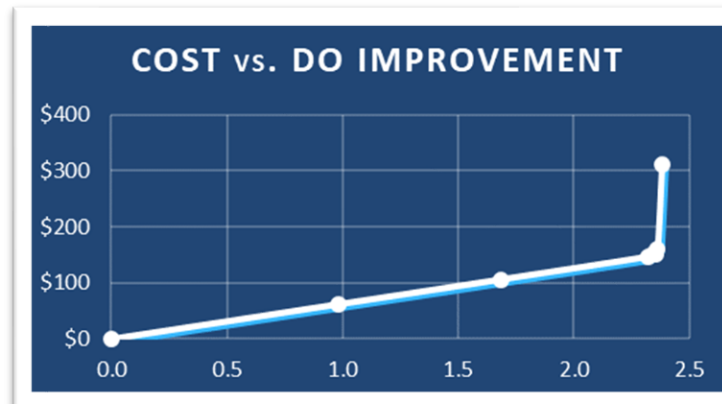
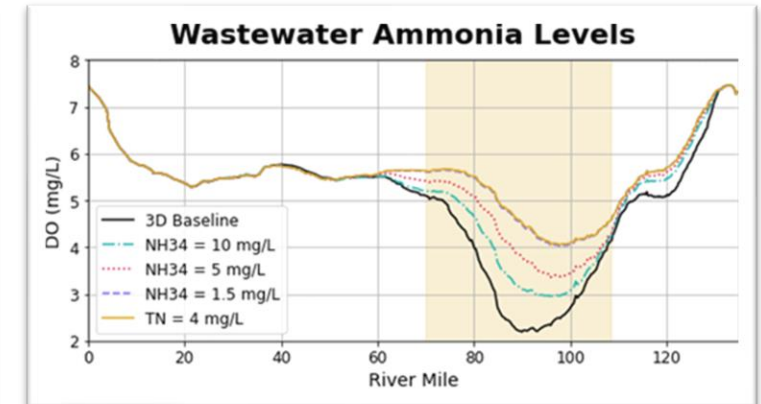
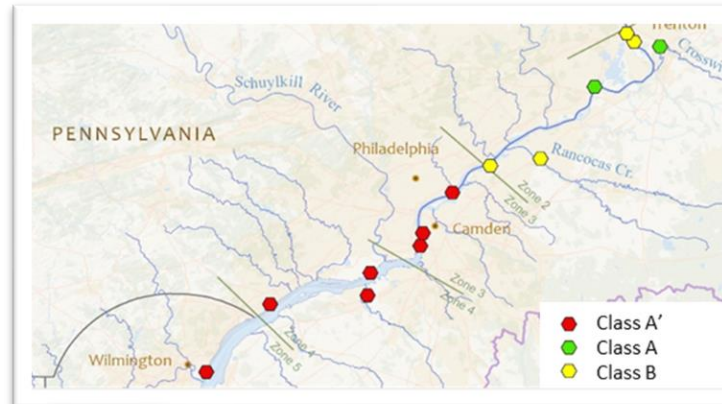


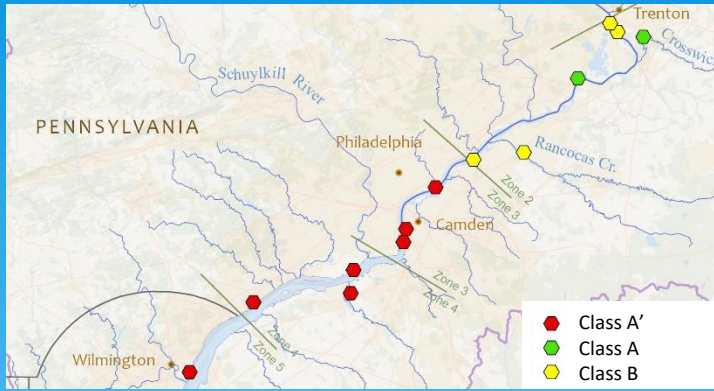
# What wastewater improvements will achieve the best dissolved oxygen outcome in the Delaware Estuary?

Sarah Beganskas, PhD  
Water Resource Scientist  
Delaware River Basin Commission

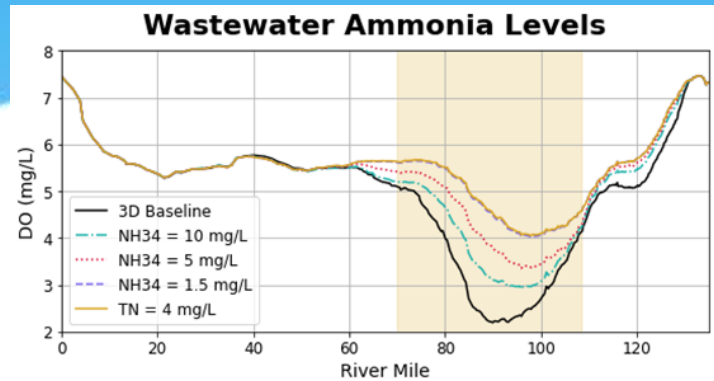
Partnership for the Delaware Estuary  
Science and Environmental Summit

January 30, 2023

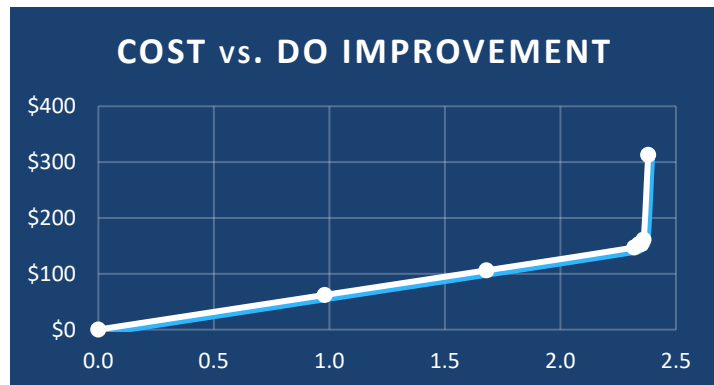




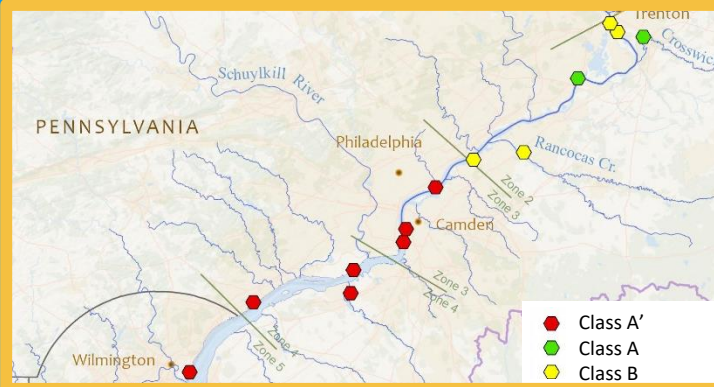
Which wastewater discharges are most important for DO?



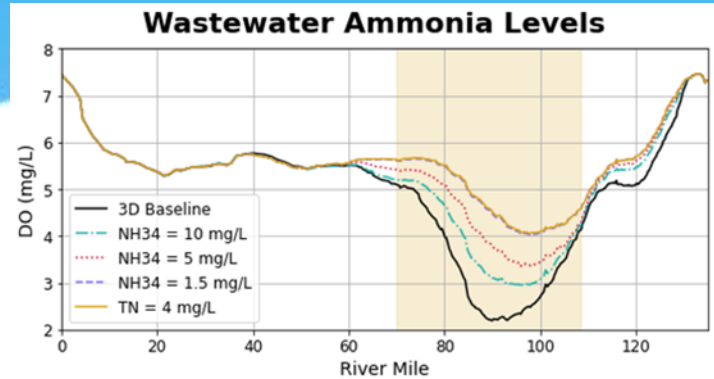
How much ammonia reduction is needed to maximize DO improvement?



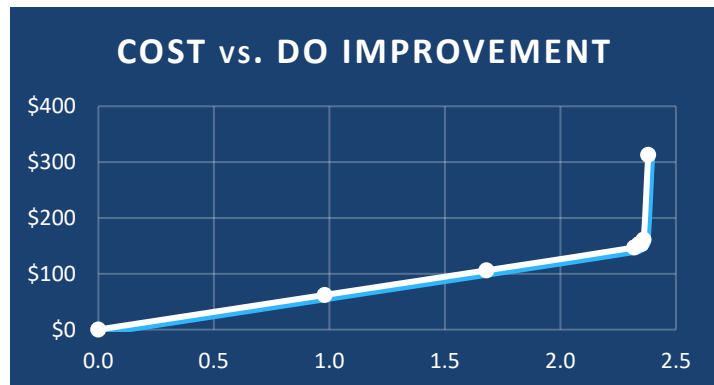
What are the associated costs?



Which wastewater discharges are most important for DO?



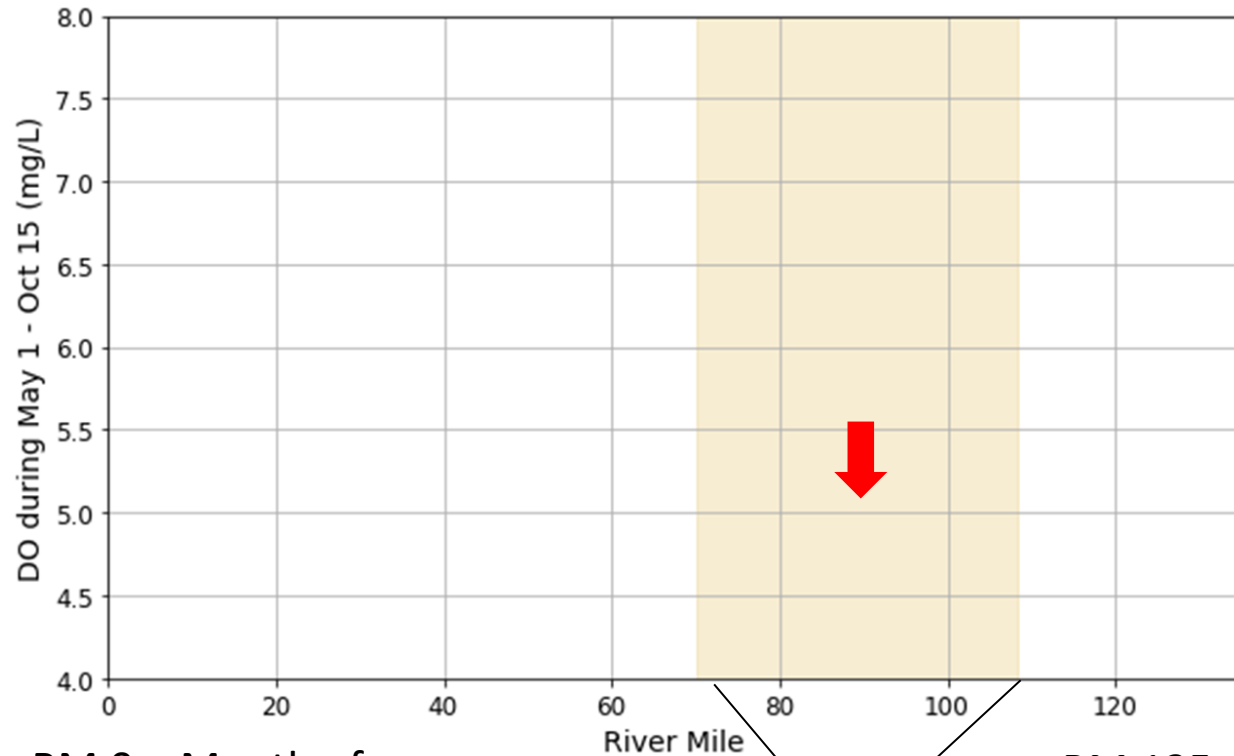
How much ammonia reduction is needed to maximize DO improvement?



What are the associated costs?

