



Florida Stormwater Association  
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# Measuring Internal Nutrient Loads and Effective Treatment Options

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[woodplc.com](http://woodplc.com)



# Why do we care about sediment quality?

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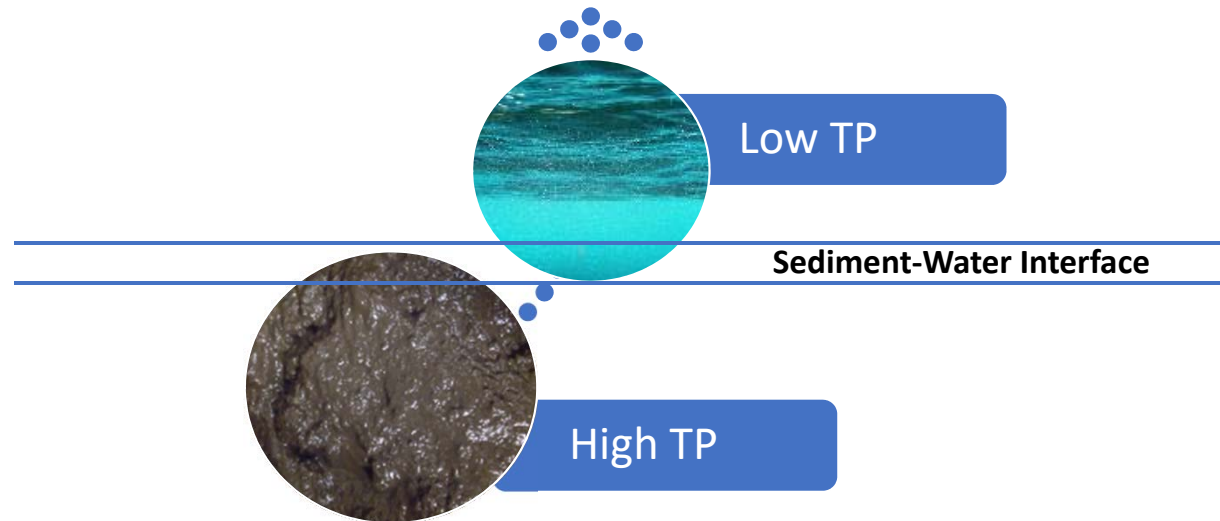
- 1) Provides substrate for habitat
- 2) Can be a source or sink for pollutants
- 3) **Drives water quality**



# Water Quality Degradation – Sediment Quality

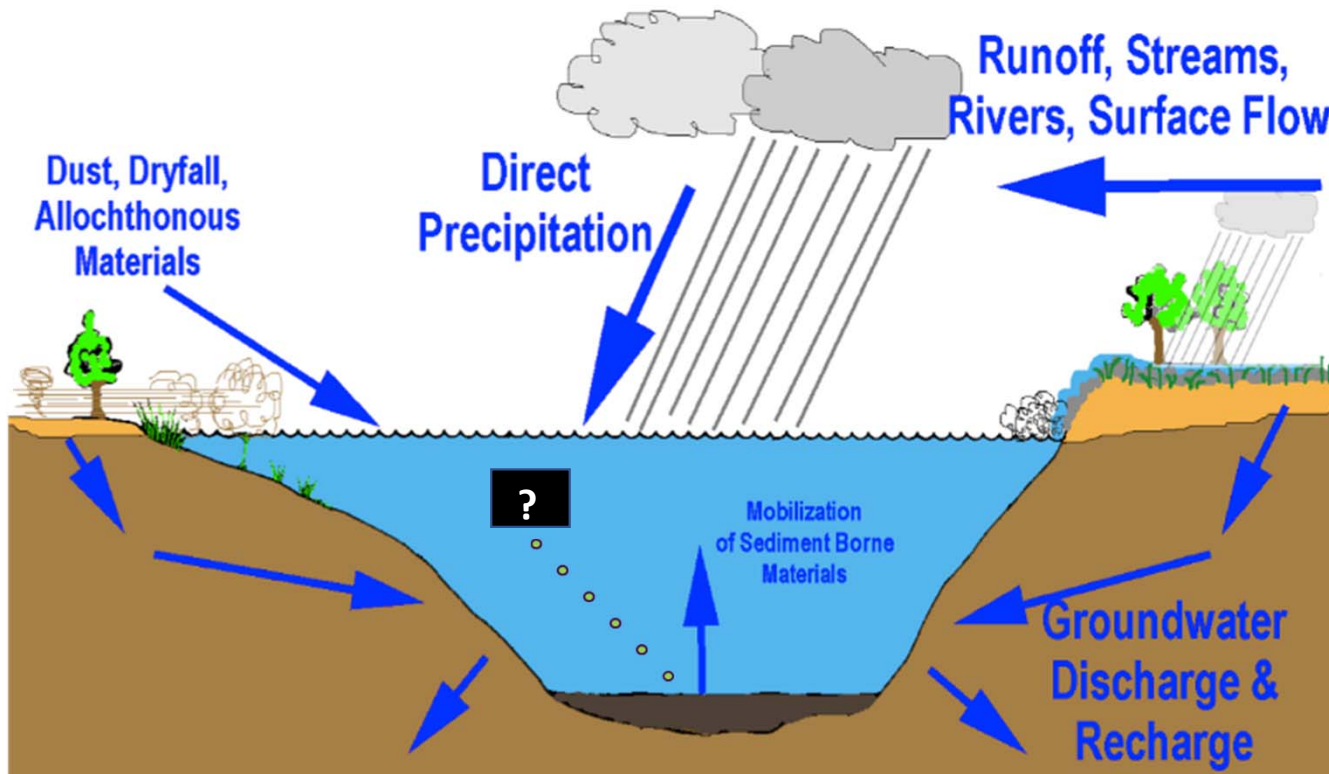
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- Internal nutrient release from sediment = **FLUX**
- Flux rates driven by concentration gradient
  - Transfer of dissolved nutrients from sediment (high concentration) to water column (low concentration)



