

One TMDL for Zinc in Oyster Tissue in Nueces Bay



Faith Hambleton, Program Manager
Total Maximum Daily Load Program
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality



TMDL Components

- Background Project Information
- Problem Definition
- Endpoint Identification
- Source Analysis
- Link Between Sources and Receiving Water
- Pollutant Load Allocation
- Reasonable Assurance of Implementation
- Public Participation



Watershed Area



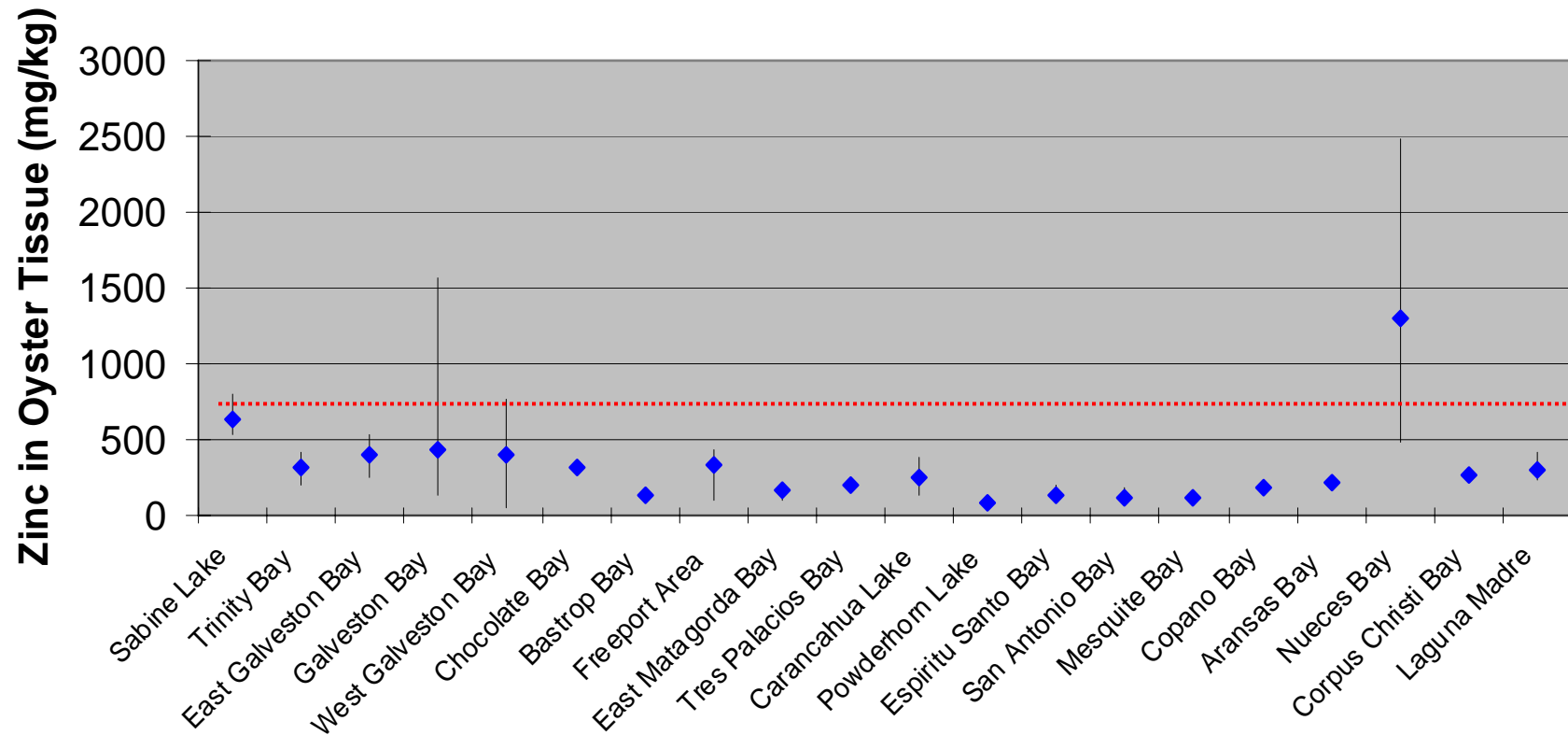
Goals and Authority

- Clean Water Act requires states to:
 - establish water quality standards (WQS)
 - identify waters not meeting WQS (303d List)
 - develop TMDLs
- Coastal Bend Bays & Estuaries Program
 - WSQ-1 Implement plans to improve water and sediment quality in identified segments.
 - Bays Plan- identified community concerns

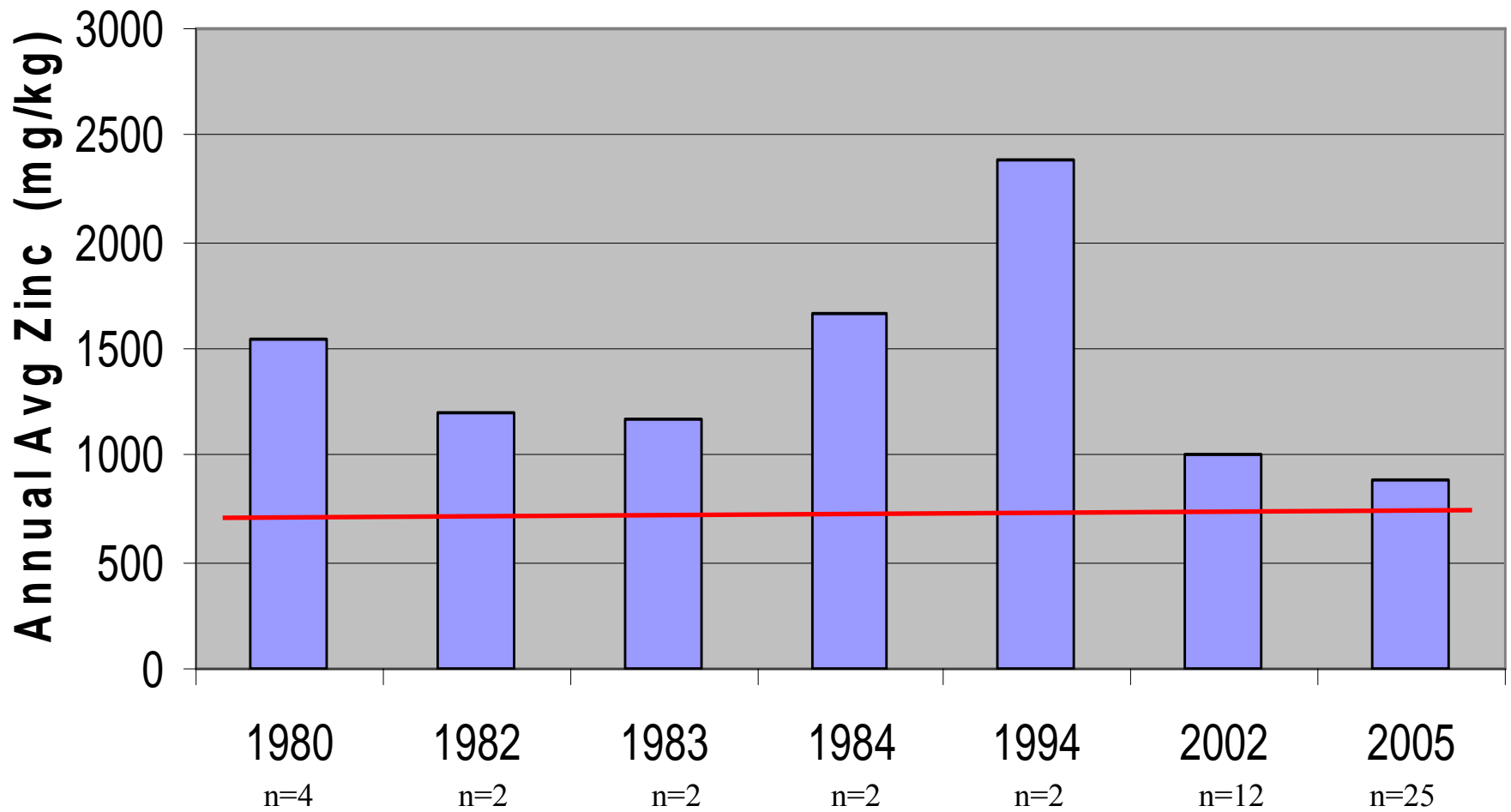


Problem Definition

Zinc in Oyster Tissue in Texas Bays 1969-2002



Zinc in Nueces Bay Oyster Tissue (1980-2005)



Endpoint Identification

- TSHS's health assessment comparison value:
700 mg zinc/kg oyster tissue
- HAC value assumes:
 - Body weight = 70 kg (154 lbs)
 - Consumption rate = 30 g/day (or 8 oz/wk)
 - 30-year exposure rate