# How does ammonia reduction from an individual discharge impact low DO in the FMA?

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO

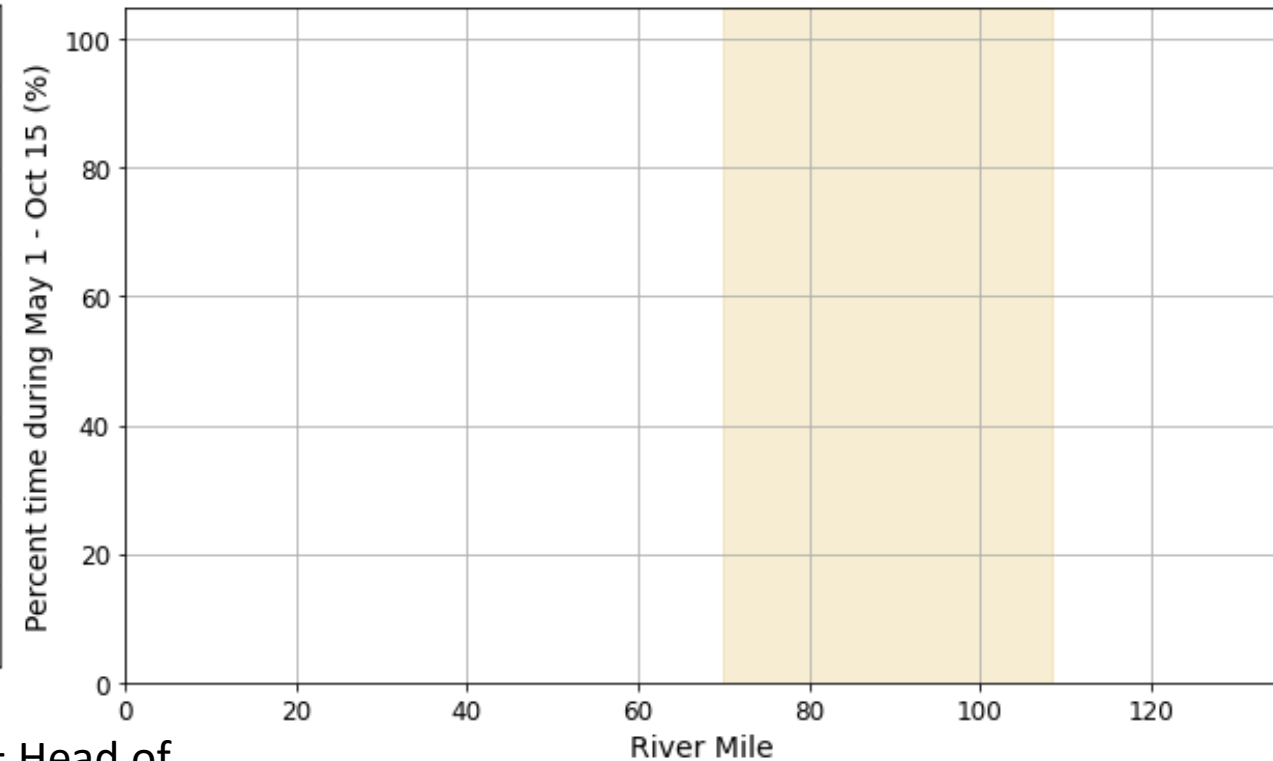


RM 0 = Mouth of Delaware Bay

RM 135 = Head of tide at Trenton, NJ

Fish Maintenance Area: RM 70–108.4

## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO

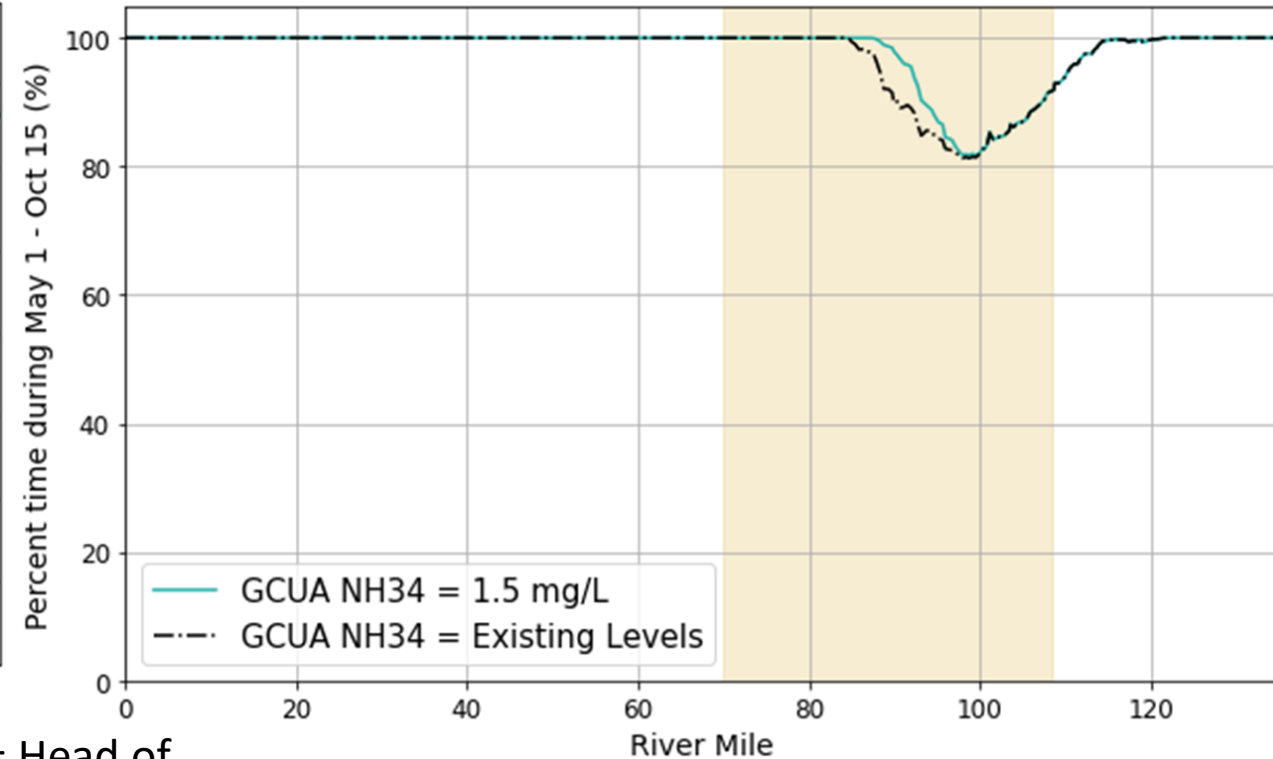
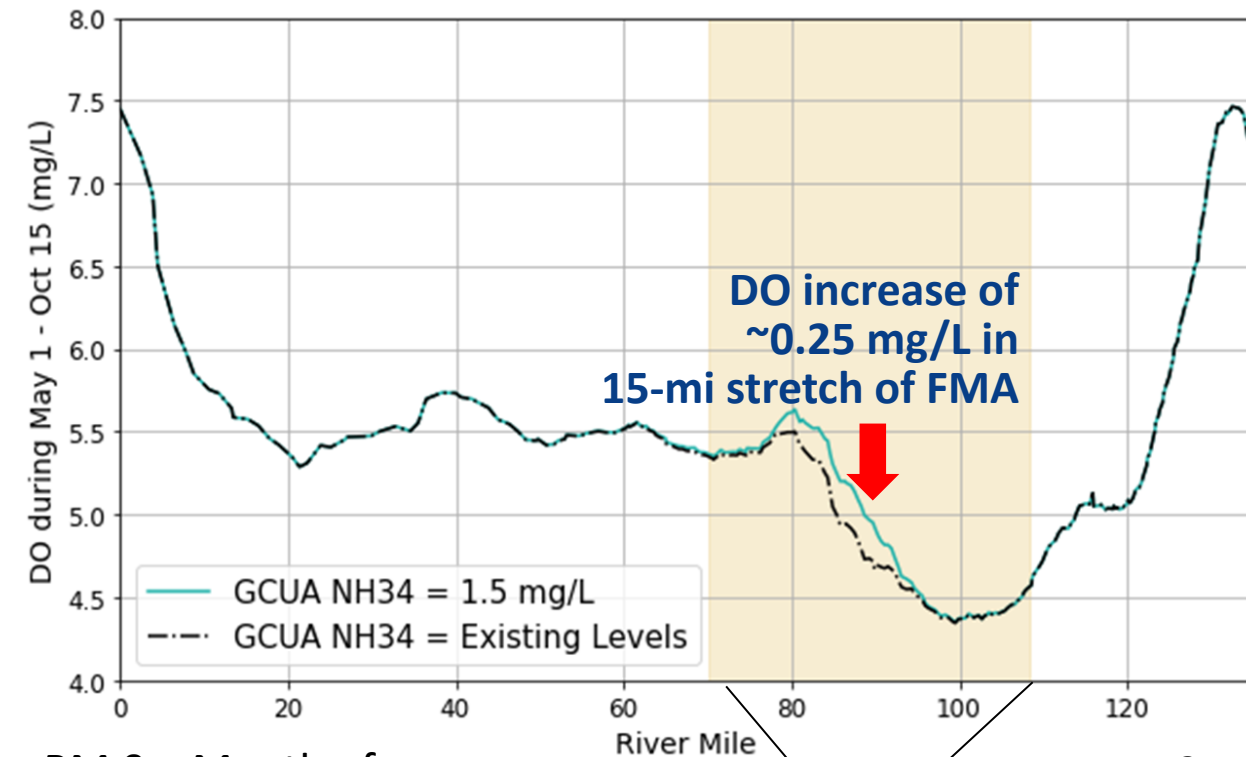


For both metrics:  
Higher is better!

# Class A' discharges have a **major impact** on low DO in the FMA

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO

## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO



RM 0 = Mouth of Delaware Bay

RM 135 = Head of tide at Trenton, NJ

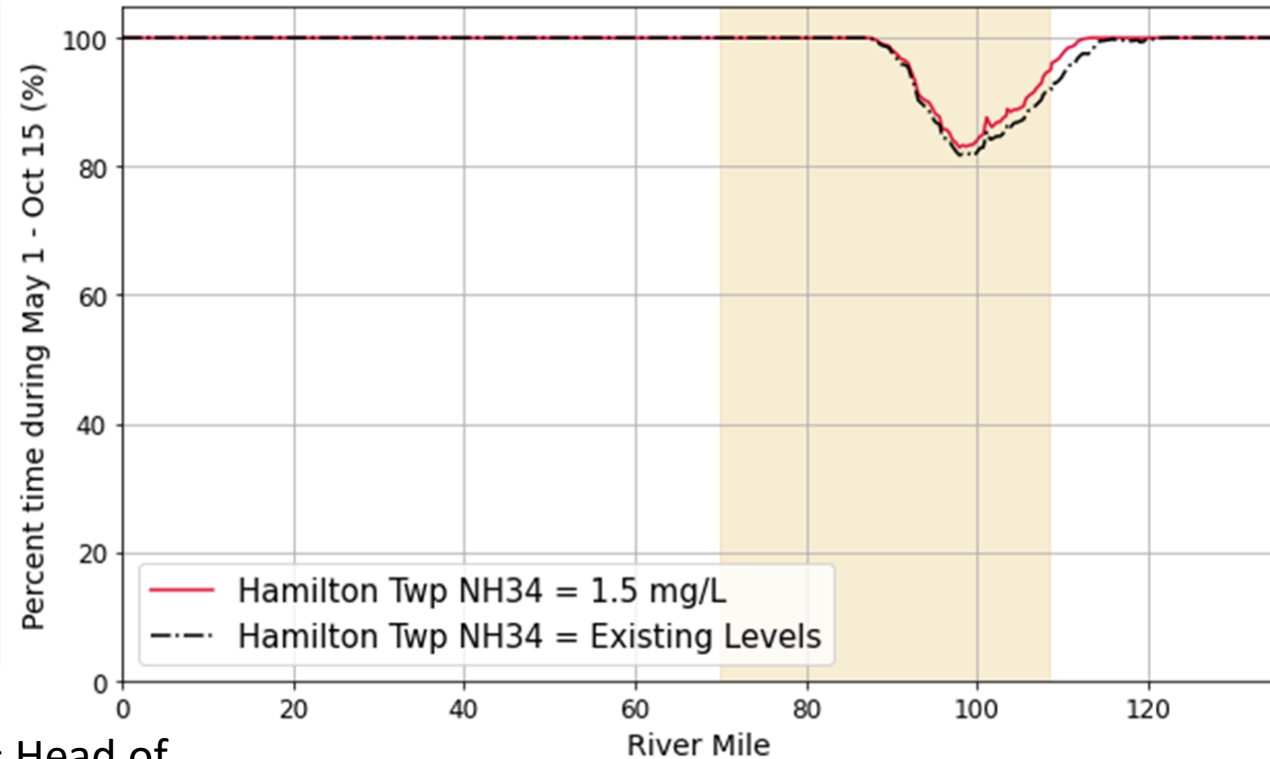
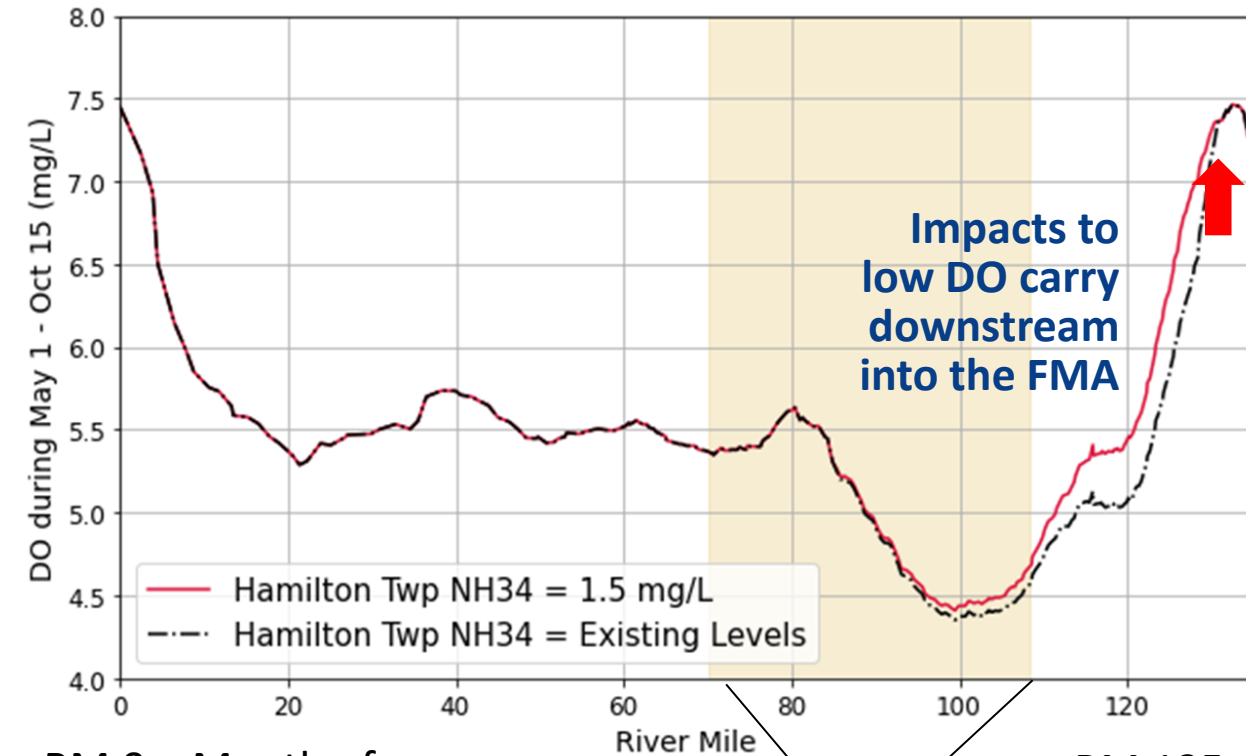
Fish Maintenance Area: RM 70–108.4

