

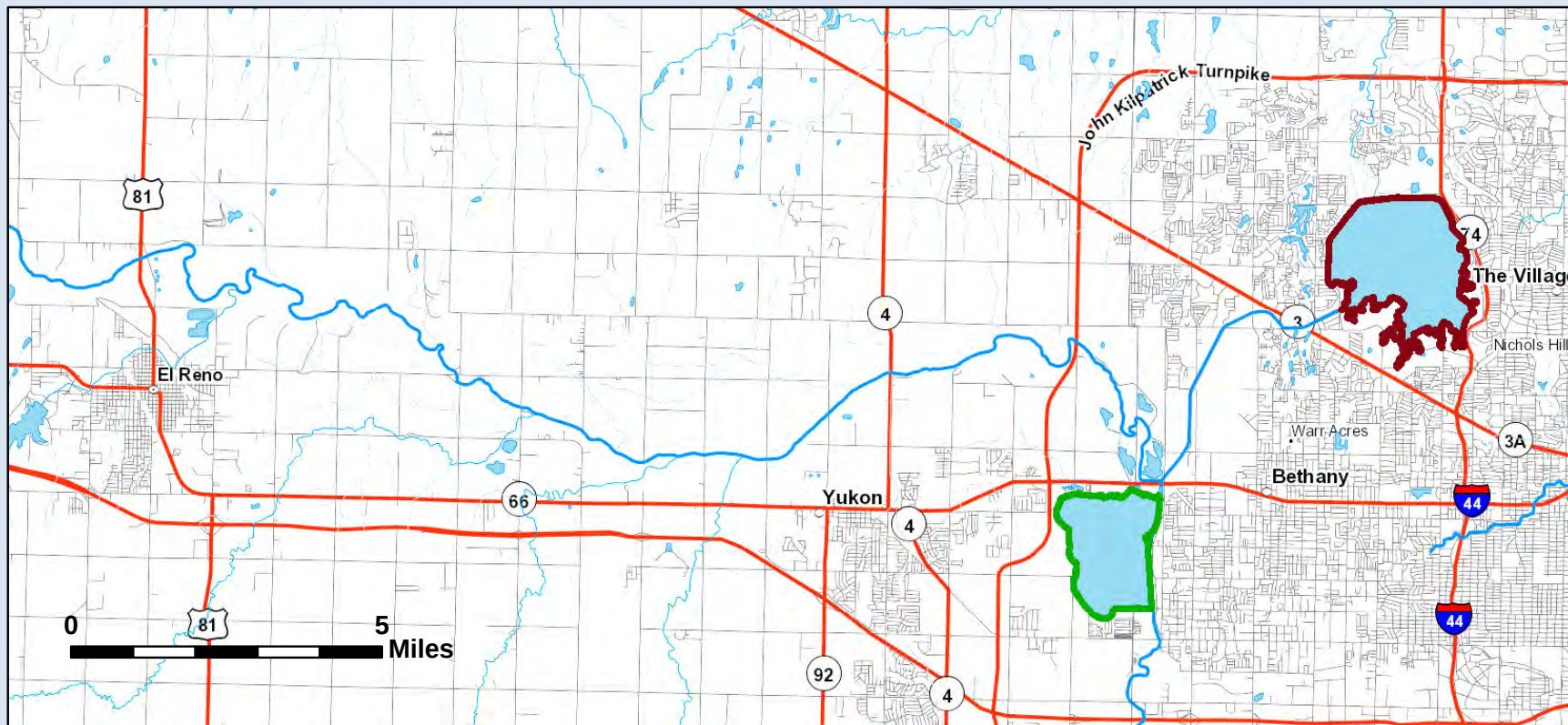
LOAD ESTIMATION OF TWO URBAN RESERVOIRS: LESSONS LEARNED AND COMPARISON WITH A HIGH RESOLUTION DATA SET

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Overview

- Two OKC Urban Reservoirs
- External Load Estimates
- Internal Load Estimates
- Lake Modeling (BATHTUB)
- Feasibility of in-lake BMPs
- Continued Issues
- Comparison to a high resolution data set



Lake Hefner

- Major Drinking Water Supply for OKC
- Terminal Urban Reservoir
- Surface Area = 10.11 km²
- Mean Depth = 8.84 m
- Impaired for DO
- High TSI (Chl-a)



Lake Overholser

- Supplemental Drinking Water Supply for OKC
- Offset Urban Reservoir
- Surface Area = 6.44 km²
- Mean Depth = 2.70 m
- Nutrient Limited Watershed
- Impaired for Turbidly

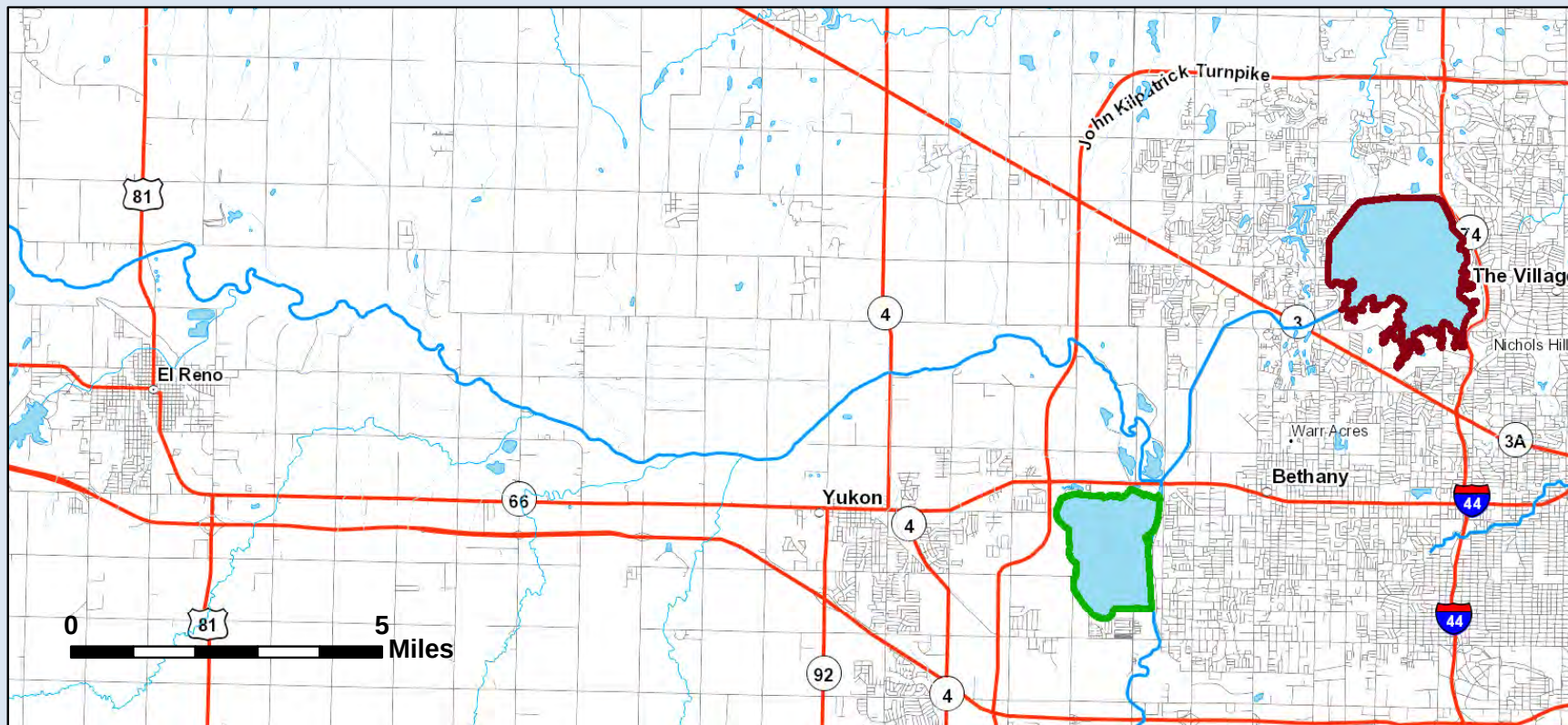


Initial Hypothesis

- Low to medium external P loading to both lakes
- High internal P loading
 - Hefner: Anoxic P release
 - Overholser: Wind induced sediment resuspension leading to P release

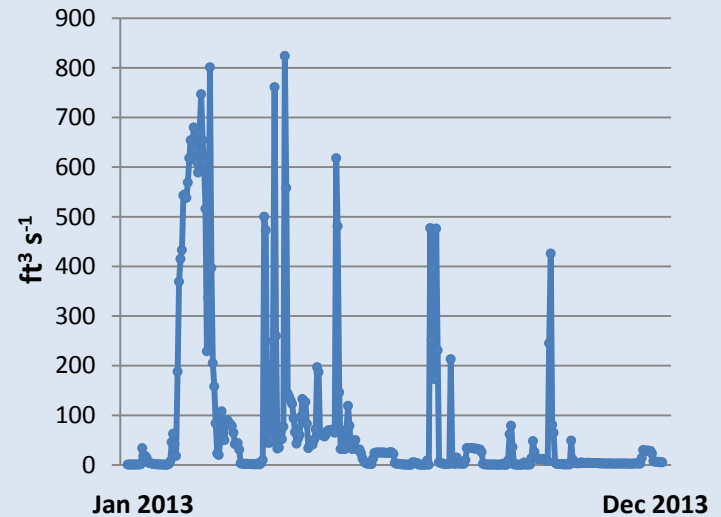
BATHTUB Model

- Simulates water quality conditions in lakes
- Works with limited inputs
 - Nutrient loads
 - Simple bathymetry (area, mean depth)
 - Water balance
- Choose from a selection of relationships
 - Mainly based on data from northern reservoirs/lakes
- Steady State Model– issues with changing nutrient limitations