# The Problem

- Inputs from various external sources
- Basis for organic sediment deposition and accumulation = **LEGACY**



# The Problem

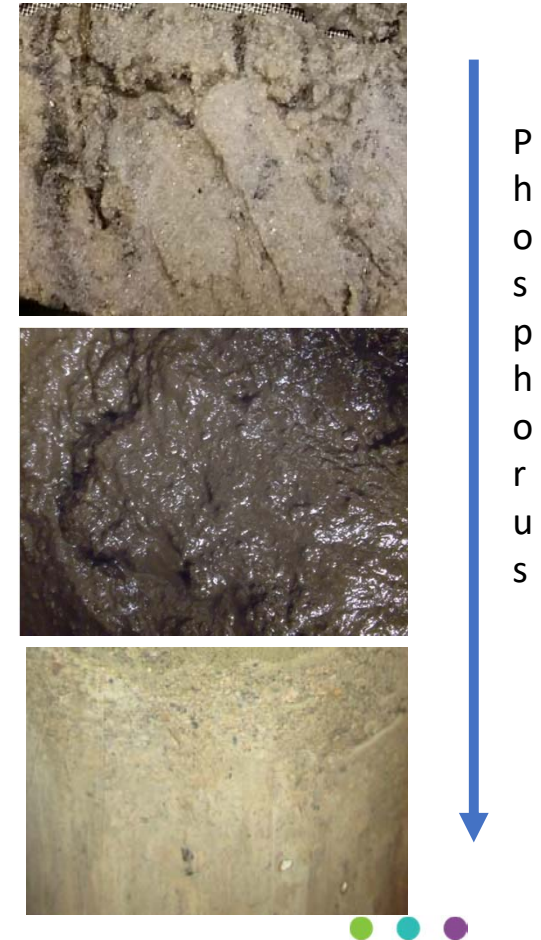
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- Sustains biologically available nutrient load
- Main cause for internal cycling and algal proliferation
- Not always considered or accounted for in nutrient budgets



# Sediment Nutrient Flux

- Diffusive nutrient release from sediment to water column
- Legacy organic accumulation
- Recent and ongoing inputs
- High potential for biologically available nutrients
- Occurs in high muck/nutrient enriched sediment
- Controlled by environmental conditions



# Sediment Nutrient Flux

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## Modeled

- Regionally-specific predictive models developed by Wood to predict pre and post dredging net flux rates and loads

## Measured

- Wood Flux Field and Lab SOP (approved by FDEP) to measure site-specific flux and internal nutrient loads
- Assess various treatment alternatives



# Assessing Sediment Treatment Alternatives

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- Evaluate effectiveness of various treatment alternatives
  - Physical or chemical cap
  - Reduction of flux rate
- Conduct cost-efficiency analysis for treatment alternatives





