





NUTRIENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR BAY AREA AGENCIES

BACWA 2012 Annual Members Meeting

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Nutrient Implications

-  New water quality standards
-  Bay is losing its resilience
-  New discharge requirements?
-  Treatment improvements/upgrades?

Nutrient Water Quality Standards



Federal driver

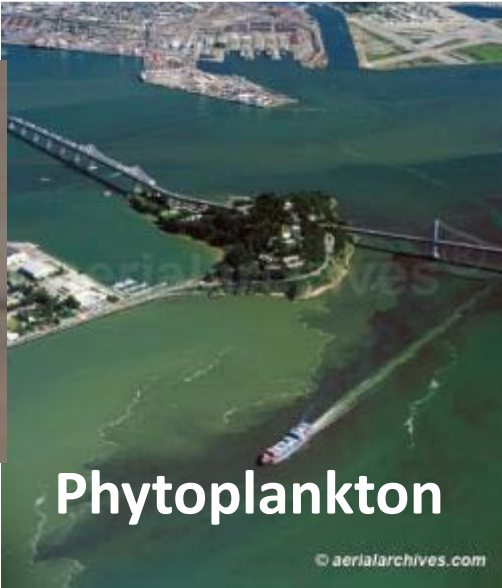
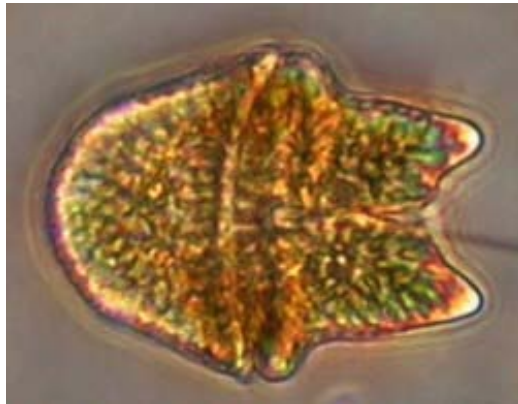


Our approach = narrative objective with numeric guidance

- Nutrient Numeric Endpoint (NNE)
- Ecological response endpoints
- Use model(s) to link to nutrient loads

Recommended Indicators: Subtidal Habitat

Primary Indicators	Secondary Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Phytoplankton Biomass and Assemblage• Cyanobacteria cell counts and toxin concentration• Dissolved oxygen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water column nutrient concentrations and forms (e.g. , ammonium)• Other HAB species cell counts and toxin concentrations <p data-bbox="1070 786 1619 831">HAB = Harmful Algal Bloom</p>



Phytoplankton

Nutrient Water Quality Standards

 Consideration of controllable factors

- 💧 Sources; internal processes

 Implementation plan

- 💧 TMDL(s)?

- 💧 WQBELs

NOVEMBER 2010



Nutrients in Estuaries

A SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
NATIONAL ESTUARINE EXPERTS
WORKGROUP
2005–2007

San Francisco Bay has high nutrient loads

Estuarine system	Nitrogen load (gN m ⁻² y ⁻¹)	Approx. max NO ₃ ⁻ (mM N)	Approx. max PO ₄ ⁻³ (mM-P)
Narragansett Bay	28	20	4
Delaware Bay	26	175	6
Chesapeake Bay	21	100	1.5
Neuse River		300	2
San Francisco Bay	29	50	4
Yaquina Bay	100	100	3
Barnegat Bay	5	20	< 1
Coastal Bays	2–4	< 5	< 0.5
Florida Bay	10	10	< 1
Pensacola Bay	14	14	< 0.5

An aerial photograph of a coastal estuary system, likely the San Francisco Estuary. The image shows a complex network of waterways, including the San Francisco Bay, Suisun Bay, and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. The surrounding land is a mix of green agricultural fields and brownish-yellow urban and developed areas. A dark blue text box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing text about resilience to nutrient enrichment.