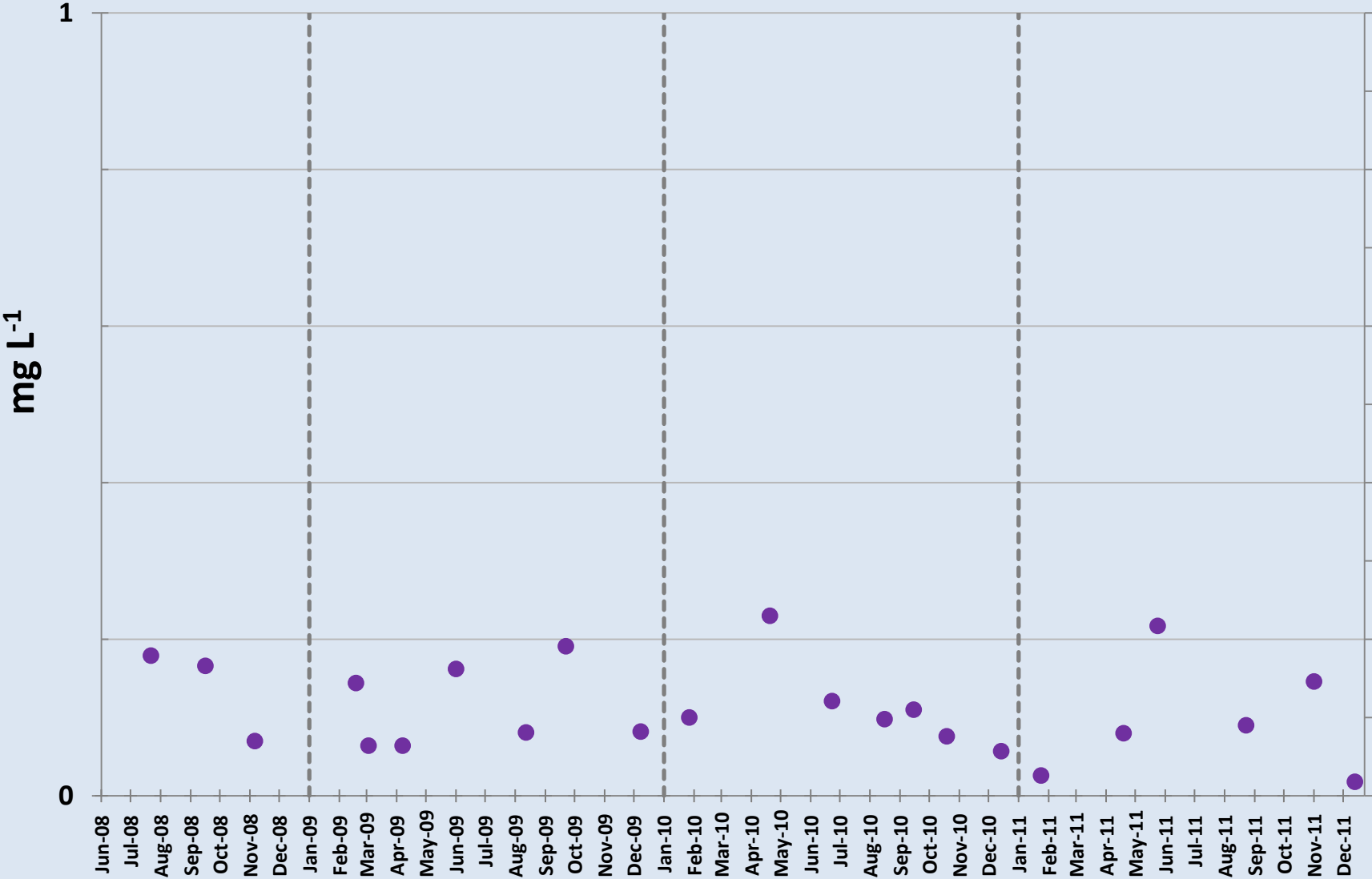
External Load

- Available input data
 - Bluff Creek
 - Monitored in 2013
 - Had to use other data
 - BUMP data from El Reno
 - Designed to monitor WQ to maintain Beneficial Uses
 - 15 years
 - 8-12 samples per year
 - OCC North Canadian data
 - Designed to monitor changes in nutrient loads in response to catchment management BMPs
 - Canton Lake, El Reno, Yukon
 - 3-5 years
 - Weekly data
 - Atmospheric deposition
 - Little inland P data
 - may or may not be a major source
 - timing may be important



