Using Duration Curves in TMDL Development & Implementation Planning

ASI WPCA "States Helping States" Conference Call July 1, 2003

Discussion Panelists:

Tom Stiles (Kansas Dept. of Health & Environment) Bruce Cleland (America's Clean Water Foundation)

Conference Call Overview

V Background & Basics	(Tom)
🗹 Update on Kansas Applications	(Tom)
Extended Uses	(Bruce)
🖌 Linking to Implementation	(Bruce)

Duration Curves Call Objectives



Create an awareness of efforts in this area

 \star Initiate an exchange of ideas among States

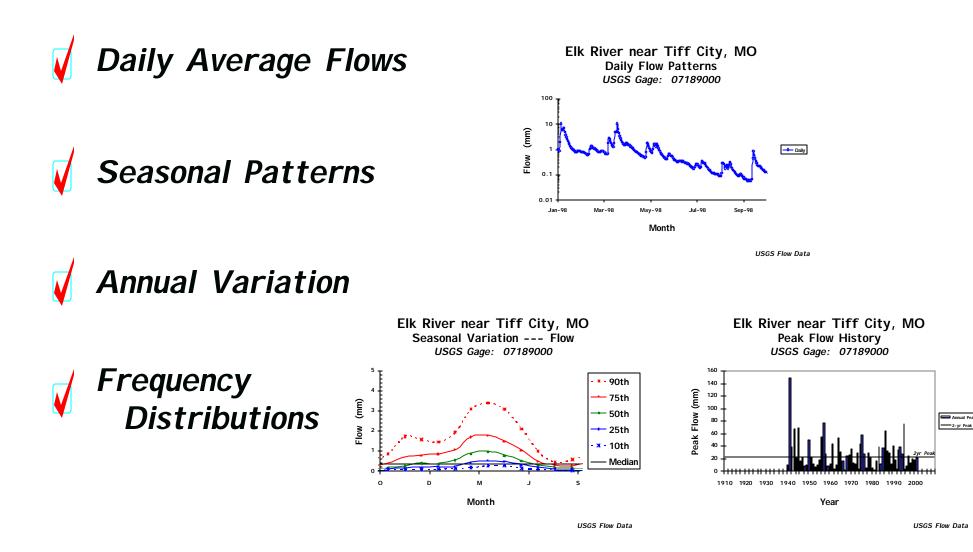
- Use several examples to frame the problem
- Highlight issues encountered
- Approaches to work through challenges
- Expand network of contacts

Background



- 🔆 One of the perpetual TMDL questions ---How to address design flow conditions ...
 - Proper "design" storms or recurrence intervals
 - Higher flows and NPS issues
 - Continually looking at workable approaches
 - Growing interest in use of "Load Duration Curves"

Some Basic Concepts



Basics -- Flow Duration

A Based on Cumulative Frequency Distribution

Historic hydrologic record -- daily average flows [e.g. download from USGS NWIS-Web]

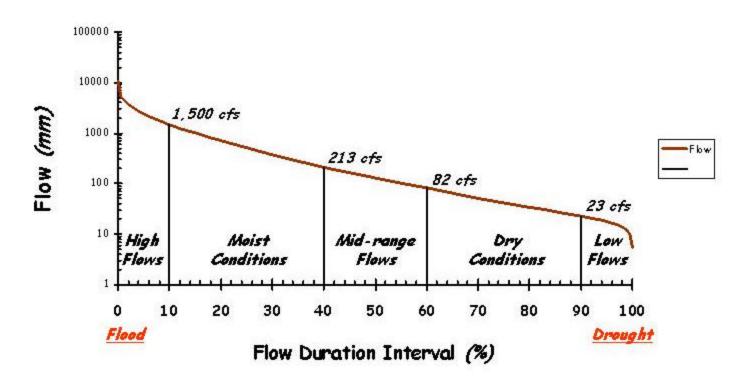
Developed with statistical software or spreadsheet [e.g. =PERCENTILE(a1:a3650,0.5) in Excel]



Can also look at other key recurrence intervals [e.g. median flow, 2-year peak, 7Q10]