**For both metrics:  
Higher is better!**

# Class A discharges have a **marginal impact** on low DO in the FMA

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO

## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO



RM 0 = Mouth of Delaware Bay

RM 135 = Head of tide at Trenton, NJ

Fish Maintenance Area: RM 70–108.4

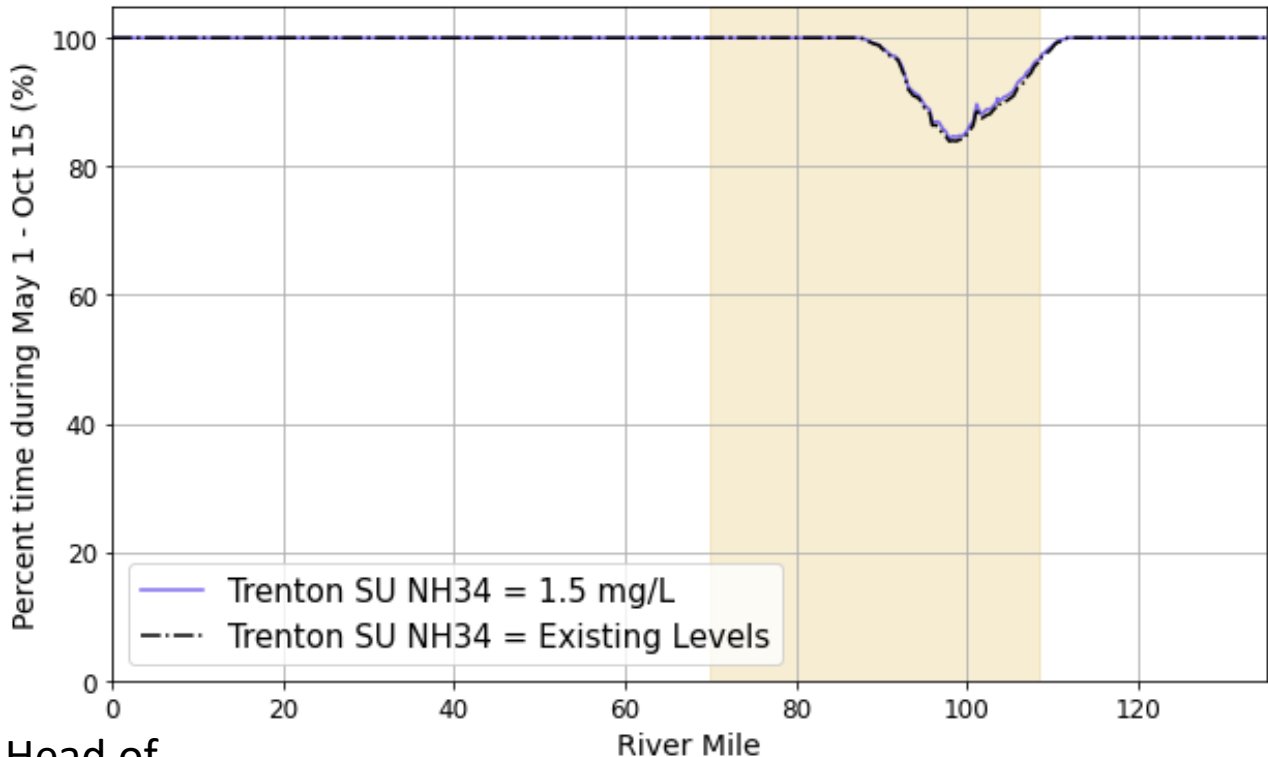
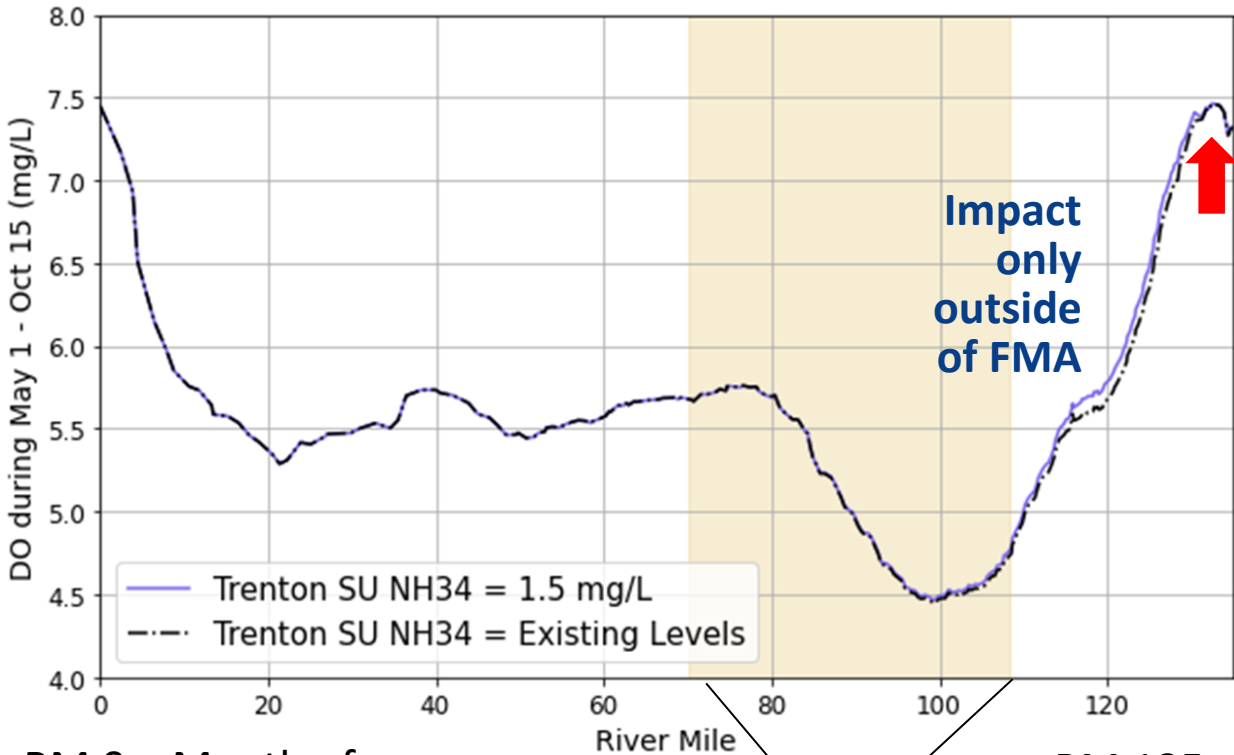
For both metrics:  
**Higher is better!**



# Class B discharges have no measurable impact on low DO in the FMA

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO

## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO



RM 0 = Mouth of Delaware Bay

RM 135 = Head of tide at Trenton, NJ

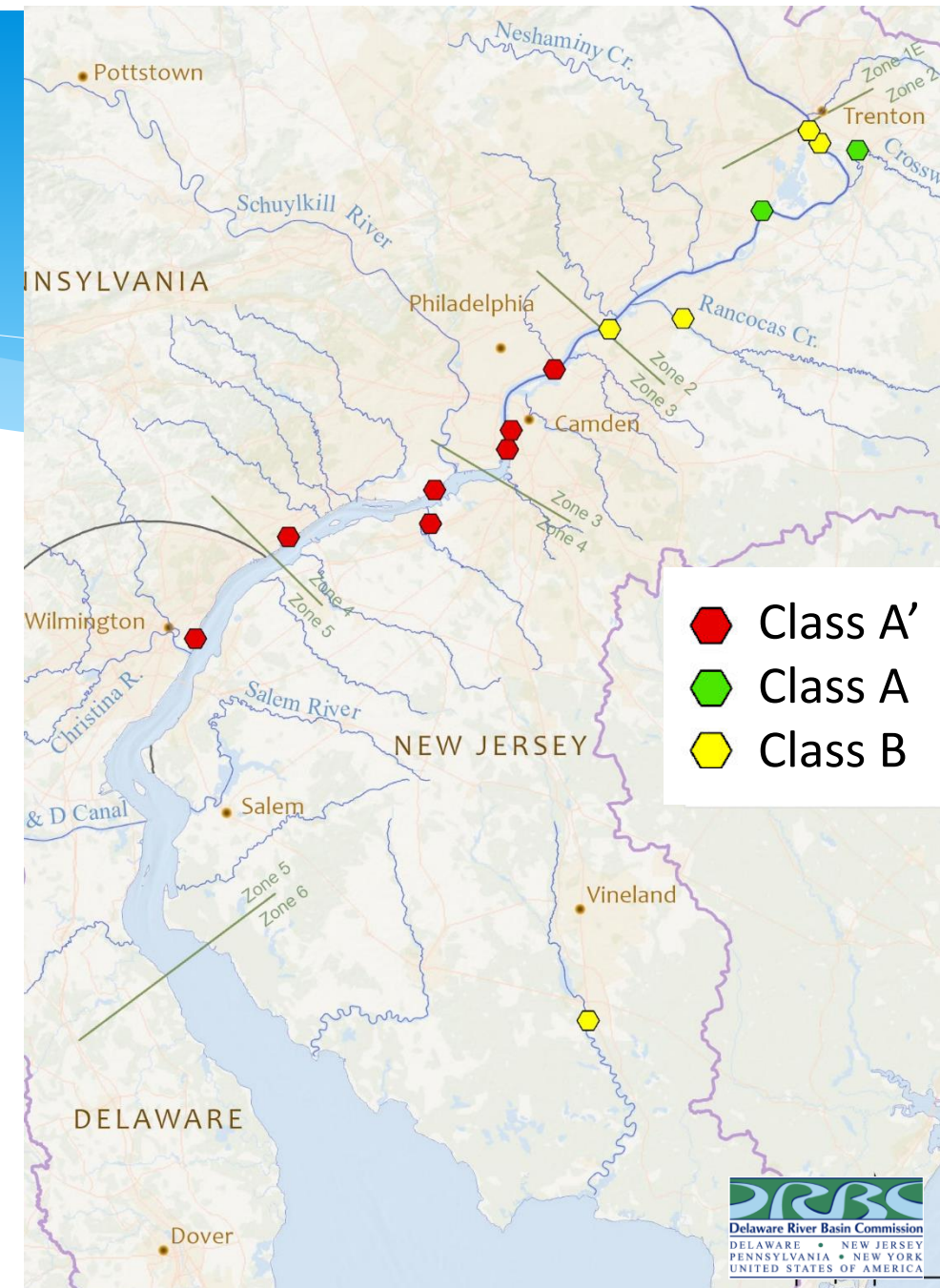
Fish Maintenance Area: RM 70–108.4

**For both metrics:  
Higher is better!**

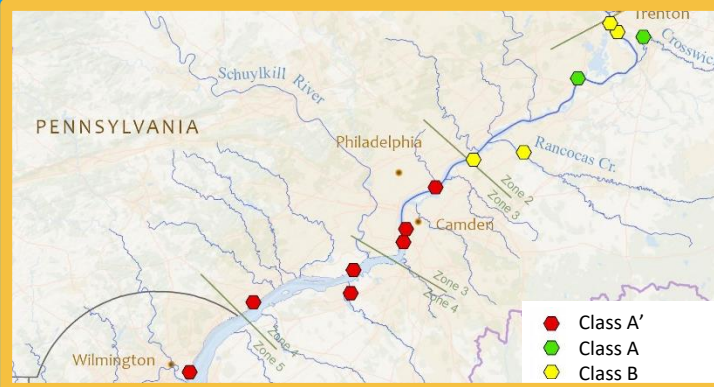


# Discharges by Class

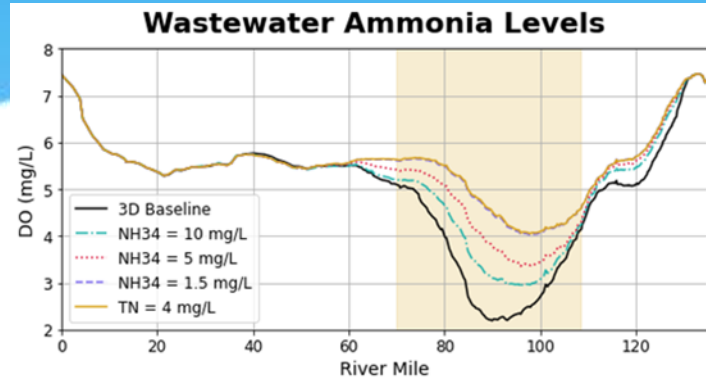
Class	Discharge Name	Zone	River Mile	Permitted Flow (MGD)	Effluent Ammonia (mg/L)
A' (7)	PWD Northeast	3	103.9	210	4.4
	Camden County MUA	3	97.9	80	17.3
	PWD Southeast	3	96.7	112	8.6
	PWD Southwest	4	90.7	200	19.0
	Gloucester County UA	4	89.9	27	23.9
	DELCORA	4	80.4	70	3.8
	City of Wilmington	5	71.6	134	9.5
A (2)	Hamilton TWP WPCF	2	128.4	16	27.0
	Lower Bucks JMA	2	121.9	10	19.7
B (58)	Morrisville BMA	2	132.5	7	9.7
	Trenton SU	2	131.8	20	5.4
	Willingboro WPCP	2	111.4	5	1.4
	Cinnaminson SA	2	108.7	2	16.0
...	...	...	...	...	...