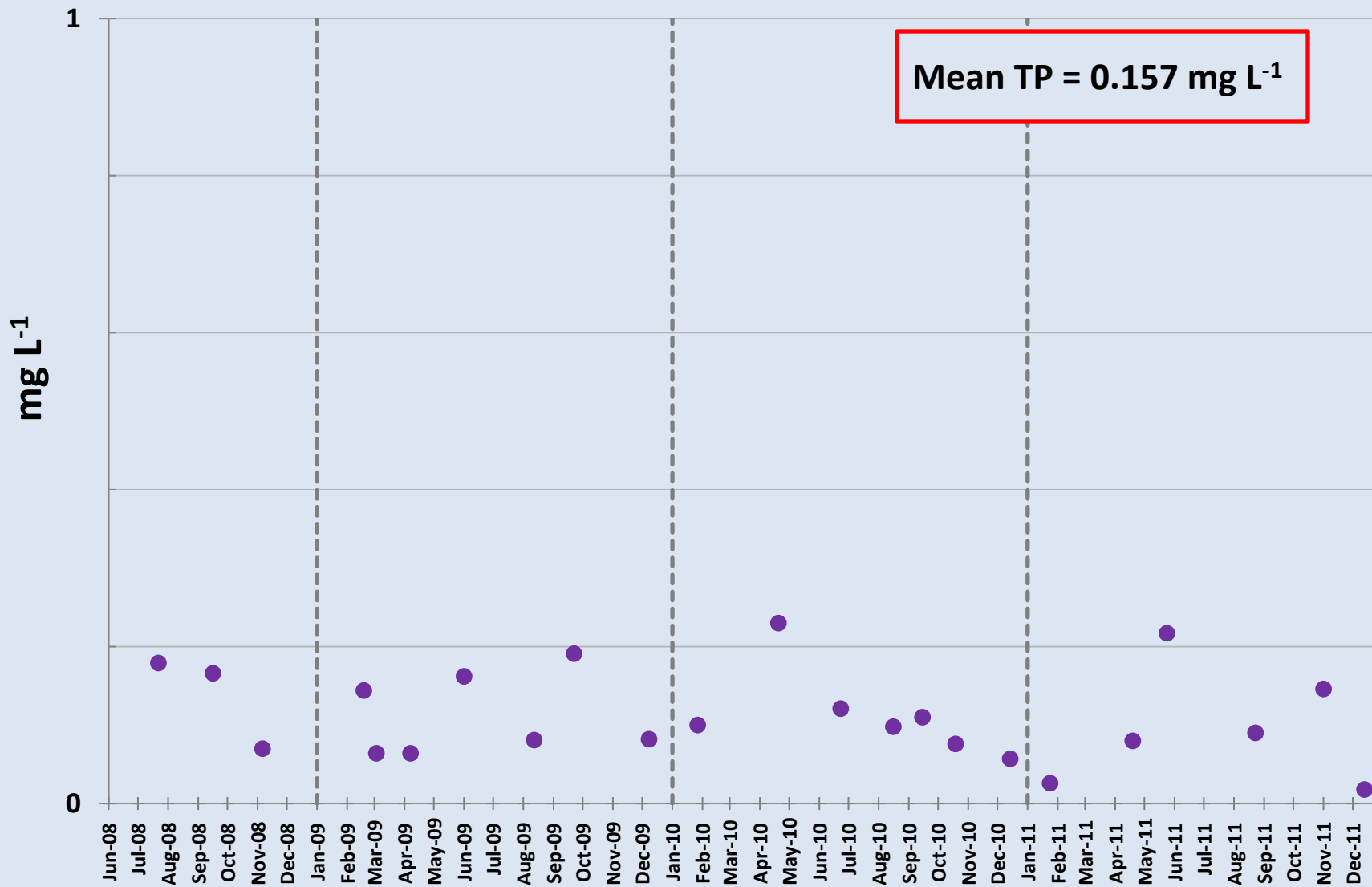
BUMP Site at El Reno

El Reno BUMP TP



BUMP Site at El Reno

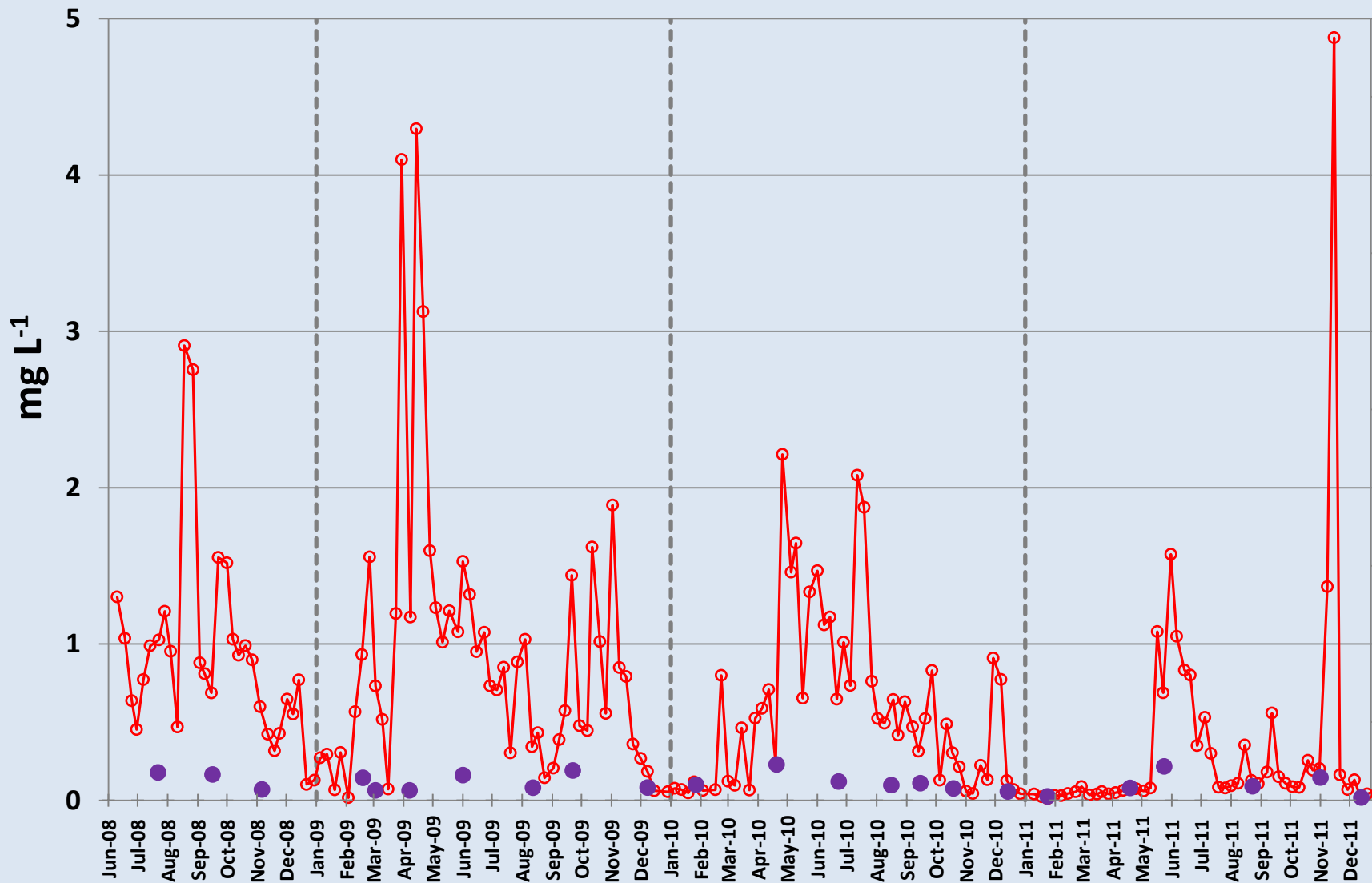
● El Reno BUMP TP



BUMP and OCC Sites at El Reno

● El Reno BUMP TP

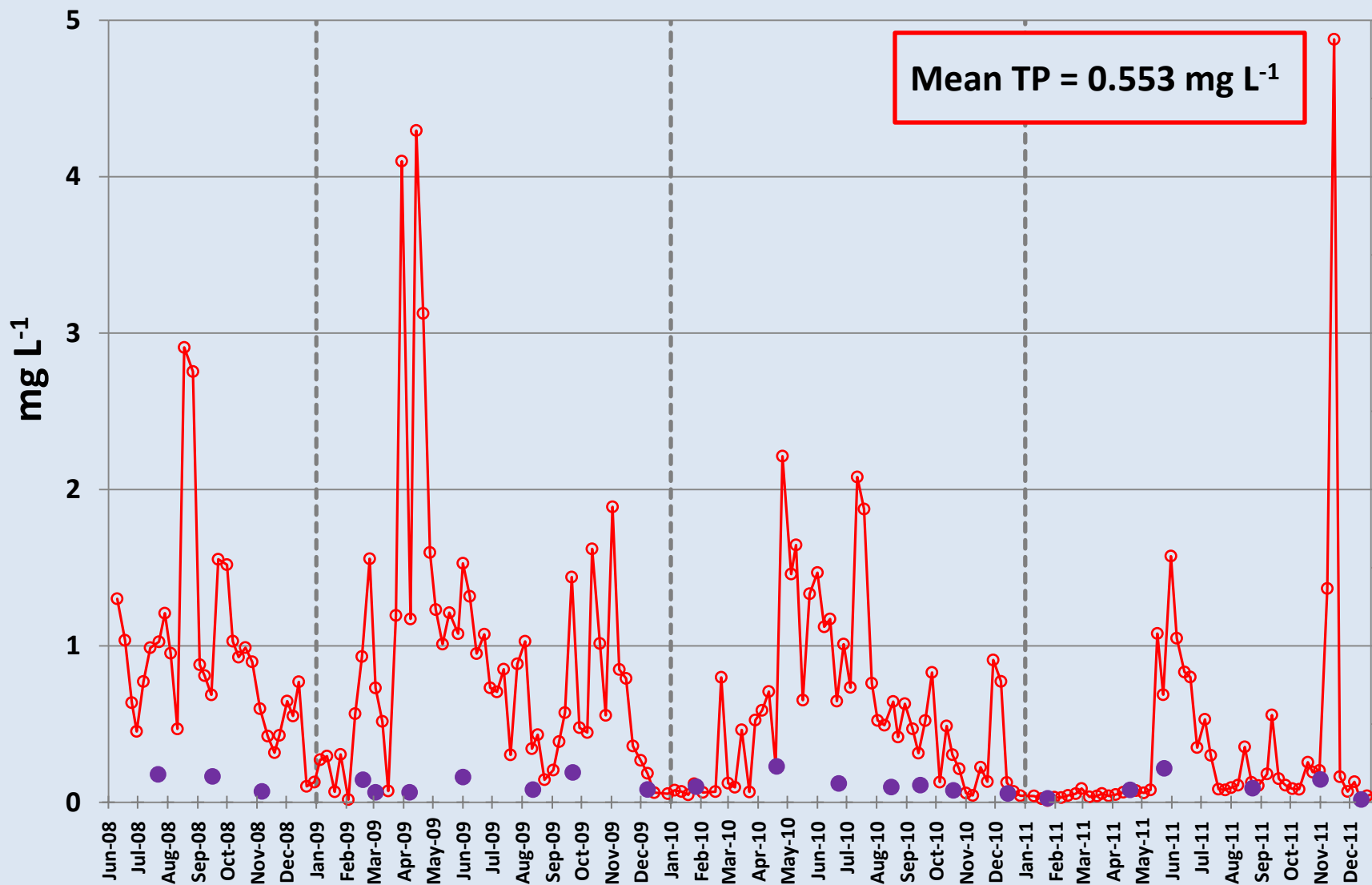
○ El Reno TP



BUMP and OCC Sites at El Reno

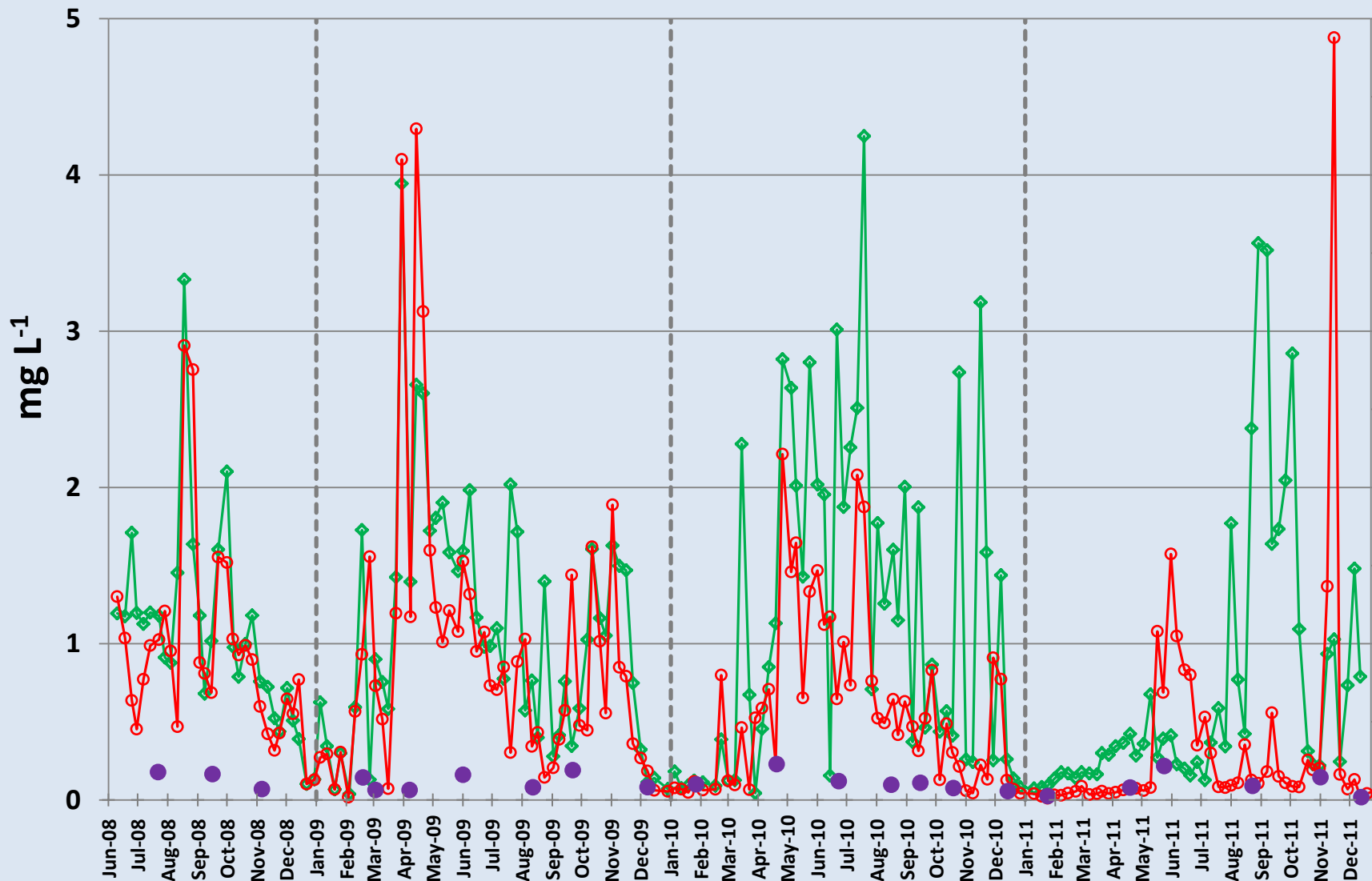
● El Reno BUMP TP

○ El Reno TP



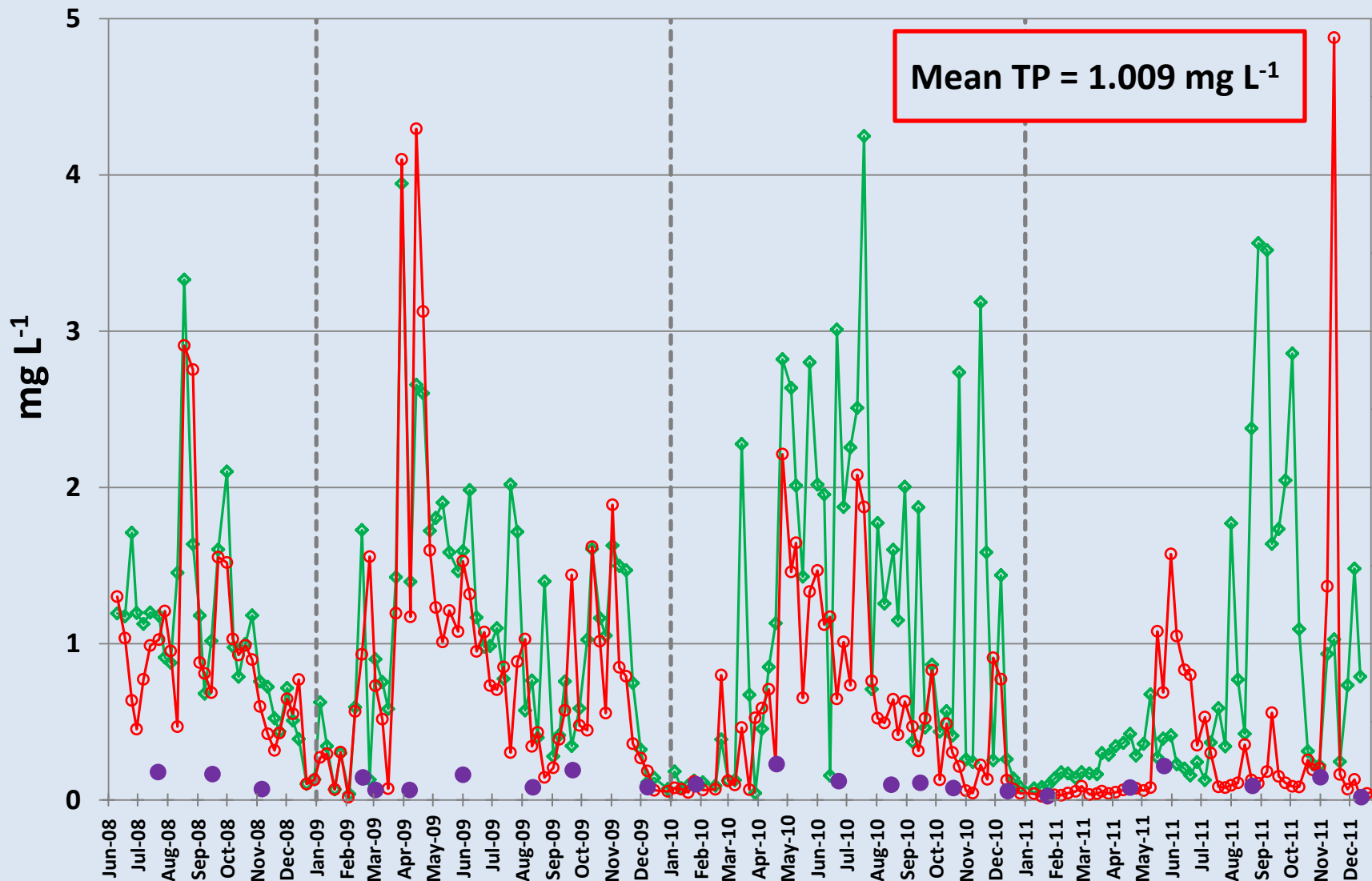
BUMP and OCC Sites at El Reno, OCC Site at Yukon