Resilience to nutrient enrichment

- strong mixing (tides)
- slow growth (turbidity)
- fast grazing (clams)



Water Quality Sampling Stations



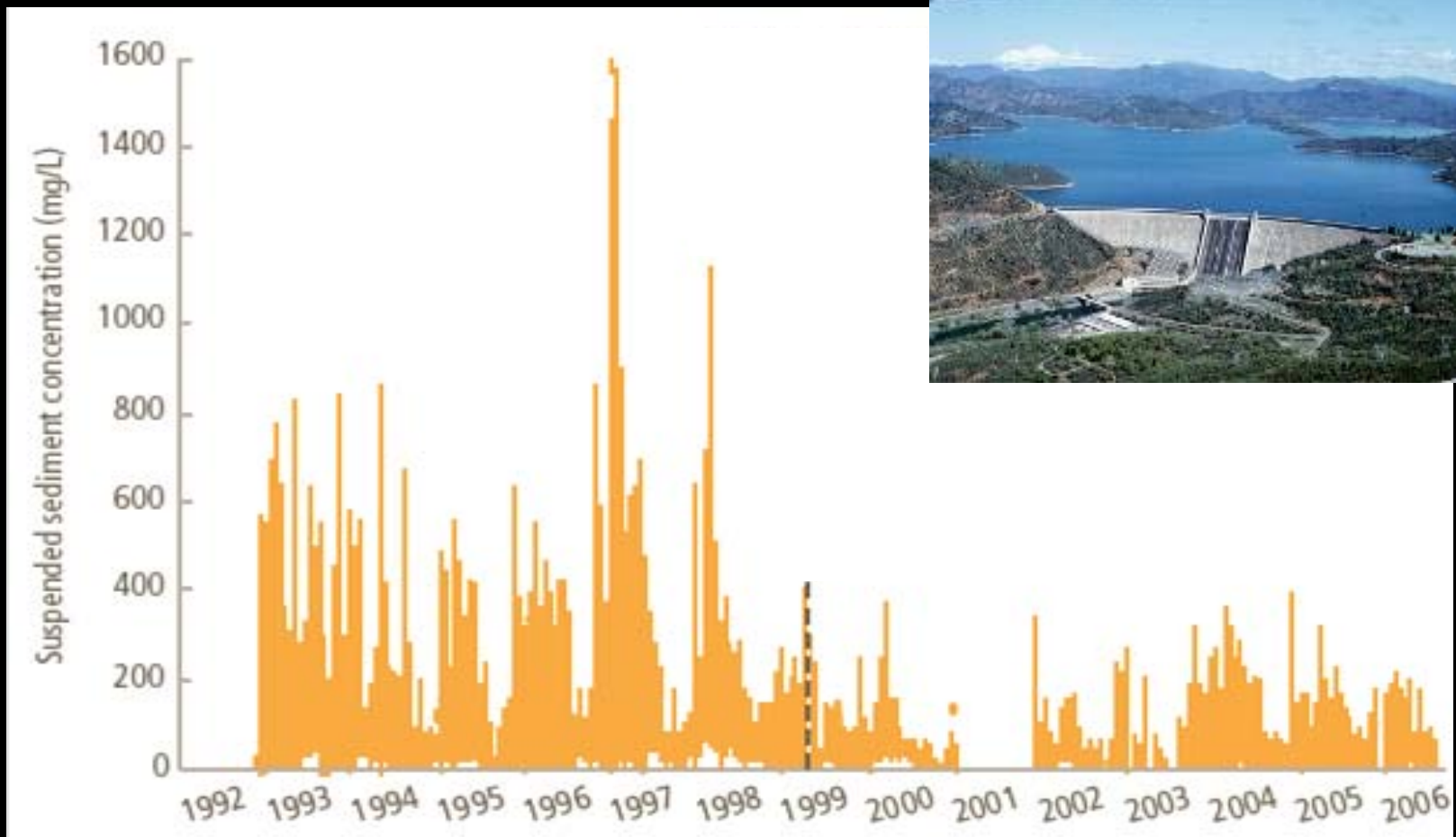
Total Measurements

- 159,462 chlorophyll a
- 126,599 dissolved oxygen
- 135,958 SPM
- 169,515 salinity
- 168,588 temperature
- 10,811 DIN
- 10,224 DIP



Resilience to nutrient enrichment is changing

San Francisco Bay is Clearing (faster growth)