Water Quality Target

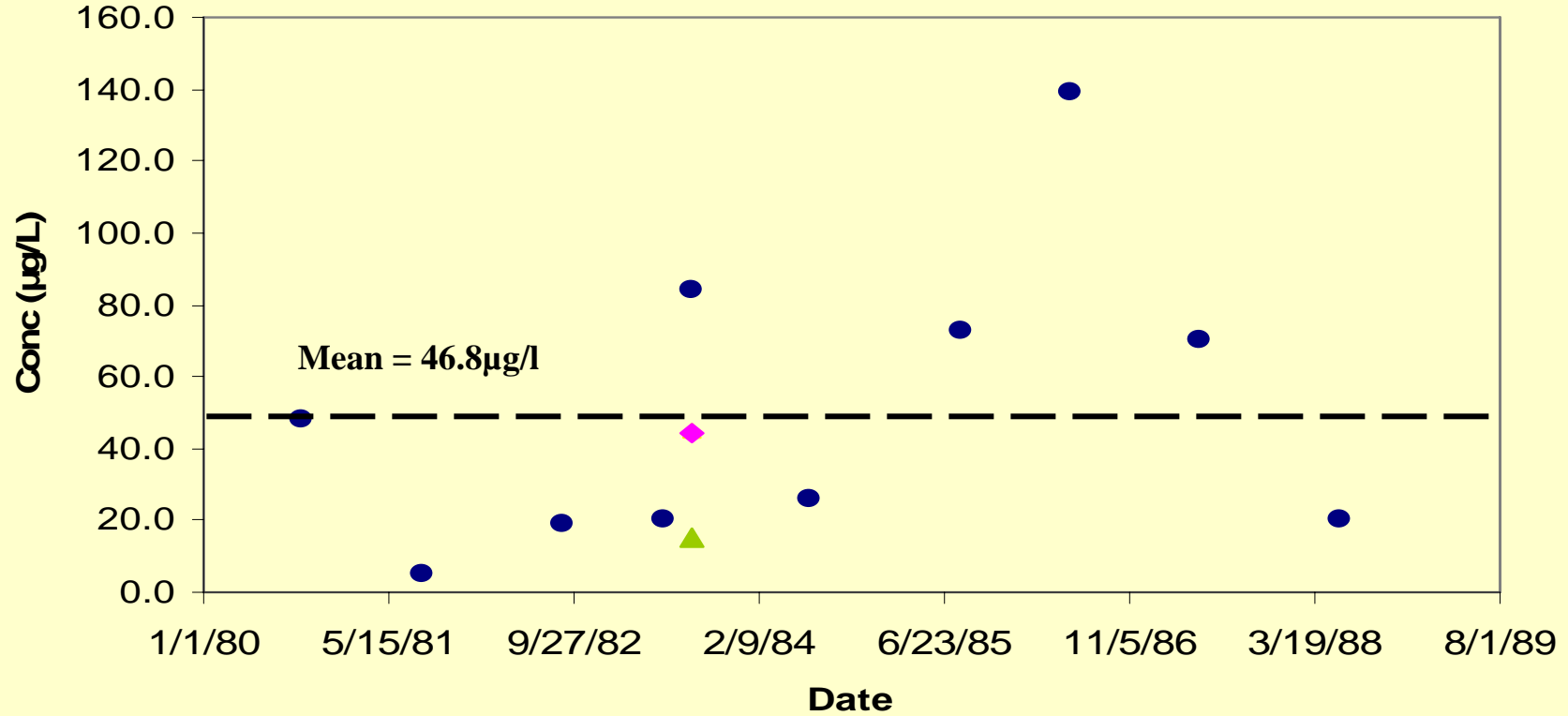
- Bioconcentration factor (BCF) = tissue:water
- Zinc BCF = 23,820 L/kg (USEPA, 1987)
- $23,820 \text{ L/kg} = 700 \text{ mg/kg} / [\text{Zn water}]$
target zinc concentration in **Water** = **29 ug/L**



Historical Water Data

(from Mrini, et al., 2003)

Total zinc in Nueces Bay

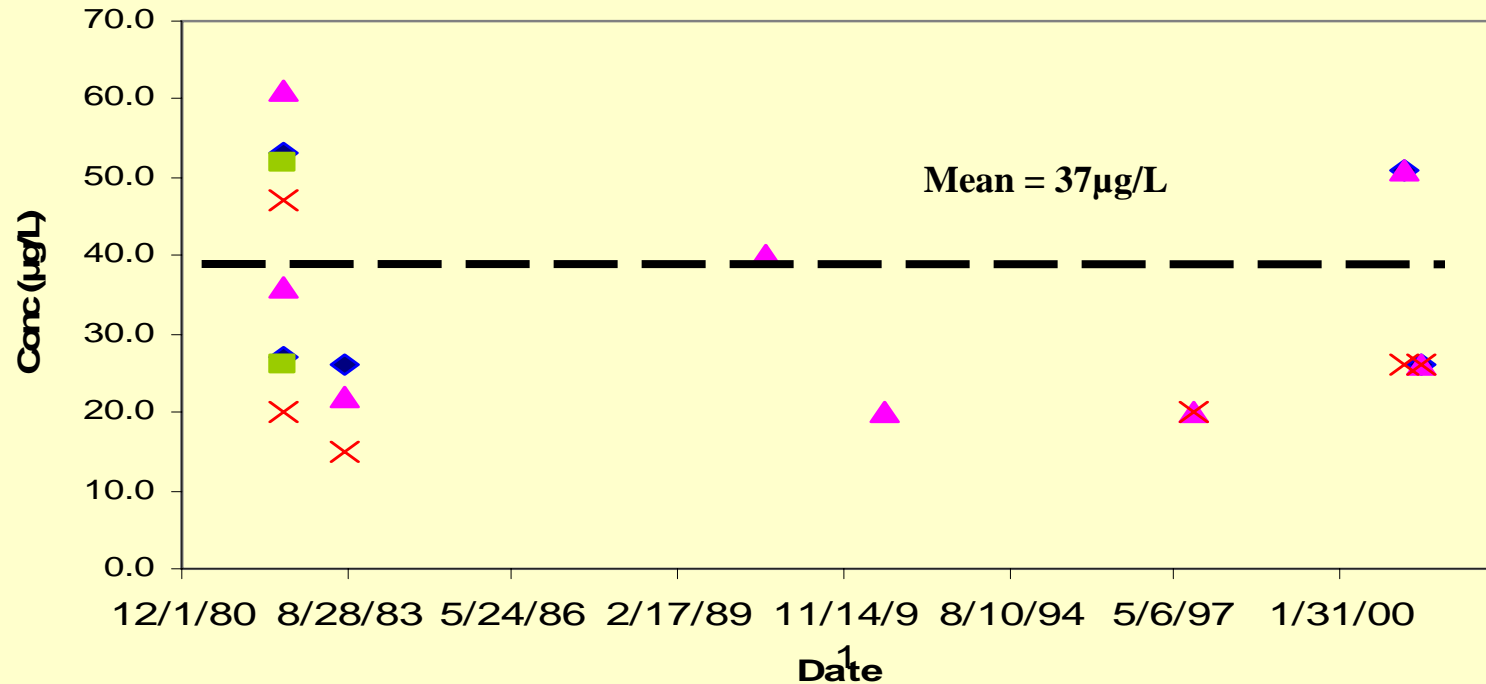


● 13422 ▲ 13421 ▲ 13420 ◆ 13423

Historical Water Data

(from Mrini, et al., 2003)