- Yukon TP
- El Reno BUMP TP
- El Reno TP

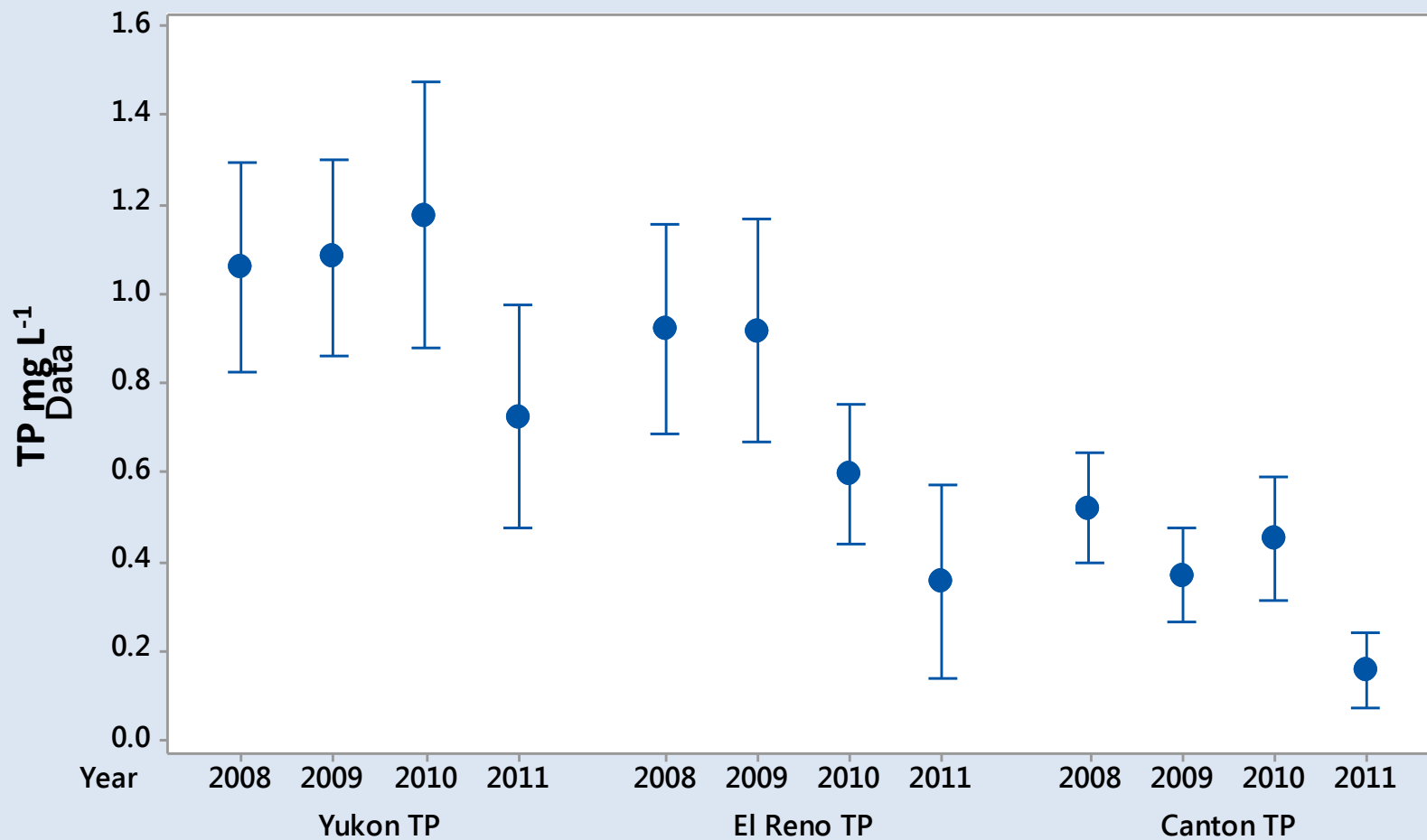


BUMP and OCC Sites at El Reno, OCC Site at Yukon

- Yukon TP
- El Reno BUMP TP
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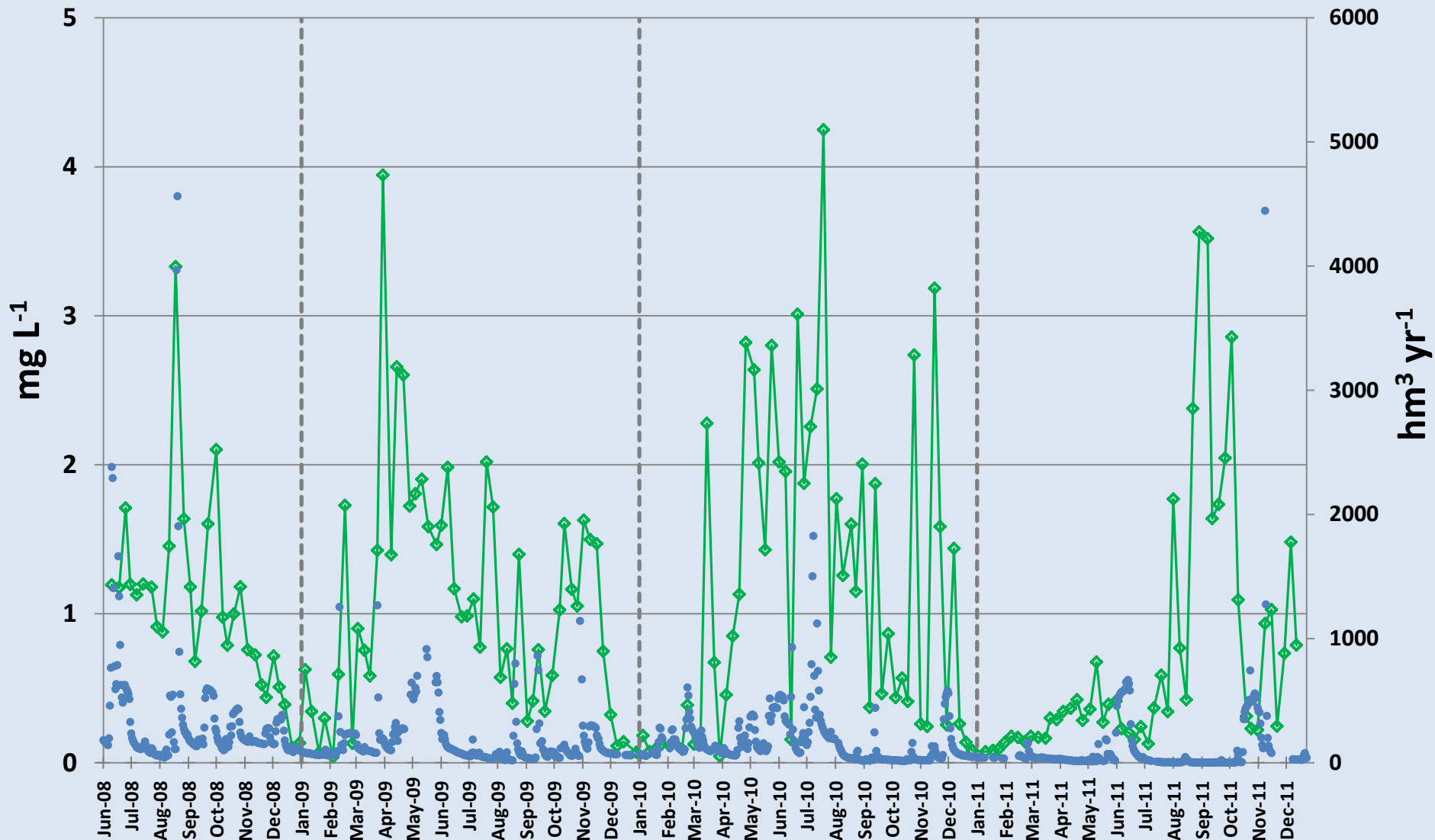
Yukon TP, El Reno TP, Canton TP



