

Watershed - Lake Model to Support TMDL Determinations for Lake Thunderbird

**18th Annual
EPA Region 6 Stormwater Conference
Workshop 5: TMDLs and You**



**October 3, 2016
Oklahoma City, OK**

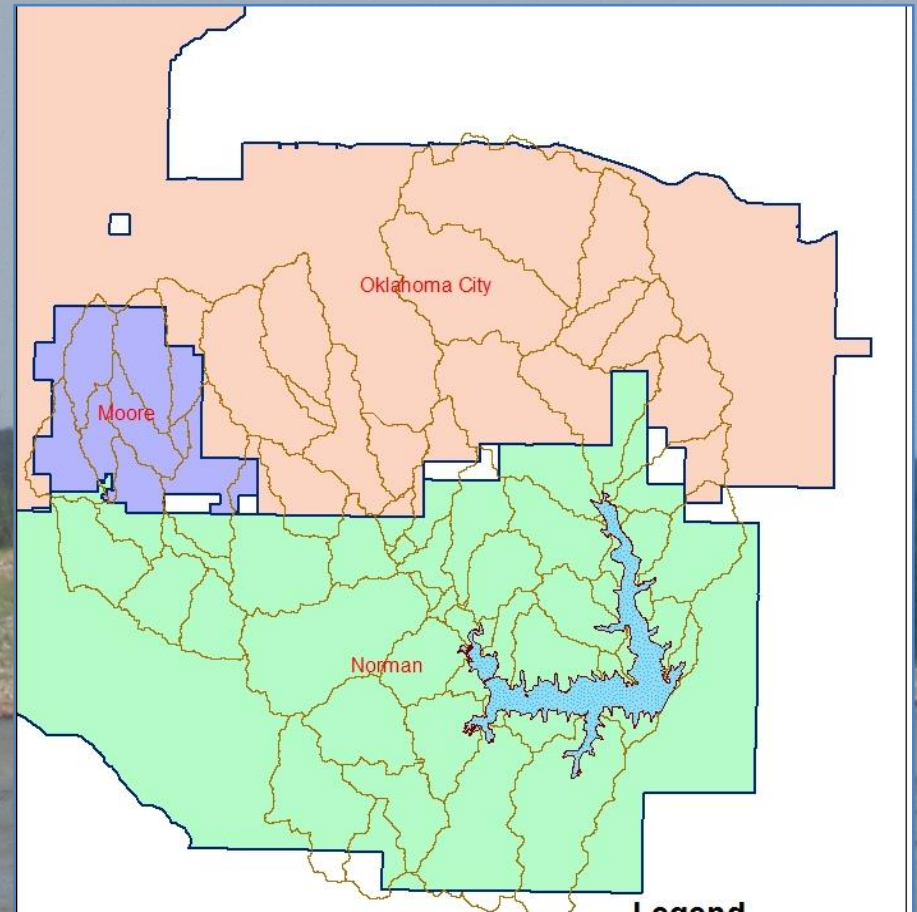


Lake Thunderbird Watershed-Lake Model

- Watershed and Lake Thunderbird
- Pollutant Sources
- Designated Uses & Water Quality Impairments
- Watershed and Lake Model
- Management Scenario “What-if?”
- TMDL for Lake Thunderbird

Lake Thunderbird

- Upper Little River basin (256 mi²)
- 6,070 acre reservoir
- Public water supply for Norman, Midwest City & Del City (near OKC)
- Population 99,600 (2010)
- Urban stormwater runoff (Moore, Norman, OKC)
- Nonpoint source runoff from rural areas



Designated Uses, 303(d) Impairments & WQ Targets

- Flood control, water supply, recreation, fish & wildlife propagation
- Sensitive Water Supply
- Impaired for Warm Water Fish & Wildlife Propagation
- Impaired for Public Water Supply
- Annual 90th percentile Turbidity < 25 NTU
- Surface DO > 5 mg/L
- Lake volume DO: < 50% can be < 2 mg/L during stratified season
- Annual average chlorophyll < 10 µg/L

