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Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2014 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference (Seattle, Wash.)

May 1st, 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM

Modeling Wastewater Discharge with a Hybrid Nearfield and Farfield Approach

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Andrew Jones Washington State University

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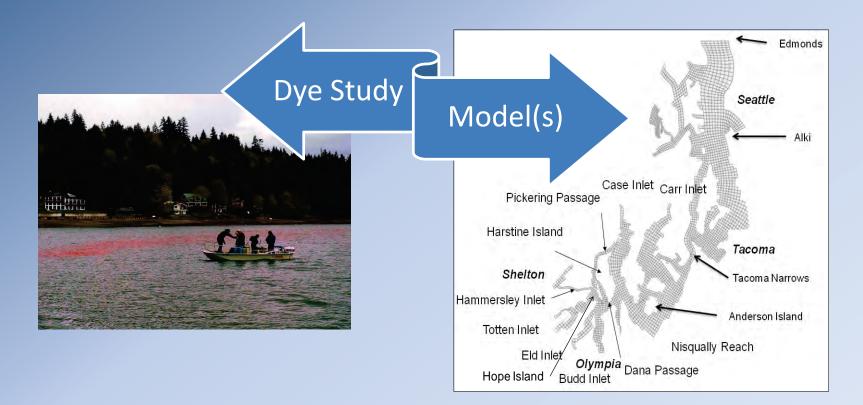
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Albertson, S. L.; Toy, Mark; and Jones, Andrew, "Modeling Wastewater Discharge with a Hybrid Nearfield and Farfield Approach" (2014). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 192. https://cedar.wwu.edu/ssec/2014ssec/Day2/192

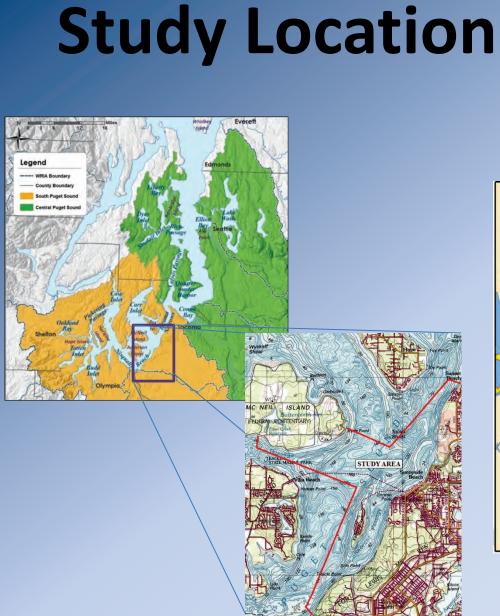
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Modeling Wastewater Discharge with a Hybrid Nearfield and Farfield Approach

- Skip Albertson (Ecology), Mark Toy and Andrew Jones (Health)



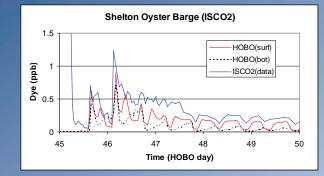
EPA NEP Grant PC-00J280-01

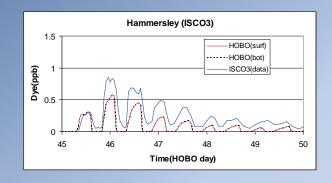




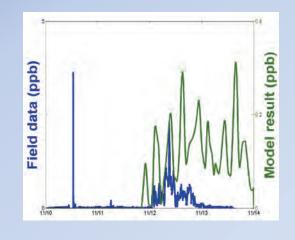
Geoduck Tracts

Dye release in Closed Bays versus Open Waters









Dye study in an enclosed bay with 50-m grid cells - completely saturated with dye! Chambers Creek dye flows into more open waters with 500-m grid cells – \$24.29/lb. x 10 lbs/gallon x 40 gallons = \$9717.78

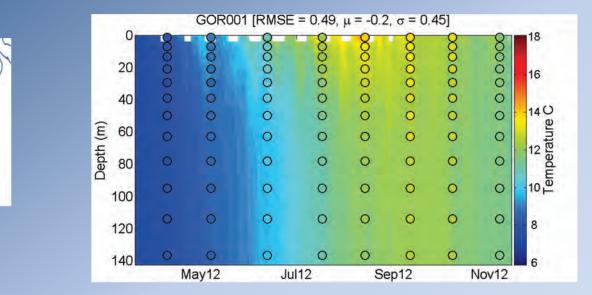
What does the farfield model offer?

- Can fill in the spatial and temporal gaps.
- Can reveal the worst-case conditions.
- Can track low levels of effluent that are way below detection limits.
- Can be used to evaluate alternate scenarios.

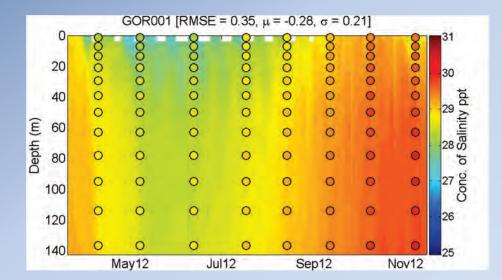
Near- to far-field hand off

Time	Deep l	ayer		Shallow	Tide
45.2113	0	0	0	0	
45.2114	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	high
45.2844	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	
45.2845	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	
45.3573	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	
45.3574	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	ebb
45.4302	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	
45.4303	0	0	0.0569	0.0569	
45.5031	0	0	0.0569	0.0569	
45.5032	0	0	0	0.1138	low
45.5676	0	0	0	0.1138	
45.5677	0	0	0.0569	0.0569	
45.6235	0	0	0.0569	0.0569	
45.6236	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	flood
45.6794	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	
45.6795	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	
45.7353	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	
45.7354	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	high
45.7531	0	0.0569	0.0569	0	
45.7532	0	0	0	0	
etc.	0	0	0	0	

Model accurately replicates conditions for 2012



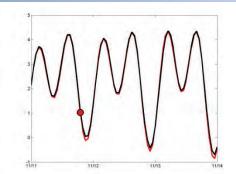


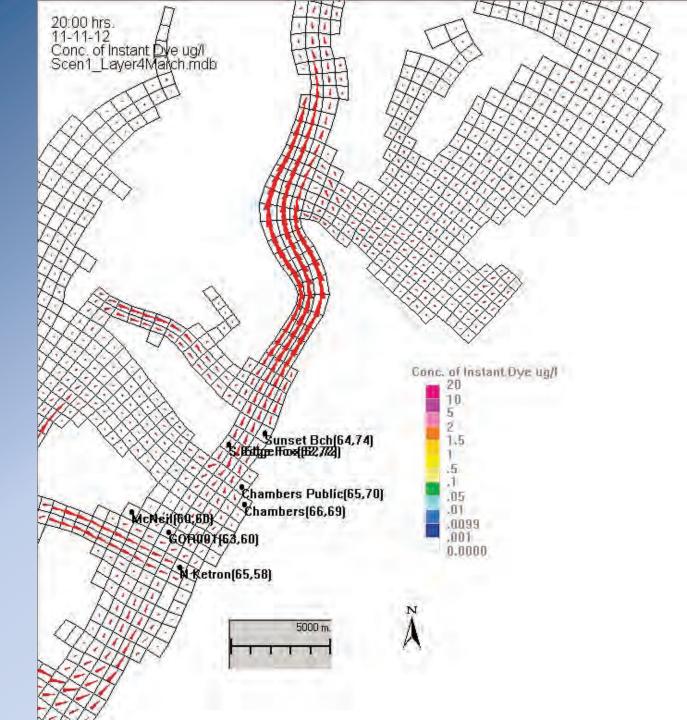


Modeled Temperature & Salinity (color contours) vs. field data (circles)