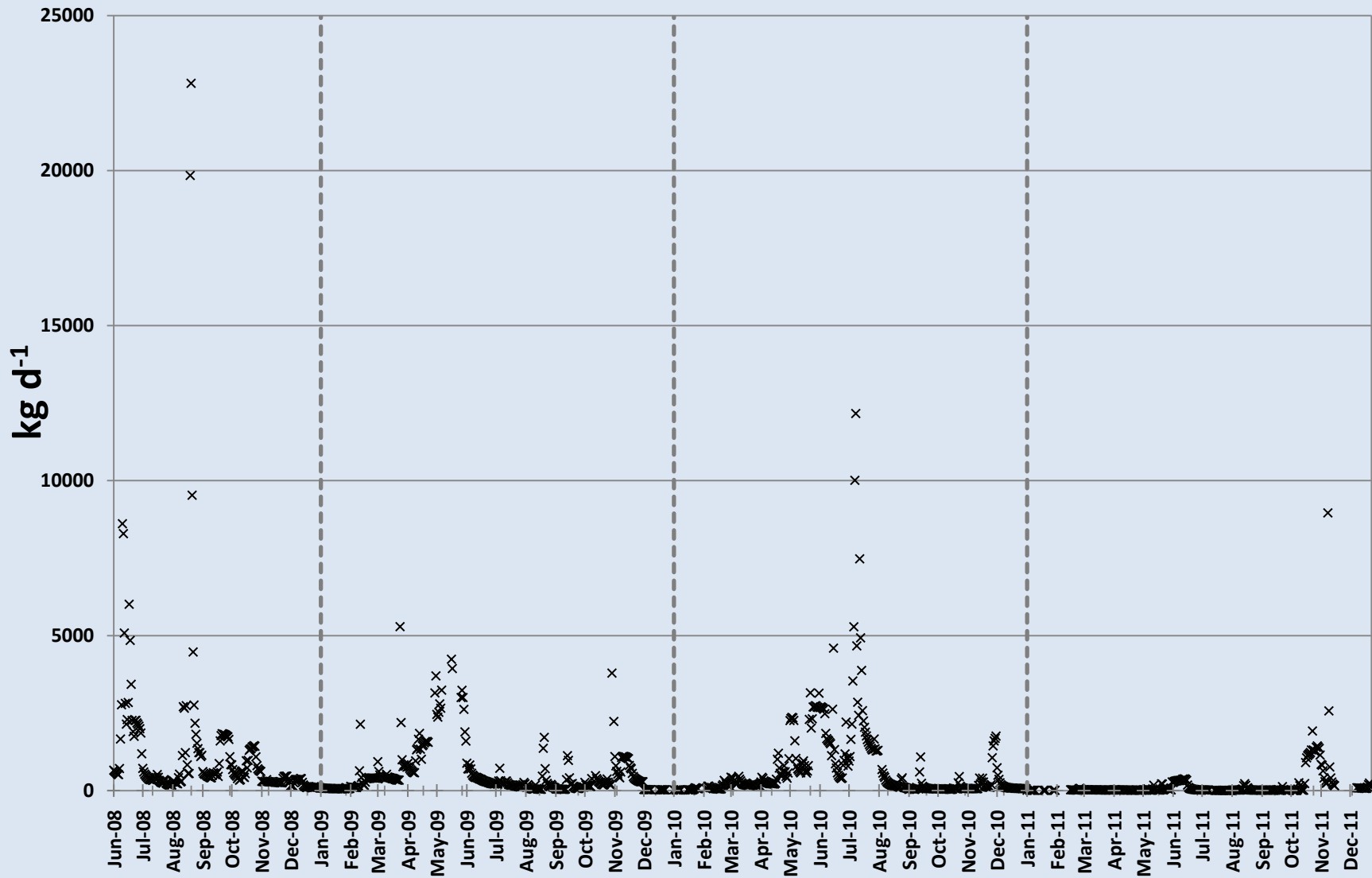
Individual standard deviations were used to calculate the intervals.