# Methods

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- Field Collection
  - *In-situ* water quality profile
  - Muck thickness
  - Intact sediment cores
- Laboratory Analyses
  - Pre-screen: sediment physical and chemical content
  - P Fractionation (Sequential extractions) BAP
  - Intact sediment core flux lab incubations

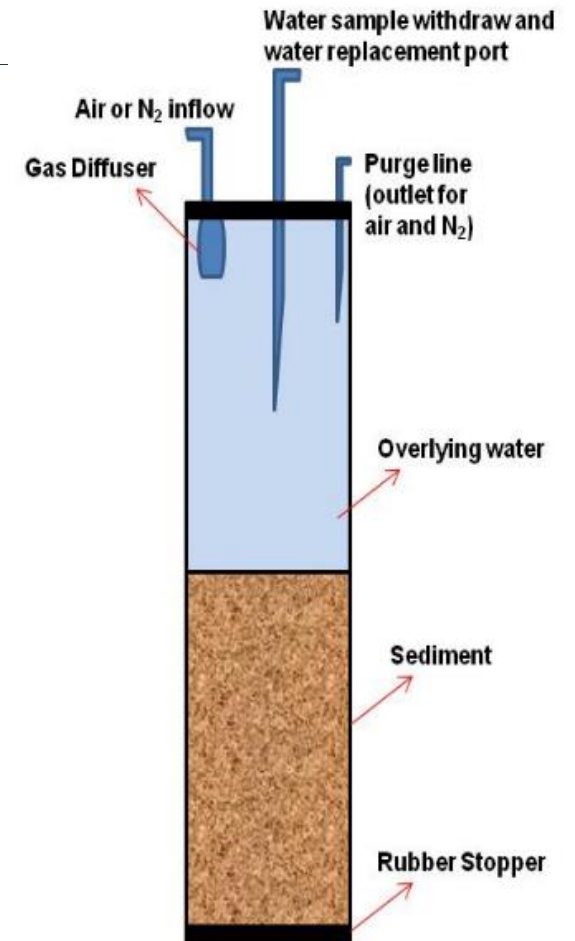


# Methods

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## Considerations for Flux Setup

- Depth of water and sediment profiles
- Time for settling and equilibration process after resuspension
- Frequency and timing of data points
- Length of incubation
- Aerobic, anoxic, quiescent and/or turbulent conditions
- Temperature control
- Sand content



# Methods

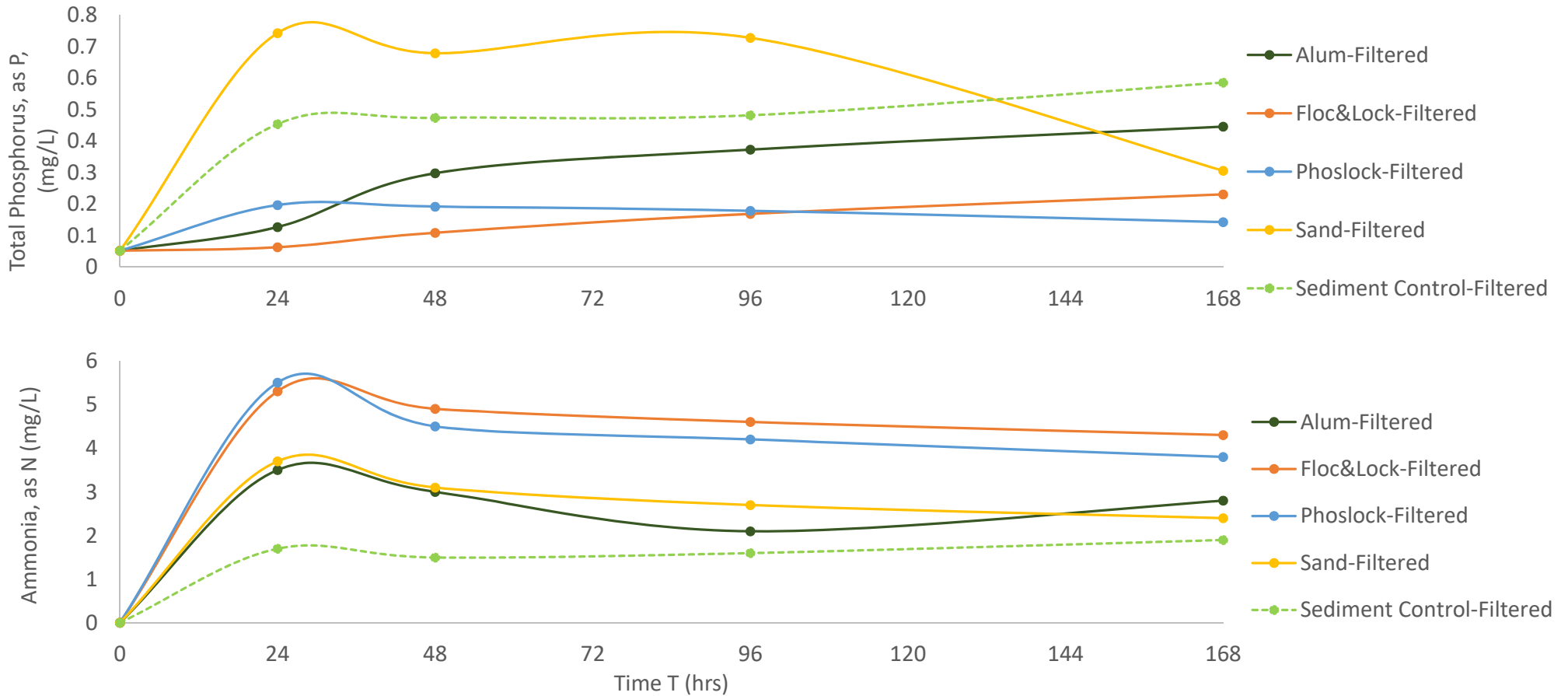
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## Sediment capping/treatment alternatives

