

Presented to an advisory committee of the DRBC on August 24, 2017.  
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# Delaware River Basin Commission

## **Review & Evaluation of Ultimate BOD Data from Point Sources in the Delaware Estuary**

*Model Expert Panel Meeting*

*July 25 – 26, 2017*

*Namsoo Suk, Ph.D., DRBC*

**WQAC Meeting August 24, 2017**



**Delaware River Basin Commission**

DELAWARE • NEW JERSEY  
PENNSYLVANIA • NEW YORK  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



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*WHYY – Radio Times program*



## **Review & Evaluation of BOD-90 Data for the Delaware Estuary**

Erik L. Silldorff (November 18, 2016)

# Background

## Nutrient Control under DRBC's Regulation

- ❑ DRBC issued CBOD<sub>20</sub> wasteload allocations in 1968 for dischargers in Zones 2 – 5
- ❑ Required Zone % reduction of CBOD<sub>20</sub> : 86% – 89.25%
- ❑ Effluent limitation for ammonia-nitrogen is 30-day average of 35 mg/L for dischargers in the Estuary

# Ultimate BOD Monitoring

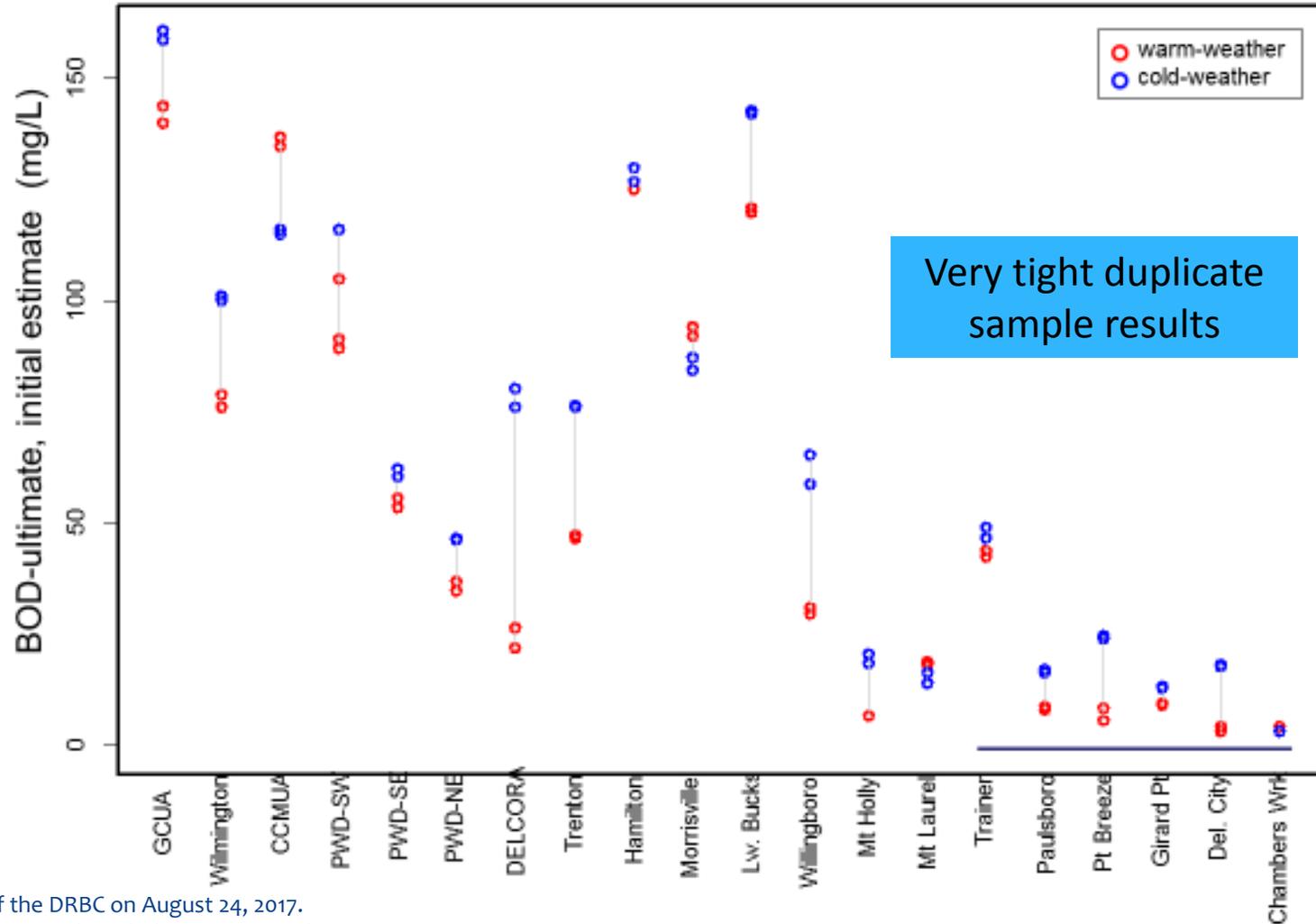
- ❑ 20 point source dischargers (14 municipal and 6 industrial)
- ❑ Effluents were collected in summer of 2015 and winter of 2016
- ❑ One duplicate analysis for each sample
- ❑ Work group was formed and established a procedure
- ❑ Single laboratory (NJDOH Lab) was used

# Measured Parameters and Frequencies

	Day 0	Day 5	Day 10	Day 20	Day 40	Day 60	Day 90
BOD		0	0	0	0	0	0
NH3-N	0					0	0
TKN	0					0	0
NO2+NO3-N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COD	0	0		0		0	0
TOC/DOC	0						0
TP/SRP	0						0

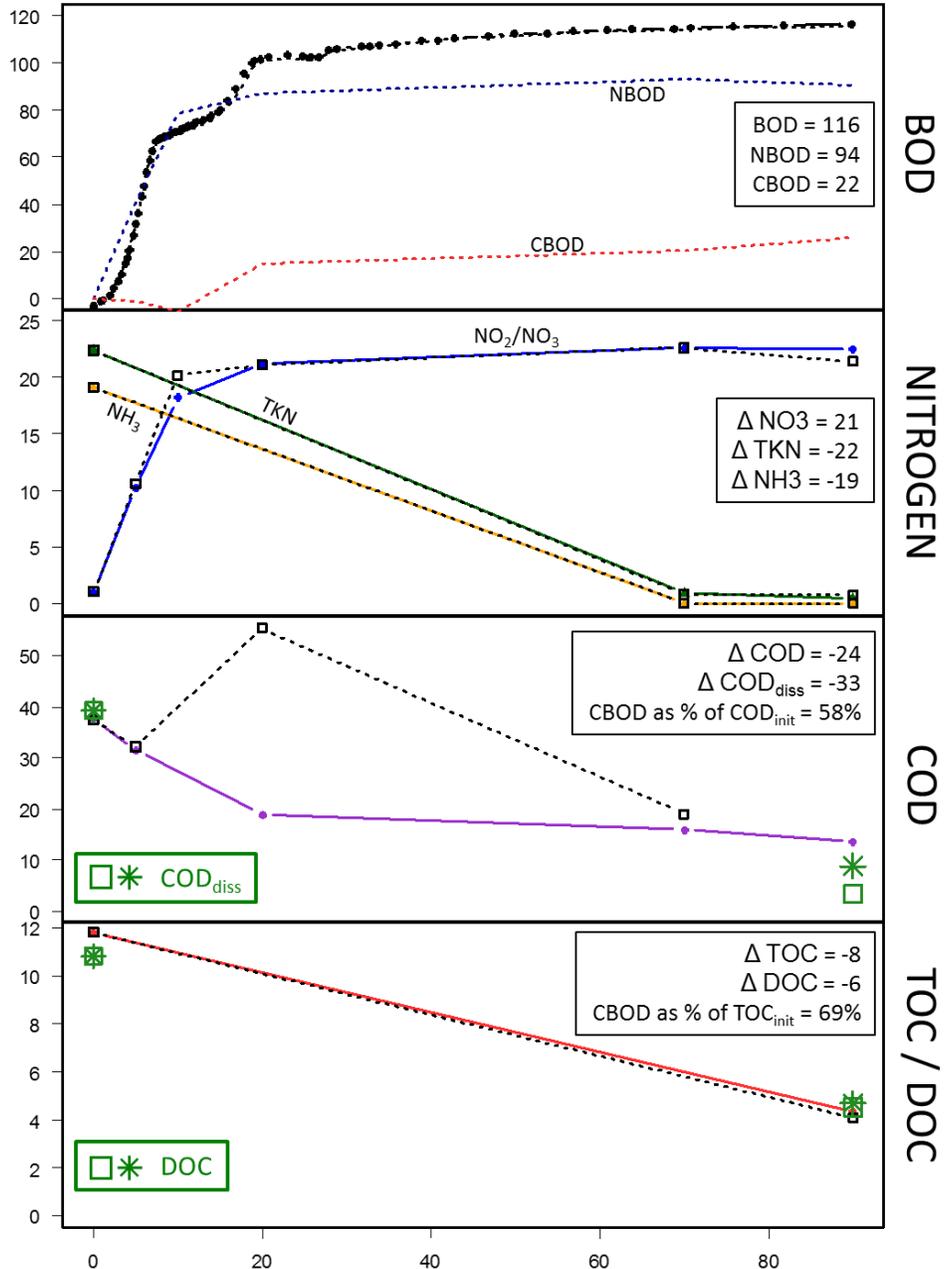
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## BOD-ult for each facility