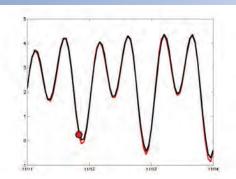


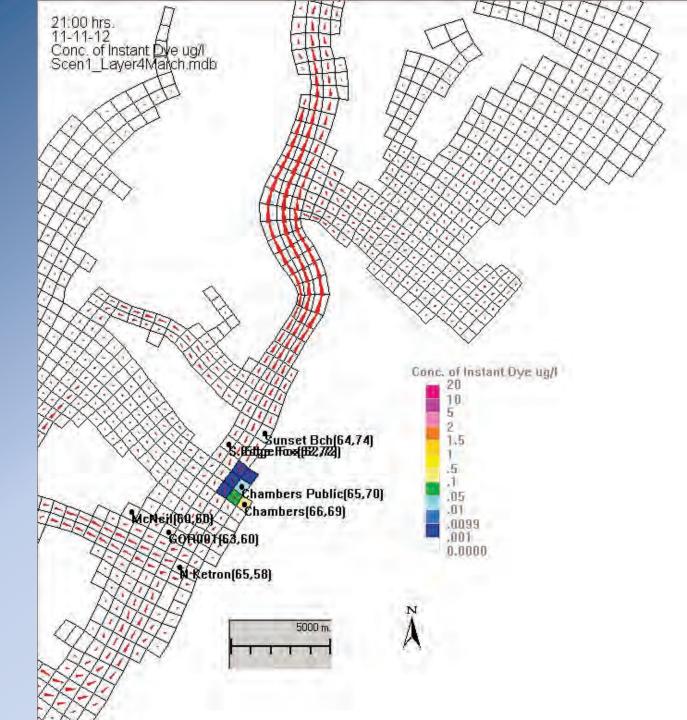






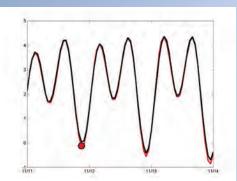


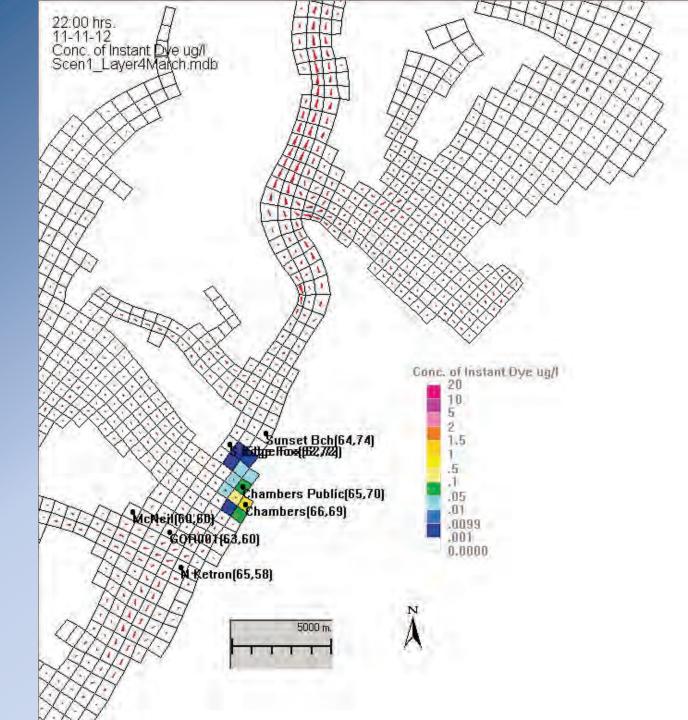








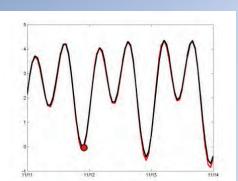


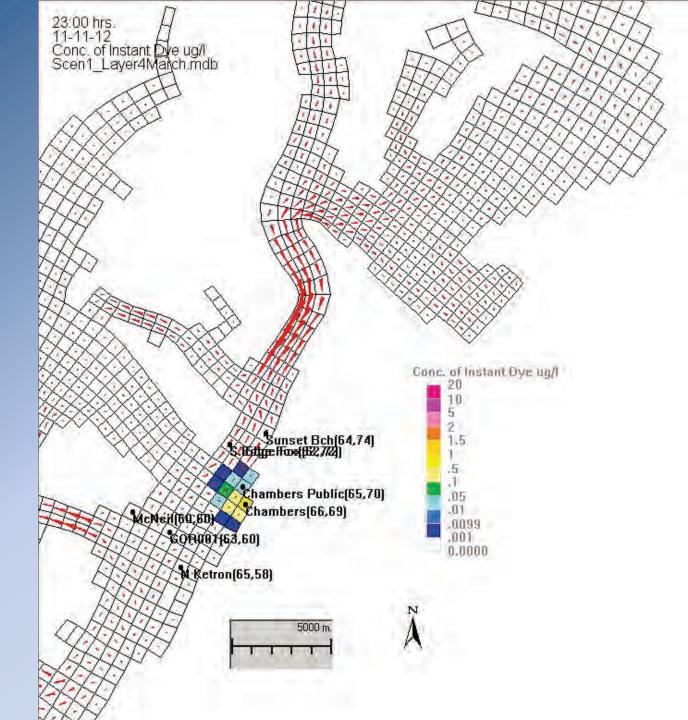






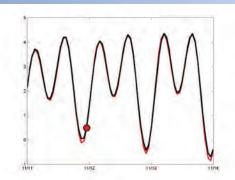


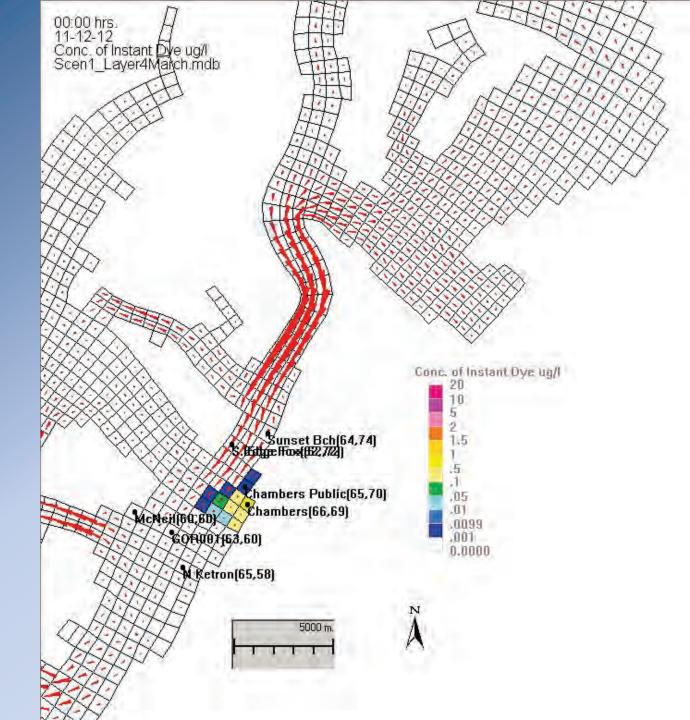






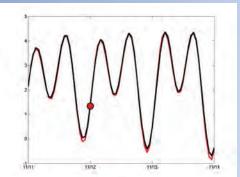


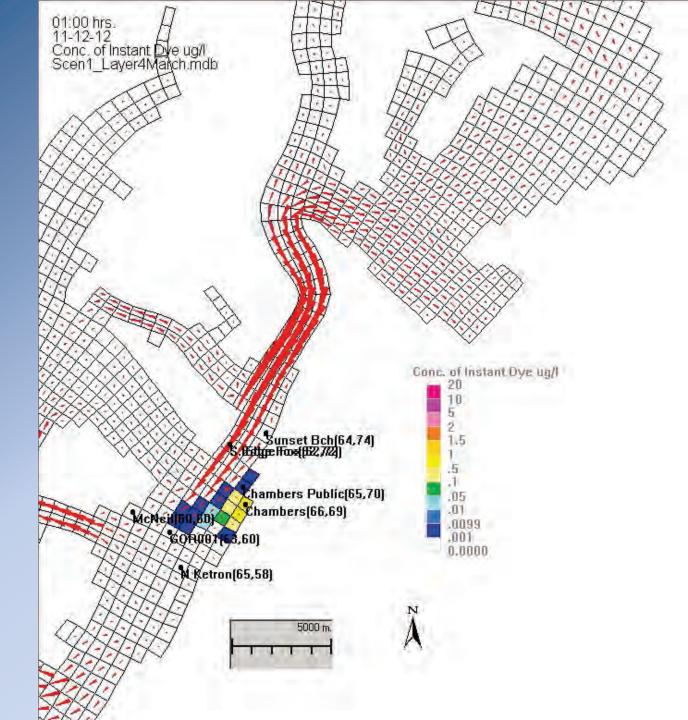






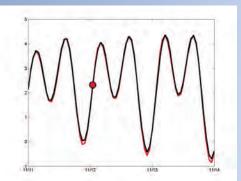


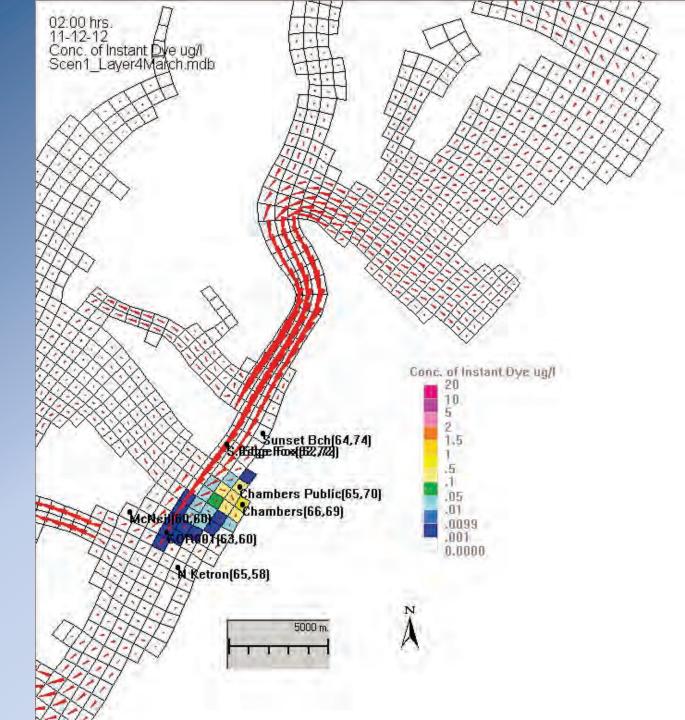






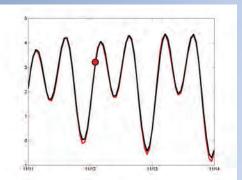


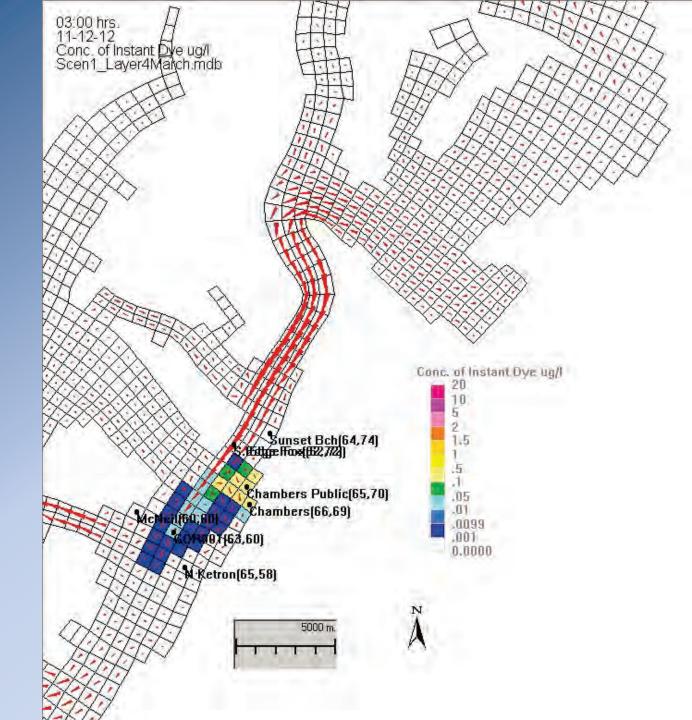






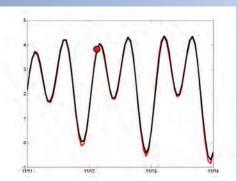


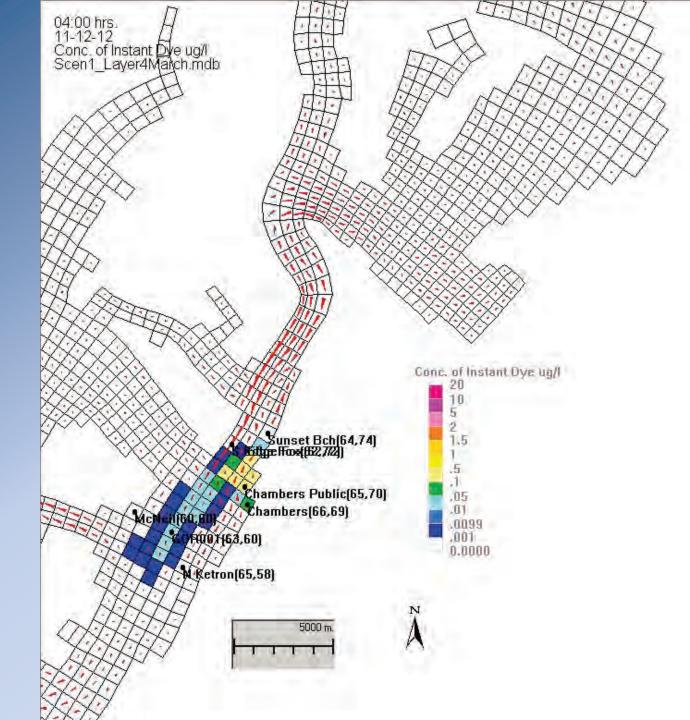






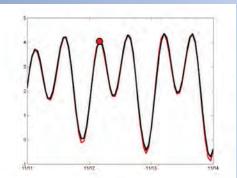