Basics -- Flow Duration

St. Marys River at Decatur, IN Flow Duration Curve USGS Gage: 04181500





621 square miles

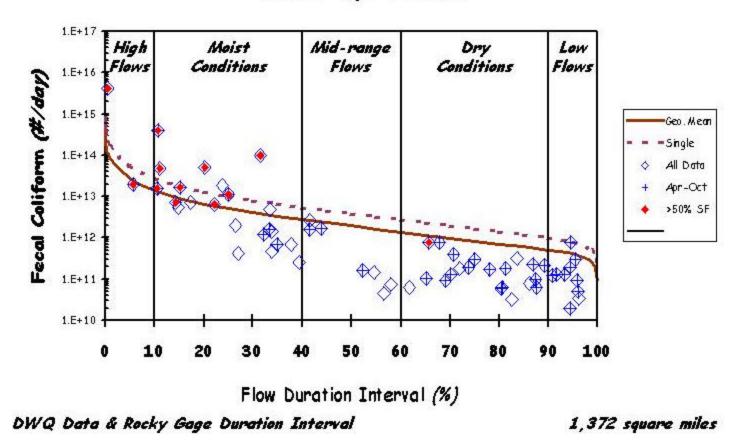
Basics -- Load Duration



- Y-axis becomes water quality parameter value [e.g. load or concentration]
- X-axis position matches flow recurrence interval
- *Curve determined by target concentration <u>and</u> flow associated with recurrence interval*

Basics -- Load Duration

Rocky River near Norwood, NC Load Duration Curve (1997 - 2002 Monitoring Data) Site: Q9120000



<u>Basics</u>

🔆 Method offers a number of advantages Moves away from single point estimate Easier to explain – fairly simple graphic display Context for looking at monitoring / modeling data Targeting focus – framework to evaluate options Being evaluated as a tool in more & more States

<u>Advantages</u>

Context to <u>interpret</u> monitoring & modeling data
Help <u>guide</u> implementation

- Targeted **Participants**
- Targeted **Programs**
- Targeted Activities
- Targeted Areas

Latest Kansas Applications

🔆 Arkansas River Chlorides

Hutchinson – Upstream Site, Salt Plants

Maize - Downstream Site, Historic Loss of Flow at Lower Flows

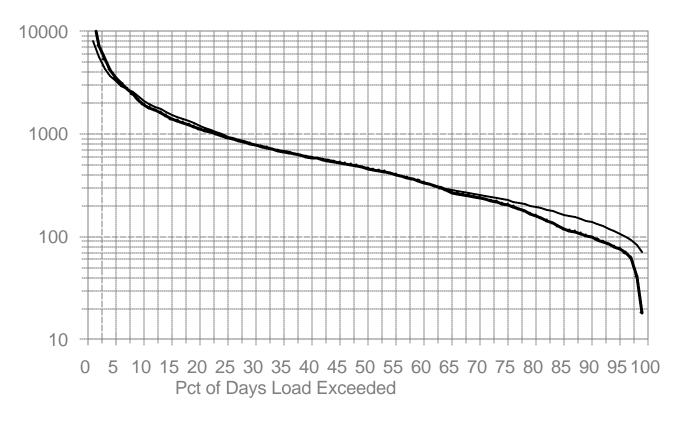
No Significant Difference in Chlorides

Significant Loss of Water and Chloride Load into Freshwater Aquifer

TMDL to set Cap on Upstream Load to Reduce Load Lost to Aquifer

Arkansas River Chlorides

Ark River Chloride Loads Between Hutch and Maize



Latest Kansas Applications



Historic Mining Area in Tri-State Region

Baxter Springs Represents the Total Contribution from Drainage

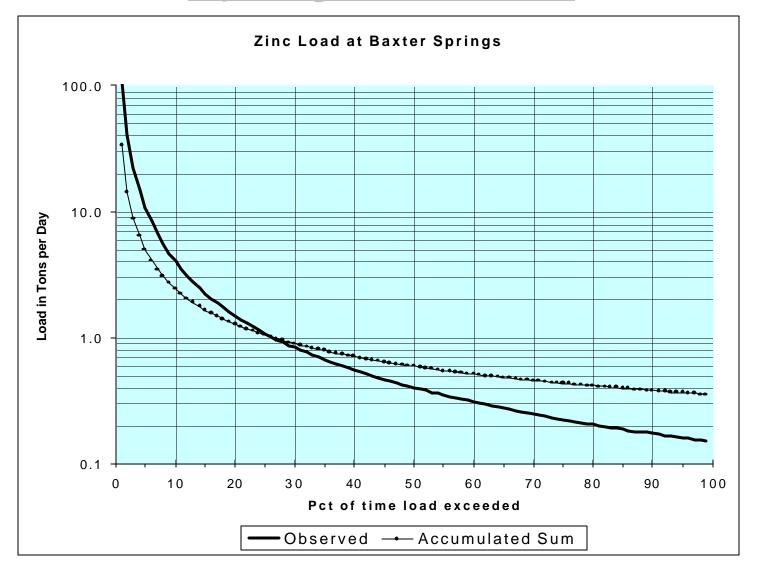
Accumulations from Upstream Tribs Greater Than Observed Zinc Loads at Lower Flows