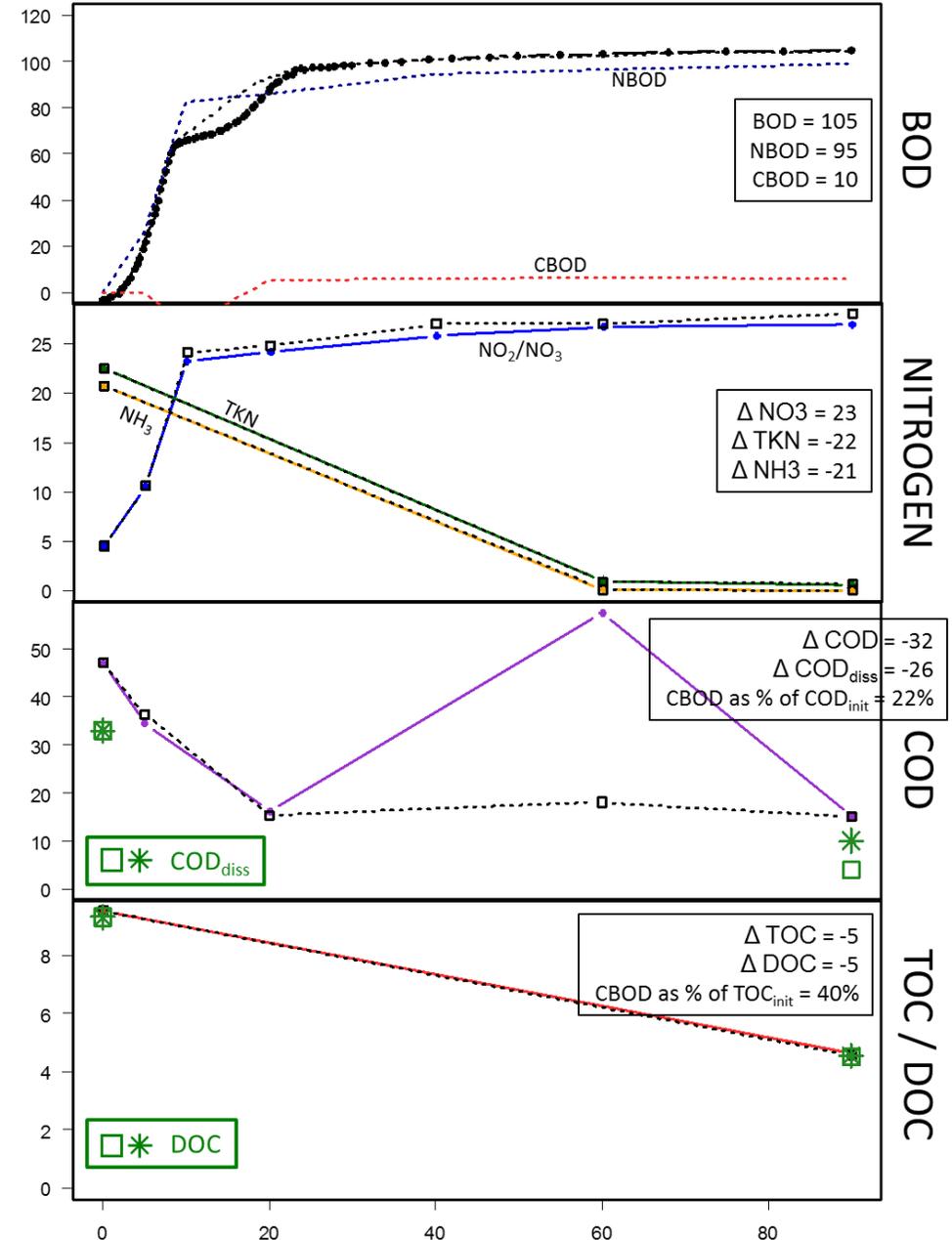
# PWD - Southwest – winter

Q= 196 MGD



# PWD - Southwest – summer (make-up)

Q= 133 MGD



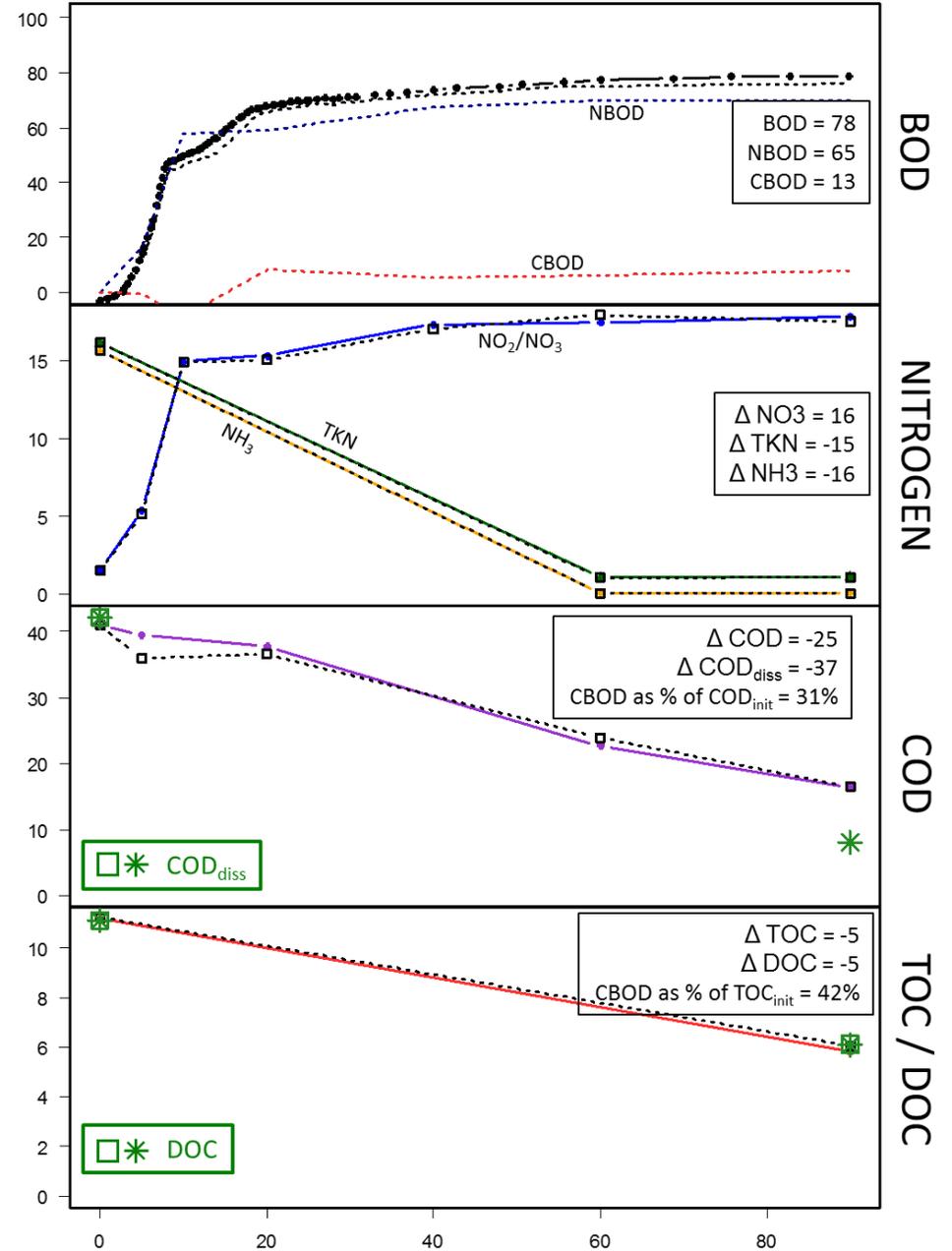
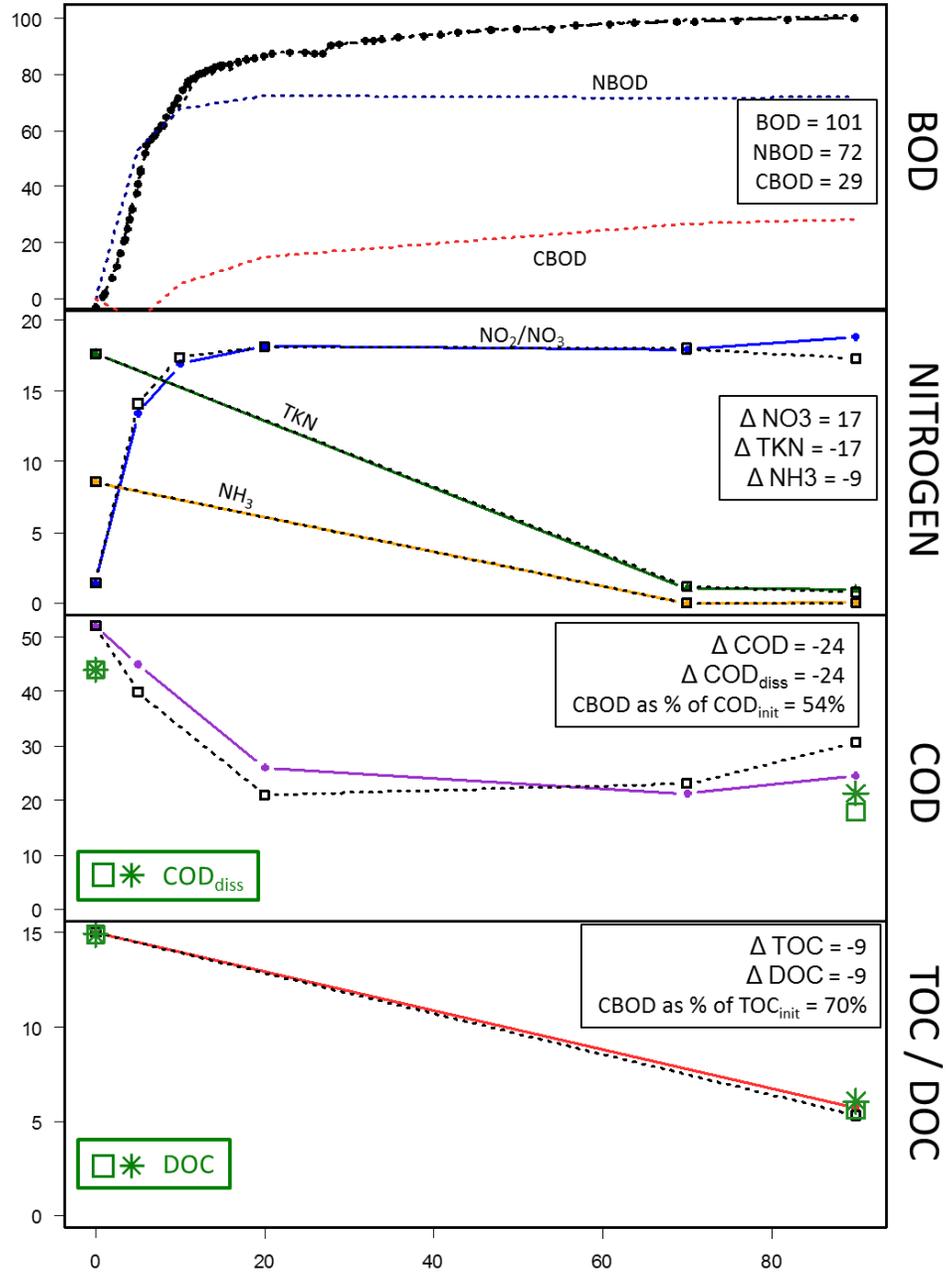
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# Wilmington – winter