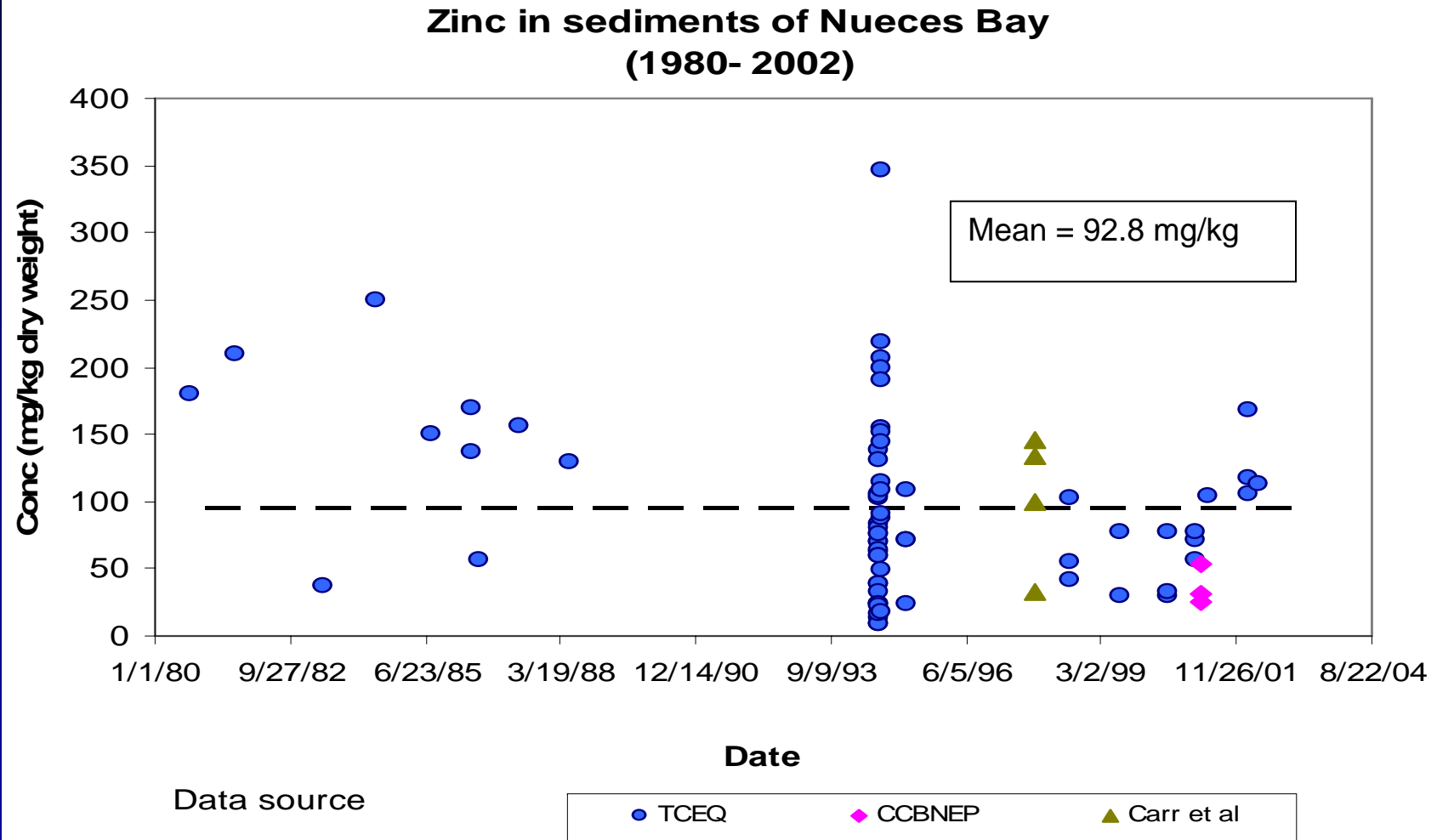
Total zinc in CC Inner Harbor



◆ 13430 ■ 13429 ▲ 13432 × 13439

Historical Sediment Data

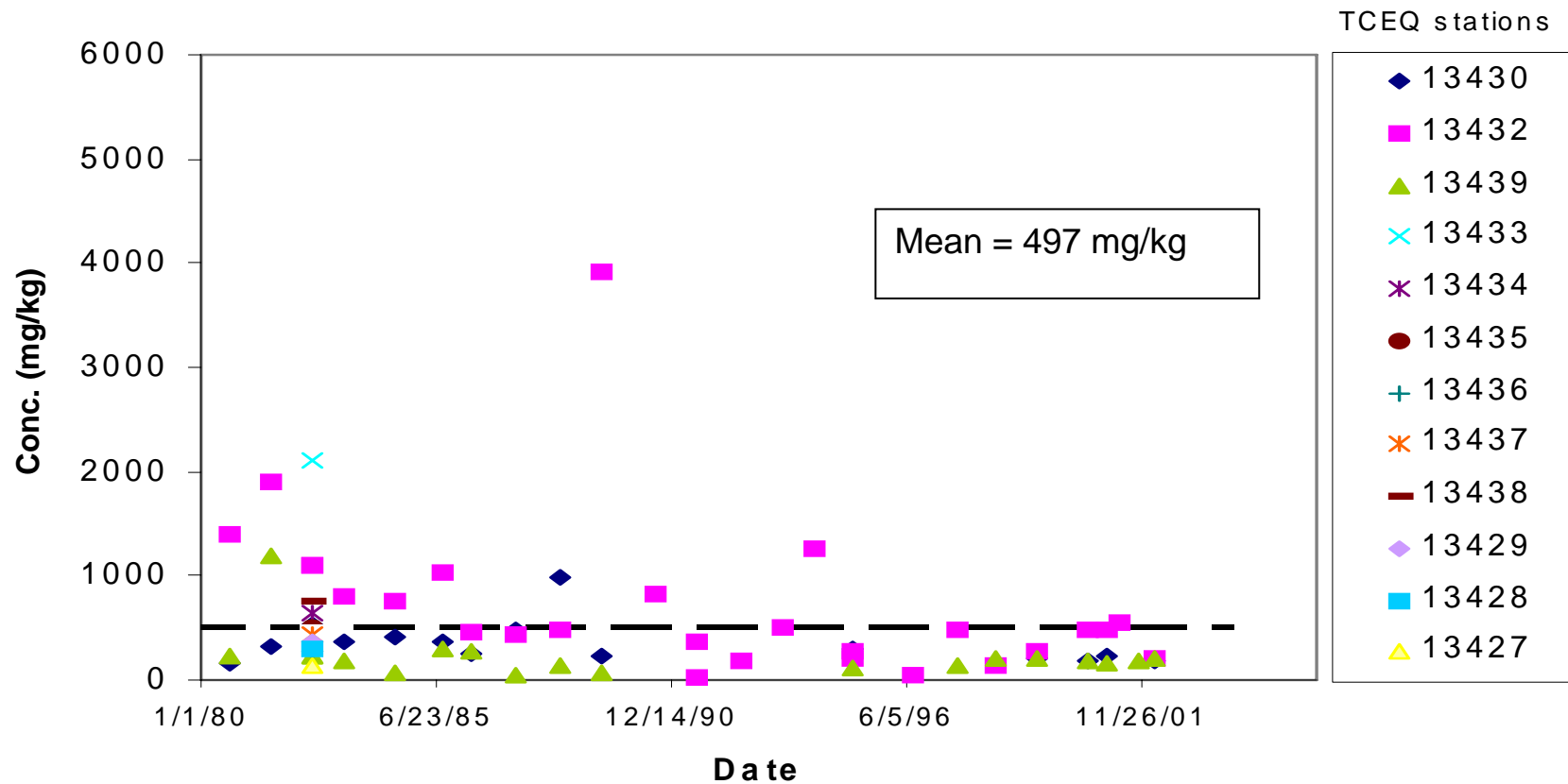
(from Mrini, et al., 2003)



Historical Sediment Data

(from Mrini, et al., 2003)

Zinc in sediments of the Inner Harbor (1980-2002)



Source Analysis

- Total zinc loadings Model (Mrini, et al., 2003)
- CSTR model
 - Nonpoint sources (GIS-based watershed model)
 - Upstream watershed
 - Adjacent watershed
 - Atmospheric deposition (dry)
 - Point sources
 - Municipal
 - Industrial



Non-point Sources into Nueces Bay (frm Upstream Watershed)

Background zinc concentration for freshwater.

Flow from USGS gauge on Nueces River

LOADINGS

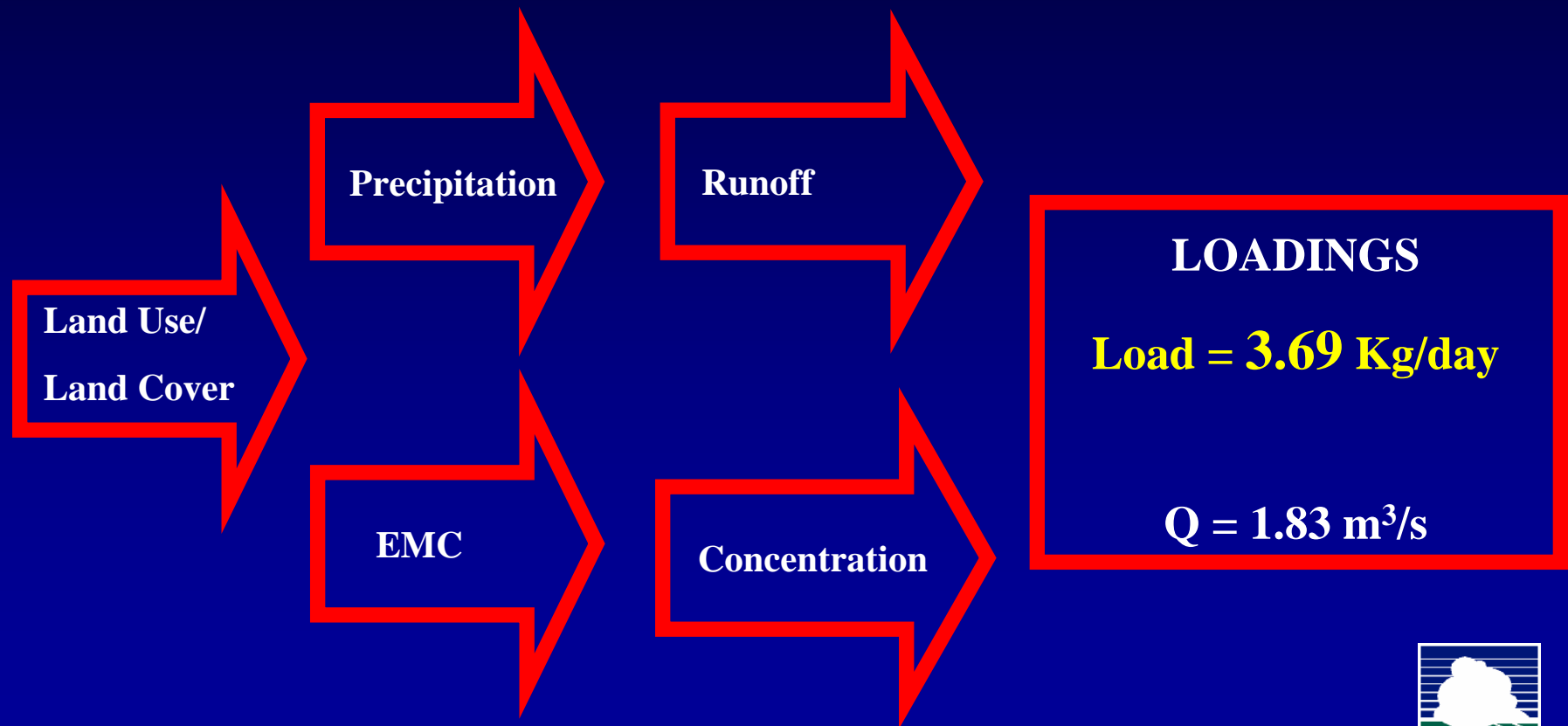
Load = 4.27 Kg/day

Q = 2.47 m³/s



Non-point Sources

(frm NB Adjacent Watershed)