Observed Loads Exceed Accumulated Sum of Loads at Higher Flows

Hints at Deposition of Load at Lower Flows, Resuspension of Zinc Load at Higher Flows

In-Stream Impoundment Located above Baxter Springs on the River; Silt Trap

Spring River Zinc



Extended Uses

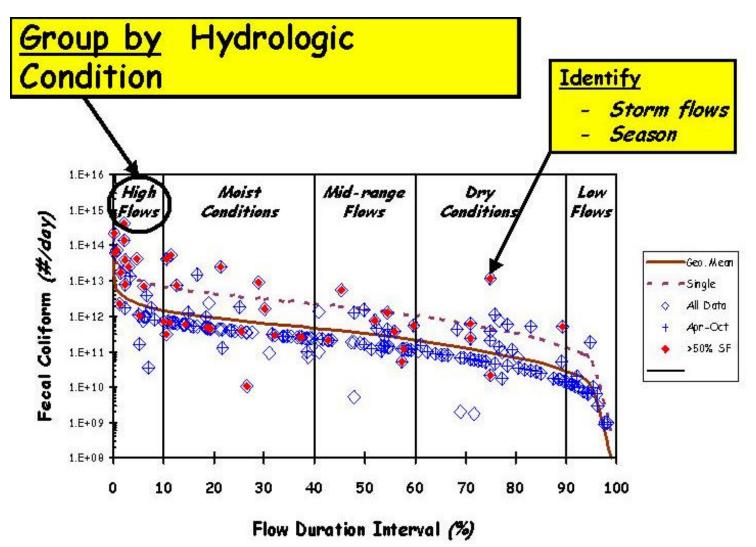


Enhanced description of water quality concerns

Improved basic understanding of key processes

V Focus on solution development

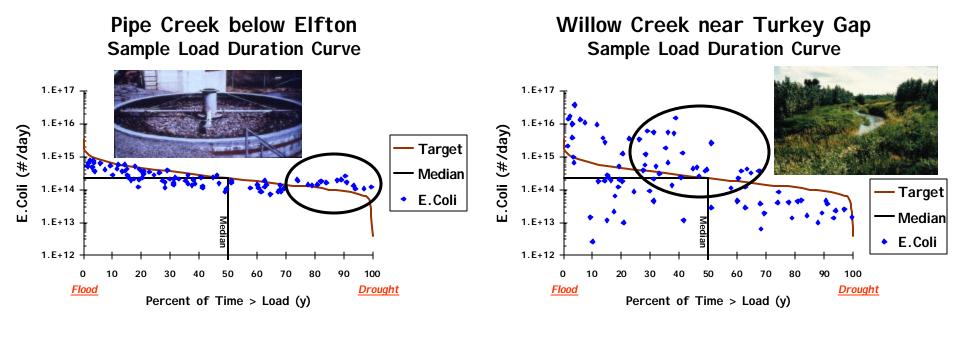
Enhanced Assessment



Enhanced Assessment



Watershed Condition -- Hydrologic



TARGETED Participants: Point Sources

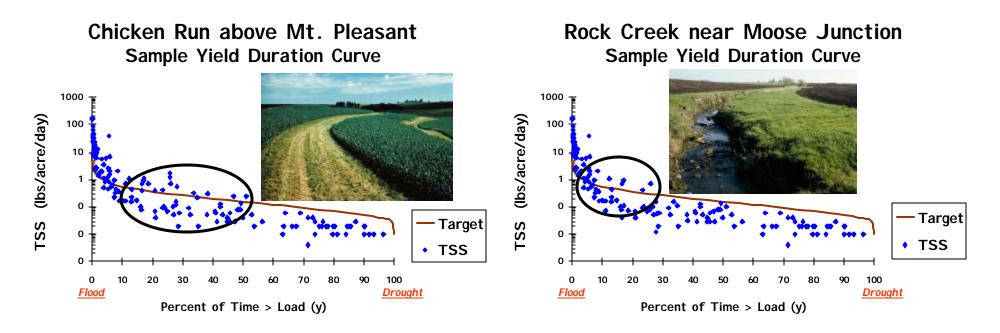
TARGETED Programs: Riparian

Riparian Buffers (e.g. CRP, CREP)