Q= 70 MGD

# Wilmington – summer

Q= 57 MGD



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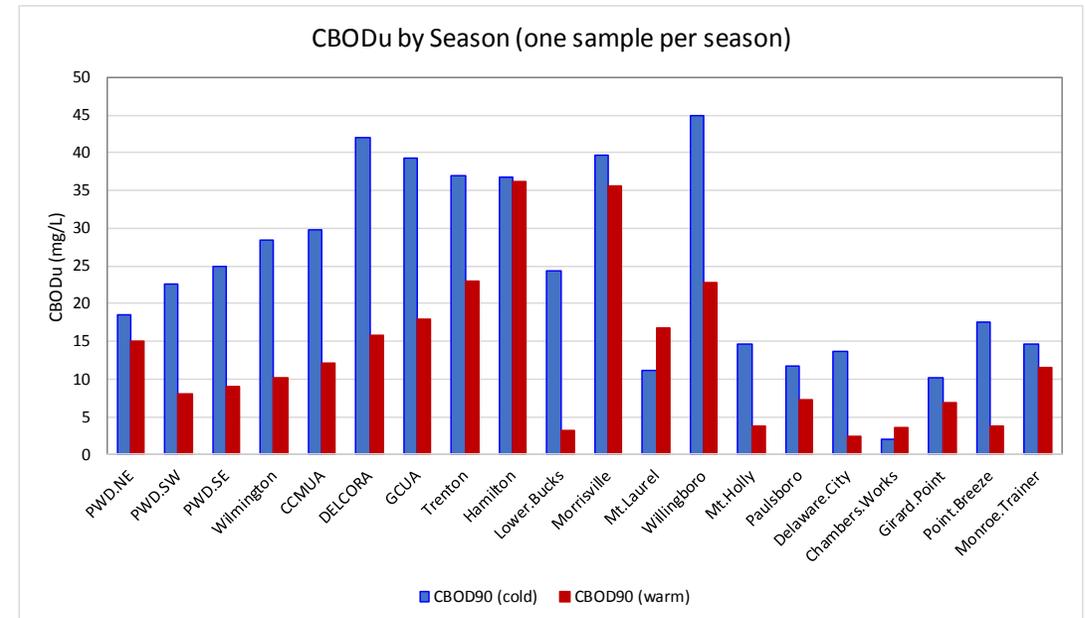
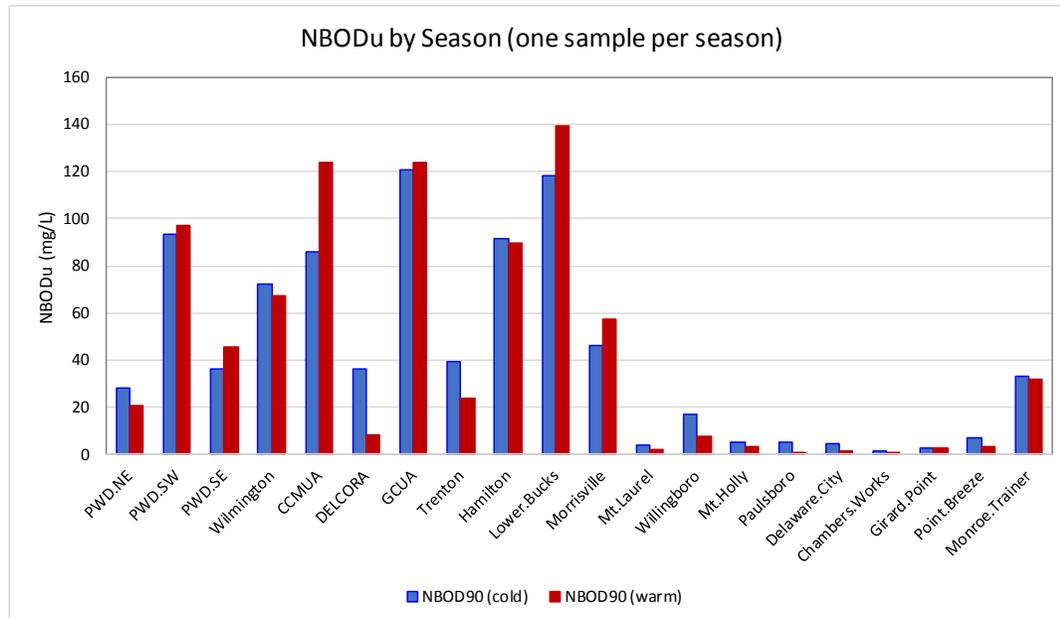
# Seasonality ?

$$\text{NBOD}_u = (\Delta \text{TKN}) * 4.57 \text{ or } 4.33$$

Or

$$\text{NBOD}_u = (\Delta \text{NO}_3\text{-N}) * 4.57 \text{ or } 4.33$$

$$\text{CBOD}_u = \text{BOD}_u - \text{NBOD}_u$$

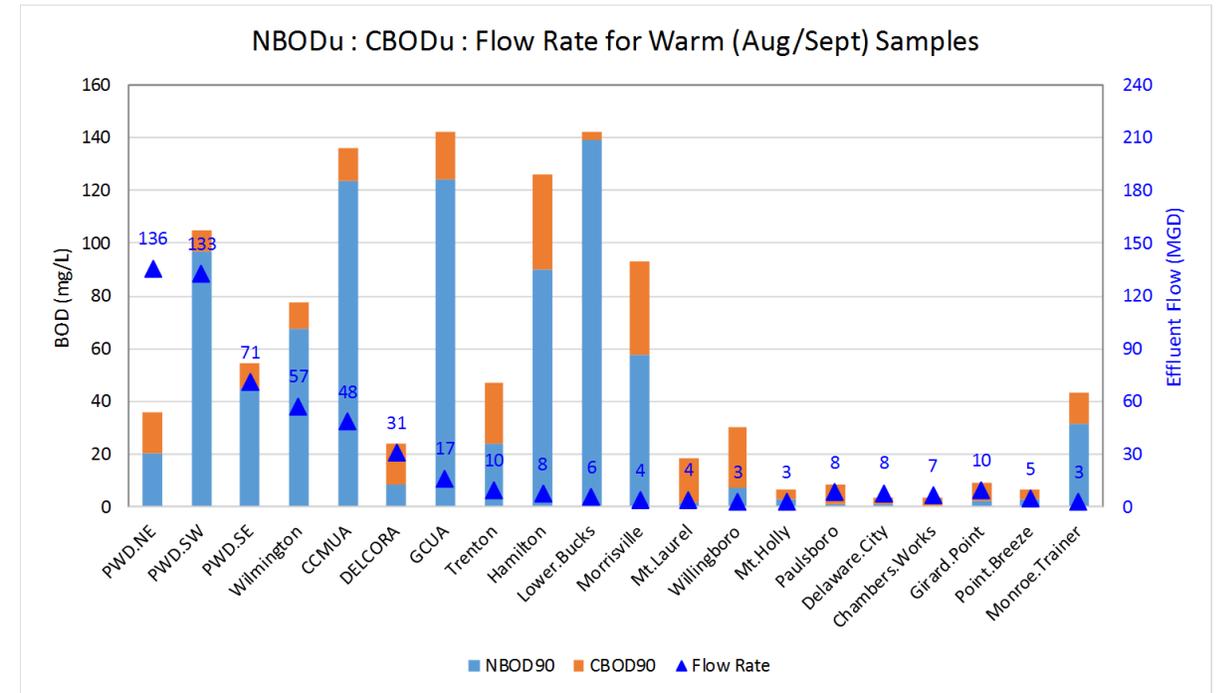
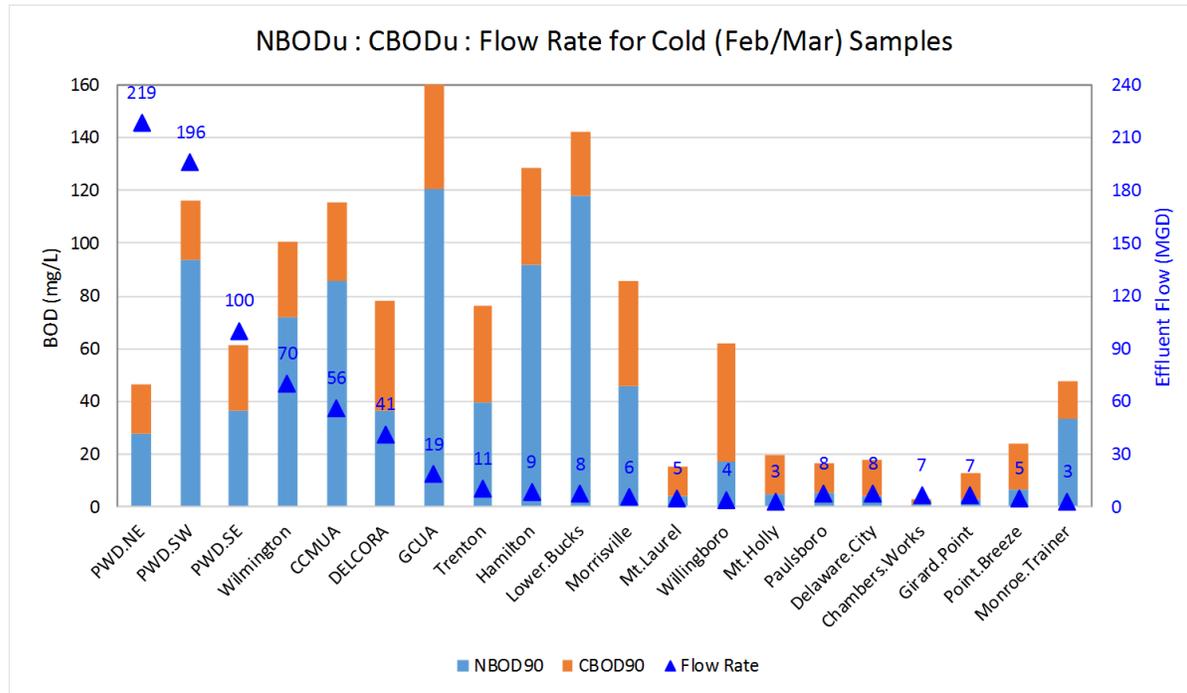