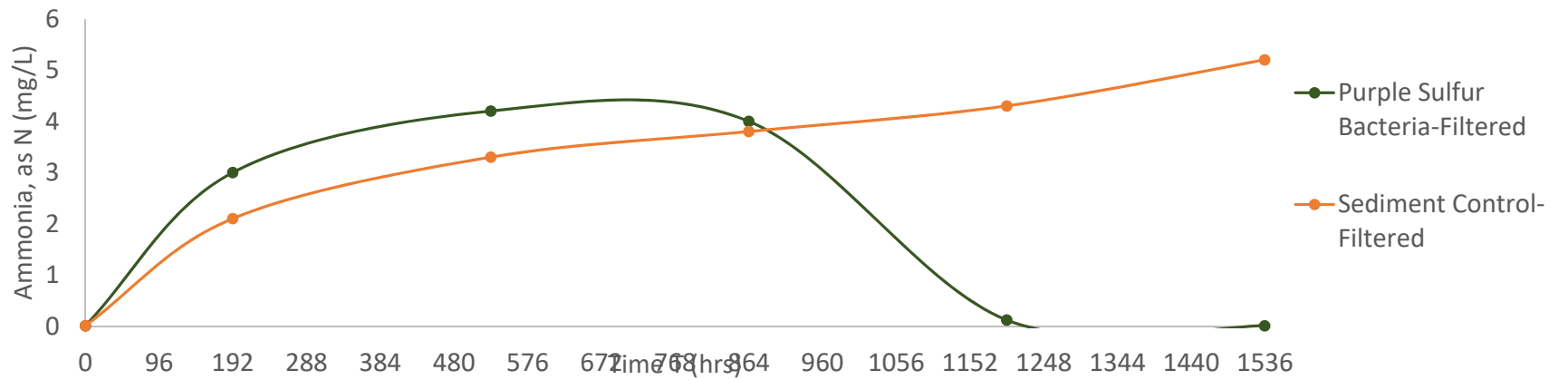
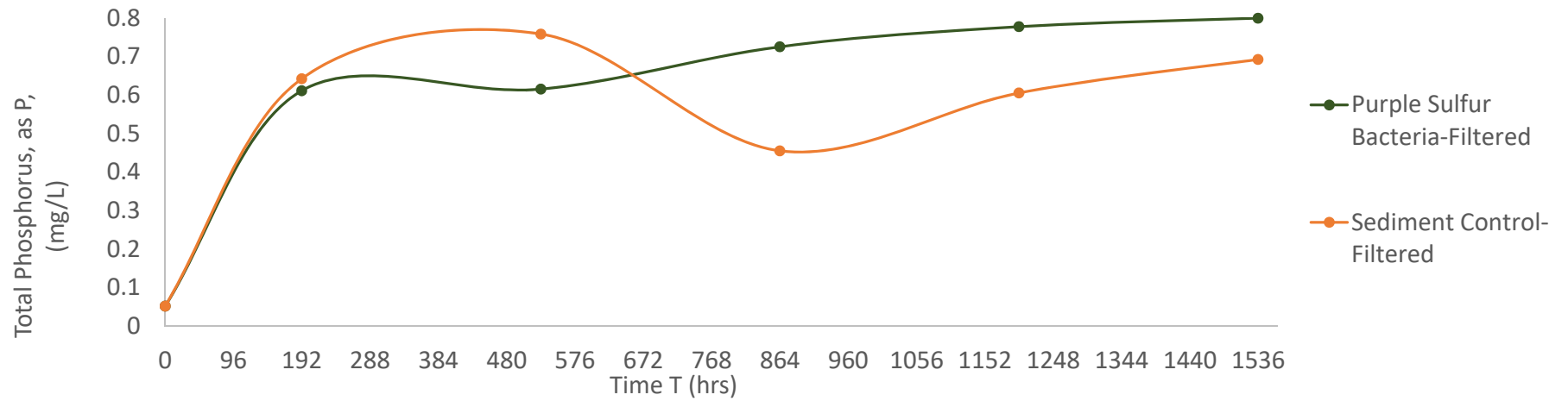
- Phoslock<sup>®</sup> Full Strength Dose
- Alum Full Strength Dose
- "Floc&Lock" (Phoslock<sup>®</sup> and Alum)
- Clean sand
- Purple Sulfur Bacteria
- Oxygenation
- Organic soil / muck

