Elm Creek Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan (WRAPP)

Elm Creek Watershed Lakes – Part I

Elm Creek Watershed Management Commission Technical Advisory Committee Meeting December 11, 2013



Outline of Presentation

- Focus on Fish Lake, Weaver Lake, and Rice Lake
- Current conditions, watershed/lake characteristics
- Modeling approach, results for Fish and Rice Lake
- Preliminary loading capacities and allocations for Fish and Rice Lake
- Weaver Lake conditions, watershed/lake characteristics, and protection strategy elements

TMDL – A Number

$TMDL = \sum WLAs + \sum LAs + MOS + RC$

WLA = Wasteload Allocation (attributed to existing or future permitted sources)
 LA – Load Allocation (attributed to existing or future non-permitted sources)
 MOS – Margin of Safety (Potential scientific error)
 RC – Reserve Capacity (Future Capacity)

TMDL Modeling Approach

- Estimate the watershed, internal, and atmospheric loading to the lake.
- Input sources of loading to an in-lake response model (i.e. BATHTUB model).
- Calibrate the in-lake response model to observed water quality conditions.
- In-lake response simulations to estimate the load reduction necessary to meet water quality standards.



Fish Lake





Fish Lake





Fish Lake





Fish Lake Watershed



Fish Lake Monitored Watershed









P8 Modeling Approach for TMDL

- P8 model will be developed for the Fish Lake Watershed to estimate loading.
- P8 model will be calibrated to the monitored watershed data.
- The watershed loading estimates will be input into the BATHTUB in-lake response model.
- The modeling results will also be used and incorporated into the urban portions of the SWAT Model.







FL5 Sub-Watershed





FL5 Sub-Watershed





FL4 Sub-Watershed





FL4 Sub-Watershed





FL6 Sub-Watershed



FL6 Sub-Watershed





FL7 Sub-Watershed







FL7 Sub-Watershed





Fish Lake Model vs Monitored Flow Volume 2011





Fish Lake Model vs Monitored Total Phosphorus Concentration 2011





Fish Lake Model vs Monitored Total Phosphorus Load 2011





Fish Lake BATHTUB Model Loading Input

- P8 Model was run for years with average precipitation conditions (2010-2012).
 - Medina (Met Council Data) 2000-2012 = 28.5 inches
 - MSP Airport 1970-2012 = 29.41 inches
- The flow volume and nutrient concentration from the P8 model simulation was averaged for 2010-2012 and was input into the BATHTUB model.

P8 Model Estimates 2010-2012						
		ТР				
	Volume	Concentration				
Watershed	(Acre-ft)	(µg/L)				
FL1	45.93	226.5				
FL2	157.60	240.8				
FL4	122.38	197.1				
FL5	16.58	262.4				
FL6	73.63	166.1				
FL7	292.46	210.3				
Edward Lake (FL-A13)	14.82	273.6				
Edward Lake	40.76	114.9				
Direct (FL-A34)	241.30	266.5				
Direct (FL-A15)	27.63	182.8				

BATHTUB Model Loading Input

- Sediment cores were collected in 2012 to estimate sediment phosphorus release rates for Fish Lake.
- William James from University of Wisconsin STOUT laboratory analyzed sediment cores.
- Nürenberg equation (1988) was used to estimate internal loading of Fish Lake.
 - TP Sediment Release Rate = $7.6 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$
 - TP Internal Load = approximately 590 pounds
- TP internal load input into the BATHTUB model for calibration was 568 pounds.



Fish Lake BATHTUB Model Output

Fish Lake BATHTUB Model Estimates							
Variable Predicted Observed Model							
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	42.3	42.0	Canfield and Bachman, General				
Chlorophyll-a (µg/L) 21.6 21.0 P,Light,T							
Secchi (m)	1.4	1.4	Transparency vs Chl-a & Turbidity				

	Annual TP Load						
Load	kg pounds %						
Atmospheric	28.2	62.2	5.0%				
Internal	257.5	567.7	45.4%				
Watershed	282.0	621.7	49.7%				
Total	567.7	1251.6	100.0%				



Fish Lake BATHTUB Model In-Lake TP Load Response





Fish Lake BATHTUB Model In-Lake TP Load Response



Fish Lake BATHTUB Model In-Lake TP Load Response





Reminder of Methodology Used to Set Allocations

- Allocate load (after subtracting MOS) among:
 - Permitted wastewater dischargers
 - Construction and Industrial stormwater
 - Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)
 - Non-permitted sources (i.e. all areas not expected to drain through a permitted MS4 stormwater conveyance system)

Allocation Methodology (con't)

- Allocations made proportionate to area in contributing watershed
- No waste load allocation = not permitted to discharge
- MnDOT and Hennepin County road ROW
 - Assigned as part of WLA if within 2010 urbanized area
 - Assigned as part of LA if outside 2010 urbanized area



Allocation Methodology (con't)

- For lakes, guidance from MPCA is to reduce loadings from permitted sources first to try to achieve in-lake water quality goals.
- Reductions from non-permitted sources (e.g. internal load) can be called for if achievable watershed load reductions are not sufficient.



