TMDL CALCULATIONS

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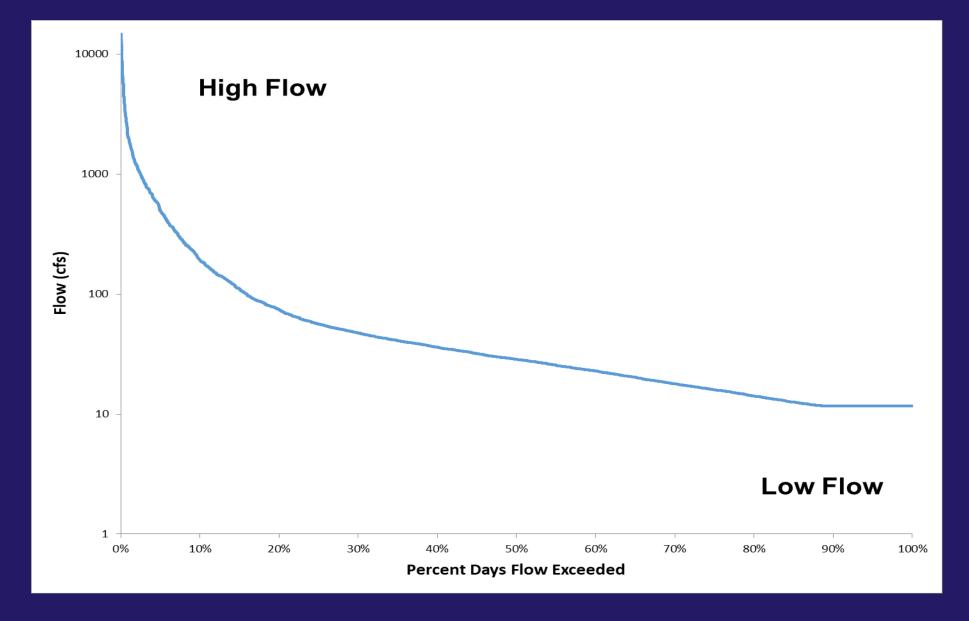
Flow Duration Curve and Load Duration Curve Development

Streamflow Record

- Determine period of record
- Develop streamflow record using available data (gauge, DAR, modeling, or combination)

Flow Duration Curve

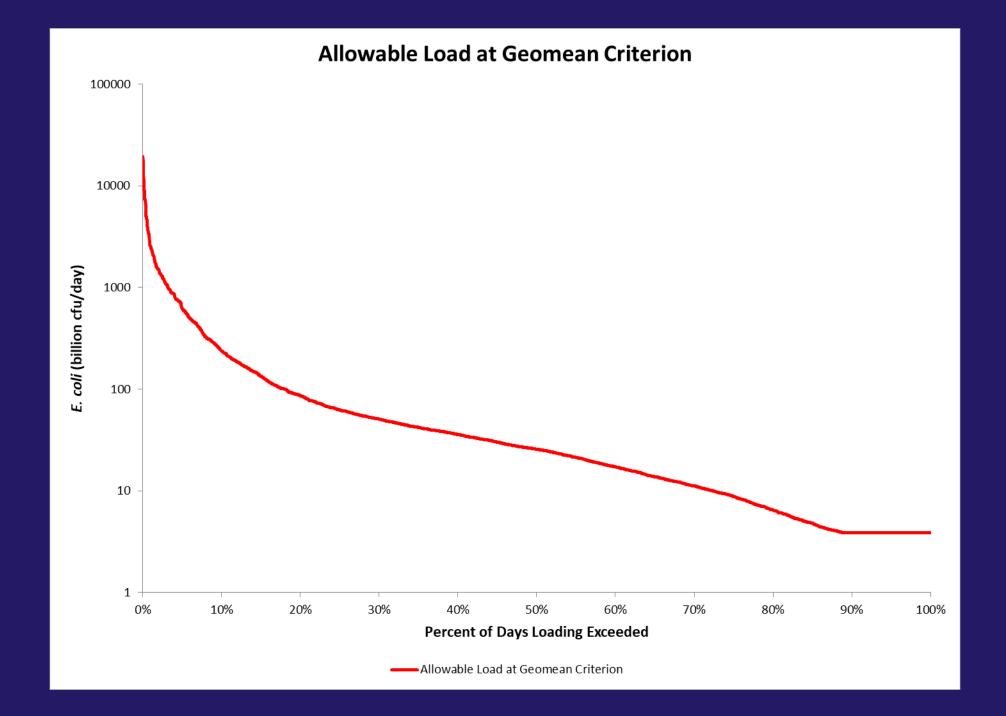
- Rank daily streamflow data highest to lowest
- Calculate percent exceedance values for each ranked streamflow value. (Divide rank by number of days of record +1)
- Plot ranked streamflow data (y-axis) and percent exceedance (x-axis).