HSPF

Watershed

EFDC

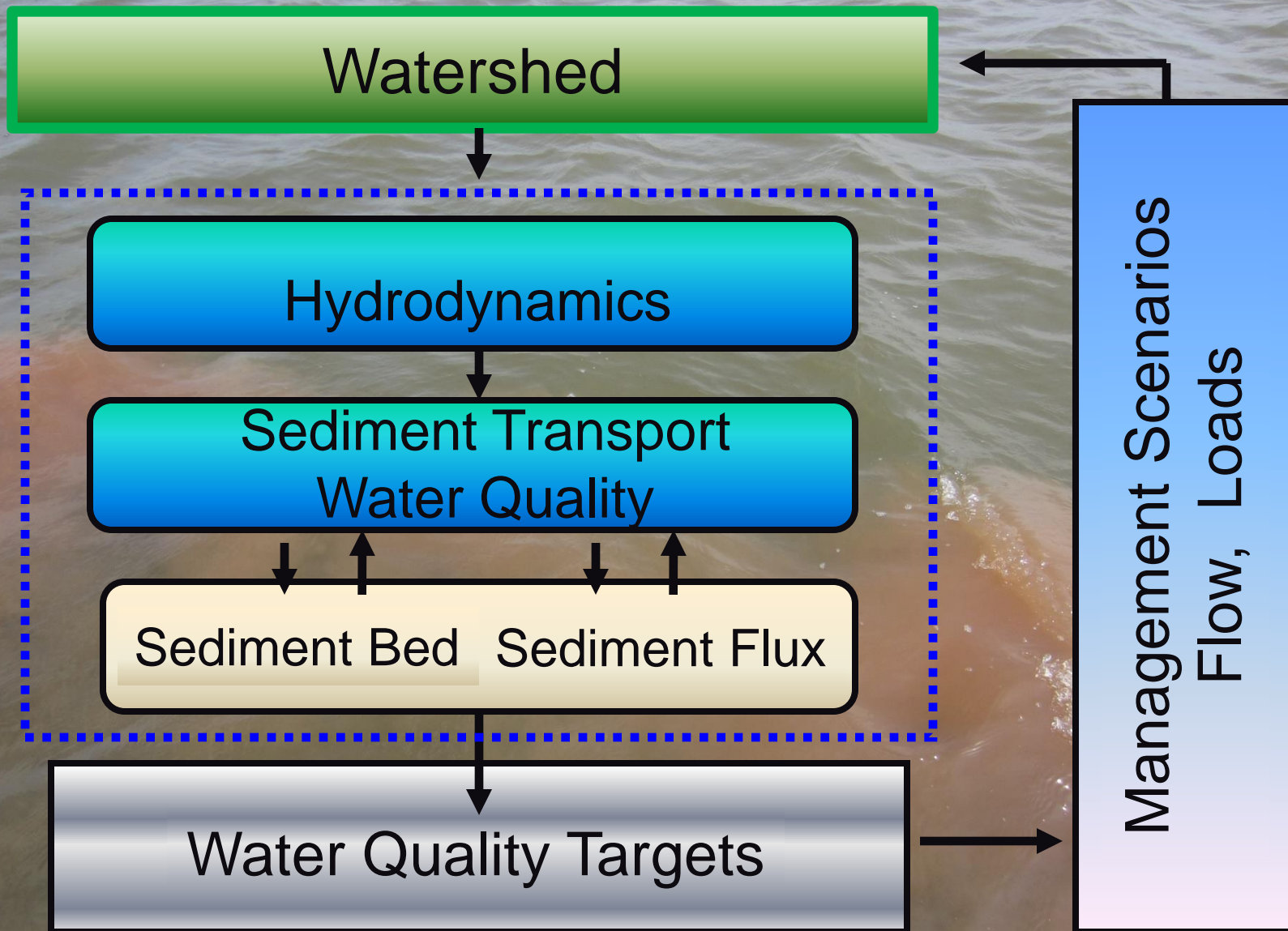
Hydrodynamics

Sediment Transport
Water Quality

Sediment Bed Sediment Flux

Water Quality Targets

Management Scenarios
Flow, Loads



HSPF Watershed Model

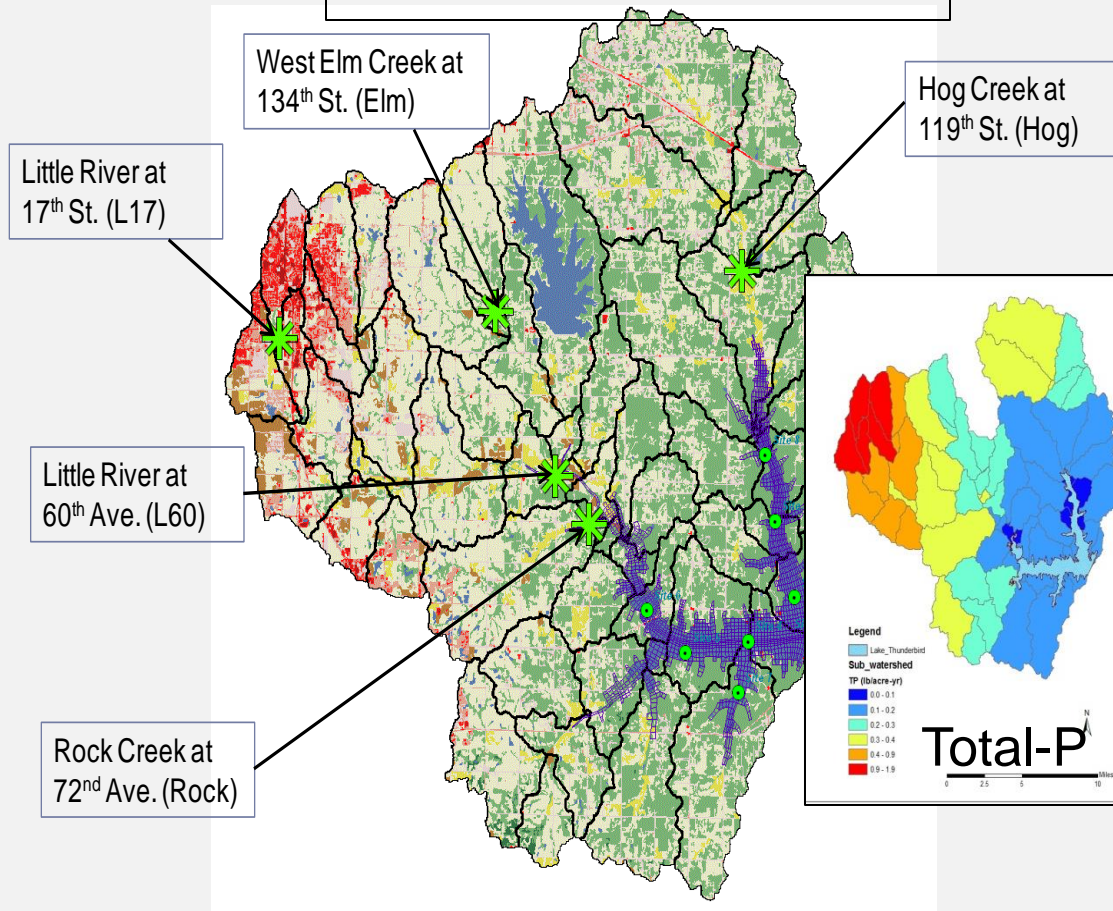
Hydrologic Simulation Program-Fortran



- Rainfall/meteorology
- Topography
- Land uses/soils
- Stream channels
- Overland flow
- Infiltration
- Groundwater
- Sub-watersheds

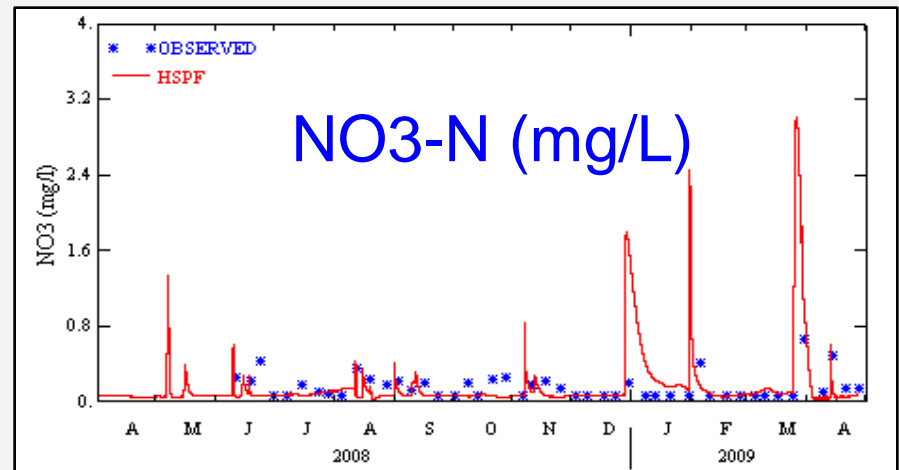
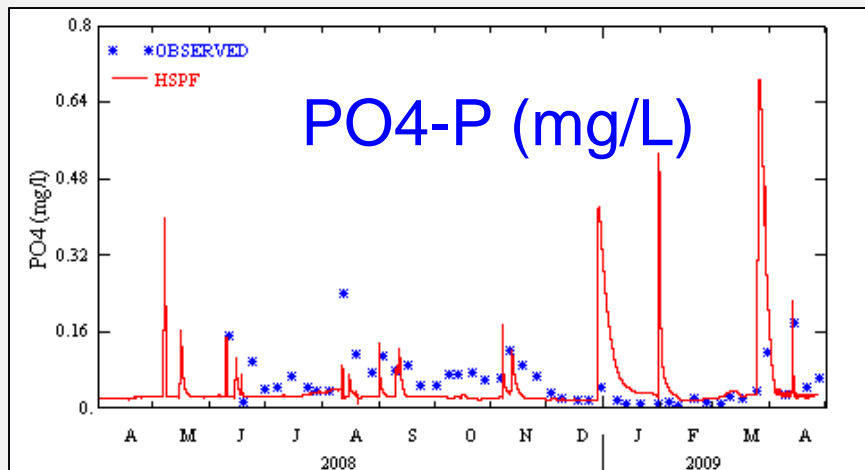
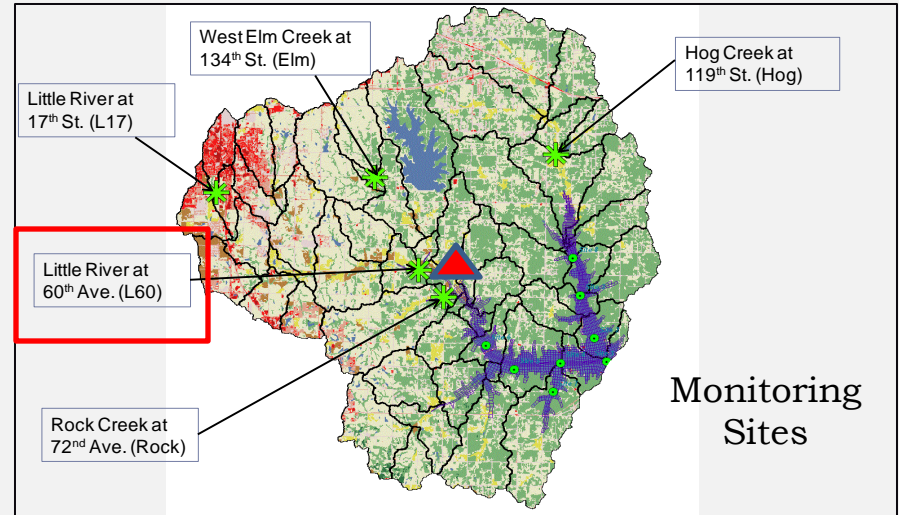
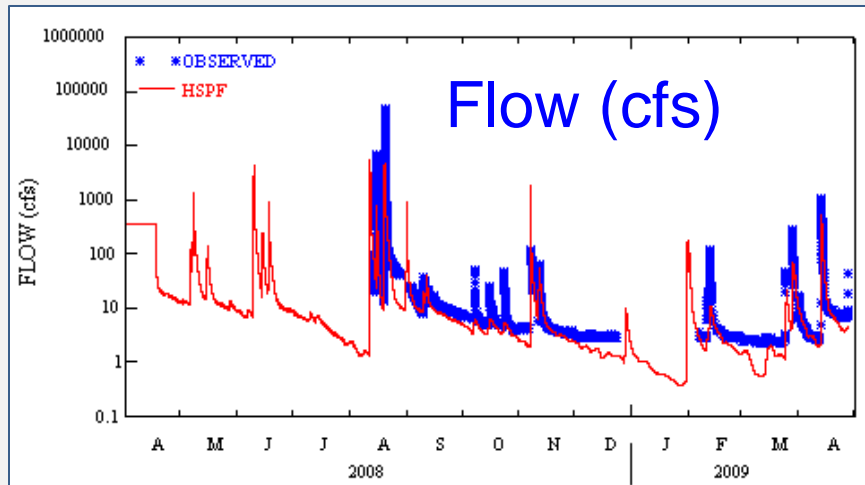
HSPF Watershed Model

66 Sub-Watersheds



- 1 Yr Calibration
- 4/2008 - 4/2009
- Average hydrology
- WQ data measured at 5 sites (OCC)
- Flow, TSS, Water Temperature, DO, BOD, Nutrients (N,P), Algae

Flow, PO₄, NO₃: Little R @60th Ave

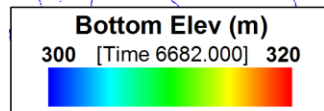


Lake Thunderbird Conceptual Model

- Mass balance “cause-effect” watershed flow, loading and lake water quality
- Riverine, transition, lacustrine zones affect reservoir transport and water quality
- Stratified in summer; well-mixed in winter
- Hypolimnetic DO depletion controlled by stratification and sediment oxygen demand
- Internal source of nutrients from sediment bed