OCC Site at Yukon

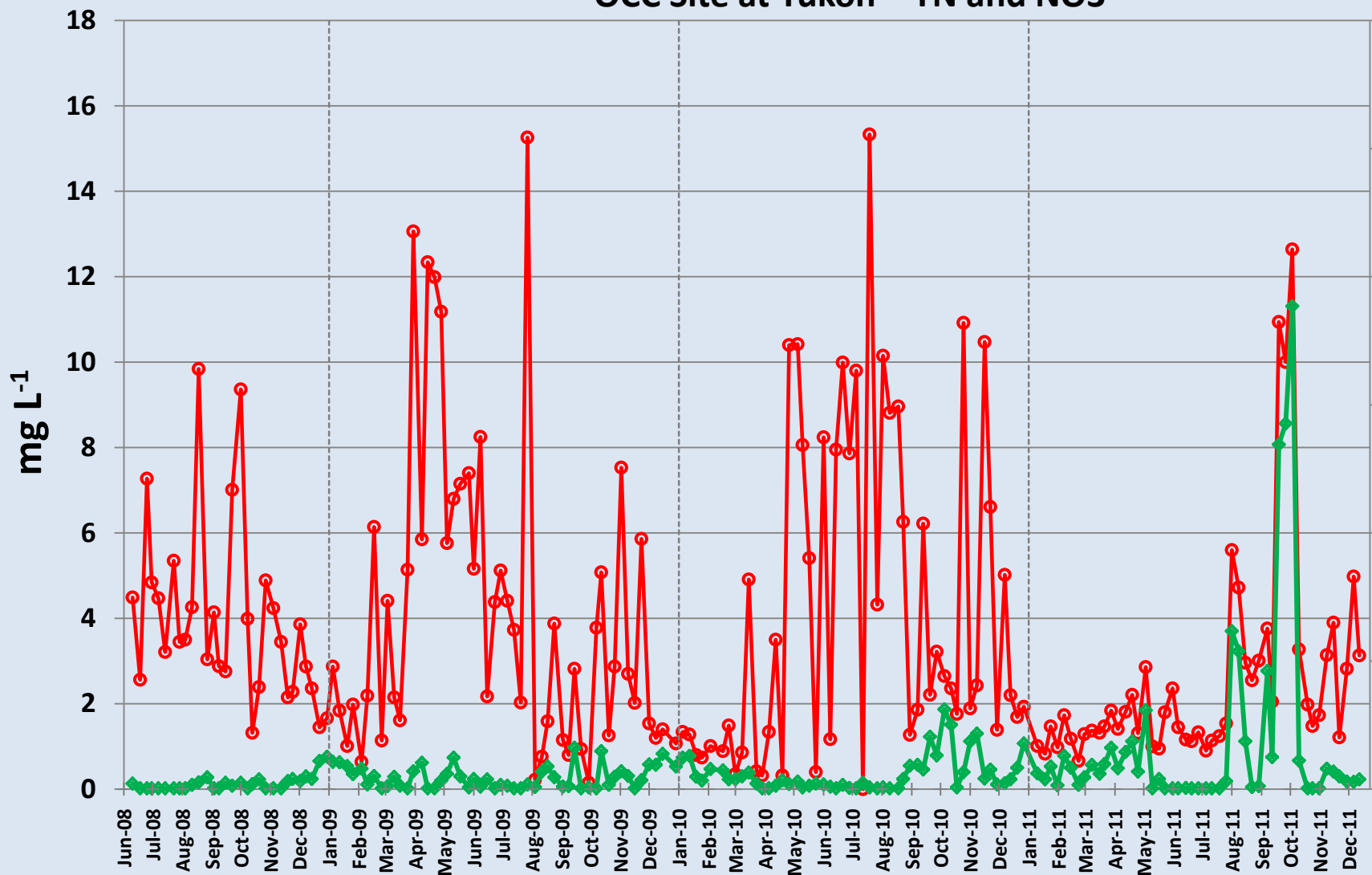
Yukon TP Flow



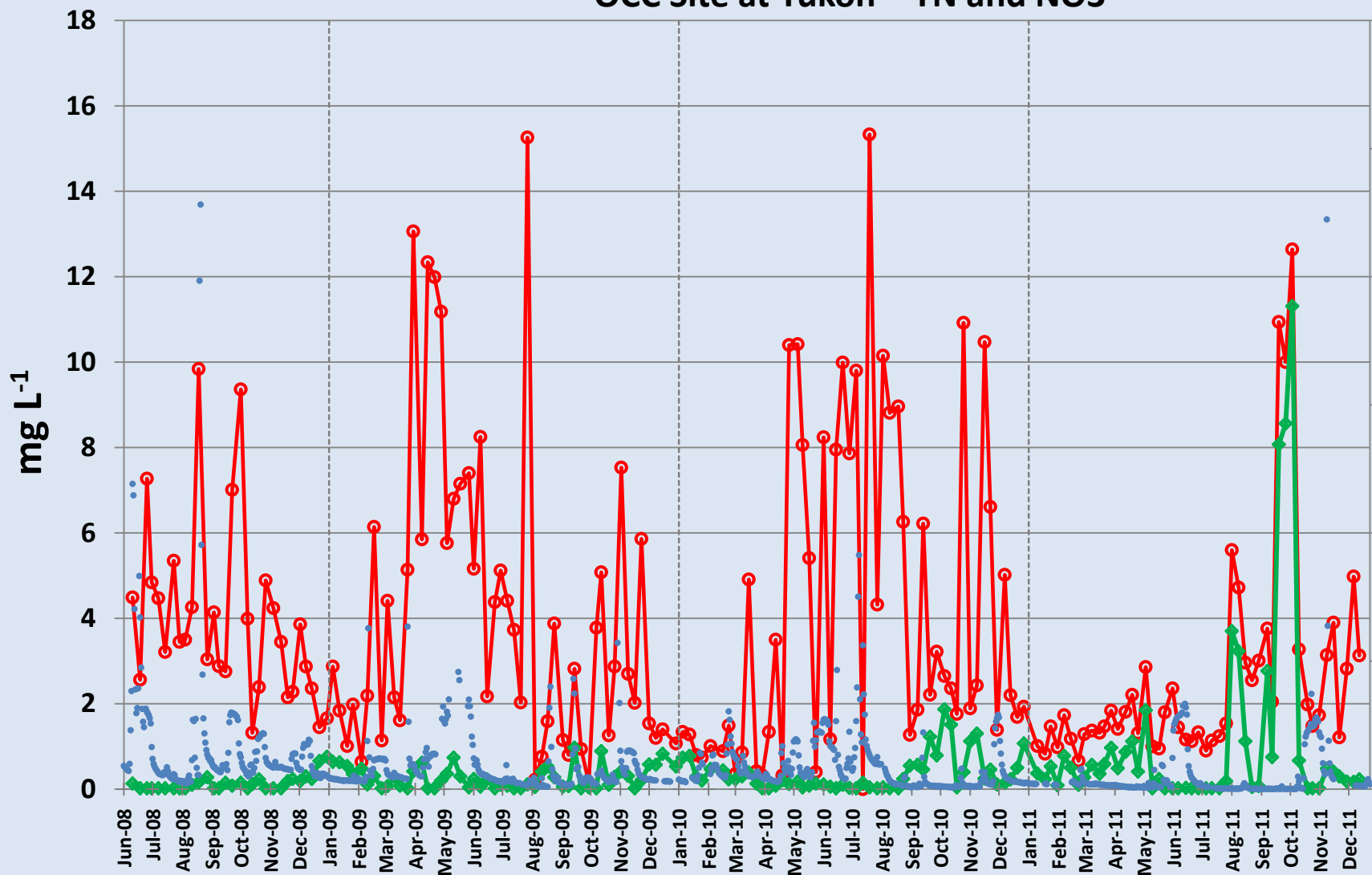
Yukon TP load



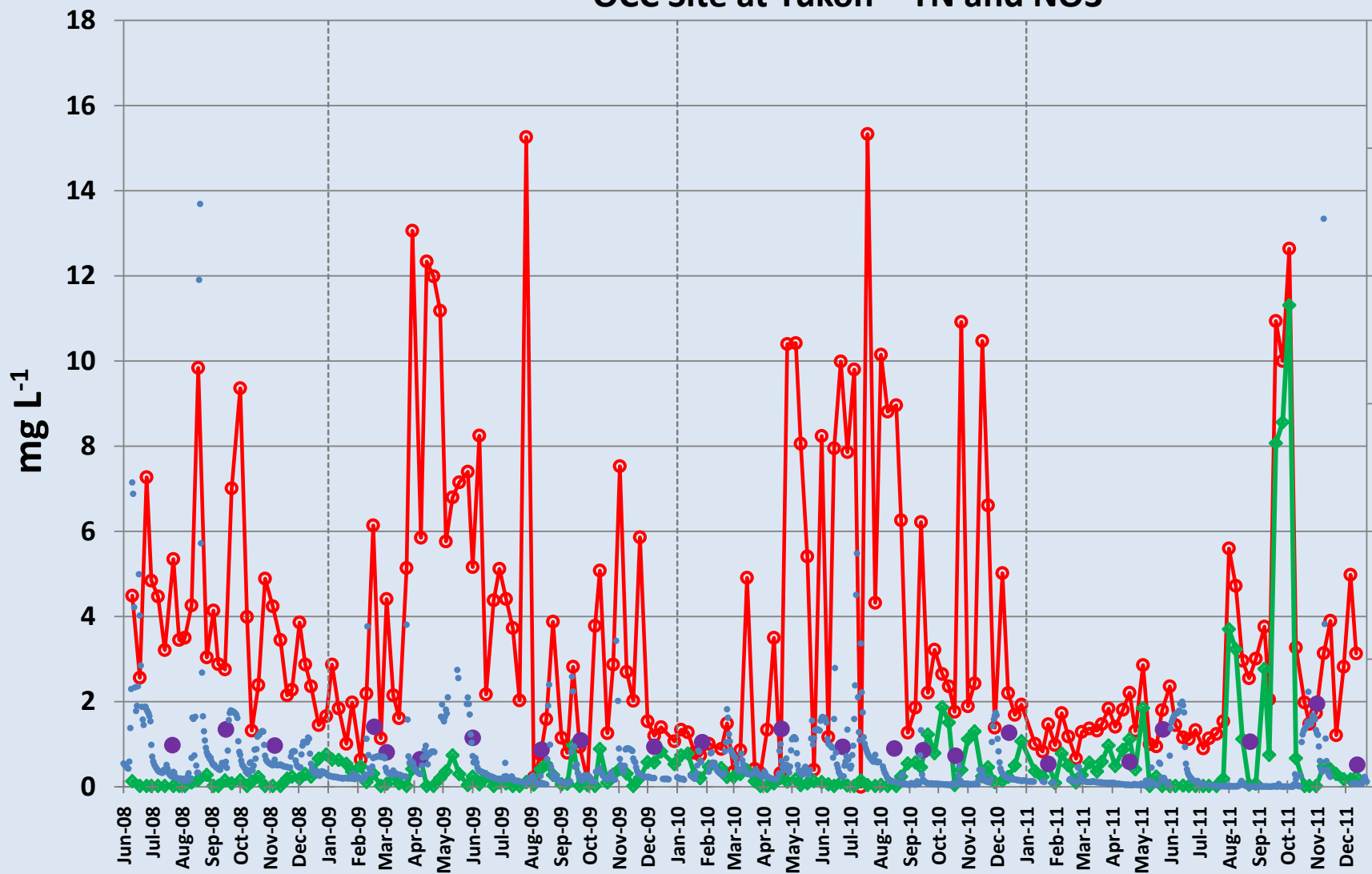
OCC Site at Yukon – TN and NO3



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OCC Site at Yukon – TN and NO3

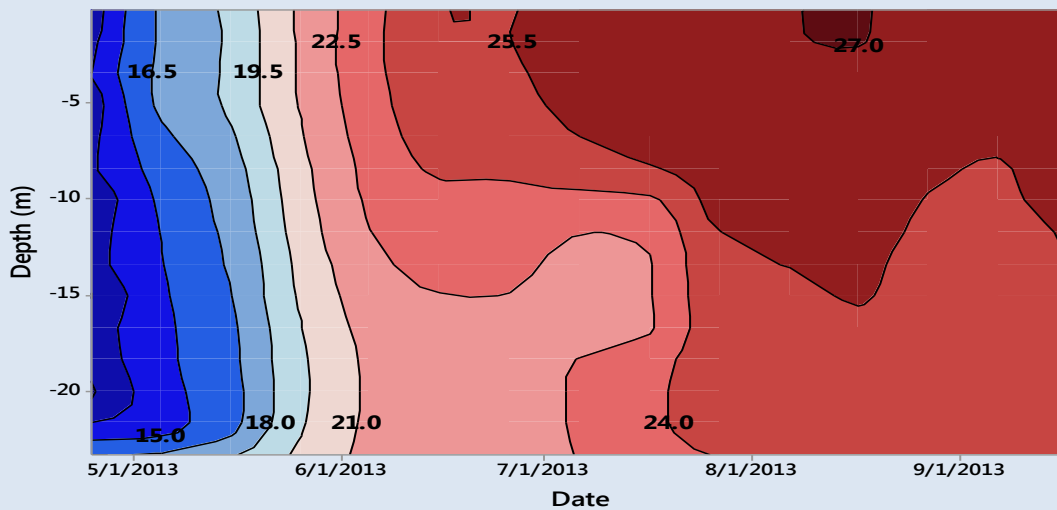


External Load Estimates to Lake Hefner Flux Model

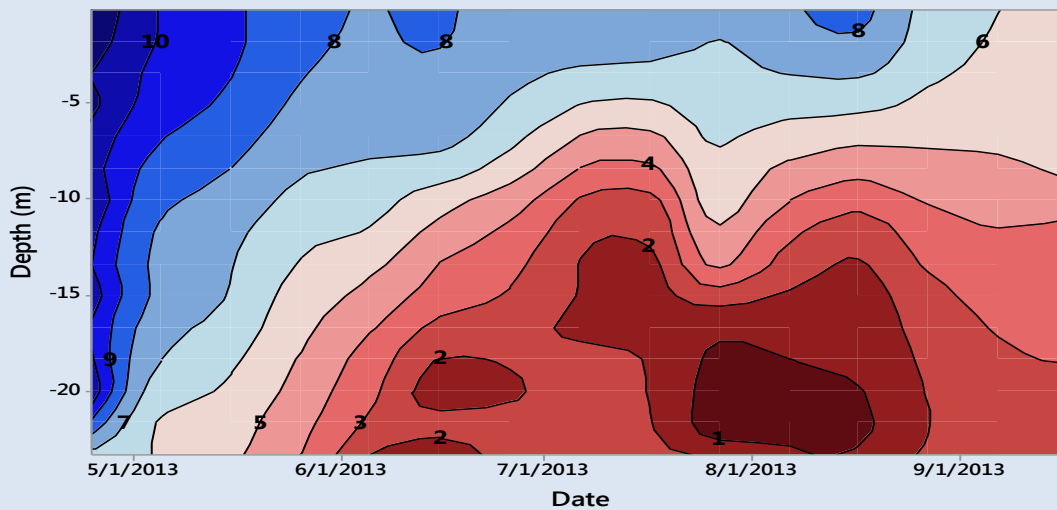
Parameter	Mean ($\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$)	Coefficient of Variation	Load (kg yr^{-1})
Flow ($\text{hm}^3 \text{ yr}^{-1}$)	56.86	0.24	-
Total P	873	0.10	50633
Ortho-p	442	0.12	25621
Total N	3450	0.10	200263
Inorganic N	502	0.15	29134

Internal Loading

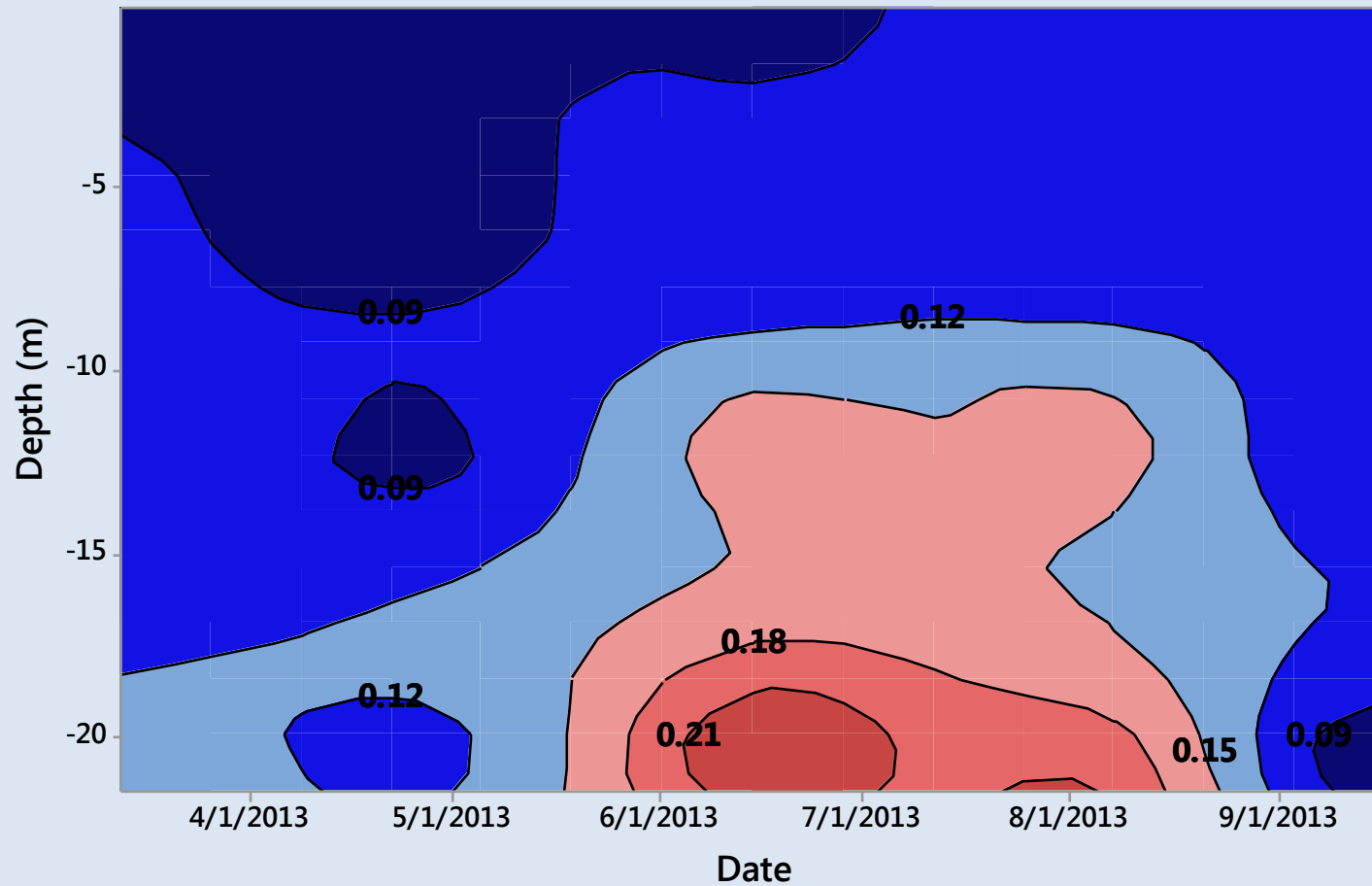
Temperature (C°)