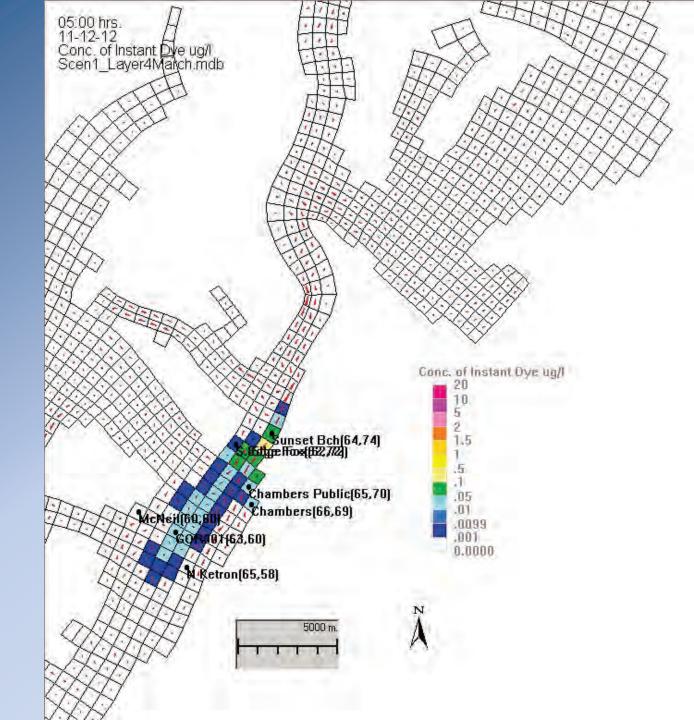






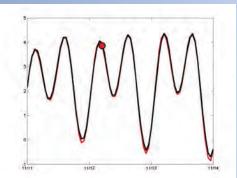


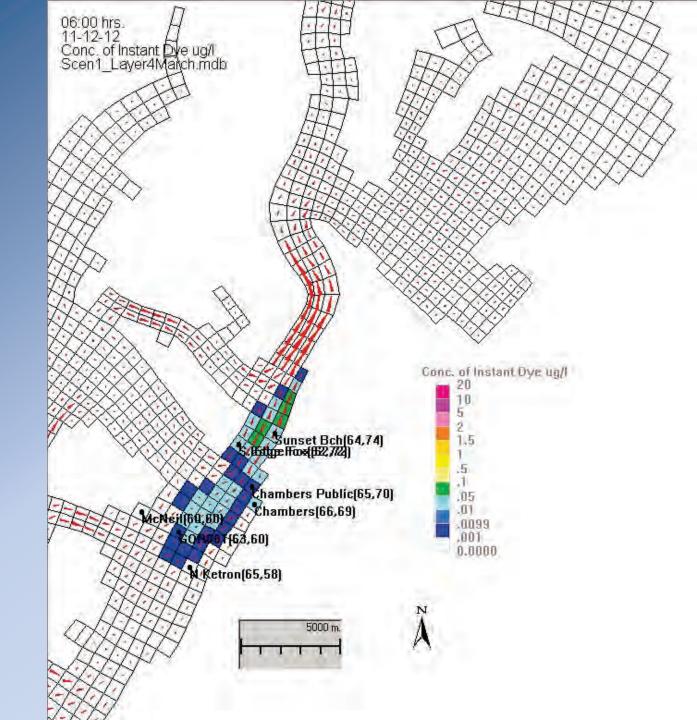






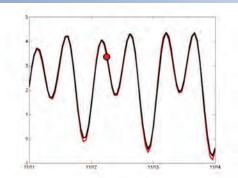


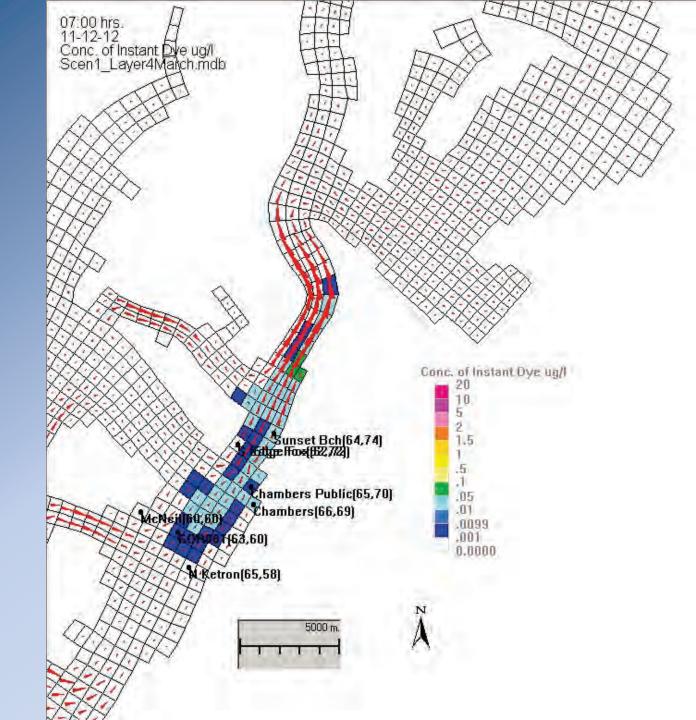






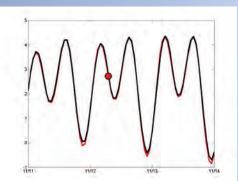


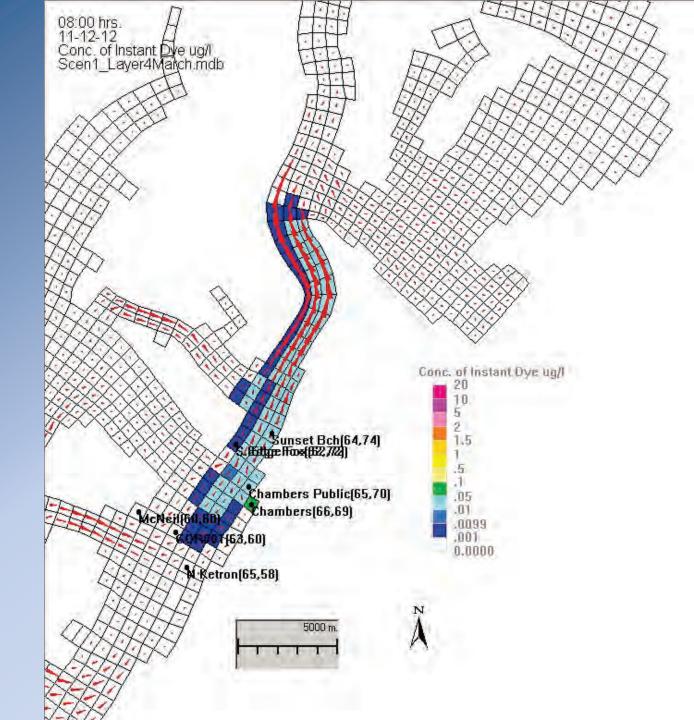






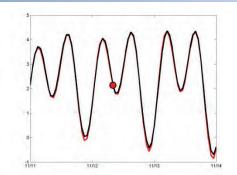


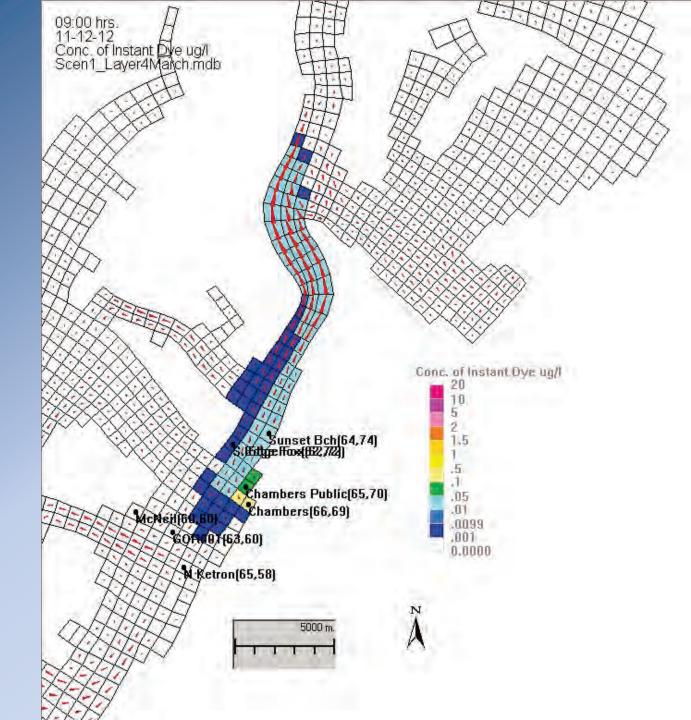






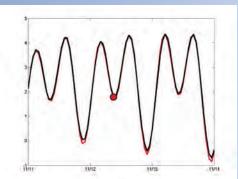


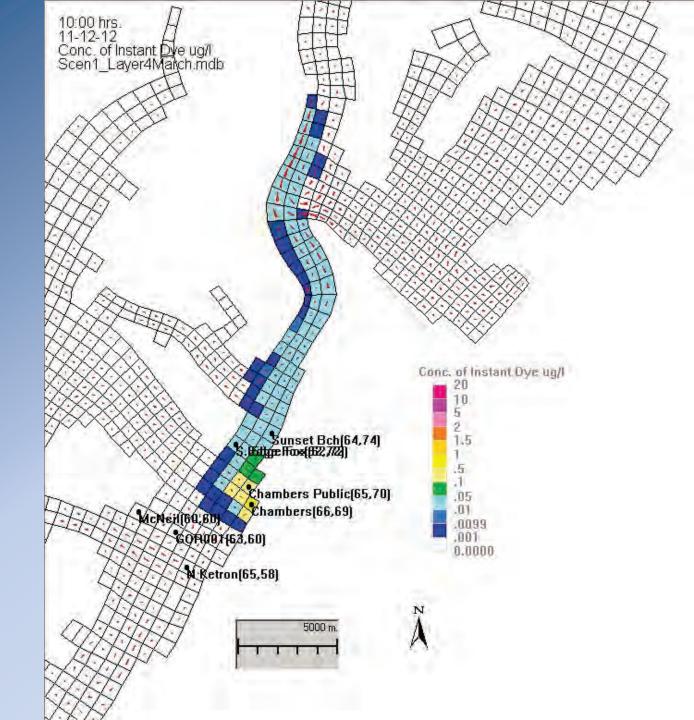






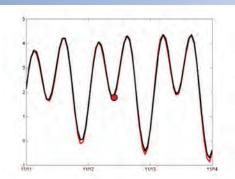


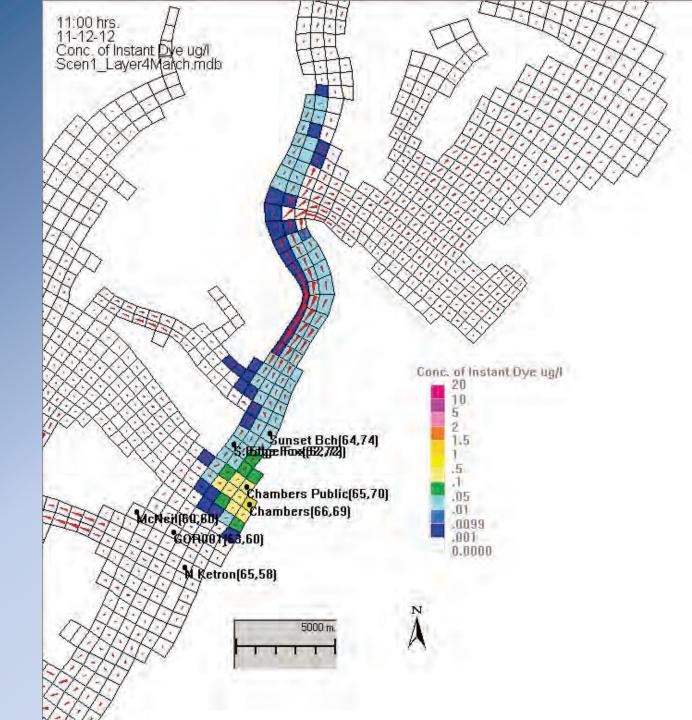






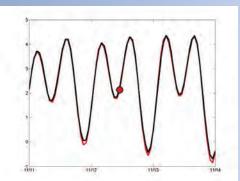


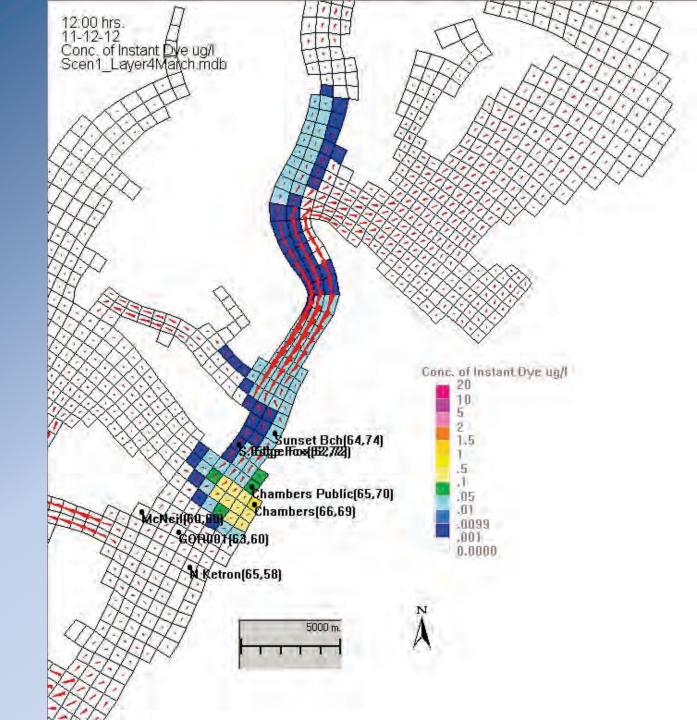






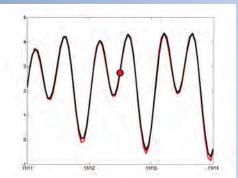