Enhanced Assessment



Contributing Areas



TARGETED Activities: Contour Strips, Conservation Tillage TARGETED Areas: Streambank Erosion, Bank Stability

Enhanced Assessment



Provides view beyond "Status & Trends"

Expanded watershed characterization

Use with volunteer monitoring efforts

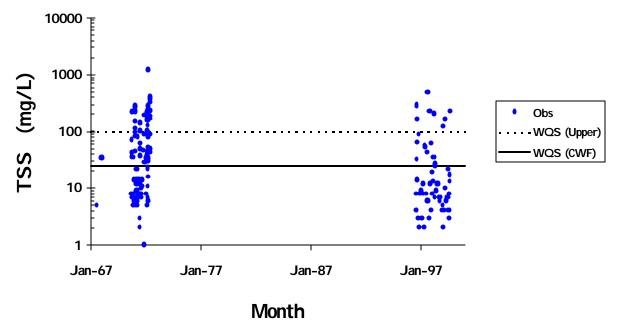
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Linkage to other analytical methods (e.g. models, Bacteria Source Tracking)

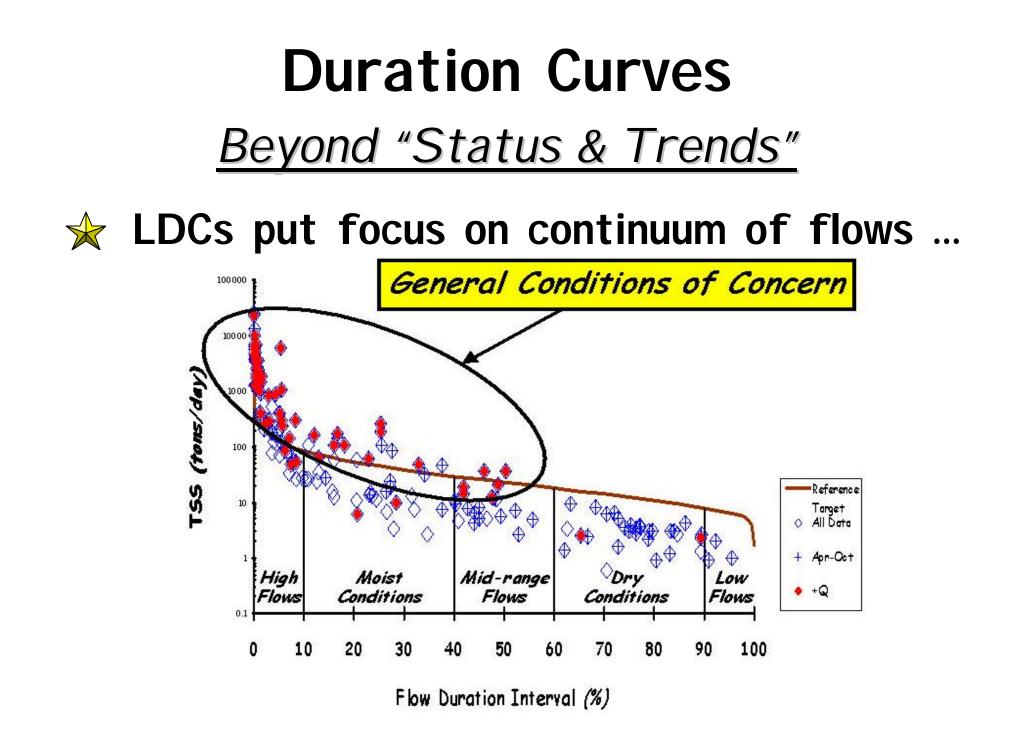
Beyond "Status & Trends"

★ At first glance, a large gap ...

