



The Impacts of Abandoned Mine Drainage on Freshwater Ecosystems

Katherine Cutlip

Department of Ecology, Evolutionary, and Zoo Science

West Liberty University

West Liberty, WV

What is Abandoned Mine Drainage (AMD)?

“Abandoned mine drainage is water that is polluted from contact with mining activity, and normally associated with coal mining.”

– Environmental Protection Agency

[Abandoned Mine Drainage | US EPA](#)



Purpose

To determine how the addition of AMD impacts:

- Rate of decomposition on organic materials
 - Labile (leaves)
 - Recalcitrant (wood)
- Microbial community
 - Identification of bacteria and fungi
 - Changes in community structure and concentration



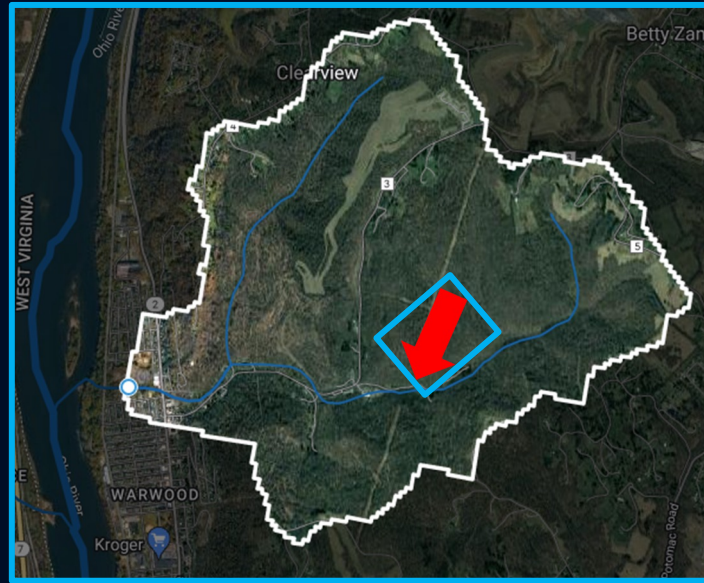
