodies identified as monitored during the first five-year rotation of Mississippi’s basin rotation plan, and for all water bodies identified as evaluated during the second five-year rotation.

This agreement was made without regard to the status of water quality data for the specific pollutant listed for the water body. There was no specific pesticide data available that would support a listing for a specific pesticide for either monitored or evaluated listings. However, there were several fish samples that indicated the need for a fish consumption advisory for DDT and Toxaphene contamination.



MDEQ is preparing this TMDL for the evaluated pesticide listing in Nanah Waiya Creek. Table 1 lists the water body name, identification number, and location information for the water body in this TMDL Report.

Table 1. Water Body Locations

Water Body Name	Water Body ID	Water Body Location
NANAH WAIYA CREEK	MS120E	NEAR HANDLE FROM HEADWATERS TO THE PEARL RIVER

Pollutant of Concern

Since 1969 the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP) has studied the levels of DDT and Toxaphene in fish from Delta lakes. Muscle tissue concentrations of DDT up to 29 mg/kg led to advisories on Wolf Lake, Mossy Lake, and Lake Washington in the late 1960s and early 1970s. MDWFP continued annual monitoring of these lakes, and the advisories were rescinded when the average levels fell below the Food and Drug Administration Action Levels. The advisories were removed from Washington and Mossy Lakes in 1976 and from Wolf Lake in 1982 (MDEQ, 2001).

MDEQ began sampling whole fish from the rivers and streams in the Delta in 1979. This monitoring found similar levels of DDT and Toxaphene in the rivers as MDWFP had found in the lakes, which showed a declining trend in the pesticide concentrations from the 1960s. In 1984 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in its National Contaminant Biomonitoring Report found concentrations of DDT in whole carp from the Yazoo River at Redwood, Mississippi to be the highest of 112 sites collected across the nation (USFWS, 1990). From 1985 to 1992, the USFWS monitored pesticides in whole fish from many of its refuges across the nation. This monitoring found concentrations of DDT up to 13 mg/kg in some species and led to the closure of fishing in the Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS, 1992, 1992a, 1993). In 1995 and 1996, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) sampled several sites in Mississippi as part of the Mississippi Embayment of their National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program. In this study, DDT and Toxaphene levels from whole carp in the Mississippi Delta streams were consistently the highest of the 230 sites sampled nationwide (USGS 1997).

MDEQ shifted the focus to fish muscle tissue in the 1990s to better assess human health impacts. DDT and toxaphene levels remain a concern in the Mississippi Delta; however, data indicate a significant decline in levels. According to the USFWS data from the Yazoo River at Redwood, DDT levels in whole carp dropped from 5.6 mg/kg in 1984 to 2.2 mg/kg in 1996. Toxaphene levels in these fish dropped from 4.8 mg/kg to 1.6 mg/kg over the same period. Comparing MDWFP data from the late 1960s and 1970s with MDEQ data from the 1990s indicates average DDT concentrations in largemouth bass fillets have dropped approximately 10 fold from 1969 to the present (MDEQ, 2001).

MDEQ's Delta Fish study collected 124 composite samples comprised of 433 fish (MDEQ, 2001). When the results were compared to the Mississippi Fish Advisory Criteria for DDT and Toxaphene several observations were made. All largemouth bass,

bream, crappie, freshwater drum and all catfish less than 3 pounds were below the criteria at all sites. 66% of all samples were below the criteria for DDT. Additionally, 73% of all samples were below the criteria for Toxaphene. However, all ten sites had at least two samples that exceeded Mississippi's limit consumption criteria for DDT or Toxaphene. 7 of 9 Cassidy Bayou samples exceeded the criteria, and 7 of 13 Roebuck Lake samples exceeded the criteria, including 3 samples that were above the no consumption criteria. Unfortunately, some form of advisory was warranted at each site sampled. Generally, the tissue concentrations in the lakes and bayous were higher than the concentrations found in the Sunflower and Yazoo Rivers. Highest concentrations were found in gar, buffalo, carp and the larger catfish (MDEQ, 2001). See Table 2 for the advisory criteria for DDT and Toxaphene.