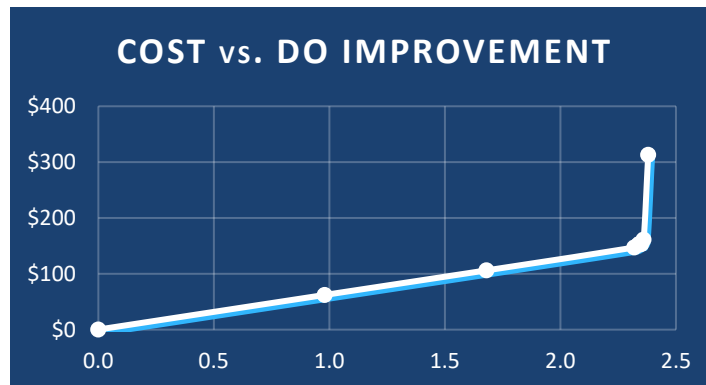




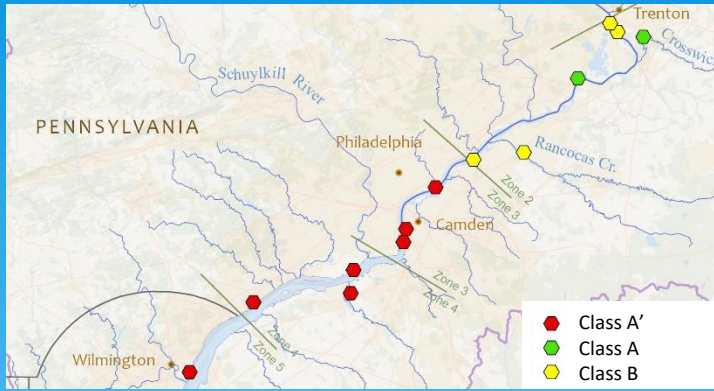
**Nine** wastewater discharges have great potential to **improve DO in the FMA**



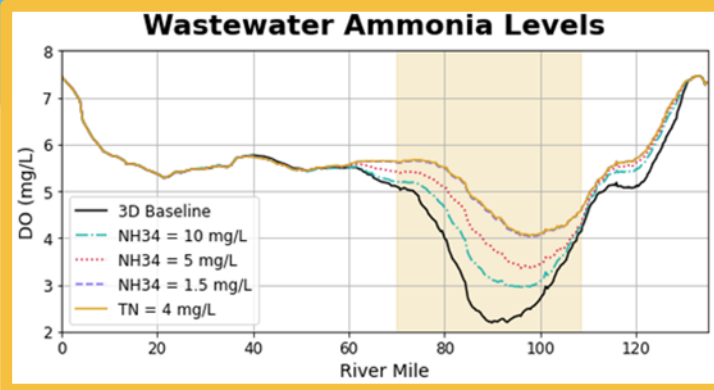
How much ammonia reduction is needed to maximize DO improvement?



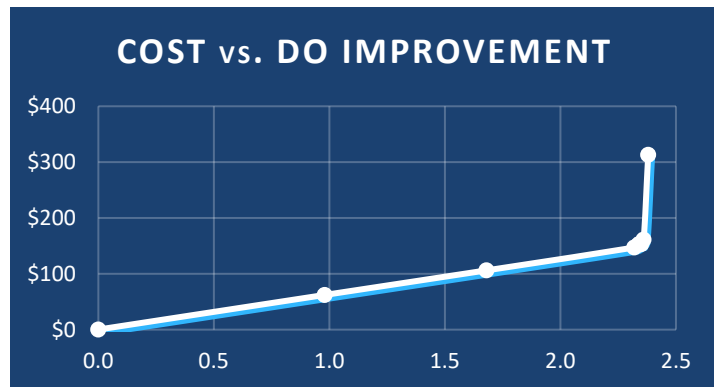
What are the associated costs?



**Nine** wastewater discharges have great potential to **improve DO in the FMA**



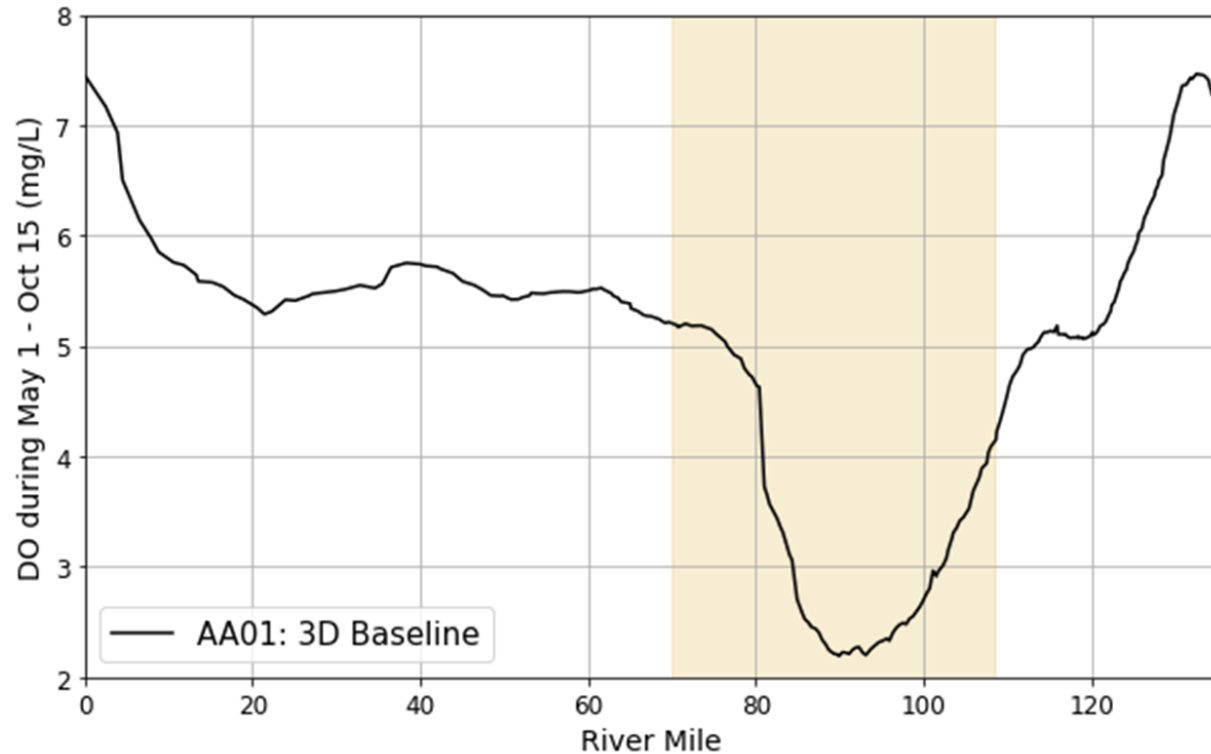
**How much ammonia reduction is needed to maximize DO improvement?**