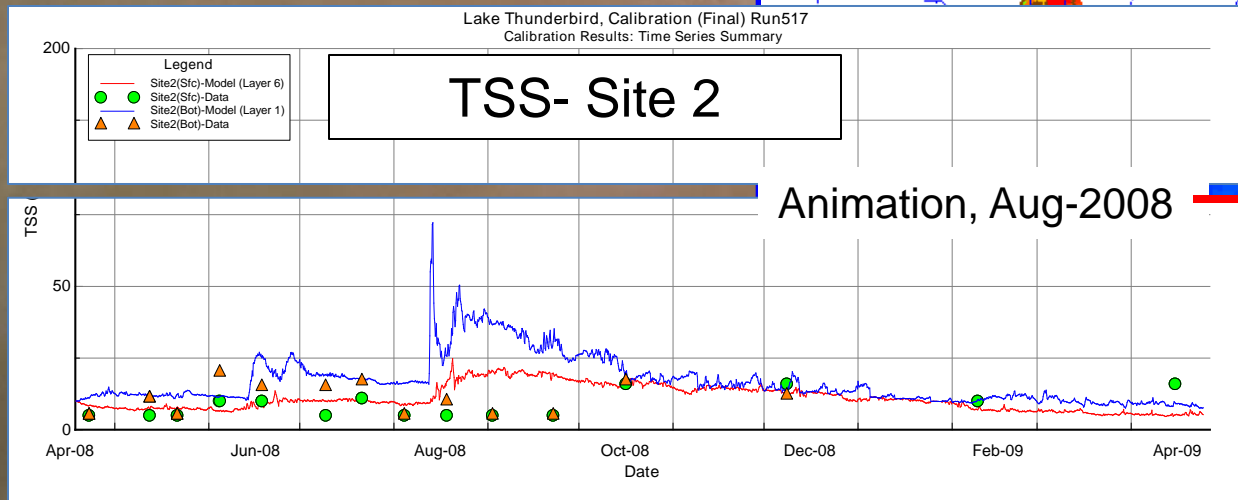
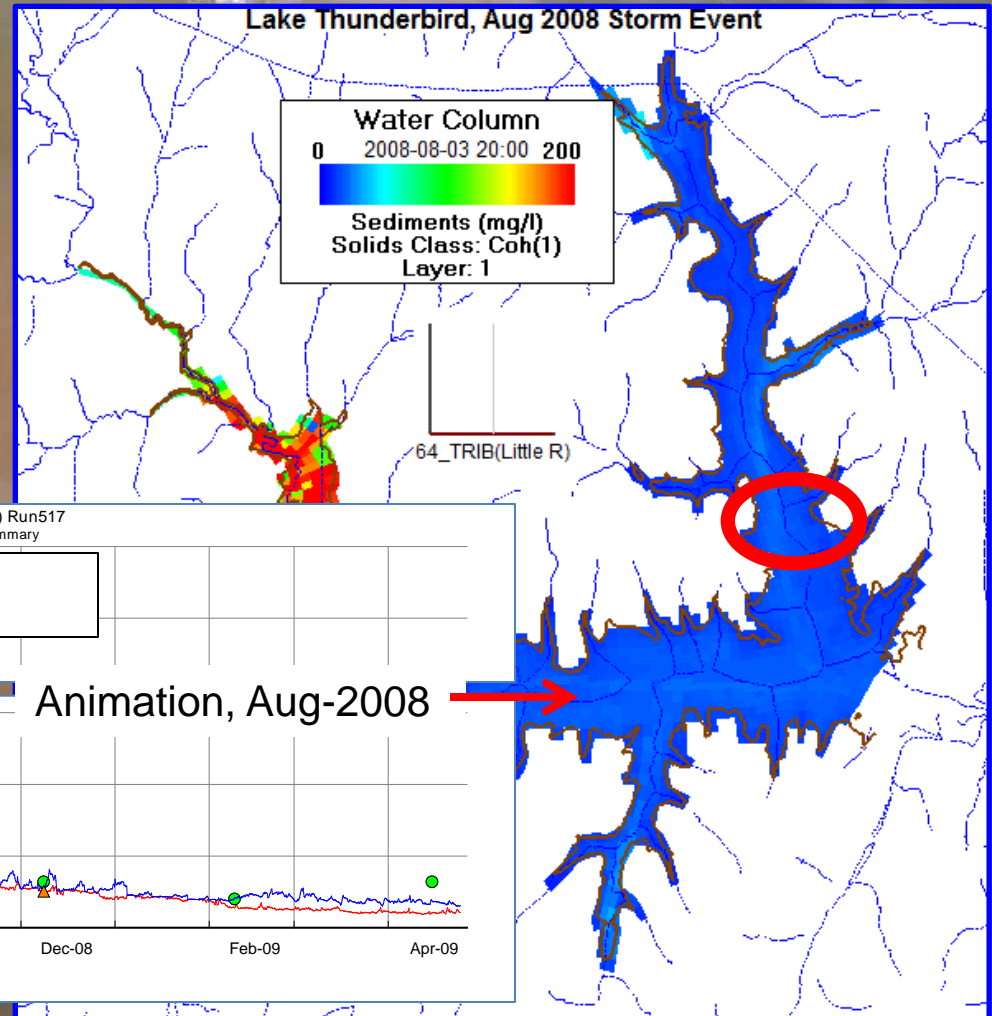
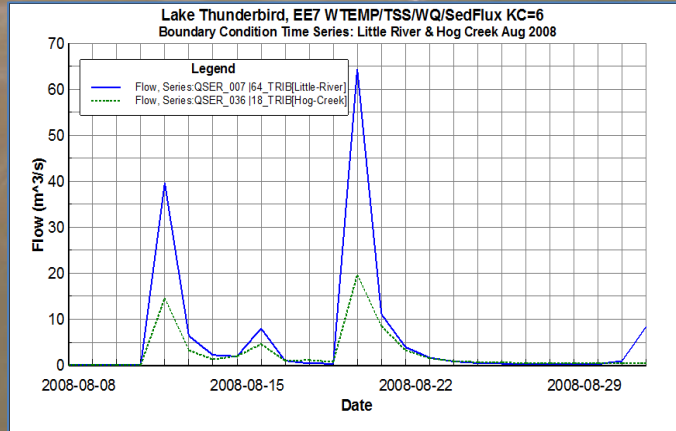
EFDC Lake Model

1660 Cells, 6 Layers

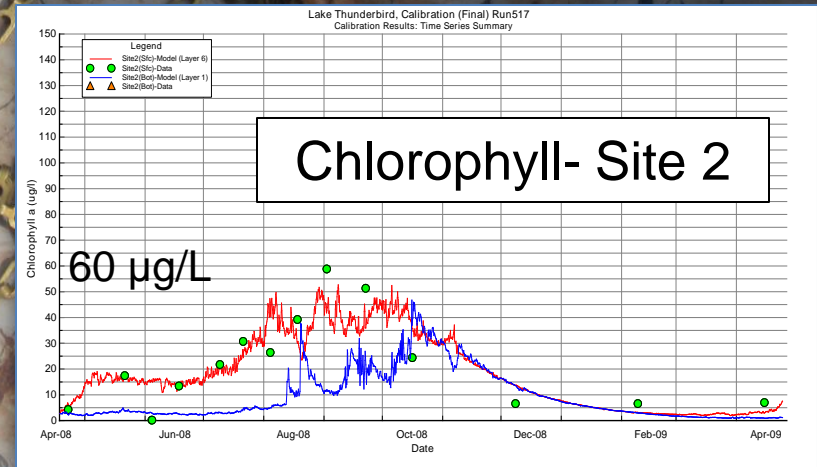
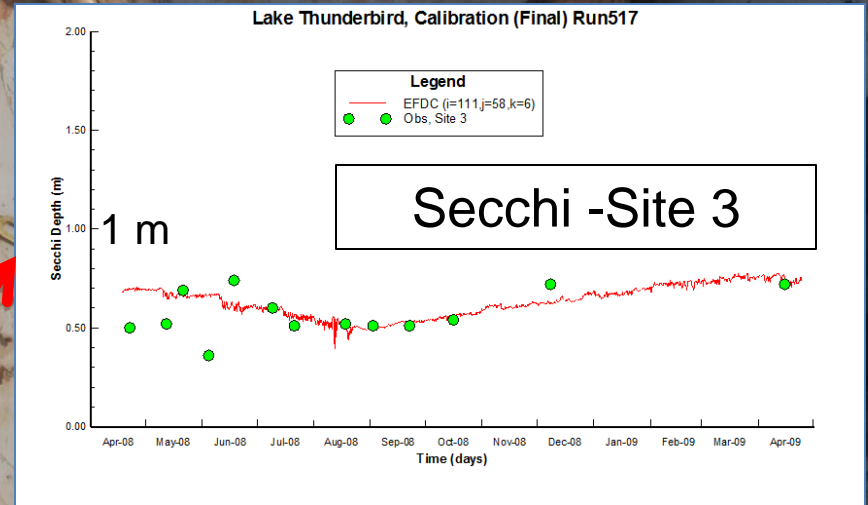
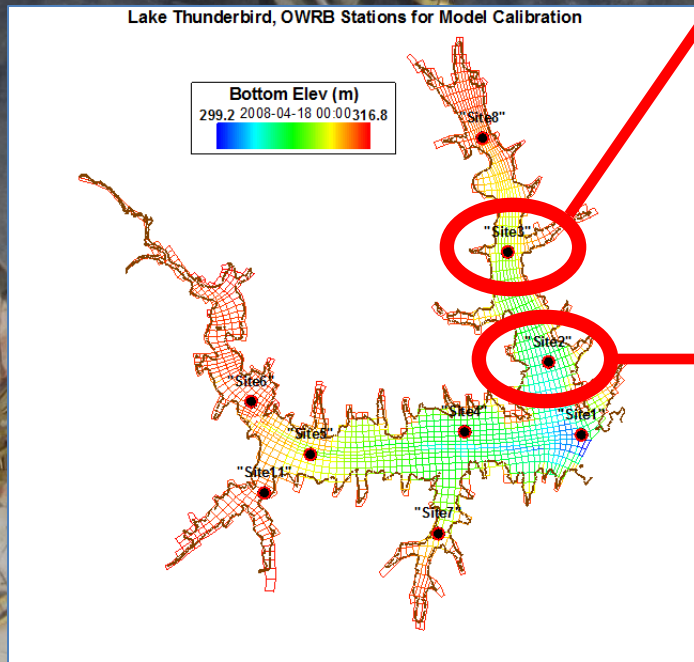