Atmospheric Source

(Atmospheric deposition¹) (bay area)

LOADINGS

Load = 18.67 Kg/day

¹Wade, et al., 2000



Permitted Point Sources

Name	Permit No.	Permit type	Max permitted flow (MGD)
Nueces Bay Power Station	WQ0001244-000	Industrial	500
City of Portland	WQ0010478-001	Municipal	2.5
Sublight Enterprises Inc.	WQ0011096-001	Municipal	0.009
City of Odem (pending)	WQ0010297-002	Municipal	<1



Point Sources

(Municipal)

(Typical Pollutant Concentration¹
0.165 mg/l) (Permitted Flow)

LOADINGS

Load = 1.57 Kg/day

¹Armstrong and Ward, 1998



Point Sources

(Industrial)

(Avg. zinc concentration in CCIH
37ug/l)

(Permitted Flow from Nueces Bay
Power Station 500 MGD)

LOADINGS

Load = 70.01 Kg/day

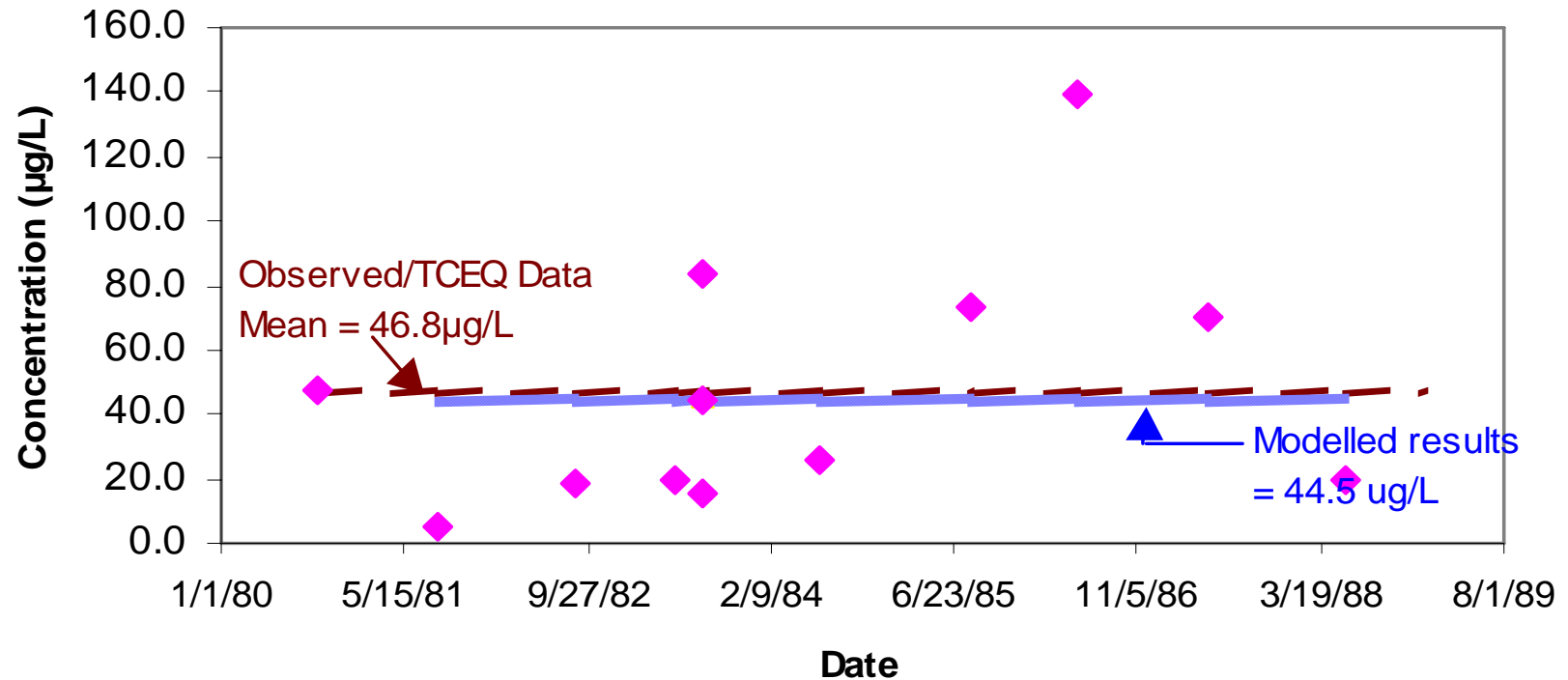


Total Zinc Loads

Source	Load (kg/d)	%
NPS		
Upstream	4.27	4.35
Adjacent	3.69	3.76
Atm. Dep.	18.67	19.01
Subtotal	26.63	27.1
PS		
Municipal	1.57	1.6
Industrial	70.01	71.3
Subtotal	71.58	72.9
Total	98.2	100

Modeled vs. Observed

Total Zinc in Nueces Bay (1980-1988)



Pollutant Load Allocation

Scenario	Load (kg/d)	Conc. (ug/l)	Flow (m³/s)
Current	98.2	61.4	26.31
Target	65.9	29	26.31
Load Reduction needed	32.3	----	----



Pollutant Load Allocation

$$\text{TMDL} = \sum \text{LA} + \sum \text{WLA} + \text{AFG}$$

$$\text{TMDL} = 26.6 \text{ kg/d} + 32.6 \text{ kg/d} + 6.7 \text{ kg/d}$$

$$\text{TMDL} = 65.9 \text{ kg/d}$$

Where

$\sum \text{LA}$ = subtotal for NPS (26.6 kg/d),

$\sum \text{WLA}$ = subtotal for PS (71.58 kg/d) – load reduction (32.3 kg/d), and

AFG = 10% of TMDL (6.59 kg/d)



New Data

(June 2004 to May 2005)

➤ Parameters:

- Zinc in water and sediment
- Field (temp., DO, salinity, pH, cond., etc.)
- Other (TOC, total solids, TSS, sediment grain size)

➤ Frequency:

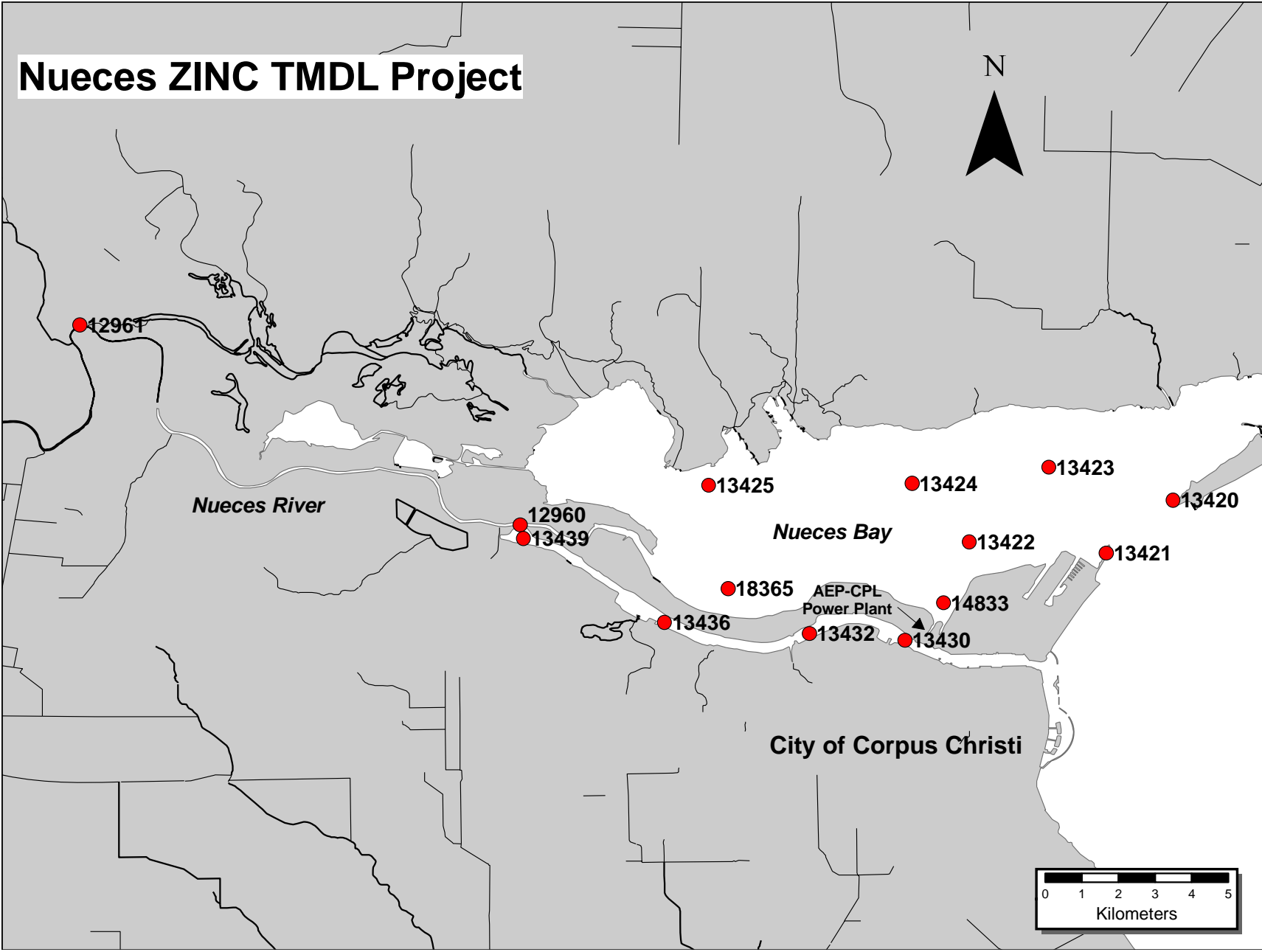
- Quarterly for water
- Biannually for sediment