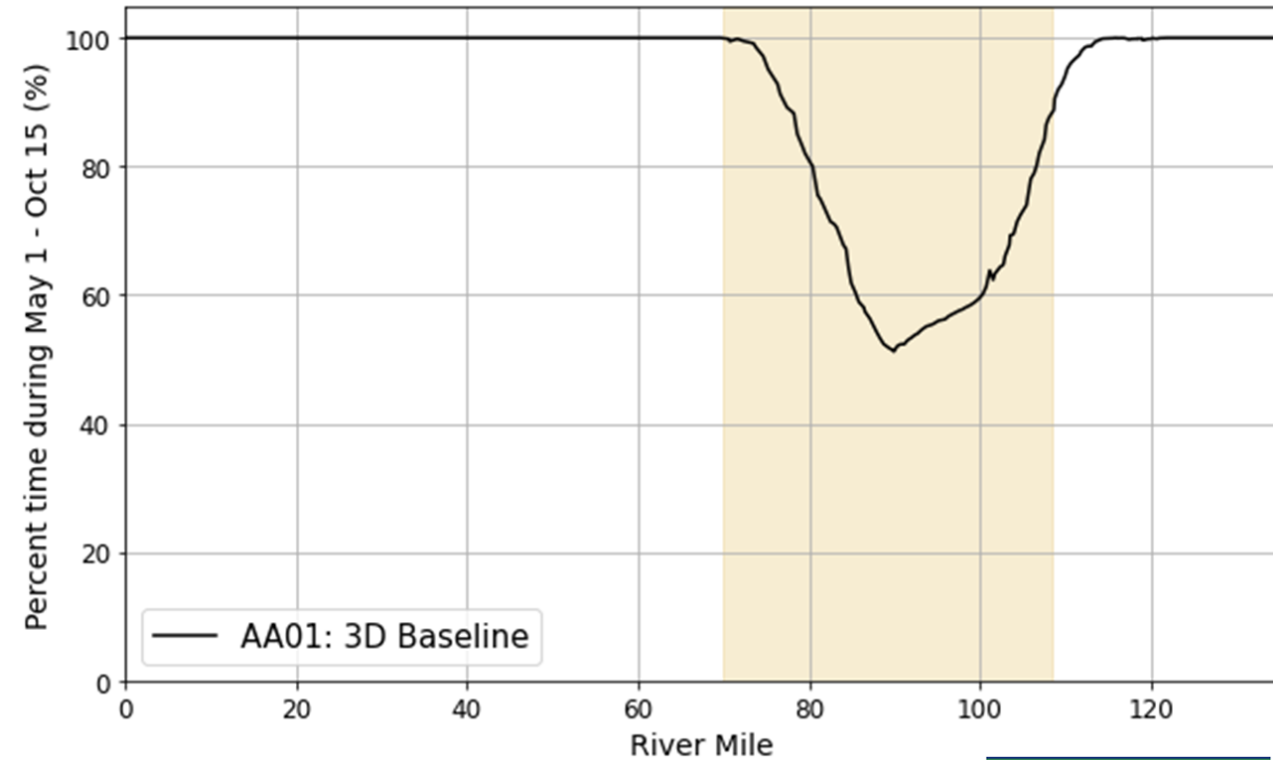
**What are the associated costs?**

# Baseline design condition represents protection of existing water quality and uses

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO

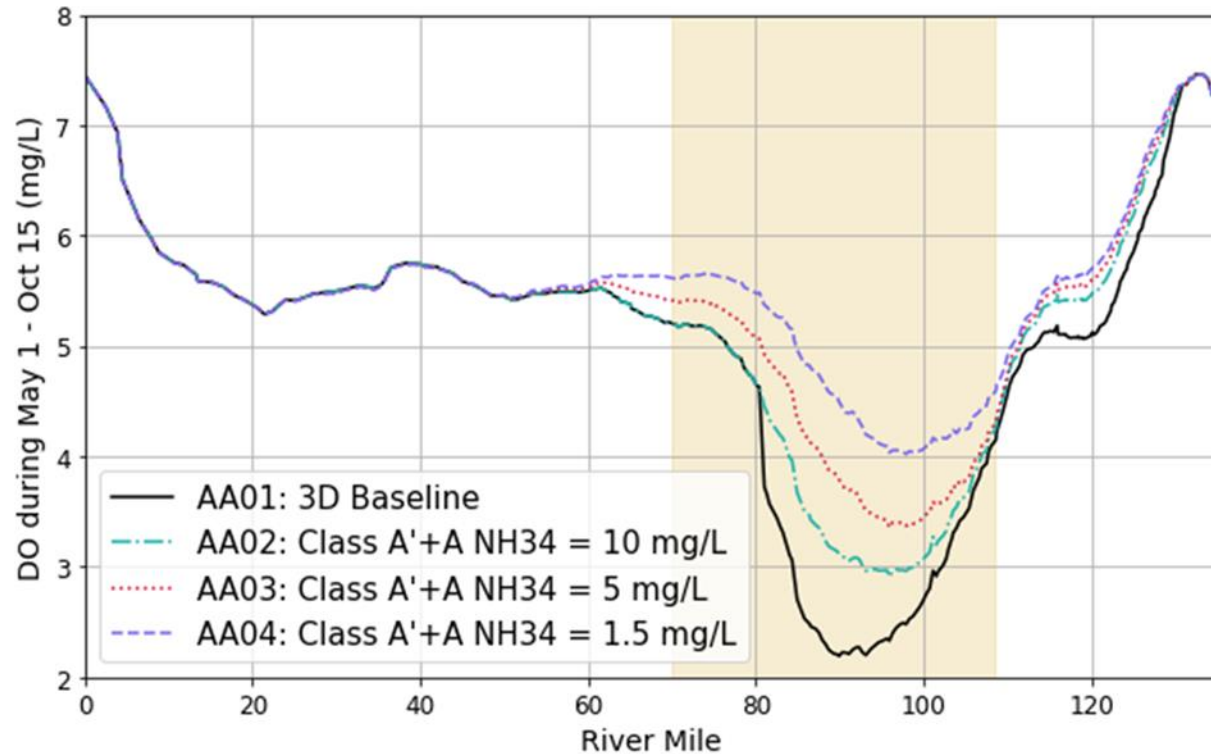


## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO

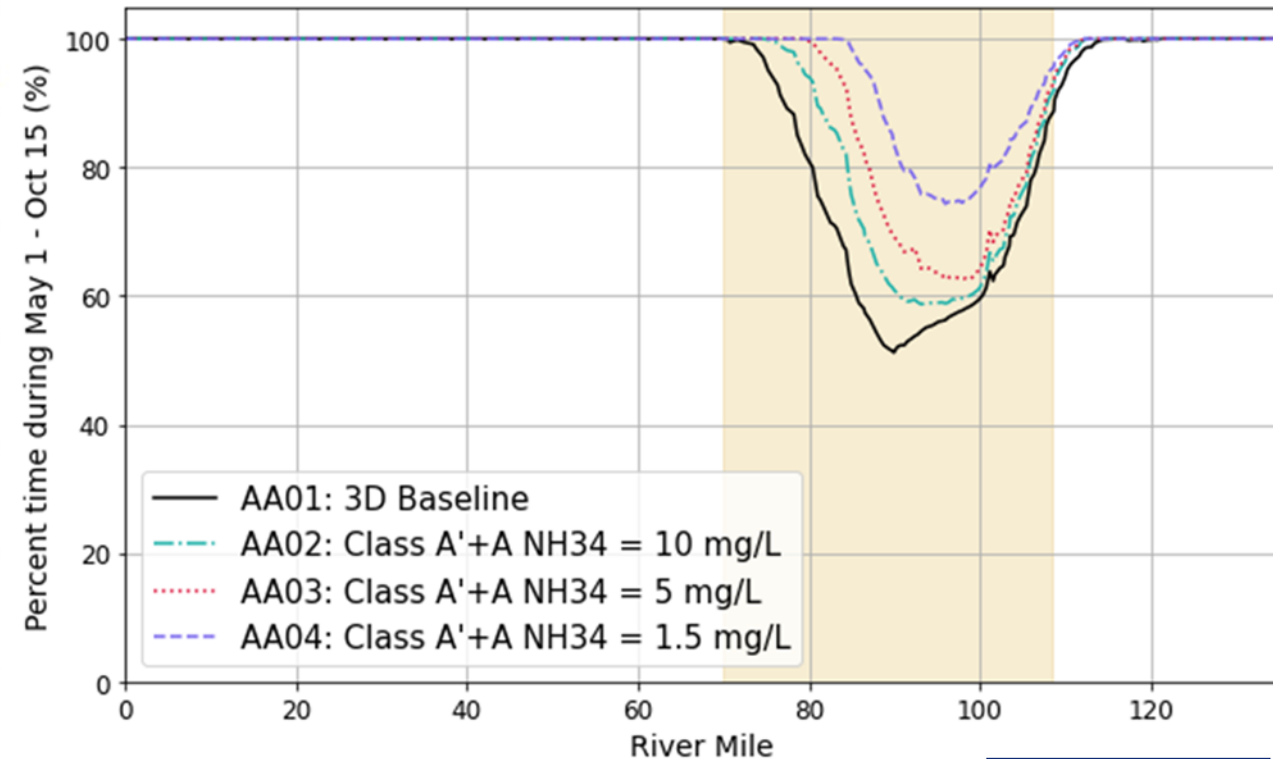


# Bringing minimum DO above 4 mg/L requires reducing effluent ammonia to 1.5 mg/L

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO



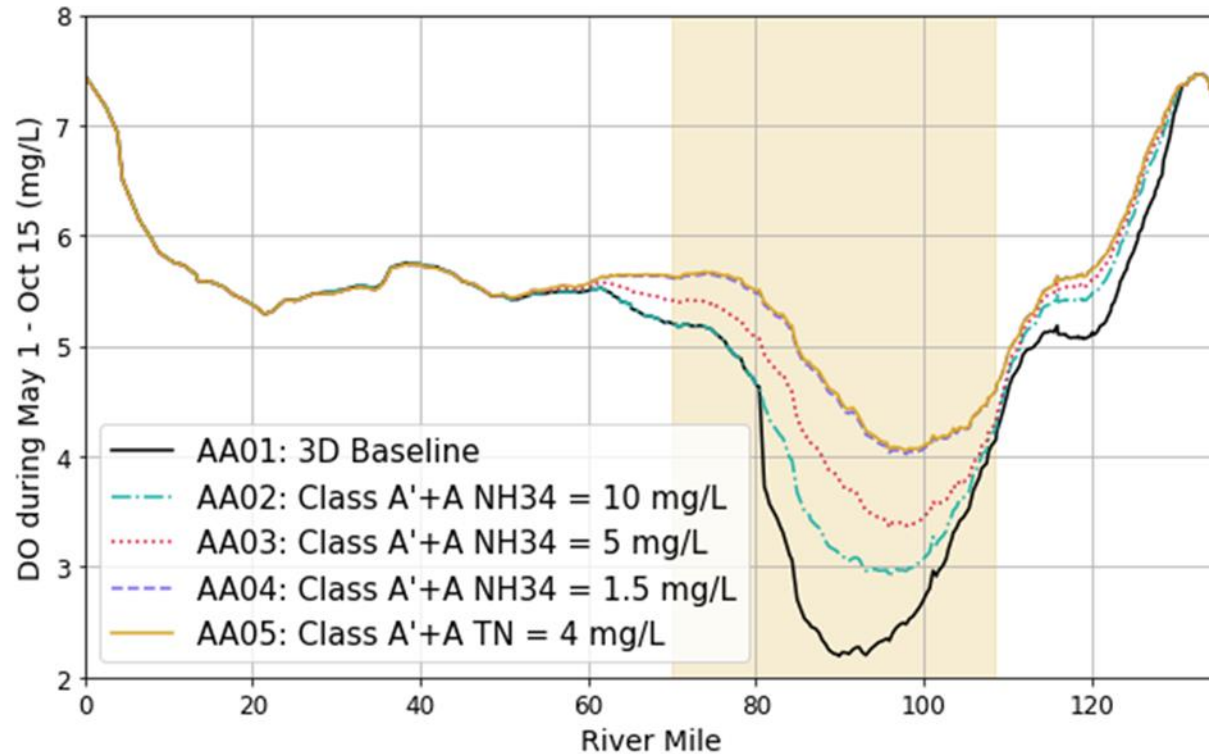
## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO



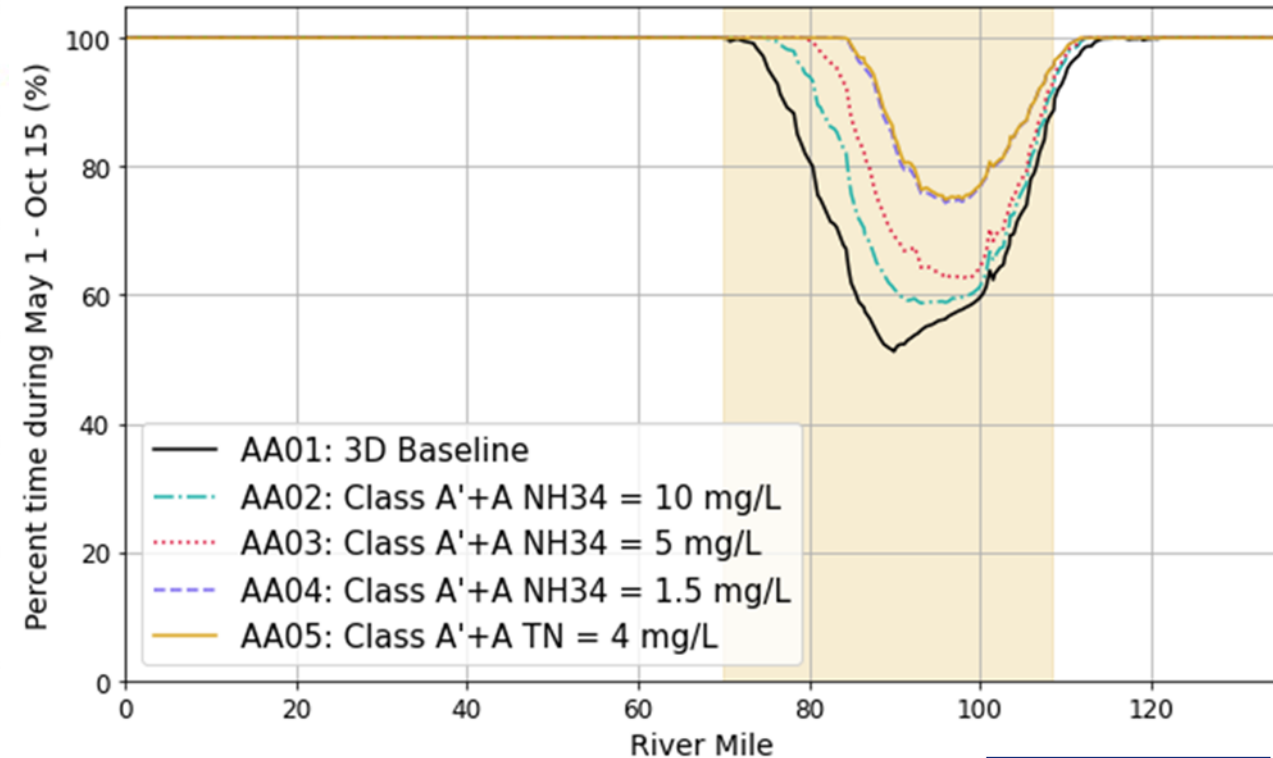
“Summer” (May through October) effluent NH<sub>4</sub>-N, CBOD, NO<sub>3</sub>-N, and DO were adjusted

# Reducing total nitrogen (TN) brings no additional benefit to low DO

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO



## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO



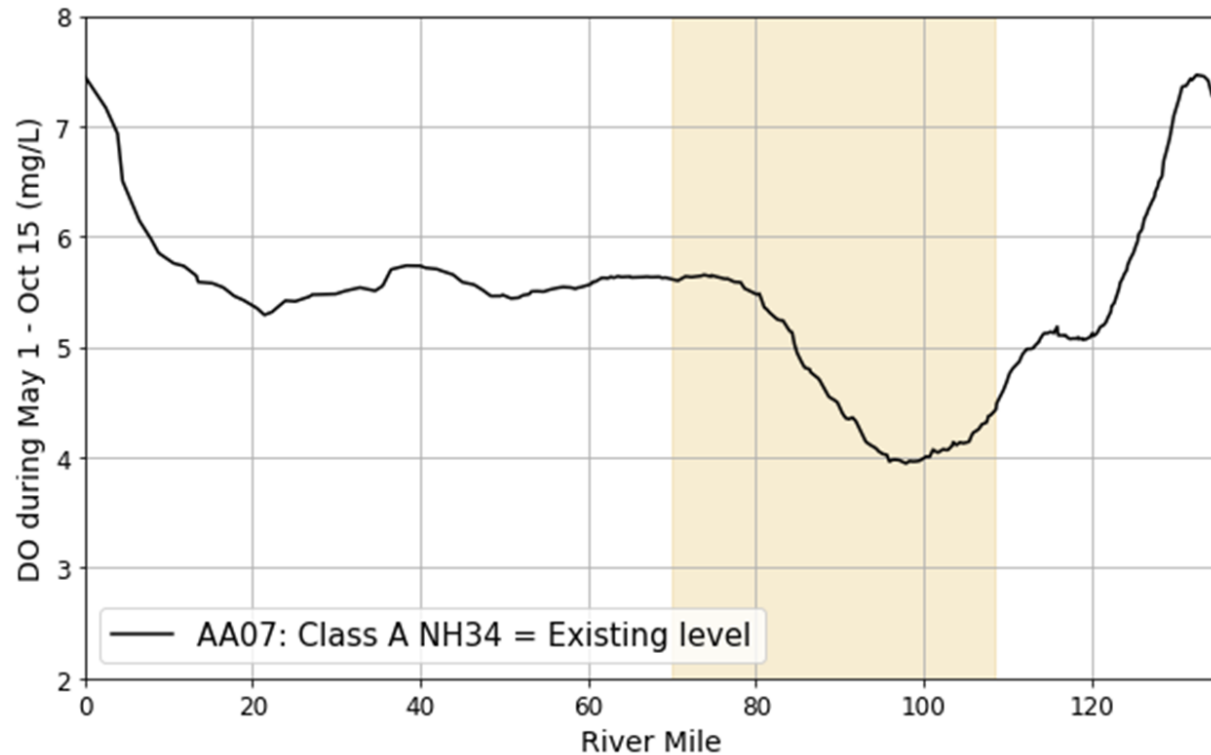
“Summer” (May through October) effluent NH<sub>4</sub>-N, CBOD, NO<sub>3</sub>-N, and DO were adjusted



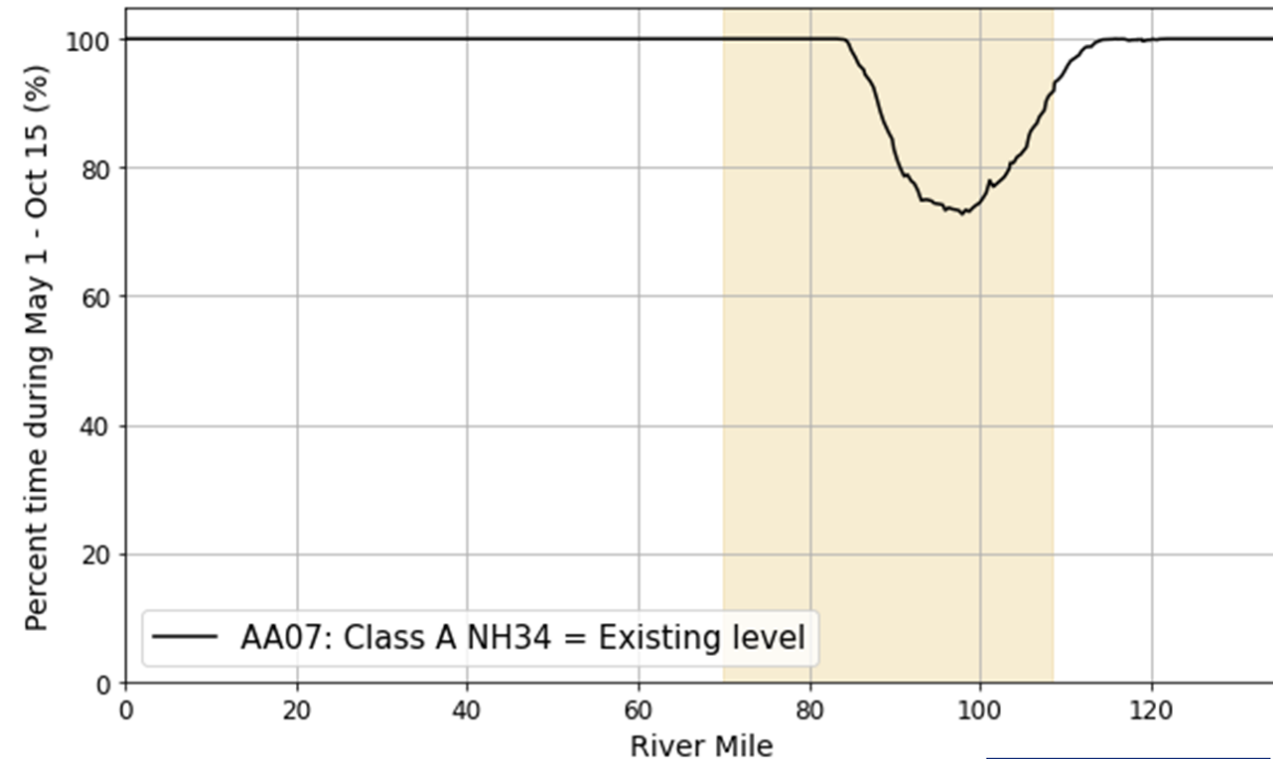
# How sensitive is low DO to **Class A ammonia levels**?