- Loads: HSPF Flow, WQ, Atm Dep N,P
- Hydrodyn: Lake level, Velocity, Wtemp
- Sediment: TSS, bed
- WQ: Chl, DO, C, N,P
- Sed Flux: SOD, N,P fluxes, Bed C,N,P
- Calibration: 8 sites, 1 yr, 4/2008-4/2009

Aug-2008 Storm, TSS

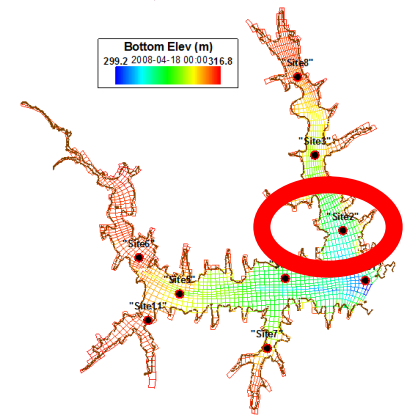


Secchi Depth & Algae Chl

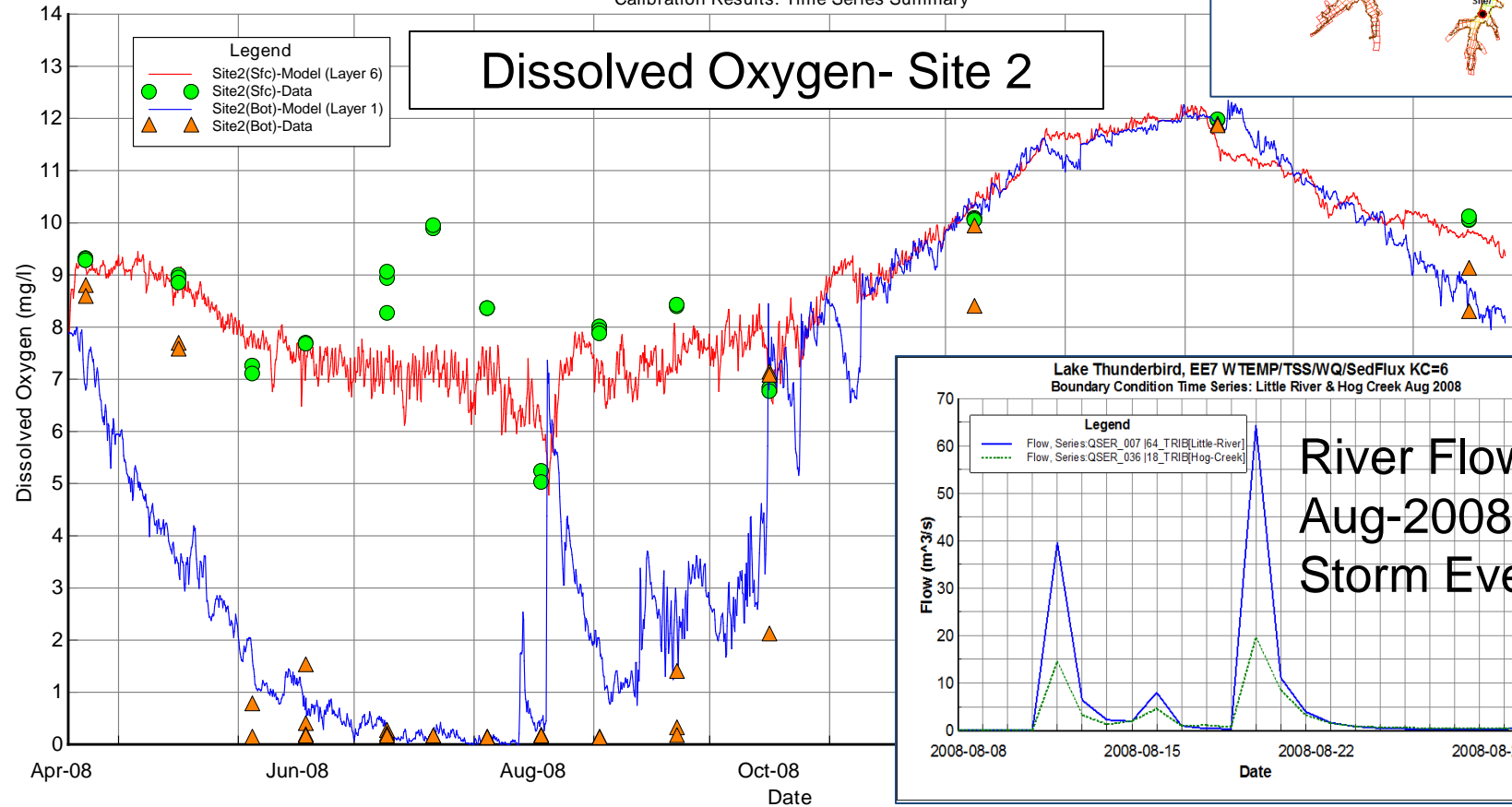


Dissolved Oxygen

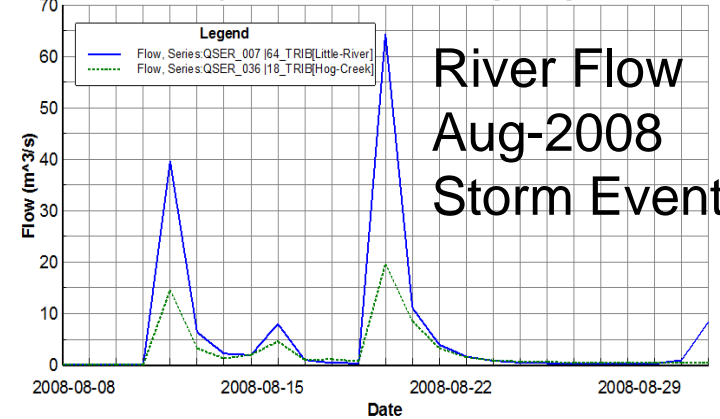
Lake Thunderbird, OWRB Stations for Model Calibration