Flow Duration Curve

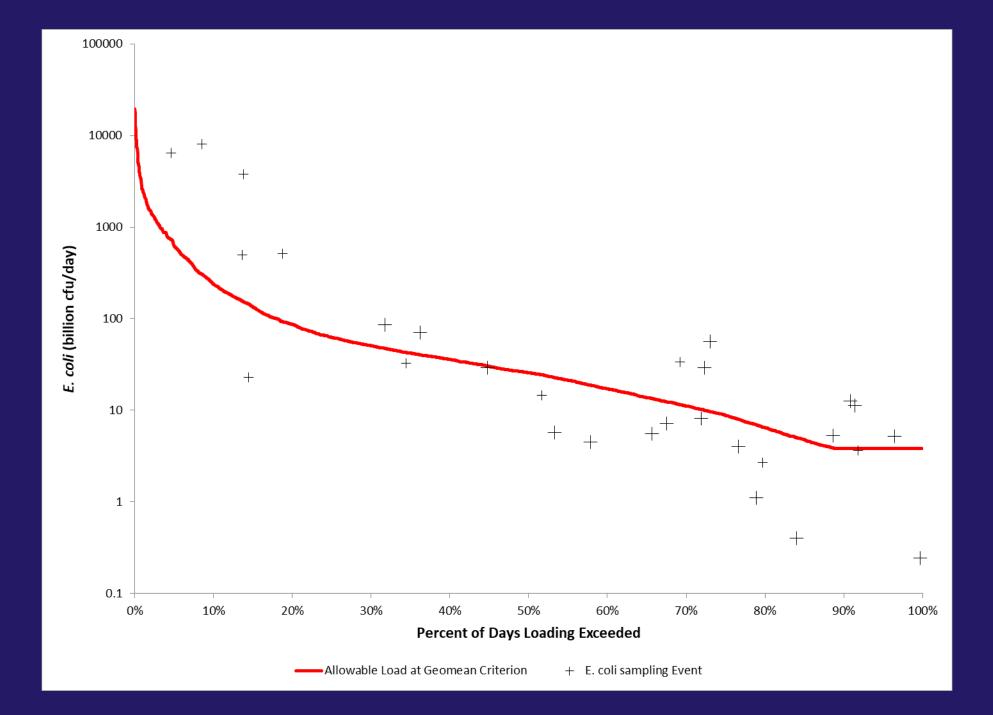
Load Duration Curve

- Convert the FDC to a LDC by:
 - Multiplying streamflow values (cfs) by the relevant numeric criterion (126 CFU/100 mL) and then by a conversion factor (2.44658x10⁷).
- Plot the calculated allowable loadings (cfu/day)