Table 2. Mississippi Fish Advisory Criteria for DDT and Toxaphene

Consumption	Fish Tissue Concentration (mg/kg) DDT	Fish Tissue Concentration (mg/kg) Toxaphene
No Limit	<1.0	<0.4
2 meals/month	1.0 – 5.9	0.4 – 1.9
No Consumption	>6.0	>2.0

Advisories

The data from MDEQ's Delta Fish study as well as data from MDEQ's ambient monitoring program led the Fish Advisory Task Force to recommend a consumption advisory for the Mississippi Delta. Instead of issuing a patchwork map showing the 10 sites, the task force issued a regional advisory.

On June 26, 2001, MDEQ issued an advisory for the Delta Region of the Yazoo River Basin. This advisory recommends that people limit consumption of carp, buffalo, gar, and large catfish (catfish greater than 22 inches in length) no more than two meals per month. This advisory applies to the entire Delta from Memphis to Vicksburg from the Mississippi River Levee on the west to the bluff hills on the East. This includes all natural waters including lakes, rivers, bayous, and sloughs.

In addition, for Roebuck Lake only, the advisory recommends that people do not eat buffalo from this lake. In August 2001, MDWFP issued a commercial fishing ban for Roebuck Lake.

The advisory does not apply to natural, river-connected, oxbow lakes. Additionally, the advisory does not apply to bass, bream, crappie, freshwater drum, and smaller catfish, nor does it apply to farm raised catfish (MDEQ, 2001).

Priority Ranking

Prioritization of these TMDLs is based on compliance with the federal consent decree. The consent decree calls for all of the TMDLs for water bodies listed as evaluated on the Mississippi 1996 Section 303(d) list in the Yazoo River Basin to be developed by MDEQ before December 31, 2007 and in the Pearl and South Independent by December 31, 2008. EPA Region 4 has an additional six months to complete TMDLs that MDEQ does not complete during this year. Due to the tremendous number of TMDLs required in the Yazoo River Basin, MDEQ is starting early on this task.

Water Quality Standards and Numeric Target

Typically, MDEQ selects a target for TMDL development that corresponds to the standard for the pollutant. In this case, the target for DDT and Toxaphene are based on water column concentrations Table 3. The data, however, that show impairment are gathered from fish flesh samples. Therefore, while the target for the DDT TMDL is the human health water and organism concentrations and the target for the Toxaphene TMDL is the fresh water chronic concentration, both the most conservative criterion available shown in Table 3, the intermediate goal is no fish samples above the Fish Advisory Task Force limit shown in Table 2. While it is understood that it will take many years for these pollutants to dissipate, fish flesh monitoring does indicate a declining trend. Therefore, the intermediate goal for this TMDL is the eventual elimination of fish consumption advisories for DDT and Toxaphene. The TMDL target will be water column concentrations below the standard for the pollutants.

Table 3. Numeric Criteria for All Waters

Parameter	Fresh Water Acute	Fresh Water Chronic	Human Health Organisms	Human Health Water and Organisms
4,4 DDT	1.1 µg/l	0.001 µg/l	0.00059 µg/l	0.00059 µg/l
Toxaphene	0.73 µg/l	0.0002 µg/l	0.00075 µg/l	0.00073 µg/l

To gauge the declining trend, the Mississippi Fish Advisory Task Force selected the levels shown in Table 2 for issuance of fish consumption advisories. It is important to note these levels and that continued monitoring is needed to track future declining trends for these pollutants.