Preliminary Allocations For Fish Lake

Fish Lake TMDL Summary (AUID 27-0118)		Existing TP Load		Allowable TP Load		Estimated Load Reduction	
		lbs./yr.	lbs./day	lbs./yr.	lbs./day	lbs./yr.	%
LOADING C	APACITY/TOTAL LOAD	1251.6	3.429	1125	3.082	126.6	10.1%
5%	EXPLICIT MOS	0.0	0.000	56.25	0.154	56.3	4.5%
TOT	AL REDUCTION					182.9	14.6%
Wasteload Allocations	Permitted Point Source Dischargers	0.0	0.000	0	0.000	0.0	0.0%
	Construction/Industrial SW		0.029	10.7	0.029	0.0	0.0%
	Maple Grove MS4	558.7	1.531	391.7	1.073	167.0	29.9%
	Plymouth MS4	40.0	0.110	28.1	0.077	12.0	29.9%
	Hennepin County MS4	8.5	0.023	6.0	0.016	2.6	29.9%
	MnDOT MS4	3.8	0.010	2.6	0.007	1.1	29.9%
Load Allocations	Non-MS4 Runoff	0.0	0.000	0	0.000	0.0	0.0%
	Upstream Lakes	0.0	0.000	0	0.000	0.0	0.0%
	Atmospheric Deposition	62.2	0.170	62	0.170	0.2	0.0%
	Internal Load	567.7	1.555	567.7	1.555	0.0	0.0%

Weaver Lake Characteristics

- 152 acres in area
- 187 ac. watershed
- Watershed: lake area ratio 1.2:1
- Max depth 57 ft.
- % littoral 50%
- Classified as "deep"
- "Flushing" time ~ 13 yrs.





Watershed Boundary Water Resources Department Created by: BV Man Created Jy: BV There Rivers ARE DISTRICT
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Weaver Lake-Protection Strategy Elements

- Inventory/assess/maintain key detention basins in watershed (especially two-cell basin west of lake that receives first-flush diversion runoff)
- Continue control of curly-leaf pondweed
- Periodically assess internal loading and address through suitable control measures if necessary
- Implement information, education and outreach effort throughout watershed











Minnesota Rules Chapter 7050.0150(4) states that in order to be considered a lake/reservoir, a water body must have a hydraulic residence time of at least 14 days which is to be determined using a flow equal to the 122-day ten-year low flow (122Q10) measured June 1st through September 30th.

Question:

Based on the short residence time (3.5 days) for average conditions.

Should Rice Lake – West Basin be classified as a shallow lake or a wide portion within the channel of Elm Creek?









Minnesota Rules Chapter 7050.0150(4) states that in order to be considered a lake/reservoir, a water body must have a hydraulic residence time of at least 14 days which is to be determined using a flow equal to the 122-day ten-year low flow (122Q10) measured June 1st through September 30th.

	122Q10		Rice-West Volume	Residence Time	
Flow Data	cfs	ft3/day	m3/day	m3	days
1991-2012	5.658	488870.7	13845.11	135457.13	9.78
2001-2012	4.860	419897.9	11891.76	135457.13	11.39

















Rice Lake – Main Basin EC77 vs Freshwater Scientific Data





Rice Lake-Main BATHTUB Model Loading Input

- P8 Model was run for years with average precipitation conditions (2010-2012).
- The flow volume and nutrient concentration from the P8 model simulation was averaged for 2010-2012 and was input into the BATHTUB model.

P8 Model Estimates 2010-2012						
		ТР				
	Volume Concentrat					
Watershed	(Acre-ft)	(µg/L)				
EC-77	9469.88	275.0				
EC-P53	704.65	275.0				
EC-P78	938.54	198.0				
Rice-West Direct (EC-A79)	229.26	365.0				
Rice-Main Direct (EC-A89)	768.43	377.7				
EC-P85	52.15	199.4				
Fish Lake	992.31	42.5				



BATHTUB Model Internal Loading Input

- Sediment cores were collected in 2012 to estimate sediment phosphorus release rates for Rice Lake-Main (Analyzed by William James-STOUT Laboratory).
- Nürenberg equation (1988) was used to estimate anoxic and oxic internal loading for Rice Lake-Main.

	Total Phosphorus						
	Sediment Estimated						
	Release Rate	Internal Load					
Conditions	(mg/m2/day)	(lbs)					
Anoxia	9.45	1556.0					
Oxic	1.17	299.4					
Total		1855.4					

- Curlyleaf Pondweed estimated internal load ranges between: 506.6 lbs to 979.3 pounds (approximately 1.65 to 3.19 lbs/acre).
- Total internal Load Estimated = Nürenberg + Curlyleaf Pondweed
 - Total internal Load \approx 2362.0 to 2834.7 pounds/year
- TP internal load input into the BATHTUB model for calibration was 3195.2 pounds.