Conodoguinet Creek near Hogestown Time Series Site ID: 01570000



USGS Water Quality Data

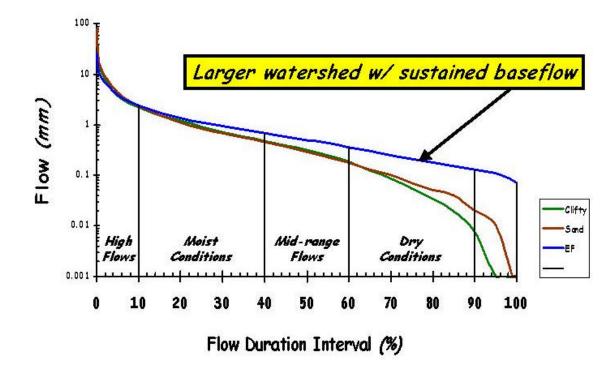


Expanded Characterization

★ Importance of watershed size ...

Smaller ==> flashier at high flows; drier at low flows

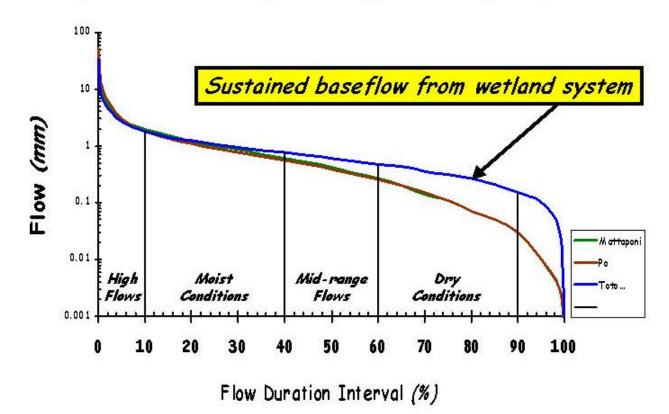
Comparison: Clifty, Sand, & E.F. White



Expanded Characterization

★ Importance of wetlands & lakes ...

Comparison: Totopotomoy, Mattoponi, & Po

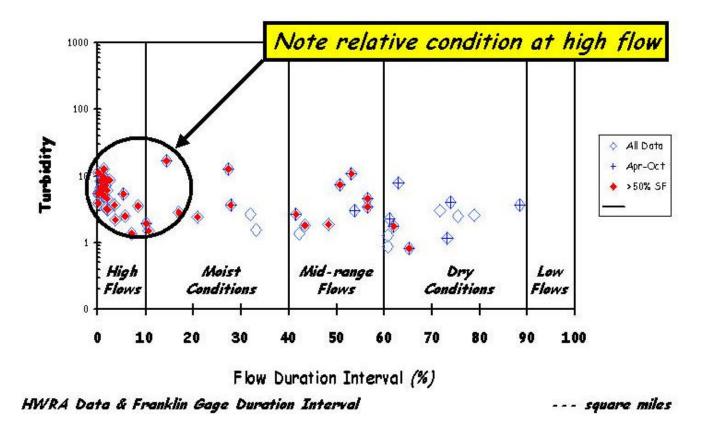


Use with Volunteer Monitoring Data

★ Reference watershed

Murray Branch

WQ Duration Curve (2000 - 2002 Monitoring Data)

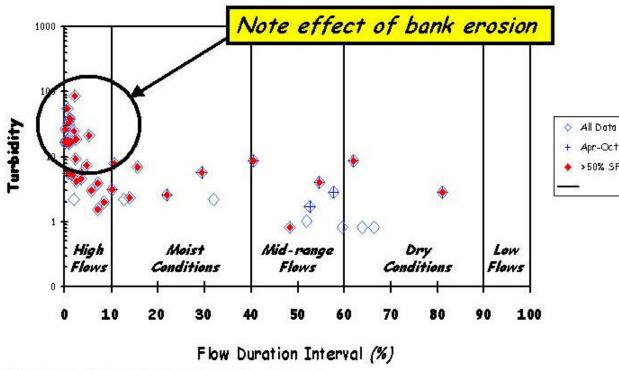


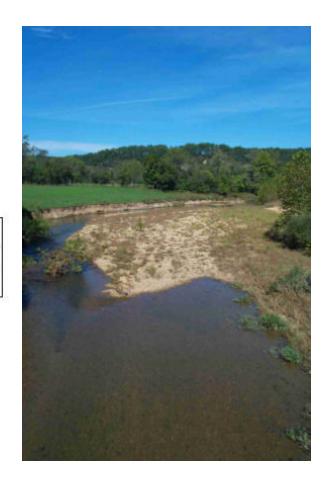
Use with Volunteer Monitoring Data

★ Provides feedback opportunities ...