CBOD<sub>u</sub> (cold) > CBOD<sub>u</sub> (warm) for all but two

## NBOD Estimate: Alternative Methods

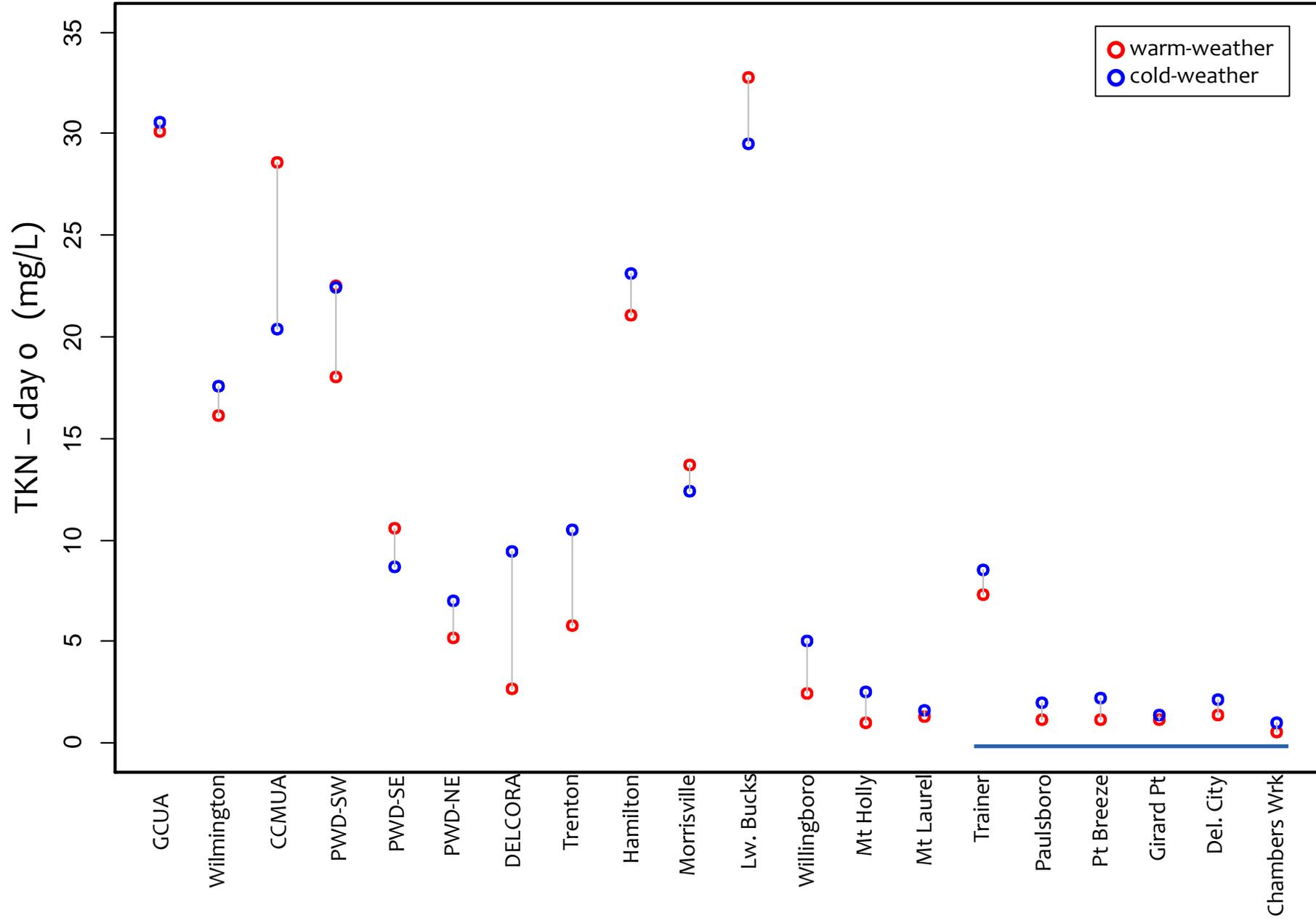
- **Stoichiometry indicates 4.57 mg/L of Oxygen consumption for each mg/L of reduced Nitrogen**
- **Empirical data suggest actual value of 4.33 mg/L**
  - biological uptake
  - utilization of Oxygen from  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{HCO}_3$
- **Two possible methods for estimating net conversion**
  - *increase* in  $\text{NO}_2$ - $\text{NO}_3$  from Day 0 to Day 90
  - *decrease* in TKN from Day 0 to Day 90

# NBOD<sub>u</sub> : CBOD<sub>u</sub> : Flow Rate by Season



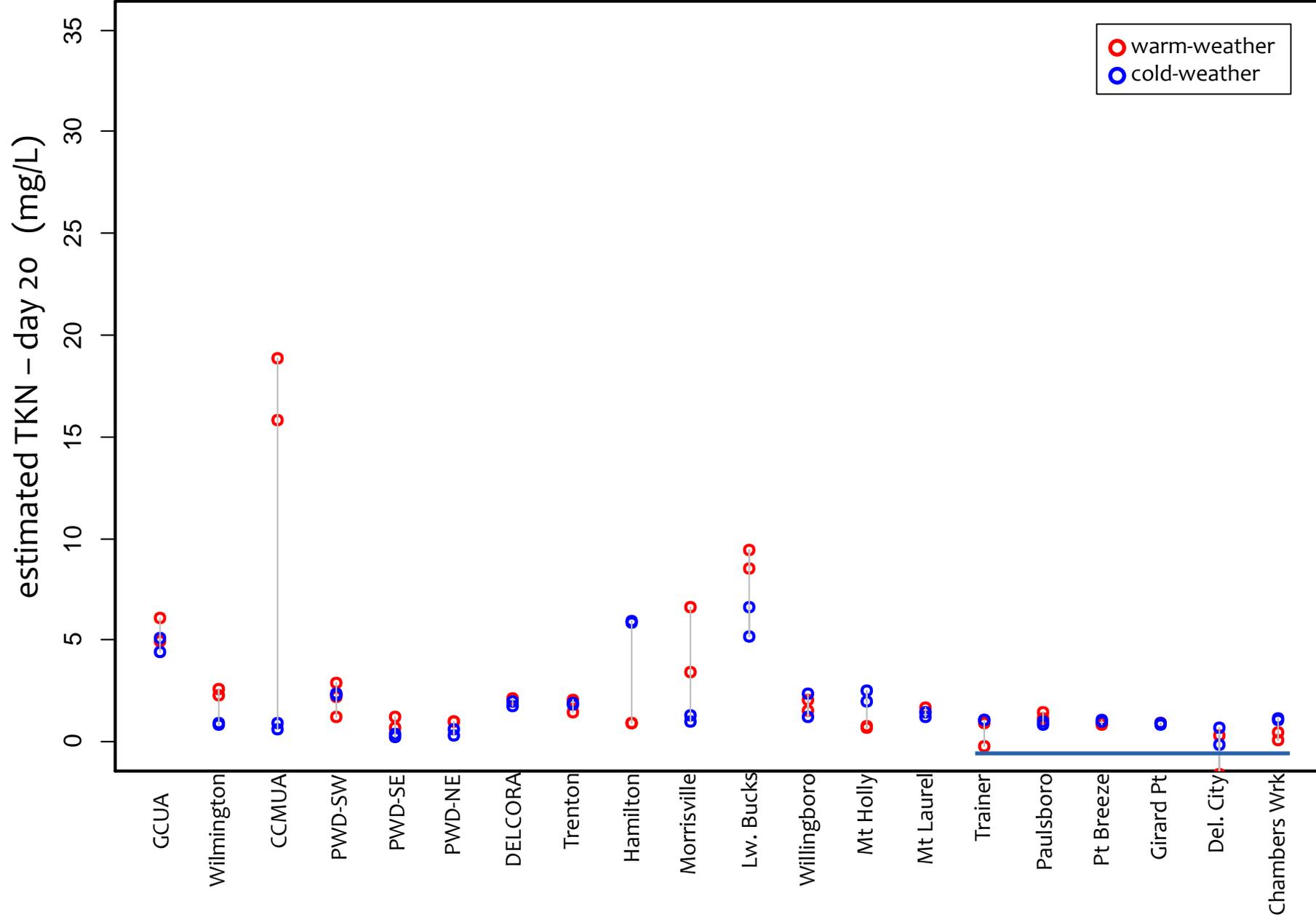
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# TKN for each facility (day 0)