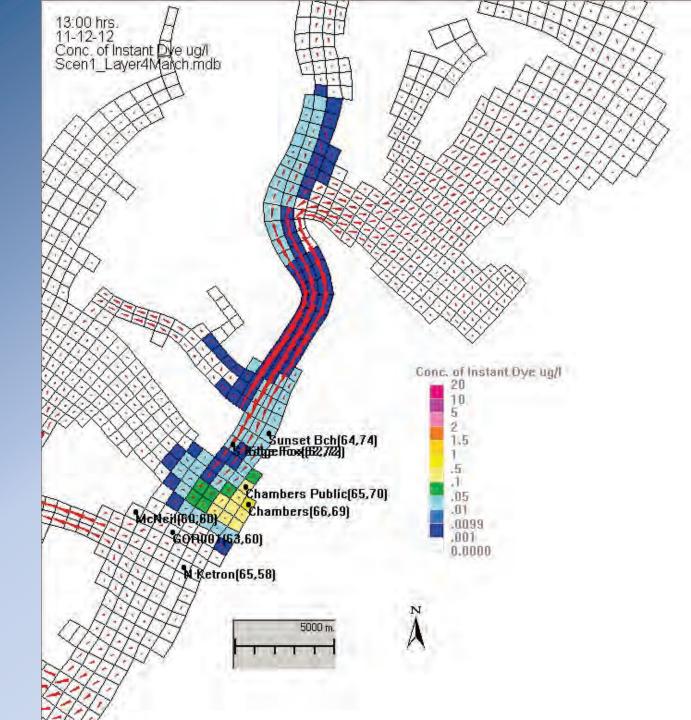






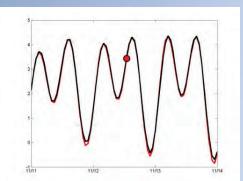


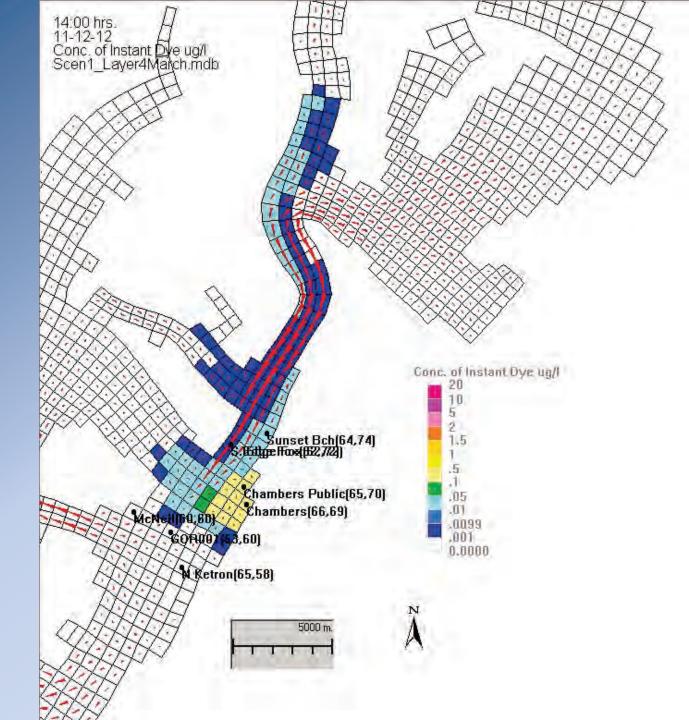






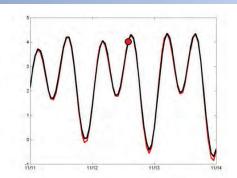


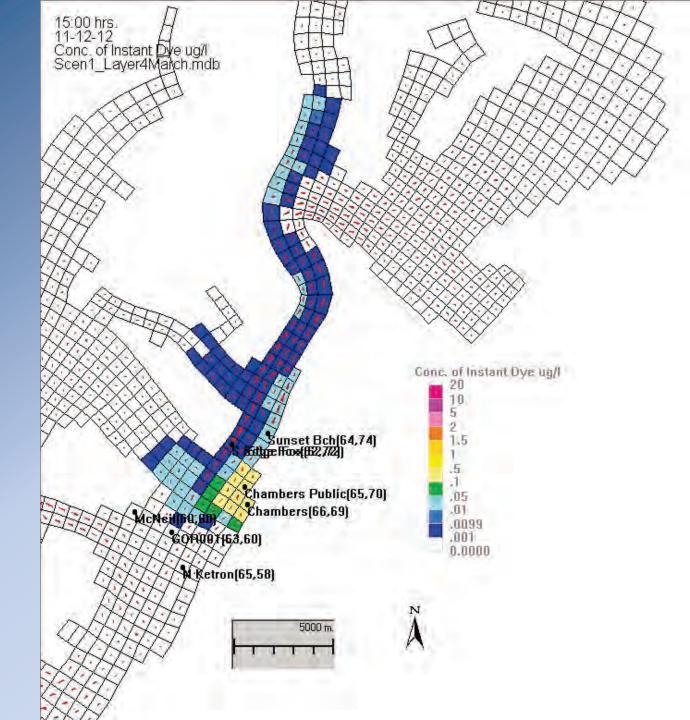






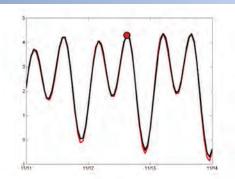


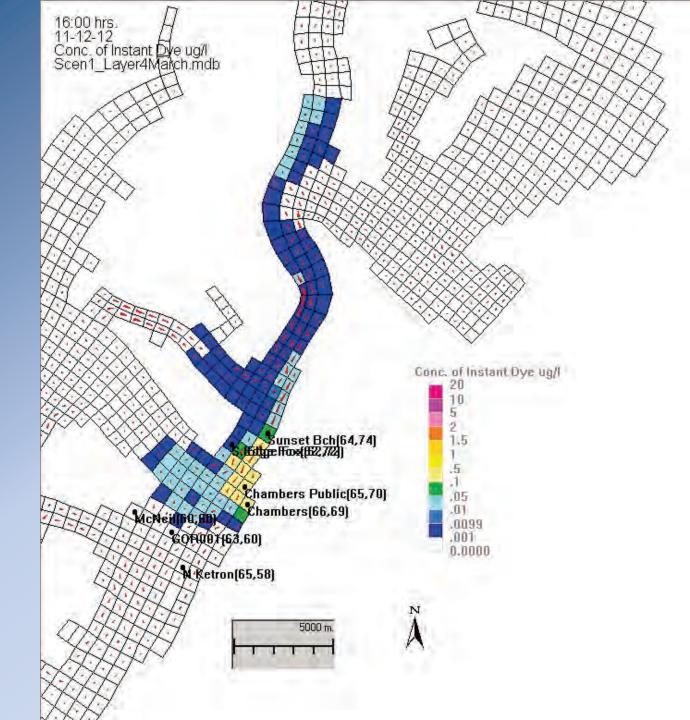






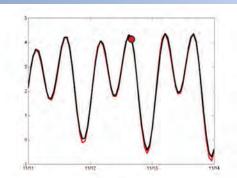


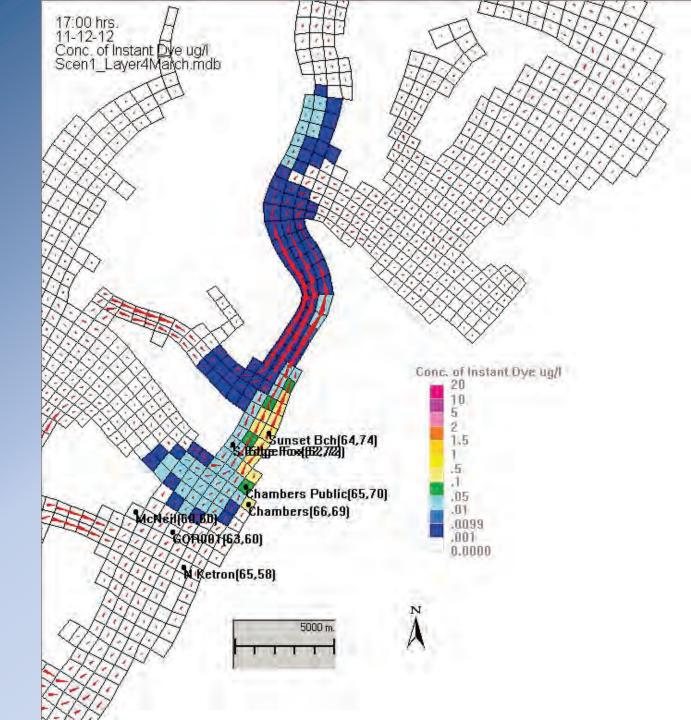






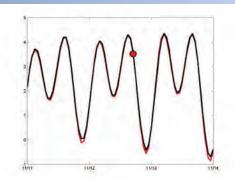


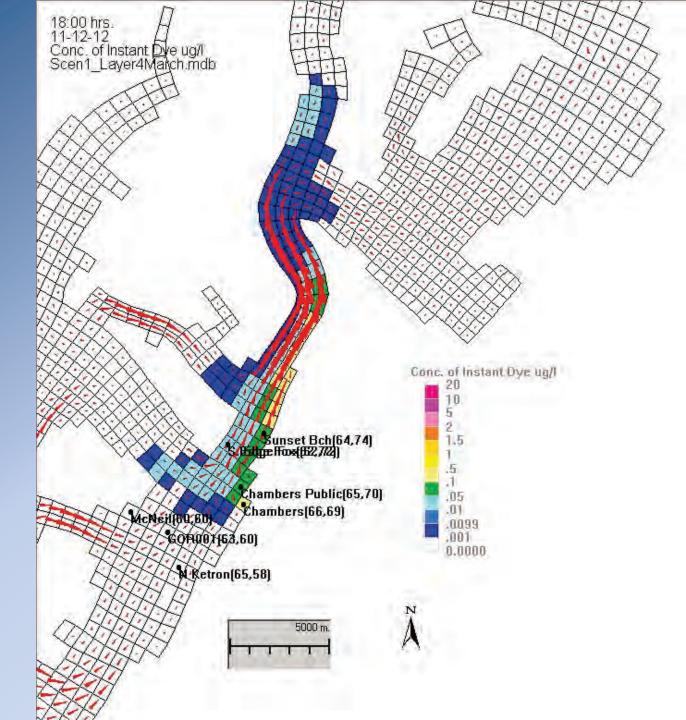






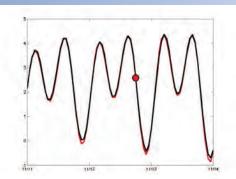


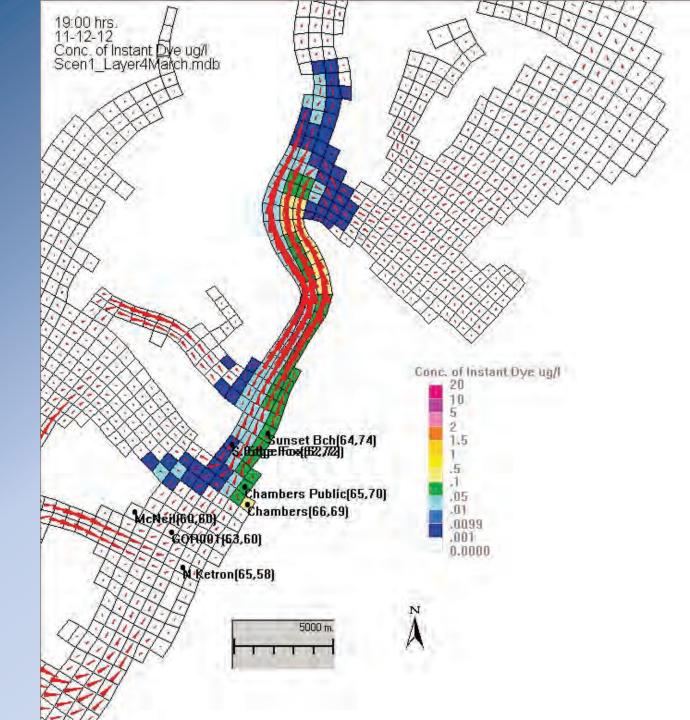






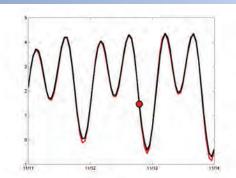


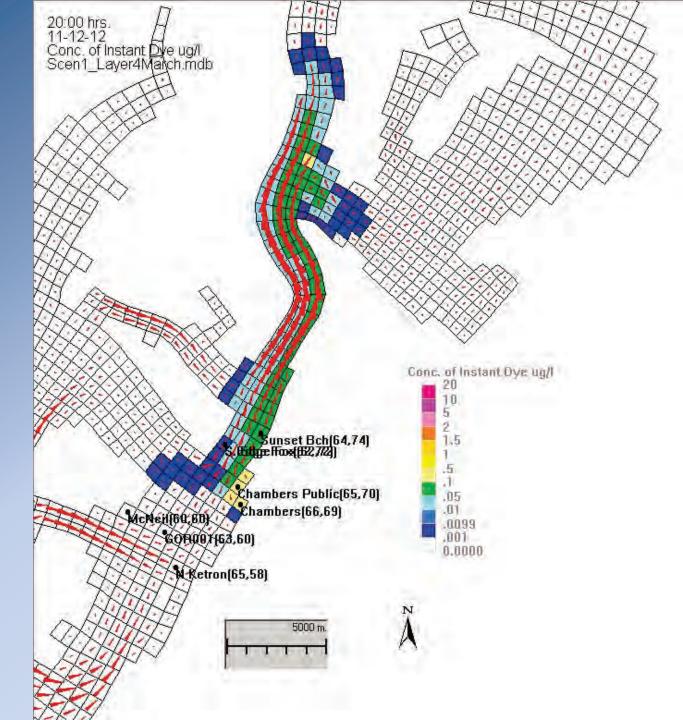






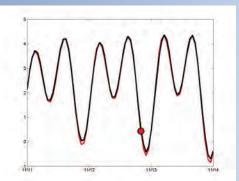


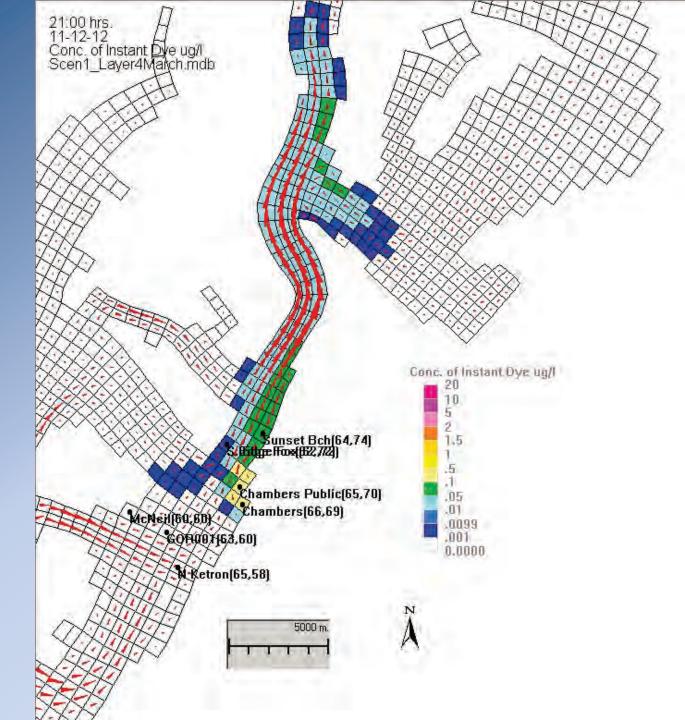