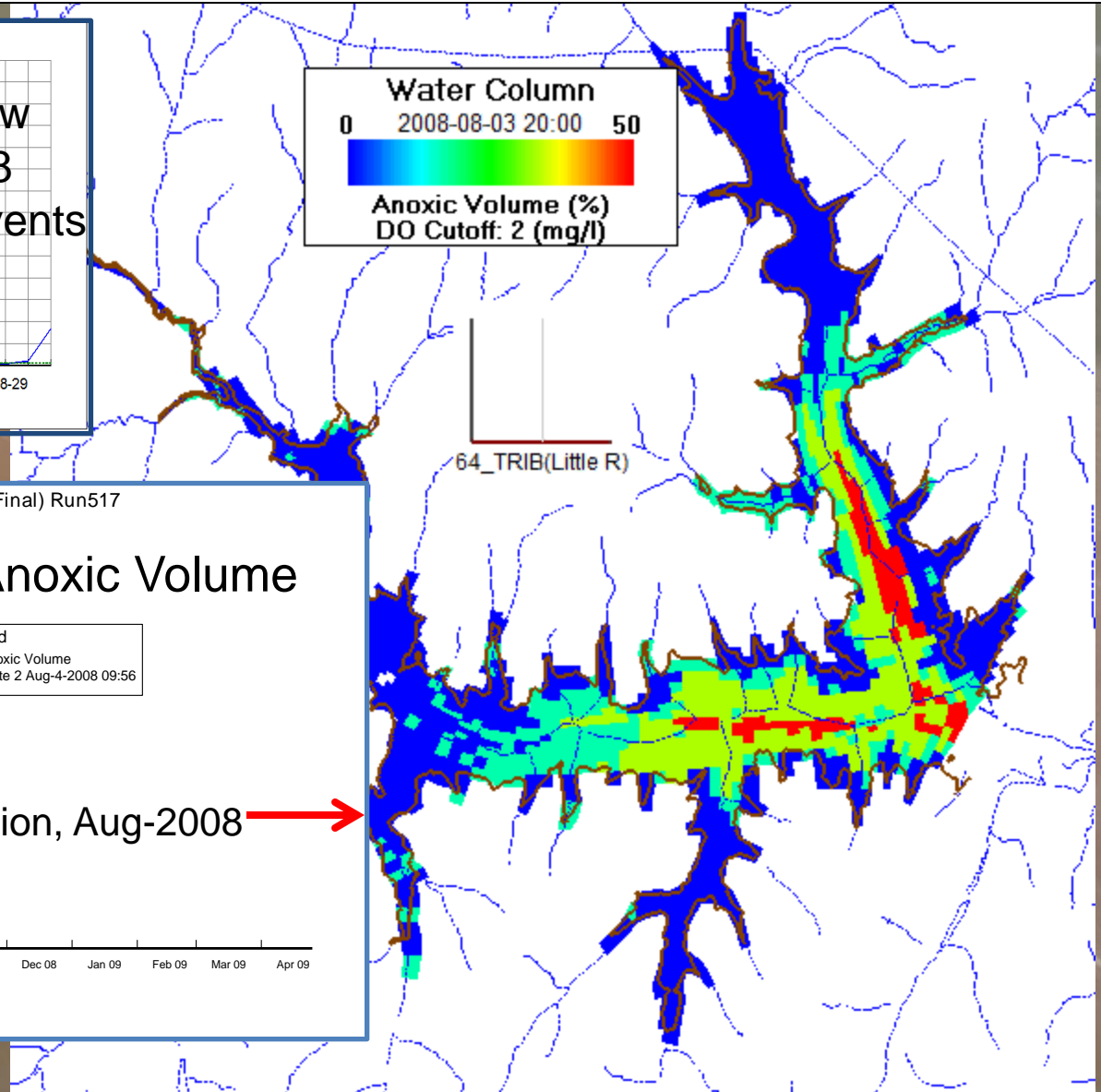
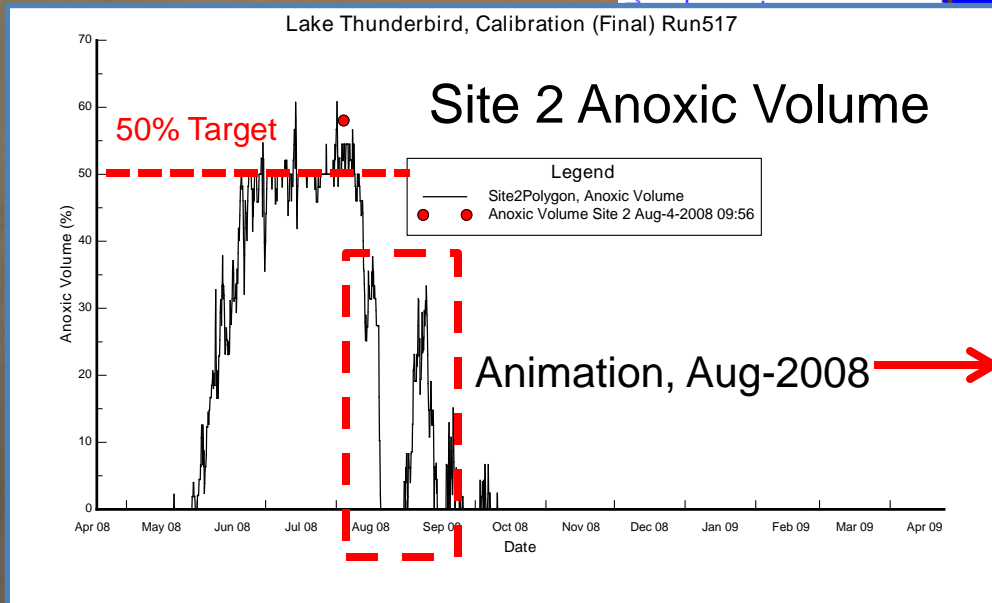
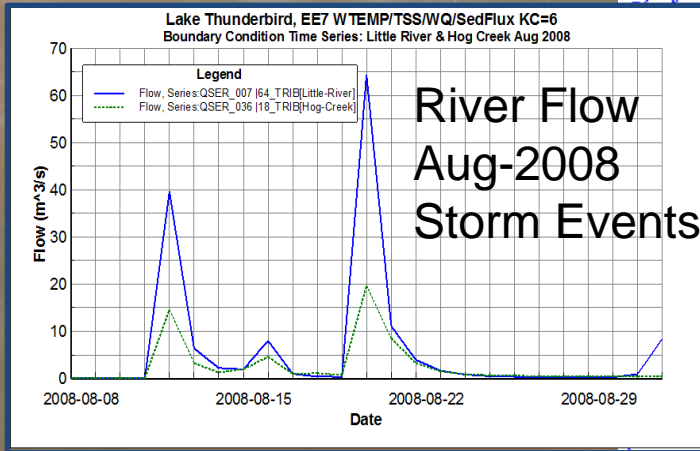
Lake Thunderbird, Calibration (Final) Run517
Calibration Results: Time Series Summary



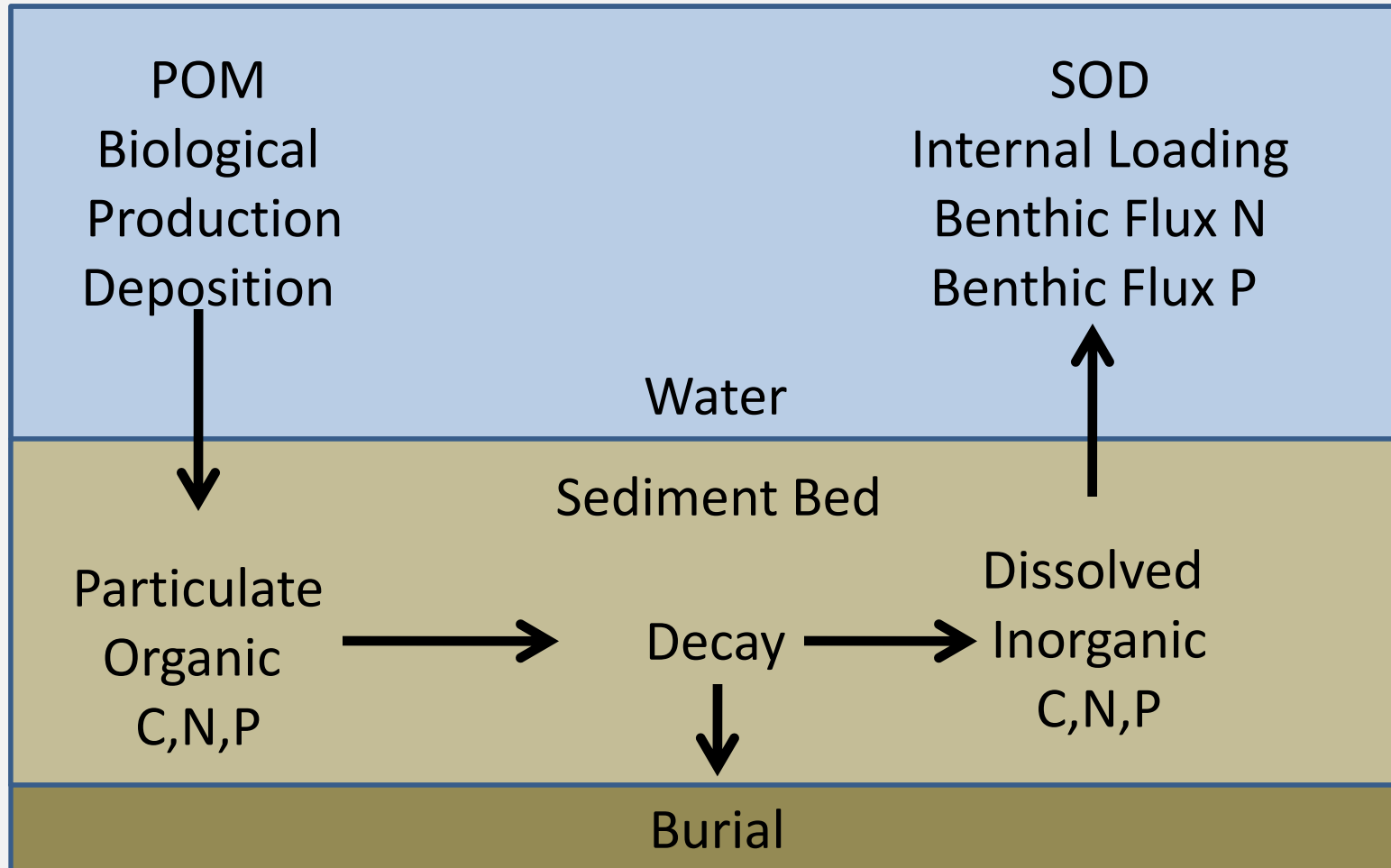
Lake Thunderbird, EE7 WTEMP/TSS/WQ/SedFlux KC=6
Boundary Condition Time Series: Little River & Hog Creek Aug 2008



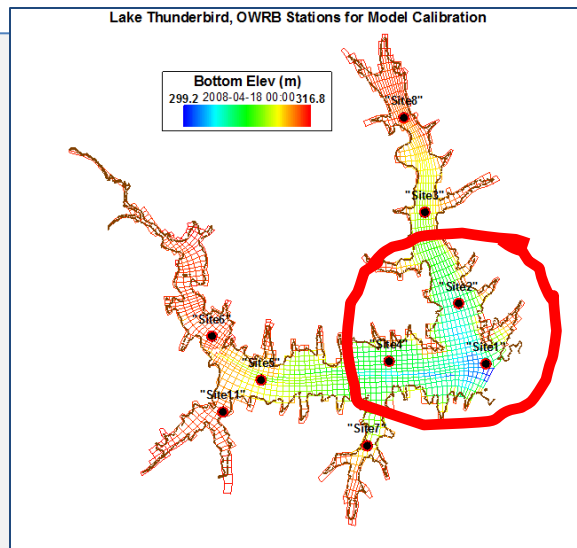
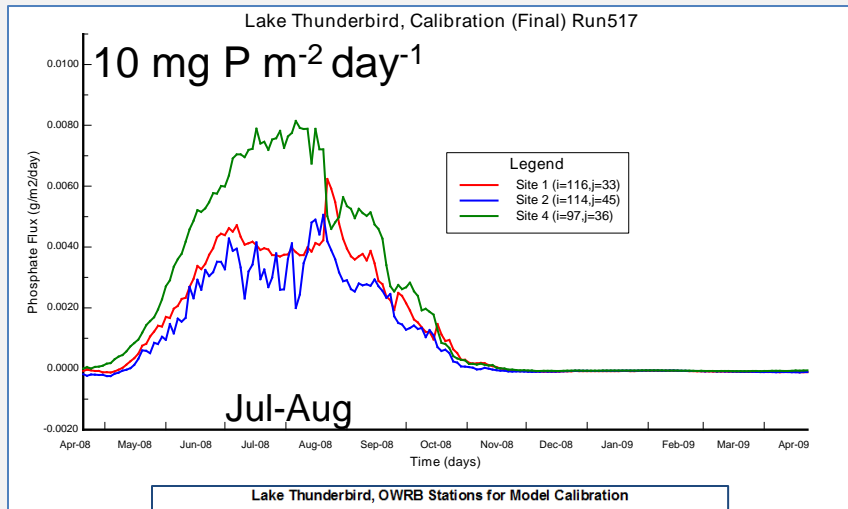
Aug-2008 Storm, Anoxic Volume



