Bimonthly sampling.jpg:

An ORSANCO environmental scientist collects an Ohio River water sample for the agency’s bimonthly monitoring program, one of the several projects tracking water quality in the river. (Courtesy of ORSANCO)

Catfishing Ohio River.jpg

A catfishing tournament on the Ohio River in 2017. People are mostly exposed to mercury through eating contaminated fish. (Courtesy of the Louisville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Anglers.jpg

Anglers at the Falls of the Ohio State Park. (Courtesy of William Alden/flickr)

Myers Lock and Dam.jpg

The John T. Myers Lock and Dam. ORSANCO lists seven species that shouldn’t be eaten more than once a month from the John T. Myers Locks and Dam in southern Indiana to where the river empties into the Mississippi River due to mercury concerns. (Courtesy of the Louisville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

Striped bass.jpg

A hybrid striped bass from the Wabash River. A 2010 study found five of 12 hybrid striped bass samples from the Ohio River tested higher than the EPA mercury limit. (Courtesy of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Midwest Region)

Clifty Creek.jpg

Clifty Creek Station, a coal plant in Madison, Indiana, released 12 pounds of mercury into the Ohio River in 2017. (Courtesy of Wikimedia Commons)