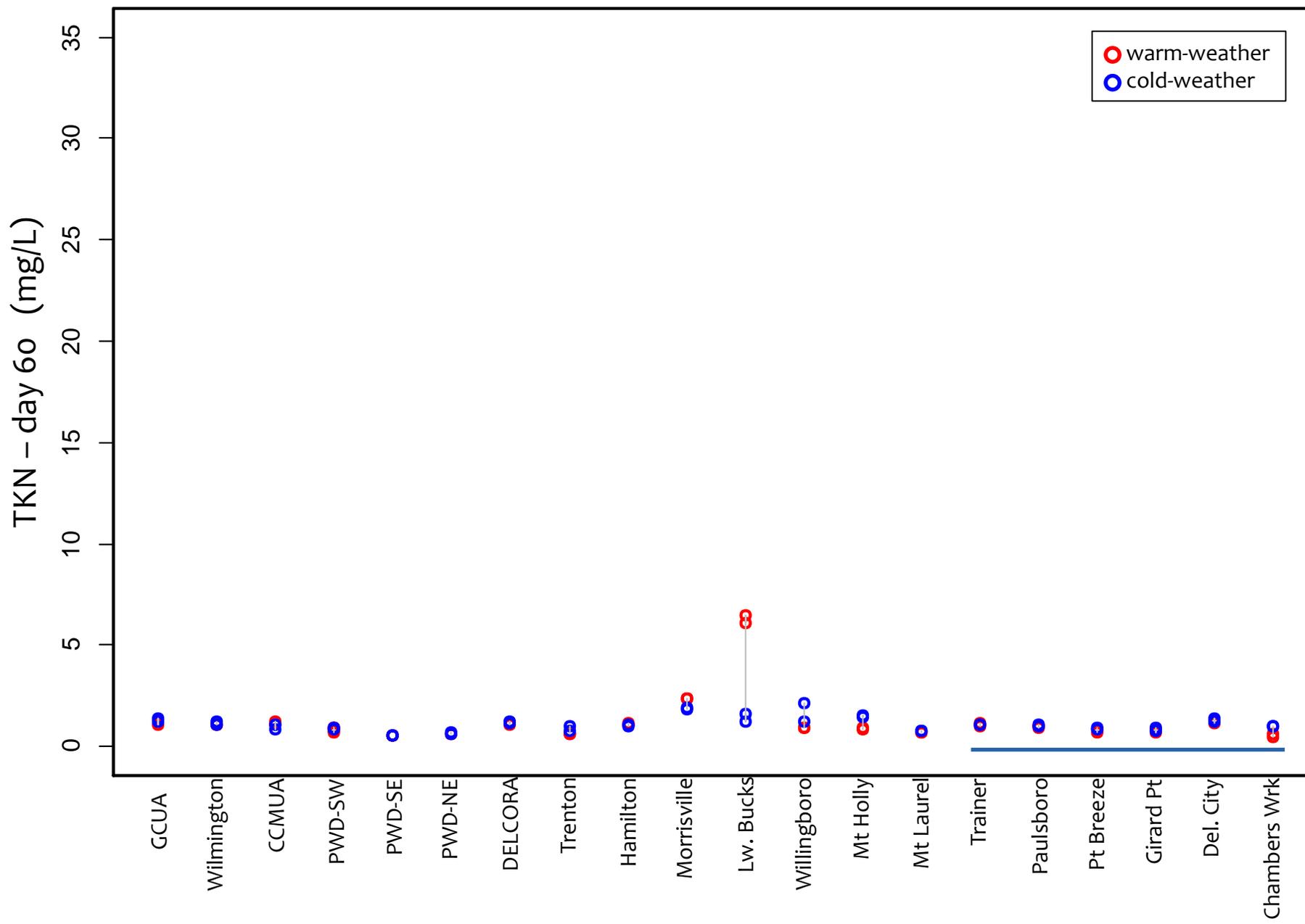
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# TKN for each facility (DAY 20... estimated from NO3 curve)



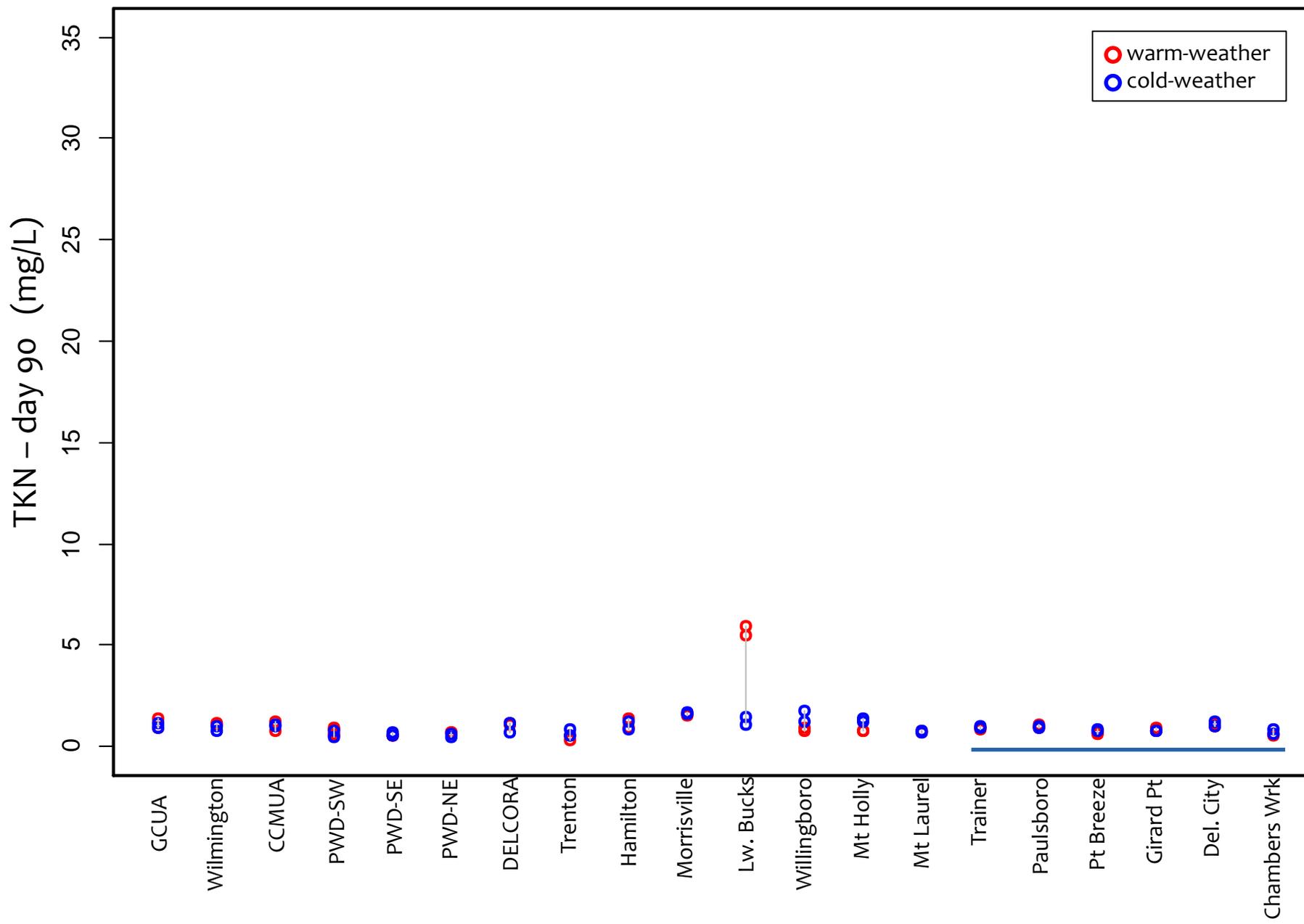
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# TKN for each facility (DAY 60)



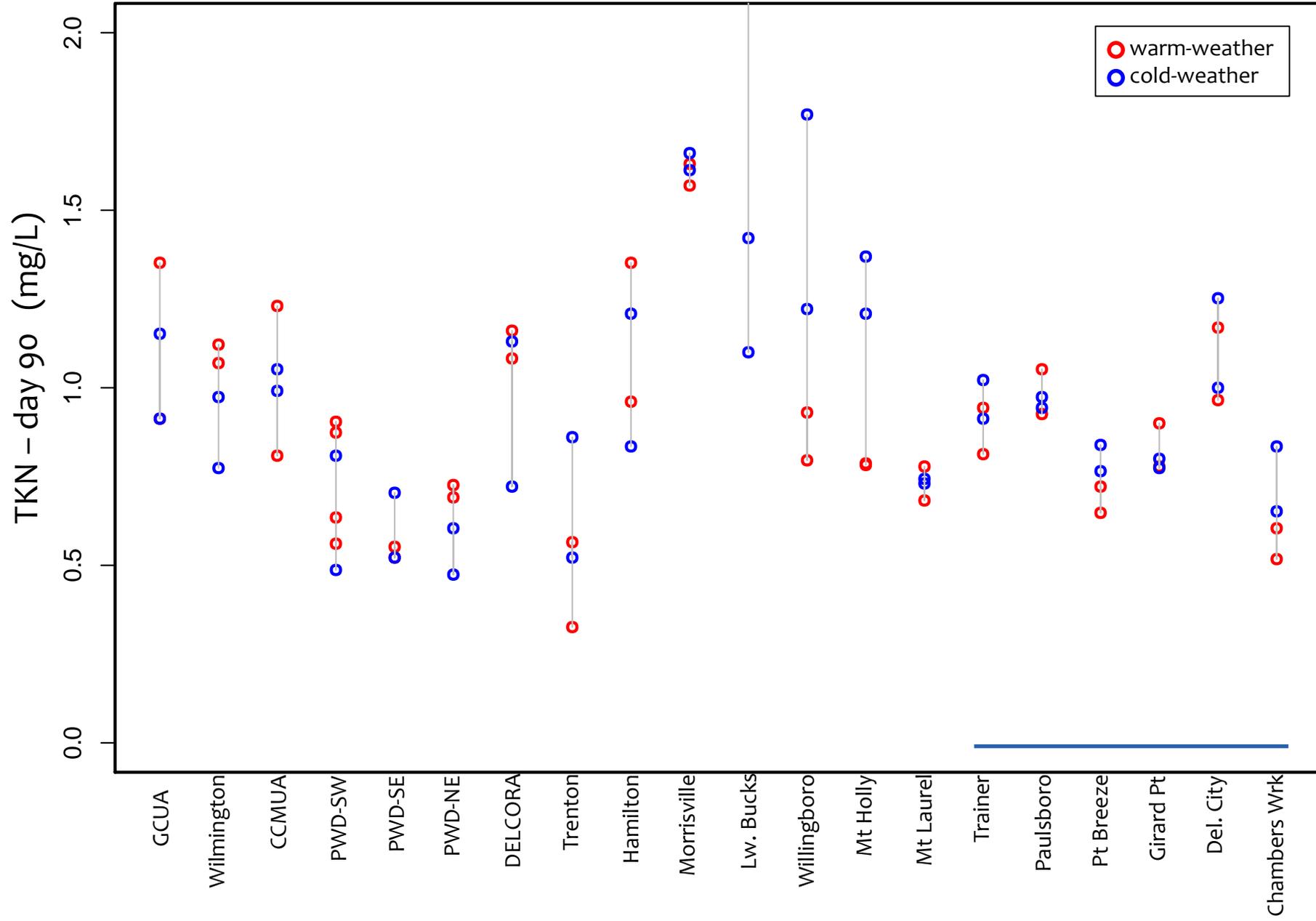
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# TKN for each facility (DAY 90)