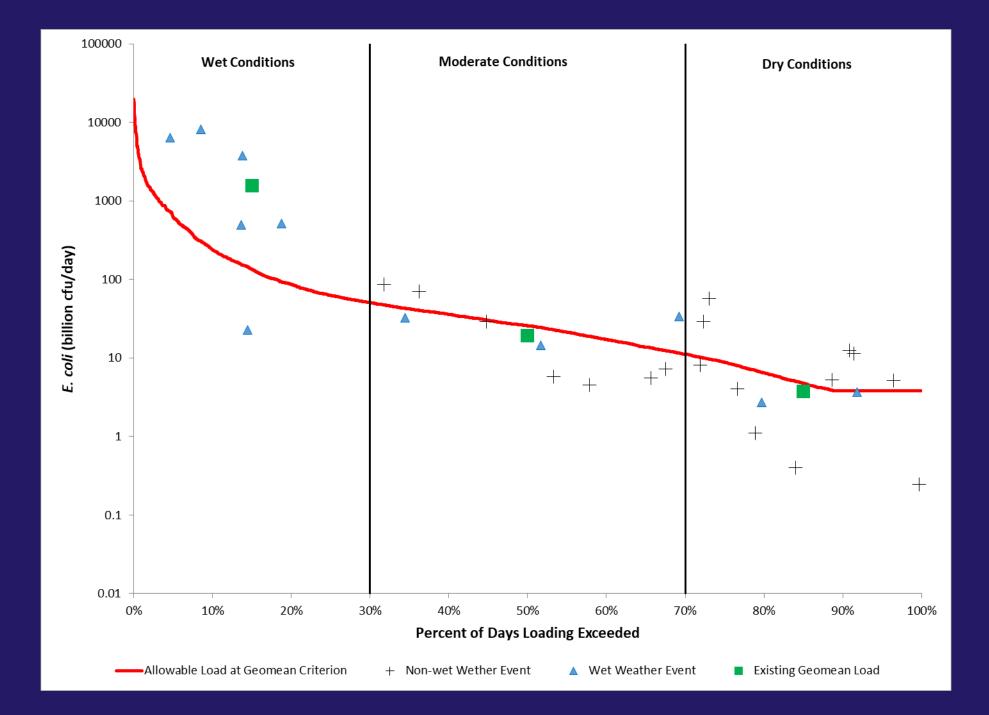
Load Duration Curve

 Convert available bacteria sample data into loadings (cfu/day) by multiplying the bacteria results by the corresponding streamflow and the conversion factor (2.44658x10⁷)



Additional Refinements

- Divide the curve into flow regimes
- Calculate existing geomean within each flow regime
- Determine which samples may have been influenced by storm runoff



TMDL Allocation Process

- Allocates pollutant loads among regulated and non-regulated sources in the watershed
- TMDL is the maximum amount of pollutant loading a water body can receive without violating water quality standards.

Typical Bacteria TMDL Equation

TMDL = WLA + LA + FG + MOS

- WLA = wasteload allocation, the amount of pollutant allowed by regulated dischargers
- LA = load allocation, the amount of pollutant allowed by unregulated sources
- FG =loadings associated with future growth from potential regulated facilities
- MOS = margin of safety

Expanded TMDL Allocation equation

$TMDL = WLA_{WWTF} + WLA_{SW} + LA_{UA} + LA_{TRIB} + FG + MOS$

- WLA Regulated Loading
 - WLA_{WWTF} Existing wastewater treatment discharges.
 - WLA_{SW} Construction, industrial and MS4 discharges.
- LA Unregulated Loading
 - LA_{UA} Unregulated loading originating within AU.
 - LA_{TRIB} loadings from tributary water bodies for which TMDLs have been developed
- FG Future growth from potential permitted facilities.
- MOS Margin of safety.

TMDL Calculation

TMDL = criterion * flow * conversion factor
Criterion = 126 cfu/100 mL (*E. coli*)
Flow = typically median flow value within highest flow regime
Conversion Factor = 283.1685 100 mL/ft³ * 86,400 sec/day

Margin of Safety

May be implicitly or explicitly incorporated into the TMDL

- Implicit MOS uses conservative model assumptions to develop allocations
- Explicit MOS Specifies a portion of the TMDL as the MOS and uses the remainder for allocations

Example: Explicit MOS of 5%

MOS = 0.05 * TMDL

WLA_{WWTF}

WLA_{WWTF} = Target * Flow * Conversion Factor Target = 126 cfu/100 mL or often times 63 cfu/100 mL Flow = full permitted flow (MGD) CF = 37,854,000 mL/MGD

Future Growth

FG = WWTF_{FP} * Pop. Increase * CF * Target WWTF_{FP} = Full permitted discharge due to pop. increase Pop. Increase = estimated % population increase CF = 37,854,000 mL/MGD Target = 126 cfu/100 mL or often times 63 cfu/100 mL

Regulated Storm Loads

 $WLA_{SW} = (TMDL - WLA_{WWTF} - FG - MOS) * FDA_{SWP}$ $FDA_{SWP} =$ fractional proportion of drainage area under jurisdiction of stormwater permits

Pollutant Load Allocation Calculations LA_{Trib} & LA_{AU}:

LA_{Trib} = TMDL of tributary entering the project watershed

The unregulated loading with the AU (LA_{AU}) is calculated as:

$$LA_{AU} = TMDL - \sum WLA_{WWTF} - \sum WLA_{SW} - \sum LA_{Trib} - \sum FG - MOS$$

THANK YOU Questions?