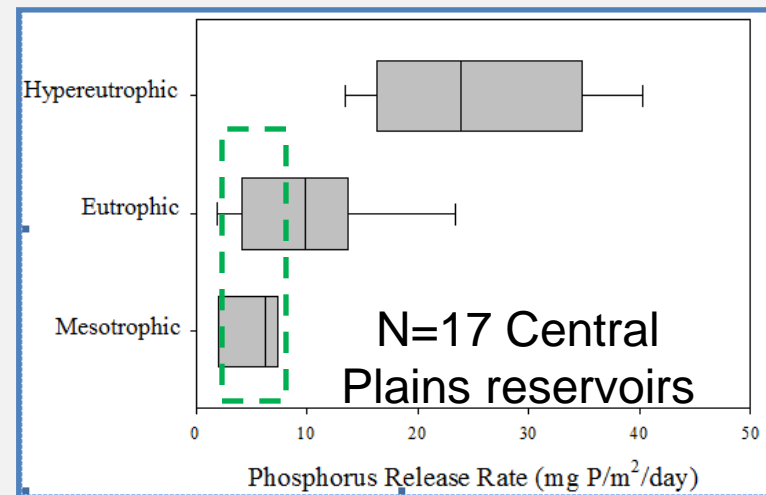
EFDC Sediment Flux Model



Sed Flux PO4: Model & Observations



Lake Thunderbird, OK	
EFDC, Stratified, 15 May-1 Oct 2008	
Sed Flux	jPO4 (mg P m ⁻² day ⁻¹)
Zone	Avg (Low-High)
Whole Lake	5.2 (3.4-8.2)
Lacustrine	4.5 (3.4-5.4)
Transition	7.4 (7.2-7.7)
Riverine	5.9 (3.5-8.2)



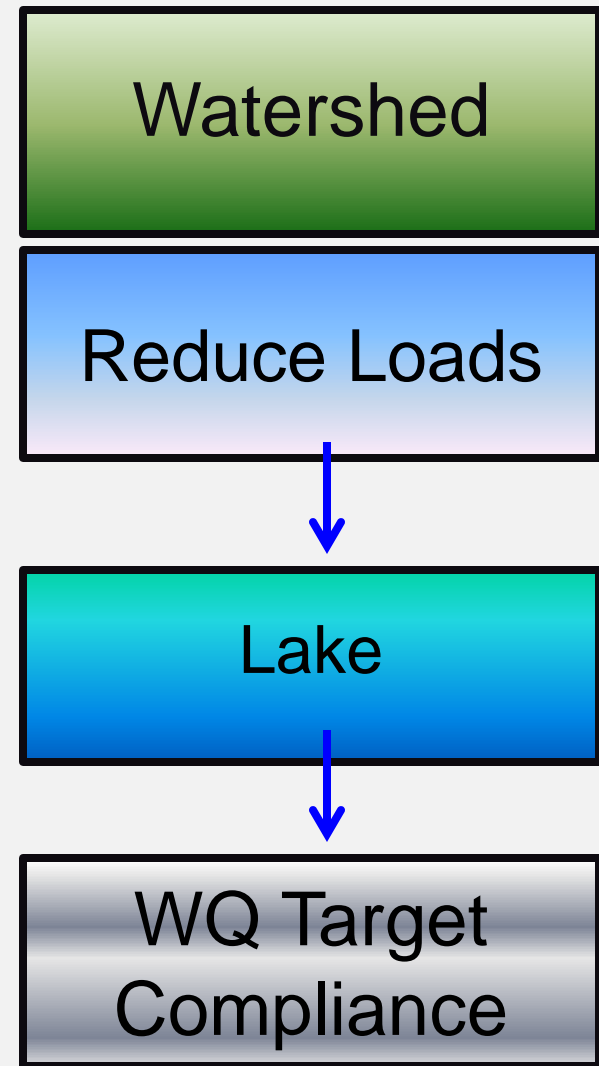
(Dzialowski & Carter, OSU)

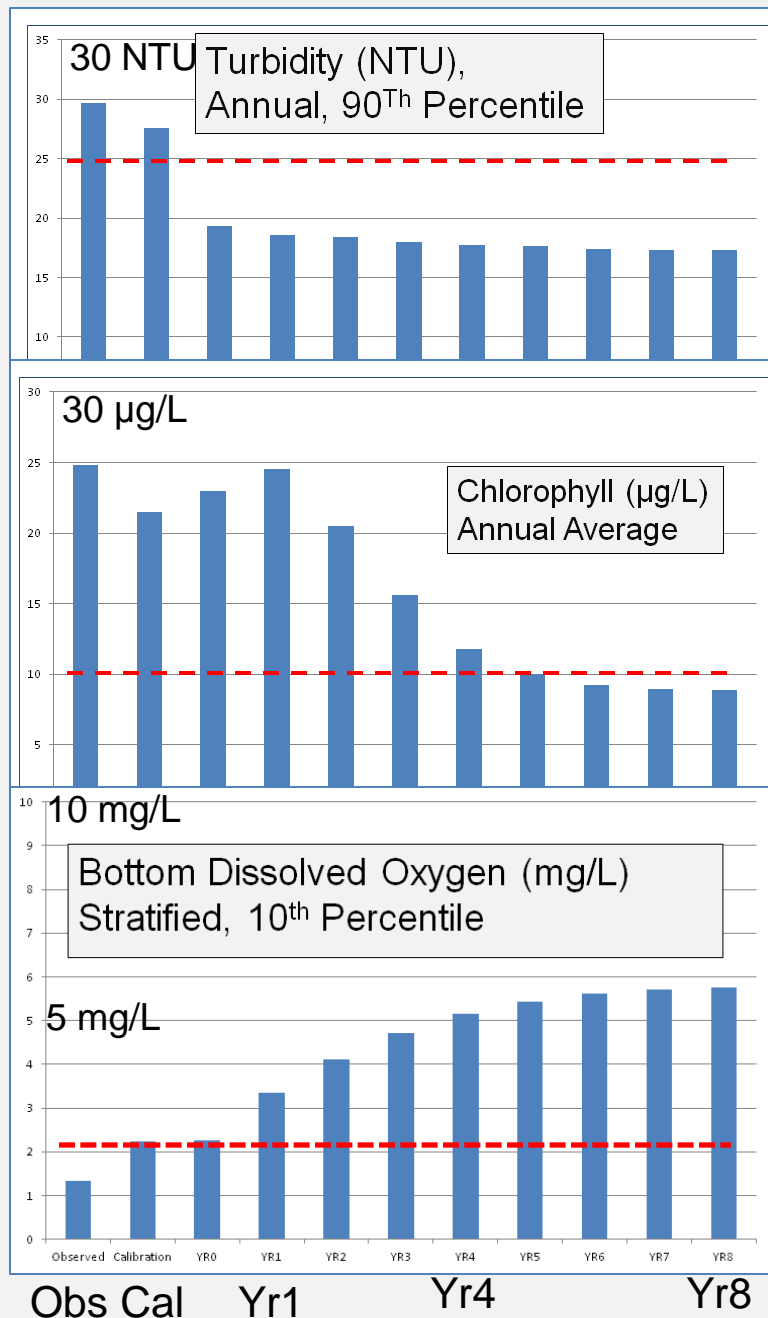
How Well Did Model Match Data?

- Hydrodynamic model simulated seasonal stratification
- Model reproduced Aug-2008 storm event
- Model matched seasonal trends of water temperature, DO, secchi depth, nutrients & chlorophyll
- Internal load of P from sediment flux model comparable to other Central Plains reservoirs

TMDL Management Scenario

- “What-if” 35% of TSS and nutrient (N,P) load is removed?
- Would Lake Thunderbird attain WQ targets for DO, turbidity, & Chlorophyll ?
- How long will it take to attain compliance with WQ targets?
- Lake model “Spin-up” runs for 8 years





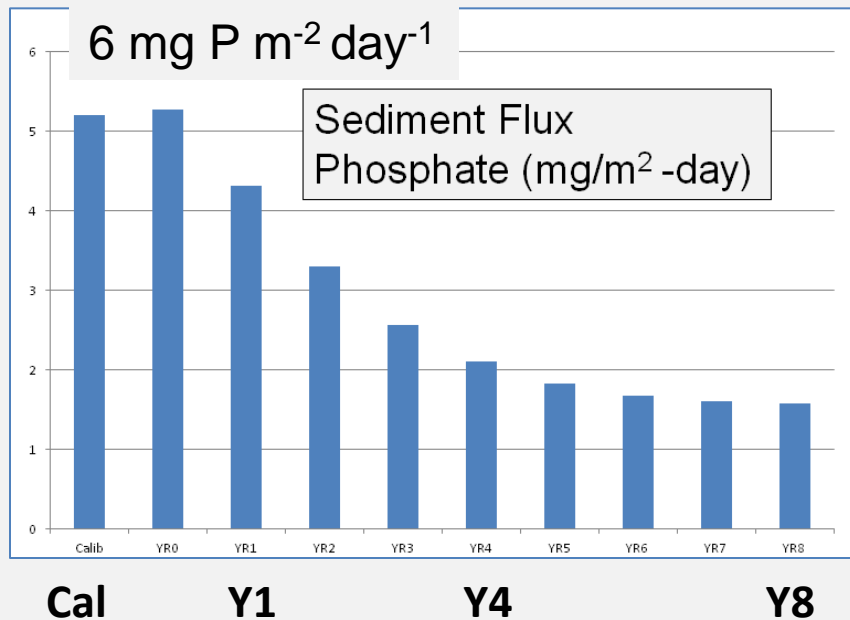
Meets Turbidity Target
< 25 NTU Turbidity