➤ Stations:

- 8 in Nueces Bay, 2 in Nueces River
- 4 in Corpus Christi Inner Harbor



Nueces ZINC TMDL Project

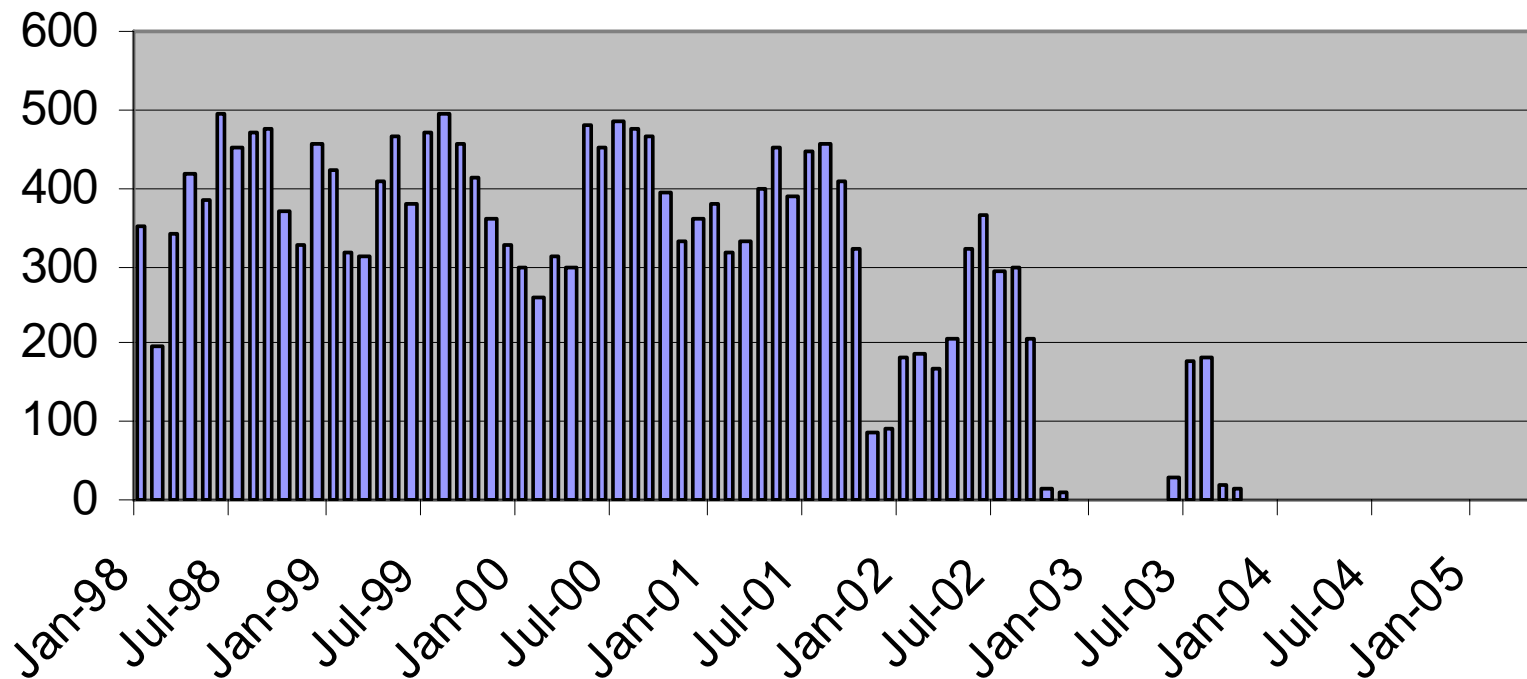


Power Stn Flows

Nueces Bay Power Station

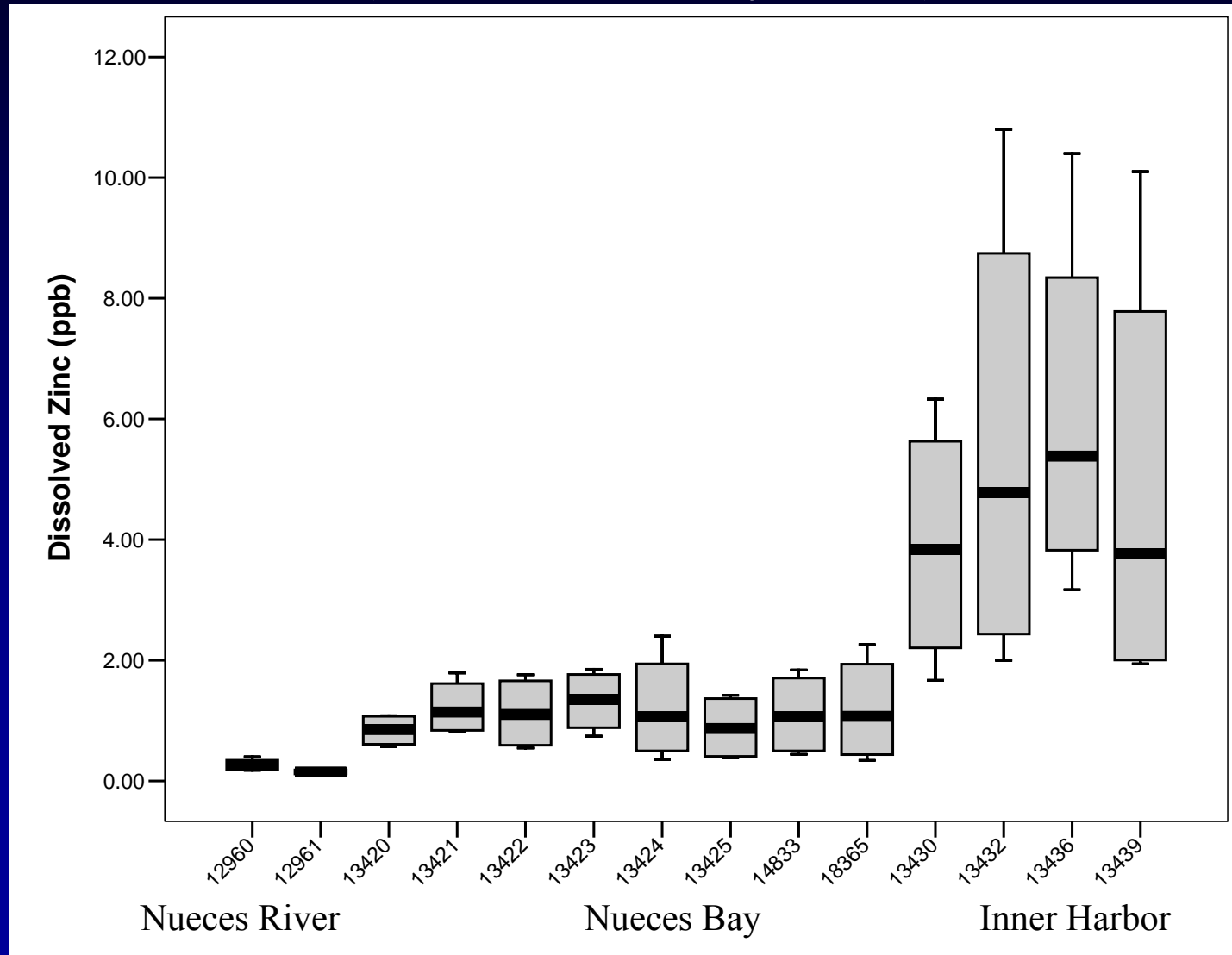
Permit no. WQ0001244000

Average Monthly Flow (MGD)



Dissolved Zinc in Water

(June 2004-May 2005)



