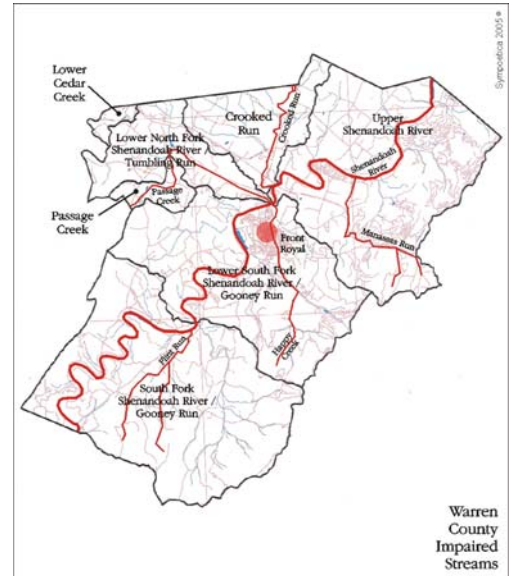


Water Quality Challenges in the Shenandoah Valley

Water Quality Issues

- Since adoption of the Clean Water Act in 1972, the U.S. and Virginia have made a great deal of progress toward cleaning up our rivers and streams.
- Many of our water resources do not meet Federal and State water quality standards.
 - 6,948 miles of “impaired” streams in Virginia.
 - 28 streams plus the Shenandoah River, a total of 573 stream miles, in Frederick, Clarke, Warren and Shenandoah counties
- Water quality monitoring shows that these “impaired” streams are not safe for swimming, fishing (fish consumption) and/or healthy aquatic life.
- Plus, we have evidence that our region’s water quality problems are not limited to surface waters. Groundwater may also be contaminated in some areas.
- Pollution from our streams and others is also causing the Chesapeake Bay to be “impaired.”
- Primary water quality problems: fecal coliforms (bacteria), sediment (affecting benthic organisms), nutrients (phosphorus & nitrogen), toxics (PCBs from Avtex & mercury from Dupont).



Warren County Water Body	Size	Impairment	Source
Shenandoah River (Main stem, N. Fork and S. Fork)	51.1 mi.	PCBs	Avtex site
Flint Run	11.5 mi.	Fecal Coliform	NPS
Happy Creek	8.5 mi.	Fecal Coliform	NPS
Passage Creek	18.5 mi.	Fecal Coliform	NPS
Manassas Run	14.7 mi.	Fecal Coliform	NPS
South River, Shenandoah River (Main stem, N. Fork and S. Fork)	128.8 mi.	Mercury	Dupont
Crooked Run	12.8 mi.	Fecal Coliform	NPS
Stephens Run	7.9 mi.	Fecal Coliform	NPS
Total Miles	253.8 mi.		