*(with Class A' ammonia = 1.5 mg/L)*

### 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO



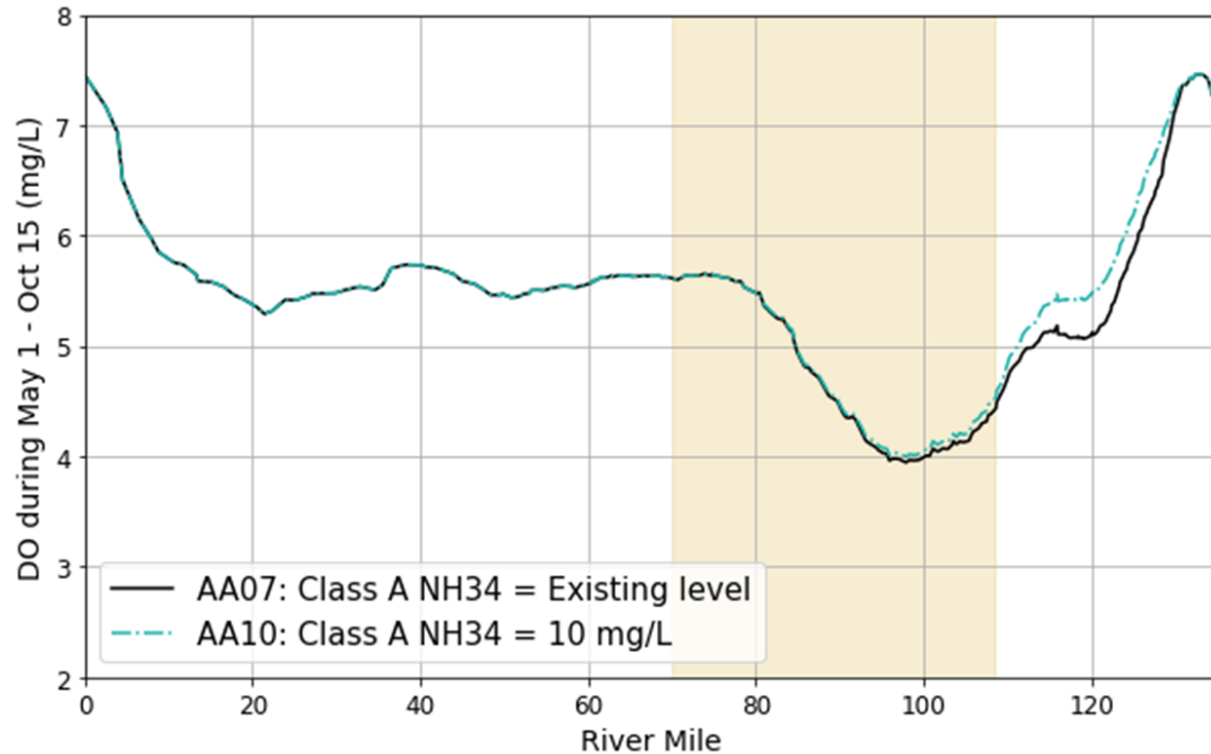
### Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO



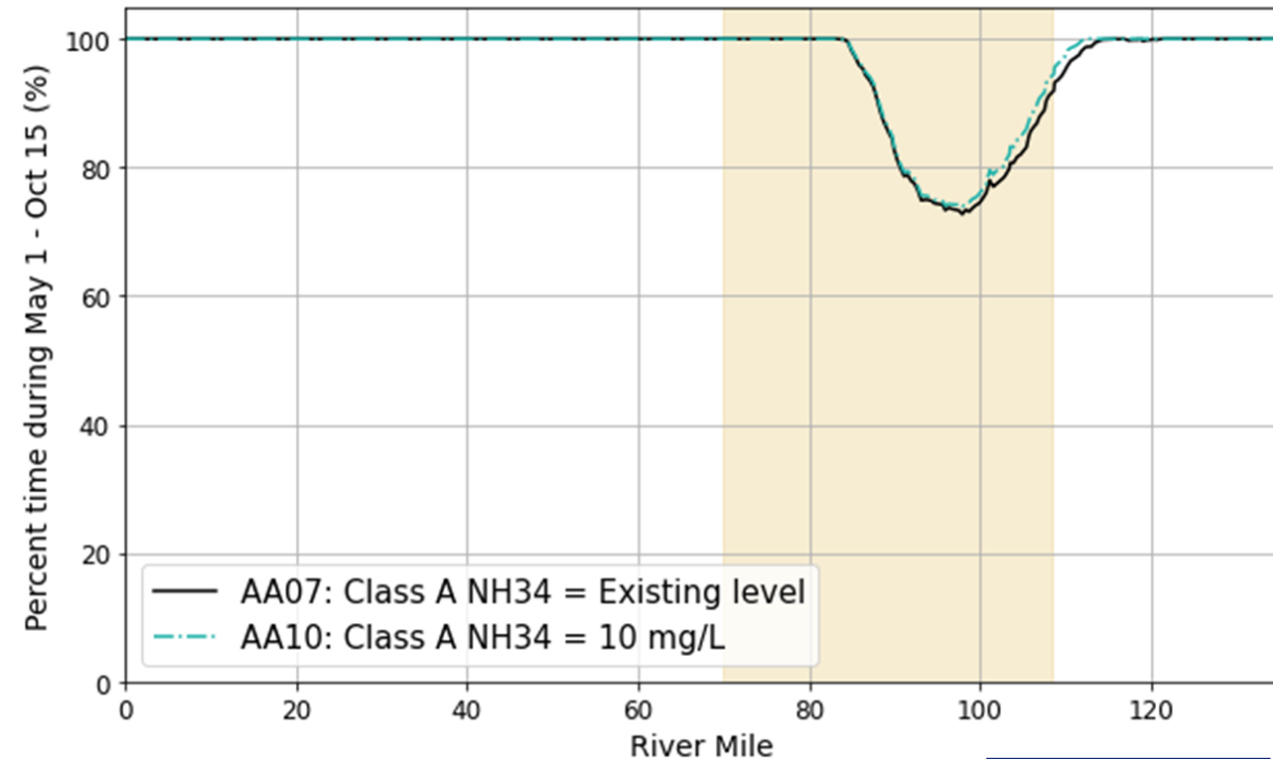
“Summer” (May through October) effluent NH<sub>4</sub>-N, CBOD, NO<sub>3</sub>-N, and DO were adjusted

# How sensitive is low DO to **Class A ammonia levels?** (with Class A' ammonia = 1.5 mg/L)

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO



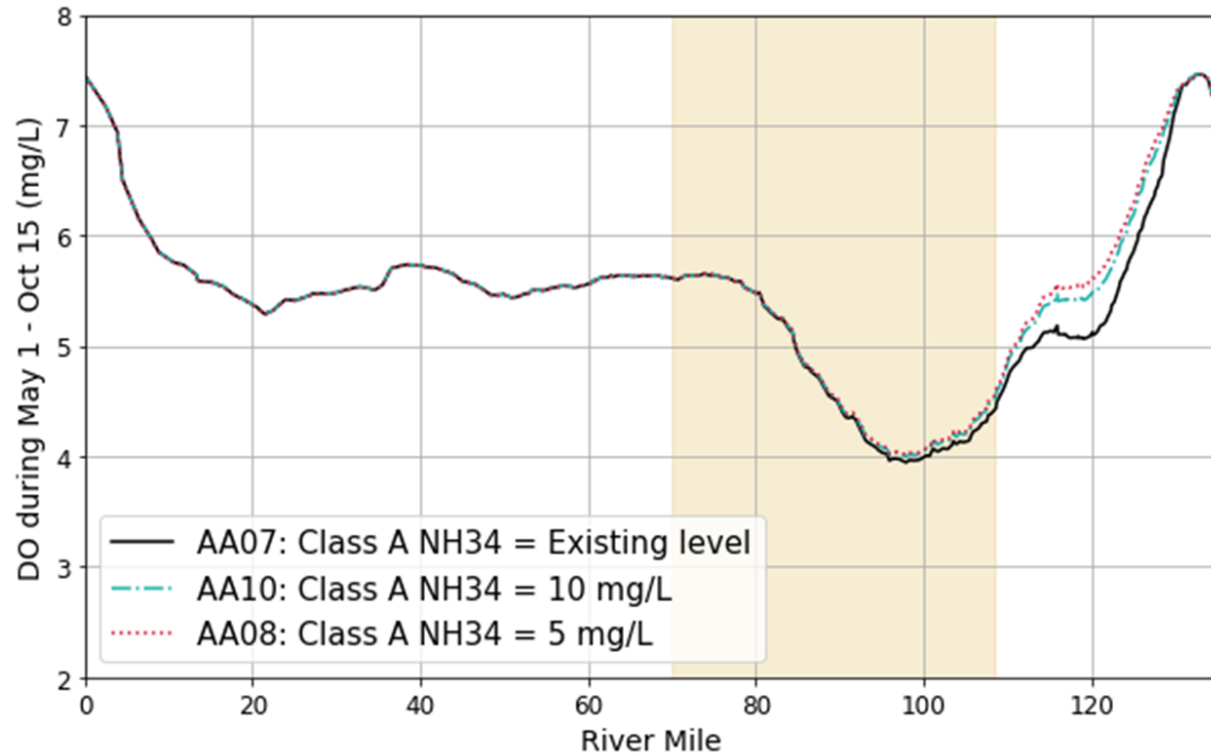
## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO



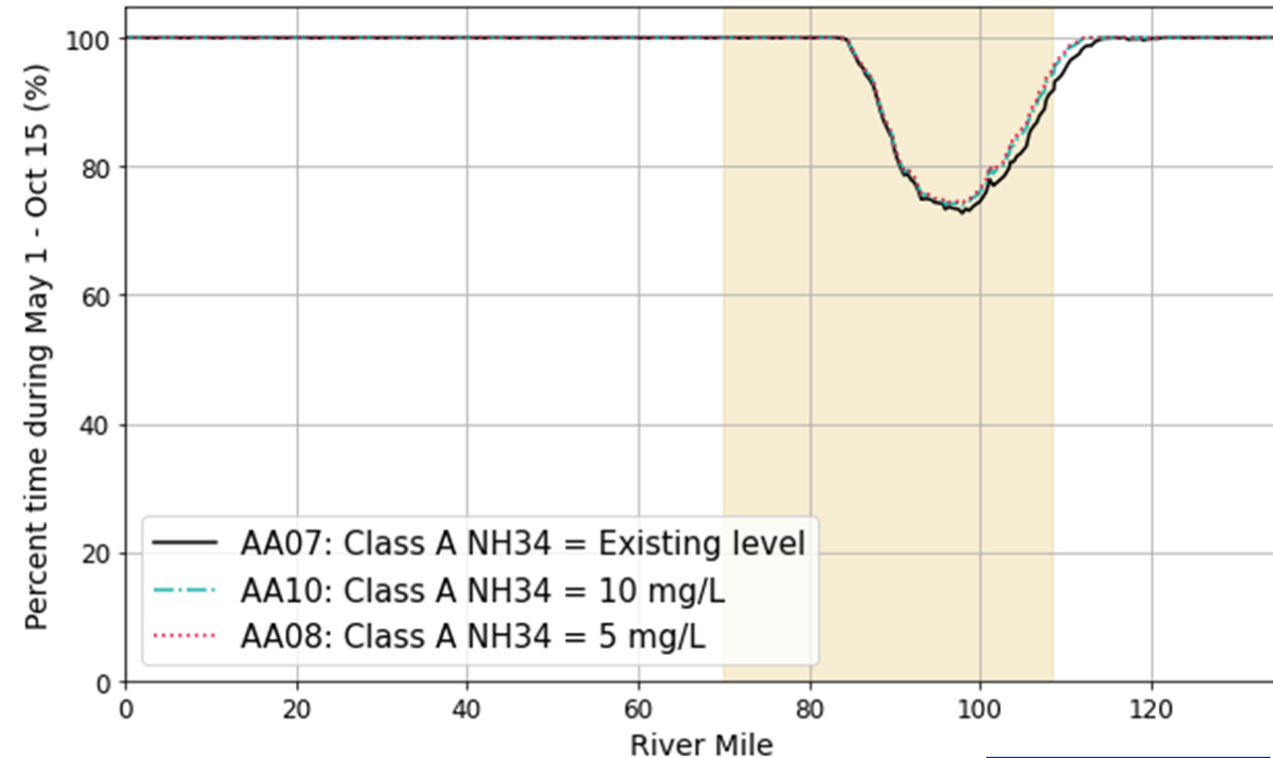
“Summer” (May through October) effluent NH<sub>4</sub>-N, CBOD, NO<sub>3</sub>-N, and DO were adjusted

# How sensitive is low DO to **Class A ammonia levels?** (with Class A' ammonia = 1.5 mg/L)

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO



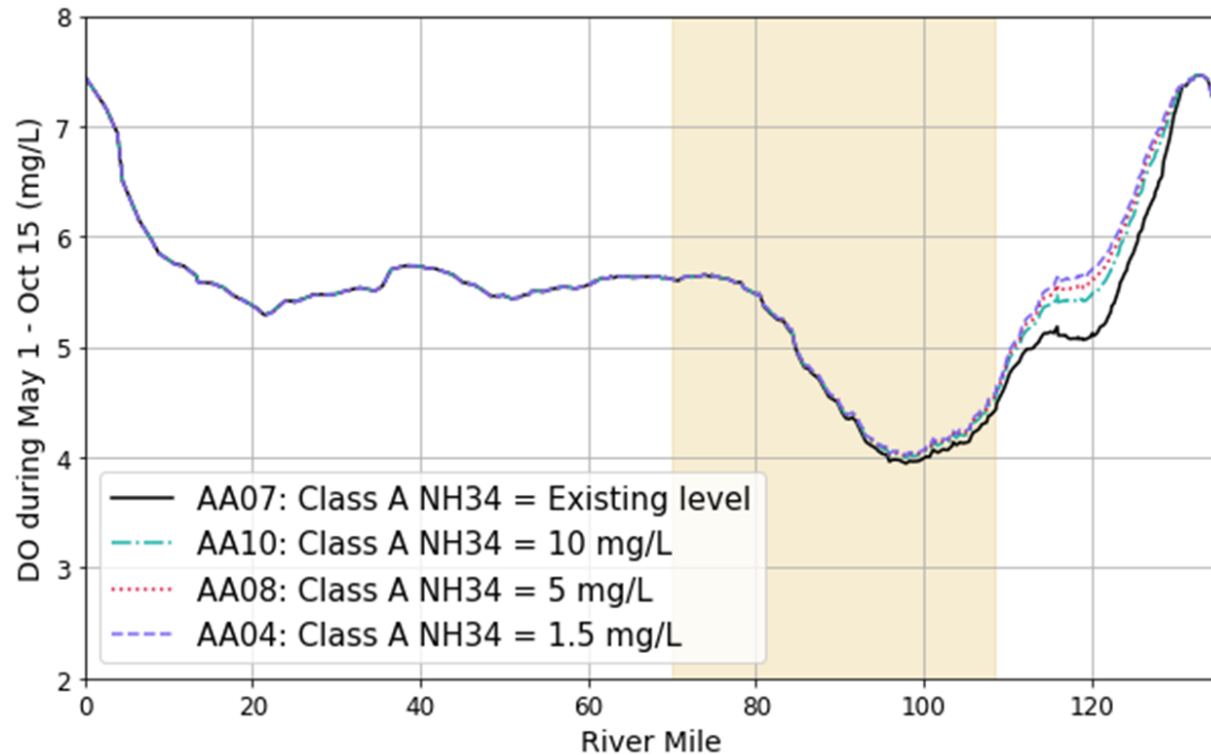
## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO



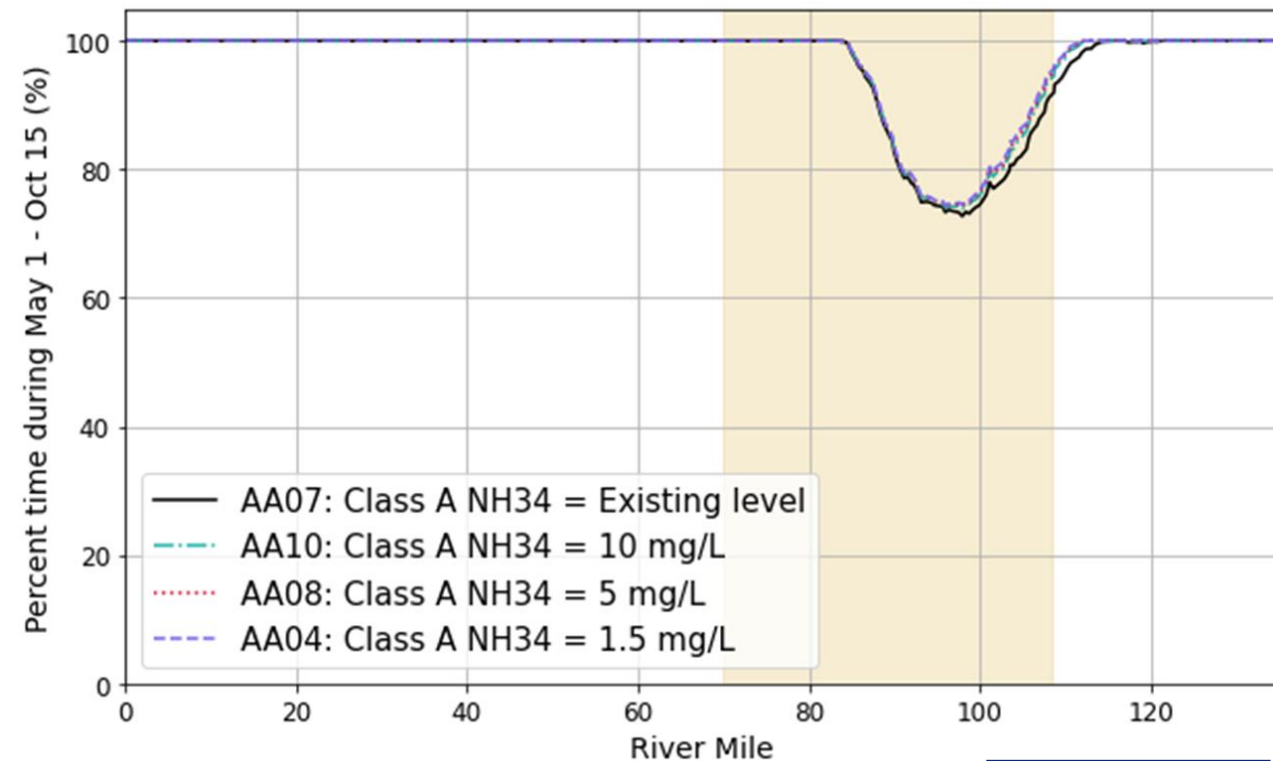
“Summer” (May through October) effluent NH<sub>4</sub>-N, CBOD, NO<sub>3</sub>-N, and DO were adjusted

# DO is less sensitive to Class A ammonia levels, but ammonia reduction does have an impact

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO



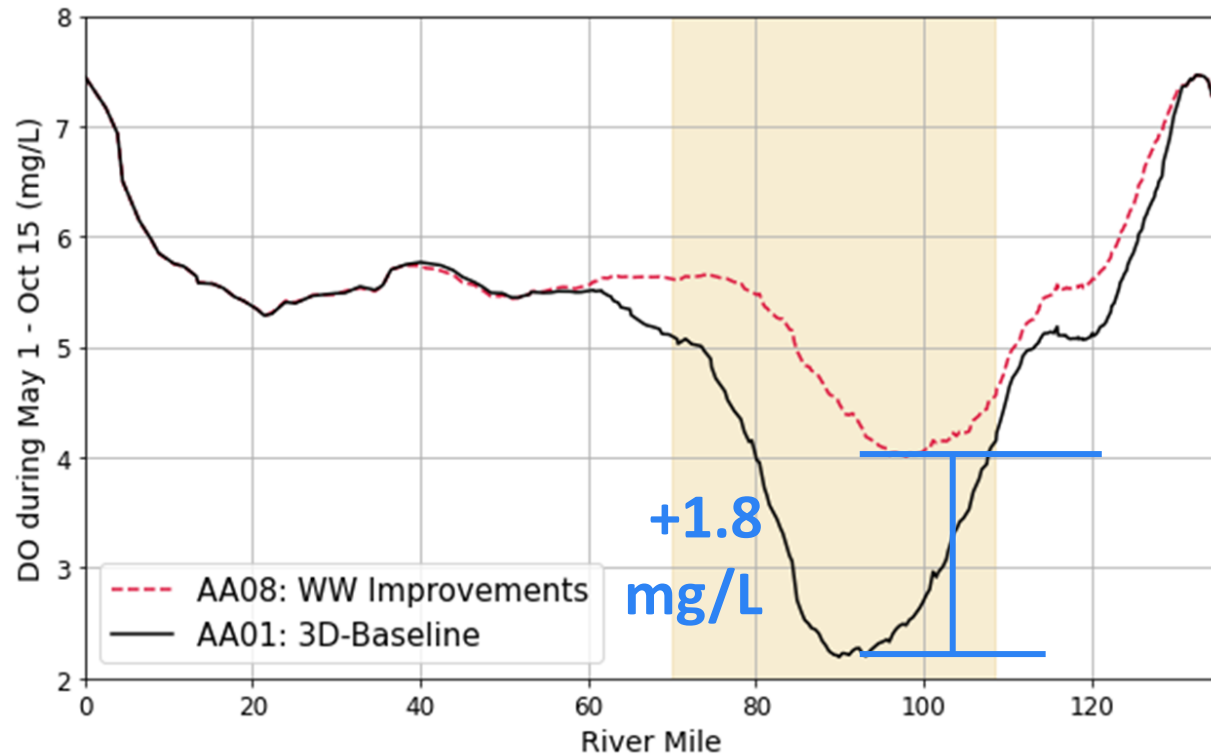
## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO



“Summer” (May through October) effluent NH<sub>4</sub>-N, CBOD, NO<sub>3</sub>-N, and DO were adjusted

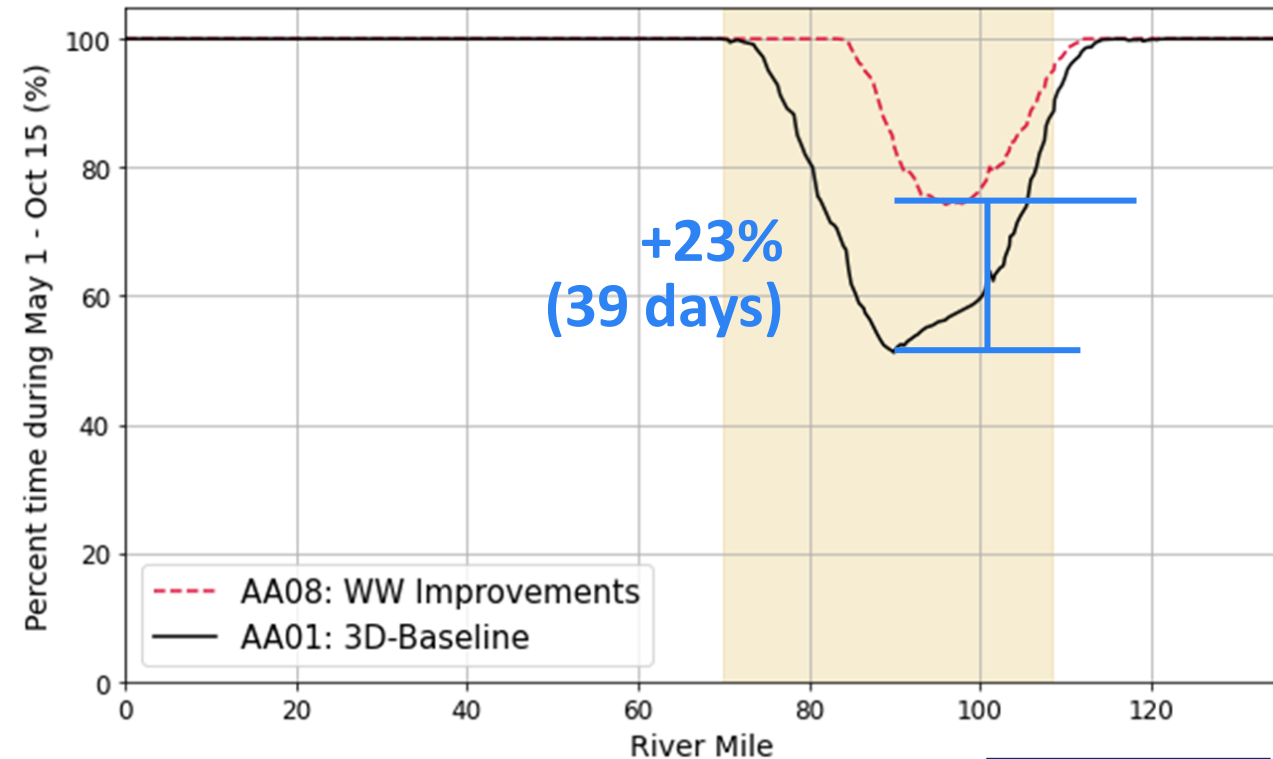
# Implementing these improvements substantially benefits habitat

## 1<sup>st</sup> Percentile DO



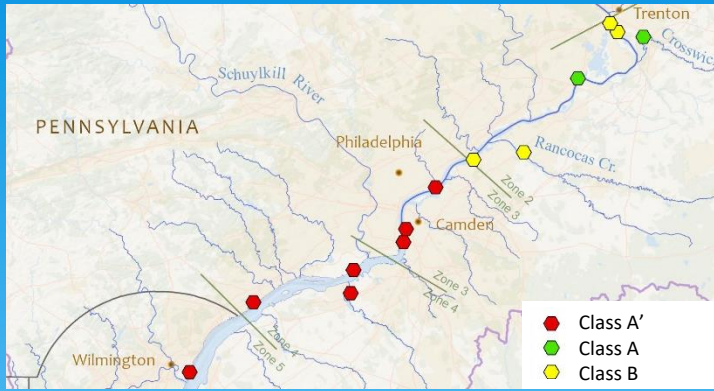
The lowest DO value in the Estuary **increases** and **moves upstream**

## Percent Time above 5 mg/L DO

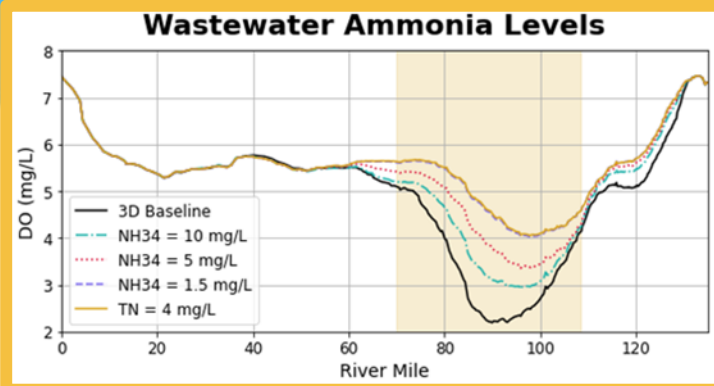


**50 28 miles** experience DO less than 5 mg/L

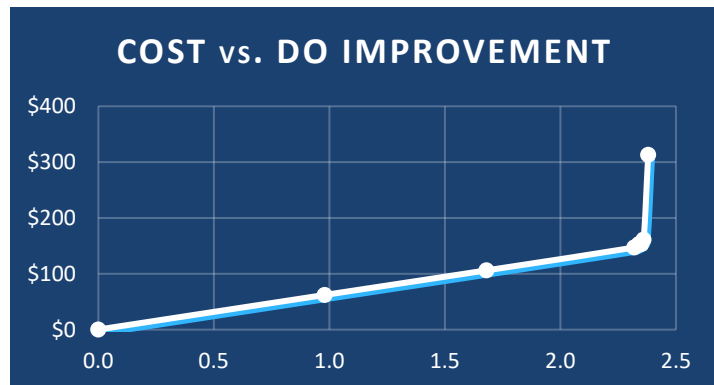




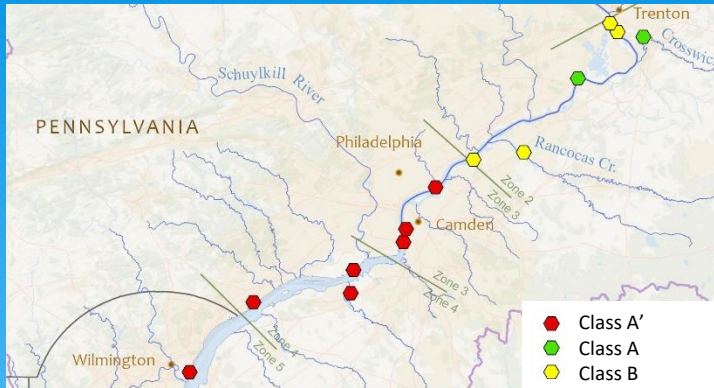
**Nine** wastewater discharges have great potential to **improve DO in the FMA**