Meets Chl Target
<10 µg/L Chl

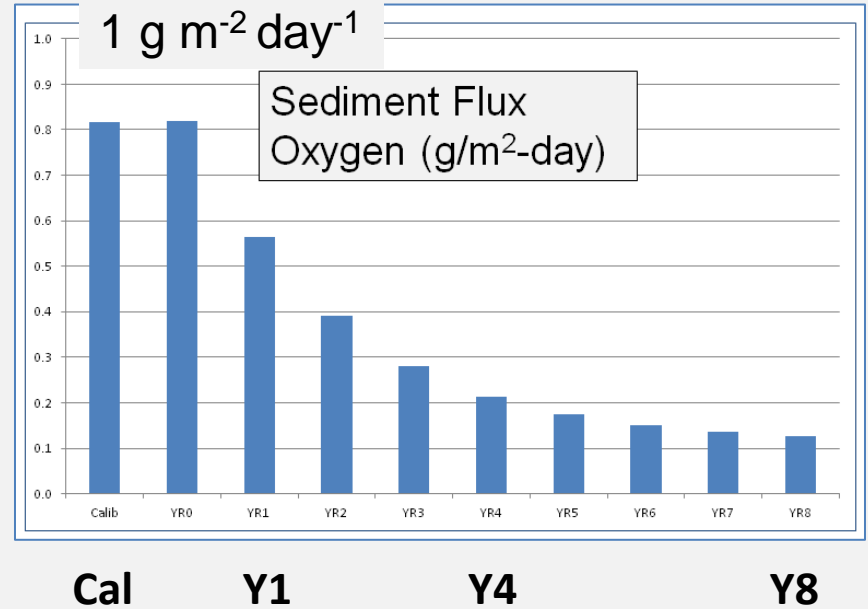
Meets DO Targets
(a) Sfc DO > 5 mg/L
(b) <50% Lake Volume
can be < 2 mg/L

Sediment Flux Model “Spin-Up”

Internal PO₄ Load



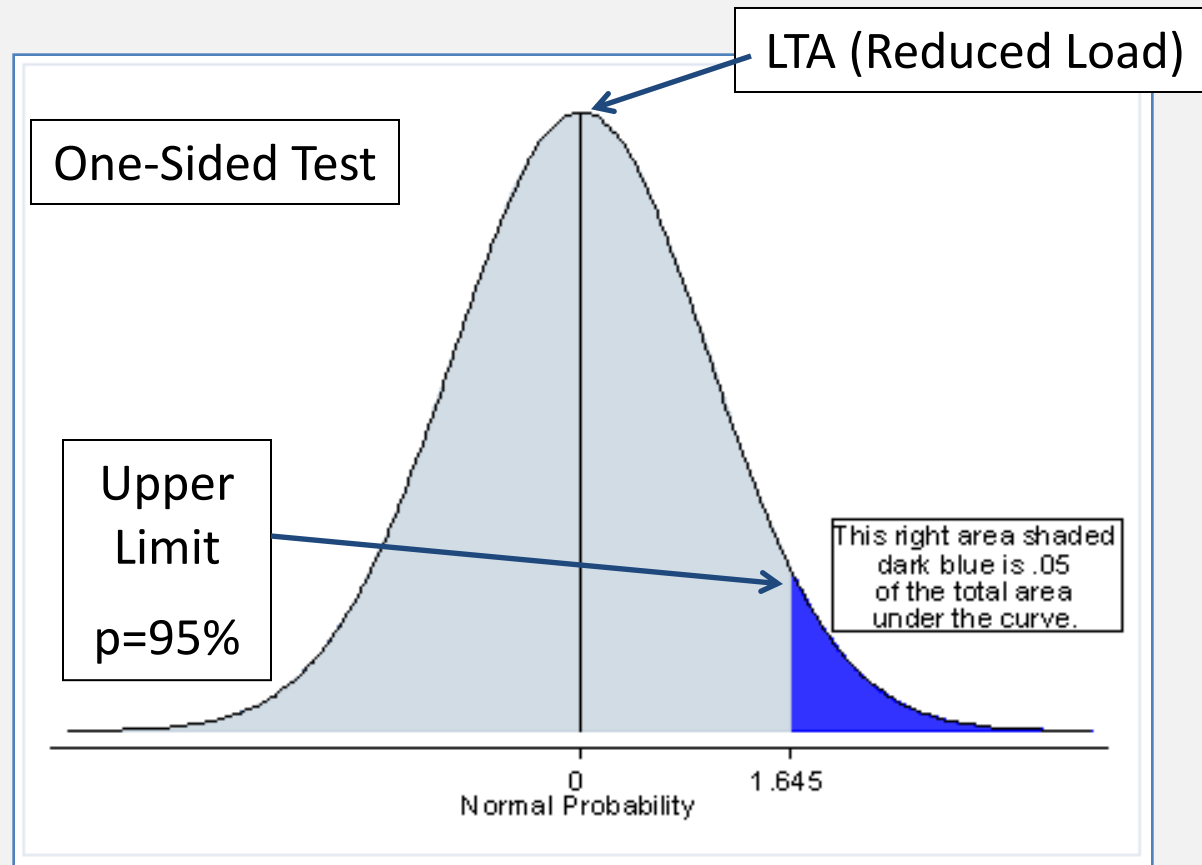
Sediment O₂ Demand



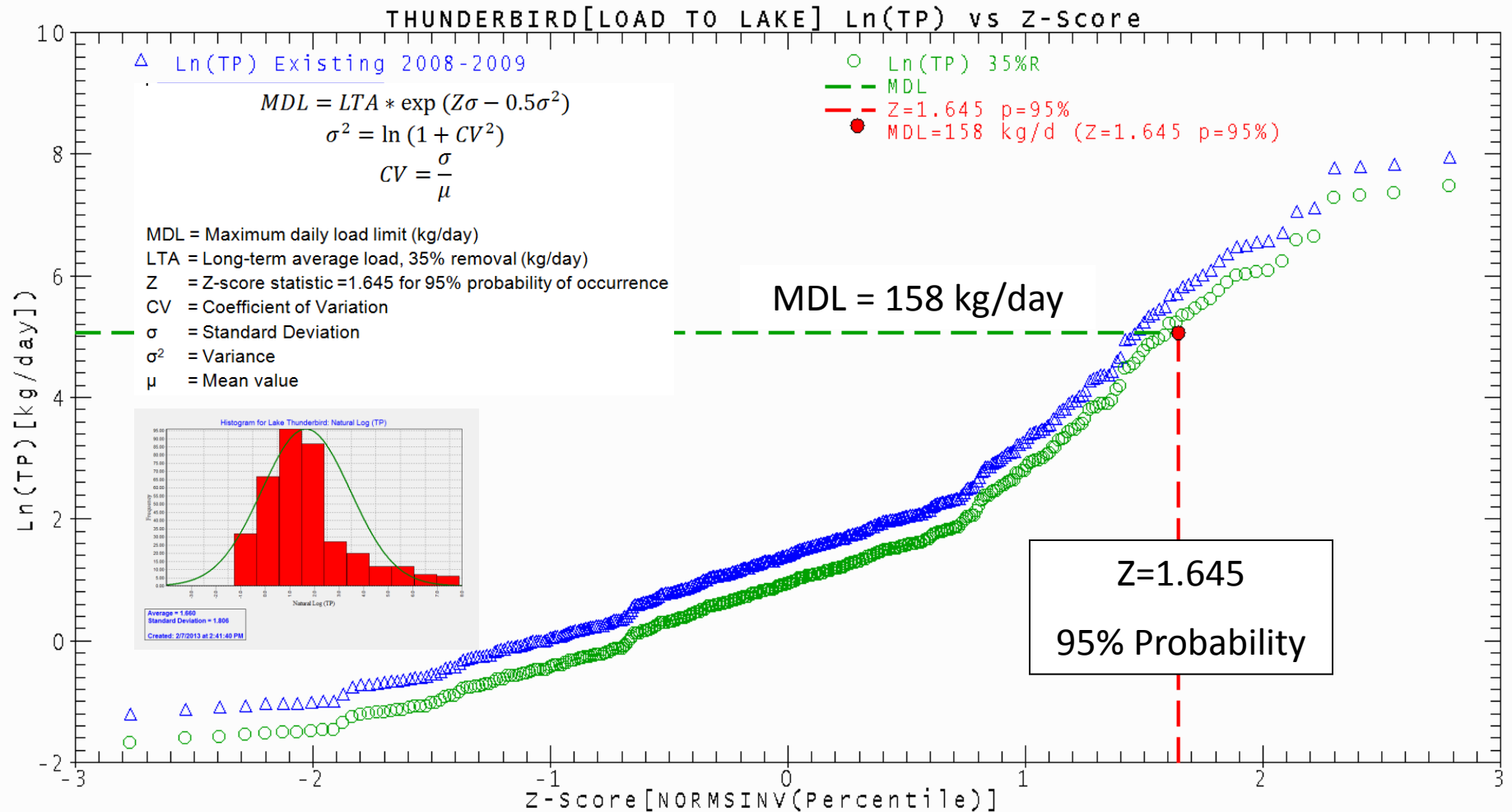
35% Load Reduction & TMDL

- Based on model “spin-up”, 35% load reduction should attain compliance with WQ targets
- Probability distribution and statistics for HSPF watershed loading data to Lake Thunderbird used to compute TMDLs
- Statistics are mean, standard deviation, coeff_variation, and 95% probability level