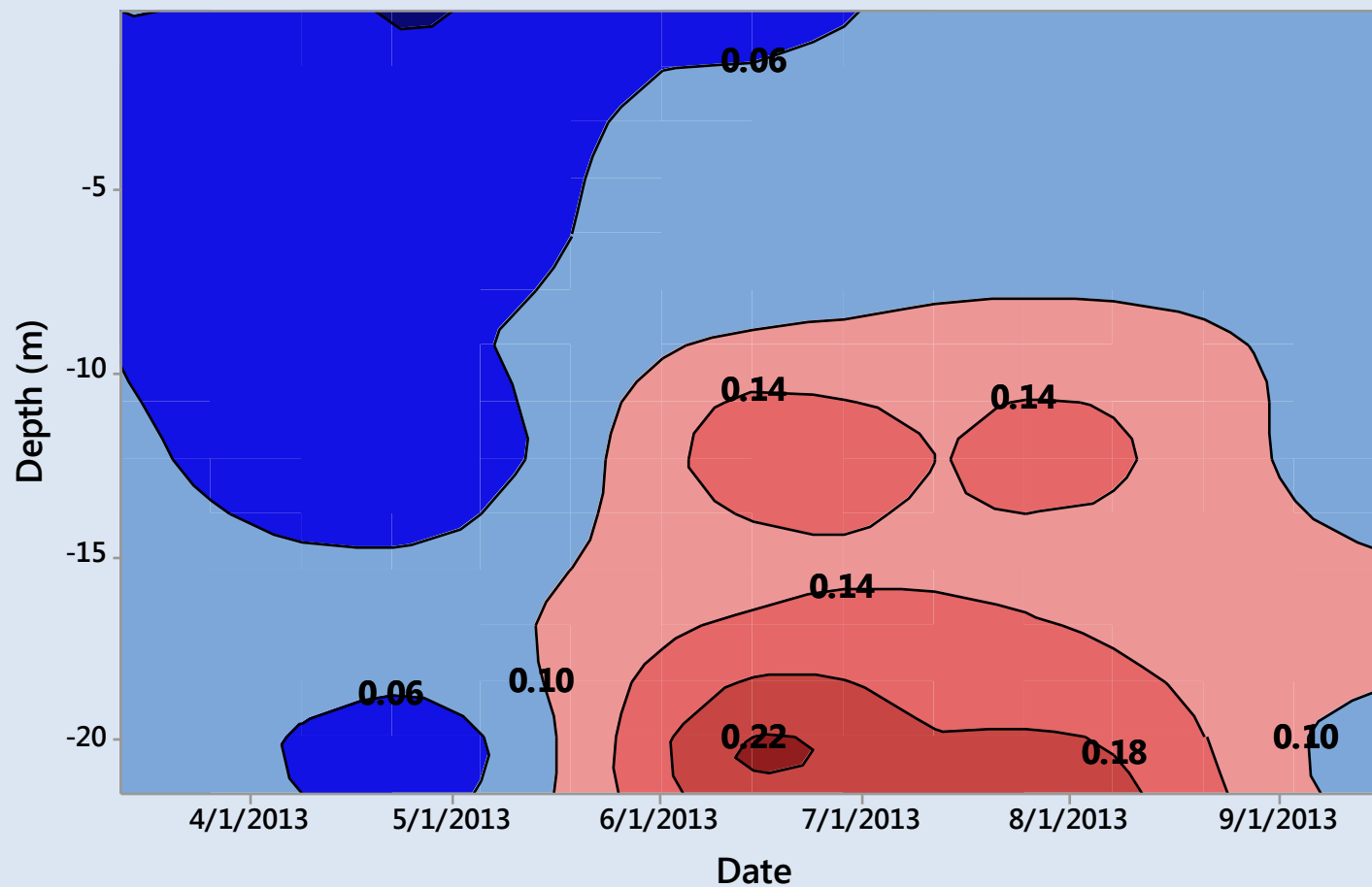
Dissolved Oxygen (mg L⁻¹)



Hefner TP



Hefner Ortho-P



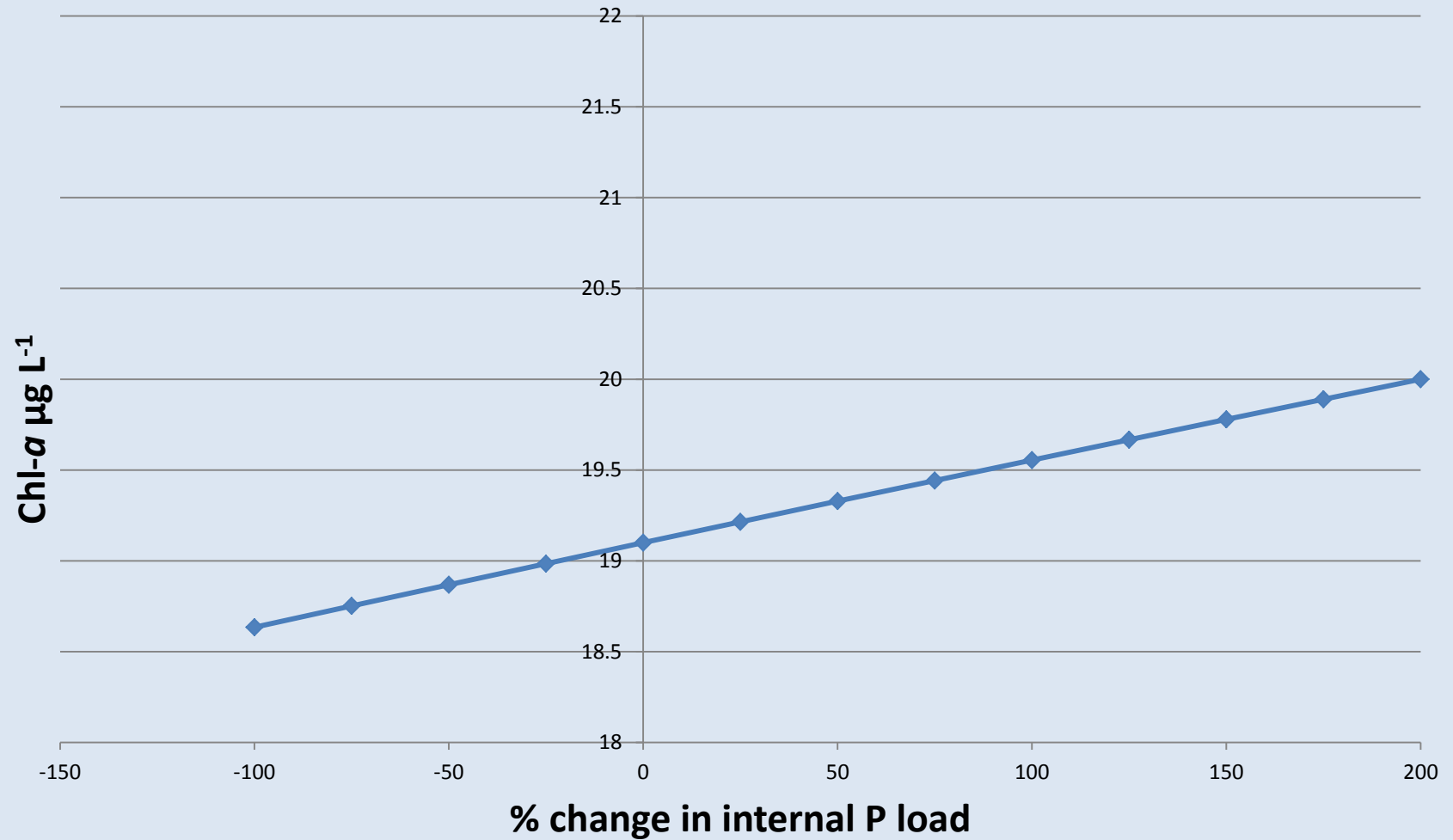
- Hefner Internal P load
 - Measure sediment P content (297-654 g kg⁻¹)
 - Estimate P Release Rate ($RR = 3.66 \text{ mg m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$)
 - Combine RR and spatial and temporal extent of anoxia