Schoellhamer (2009)

+ 72% Chlorophyll
- 27% Light Attenuation
- 3% Bottom DO

San Pablo

Suisun

+ 32% Chlorophyll
- 35% Suspended Sediment
- 22% Light Attenuation
- 2% Bottom DO
+ 31% Dissolved Inorganic N
+ 23% Ammonium

South Bay

+ 105% Annual Chlorophyll
+ 213% June-Oct Chlorophyll
- 4% Bottom Dissolved O₂ (DO)

Current Events

Sac Regional NPDES Permit

- Discharge and treatment requirements

Suisun



Central San NPDES Permit

- Water agencies want discharge and treatment requirements
- BACWA study plan

New discharge requirements? Treatment improvements/upgrades?



Not if, but when and what

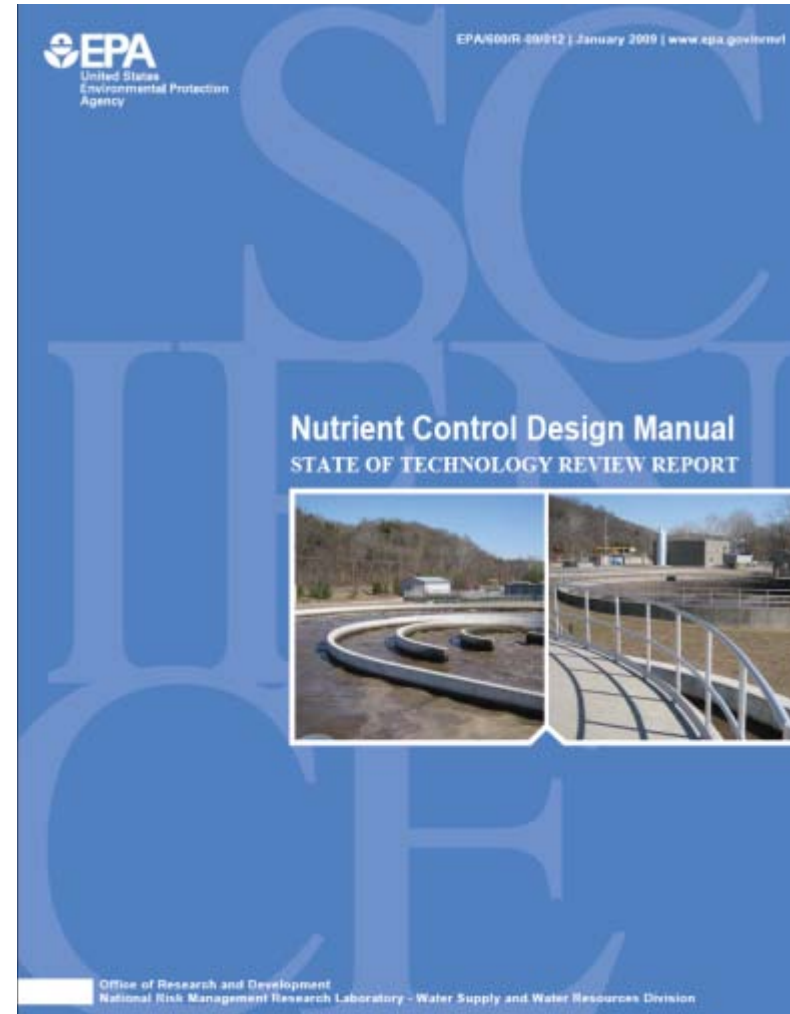


Begin alternatives evaluation now

- 💧 Need for evaluation of NNEs
- 💧 Need for evaluation of future scenarios
- 💧 Need for “friendly” discharge requirements

Treatment Option Factors

- Which nutrient(s)
- Energy / emissions
- Emerging technology
e.g., Anammox
- Removal of emerging contaminants
- Recycled water options



Nutrient Strategy



Collect information to inform management decisions

- 💧 Water quality standards
- 💧 Controllable factors



Collaborative approach

- 💧 Joint fact finding
- 💧 Get the loads and processes right
- 💧 “Friendly” 13267 letters