Without AMD



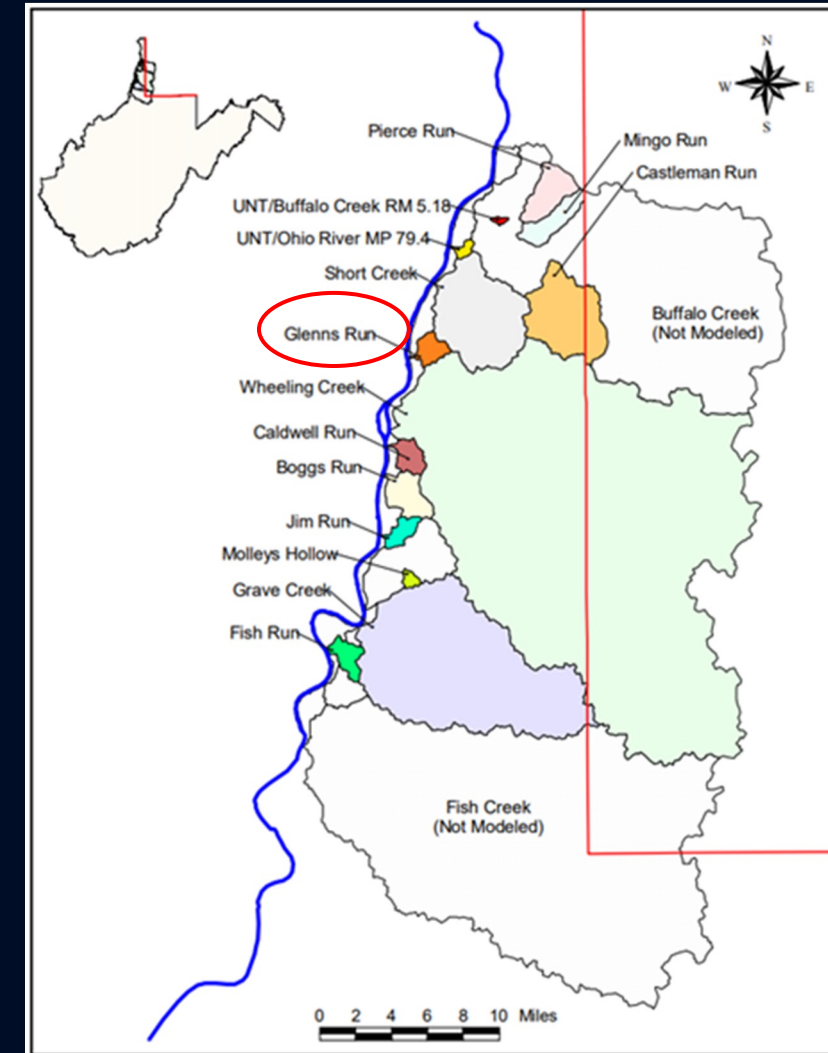
With AMD

Glenns Run

- **AMD input** (photo, bottom)
- **Impairments**
 - Aluminum (Al)
 - Iron (Fe)
 - Manganese (Mn)
 - pH
- **Stressors**
 - Metal toxicity, Al
 - Flocculation, Fe
 - pH toxicity

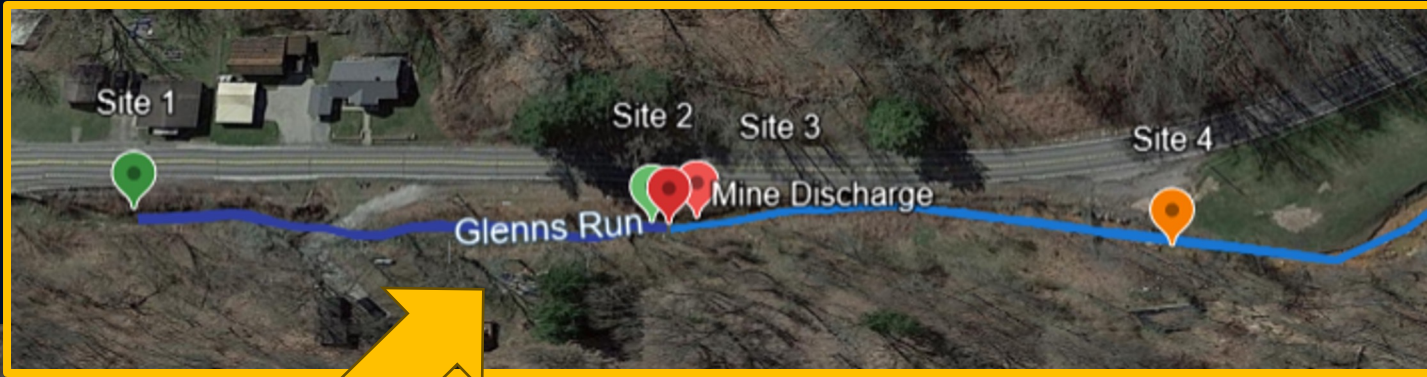


Glenns Run Watershed, West Virginia, USA.
Image Credit: ModelMyWatershed.org, May 2023.



The Upper Ohio South Watershed, WV and PA, USA.
Image credit: The Upper Ohio South Watershed: TMDL Report, 2009, EPA.

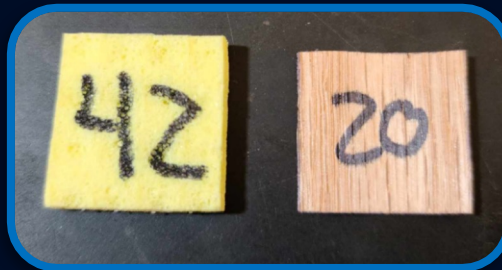
Locations



Method

Arrays

- Plastic gutters
- Cellulose sponges (leaf matter)
- Wooden veneers (woody debris)
- Screen to prevent insect activity