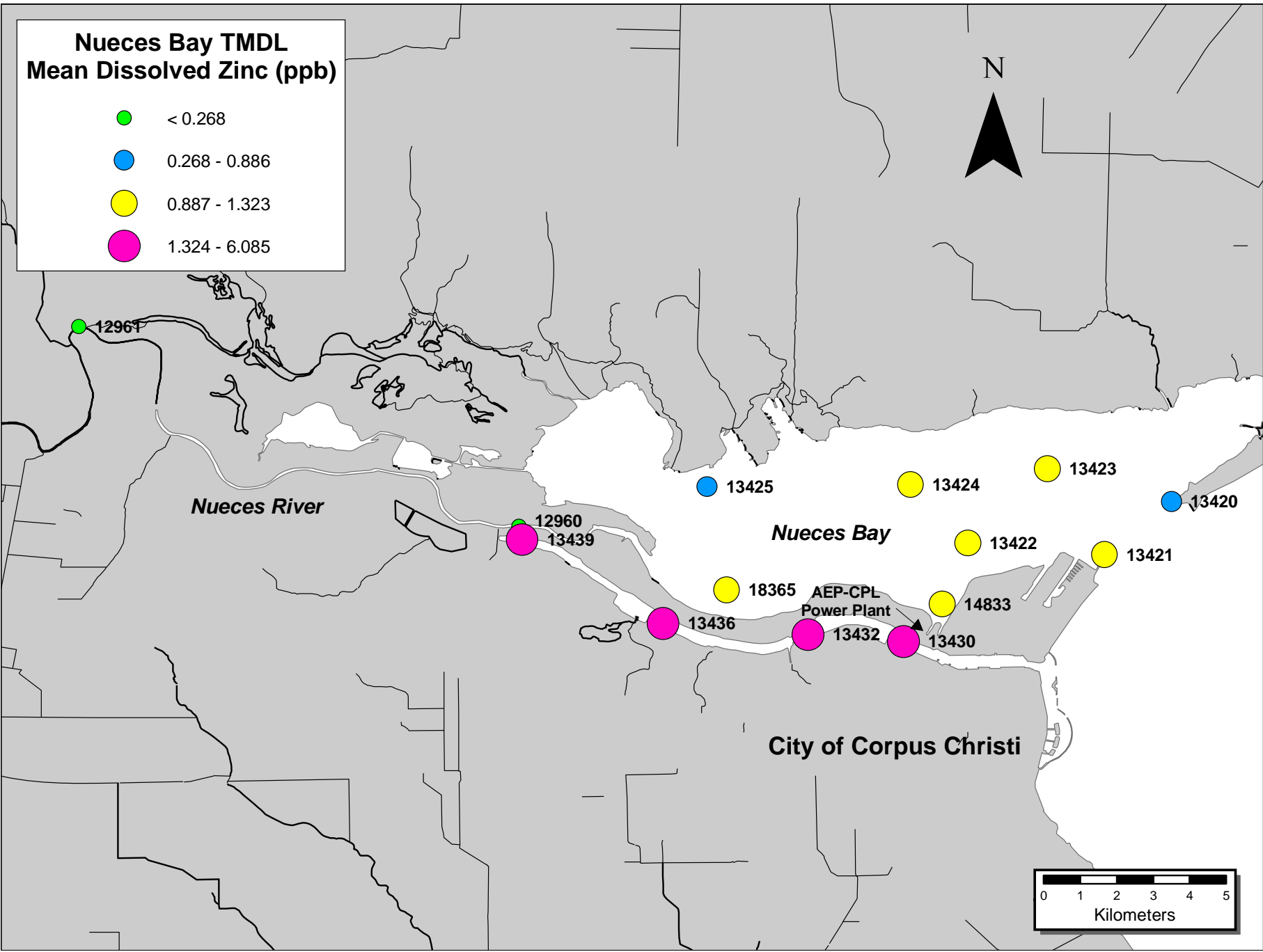
Average Dissolved Zinc (2004-05)

Waterbody	Avg. Diss. Zinc (ug/l)
Nueces River tidal	0.21
Nueces Bay	1.11
Corpus Christi Inner Harbor	5.12

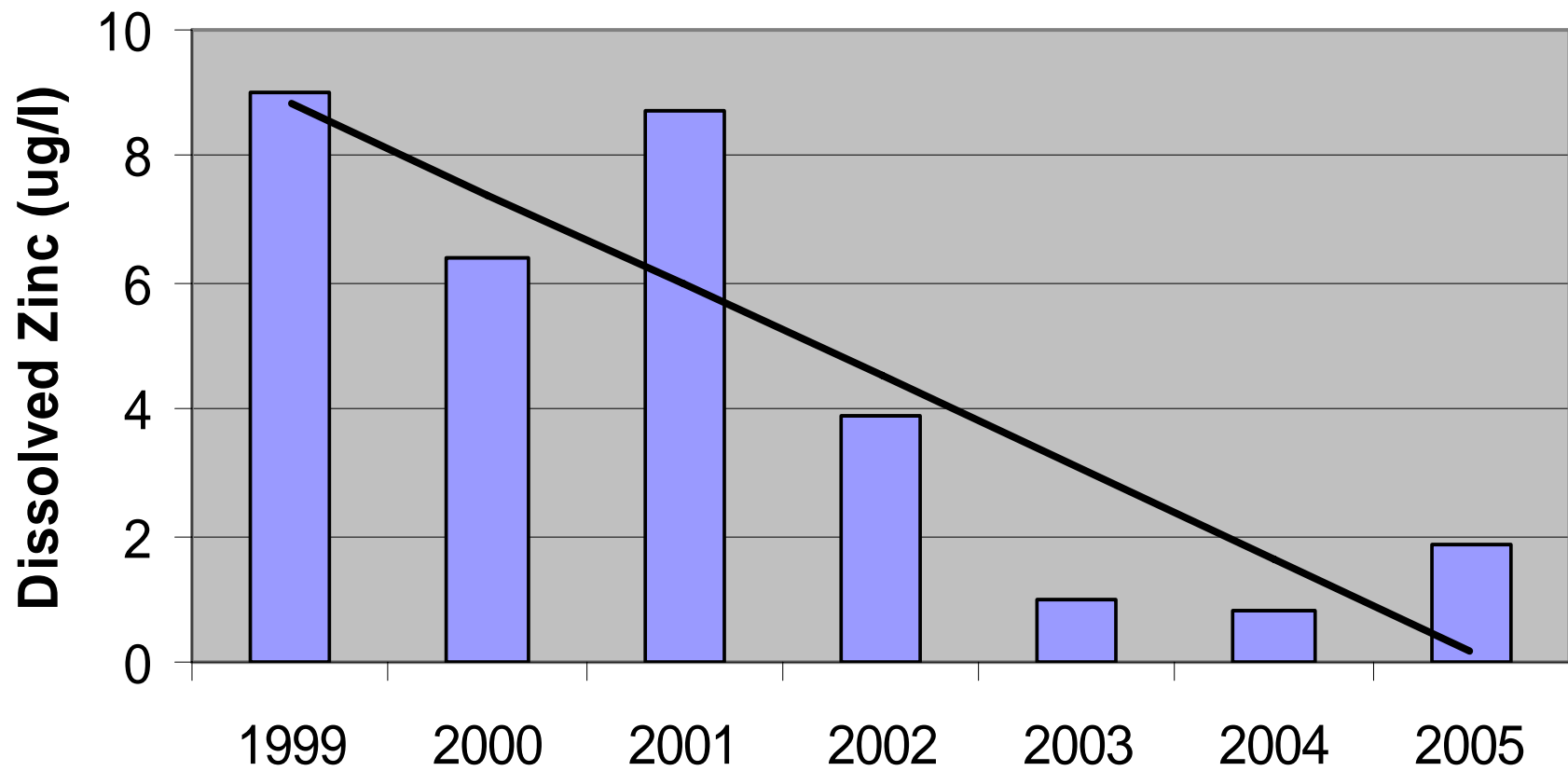


**Nueces Bay TMDL
Mean Dissolved Zinc (ppb)**

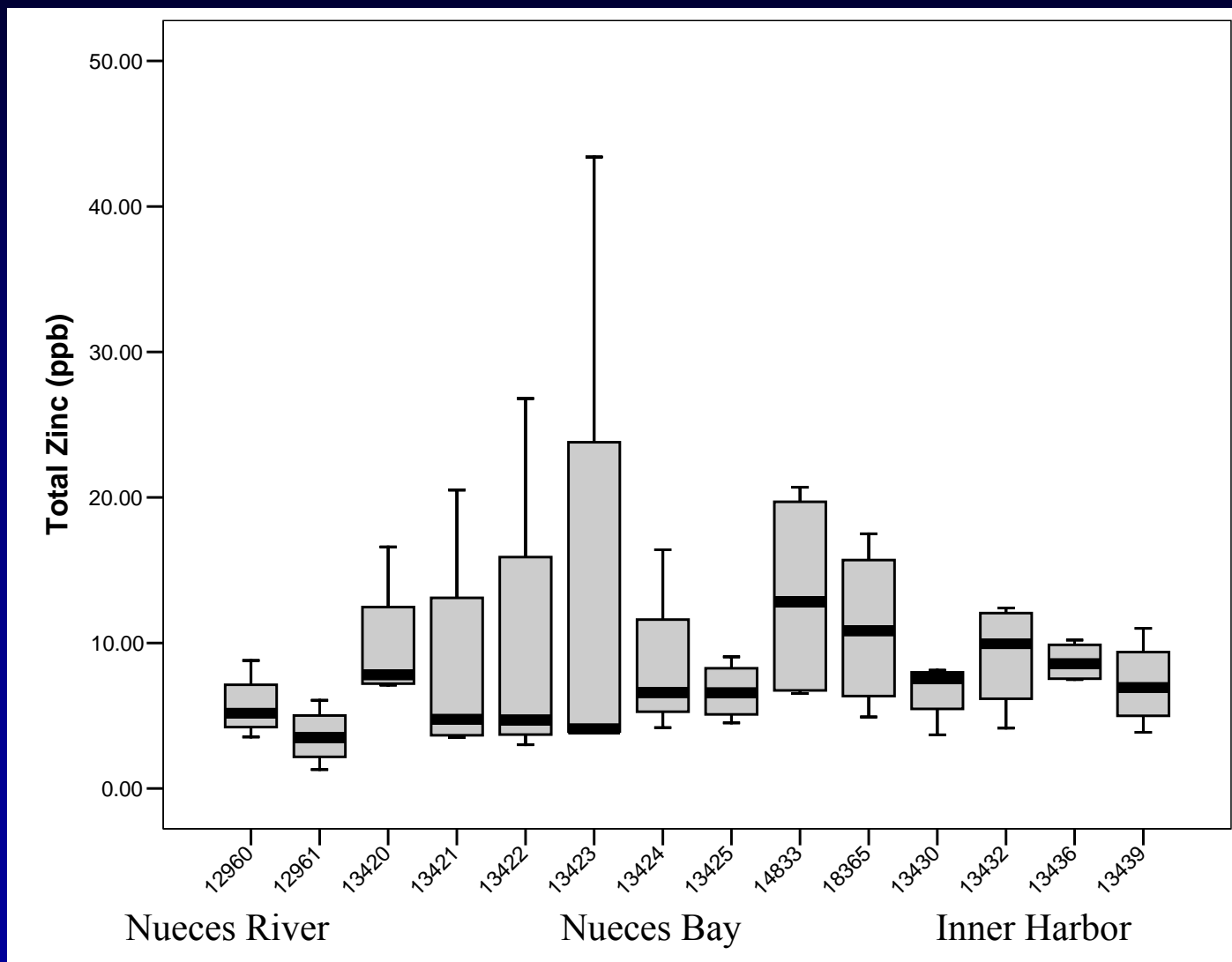
- < 0.268
- 0.268 - 0.886
- 0.887 - 1.323
- 1.324 - 6.085