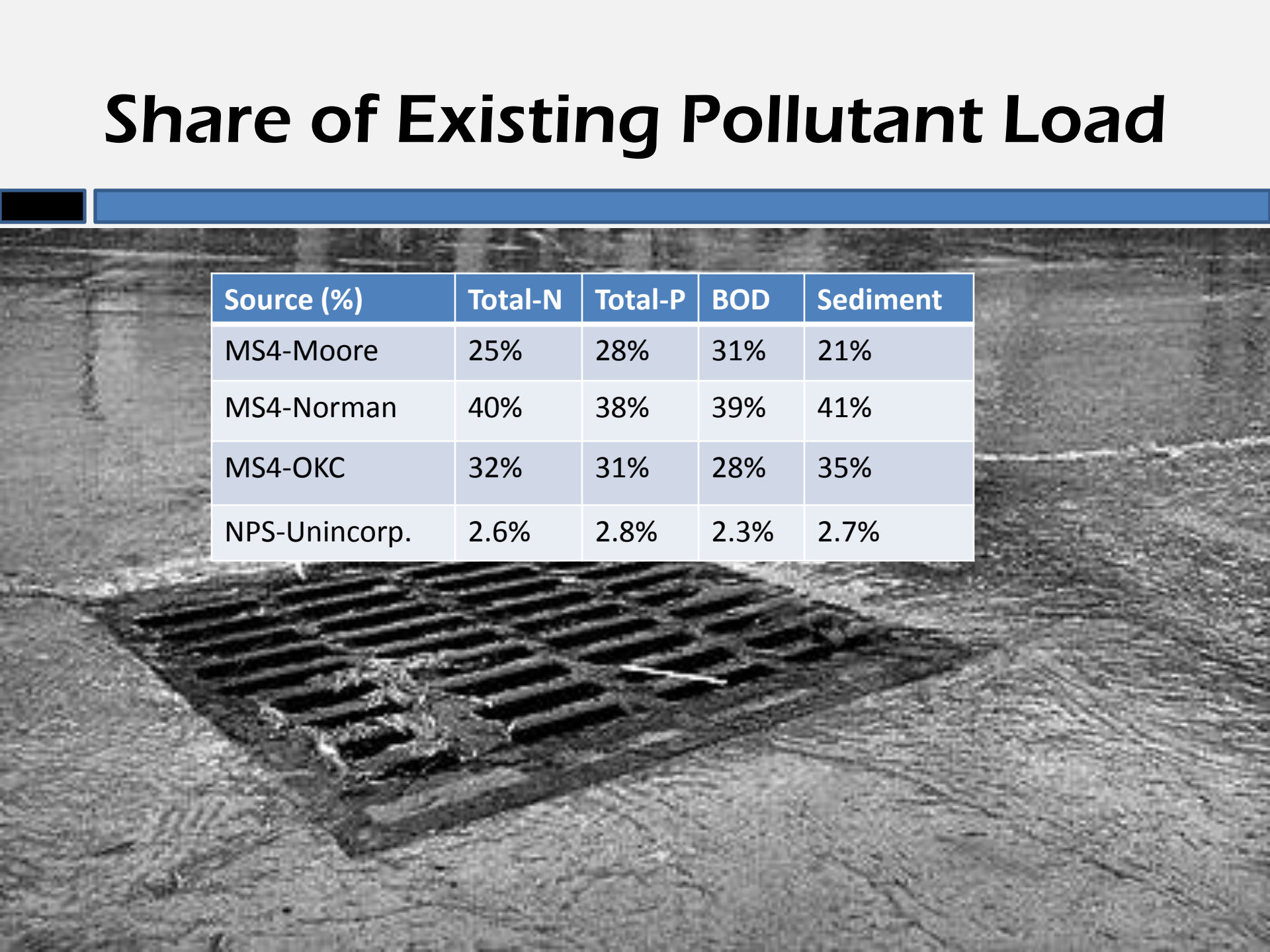
Probability Distribution for Loads



Max Daily Load (MDL) for TP

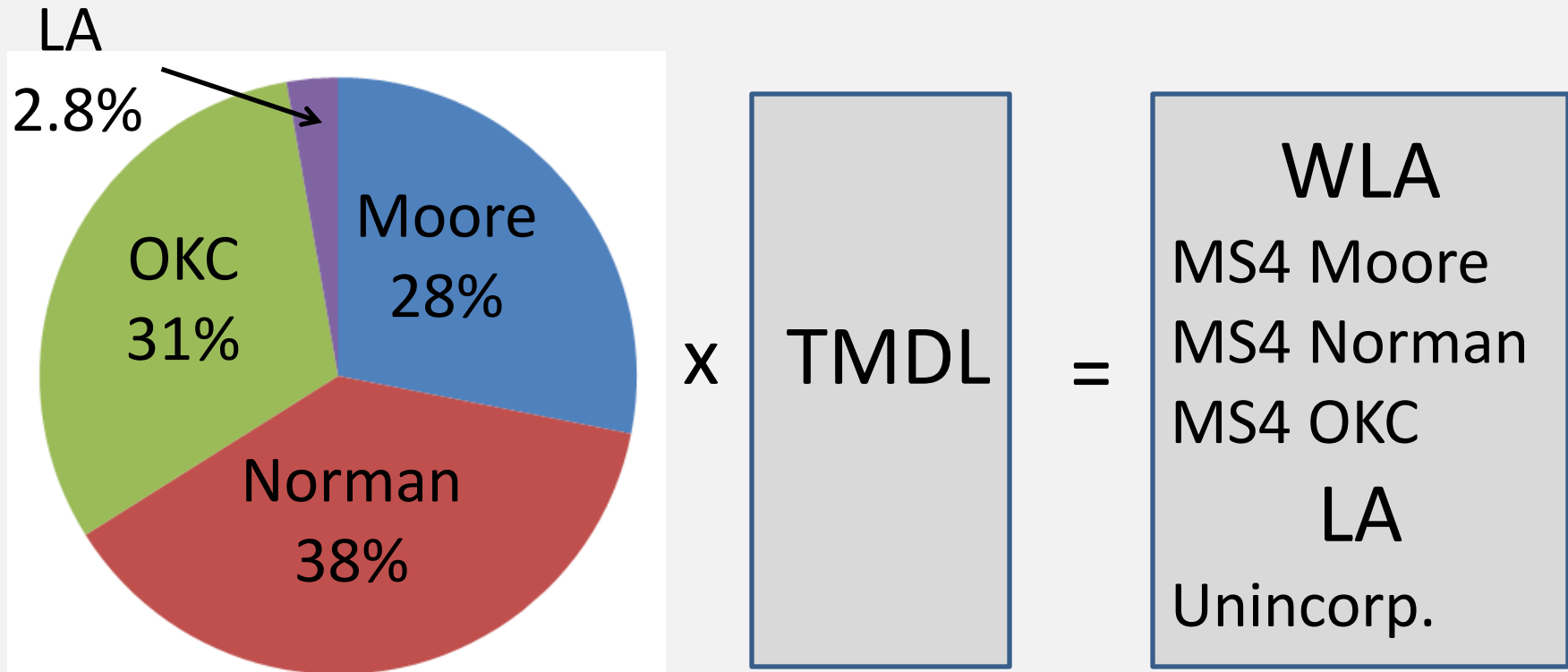


Share of Existing Pollutant Load



Source (%)	Total-N	Total-P	BOD	Sediment
MS4-Moore	25%	28%	31%	21%
MS4-Norman	40%	38%	39%	41%
MS4-OKC	32%	31%	28%	35%
NPS-Unincorp.	2.6%	2.8%	2.3%	2.7%

How WLA's & LA Were Derived



Share of Existing TP Load

$$\text{TMDL(kg/day)} = \text{LA} + \text{WLA} + \text{MOS}$$

WQ	TMDL	LA	WLA	WLA	WLA	MOS
			Moore	Norman	OKC	
Total-N	808	21	205	319	262	Implicit
Total-P	158	4	45	60	49	Implicit
BOD	2,481	57	781	956	687	Implicit
TSS	76,951	2,069	16,236	31,596	27,050	Implicit

Summary

- Watershed-lake model provided good agreement with observed data
- Literature used to confirm sediment flux model
- 35% removal attains compliance with WQ targets for Turbidity, Chlorophyll & Oxygen
- Calibrated watershed-lake model provided Oklahoma DEQ with technically defensible tool
- Watershed-lake model used to support TMDL determinations for TN, TP, TSS, and BOD
- Lake Thunderbird TMDL approved by EPA Region 6 in Nov-2013

Lake Thunderbird Watershed-Lake Model

Questions & Discussion

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