Cellulose
Sponge
2.5 cm

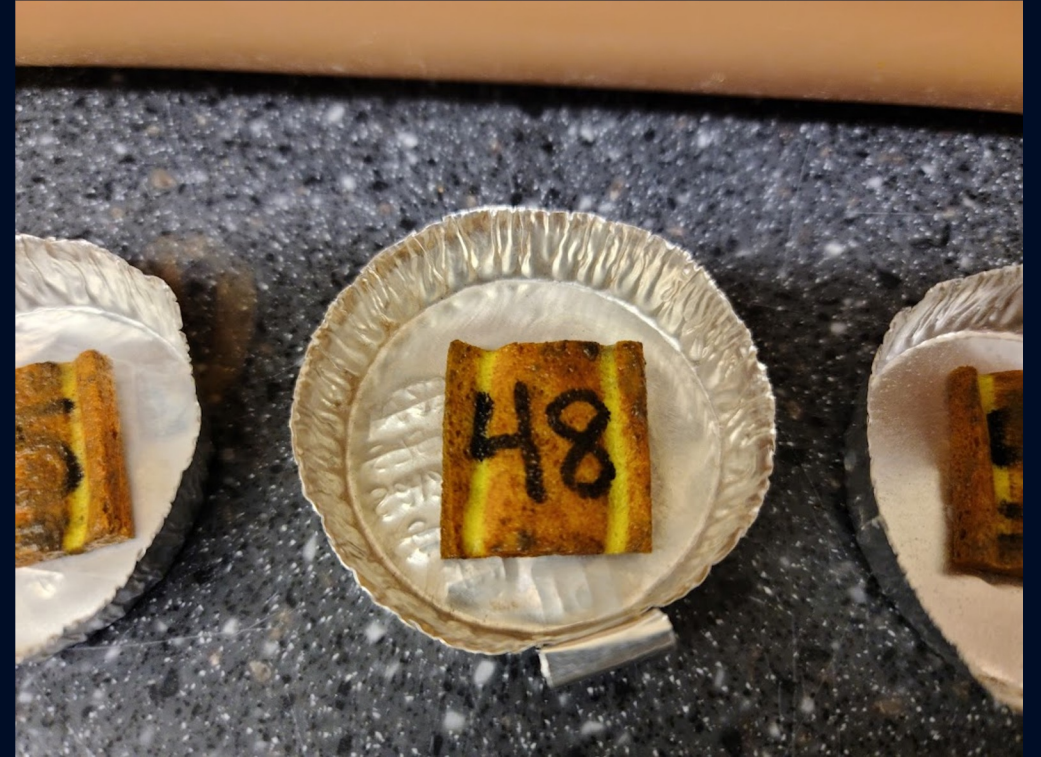
Wood
Veneer



Visual Results

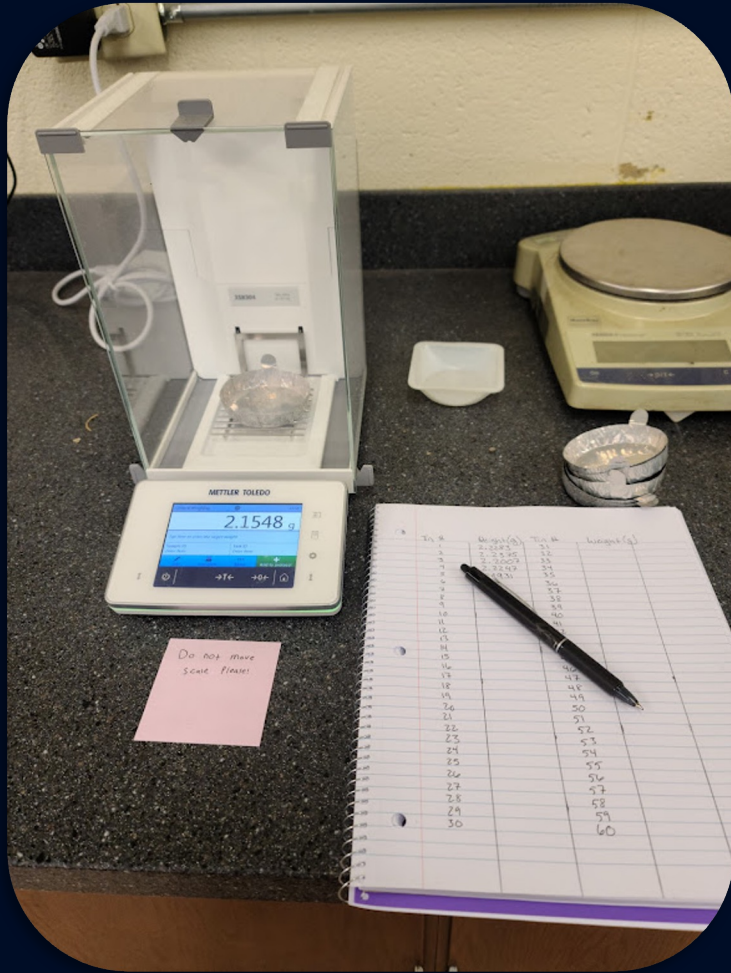


Site 1



Site 5

Changes in the Rates of Decomposition

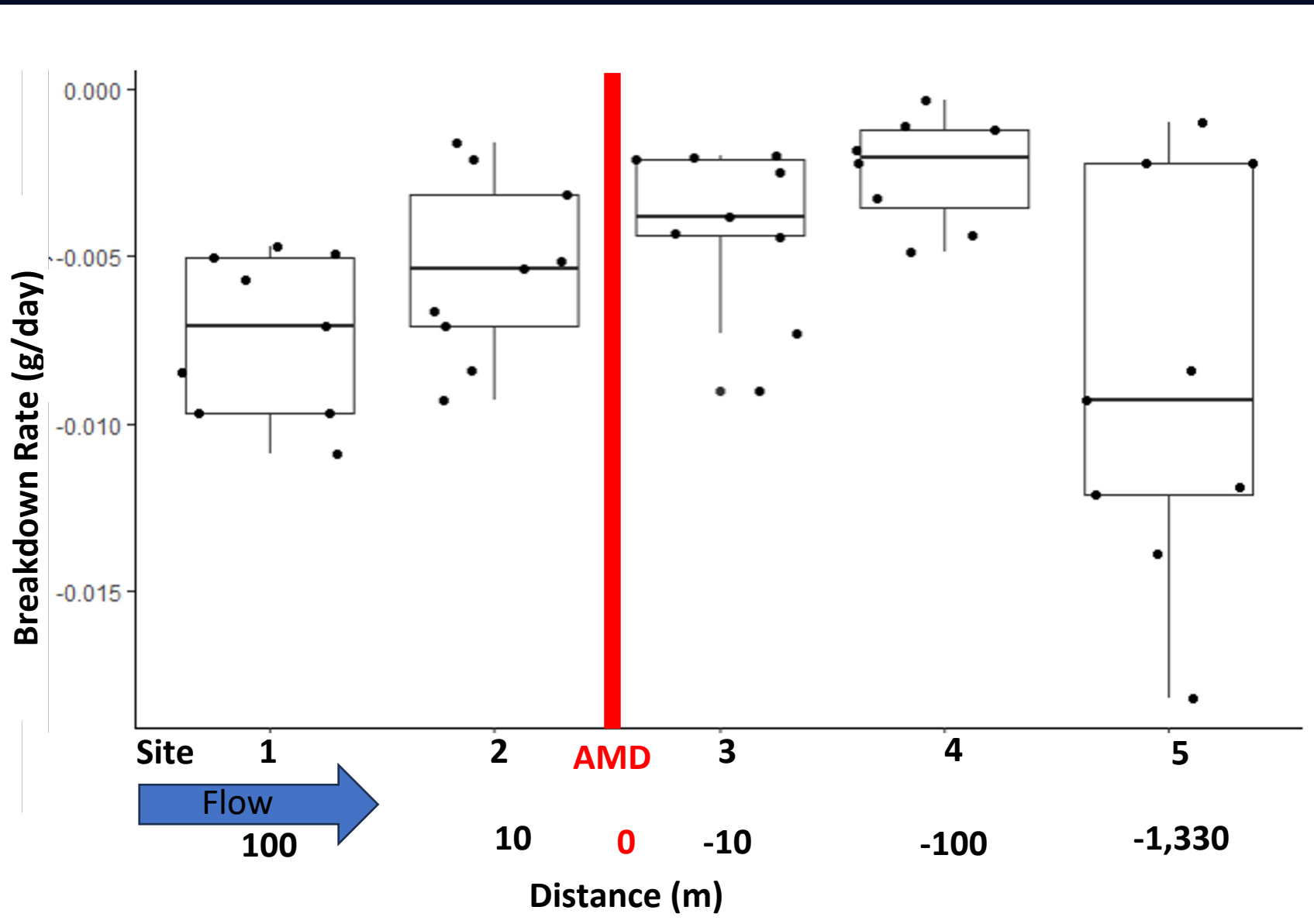


Cellulose