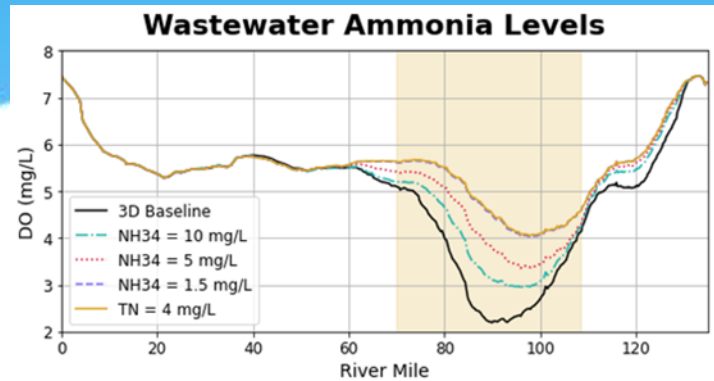
Reducing effluent ammonia to **1.5 mg/L** (Class A') and **5 mg/L** (Class A) **improves habitat** in the urban estuary



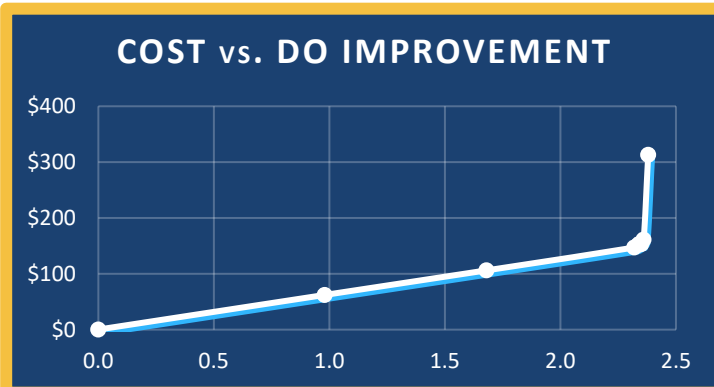
What are the associated costs?



**Nine** wastewater discharges have great potential to **improve DO in the FMA**



Reducing effluent ammonia to **1.5 mg/L** (Class A') and **5 mg/L** (Class A) **improves habitat** in the urban estuary

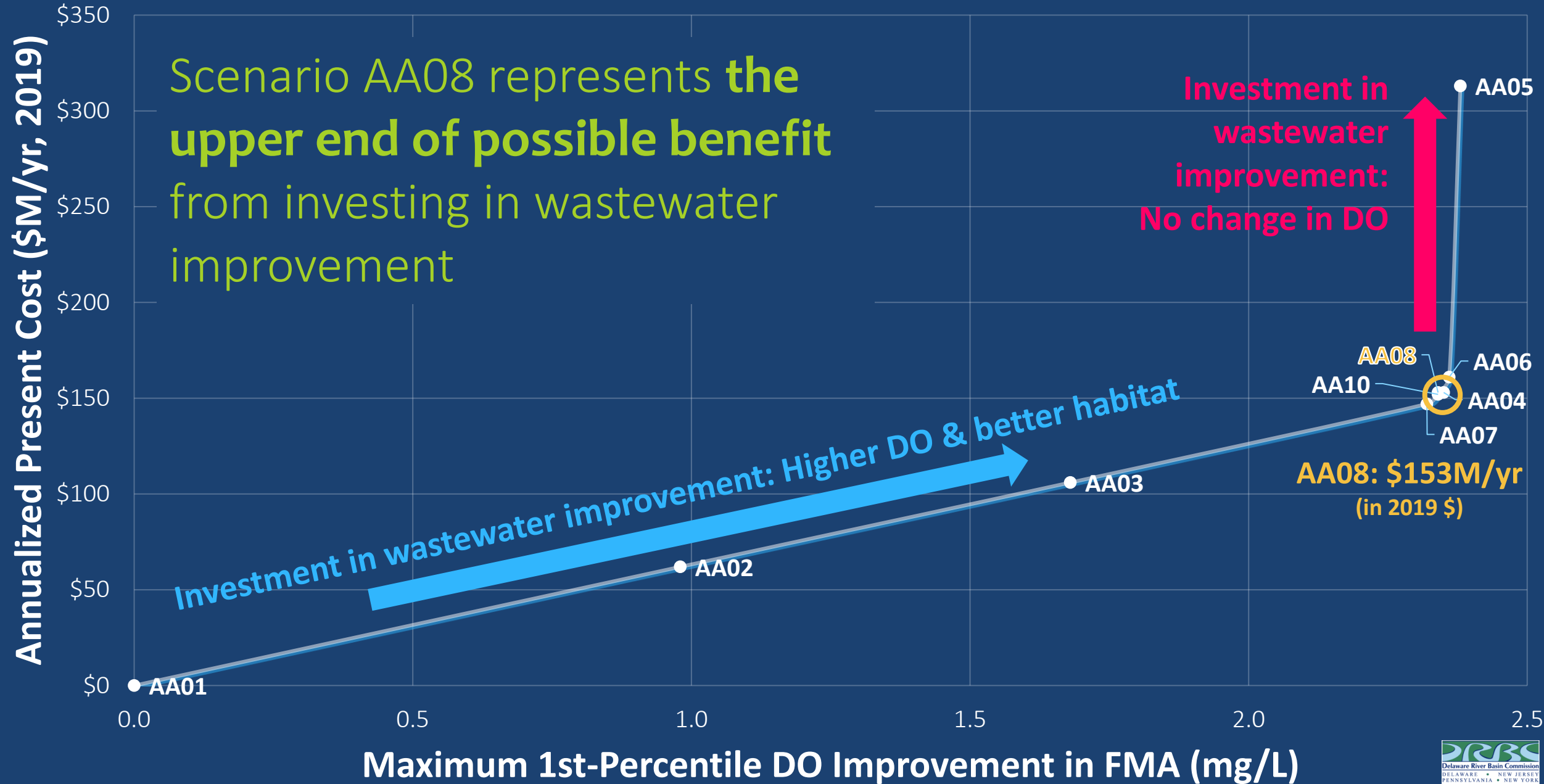


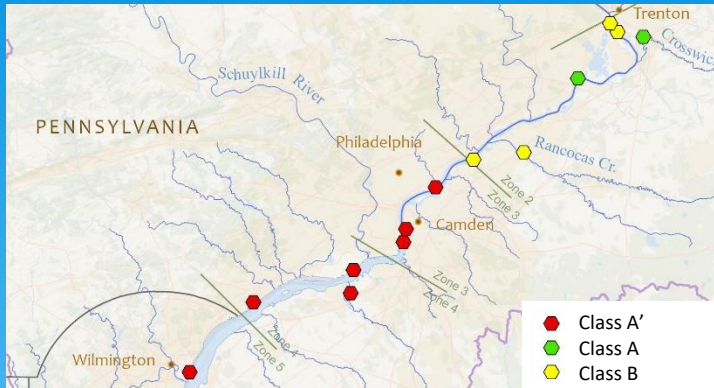
**What are the associated costs?**

# TOTAL COST vs. DISSOLVED OXYGEN IMPROVEMENT

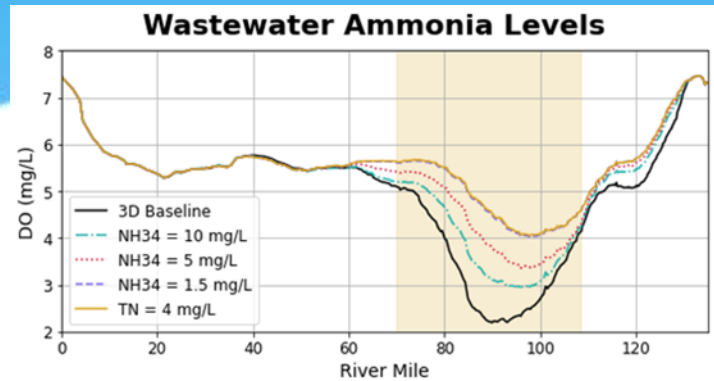


# TOTAL COST vs. DISSOLVED OXYGEN IMPROVEMENT

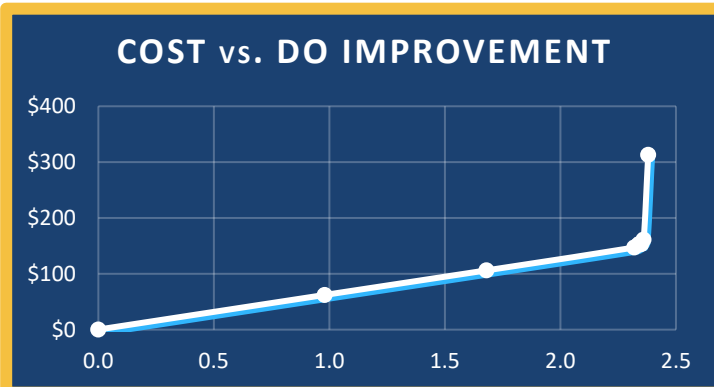




**Nine** wastewater discharges have great potential to **improve DO in the FMA**

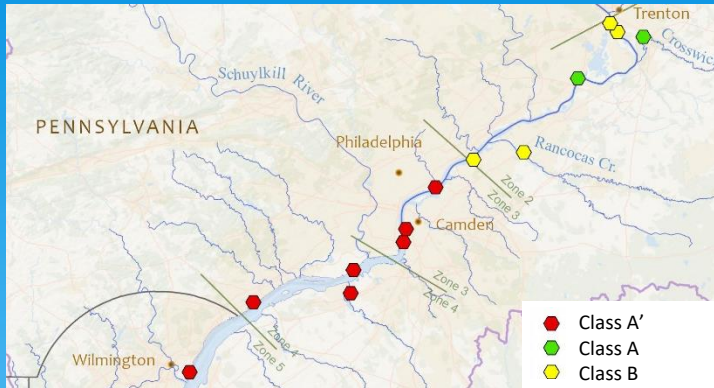


Reducing effluent ammonia to **1.5 mg/L** (Class A') and **5 mg/L** (Class A) **improves habitat** in the urban estuary

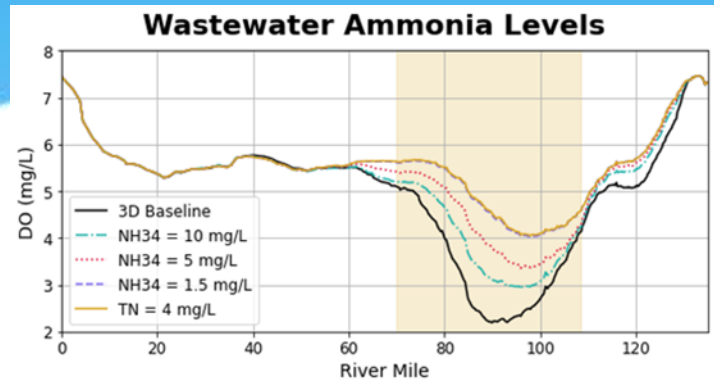


Cost (**\$153M/yr** in 2019) was considered, but selected scenario **driven by maximum achievable DO improvement**

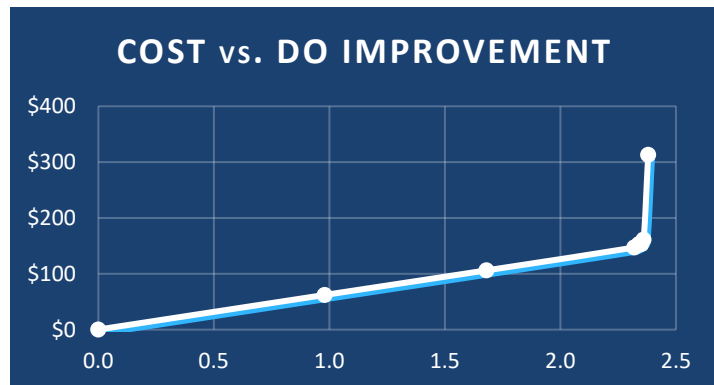




**Nine** wastewater discharges have great potential to **improve DO in the FMA**



Reducing effluent ammonia to **1.5 mg/L** (Class A') and **5 mg/L** (Class A) **improves habitat** in the urban estuary



Cost (**\$153M/yr** in 2019) was considered, but selected scenario **driven by maximum achievable DO improvement**

# Improving Dissolved Oxygen and Aquatic Life Uses in the Delaware River Estuary



Topic	Presenter
Why are we here?	Steve Tambini
How did DRBC address low dissolved oxygen in the Delaware Estuary - then and now?	Namsoo Suk
Where do ammonia and other nutrients in the Delaware Estuary originate, and how do we know?	John Yagecic
What is this estuary-wide eutrophication model and why do we need it?	Li Zheng
What matters and what doesn't with regard to low dissolved oxygen events in the Delaware Estuary?	Fanghui Chen
What combination of wastewater improvements will achieve the best dissolved oxygen outcome in the Delaware Estuary?	Sarah Beganskas
<b><u>What is the highest attainable dissolved oxygen condition in the Delaware Estuary, and what will it mean for aquatic life uses?</u></b>	<b><u>Thomas Amidon</u></b>
<b>Q&amp;A Panel: Enhancing support for aquatic life uses in the Delaware Estuary</b>	<b>All</b>