Load Allocation (LA)

DDT and Toxaphene are prohibited from use currently and have been since 1973 and 1983 respectively. Declining trends shown in monitoring fish flesh indicate that the environment is heading toward recovery. The intermediate goal in this TMDL is to

reduce levels to such a point that current fish consumption advisories can be eliminated. The current levels indicated by fish tissue monitoring should be reduced below the action level for the consumption advisory. The TMDL target is commensurate with the human health water and organism standard for DDT of 0.59 ng/l, and the fresh water chronic standard for Toxaphene of 0.2 ng/l, shown in Table 3. Once the fish flesh target is met and no further consumption advisories are needed, the load allocation can be determined by multiplying any flow by the concentration standard. This is shown as:

$$LA = Q * \text{standard} * \text{conversion factor}$$

Wasteload Allocation (WLA)

The WLA for this TMDL is zero. There are no known permitted sources for DDT or Toxaphene in Mississippi.

Margin of Safety (MOS)

The MOS is implicit because the TMDL does not allow for loading from point sources. The complete elimination of the fish advisories based on declining levels of the pollutant found in the fish flesh is the goal of the TMDL.

TMDL Calculation

The TMDL is calculated with the following:

$$TMDL = WLA + LA + MOS$$

where $WLA = 0$ and MOS is implicit. Therefore, the TMDL equals the LA, which is determined by the flow multiplied by the standard and a conversion factor.

Seasonal Variation

The target of no pollutant concentration above the fish advisory consumption level is a year-round goal. Since the WLA and LA apply at all times, the TMDL provides for year-round protection of water quality standards for pesticides. Therefore, the TMDL adequately accounts for seasonal variability.

Critical Condition

The TMDL represents all flows at all times, and is based on levels of the pollutants found in monitoring fish flesh. The nature of DDT and Toxaphene causes them to have year-round impacts in the fish flesh. Since the WLA and LA apply at all times, the TMDL provides for year-round protection of the water quality standard for these pesticides, including periods when critical conditions occur.

Public Participation

The public has participated in the fish consumption advisory issued for the Delta. MDEQ sent copies of the advisory to the public libraries, bait shops, churches, and social clubs in the Delta. Signs have been posted at each public boat ramp in the region, and a brochure is included in each fishing license issued by the MDWFP. MDEQ held several public meetings to discuss the advisory, and participated in television call in shows to make the public aware of the advisory.

This TMDL will be published for a 30-day public notice. During this time, the public will be notified by publication in the statewide newspaper and newspapers in the area of the watersheds. The public will be given an opportunity to review the TMDL and submit comments. MDEQ also distributes all TMDLs at the beginning of the public notice to those members of the public who have requested to be included on a TMDL mailing list. TMDL mailing list members may request to receive the TMDL reports through either, email or the postal service. Anyone wishing to be included on the TMDL mailing list should contact Kay Whittington at (601) 961-5729 or Kay_Whittington@deq.state.ms.us. At the end of the 30-day period, MDEQ will determine the level of interest in the TMDL and make a decision on the necessity of holding a public meeting.

All written comments received during the public notice period and at any public meeting become a part of the record of this TMDL. All comments will be considered in the ultimate completion of this TMDL for submission of this TMDL to EPA Region 4 for final approval.

Technical Analysis

Elimination of DDT and Toxaphene in the environment is a worthy goal for this TMDL Report. By proposing this TMDL, MDEQ makes these watersheds eligible for additional Section 319 nonpoint source pollution funding. The Section 319 Grant, which addresses nonpoint source pollution, was increased in 2001. MDEQ made the decision to use these additional funds on nonpoint source projects that directly deal with TMDL issues. Ongoing agricultural efforts such as CRP, WRP, and EQUIP also support improved water quality through installation of best management practices. The 2002 Farm Bill has an increase in conservation practices also aimed at improving water quality. Therefore it is hoped that the use of best management practices in these watersheds will be accelerated.

Prior to receiving these funds, watershed plans need to be produced and prioritized by the River Basin Team. It is also important to include local input on each of these pollutant problems through the Basin Teams.

It is not the task of the TMDL to create new best management practices or to implement any actions. However, it is important to note that BMPs installed in these watersheds that keep the sediment on the fields and out of the stream will also keep DDT and Toxaphene out of the streams and ultimately reduce the levels available for the fish flesh. The result

of implementing these BMPs will achieve dual improvements for the watershed that is sediment reduction and pesticide reduction.

Supporting Documentation

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