Sponge



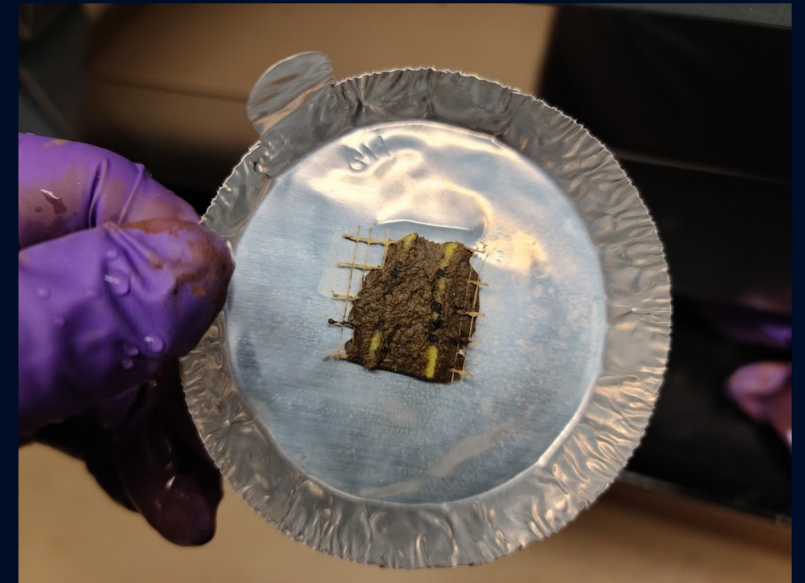
Wooden
Veneer

Breakdown Rates of Veneers



Changes in Decomposition

Site Comparison		Breakdown g/day	Comparison Results Site 1 is:
1:2	Sponge	0.0031/0.0054	0.57 x Faster
	Veneer	0.0074/0.0104	0.71 x Slower
1:3	Sponge	0.0331/0.0042	7.88 x Faster
	Veneer	0.0074/0.0042	1.76 x Faster
1:4	Sponge	0.0331/0.0257	1.29 x Faster
	Veneer	0.0074/0.0024	3.08 x Faster
1:5	Sponge	0.0331/0.002	16.55 x Faster
	Veneer	0.0074/0.0088	0.84 x Slower