Harpeth River

WQ Duration Curve (2000 - 2002 Monitoring Data)

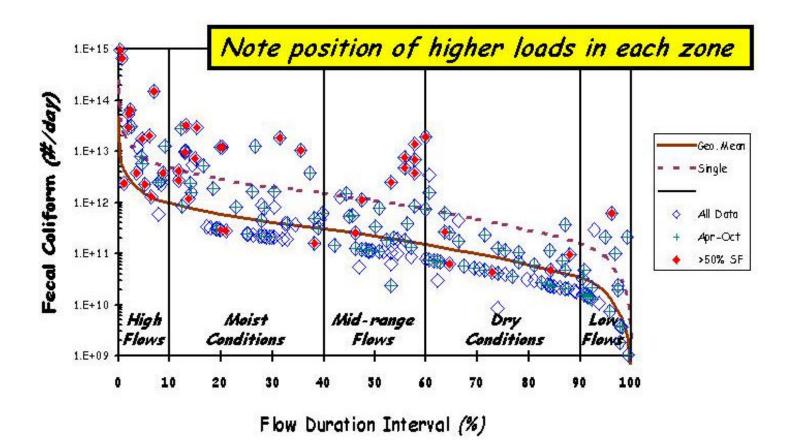




HWRA Data & Franklin Gage Duration Interval

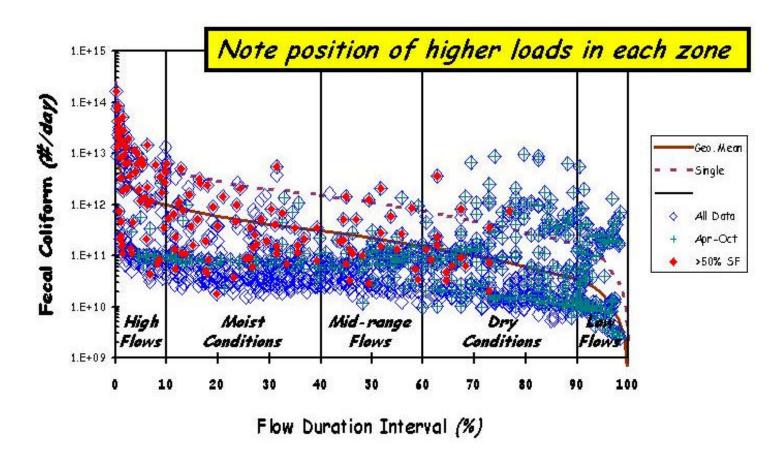
<u>Comparing WQ Data to Model Output</u>

Catstooth Creek Load Duration Curve (1978 - 2002 Monitoring Data)



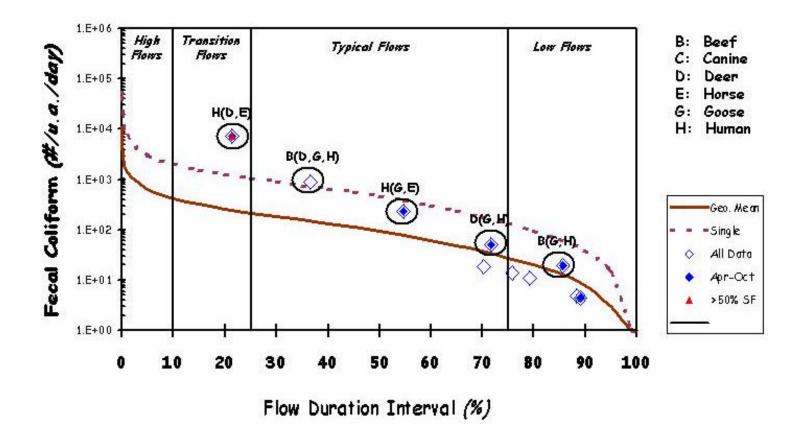
Comparing WQ Data to Model Output

Catstooth Creek Load Duration Curve (1993-95 Model Output)



Look at Bacteria Source Tracking Data

Spots Run Modified LDC (Monitoring Data w/ BST)