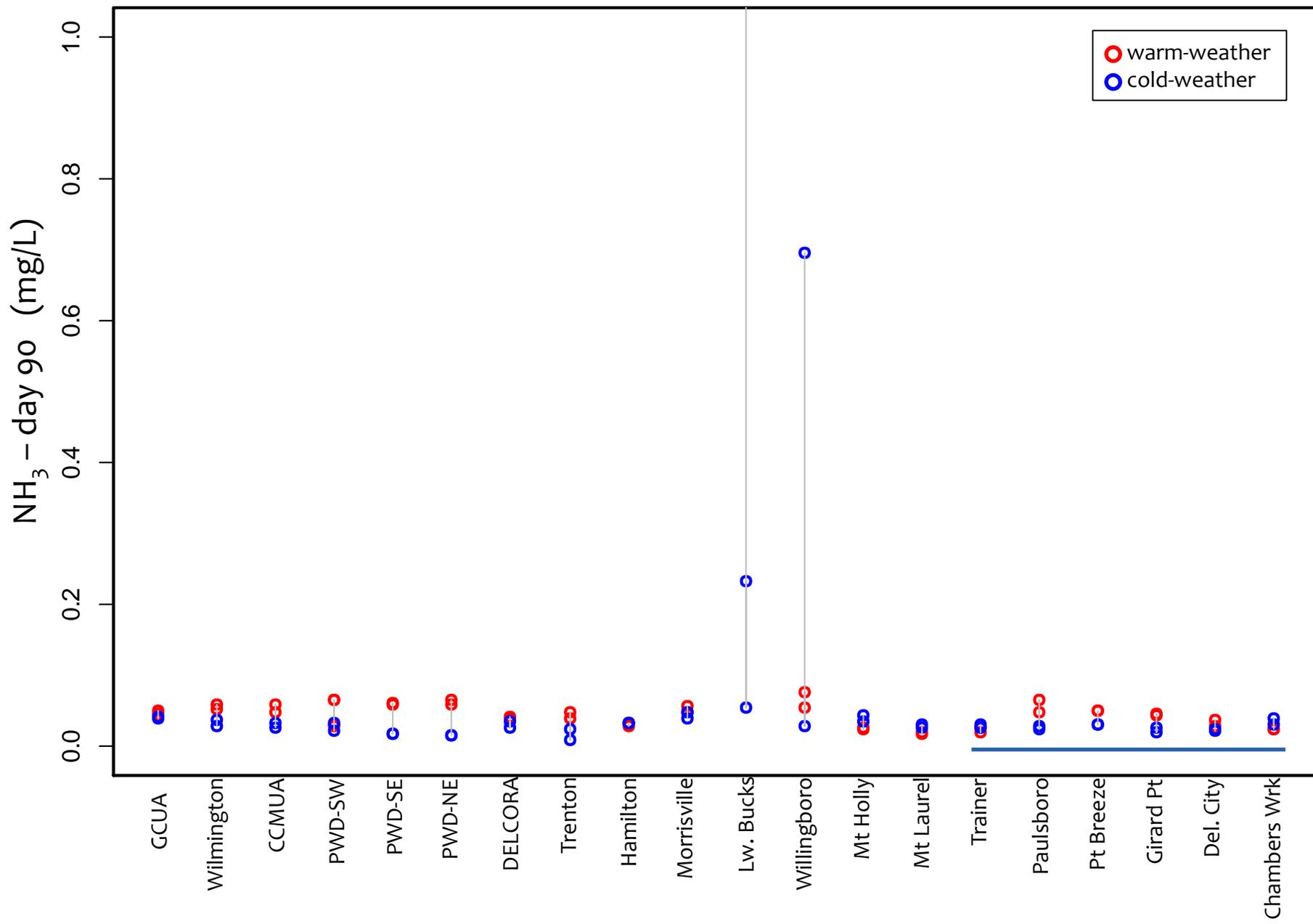
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# TKN for each facility (DAY 90 - zoom)



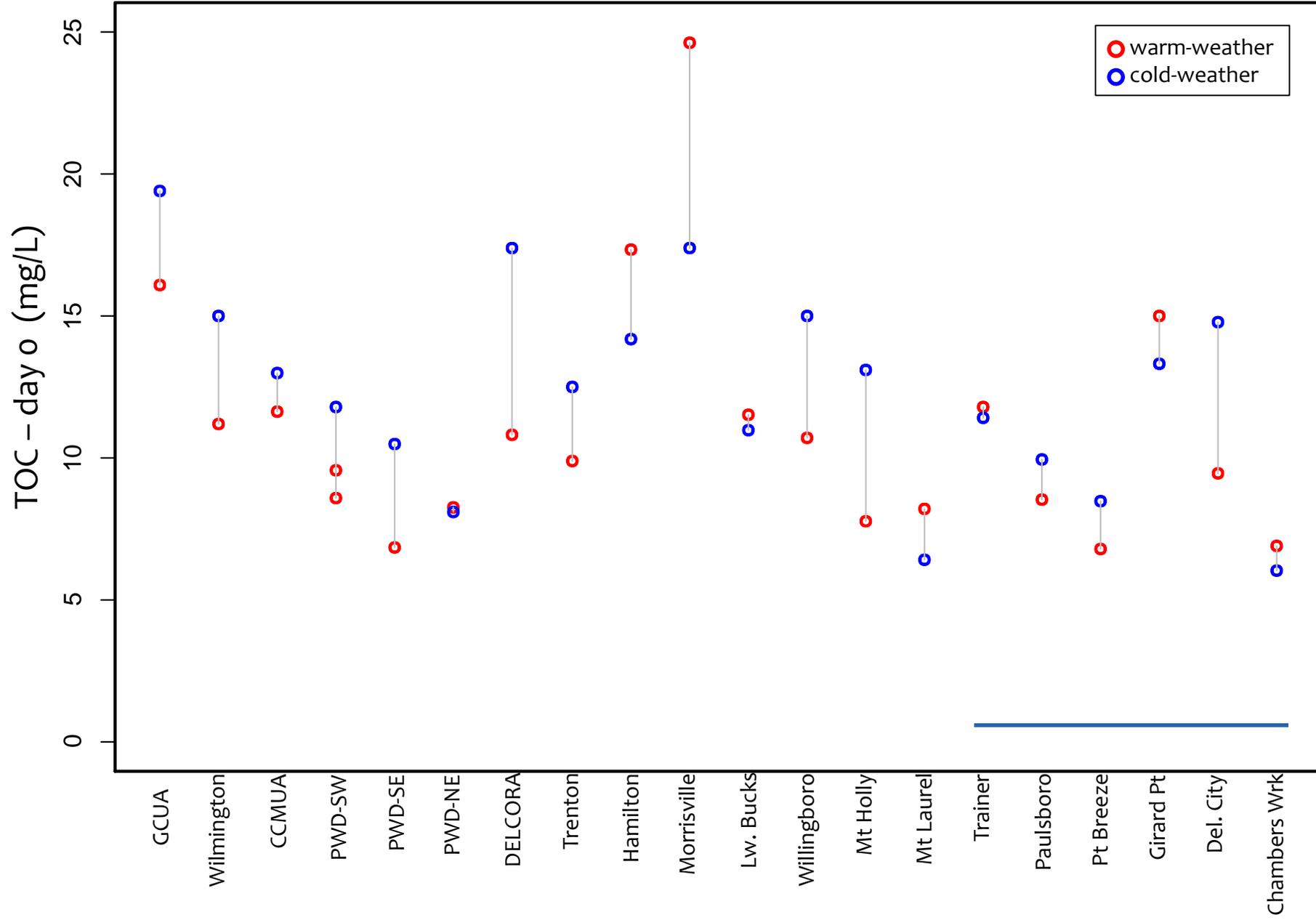
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# NH<sub>3</sub> for each facility (DAY 90 - zoom)



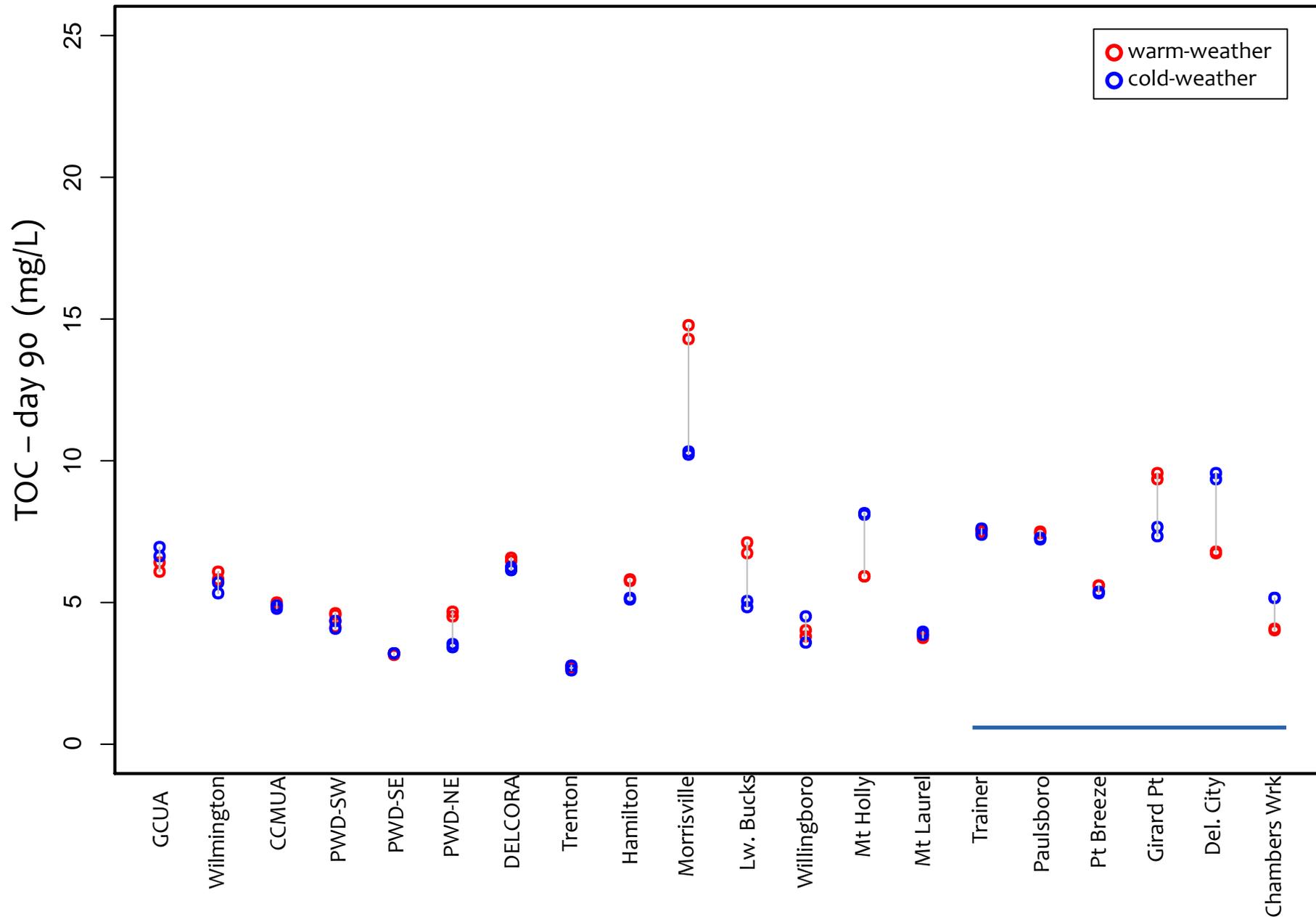
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# TOC (initial) for each facility