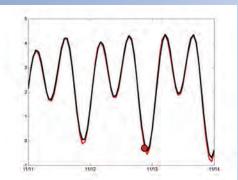


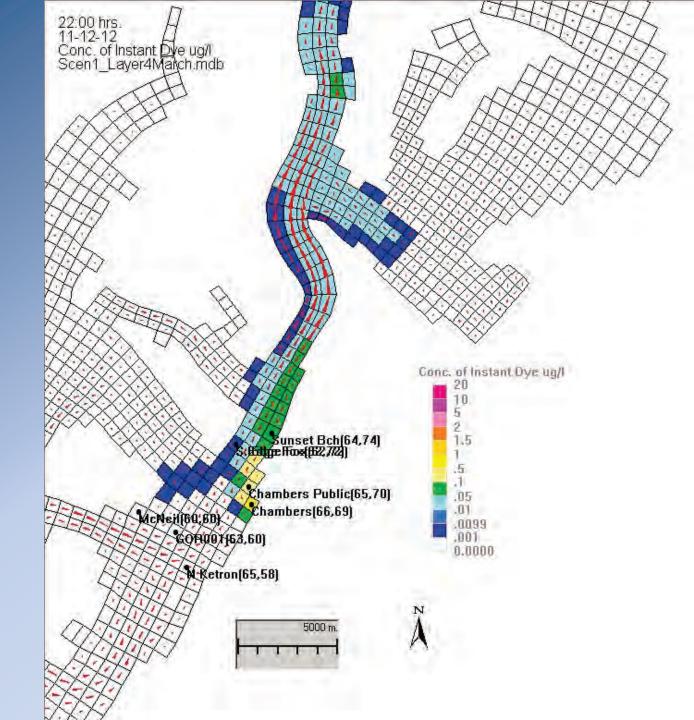






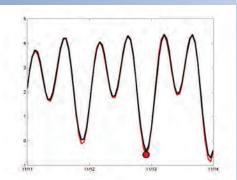


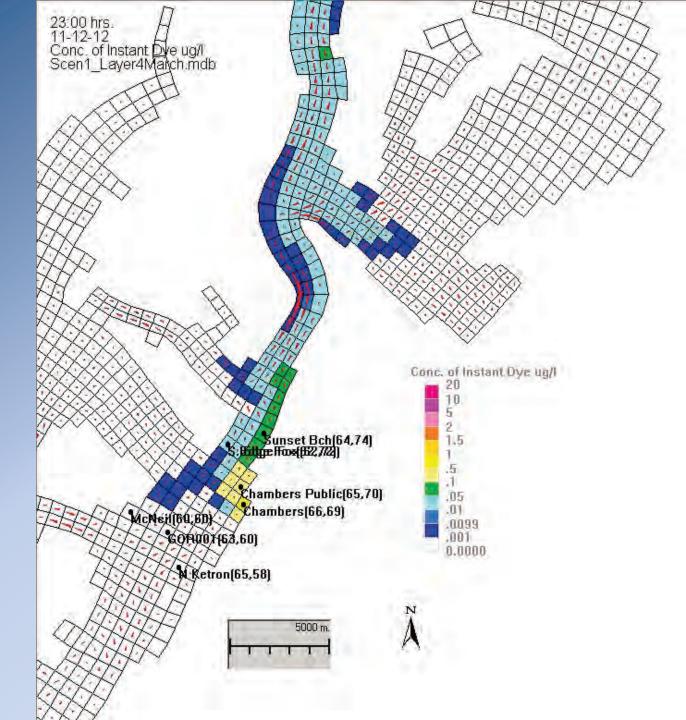






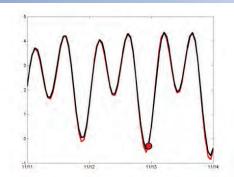


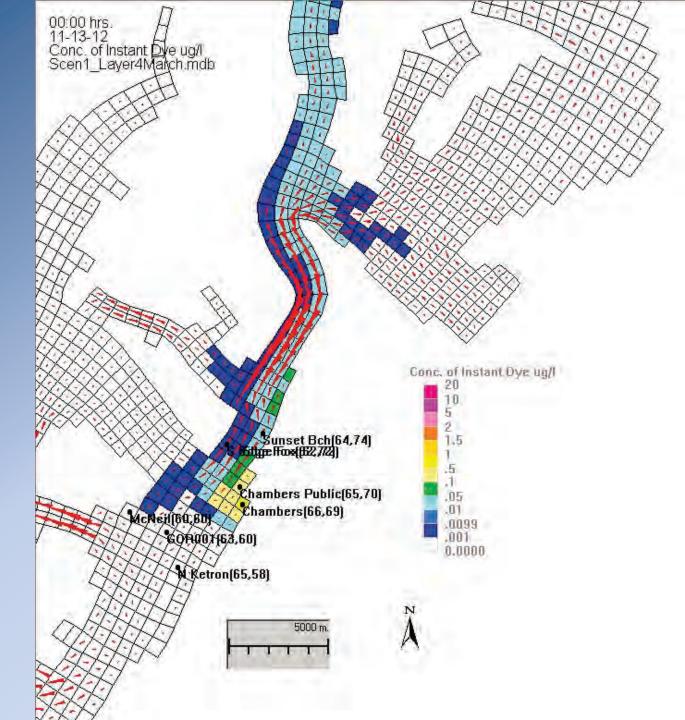






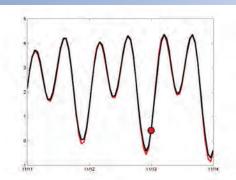


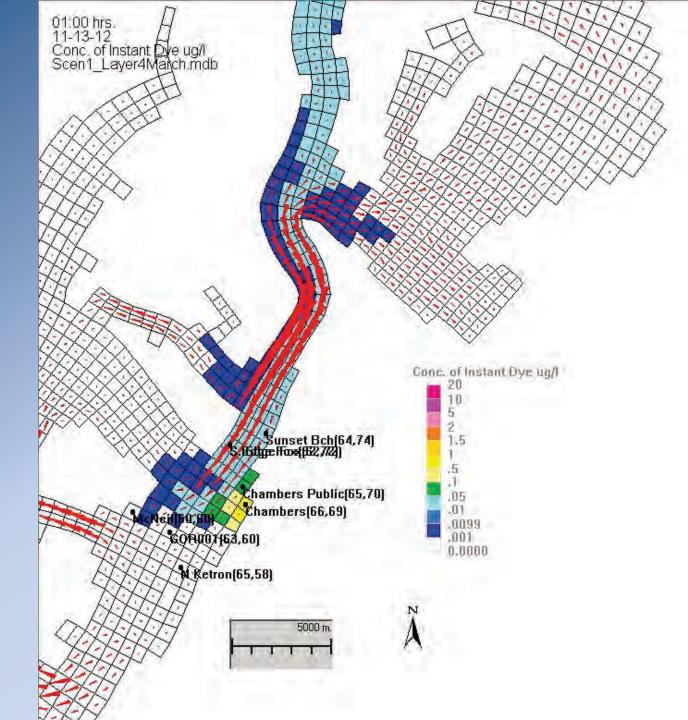






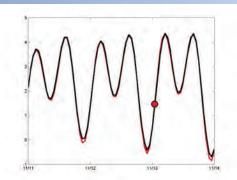


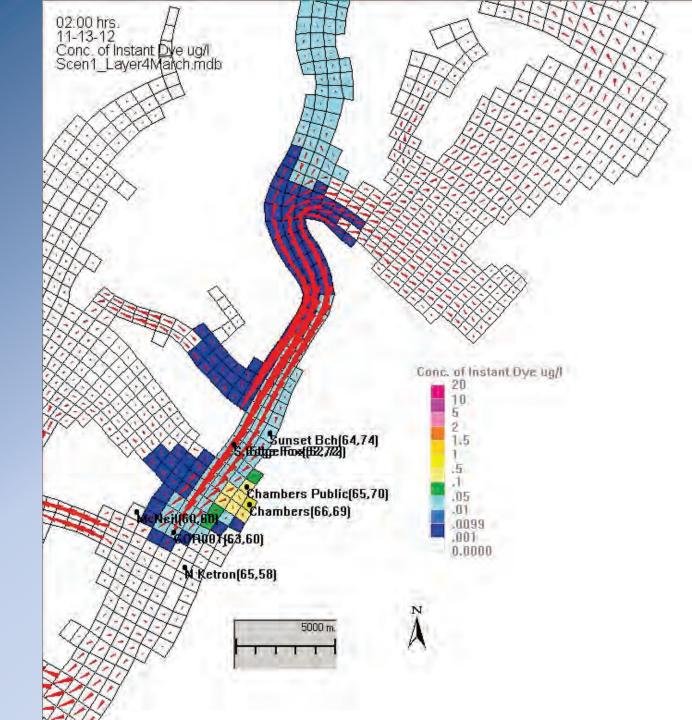






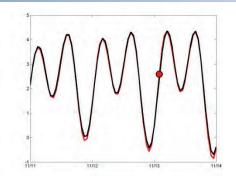


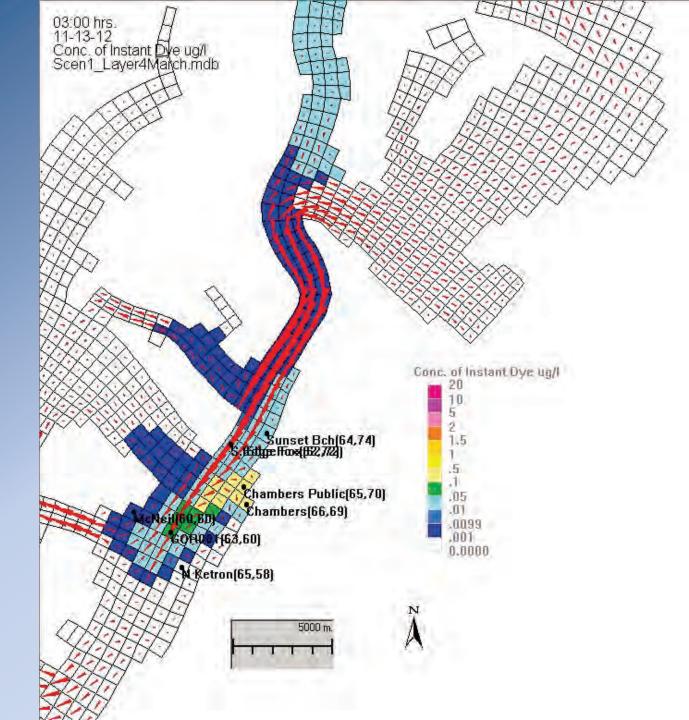






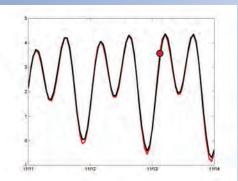


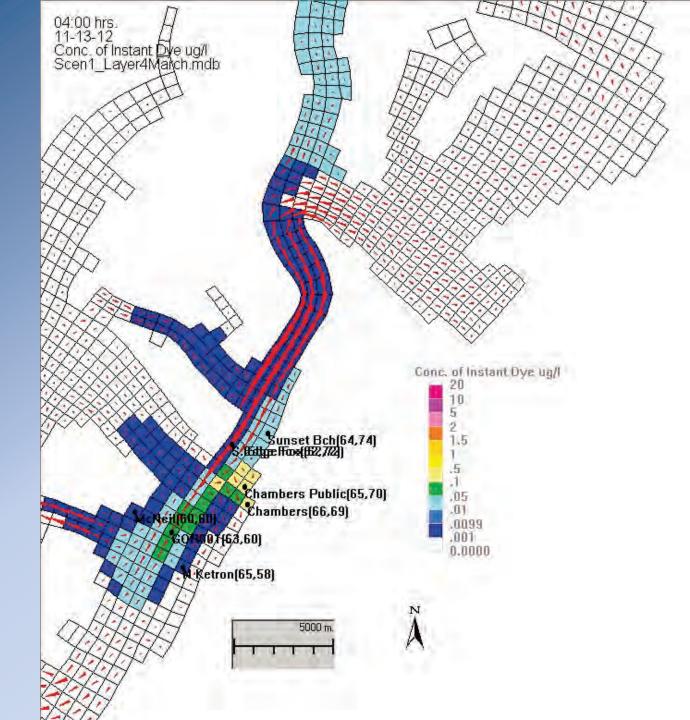






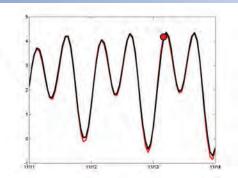


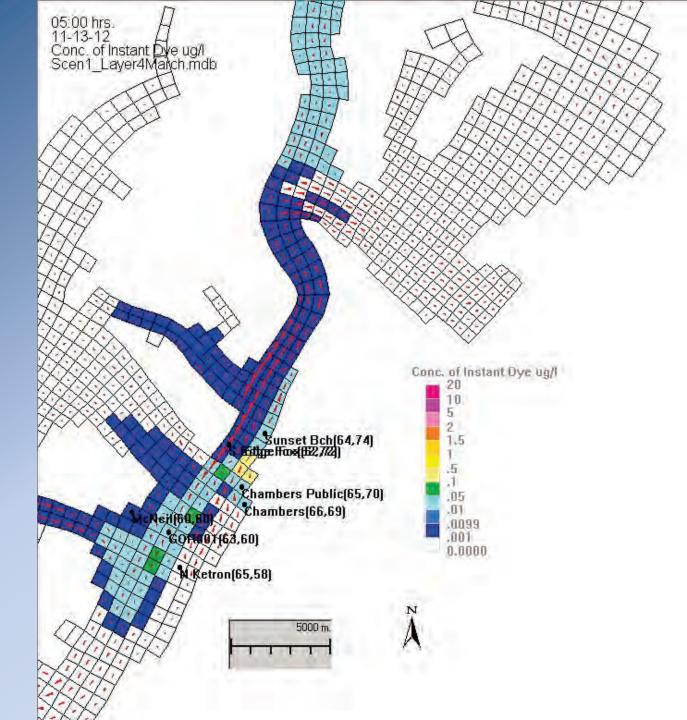






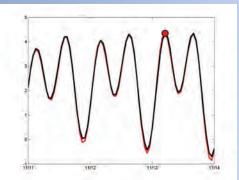