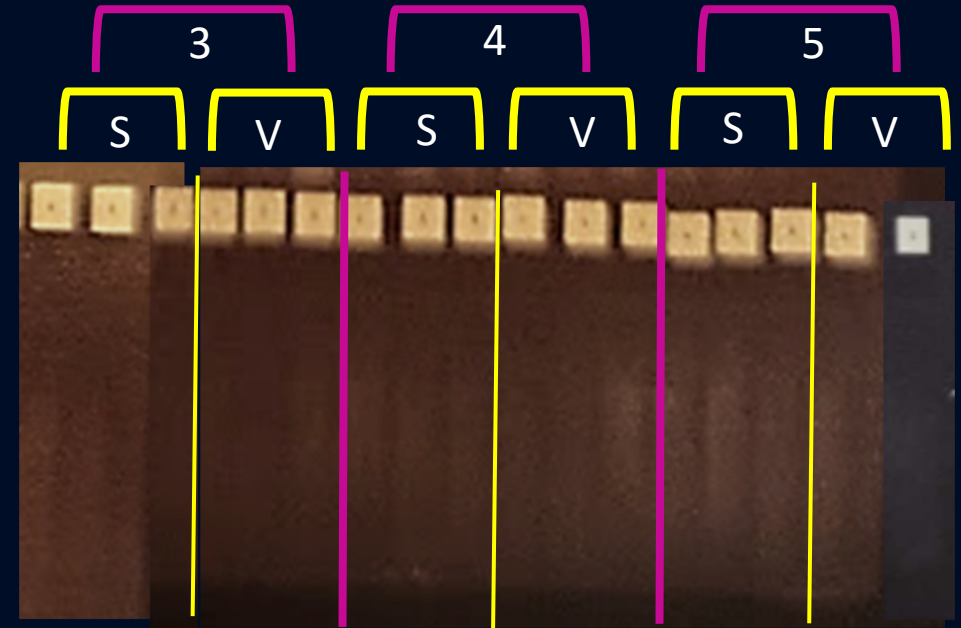
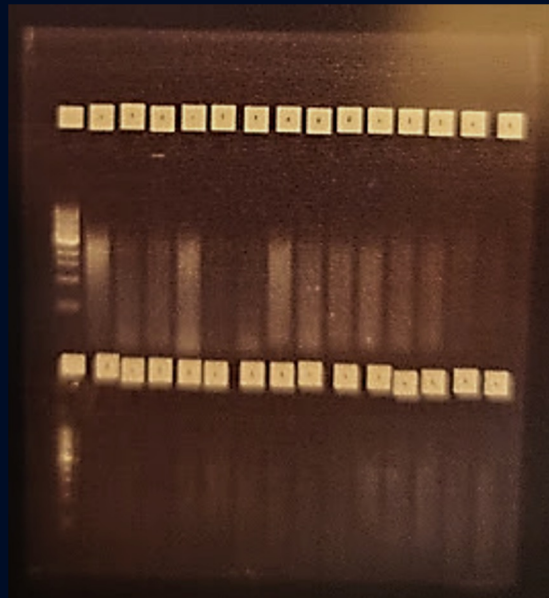
Site 1. 100 meters above AMD input



Site 5. 1,330 meters below AMD input

Microbial Community

- DNA isolation for bacterial and fungal analysis
 - 3 veneers/location
 - 3 sponges/location
- Qiagen DNeasy Power Biofilm Kit
- DNA sequencing by Zymo



Water Chemistry

Cation & Anion Analysis (1x)

- Cations

- Positive charge
- Dissolved metals

- Anions

- Negative charge
- Sulfate, nitrate, phosphate

Water Chemistry (weekly)

- pH
- Temperature
- Dissolved oxygen
- Specific conductivity
- Turbidity
- Chloride



Water Chemistry

Weekly Water Chemistry Averages

Site	Temp C	DO mg/L	SPC uS/cm	pH	Cl- mg/L	Turbidity NTU
1	21.12	7.76	828.17	8.18	29.84	46.28
2	20.85	7.72	840.17	7.70	29.89	50.86
MD	12.38	9.11	8709.67	4.32	83.80	26.92
3	19.97	7.46	1730.17	6.56	88.47	81.04
4	20.05	6.46	1711.67	6.68	95.79	115.87
5	20.95	8.28	1362.33	8.05	34.44	318.88

Site	Nitrate ug/L	Sulfate mg/L
1	1171.8	231.1
2	1095.2	230.9
MD	145	7988.4
3	881.2	1041.5
4	1165.4	1060.3
5	2022.4	852.7

Cation & Anion

Metal	Al	Mn	Fe	As
standard in PPM= mg/L	0.05-0.2	0.0500	0.3000	0.0100
Site 1	0.1058	0.0580	1.4726	0.1505
Site 2	0.0843	0.0486	1.1556	0.2713
MD	49.3456	2.8300	1196.5100	0.0031
Site 3	5.2289	0.3496	125.8032	0.0045
Site 4	60.6489	3.6983	1161.3825	bdl
Site 5	2.9414	0.2715	42.2713	bdl

Impacts



Overall Results Thus Far

- Microbial communities are altered
 - Bacterial and fungal communities are reduced and/or altered by AMD presence
 - Microbial communities are primarily responsible for decomposition of organic materials (leaf litter, wood)
- Functionality is decreased
 - Decomposition of organic materials is reduced
 - Carbon sequestration will be impacted by reduced availability of decayed organic matter
 - Nutrient transfer to other waterways is impacted
- Pollutants are transferred into additional waterways

Thank You!