Linking to Implementation Efforts

Focus: Source Areas & Delivery Mechanisms

EXA	MPLE	Duration Curve Zone					
	Source Area	<u>High</u>	<u>Moist</u>	Mid-Range	Dry	Low	
	Point source				М	Н	
	Septic systems			М	Н		
	Riparian areas		Н	Н	М		
	Stormwater: Impervious		Н	Н	Н		
	CSO's	Н	Н	М			
	Stormwater: Upland	Н	Н	М			
		Potential for source area contribution under					
		given hydrologic condition					

Linking to Implementation Efforts

Focus: Potential Management Practices

EXAMPLE		Duration Curve Zone				
	Source Area	<u>High</u>	<u>Moist</u>	Mid-Range	Dry	Low
	Point source controls	L	L	M	Н	H
	Septic system inspection	L	М	Н	Н	М
	CSO repair / abatement	Н	Н	Н		
	SSO repair / abatement			М	Н	Н
	Riparian buffers		Н	Н	Н	
	Pasture management	Н	Н	М		
	Pet waste education & ordinances		М	Н	Н	
	Hobby farm livestock education & ordinances		Н	н	М	
		Potential for effective load reductions under				
		given hydrologic condition				

Linking to Implementation Efforts

Focus: Source Areas & Delivery Mechanisms

Example: Agricultural Erosion Control

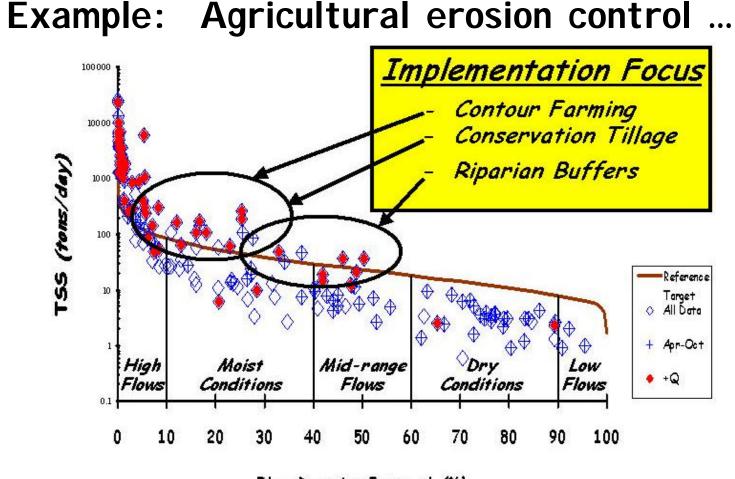
Gully Stabilization (e.g. grade stabilization, grassed waterways)

Bank Stabilization (e.g. channel stabilization, bank protection)

Agricultural Fields (e.g. residue management, contour cropping)