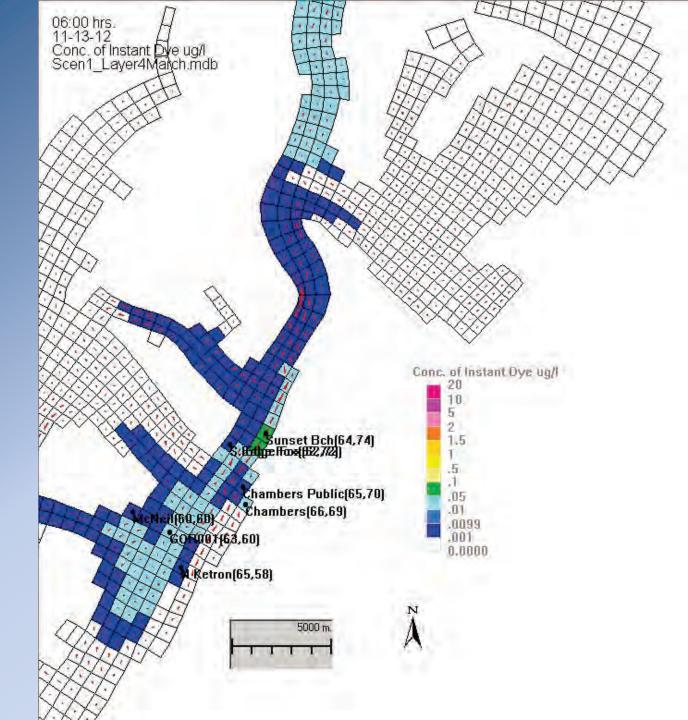






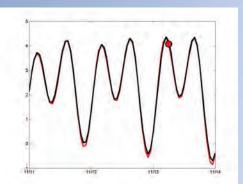


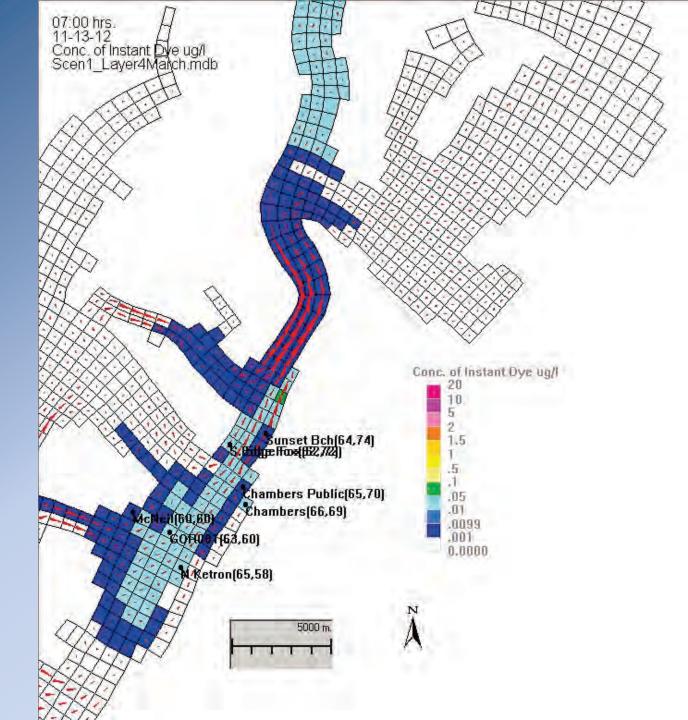






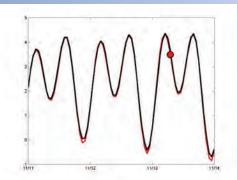


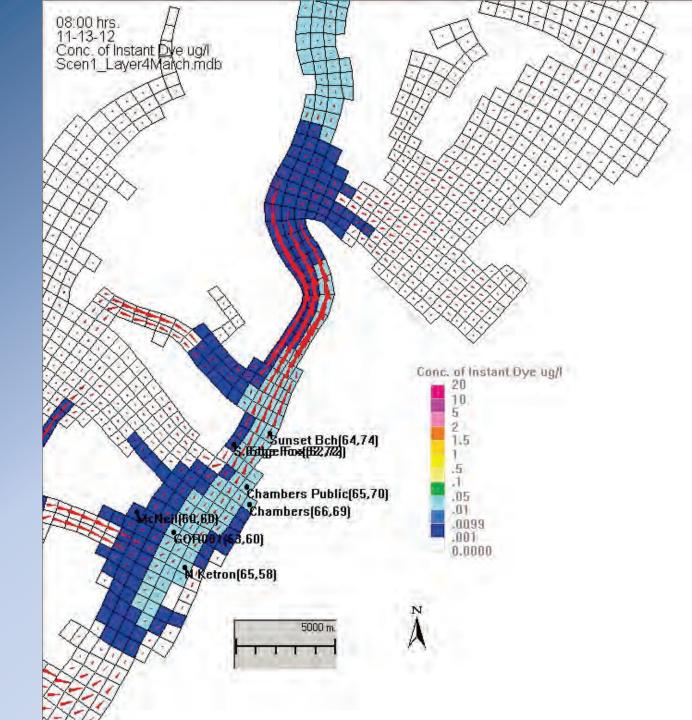






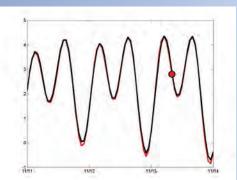


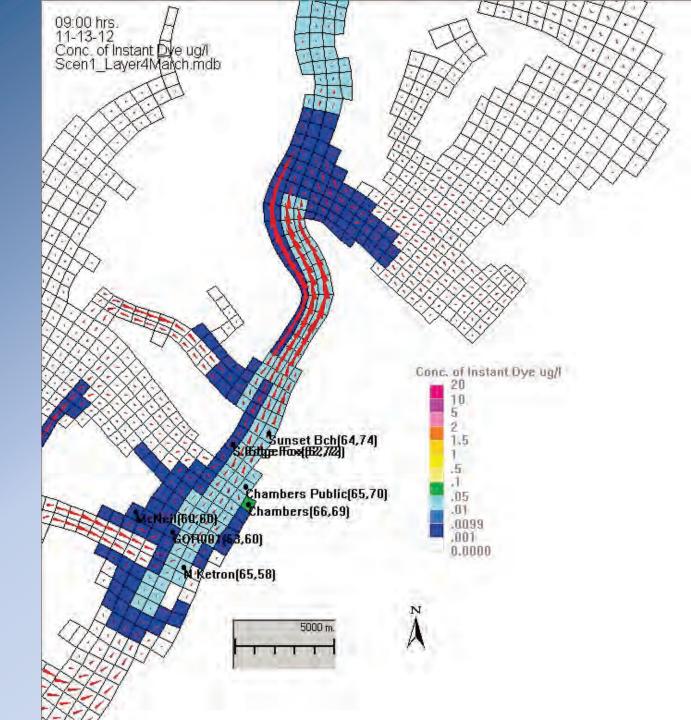






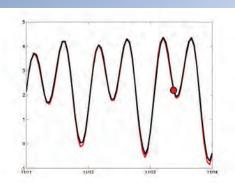


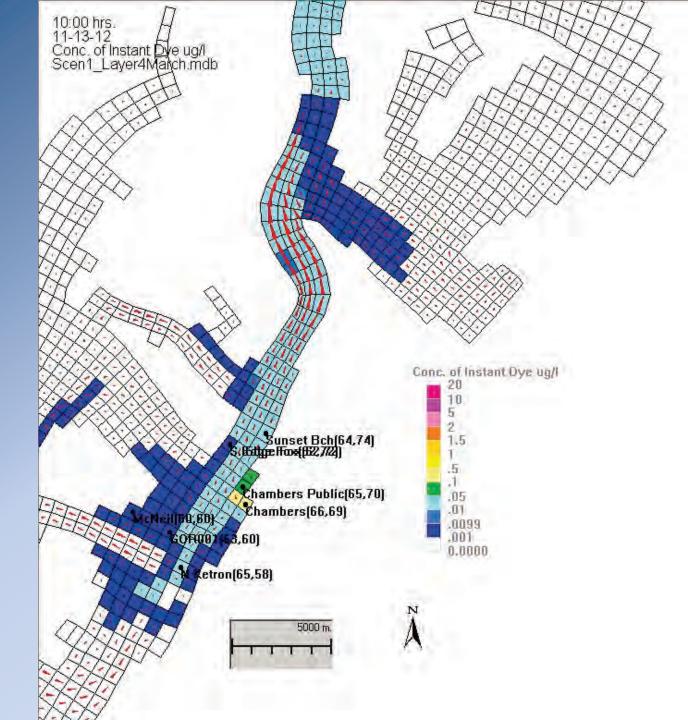






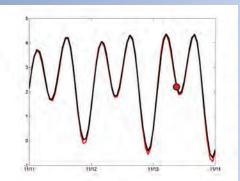


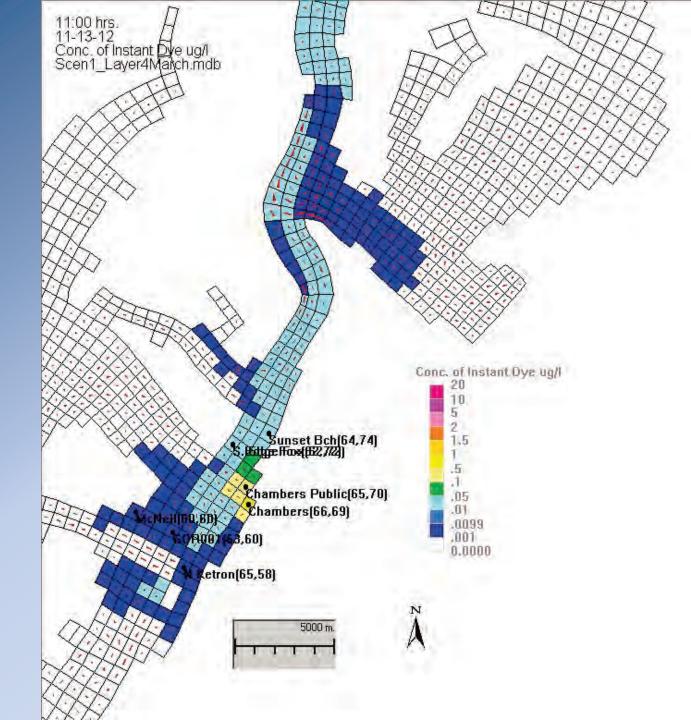






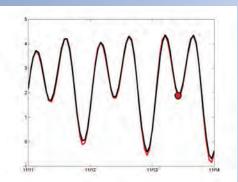


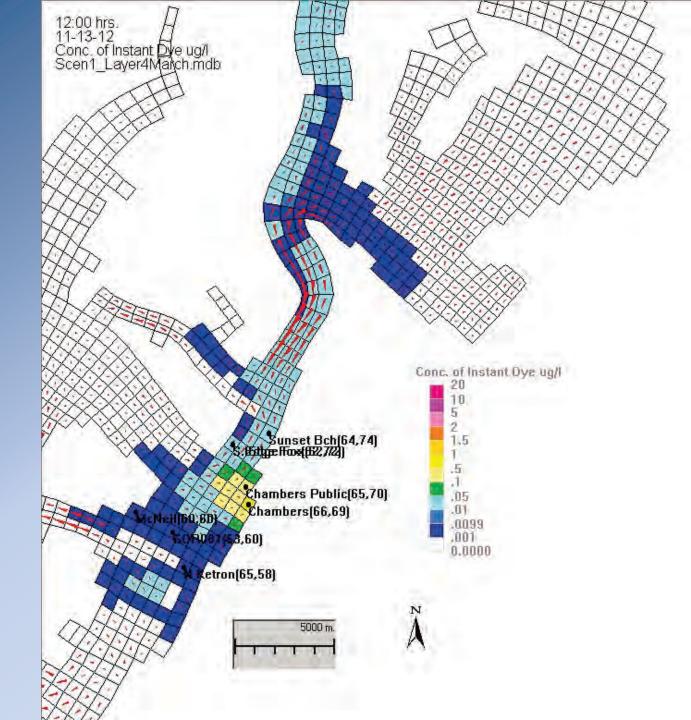






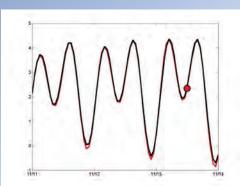


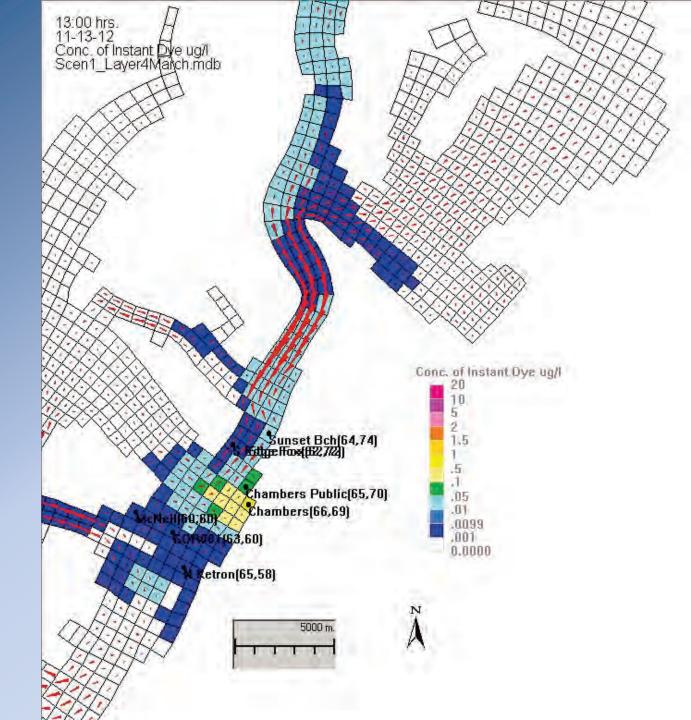






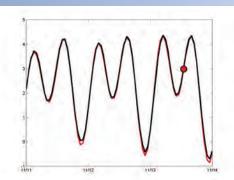