Rice Lake-Main BATHTUB Output

Rice Lake - Main BATHTUB Model Estimates								
Variable Predicted Observed Model								
Total Phosphorus (µg/L)	325.7	326.0	Settling Velocity					
Chlorophyll-a (µg/L)	100.3	100.4	P, Linear					
Secchi (m)	0.8	0.8	Transparency vs Chl-a & Turbidity					

	Annual TP Load					
Load	kg pounds %					
Atmospheric	37.2	82.0	0.7%			
Internal	1449.3 3195.2		25.5%			
Watershed	4206.6	9274.0	73.9%			
Total	5693.1	12551.1	100.0%			



Rice Lake-Main BATHTUB Model In-Lake TP Load Response





Rice Lake-Main BATHTUB Model In-Lake TP Load Response





Rice Lake-Main BATHTUB Model In-Lake TP Load Response



Preliminary Allocations For Rice Lake (Main Basin) Scenario 1 (Full Internal Load Control)

Rice Lake-Main Basin TMDL Summary (AUID 27-0116-01)		Existing TP Load		Allowable TP Load		Estimated Load Reductio	
		lbs./yr.	lbs./day	lbs./yr.	lbs./day	lbs./yr.	%
LOADING C	APACITY/TOTAL LOAD	12551.1	34.387	2225	6.096	10326.1	82.3%
5%	EXPLICIT MOS	0.0	0.000	111.25	0.305	111.3	0.9%
TOT	AL REDUCTION					10437.4	83.2%
Wasteload Allocations	Permitted Point Source Dischargers	0.0	0.000	0	0.000	0.0	0.0%
	Construction/Industrial SW		0.058	21.1	0.058	0.0	0.0%
	Maple Grove MS4	3547.0	9.718	736.1	2.017	2810.9	79.2%
	Plymouth MS4	1297.4	3.555	269.2	0.738	1028.2	79.2%
	Medina MS4	1422.3	3.897	295.1	0.809	1127.1	79.2%
	Corcoran MS4	604.7	1.657	125.5	0.344	479.2	79.2%
	Hennepin County MS4	77.0	0.211	16.0	0.044	61.0	79.2%
	MnDOT MS4	171.4	0.470	35.6	0.097	135.8	79.2%
Load Allocations	Non-MS4 Runoff	2018.9	5.531	419.0	1.148	1599.9	79.2%
	Upstream Lakes	114.2	0.313	114.2	0.313	0.0	0.0%
	Atmospheric Deposition	82.0	0.225	82.0	0.225	0.0	0.0%
	Internal Load	3195.2	8.754	0	0.000	3195.2	100.0%

Preliminary Allocations For Rice Lake (Main Basin) Scenario 2 (Partial Internal Load Control)

Rice Lake-Main Basin TMDL Summary (AUID 27-0116-01)		Existing	TP Load	Allowable TP Load		Estimated Load Reduction	
		lbs./yr.	lbs./day	lbs./yr.	lbs./day	lbs./yr.	%
LOADING CA	APACITY/TOTAL LOAD	12551.1	34.387	2225	6.096	10326.1	82.3%
5%	EXPLICIT MOS	0.0	0.000	111.25	0.305	111.3	0.9%
TOTA	L REDUCTION					10437.4	83.2%
Wasteload Allocations	Permitted Point Source Dischargers	0.0	0.000	0	0.000	0.0	0.0%
	Construction/Industrial SW		0.058	21.1	0.058	0.0	0.0%
	Maple Grove MS4	3547.0	9.718	251.8	0.690	3295.1	92.9%
	Plymouth MS4	1297.4	3.555	92.1	0.252	1205.3	92.9%
	Medina MS4	1422.3	3.897	101.0	0.277	1321.3	92.9%
	Corcoran MS4	604.7	1.657	42.9	0.118	561.7	92.9%
	Hennepin County MS4	77.0	0.211	5.5	0.015	71.5	92.9%
	MnDOT MS4	171.4	0.470	12.2	0.033	159.2	92.9%
Load Allocations	Non-MS4 Runoff	2018.9	5.531	143.3	0.393	1875.6	92.9%
	Upstream Lakes	114.2	0.313	114.2	0.313	0.0	0.0%
	Atmospheric Deposition	82.0	0.225	82.0	0.225	0.0	0.0%
	Internal Load	3195.2	8.754	1247.6	3.418	1947.6	61.0%

P8 Modeling Approach for TMDL





Weaver Lake Management History

- Installation of first-flush diversion along northwest shore, treatment in two-celled detention basin west of lake.
- Control of curly-leaf pondweed
- Installation of sump catch basins