🖌 Filter Strips

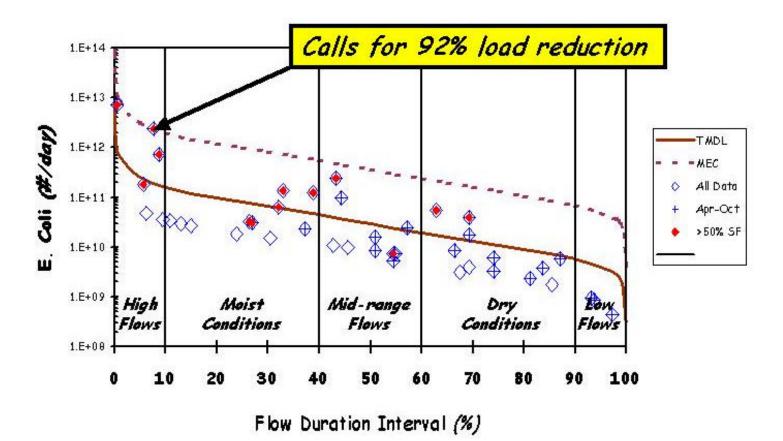
Linking to Implementation Efforts

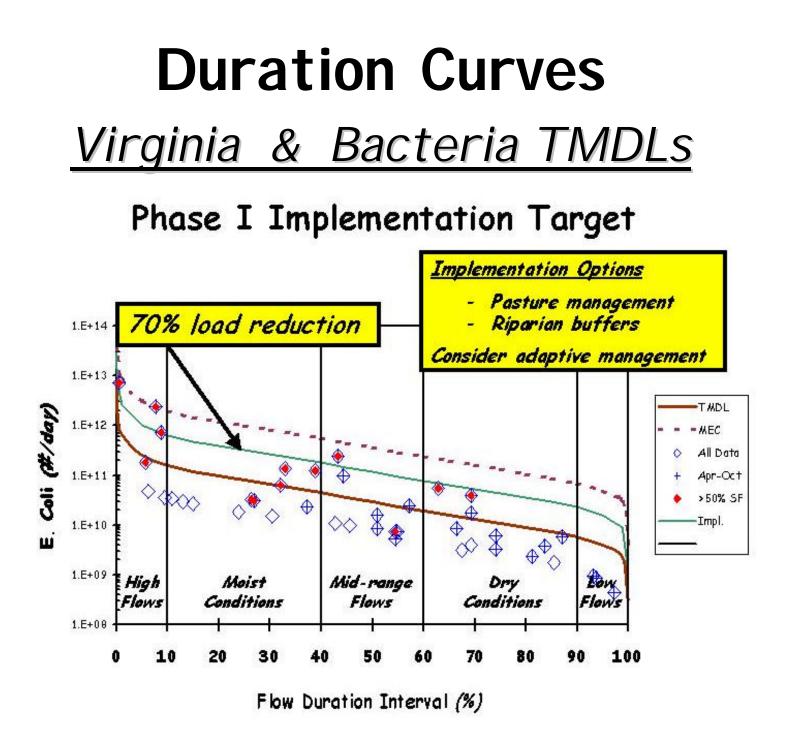


Flow Duration Interval (%)

Virginia & Bacteria TMDLs

Maximum Exceedance Curve Load Duration (1990-2001 Monitoring Data)





Connecting the Pieces

Combined Sewer Overflows



- Separation
- Storage Basins
- Tunnels
- **Treatment Basins**

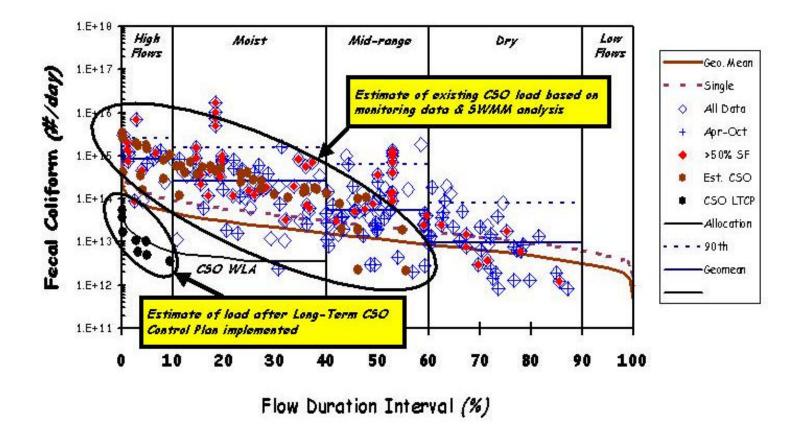
Calculation

🖌 SWMM Modeling



Connecting the Pieces <u>CSOs – One Approach</u> Crooked River at Freedom Bend

Load Duration Curve (1974 - 1995 Monitoring Data)



TMDL Summary

Crooked River



🔆 Components <u>plus</u> Opportunities

TMDL SUMMARY	TMDL SUMMARYLoads expressed as (cfu/day)				
	<u>High</u>	<u>Moist</u>	Mid-Range	Dry	Low
Reduction	<mark>92</mark> %	<mark>90</mark> %	79%	41%	0%
TMDL	1.39E+14	5.09E+13	2.37E+13	1.15E+13	5.09E+12
Load Allocations	9.32E+12	2.73E+12	2.26E+13	1.05E+13	4.22E+12
Wasteload Allocations	4.68E+11	4.68E+11	4.68E+11	4.68E+11	4.68E+11
CSO	1.25E+14	4.58E+13	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Margin of Safety	4.11E+12	1.89E+12	6.20E+11	4.99E+11	4.06E+11
Implementation	Long Term CSO Plan		Municipal NPDES		PDES
Opportunities			Riparian Protection		
		Pet Waste Ordinance			
	Stormwater Mgt.		Mgt.		

<u>Contacts</u>



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