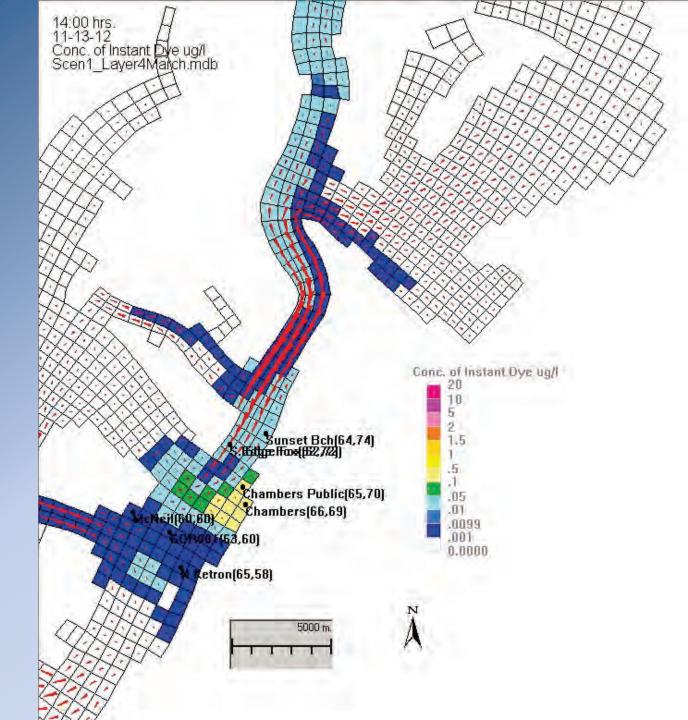






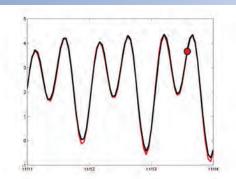


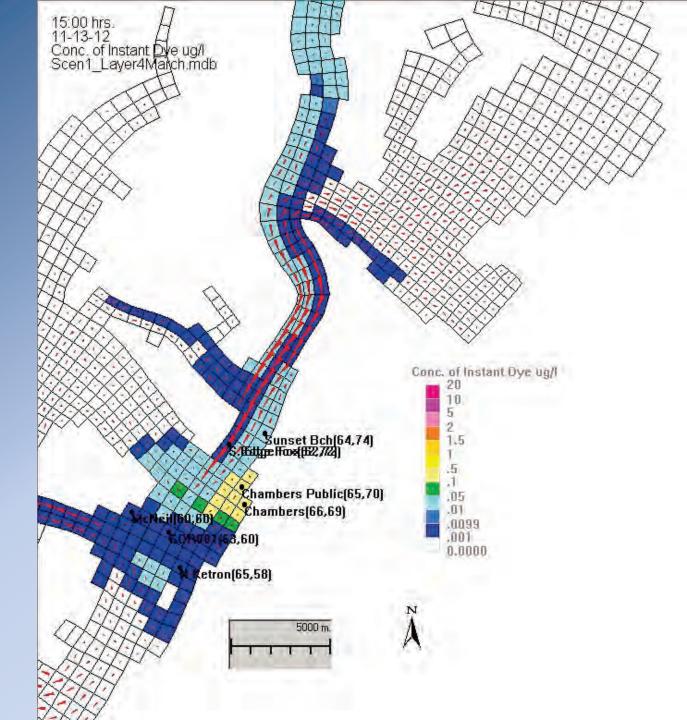


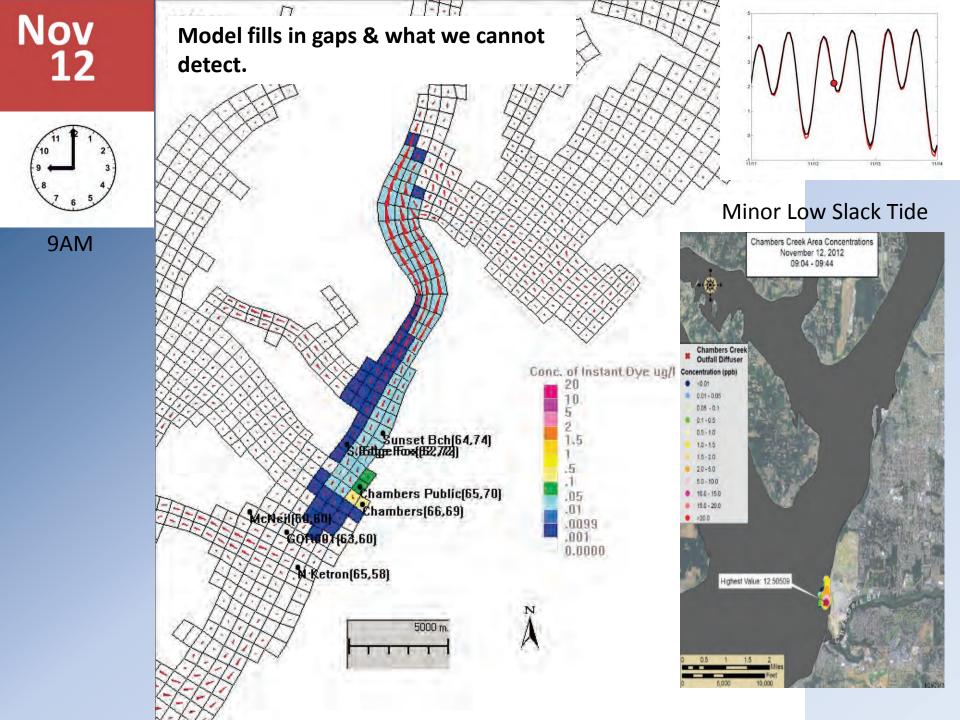


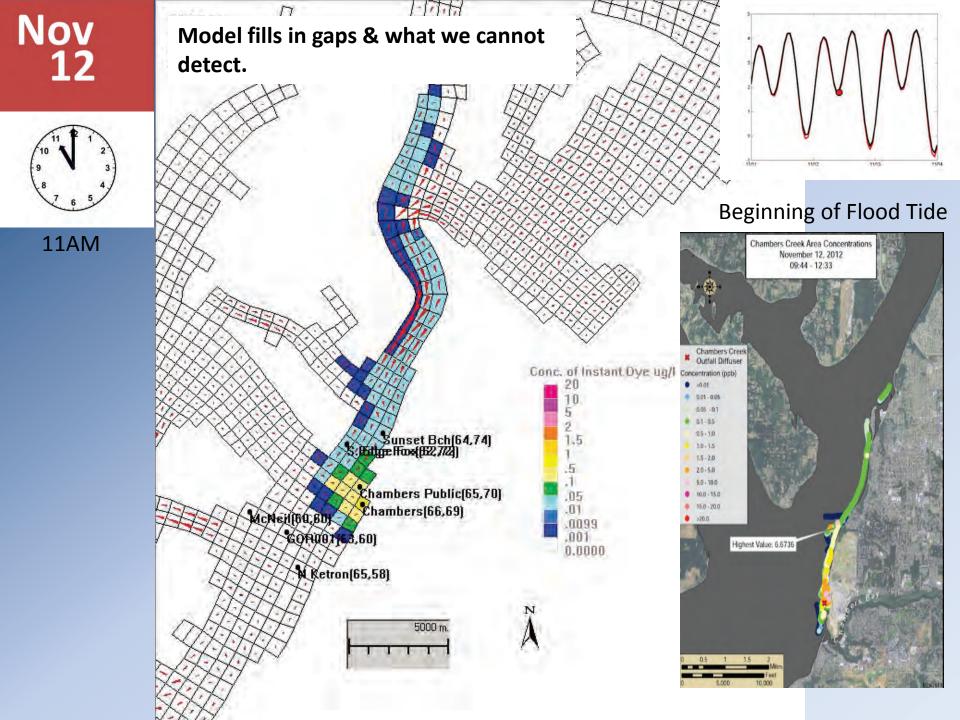


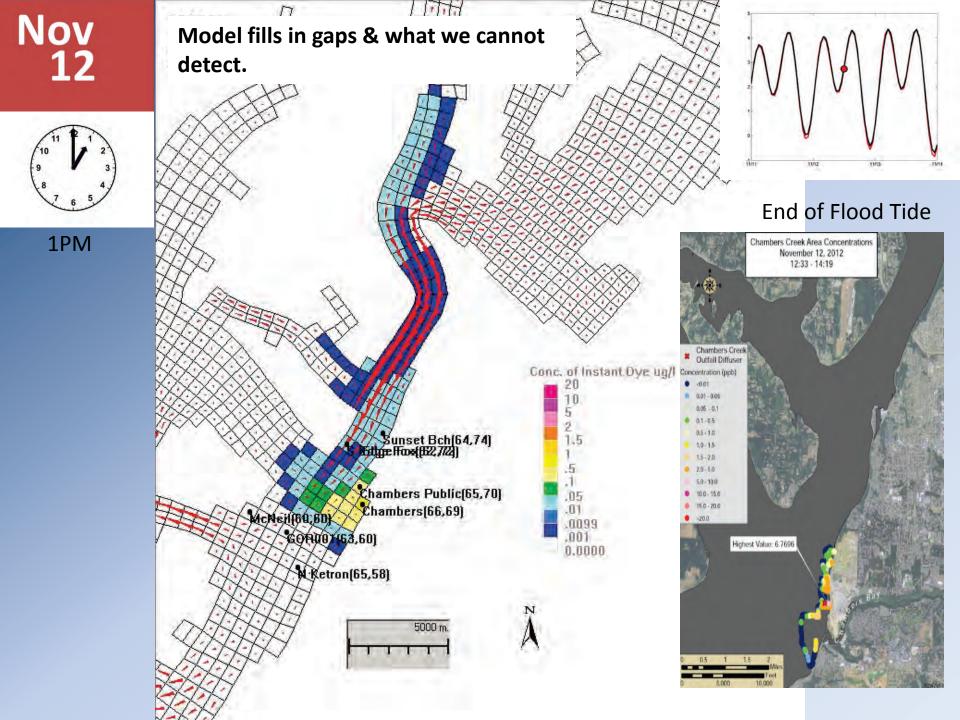


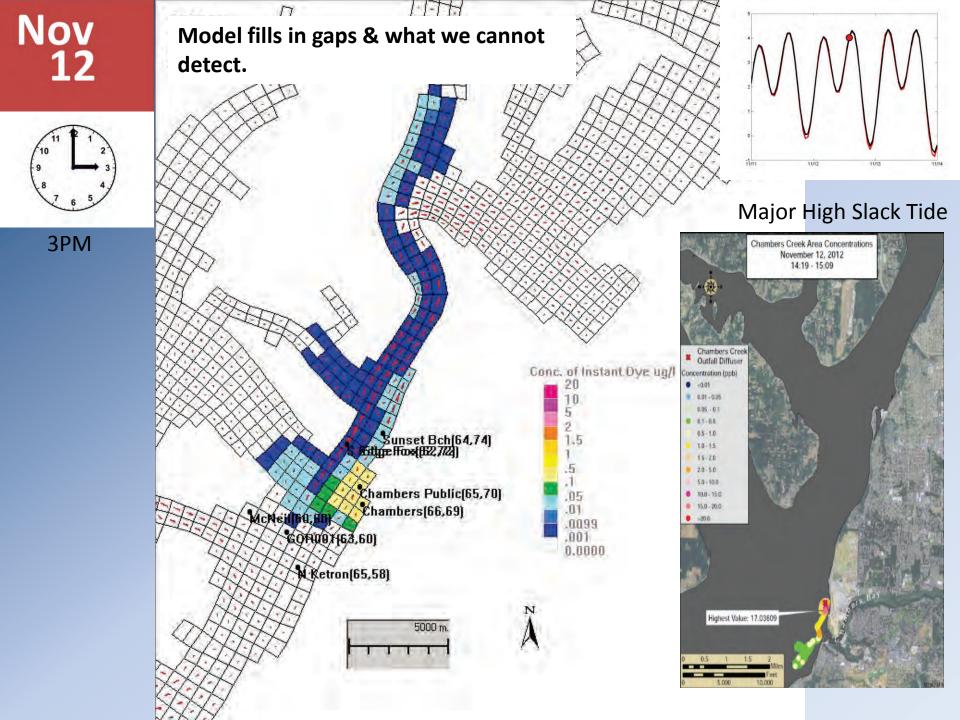


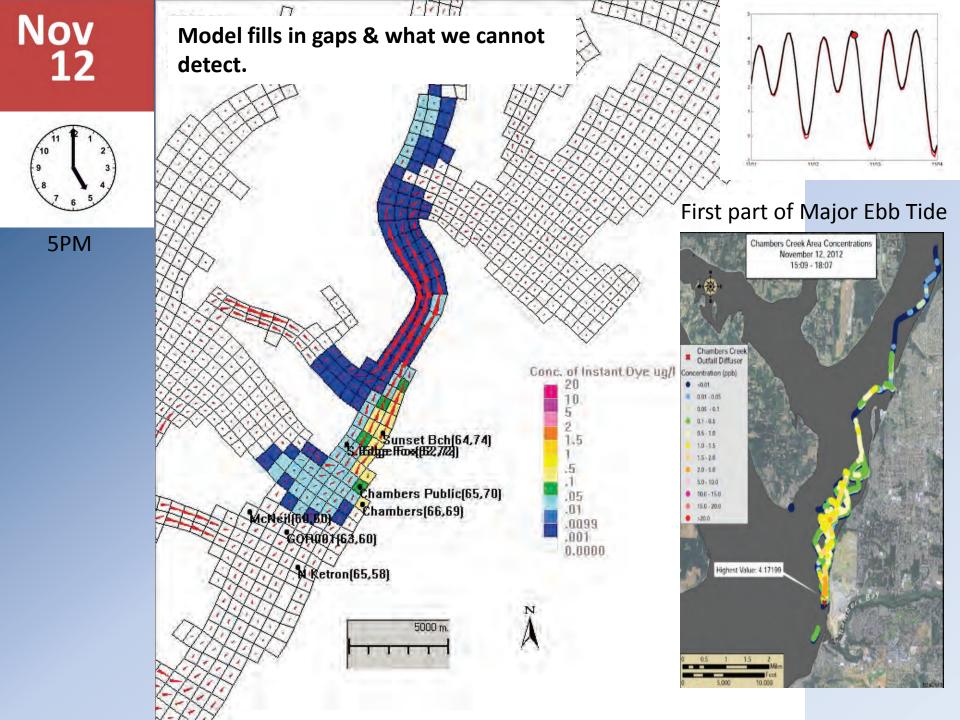


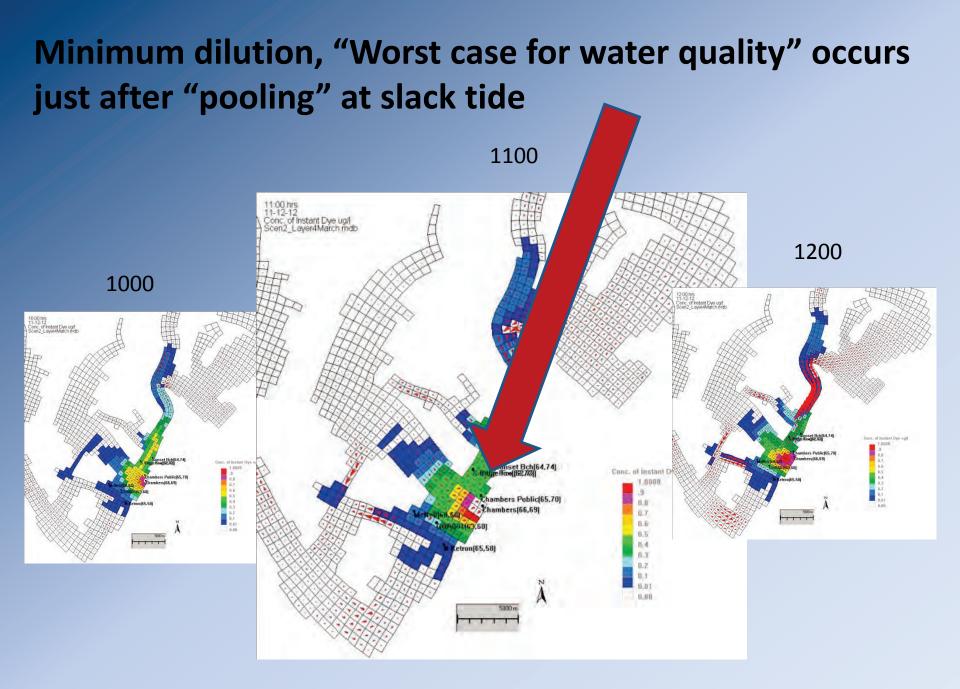








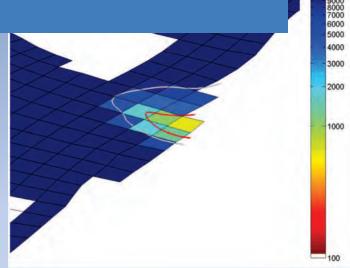


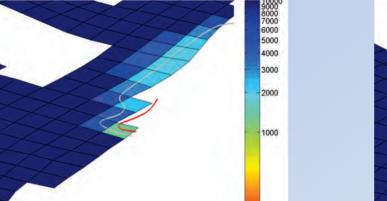


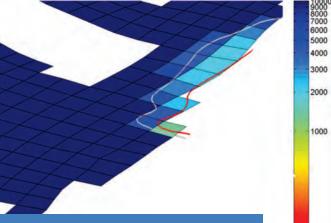
Worst-case minimum dilution ratios

low slack surface layer, day-long injection, worst-case for the southern line





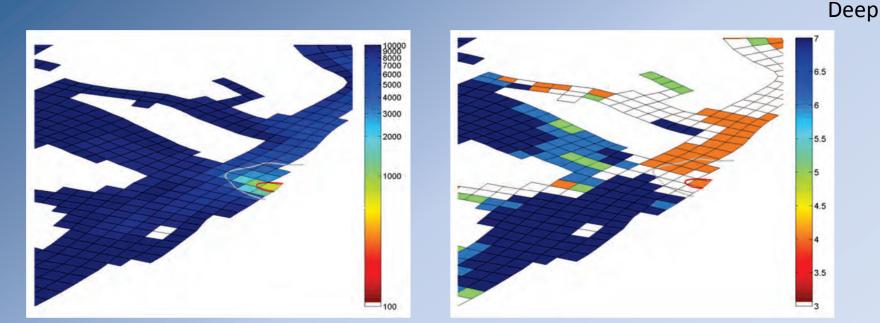




100

high slack surface layer, day-long injection, worst-case for the northern line

Steady-State (~ 5mos of injection)



Shallow

Minimum dilution ratio (over all depths)

Layer (depth) occurring

low slack tide, worst case all layers, 5-month injection

Summary Points

•Worst-case discharge in surface layers near Chambers Creek showing net motion exiting north through Tacoma Narrows along eastern shoreline.

Refluxed dye worst at depth.

•Deep dye is below depths of geoducks, or so dilute that it doesn't pose a problem of and by itself, but what about cumulative effect of all the other sources?

•Fecal coliform bacteria decay with time, model dye tracer lasts forever... steady-state is reached over flushing time of South Puget Sound (~60 days).

https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1403016.html