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# TOC for each facility (DAY 90)



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## Initial Observations

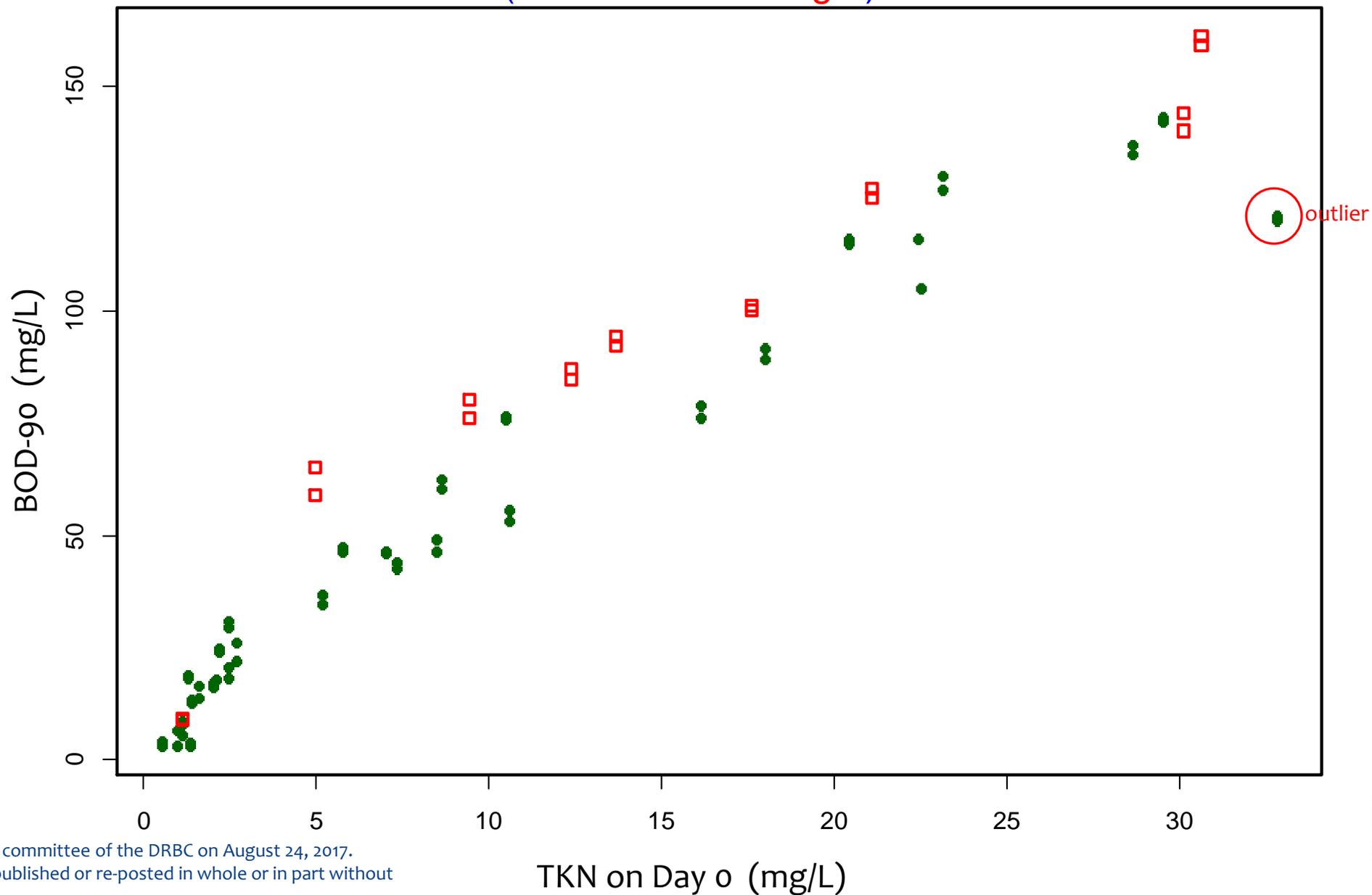
- **Incredible range of BOD-90: <5 mg/L to >150 mg/L**
- **High BOD-90 clearly associated with high TKN**
- **Oxidation of TKN fast (Day 20) and nearly complete by Day 60**  
→ approximately 1 mg/L of refractory TKN remaining for most samples
- **Oxidation of organic carbon much less complete, greater refractory pool (*parallel patterns in COD*)**
- **COD curves mostly decline, but some with peculiar rebound**  
→ Mt Laurel, Chambers Works, Delaware City

## NBOD Estimate: Alternative Methods

- **NO<sub>3</sub> increase slightly higher than TKN decrease overall**
- **NO<sub>3</sub> more variable through time, leading to greater uncertainty**
- **TKN may have utility since observed on Day 0**
- **Utility & need for statistical models of NBOD, CBOD?**

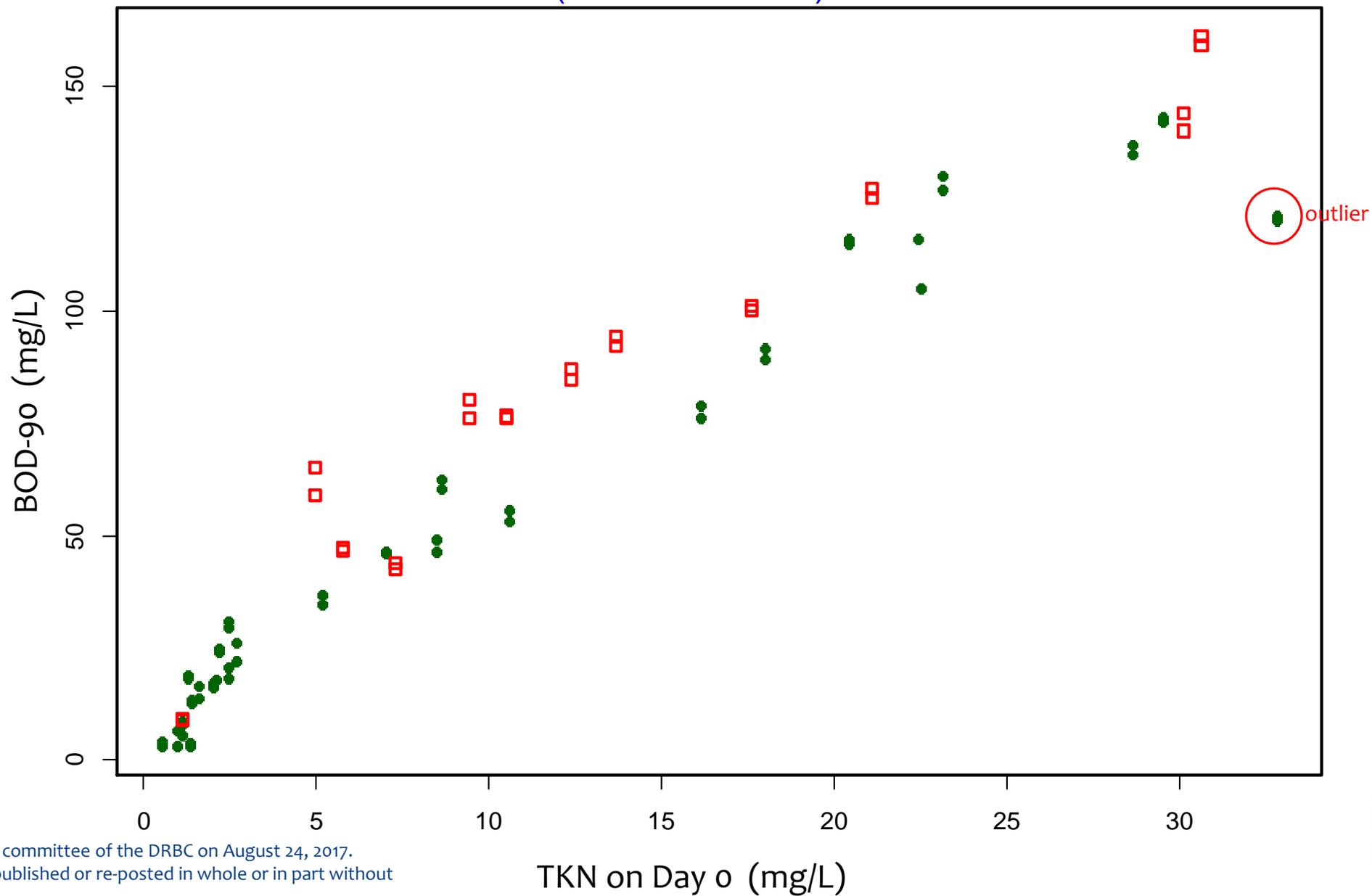
# Relationship between BOD-90 and TKN

(red: TOC > 15 mg/L)



# Relationship between BOD-90 and TKN

(red: COD > 50)