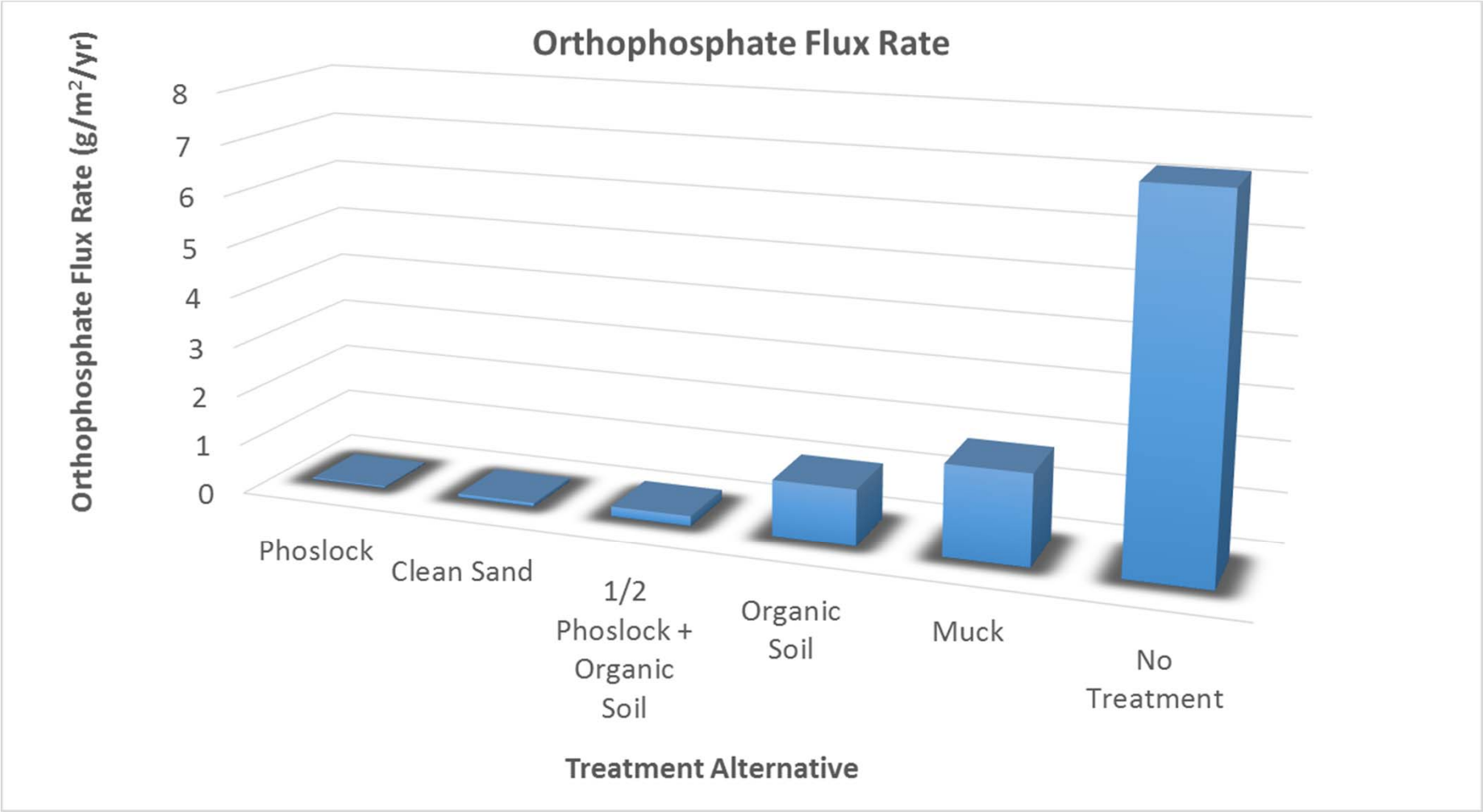


# Sediment Flux Results

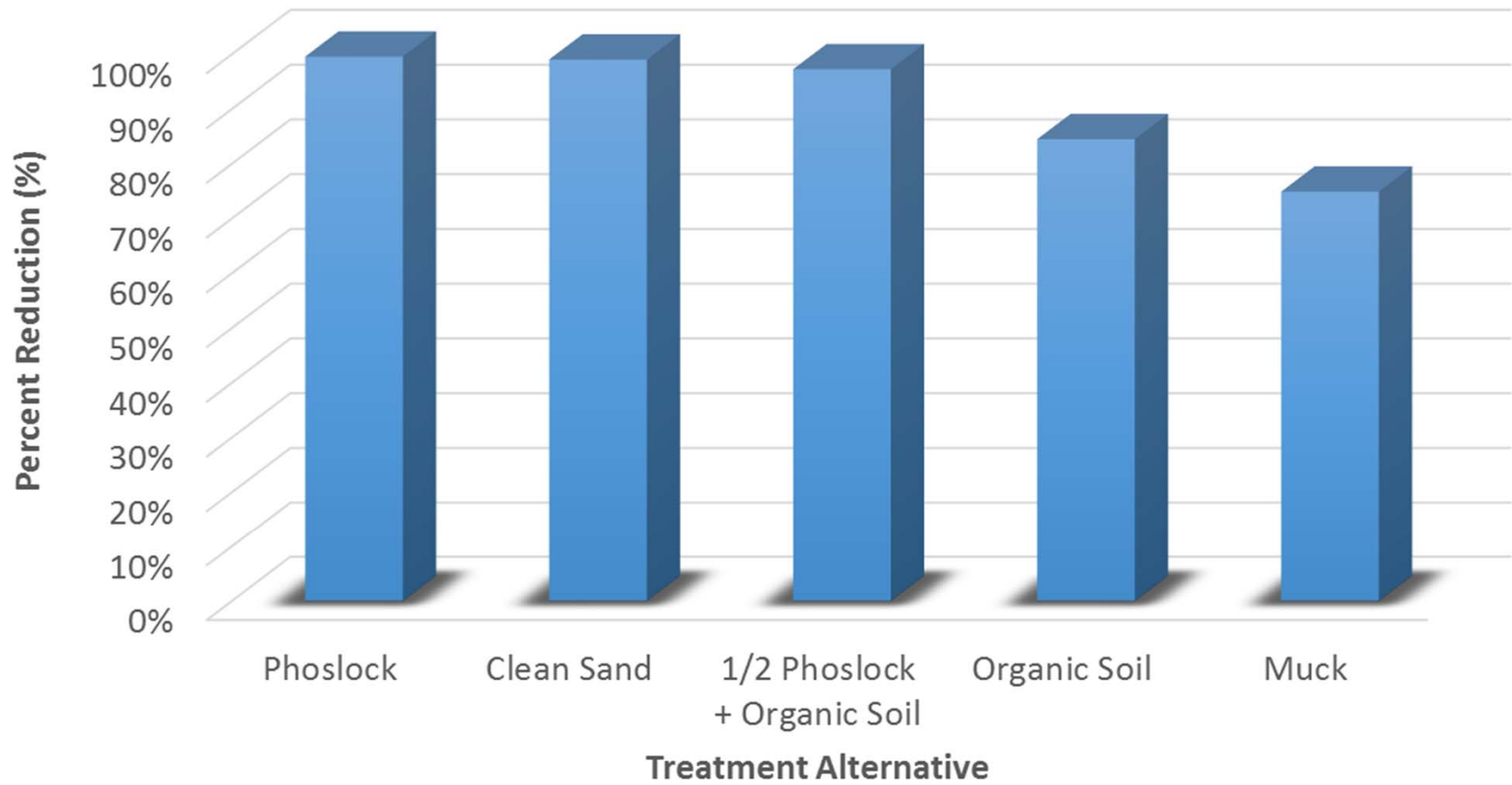


# Sediment Flux Results





## Percent Reduction of Orthophosphate Flux Rate



## Flux Rate and Load Calculations

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- Use flux rate equation or slope of curve between time and concentration to calculate sediment internal cycling load

$$\text{Flux}_{\text{muck}} = (C_t - C_i) \times V / A \times \text{delta } t$$

- TMDL muck removal project load reduction credit equations

$$\text{Flux}_{\text{net}} = \text{Flux}_{\text{muck}} - \text{Flux}_{\text{natural}}$$

$$\text{TN or TP Credit} = \text{Flux}_{\text{net}} * \text{total area dredged}$$





# Comparison of Treatment Performance and Cost Efficiency

- Greatest load removal by:
  - Dredging, sand and Phoslock for TP
  - Dredging and sand for TN

Alternative	Estimated Average Performance Efficiency (% Removal)		Estimated Average Load Reduction (lbs/yr)		Estimated Implementation Cost (\$)	Estimated Cost/lb TP Removed (\$/lb)	Source for Cost Information
	TN	TP	TN	TP			
Sand	35%	59%	1,793.10	1,270.80	\$700,346.18	\$551.11	Literature derived (Amec Foster Wheeler 2016): \$23,345/ac capped, assume 1 ft cap over 30 ac