➔ Internal Load of 2437 kg yr⁻¹

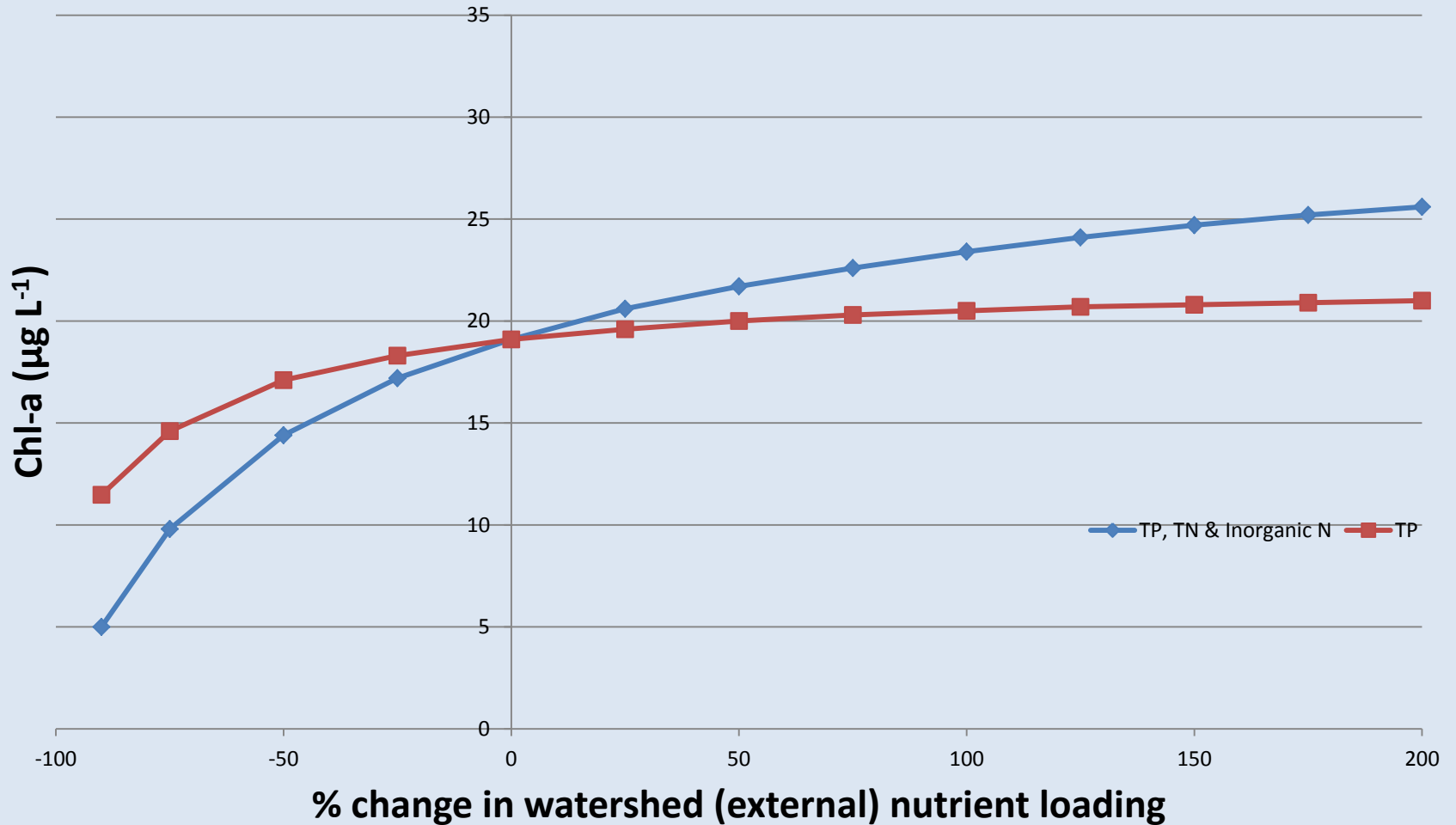
About 5%

Small but timing may be important

Hefner Δ Internal Load



Hefner Δ Internal Load



In-lake BMPs

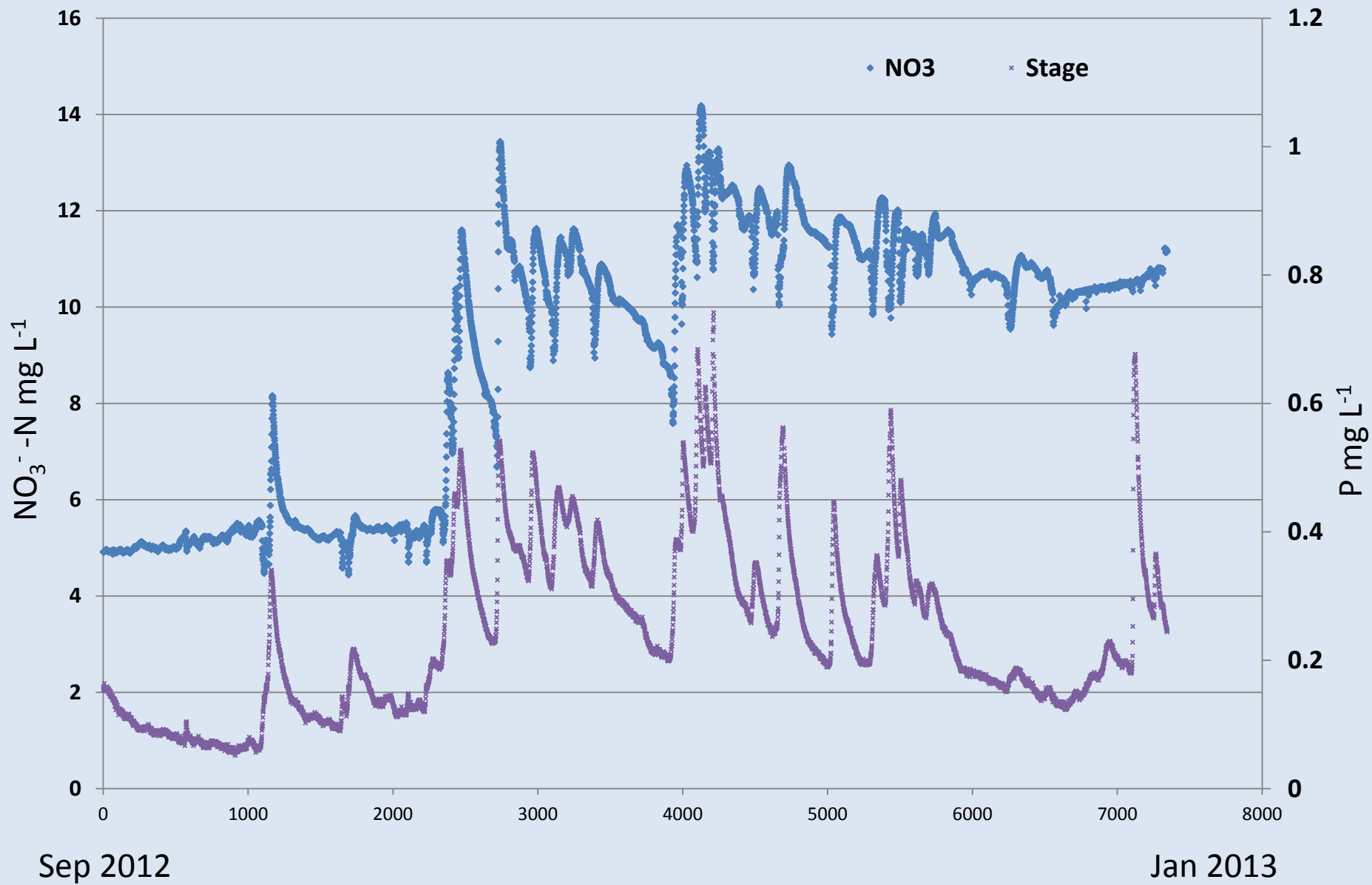
Option	Benefit	Risk	Recommendation
Artificial circulation	Potential decreased internal P load and reduced hypolimnic anoxia while system operates	Potential increase in internal P loading and transport of nutrients to the epilimnion	No
Hypolimnetic oxygenation	Decreased internal P load and reduced hypolimnic anoxia while system operates	None	Not unless as part of a strategy that also targets external loads
Aluminum Sulfate Treatment	Decreased internal P load (estimated 1-7 years)	Potential risks to aquatic life	Not unless as part of a strategy that also targets external loads
Depth selective drinking water withdrawal	Direct reduction in P via removal of P rich waters & reduced chance of summer/autumn algal blooms. Minimal costs.	Possibility of destratification	Yes

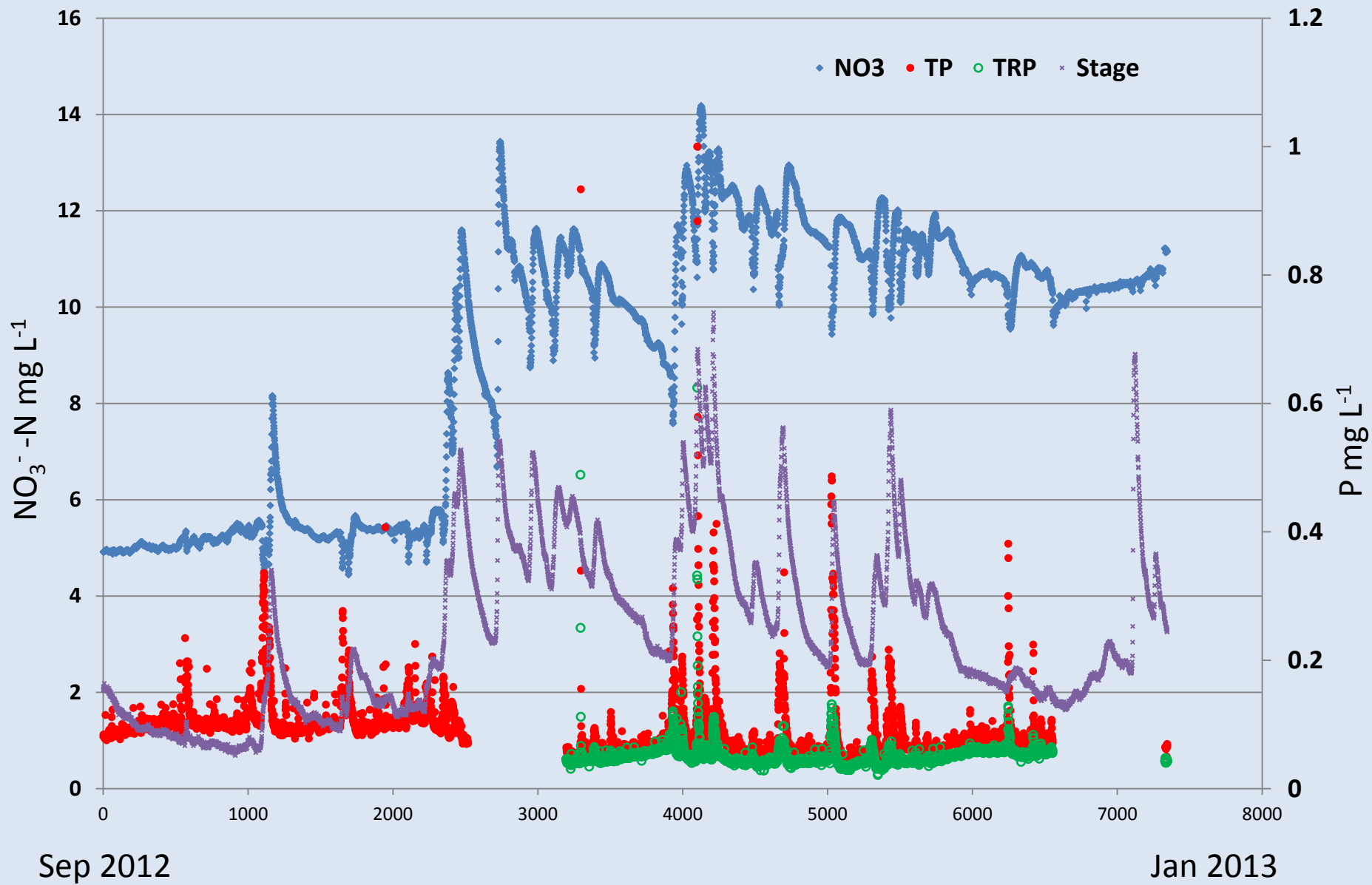
Drinking Water Withdrawal

- Hypolimnetic TP concentrations as high as $393 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ (measured at 22 m depth, August 2013).
- April-September 2013 mean TP concentrations
 - At 12-22 m depths $172.7 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
 - 20-22 m depths = $240.5 \mu\text{g L}^{-1}$
 - annual phosphorus removal via drinking water extraction could increase from 4281 kg yr^{-1} to either 7280 kg yr^{-1} (12-22 m) or 9459 kg yr^{-1} (20-22 m)

Wensum, UK

- High Temporal Resolution
 - Weekly
 - Thirty Minute
- Data at various temporal Scales





Summary

- Important to use the appropriate data sets
 - Often designed to capture different snapshots
- Model results suggest continued catchment management is needed to improve lake water quality
 - Non-point source work by OCC and partners
 - Urban
 - Point Source
- External loads appear to be decreasing
- Most relevant monitoring point discontinued
- Internal loads may become more important

Issues

- OCC data at Yukon is the best available data set for estimating loads to Hefner
- Discontinued since the purpose of that project was to monitor non-point source pollution higher up in the catchment
- Location is still a big issue....show the city inputs, point source dischargers
- Also, using flow to estimate missing nutrient records could be an issue...poor flow/concentration relationships
- Catchment likely more complicated
- Data allowing, use a more complicated model to try and catch some of the timing of inputs, high summer external loads, turnover, atmospheric deposition