Nueces Bay Average Dissolved Zinc 1999-2004



Total Zinc in Water



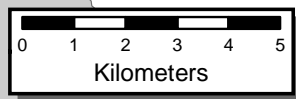
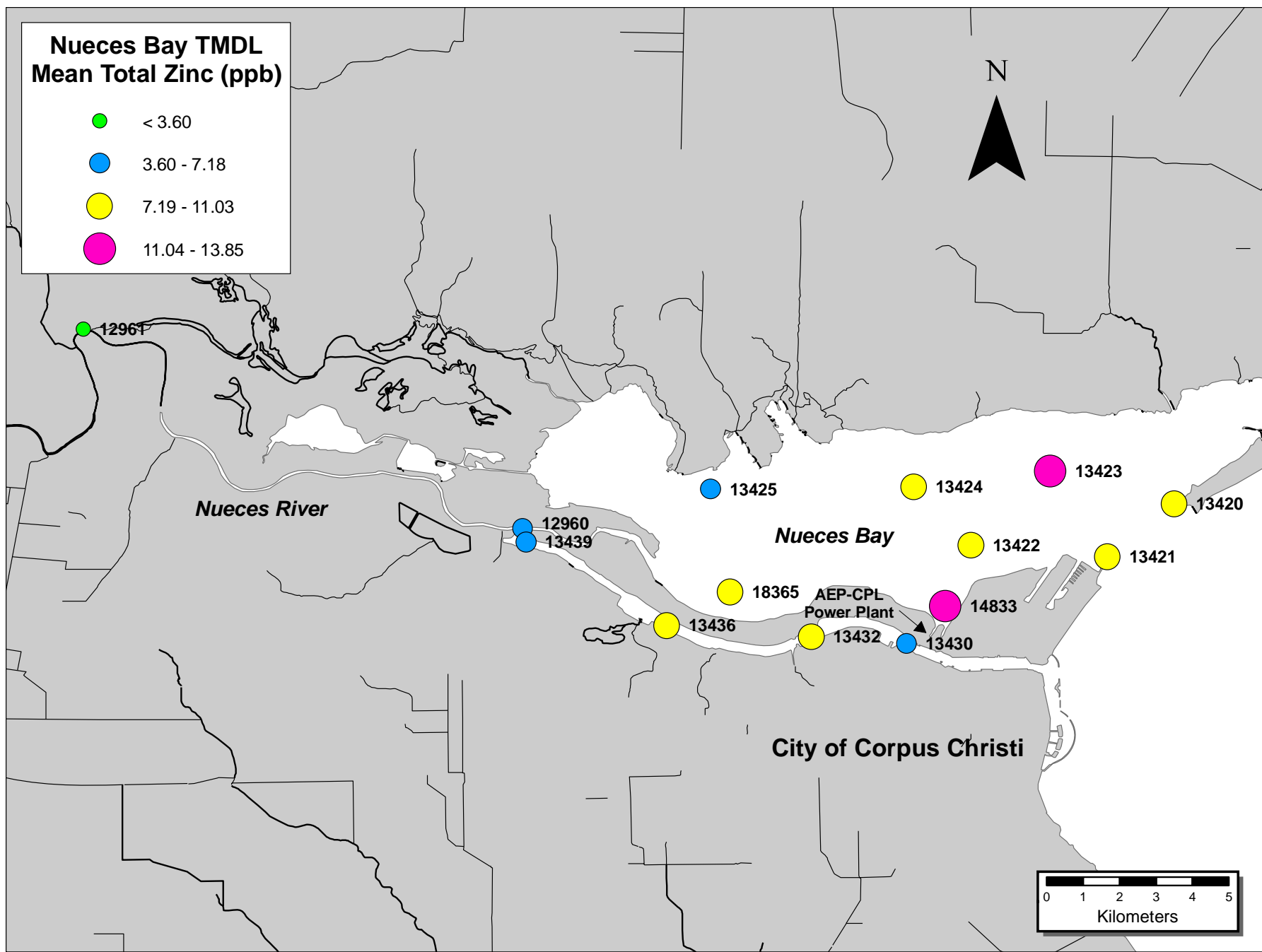
Average Total Zinc

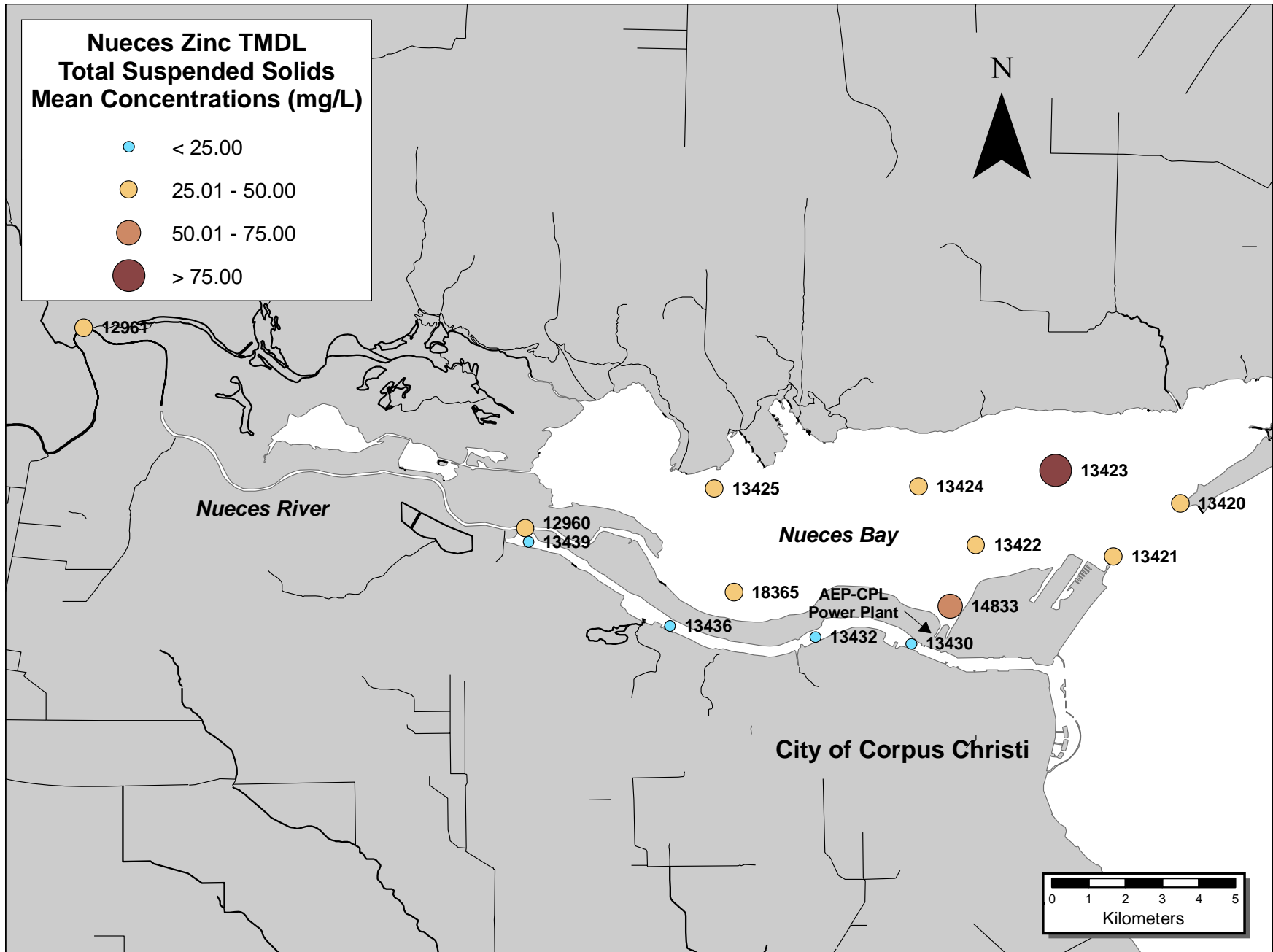
Segment	Avg. Tot. Zn (ug/l)
Nueces River tidal	4.63
Nueces Bay	10.15
Corpus Christi Inner Harbor	7.93