Phoslock	-63%	86%	-3220.6	1,194.00	\$450,000.00	\$376.88	Literature derived (Amec Foster Wheeler 2016): \$15,000/ac treated, assume 30 ac treated
Floc & Lock	-73%	53%	-3655.8	724.9	\$362,450.00	\$500.00	Literature derived (Amec Foster Wheeler 2016): \$500/lb treated, assume 724.9 lbs TP treated
Alum	11%	44%	548.4	567.2	\$180,000.00	\$317.35	Literature derived (ERD 2016): \$6,000/ac treated, assume 30 ac treated
Dredging	100%	100%	5,031.80	1,378.80	\$1,428,000.00	\$1,035.68	Based on previous dredging design costs derived for Lake Bonnet Feasibility Study: \$42/cy removed for 34,000 cy removed
Oxygenation/Aeration	15%	15%	754.8	206.8	\$45,000.00	\$217.58	Provided by aeration vendor: \$1200/ac treated, assume 30 ac treated



# Comparison of Nutrient Sources

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Nutrient Source	Estimated Load to Lake		% of Total Load	
	TN lbs/yr	TP lbs/yr	TN	TP
Stormwater Runoff*	843	122.7	14.2%	8.2%
Groundwater Seepage	38.6	3.5	0.7%	0.2%
Sediment Cycling	5,031.8	1,378.8	85.1%	91.6%
<b>Total Load to Lake</b>	<b>5,913.4</b>	<b>1,505</b>		



# Benefits of Site-specific Internal Loads

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- Most models have not accounted for internal cycling or have underestimated loads and allocations
  - Nutrient budget models limited by sources readily measured (runoff)
  - Internal loads = net balance of sum of external loads
  - Internal loads not measured directly
- Can use to refine budgets to account for internal cycling
- Use to tailor sediment management design plans with treatment alternatives analysis results
  - Dredge areas that can't be capped, and cap areas that don't need to be dredged
- Use to request nutrient removal credits based on nutrient flux rates/loads



# Summary

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- External legacy and recent nutrient inputs lead to internal loads
- Sediments have capacity to serve as long-term source of nutrients, fueling algal growth and helping to maintain eutrophic conditions
- Internal sediment cycling is often major contributor of total nutrient loads
- Treatment alternatives analysis can provide informative results prior to making \$\$\$ management decisions that do not address the major sources



**wood.**

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