# BOD Estimation from Initial Conditions

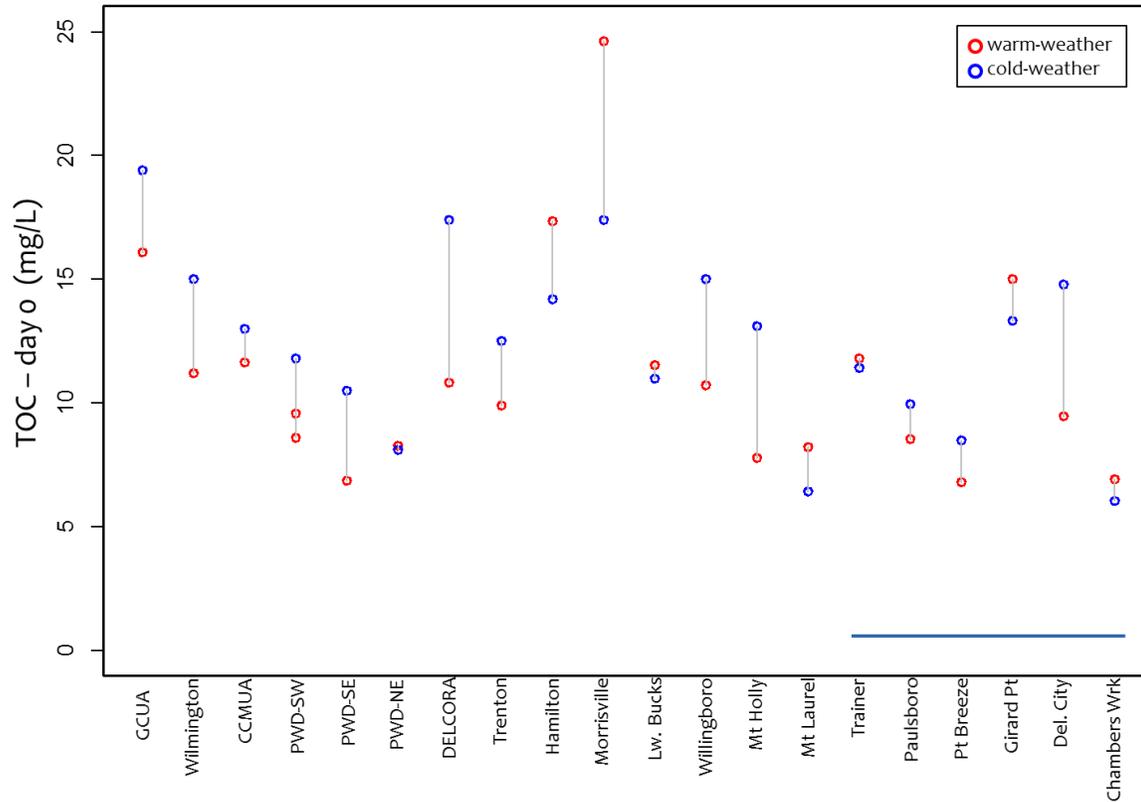
	All Facilities	Municipal Only	Municipal (drop outlier)
$BOD_{90} \sim TKN + COD$	$R^2 = 95.1\%$ $k_{TKN} = 4.35$	$R^2 = 95.4\%$ $k_{TKN} = 4.02$	$R^2 = 97.4\%$ $k_{TKN} = 4.29$
$BOD_{90} \sim TKN + TOC$	$R^2 = 95.7\%$ $k_{TKN} = 4.22$	$R^2 = 95.9\%$ $k_{TKN} = 3.93$	$R^2 = 97.5\%$ $k_{TKN} = 4.19$
$BOD_{90} \sim TKN$	$R^2 = 93.3\%$ $k_{TKN} = 4.54$	$R^2 = 92.2\%$ $k_{TKN} = 4.28$	$R^2 = 94.7\%$ $k_{TKN} = 4.55$

More work to do

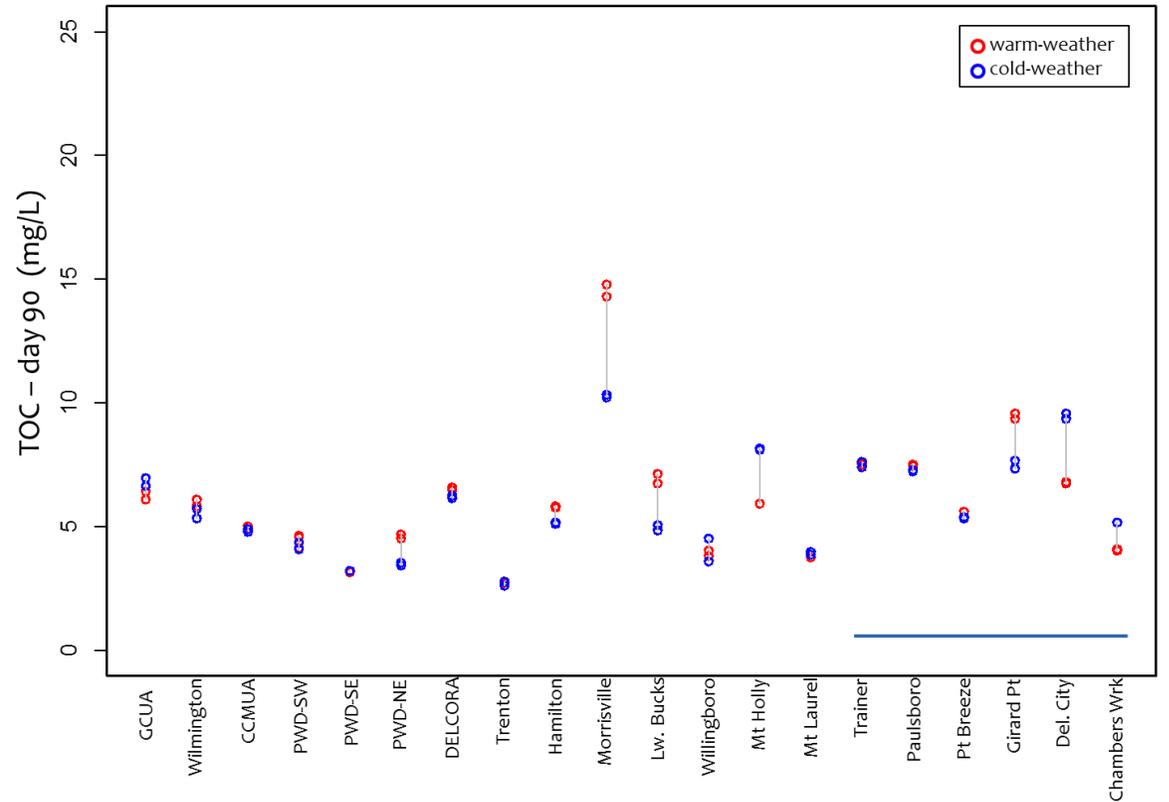
# How to Estimate CBODu?

$$CBOD_u = 2.67 * [(TOC \text{ day } 0) - 5 \text{ mg/L}]?$$

TOC (initial) for each facility



TOC for each facility (DAY 90)

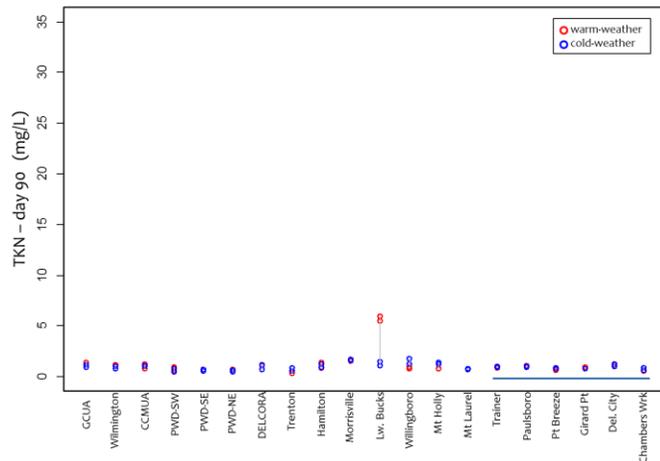


# From Ultimate BOD Study from WWTPs

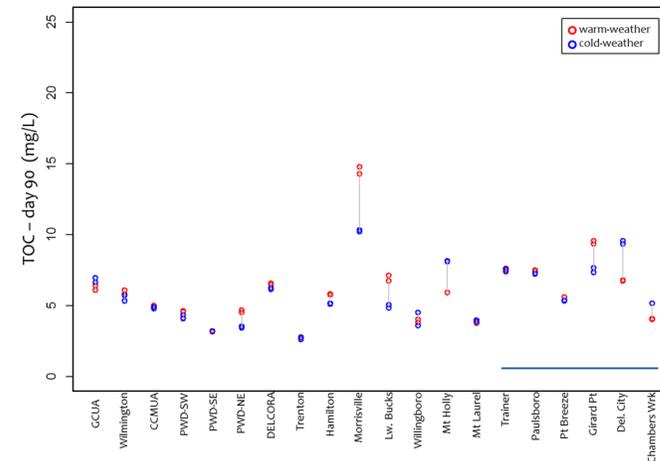
- After 90 days, TKN  $\approx$  1.0 mgN/L (refractory)
- After 90 days, NH4-N  $\approx$  less than 0.1 mgN/L
- NBOD<sub>u</sub> = 4.57 \* [(TKN @ day 0) – 1.0 mgN/L]; or
- NBOD<sub>u</sub> = 4.33 \* [(TKN @ day 0) – 1.0 mgN/L]

- CBOD<sub>u</sub> = 2.67 \* [(TOC<sub>@day 0</sub>) – 5.0 mgTOC/L]
- EP generally agreed on the use of fixed refractory carbon of 5.0 mg/L rather than a use of a certain percentage of TOC<sub>@day 0</sub> in CBOD<sub>u</sub> estimation

TKN for each facility (DAY 90)



TOC for each facility (DAY 90)



# Recommendations (Tasks)

## □ Estimation of $CBOD_u$ for NPS and tributaries

- Estimate and evaluate contributions of  $CBOD_u$  from NPS and tributaries to the DO sag.
- Discuss the results at the next EP meeting

## □ Sediment diagenesis & SOD

- Use the screening model (spin up time for 1 year) – sensitivity and component analysis
- Check the SOD hot spots near the DO Sag area
- It is difficult to measure SOD in the field given that the Del. Estuary is a dynamic system – model will be constrained by all external data
- Potential field sampling during high flow to sample resuspended sediment