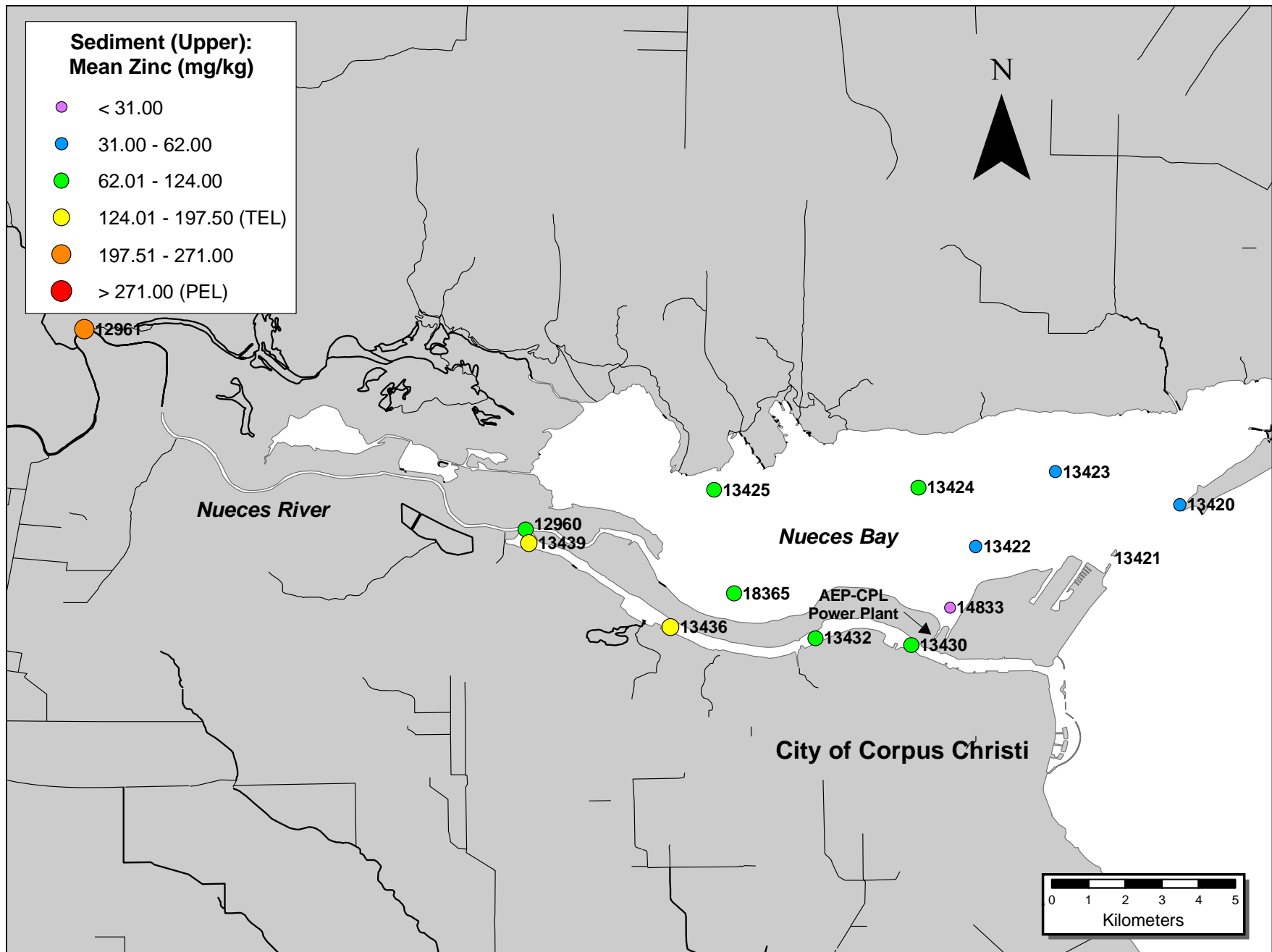


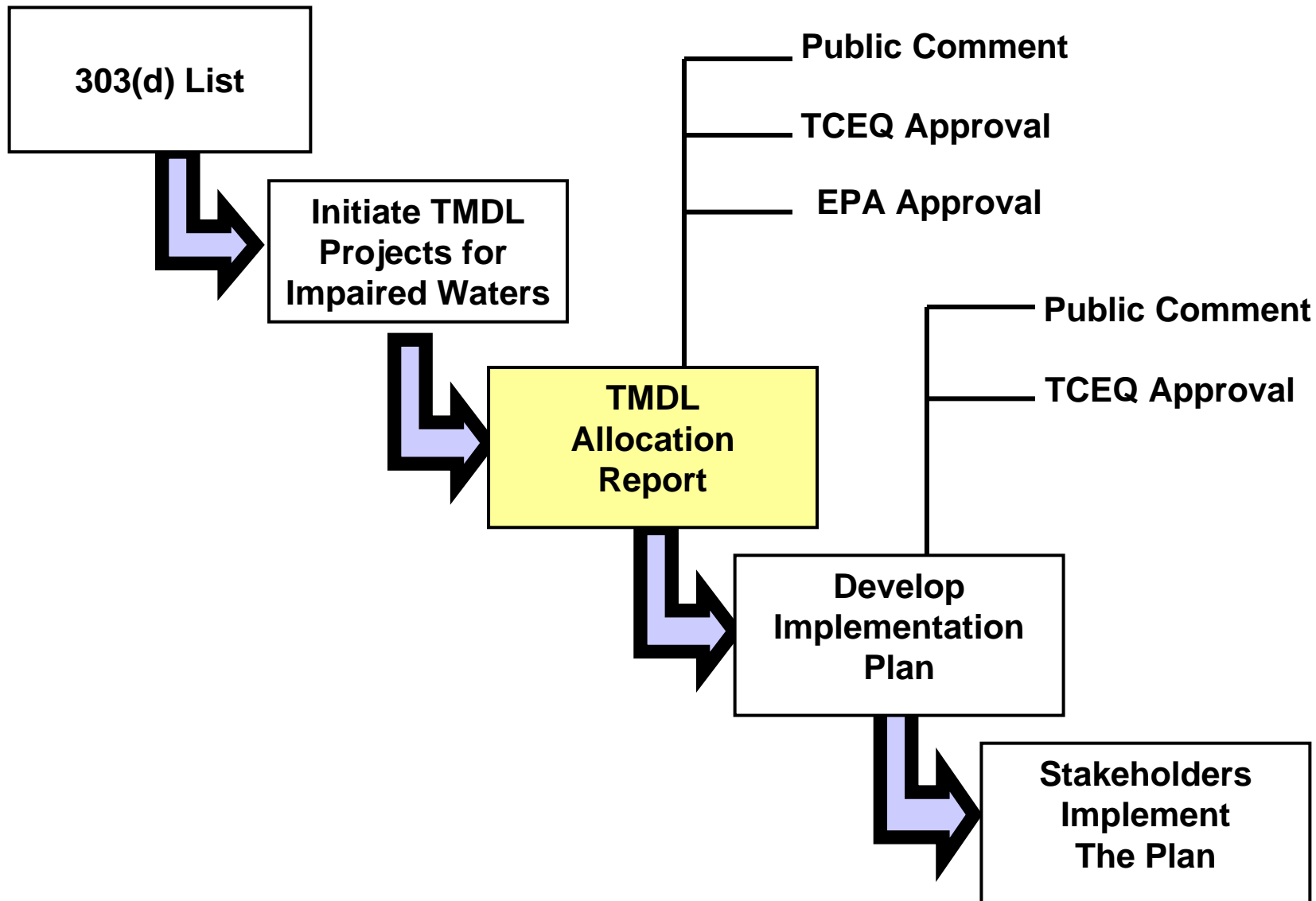
**Nueces Bay TMDL
Mean Total Zinc (ppb)**

- < 3.60
- 3.60 - 7.18
- 7.19 - 11.03
- 11.04 - 13.85









Implementation Plan Strategy

- Phased Implementation:
 - I. Reduce NBPS zinc load
 - II. Investigate source of atmospheric deposition
 - III. CCIH dredging options
- Continue monitoring water, sediment and tissue
- Evaluate progress toward achieving TMDL on a continuing basis
- Hold regular stakeholder meetings



Load Reduction Scenarios

$L = Q * C$, where L = load (kd/d),
 Q = flow (m³/s), and C = concentration (ug/l) then:

% flow reduction	Reduced flow (m³/s) Q	Avg. Total zinc in CCIH C	Zinc load from CPL (kg/d) L	Load reduction (kg/d)
100	0	37	0	70.01
90	2.19	37	7.0	63.01
80	4.38	37	14.0	56.01
70	6.57	37	21.0	49.01
60	8.76	37	28.0	42.01
50	10.95	37	35.0	35.01
40	13.14	37	42.0	28.01
30	15.3	37	48.91	21.10
20	17.5	37	55.94	14.07
10	19.7	37	62.98	7.03

www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/water/quality/tmdl/

Faith Hambleton, Program Manager
fhamblet@tceq.state.tx.us



Sandra Alvarado, Project Manager
salvarad@tceq.state.tx.us
512/239-6643